

## MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD

Christian name  
for reference only

Age last birthday

Inft.	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th
Jones	Edna	Henry	Bill	Alf					
65-66	65-66	65-66	65-66	65-66	65-66	65-66	65-66	65-66	65-66

Serial No 127 635 DM  
1275

QUESTIONNAIRE ON HOUSEHOLD RESOURCES  
&  
STANDARDS OF LIVING IN THE UNITED KINGDOM  
1967-68


- I Housing and Living Facilities
- II Employment
- III Occupational Facilities and Fringe Benefits
- IV Current Monetary Income
- V Assets and Savings
- VI Health and Disability
- VII Social Services
- VIII Private Income in Kind
- IX Style of Living

A Survey carried out from the University of Essex  
and the University of London (L.S.E.)

Queries should be addressed to: Miss Sheila Benson  
Skepper House  
13 Endsleigh Street  
London WC1

FOR OFFICE USE	WT	WT	WT	WT	WT	WT	WT	WT	WT
1 SBC 1	TS1	WT							
2 SBC 1	TS2	WT							
3 SBC 1	TS3	WT							
4 SBC 1	TS4	WT							

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WT 379

Serial No 127

C.I.C.

SERIAL  
NUMBER

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6	3	5	0	2	7	9	0	1

Name of Interviewer KEITH TRAVIS

Date(s) of interview(s) 6/4/68

Length of interview(s) 2 hrs.

or contacts

Total actual interviewing time 1 1/2 hrs.

## Form of introduction

"My name is X. I'm from Essex/London University. We're preparing a report (writing a book) about standards of living in Britain today and how families manage. We think it's important for the Government and everyone else to know what the facts really are. We're hoping to talk to about 3,000 families throughout the country and I'd be very grateful if you could help us by answering some questions. All our information is, of course, strictly confidential."

## SUMMARY : COMPLETE AFTER INTERVIEW

1. Interview carried out at first call at second call at third or later call	10 X Y 0	3. Which sections were answered in whole or in part by which persons on the household?	Informant	Write Section 1, 2, 3, etc.	5. Number of other households at address →	21 0
2. Information for household — — complete skip to Q. 3 incomplete—answer 2a	11 X Y	2nd member	6th	Answer 6a	6. Household living on ground floor 1st floor 2nd floor 3rd floor 4th floor 5th or above Specify	22 X Y 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
(a) Sections	CODE ALL THAT APPLY	CODE ALL THAT APPLY	3rd	13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	(a) Is there a lift in the building?	Yes No
(b) Reasons if incomplete — — ill/disabled does not know information unwilling to give information other (specify)	X Y 0 1	Other (specify)	Type of Accomm.	21 2 3 4	7. Is there an internal or external flight of at least 4 steps or stairs to the dwelling entrance?	Yes No

## HOUSING AND LIVING FACILITIES

### General

Information recorded by the interviewer on the left of the main column is needed so that the circumstances of the household may be fully understood by those in the office but it may not be required for computer-analysis.

2 Boys  
in one  
room -

Gas -  
28-Cord

13-12-10

Corp fm

### QUESTION 1 — Rooms

No room should be listed twice. Bedsitters should be listed as bed-rooms and not also as living-rooms. Do not count a scullery or a hall or a bathroom as a room. The total number of living and dining and bedrooms should not include a kitchen if it is not large enough for a family to eat in. You will see that there are two numbered boxes in the column in which to write the numbers of bedrooms and total numbers of rooms. Each is for each digit in the total. Thus, if there are 9 or fewer rooms the number should be written in the right-hand box and "0" should be written in the left-hand box. If there are, say, 13 rooms, then "1" should be written in the left-hand and "3" in the right hand box. This will help us to avoid mistakes in transferring information to the computer.

### QUESTION 2 — Additional or fewer rooms

Define "room" as above.

### QUESTION 4

A water closet flushed by water. Chemical or earth closets are not included, nor are flush water closets which can only be reached by going outdoors across a yard, even if under cover.

### QUESTION 5

A garden is any space at the front or back of the house where it is possible to grow something. A yard is an outdoor space which is covered in concrete, asphalt, etc., where there are no plants or lawn other than in boxes or barrels (if any).

If you have already seen the garden it **may be unnecessary** to ask the second part of the question, for it may be possible to code 3, 4 or 5. But be sure that you are taking back as well as front garden into the reckoning. Add the two together in estimating size.

Tin - Pre  
Hardboard -  
and ceiling

Damp  
ceiling made  
of hardboard/ plasterboard  
They say it is not  
safe

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**QUESTION 8(d) — Length of housing problem**

Number of years should not include any period before the age of 21.

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**QUESTION 9 — Structural defects**

Note that the need for redecoration and refurnishing is not included. Informants may vary in their interpretation of a "defect" (for example, a woman living in a modern house may complain of small damp spots on the walls) but apart from discouraging people from regarding minor blemishes as defects you should accept what informants say.

**QUESTION 9**

**Television:** combined television, radio and record-playing sets may be listed under separate headings.

**Central heating:** uniform heating throughout dwelling (or part of dwelling) occupied by household.

**QUESTION 10**

At this point put any christian name of informant in first box on back flap, then christian names of all other adults and children in household. In complex households always list children immediately after their parent(s) or guardian(s). Otherwise in the case, say, of a married couple and adolescent children you may find it easiest to list according to age; first the wife who is, say 54, husband 55, children 26, 24, 20, 17 and 14. When you write in information throughout the questionnaire please keep rigorously to the particular column for each named person in the household. Specifically "household" information is recorded in the first column. The informant's answers about himself should always be entered in the next column. The list of members under Q. 10 may have to be later modified according to who is temporarily residing in the household or who is temporarily away. This should be checked carefully. **Boarders** of more than four weeks residence should be recorded as members of the household; lodgers and sub-tenants will require separate questionnaires.

**\*\* HOUSEHOLD TYPE**

On the back of the questionnaire you will find a code list of household compositions. When you are checking the questionnaire put the appropriate code for this household in the box allocated under the double asterisk

**Definition of a Household**

A private household comprises one person living alone or a group of persons living together, having some or all meals together and benefiting from a common housekeeping. Persons who have resided in the household for at least four weeks and are not expected to leave shortly and persons who have resided in the household for less than four weeks but are not expected to leave again after that period, should be listed as members. Persons who are felt to be members of the household but are away (e.g. students or men at work) should only be included if they have been away for less than 13 weeks and are expected back within the total period of 13 weeks (code under 10(d)).

**QUESTION 10(e)**

Age-group: code as below

0 - 1	01
2 - 4	02
5 - 9	03
10 - 14	04
15 - 19	05
20 - 29	06
30 - 39	07
40 - 49	08
50 - 59	09
60 - 64	10
65 - 69	11
70 - 79	12
80 and over	13
DK	X
NA	Y

**QUESTION 10(d)**

Code reasons as below

Hospital/nursing Home/convalescent Home	1
Staying with relative or friend	2
Otherwise away on holiday	3
In armed services/merchant navy	4
Otherwise working away from home	5
Prison, approved school, Borstal, detention, etc.	6
Children's Home or foster home	7
Boarding school, college, university	8
Other (specify)	9

**QUESTION 10(f) — Court order**

A maintenance order secured through the courts. If no action has been taken to confirm the separation then code 1; in this situation at least the spouse in the household accepts that man and wife are not living together and there is no immediate prospect of them so doing.

1 Yes

226

Man  
Woman  
3 Sons ] 1 Mamed  
] 2 Not

**QUESTION 11**

If answer yes, complete other parts of question and amend Q. 10 if someone included in answers to that question who proves in fact to be a temporary visitor or guest (i.e. who has stayed less than 4 weeks and not expected to stay for total period longer than 4 weeks).

**QUESTION 11(a)**

If there is more than one visitor enter information for all in box or on this left hand page.

**QUESTION 11(f) Code as follows:**

Relative staying without payment	1
Friend staying without payment	2
Relative staying with payment	3
Friend staying with payment	4
Other person staying with payment	5
Other (e.g. nurse/student) — specify	6

1st  
James was named  
His wife left him  
almost immediately  
after their marriage  
and has just had  
a baby. Presumably  
his because he is  
paying £3 maintenance

**QUESTION 12**

If any person is felt to belong to the household and is expected to return to it after a total absence of less than thirteen weeks (e.g. at University, in hospital, at work, staying with relatives), then the interviewer should include such a person in the replies to Q. 10. But the information should also be recorded here in Q.12.

**QUESTION 12(h) Prompt and code as follows:**

Hospital/nursing/convalescent/residential Home	1
Staying with relative or friend	2
Otherwise away on holiday	3
In armed services/merchant navy	4
At boarding school, college or university	5
Otherwise working away from home	6
Approved school/Borstal/detention centre, etc.	7
Children's Home/foster home	8
Prison	9
Other (specify)	X

(1)

James  
£3

**QUESTION 9**

Exclude Bank Holidays in counting up holiday entitlement. List number of weeks to nearest week. Do not insert "½".

**QUESTION 10 Occupation**

See instructions above for Q. 7(b). Start by recording member of household in left-hand box (informant, 2nd, 3rd, etc.) and then carefully note occupation and industry or business. The office will code in the right-hand columns on the basis of your information. Avoid all vague terms, e.g. "engineer". If you find the answer too general or difficult to understand always ask "What do you do?" and write in the answer. In many households there will be only one or two persons who have been at work in the past twelve months. If necessary you can use all the space in the box just for one or two persons, providing it is clear to which person(s) the information applies.

4th  
Bill - Mainly Enginee  
5th  
Alt - Works as a Labourer  
for a Corp member

Ham  
Baker  
Bill  
Main Eng  
Alt  
Ses

**QUESTION 11 Change of Job**

Note that sub-questions (a) - (d) apply only to persons changing their jobs less than five years previously.

**11(c). IRU, etc., means Industrial Rehabilitation Unit or any other Government training centre.**

Edna  
Teresa

Bill  
Rosa  
Alt  
Alice

3/1/68

**QUESTION 12 Training Course**

Our object is to check on men taking a re-training or training course, whether or not they changed their job. Some men may have taken a course and gone back to their former job or employers. Others may be unemployed and yet have taken such a course.

**QUESTION 13 Fall in Earnings**

You may be asked what you mean by "big" fall. Accept whatever the informant thinks is big. Put the information in the box, including the approximate earnings previously as well as the subsequent earnings and code the extent of the fall in the right-hand columns.

Notes

**QUESTION 14 Best job**

If you are asked "What do you mean by 'best'?" you should say "It is up to you to decide" (adding, but only if necessary, "whether it's best because of the money, the people, the job in itself or anything else"). Of course there will be people who give a mixture of reasons. Code the one they treat as most important. If they are undecided code DK.

*Edn Chedder works*

*Bel*

*All*

*how*

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**QUESTION 15**

A few persons — e.g. students — may have worked for part of the last year, or may work every Saturday and still be in full-time education. We will be asking about them later. Code them as still in full-time education.

**QUESTION 15(a) Years of full-time education**

The question is worded so that if someone has missed a year's schooling because of illness, say, between the ages of 5 and 14, he can adjust his answer accordingly. You can check (or aid other informants trying to reach an answer) by deducting five years from the leaving age and then asking if the result allows for any absence because of hospitalisation, war evacuation, military service, or any other reason. Note that full-time education can be provided in hospital. Only deduct a year if ALL of it was spent out of school. When writing in leaving age and number of years education remember again to insert each digit.

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**QUESTION 16 Manual Workers**

If you are in doubt from what you have been told about a man's job whether it is manual ask, "How do you do your work? Is it mostly heavy work, or operating a machine or mostly with your hands?" If he indicates any of these ask Q. 16. If still in doubt ask the question and write a note.

*4th -  
Bill is an  
engineer under  
Trailers*

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**QUESTION 17(a) Husband's occupation**

Follow same procedure as above under Question 10. It will be even more necessary to probe for the exact type of job. Encourage the woman to tell you what her husband did, since the answer is most important for us in classifying occupational status.

*Janes*  
£30 back. He said it  
was a tax adjustment.

*Gunnis*  
£30  
Re-adjustment

#### QUESTION 8

Obtain an estimate of total cost by the normal transport used. Some people who drive cars will offer their estimate of real cost but in such cases write in as indicated the average weekly mileage to and from work (not during work). In other instances assume 6d. per mile for all small cars (i.e. under 12 h.p.) and 8d. per mile for larger vehicles.

5 miles @ 6d.	= 2s. 6d.	5 miles @ 8d.	= 3s. 4d.
10 miles @ 6d.	= 5s. 0d.	10 miles @ 8d.	= 6s. 8d.
50 miles @ 6d.	= 25s. 0d.	50 miles @ 8d.	= 33s. 4d.
100 miles @ 6d.	= 50s. 0d.	100 miles @ 8d.	= 66s. 8d.

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#### QUESTION 9 Holiday pay

Be careful not to include pay received simultaneously with holiday pay for any week of work. Remember that many wage earners only receive the basic wage during holidays, which is usually much lower than average earnings.

HP

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#### QUESTION 10 Sick pay

There are several practices. (1) Some employers (e.g. public services) automatically deduct national insurance sickness benefit for the worker and his dependants from pay during sickness (or sometimes expect him to report what sickness benefit he receives so that it may be deducted from later amounts of sick pay or even from the first weeks of earnings after recovery from sickness). (2) Others (mainly smaller private firms) deduct only the sickness benefit for the worker, ignoring what he may get for his dependants. (3) Still others deduct nothing for any sickness benefit for which a worker may be eligible. In the last two cases it might seem that the worker will be better off in sickness than at work. This is true for some, particularly salaried earners, but remember that if any employer pays anything to a wage-earner in sickness rarely does it exceed the basic wage. His average earnings may be much higher. (4) When the level of sick pay is small no deductions may be made for any sickness benefit. Changes in sick pay after the first weeks

In rare instances of persons who have been sick more than a few weeks the rate of sick pay will have changed. If the average is difficult to estimate write in the amounts thus: 4 weeks @ £10, 4 @ £5 10s., etc. After deductions of tax, etc. Note if only the amount of pay before deductions is known.

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#### QUESTION 11 Income of self-employed

The income of the self-employed is sometimes difficult to ascertain. Four alternative methods of questioning that have been found to be helpful in previous research are listed. Our first aim is to find the figure for annual income before tax. Thus Q. 11 A(iv) is the crucial one and if you can get the answer to this do not press unduly for the answers to the preceding questions, but they are helpful in establishing that (iv) is in fact the figure you want. The alternative aim (if you cannot achieve the first) is to seek the amount obtained from the business, either Method B — net profit including money taken out for own use, or Method C, the sums actually taken out for personal use. Method D should only be tried if all else fails, and frankly, is not of much help. An accurate figure for income is important and you should if necessary take time to establish it. Method D "Turnover" = total receipts from sale of goods and services, less any discount allowed.

#### QUESTION 14 Second job

This will have been established in the earlier section on Employment. Repeat the question because earnings from subsidiary occupations tend to be forgotten. For example, painters and decorators may have done one remunerative weekend job for a few weeks several months earlier in the year. A gardener may have done some intensive paid work for various local people in the evenings and weekends of the summer months. Or a university lecturer may have had a remunerative consultancy or a series of well-paid broadcasts at some point in the year. Remember that extra earnings from a source other than usual employment may not be thought of as a second job. You should probe for all kinds of additional earnings, depending on the nature of the usual employment.

*Not working  
all the time - 25@2*

#### QUESTION 15

This is laid out as concisely as possible on one page and you are asked to ring 01, 02, 03, etc., as appropriate and then to enter the rates per week and amounts below, carefully writing in the code "01" (i.e. Family Allowances) "02" (i.e. Retirement Pension) and so on so that we are clearly aware of the allowances to which the amounts refer.

Amounts will sometimes be joint—e.g. retirement pension for man and wife—or will be for several members of the household—e.g. sickness benefit for man and wife and children. In these instances the amount should be entered (if necessary, after the interview) in one column only, under that member of household receiving the payment. Wherever possible encourage informants (especially when elderly) to show you the allowance or pension book.

##### CODE 01 Family Allowances

	First child	Second	Third	Fourth & subsequent
up to April 1968	nil	8s.	10s.	15s.
after April 1968	nil	15s.	17s.	17s.

counting children under 15 or up to 19 if still in full-time education or college or an apprentice on low wages.

##### CODE 02 Retirement Pension

Note that the actual amounts vary widely. Increased pensions are paid if retirement is deferred. There are now in addition small graduated state pensions (averaging about 3s.) and pensions may be reduced because of earnings or a deficient contribution record. Note that some of these points also apply to other benefits. Pensions and supplementary benefits can be combined in one payment. You will be prompting for supplementary benefit and wherever possible we should like you to list the amount separately (as well as the fact that it is being received). But whenever the rate given to you exceeds the standard rate below you should check the reason.

Single person (husband)	... ...	£4 10s. 0d.
Wife's income	... ...	£2 16s. 0d.
1st dependent child	... ...	£1 5s. 0d.
2nd dependent child	... ...	17s. 0d.

##### CODE 03 Standard Widow's Pension

Note: not the widow's allowance which is paid for the first 26 weeks after widowhood.

Widow or widowed mother	... ...	£4 10s. 0d.
1st dependent child	... ...	£2 2s. 6d.
2nd child	... ...	£1 14s. 6d.
3rd and subsequent child	... ...	£1 12s. 6d.

Depending on the circumstances of the death of the husband (armed service and so on) widows' pensions may differ. Note that family allowances are received in addition to dependent person allowances.

##### CODE 04 and 05 Sickness Benefit and Unemployment Benefit

Sickness benefit is often paid for periods other than a week. Find what was the last payment and for how many days (excluding Sundays). A payment for 6 days, excluding Sunday, makes up a "week's" benefit. Note that an earnings-related supplement may be paid in addition to the flat rate benefits listed below. Moreover, these benefit rates depend on the contribution record.

Single person	... ...	£4 10s. 0d.
Married woman	... ...	£2 16s. 0d.
1st dependent child	... ...	£1 5s. 0d.
Each subsequent child	... ...	17s. 0d.

##### CODE 06 Supplementary Benefit

The former "national assistance". Rent is sometimes paid direct to the landlord by the Supplementary Benefits Commission. There is a check later that the amount is known and counted as income.

##### CODE 07 Industrial Injury Benefit

£6 7s. 0d. (with additions for dependants) is payable for the first 26 weeks after injury after which the injured person goes before a Board to have his injury assessed for an individual disablement pension.

##### CODES 08 and 09 Industrial and Disability Pensions

The 100 per cent rate is £7 12s. 0d. (with additions for dependants). CODE 09: Note that these are war pensions, not service pensions included under occupational pensions later in Q. 19.

##### CODE 10 Maternity Allowance

The standard rate of maternity allowance is £4 a week. It is paid to women who have been paying full national insurance contributions. It begins 11 weeks before the expected confinement and ends after the sixth week following it.

##### CODE 11 Maternity Grant

This grant is £22 either for home or hospital confinement.

##### CODE 14 Single Grant

This is officially described as an exceptional needs grant. The Ministry of Social Security has replaced the former National Assistance Board and you may need to explain "a grant from the Assistance". Probe carefully for this for all income units who are not employed, whether or not they receive supplementary benefit. A large number of people obtain single grants e.g. for spectacles or dentures, even though they are not normally eligible to receive supplementary benefit. Note also that since you are asking about a period of 12 months there will be instances of people now in work who obtained a grant at an earlier point in the year.

## VIII INCOME IN KIND

### General

This section aims to discover the major exchanges of services and gifts between the household and relatives or friends living elsewhere. One major problem is that people ordinarily take for granted the exchanges between themselves and their closest relatives. When being asked questions about "help" and "gifts" a housewife may not think of her mother, or her husband's mother, who lives nearby. A grandfather may not think of his daily activity of seeing a grandchild home from school. The first question is designed to help overcome this problem. You should remember that most households in the UK have frequent contact with a relative (either of a wife or a husband or of both) living elsewhere in the locality. Remember that independently of his wife a husband may see someone in his family (eg: his mother or a brother at work) every day. It will be very unusual if you make no entry in the box alongside Q. 1, so probe for likely relatives (eg: parents in the case of young and middle-aged people, brothers and sisters in the case of unmarried people, sons and daughters in the case of the elderly). In the remaining questions the contacts with such relatives are a likely indication of a flow of services or small gifts. Note that earning members of the household should normally be asked these questions independently of the housewife.

*Drop in O.A.P.*

### QUESTION 1 Relatives seen frequently

The question is designed to establish the existence of the relatives who have the most frequent contact with members of the household. Note that you ask "any of your family or a relative". The alternative wording will help to avoid information about really close relatives — eg: parents and children — who are thought of as "family" or even as members of a common household rather than as "relatives". By "most" days in the week is meant at least four of the seven days.

### QUESTION 2 Help given

The unspoken assumption in the question is that these must be **unpaid** services. Prompt the items in the list carefully, emphasising those which are appropriate to the age or social situation of different members of the household. Make direct reference to the relatives listed in Q. 1. For example: "You say you see your mother every day. Do you do any of these things for her? And what about your sister?" Note that you prompt **also** for help given to friends and neighbours.

#### Hours

If two or three different services are undertaken, add together the informant's estimates of the time taken. Since the services are unpaid you should not expect informants to be able to give more than an approximate estimate of the time taken (that is, the time spent in the performance of the job, not interruptions for tea and conversations, etc).

*Edna (O.A.P.)  
helps O.A.P.  
next door  
slops up  
sometimes,  
also puts  
drops a  
her eyes.*

### QUESTION 3 Help received

The question reverses Q. 2 and proceed as in that question. Check in whatever way seems appropriate to establish the unpaid services being performed for members of the household. Again the question should be repeated for relatives seen frequently. "You've told me you see your mother every day. Does she do any of these things for you?" Two separate people might do the cleaning, for example. Add the hours together.

## IX STYLE OF LIVING

This section aims to find out some ways in which people spend their time, how they manage on their incomes, what kinds of things they buy and do, and how they feel about their situation. Most of the questions are pre-coded (but interviewers are urged to write any interesting comments on the blank spaces in the questionnaire or on the back). It is hoped that the answers will put some flesh on the income skeleton you have painstakingly built up in the rest of the questionnaire.

4  
Bill went  
to Spain  
Edna went  
to London  
Xp

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### QUESTION 1 Holidays

Note that this question immediately follows Questions 9 and 10 of Section VIII. Question 9 of Section VIII refers only to staying in the homes of relatives and friends or being subsidised by them on a joint holiday. Question 1 in this section applies to all "holidays" (as understood by the informant) which are away from home, excluding only those which were spent actually in the homes of relatives or friends. If there was more than one holiday add together their duration and code accordingly in Question 1 (a).

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### QUESTION 2 Meals out

Care should be taken because people may forget meals which were incidental to the visit. By "snack" you should understand something more than a biscuit and cup of tea, say at least a sandwich. Note that in this question and in later questions there are certain persons whom it is not expected you should code. Thus children under the age of 15 should be coded DNA.

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### QUESTION 3 Friends to meals

Note that it is possible to code both "Yes, relative" and "Yes, friend".

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### QUESTION 4 Friends in to play

There are few simple questions which can be asked about the child's own standard of living and social life. Some homes are too poor for the child to bring his friends in, so stress in the house.

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### QUESTION 5 Afternoons and evenings out

The key point is entertainment for which someone spends money (youth clubs require entrance and weekly fees; scouts, guides, etc., require uniform and bus fares for outings). Examples of leisure-time activities will vary according to the age of the person to whom the question is addressed and you should probe accordingly. (Note that while we do not ask for amounts of expenditure we try to find the relative frequency of all forms of entertainments so that we can see how it varies with income.)

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### QUESTION 6 Church

Accept any religious sect or denomination which may be mentioned.

*Brill  
Separated  
8 weeks / 8 weeks  
from wife -  
Jane -  
now -  
21 -  
6 days -  
3 weeks*

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**QUESTION 14 Fuel**

Everyone forgets to order coal. Stress "through lack of money".

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**QUESTION 15 Birthday parties**

Again the emphasis is on the expense and the experience of bringing the child's friends into the home, so stress that we don't mean just a family party.

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**QUESTION 17 (a) Social class**

This question requires the views of both chief wage-earner (head of household) and housewife. By "chief wage-earner" we mean the person upon whose earnings the housekeeping income primarily depends. By "Head of Household" we have in mind the alternative person to be questioned if there is no chief wage-earner, e.g. a husband who is a retirement pensioner, or a widowed mother (who may be the tenant) living with her widowed daughter (the housewife) and grandchildren. As far as possible the views on social class should be sought from each person independently. If both are present take the question stage by stage, making sure both answer before passing on. The question asks first for a self-rating, which must be written down. At this stage avoid putting names of classes into people's heads. People often hesitate awkwardly, so try to get the informant to say what class she thinks she belongs to or "is nearest to". Prompt by repeating the question carefully, and say "It's what you think", implying (which is true) that everyone has their own idea and each is equally valid. Do not strain to get an answer if one is not easily forthcoming. Do not assume the informant will pick one class only. Multiple choices of "middle and working" or "professional and working" are allowed.

**QUESTION 17 (b) Determinant of class**

Code housewife and chief wage-earner only. Next, to give us a clue as to what the informant is using as a reference point and scale we ask, in effect, the informant's idea of what determines "class". Try to get the most important one only.

**QUESTION 17 (c) Names of classes**

Third, the informant is presented with a flash-card (this is why husband and wife should if possible be interviewed separately, since otherwise the second person may be unduly influenced). Code one item only. If informant wants (again) to say "None", say "Well, I've got to put something down, which would you think was nearest?" This rating is the most important bit of the question. Do not be puzzled if the wife gives a different answer from the husband. This is quite common.

*BRM  
G*

**QUESTION 17 (d) Father's main occupation**

That is, the occupation held for most of the time (not necessarily the most recent).

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**QUESTION 18 Well off**

Four comparisons are made in this series of questions—with relatives, with other people (note—of the same age) in locality, with the average in the country and finally in the context of time. Prompt carefully and remember that you might get a different response for one comparison than for another.

*June 14  
13  
13  
5.  
SL  
H  
and  
never*

#### QUESTION 19 Housekeeping and board

The question refers to ALL INCOME RECIPIENTS including pensioners, as well as earners, who contribute to the housekeeping expenses. Be careful that you probe for everyone in the house, including adolescent earners. Sometimes the actual sum available for housekeeping will be quite different from that suggested by the total income of the household. The husband or teenagers may retain quite large sums not only for their own use but because the pattern of responsibility in one household for expenditure may be different from that in another household which has the same composition. Housekeeping can be a touchy point if both husband and wife are present, and it is perhaps best dealt with by interviewing one of them on their own (the housewife preferably) and, if possible, checking later with the other (the husband). If both husband and wife are present avoid expressing any surprise or criticism if you think the housekeeping is small. Also avoid indicating any opinion on the question of whether wage-earners should pay bills. Try to imply that all arrangements are equally possible. We have listed the common ones, but there will be others. REMEMBER TO CODE EACH INCOME RECIPIENT.

#### QUESTION 19 (b) Money back

This can be daily fares, insurances or clubs paid, dinner money, or simply "spending money". Some teenagers hand over their wages but get clothing bought. Usually this question will apply to teenagers, but some husbands may get money from the housekeeping for their cigarettes and beer mid-week.

#### QUESTION 19 (c) Payment of housekeeping bills

Often the husband will pay some larger bills, but alternatively he may pay housekeeping but expect to "help out" if a heavy bill comes in. We realise that an estimate may be rough but try to get an average contribution. Teenage children may buy food as "treats" for the household from the money they retain. Again try for an average.

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#### QUESTION 20 Long-term saving

We are not interested in asking here whether the informant **has** savings (that was asked in Section V). Nor are we interested here in asking for short-term saving. Instead the question explores whether at the present time the informant manages to put aside savings for a long-term objective.

*for  
mech.  
Pays  
all bills  
in her name  
+ housekeepi  
+ 10*

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#### QUESTION 21 Ten years ago

To give us some idea of fluctuating fortunes we ask what things were like ten years ago. Some persons aged 35 or over will have been at home in their parents' households ten years ago and therefore we have to find what was the composition of the household. In any case, we require an estimate of the total money flowing into the household, and the number of adults and children that were supported at that time. Give the informant time to recollect. And check that income includes pensions, family allowances, etc. Fortunately, the informant will already have some idea of what you are after from the detailed questions asked earlier.

ASK CHIEF WAGE EARNER/H.O.H.	CODE C.W.E./H.O.H. ONLY
23. <u>* Do you think you could GENUINELY say</u> <u>you are poor now? —</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Does Not Apply SKIP TO Q.24
PROMPT AND CODE ONE ONLY	Y all the time ] ASK Q.23(a) 0 sometimes 1 never ] SKIP TO Q.24 2 DK
(a) <u>Do you feel poor at any of these times</u> <u>or in any of these situations?</u>	3 at weekends 4 mid-week 5 at Christmas 6 with some of your friends. 7 with some of your relatives 8 with some of the people round here 9 other (SPECIFY)
NO.	
FOR CHIEF WAGE EARNER/H.O.H.	
24. (a) <u>There's been a lot of talk about</u> <u>poverty. Do you think there's such a</u> <u>thing as REAL poverty these days? *</u>	CODE C.W.E./H.O.H. ONLY Does Not Apply SKIP TO Q.25 yes no DK
(b) <u>What would you describe as poverty?</u>	
<p>WRITE IN ANSWER</p> <p>Some of the poor O.A.P's struggling as a small person</p>	
(c) <u>Would you say that if people are in poverty its mainly</u>	
PROMPT AND CODE	X - their own fault? Y - the Government's fault? 0 - the fault of their education? 1 - the fault of Industry not providing the right jobs? 2 - anything else? (SPECIFY)
3 - a combination of (some of) these? 4 - none of these? 5 DK	
ASK CHIEF WAGE EARNER AND HOUSEWIFE ABOUT ALL AGED 25 AND OVER	
25. <u>Do you mind telling me if you voted in the last</u> <u>General Election (I don't mean who you voted for,</u> <u>just whether you voted)? *</u>	CODE ALL AGED 23 & OVER yes, voted no DK DKA
ASK CHIEF WAGE EARNER/H.O.H.	
26. <u>If there is poverty what do you think</u> <u>can be done about it?</u>	CODE C.W.E./H.O.H. ONLY nothing DK
<p>WRITE IN ANSWER</p> <p>The Govt ought to give the O.A.P's more</p>	

39

**INTERVIEWER PLEASE CODE ALL THAT APPLY AFTER INTERVIEW**

(a) Household in which there is a child, one of whose parents is not resident

(b) Household consisting of woman and adult dependants

(c) Household in which there are five or more dependent children

(d) Household containing an adult who has been unemployed for eight weeks (consecutively or in last 12 months)

(e) Household containing an adult under 65 years of age who has been ill or injured for eight weeks (consecutively or in last 12 months)

(f) Household containing a disabled adult under 65

(a) disabled

(b) borderline disabled

(g) Household containing a disabled or handicapped child (including child ill or injured for eight weeks or more)

(h) Household containing a person aged 65 or over who has been bedfast or ill for eight weeks or more or who is otherwise severely incapacitated

(i) Household in which there are

(a) earners, none earning £12 a week or more

(b) adult male earners (aged 21 to 64) earning less than £14 a week

(j) Household in which there are persons who are

(a) non-white

(b) born in Eire

67	
Y	
0	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
68	
X	
Y	

9

**COMPOSITION OF HOUSEHOLD: CODES (Q. 10, p. 3)**

<b>One generation</b>		
Man alone: aged 60 or over	...	101
Man alone: aged under 60	...	102
Woman alone: aged 60 or over	...	103
Woman alone: aged under 60	...	104
Husband and wife: both aged 60 or over	...	105
Husband and wife: both aged under 60	...	106
Husband and wife: both under 60	...	107
Man and woman: otherwise related	...	108
Man and woman: unrelated	...	109
Two or more men only: related	...	110
Two or more men only: unrelated	...	111
Two or more women only: related	...	112
Two or more women only: unrelated	...	113
Other (SPECIFY) ...	...	114
<b>Two generation</b>		
Man, wife: + 1 child under 15	...	201
Man, wife: + 2 children both under 15	...	202
Man, wife: + 3 children all under 15	...	203
Man, wife: + 4 or more children all under 15	...	204
Man, wife: + children, at least 1 under 15 and at least 1 over 15, related	...	205
Man, wife: + children all aged 15-24, none married	...	206
Man, wife: + children all over 15, at least 1 aged 25 or over, none married	...	207
Man and one child under 15	...	208
Man and two children both under 15	...	209
Man and three or more children under 15	...	210
Man and children at least one under and one over 15, none married	...	211
Man and children all aged 15-24, none married	...	212
Man and children all over 15 at least one 25 or over, none married	...	213
Woman and one child under 15	...	214
Woman and two children both under 15	...	215
Woman: and three or more children under 15	...	216
Woman: and children, at least one under and one over 15, none married	...	217
Woman: and children, all aged 15-24, none married	...	218
Woman: and children all over 15, at least one 25 or over, none married	...	219
Man: and widowed or separated son	...	220
<b>Three generation</b>		
Man: and widowed or separated daughter	...	221
Woman: and widowed or separated son	...	222
Woman: and widowed or separated daughter	...	223
Otherwise two generations: all related	...	224
Otherwise two generations: at least one person not related to any other	...	225
Other (SPECIFY) ...	...	226
<b>Four generation</b>		401
DESCRIBE COMPOSITION BELOW		