

MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD

Christian name  
for reference only

Age last birthday

| Inft. | 2nd   | 3rd   | 4th   | 5th   | 6th   | 7th | 8th | 9th | 10th |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-----|-----|------|
|       |       |       |       |       |       |     |     |     |      |
| 65-66 | 65-66 | 65-66 | 65-66 | 65-66 | 65-66 |     |     |     |      |
| 65    | 60    | 59    | 30    |       |       |     |     |     |      |

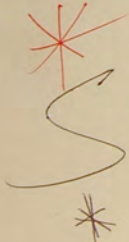
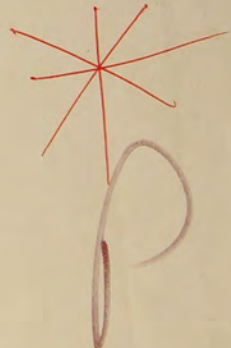
QUESTIONNAIRE ON HOUSEHOLD RESOURCES  
&  
STANDARDS OF LIVING IN THE UNITED KINGDOM  
1967-68

X/51  
X513293

S/S

|  |
|--|
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |

- 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 | 45/18+ | Queries 18x1 | Incomplete but no RV (small gaps only) |
| ① SBC1         | TS1 D1 | FP           | BP                                     |
| ② SBC1         | TS2 D2 |              |  |
| ③ SBC1         |        |              |  |

Handwritten notes and symbols below the table, including 'A1 A1 G WUR', 'K', 'WUR', and 'A1'.

Handwritten symbol resembling a 'C' with '32-9' below it.

C.I.C.

Name of Interviewer

Peter Townsend

SERIAL  
NUMBER

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| X | 5 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 3 | 0 | 1 |

Date(s) of interview(s)

9<sup>th</sup> Nov 1968

Length of interview(s)

2 hrs 20 mins

or contacts

Total actual interviewing time

2 hrs 20 mins

## 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<br>at first call<br>at second call<br>at third or later call  | 10   | 3. Which sections were answered<br>in whole or in part by which<br>persons on the household?<br><br>Informant  | Write<br>Section<br>1, 2, 3, etc.     | 5. Number of other households<br>at address →<br><br>None   | 21                              |
|  | X<br>Y<br>0  |  | 13<br>3                               |   | 0                               |
| 2. Information for household —<br>— complete skip to Q. 3<br>incomplete—answer 2a  | 11   | 2nd member<br><br>3rd <i>not 3?</i><br><br>4th *<br><br>5th<br><br>6th   | 14<br>15<br>16<br>17<br>18            | 6. Household living on<br><br>ground<br>basement floor<br>1st floor<br>2nd floor<br>3rd floor<br>4th floor<br>5th or above<br>Specify<br><br>(a) Is there a lift in the<br>building? Yes No | 22                              |
|  | X<br>Y<br>0<br>1   |  | 4<br>2<br>2<br>3<br>3<br>4<br>5       |   | X<br>Y<br>1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5 |
| (a) Sections<br>incomplete   | Housing<br>Employment<br>Occupational<br>Income<br>Assets<br>Health<br>Inc. in kind<br>Style of living | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>6<br>7<br>8   | 19                                    | 7. Is there an internal or external<br>flight of at least 4 steps or<br>stairs to the dwelling entrance?<br><br>Yes No  | 23                              |
| CODE<br>ALL THAT<br>APPLY  | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>6<br>7<br>8   | 20<br>X<br>Y<br>0<br>1<br>2<br>3<br>4  | 1                                     |   |                                 |
| (b) Reasons if incomplete —<br>— ill/disabled<br>does not know<br>information<br>unwilling to give<br>information<br>other (specify) | X<br>Y<br>0<br>1   | Other (specify)  | 21                                    |   |                                 |
|  |  | 4. Semi or detached house<br>or bungalow<br>Ter. h'se or bungalow<br>Self-con. flat in block<br>Self-con. flat in house<br>Self-con. flat attached<br>to shop/business<br>Room(s) furnished<br>Other (specify) | 22<br>X<br>Y<br>0<br>1<br>2<br>3<br>4 |   |                                 |
|  |  | Type of<br>Accomm.   |                                       |   |                                 |



SECTION I HOUSING AND LIVING FACILITIES

I'd like to start by asking a few questions about your house/flat

1(a) How many rooms are there - I mean for the sole use of the household?

number of living and dining-rooms (excluding bed-sitter)  0  1  2

number of kitchens  0  1  2

Is the kitchen large enough to eat in? Yes  0  1

No  2

\*number of bedrooms (including bed-sitter)

\*total number of living and dining and bedrooms (including kitchen if large enough to eat in)

(b) How many of these rooms are usually heated during the evenings in winter (whether by coal, gas or electric, paraffin stove or central heating)?

DK

2. Would you and your family like to have more rooms or fewer rooms in the home?

X\* more than one room extra  
Y an extra bedroom  
CODE 0 an extra living room  
ONE 1 number of rooms about right  
ONLY 2 one room fewer  
3 two or more rooms fewer  
4 DK

3. Is electricity laid on? yes, power points and lighting  
yes, lighting only  
No  
DK

4. Has the household the sole or shared use of the following INDOOR facilities?

(a) A flush W.C.\* X yes, sole use  
Y yes, shared  
0 none

PROMPT (b) A sink or washbasin 1 yes, sole use  
CODE 2 yes, shared  
ALL 3 none  
THAT APPLY

(c) A fixed bath or shower 4 yes, sole use  
5 yes, shared  
6 none

(d) A gas or electric cooker 7 yes, sole use  
8 yes, shared  
9 none

5. Does the household have the sole use or shared use of a garden or yard?

X sole use garden } ASK Q. 5(a)  
CODE ONE ONLY Y sole use yard }  
0 shared garden }  
1 shared yard } SKIP TO Q.6.  
2 neither garden nor yard }

(a) Is it - too small for the household to sit in the sun (e.g. smaller than 10 feet x 10 feet)

CODE - at least big enough for the household to sit in the sun, but not equal in size to a tennis court  
ONE  
ONLY - substantial in size (e.g. equal in size to a tennis court or bigger)

6. One or two other questions about living here. Do you find the air in this neighbourhood clean or is it dirty, smoky or foul-smelling?

X always dirty, smoky, foul-smelling  
Y sometimes dirty, smoky or foul-smelling  
0 not dirty, smoky or foul-smelling  
DK

24 25

0 2

26 27

0 5

28 29

0 2

X

30

X

Y

0

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

31

X

Y

0

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

32

X

Y

0

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

33

X

Y

0

DK

4

\*

fuel cooker turf, coal shaker.

garden attached to farm of 36 acres.

|   |   |                         |
|---|---|-------------------------|
| 7. Does the house/flat have any structural defects?                                     |   | 34                      |
|   | rising damp, damp walls or ceilings <input type="radio"/> Yes ASK Q.7(a)                            | <del>34</del>           |
|   | loose brick-work/plaster <input type="radio"/> no } SKIP TO   | 0                       |
| PROMPT  | roof which leaks in heavy rain <input type="radio"/> DK } Q. 8.                                     |                         |
|   | badly-fitting windows or doors <input type="radio"/> 4  |                         |
|   | which do not open or close <input type="radio"/> 5  |                         |
|   | broken floorboards, stairs <input type="radio"/> 6  |                         |
|   | other ----- <input type="radio"/> 6   |                         |
| -----   |   |                         |
| (a) Do you feel any of these are a danger to your health or of anyone in the household? |   | <input type="radio"/> 1 |
|   | Yes   | 2                       |
|   | No  | 3                       |
|   | DK  |                         |
| 8. Would you say you (and the family) have a serious housing problem?                   |   | 35                      |
|   | Yes ASK Q.8(a)  | X                       |
|   | No } SKIP TO Q.8(b)   | 7                       |
|   | DK  | 0                       |
| (a) What sort of problem is the worst?  | 1 overcrowding  | 1                       |
|   | 2 inadequate basic facilities   | 2                       |
|   | 3 damp accommodation  | 3                       |
| CODE ONE ONLY   | 4 other structural defects  | 4                       |
|   | 5 need to move elsewhere  | 5                       |
|   | 6 other (specify)   | 6                       |
|   | -----   |                         |
| (b) Have you ever had a serious housing problem (since you were 21)?                    | Yes ASK 8(c)  | 7                       |
|   | No } SKIP TO Q.9.   | <input type="radio"/> 8 |
|   | DK  | 9                       |
| (c) What sort of problem was the worst?   |   | 36                      |
|   | X overcrowding  | X                       |
|   | Y inadequate basic facilities   | Y                       |
|   | 0 damp accommodation  | 0                       |
|   | 1 other structural defects  | 1                       |
|   | 2 need to move elsewhere  | 2                       |
|   | 3 other (specify) -----   | 3                       |
| -----   |   |                         |
| (d) How long did it last?   | under 2 years   | 4                       |
|   | 2 and less than 5 years   | 5                       |
|   | 5 and less than 9 years   | 6                       |
|   | 10 or more  | 7                       |
| 9. Which of the following items do you have in the household?                           |   | 37                      |
|   | X television  | <input type="radio"/> 1 |
|   | Y record player   | Y                       |
|   | 0 radio   | <input type="radio"/> 2 |
| PROMPT CODE   | 1 refrigerator  | 1                       |
| ALL THAT APPLY  | 2 washing machine   | <input type="radio"/> 3 |
|   | 3 vacuum cleaner  | 3                       |
|   | 4 telephone   | 4                       |
|   | *5 central heating  | 5                       |
|   | 6 enough upholstered arm-chairs, easy chairs or settees for every member of family plus one visitor | 6                       |
|   | 7 carpet covering all or nearly all floor in main sitting room                                      | 7                       |
|   | 8 DK one or more items (specify)  | 8                       |
|   | -----   |                         |

Felt that damp was a hazard that affected health (but nonetheless was not "a serious housing problem" (Repeated both questions)

- one armchair + one settee but this equals 3 persons only.

Farm house is old building with one room built on or modernised with new steel-framed windows. Marvellous stone tiled floor in kitchen, picture of Mary with small lamp permanently lit underneath (batteries). Rather old TV set. Little comfort.



## SECTION II EMPLOYMENT

### General

This section and the next (Occupational Facilities) should normally be asked of each adult earner in the household. If you happen to be interviewing the housewife during the day you should ask these questions as they apply to herself (and also to any children and adult dependants — e.g. elderly widowed mother) and then a separate (shorter) interview with the husband (and any other adult earner who is not available at the time of the first interview) to ask him for answers to this section, to the section on occupational facilities, to the questions on earnings in Section IV and any other questions which cannot be answered by the housewife.

#### QUESTION 1 Attended paid employment

All persons working for gain. If a housewife, retired person or even a schoolchild works a few hours for pay each week, he or she should be included. Also count man who is not at his main occupation (and even who may be thought of as unemployable) but who has pay from a minor job. We will be able to check in analysis. Our purpose is not to miss casual earnings and supplementary sources of income.

#### QUESTION 2 Two jobs

If a person does some kind of job for a different employer or on own behalf in his "spare" time this counts as a second job. Even if it is the same kind of job but is separately paid for (e.g. decorator working in spare time for himself) it should be counted as second job.

#### QUESTION 3 House or flat

Includes house combined with business premises or farm; but the question has been introduced primarily to cater for women home-workers on piece rates. Note that it refers to any second as well as the principal job.

#### QUESTION 4 Starting and finishing work times

The question applies to last week. Ignore variations in working hours from week to week. If working times were the same on at least three days of the week regard them as "usual". If there were two shifts (e.g. morning and evening), list according to starting time of the first and finishing time of the second, and note fact on left.

#### QUESTION 5 Aid in calculating hours of work

The table below assumes a 5-day week and 1 hour for lunch. Note that each digit should be put in each separate part of the box (i.e. one digit under No. 29 and the other under No. 30).

| Starting time | Finishing time |           |           |           |
|---------------|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|               | 4.30 p.m.      | 5.00 p.m. | 5.30 p.m. | 6.00 p.m. |
| 7.00 a.m.     | 42½            | 45        | 47½       | 50        |
| 7.30 a.m.     | 40             | 42½       | 45        | 47½       |
| 8.00 a.m.     | 37½            | 40        | 42½       | 45        |
| 8.30 a.m.     | 35             | 37½       | 40        | 42½       |
| 9.00 a.m.     | 32½            | 35        | 37½       | 40        |
| 9.30 a.m.     | 30             | 32½       | 35        | 37½       |
| 10.00 a.m.    | 27½            | 30        | 32½       | 35        |

#### QUESTION 6 NOT AT WORK

Note that this question must also be answered for persons working last week for less than 30 hours. **Unemployed:** as distinct from "off sick" or temporarily off work (e.g. on holiday). The replies will be, for example: "I lost my job"; "I'm out of a job"; "There was redundancy at the firm so I'm out of work for the moment". Sometimes a person may say he is both unemployed AND sick or disabled, or it may for other reasons be difficult to specify just one code. Accept the best answer given by the informant even if you observe that someone who says he is unemployed is obviously sick or disabled (and vice-versa). Later questions are designed to establish whether or not he is seeking work and whether or not he is chronically sick or disabled.

#### Unpaid holiday

Part of our purpose in asking if holidays are unpaid is to ensure that 5 is not coded rather than the underlying reasons coded as 7, 8 or 9. Distinguishing between paid and unpaid holidays introduces complications but may be worthwhile (a) for the opportunity afforded to probe the reasons an unpaid holiday is being taken and (b) later when calculating weeks not at work in previous year.

*I probed informant about no. of hours, since he draws the retirement pension. He maintained he started about 6.30 a.m. and finished at 7 pm*

**QUESTION 8 Work record**

Our aim is to trace persons whose work record is not full and to establish both numbers of weeks off work and numbers of weeks in which fewer than 30 hours were worked.

**Weeks off work in year**

The procedure is first to ask the general question about numbers of weeks off work. Some informants will be uncertain of the right answer. They can be encouraged by prompts about the last spell off work for unemployment, then sickness and so on down the list. Whenever it is clear they are going back more than 12 months you should move on to the next eventuality on the list. In the appropriate column note the number of weeks for all spells of unemployment, sickness, etc. You must record "O" in all open boxes when the person has had no spell off work for that reason. You may ignore the codes "X" and "Y" under each open box. They are for office use. For easy reference you can record each spell off work alongside the months listed below. (You may in rare instances interview persons, say, who had five or six spells off work through sickness and may need to show some rough working to arrive at the right total. (Please leave any rough working in case of queries.)

**List member of household (informant, 2nd, 3rd) and weeks off work and reason**

|               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| January.....  | July.....      |
| February..... | August.....    |
| March.....    | September..... |
| April.....    | October.....   |
| May.....      | November.....  |
| June.....     | December.....  |

Some informants may have a quick answer for the first general question (usually because they have a very full or almost empty record of work in the year). You should nonetheless use the same procedure of asking about each type of eventuality and each spell off work as a check. If an informant says he hasn't been off work except for "just odd days because of colds and so on" ASK How much would it amount to over the past twelve months — one week, two weeks? AND CODE ACCORDINGLY. For informants (e.g. housewives or students) who have only worked for a few weeks in the year, you may find it quicker to establish first how long they were at work.

As with so many other questions about "the last twelve months" in this questionnaire, informants will often find it helpful if you encourage them to think forwards from a date exactly a year ago.



I probed carefully about holidays. They maintained that no one had been away for a period as long as a week & that they had only had outings for the day either to relatives in one instance to Emistillen.

Altogether it would be approximately correct correct that the three men had each been away about 7 or 8 full days as "outings" on separate occasions during the 12 mths.



## OCCUPATIONAL FACILITIES AND FRINGE BENEFITS

### General

Our intention is to invite anyone who has been working full-time to tell us about working conditions and fringe benefits. This will include anyone currently sick or unemployed who has been in full-time work in the last 12 months.

**NORMALLY QUESTIONS SHOULD NOT BE ASKED ON SOMEONE ELSE'S BEHALF: THEY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE PERSON IN OR RECENTLY IN A PARTICULAR EMPLOYMENT.**

But if two brothers, or husband and wife, work in the same factory or if otherwise the informant has good reason for knowing the employment conditions, then the interviewer may exercise discretion.

*Wife does not own farm. Although he insisted he shared the running of the farm with his brother Neil they cannot be treated as jointly self-employed. I have therefore treated him + the nephew Pat as employees.*

### QUESTION 1 Outdoors

In determining whether **mainly** outdoors, you should find whether proportion of working time spent outdoors exceeds 50 per cent. Those working outdoors but under cover (e.g. some dock labourers and railway porters) should be counted as outdoors. Where conditions have changed, the question should be applied to the **most recent** conditions (e.g. last week at work).

### QUESTION 2 Facilities

We are interested only in facilities provided by the employer. **Disregard** provisions and facilities which may happen to be available but which are not provided by the employer (e.g. garage hand who uses W.C. and washing facilities in neighbouring shop, or printer's apprentice who nips into local café for tea). For someone currently sick or unemployed the questions apply to the last job he held during the previous 12 months.

**Facilities for washing** Note that there must be hot water, soap and towel if "yes" is to be coded. Include liquid soap and paper towels in definition if necessary.

### QUESTIONS 2 and 3 Writing in questions which do not apply

Working conditions vary widely and it is impossible to devise questions which fit them all. If you are satisfied that the answer yes or no to a particular question is meaningless or inappropriate **DO NOT CODE** alongside the item but write in underneath how many of the 8 or 10 items do not apply.

### QUESTION 3 Sufficient Heating

The test is whether the informant feels cold at his work more often than the occasional instance of there being a heating breakdown or a really big freeze.

**Facilities for washing** Note that there must be hot water, soap, towel and mirror if "yes" is to be coded. You may count liquid soap as "soap" and paper towels and even a hand drying machine as equivalent to a towel if necessary.

**Place for lunch** Eating at bench or desk does not count.

**Place to keep clothes** e.g. cupboard, locker, wardrobe, hook in small room, etc. The wording should make clear that we are interested **both** in a place where clothes can be kept **and** one where they will be reasonably safe.

#### QUESTION 5

Note that the recent Industrial Employment Act gives employers the responsibility of notifying employees about certain terms of service. Many employees will have received some kind of notification.

#### QUESTION 6 Whether sick pay

Include only when employer pays cash directly to an employee who is sick. Contributions towards medical care costs come under Q. 11. Ideally we would like to have details of sick pay expected and length of time employer is expected to go on paying. (Sometimes a man is paid one proportion of pay for 3 months and then a lower proportion for a further 3 months.) Many informants, however, will not know and you should do your best to get a general idea at least of the starting level for the first month, recording underneath more specific information if known.

**Sick pay amount** What should be entered here is costs paid by employer. Sickness benefit should not be included even though employers contribute towards it. Earnings means earnings before tax.

#### QUESTION 7 Pension

Include any type of occupational pension, contributory or non-contributory, funded or unfunded.

#### QUESTION 7a Employee's contribution

Note that we are not attempting to establish what the employer pays, because many informants will not know. We require amount paid (preferably) or per cent of earnings before tax; many schemes are not of the type that the employer pays a fixed proportion of earnings. In these instances, code "None" or "Does not apply", according to the information you are given. When given a percentage note that it may be calculated on basic wages rather than earnings and you should note this so that we can adjust the figure in the office. Estimate the proportion of normal earnings the previous contribution amounts to—correct to nearest percentage point unless respondent names half a percentage point.

#### QUESTION 7b Pensionable age

That is, the age at which the pension is first payable.

#### QUESTION 7c Years towards pension

Do not count any years towards another pension in a previous employment unless those years have been accepted by the present employer as counting towards the pension from his employment.

#### QUESTION 7d Amount of pension

The question refers to the total occupational pension, though part of the cost may be paid by the informant. If the informant knows more details about his entitlement enter information in box (e.g. two-thirds of salary in last 5 years of service).

#### QUESTION 8 Meal vouchers

You may have to build up towards the average weekly value by asking "How much is each voucher worth?", "How many do you use in an average week?". Generally vouchers are additional to wage or salary but sometimes the employer will include them on a pay slip as part of earnings received. Watch that you do not count their value both here and later under net earnings.

#### QUESTION 9 Subsidised meals

Meals include drinks that may accompany them though we think it might cause offence to ask this in a formal question. We are interested to learn of anything from subsidised canteen meals to expense account lunches and dinners.

#### QUESTION 9a Saving on meals

Note that we are seeking an estimate of the difference between the actual cost to the employee and what he would have spent in the ordinary way if there were no subsidised canteen or restaurant available, or if his work did not allow him to charge the cost of outside meals. We are not seeking an estimate of the real value of the meals. Since some employees may not spend more outside on a poorer meal than they spend inside for a subsidised one, some entries may be "0" shillings.

hft. said keep was worth £5 per week. I have arbitrarily assigned £3.10s here and £1.10s under Q 11. (laundry, household goods etc) both for him & Pat.



#### QUESTION 16 Pension

Only include if a pension scheme has been worked out in relation to the business, or is available from an insurance company or another body, because of the nature of the business or self-employment. Note that provision is made in a series of questions on this page for entries to be made in the office (Qs 16a, 16b, 17a, 18c). Much depends, however, on the information you can provide in boxes on the left, leaving us to make necessary calculations.

---

#### QUESTION 19 Cheap goods and services

You should normally expect positive answers. A garage-owner may be able to purchase a car and run it well below ordinary retail prices. A grocer will obtain household stores cheaply. An insurance company sometimes reduces certain premiums. A small-holder may receive supplies cheaply in exchange for produce at market costs. There are exchange arrangements between people in different trades. It will, of course, be difficult to explore all these things properly but Q. 19a conveys our object and you should probe carefully whenever possible.

---

#### QUESTION 20 Tax savings because of combined home and business

The real incomes of many self-employed persons tend to be underestimated. Their difficulties are not always easy to explain to the tax authorities and in practice low real incomes and insecure incomes are compensated because part of housing and other costs can be offset against tax. Ask the questions openly and straightforwardly.

If informants seem doubtful about answering, say: "We have nothing at all to do with the tax people. We know it is difficult for you to divide costs between the business and yourself. But we also know that even if they have more problems many self-employed persons can live a little more cheaply than people getting a salary. I wonder whether you'd mind guessing how much more cheaply — I mean because of savings of tax".

*I was unable to question owner himself but his sister knew that his expenses saved some tax. Diverse statement later alt. cash income suggested minimal saving here of (probably) £50.*

CURRENT MONETARY INCOME

General

This section asks questions in turn of the employed, the self-employed and then everyone, including those who are not employed. Our object is to obtain reliable estimates of income, before and after tax, for each income unit in the household, both for "last week" and "the last 12 months".

Income Unit

This is any person aged 15 or over, or if in full-time education any person aged 19 or over, together with wife or husband (if she or he has one) and children under 15 (or aged 16-18 if in full-time education), if any. According to this definition a man, wife, and children aged under 15 count as one income unit, but a middle-aged widow and a son who is a university student, or an elderly widow and a single daughter of 40, count as two income units. A household consisting of man and wife with three single children who are all over 15 years of age and who are at work counts as four income units.

Allocating Income

Usually amounts of income can be entered in the appropriate column, according to the person receiving it. Do not enter any income twice. Do not, for example, enter a particular amount both for the wife and the husband. Nor need you split up any amount part of which is payable for a dependent wife or child. Thus, do not attempt to divide up the total of family allowances; enter the total in the wife's column. And enter an amount for sickness benefit, say, even if it includes sums for the wife and children, in the husband's column (if indeed it is he who receives it).

Gross and Net

In the first question you carefully ask for the last pay net of deductions and go on in the second question to establish what these deductions are. The answers to both questions effectively give gross and net earnings for the last period for which pay was received and you can build up further information in the questions that follow. You should be conscious of this distinction throughout the section. It will not always be possible to get information both for income after tax and income before tax. Remember that if you cannot get an answer for one you may be able to get it for the other. Make a note whenever you can. We can calculate in the office.

Last 12 months

Though you start by finding what was the last amount of pay received it is very important also to find what was the average pay during the previous 12 months and gradually build up the total income received by the income unit and the household in those months. You have already filled in a work-record and this will help you to answer several of the questions in the section.

QUESTION 1 Last earnings

Remember to check earnings for each member of the household, even those of a wife who had a job for only a few weeks in the year, a young son who works only on Saturdays, and a retired man with a part-time job. Second or subsidiary earnings are dealt with in Q. 14. Note that each digit is ruled off from the next. Insert "0" in any column which does not apply. Please note also that we have allowed wider columns on these income pages so that you have enough room to write in figures. But note that you will have to indicate which member of the household received any income if you are obliged to use a fifth or sixth column.

QUESTION 2 Deductions

Don't forget that a total is better than nothing. If the informant is uncertain say, "I believe it is on your pay slip" and encourage him or her to check. We have asked you to put a tick if in fact you are shown a slip or the informant reads off the amounts. As before, the small boxes on the left are for you to identify the member of the household: "Inf.", "2nd", "3rd", etc.

National Insurance contributions

A male employee ordinarily pays 15s. 8d. and a female employee 13s. 2d. per week, although note that a married woman can elect to pay only 7d. per week to cover industrial injuries benefits. Boys under 18 pay 10s. 1d. and girls 8s. 5d. per week. Persons over 18 who are contracted out of the graduated pension scheme pay a higher flat rate insurance contribution of 18s. 1d. (men), 14s. 8d. (women).

Graduated pension contributions

The employee contributes 4 1/2 per cent of each pound of gross weekly earnings between the ninth and the eighteenth, i.e. approximately 11d. for each of these pounds, plus 1/2 per cent for each pound between the 19th and the 30th, i.e. rather more than 1d. for each of these pounds. In fact a man with gross weekly earnings of £8 pays nothing, one with £13 pays 4s. 0d., one with £21 pays 9s. 0d., and one with £30, 9s. 9d. About one person in every five, however, is contracted out of the graduated pension scheme, but such persons nonetheless pay 1/2 per cent on each pound of gross earnings between the ninth and the 30th, or a maximum of 2s. 1d.

QUESTION 3 Highest and lowest

Check the number of weeks worked by turning up the work record. Some people's earnings will have varied only in one or two weeks of the year and it will not be difficult for you to establish an average in (b). Remember Q. 3(b) is very important. Other people's earnings may have varied widely, either because of changes of job or variations in overtime. Do not include variations due to holidays or sickness. If it is difficult to arrive at an average write in the box or in the margins, e.g. 10 weeks @ £15 10s., six weeks @ £18 15s., and 23 weeks @ £24 11s. We will work out the rest. Do not include weeks of holiday or sickness, which are explored later.

QUESTION 4 Bonuses

If a commission or bonus has been included in Q. 3 do not now amend the answer to that question. If the information is given for the first time write the amount in the box and also strike out "Before" or "After" Tax as appropriate.

*inf. is ret. pensione.  
Appears to receive only  
the odd pound or two  
from his brother Neil  
"when times are good."  
He works solely for  
his keep.  
Pat gets £2-£3 weekly.  
On probing it seems that  
£2 is assured, though  
he may get more from  
an extra £1 or £2  
sometimes for outgo etc.  
I've therefore counted  
an extra £25 in Q4.*

*Problem has of pensione  
"retiring" 25 weeks previously.  
He said before that ~~he~~  
~~retired~~ he had some  
cash each week "not at  
much as the pension"  
from "the farm". It seems  
reasonable to assume that  
he got the same as  
Pat (£2 per wk) with  
N.I. stamp of 15/8  
for first 27 weeks of year.  
That's why I've  
assumed Q3*

*"Pat 175-185"  
Enter  
16/8 ?*



#### 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. |

#### 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.

*No. weeks holiday  
Code?*

#### 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.

#### 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.

*I received estimate from  
Wife & sister & left a written  
note for brother Neil. He  
confirmed figure of £500  
cash profit of the firm.*

See B

Mr said family  
no income tax.  
Neil confirmed in writing

**QUESTION 12 Income tax**

The informant will often know the approximate amount because profits or income from business fall under Schedule D. But we ask 12b to check that the informant is not including tax which is allowed for in other questions. For example, elsewhere we establish net income from dividends, but if here the informant adds £100, say, to the figure for tax to take account of tax on dividends deducted at source, we risk deducting the £100 twice by deducting it here as well. You should be warned that for this and other reasons the net income of the self-employed tends to be underestimated.

**Weekly National Insurance contribution**

Self-employed men pay 21s. per week. Self-employed women pay 17s. 3d. per week. Boys and girls under 18 pay 11s. 10d. and 10s. 1d. respectively.

NI contrib. Sister said 21s  
assume that she meant 22s 2d.

**QUESTION 13 Fluctuation in Income**

The self-employed will often have an income that fluctuates throughout the year — especially those on low incomes. For example, the scrap dealer or stall-holder may not do as well in the winter as he does in the summer. The professional architect and the free-lance photographer may be paid at very irregular intervals. We are particularly interested in fluctuations which may produce hardship for a household which is usually prosperous. But remember that though income may fluctuate (e.g. in winter, for a shop-keeper or free-lance interviewer the same amounts per month may be drawn out of the bank or spent. Living standards are not necessarily affected.

Estimate from both brother & owner  
of £500 cash profit accounts with  
information given abt. farm  
of 36 acres, 3 cattle sold in last  
financial year, 18 pigs & only  
9 gallons milk per day



**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.

**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 a single 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 in size. Note that family allowances are received in addition to dependent children's allowances.

**Widow's Allowance: Widow £6 7s., children as for widow's pension**

**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.

**CODE 08 and 09 Industrial and Disablement 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.

Main problem here is whether Maggie, 02, sprinker/sister/housekeeper is eligible for SB. She says that they applied & man came up & asked q's. Is she treated as dependent housekeeper for Neil & thus ineligible for SB? Need to check. I'm a bit puzzled that ~~some~~ a woman who is not married appears not to be eligible for the ret. pension

#### QUESTION 16 Supplementary Benefit

It is most important that you should not overlook anyone who may be receiving or who has received supplementary benefit. There are two problems. One is, as noted above, that an informant may neglect to tell you that a standard benefit, like retirement pension and sickness benefit, is in fact supplemented. The other is that the official term "supplementary benefit" is fairly new. You may therefore have to prompt "supplementary assistance?", "national assistance?" or "public assistance?".

*He had to sign  
certificate on receipt 65  
that he was exempt from  
paying N.I. stamp & Min  
informed him of eligibility for SB.  
He applied & mda came to form.*

#### QUESTION 16(c) Rent paid by Supplementary Benefits Commission

If the rent is in fact paid by the S.B.C. we shall be asking later how much that is.

#### QUESTION 17 Single Grant

A single payment may be made to meet an exceptional need — such as bedding, clothing or household equipment. It may also be made to meet charges for glasses, dentures or dental treatment obtained through the National Health Service.

#### QUESTION 18 Income in last year at work

Note that you have already asked how many years it is since such a man last worked (in Section II). Now you are asking for the actual year when last at work, and, if it is 1955 or a later year, for the wage and household income. Do not neglect to find the composition of the household at that time (for example, wife, man, wife and adult single son, or, man, wife and wife's widowed mother). We realise memories may be faulty but most people remember the last occasion they were at work and we are anxious (for retired and disabled persons, for example) to get a rough estimate of their fall in income upon giving up work. In the office we shall of course allow for average wage increases in the intervening years in interpreting the information you collect.

#### QUESTION 19 Employer's pension

The question is in a form which allows for the possibility of an ex-policeman, ex-serviceman or ex-civil servant drawing a pension though still holding a subsequent job. Service pensions should be included here but not war pensions, which have been covered in Q. 15. As before: **Strike out Before or After Tax as appropriate.**



**QUESTION 29(c) Estimate of market rent**

Proceed as for Q. 27 (a)

**QUESTION 30(a) Income from lodgers or boarders**

Be careful not to obtain an inflated total. Amounts may vary according to numbers of boarders and, if necessary, write down separate amounts on this page. If the informant has difficulty in producing an average per week or total in year, obtain last week's GROSS income (taking into account number of boarders) and then work back to get an estimate for the year.

**QUESTION 30(c) Net income**

Carefully prompt for services and the cost of providing these services so that you can make an estimate of NET income — "profit" as some people will understand it. In some instances you will have to write down figures for gross amount received and an estimate of the cost of different services. If the informant does not know what his net income has been, make an estimate on the basis of what he tells you about gross payments and cost of services and expenses. Try to obtain a figure net of any tax paid. As before, note that if you cannot do this, you can strike out "after" tax in the box provided. We are asking you to provide a figure both for last week and last year. There may be changes in income (due to loss or arrival of boarders) during the year which are revealed in interview. Remember also that costs may be as great or even greater than receipts. In these cases write in "0" and make a note.

**QUESTION 32 Value of own food or poultry**

Try to obtain a weekly average of the value of using own garden, allotment and farm produce. Do not waste too much time on produce amounting in value to less than 10s. a week. Be careful not to give an inflated estimate of the saving. Husbands sometimes exaggerate the value of what they grow in a large garden. What you want is an estimate of what it would cost in the shops to purchase the kind of produce consumed in the home which is grown by the household, LESS all expenses. For a small-holding or farm this means taking account of purchases of stock or seed, wages, payments of fuel bills, etc., in the same way as earlier you explored the income of the self-employed.

**QUESTION 33 Total income last year**

In some instances you may have difficulty with an informant who, though willing to answer other questions, is unwilling to answer questions on income, or an informant who is vague or uncertain about details. By adopting a matter of fact approach or by coming back to these questions after dealing with the rest of the questionnaire in an interview, you may overcome the difficulty. If the questions remain unanswered, try the question here as given, adding any other explanation according to your individual style or to the circumstances of the situation. Show the Flash-card and the do your best to arrive at a specific amount. Also do your best to check: "Does that include family allowances, pensions, etc.?" You may be surprised sometimes to find that the informant gradually undends and is prepared to answer many preceding questions. You should also do your best to check whether the total given includes other income units in the household. Try to establish totals for these units in the same way.

NO \*

Problem here of splitting  
between diff.  
income units. If there  
are 4 inc. units  
then it seems right  
to divide estimate  
if £8 equally

## V SAVINGS AND ASSETS

### QUESTION 1 Personal

This excludes a business bank account which is covered by Q. 4. Avoid double-counting the same bank balance or assets when questioning husband and wife.

### QUESTION 2 Savings

Note that you should proceed by prompting all items to see how many are appropriate, then try to establish a total and then establish totals for each item only as a check or if necessary. Care should be taken to avoid double-counting. If the informant is hesitant or confused repeat the question to make sure he or she knows what kind of savings you are referring to and THEN show Flashcard No. 4 to get the total. Then try to obtain an absolute total rather than a range. For example, you could ask: "Would you say the figure was at the top end or the lower end of that range— nearer X or nearer Y?"

### QUESTION 2(c) Interest

Try to establish the amounts the informant receives in the form he receives it—that is, before tax is deducted or after it has been deducted at source. In difficult instances you need not waste time converting a "before tax" total into "after tax" so long as you make plain what it is. We will do that work in the office.

### QUESTION 3 Value of stocks and shares

This question of the value of stocks and shares is crucial and every encouragement should be used to obtain an answer. Some informants simply will not know. Remember that brokers sometimes send an annual valuation. If there is considerable uncertainty, tactfully suggest or imply that it would be very helpful to know and take any opportunity to see the valuation or to leave a note (and s.a.e.) so that a more reliable estimate can be made and either you can pick it up at a second call or ask for it to be sent on.

### QUESTION 3(b) Interest

Proceed as in Q. 2c above. Mostly amounts will be received after tax has been deducted.

### QUESTION 4

This is to cover any type of business which is owned in part or in whole by the informant. Being a director does not necessarily mean ownership. The answer to this question should not duplicate the answer to the previous question. Shares come under Q. 3. This is to cover such things as shops, professional practices and small businesses of every kind except limited companies. In all cases make sure that money in the business, bank account and stocks are borne in mind when the valuation is made. When the business (e.g. shop or farm) is run from the owner occupier's dwelling, the value of the dwelling will often have been included in the answer to this question (i.e. Q. 25 in Section V). UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES MUST THE DWELLING BE COUNTED TWICE. The valuation should be on the assumption that the informant had to sell but was in no great hurry. A year or even more could be taken to find a purchaser. The valuation should NOT be made on the basis of: "What would you take for your business?"—that is, when the informant has to be persuaded to sell. NOTE that vehicles should be included in the valuation of a business—say of a haulage contractor, a cab owner or even a building contractor or window cleaner.

### QUESTION 5 Other property

Remember that some people use two houses. Others have houses which they rent off to others. This last is not uncommon among elderly people who may be very poor themselves. A "boat" may include anything from a luxury yacht to a small rowing boat.

Note overlap p. 21  
Neil estimated £4,000  
- £5,000  
I have neglected  
mid point



#### QUESTION 6a Cars, Vans

Note that in Section II you will have noted any car owned by the business or firm and whether it is also used privately. Do not count this car here also but find out whether there is a second car — e.g. wife's. **If informant unable to value a vehicle note instead its make, type and year of manufacture to enable us to look up its value.**

#### QUESTION 6c Debts on vehicles

Note that the question does not apply only to payments which are overdue but to the total sum still owing. You will usually have difficulty in excluding interest from the amount owed. If the amount owed is estimated at less than £50 record the sum and do not take up time making sure that the interest is deducted. But if the amount owed including the interest element is £50 or more ask for the details listed under (c). We will then make an estimate in the office.

#### QUESTION 7 Life Insurance

If there is more than one policy add up the payments and, if necessary, note any difference in frequency or years of payment. Note that our main object is to establish the equivalent current value in cash of policies they hold. The majority of households will hold policies of little current value and you will see that if they pay less than 10s. a week we do not ask for any details.

#### QUESTION 8 Value of saleable assets

Please note that we do not envisage that goods in everyday use — beds, blankets, basic furniture, crockery, clothes — need to be valued. We are interested only in items of value that could be sold without serious detriment to the household and its daily life if some ready cash was badly needed. Jewellery, furs, stamp collections, works of art, antiques, and collections of books, might be sold and we need to obtain an approximate estimate of their total current worth. Naturally enough we cannot expect precise valuations and you will find the minimum value of £25 for an article (or a group of articles — e.g. a number of pieces of jewellery) helpful in avoiding protracted discussion of the value of articles used every day in the home.

#### QUESTION 9 Other assets

Rarely will there be any kind of asset not covered by our other questions. But by asking this general question you may be given information that belongs in the answer to another question. The informant may have misunderstood a question. But be careful not to include an item here which is already covered elsewhere.

#### QUESTIONS 10 & 11 General assets sold and windfalls

It may be difficult for you to secure an estimate of money raised or spent on "ordinary living expenses" but you will find that our object is fairly clear and once you understand it you can probe for an estimate. We do not want information about sums of money invested in new assets, in replacing old assets (e.g. property, including houses and cars) and in savings, but only information about sums of money spent in the ordinary way on housekeeping, food, clothing, and entertainment. An estimate is better than nothing. Note that we are not asking you to waste time checking small amounts of less than £25.

#### QUESTION 10 Assets sold in last 12 months

Some people, especially the elderly, will have sold some of their assets in the last 12 months to bolster a low income. This can be an important contribution to their standard of living. Savings—Note that each item should be prompted carefully, especially to persons who have already told you they have sizeable amounts in savings, stocks and shares, etc. Note that we are not interested in this question in total sums which amount to less than £25 in the 12 months. Nor are we interested in amounts that may have been saved from income and spent in the same year (e.g. savings for Christmas or a holiday).

Partial use of sales or savings for living expenses—In some cases property might have been sold, say, and part of the money spent but part of it saved. Try to get a total estimate only of the sum spent on ordinary living expenses.

*Q.8. The house gave no sign of containing valuables.*

*I've not counted sales of farm produce here. This is left to self-employed income in income section.*

#### QUESTION 4 Special schools & centres

This question is asked only of persons who have been ill and off work or confined to bed or the house for eight weeks or more continuously, and those who are coded for any item in Question 3.

#### QUESTION 5 Date of onset of sickness or disabling condition

Our object is to establish the year of onset but the question is worded 'first have any condition' so as to allow for the fact that some conditions develop out of others. For persons with a disabling condition you ask, in effect, when all the trouble started.

#### Previous occupation

In the section on Employment you have already asked for the last occupation of everyone not now at work (p. 7). Some people change their occupation because of a disabling condition before finally being obliged to give up work. You should probe for the (previous) occupation which people had before any history of illness or disability started.

#### QUESTION 6 Mobility

You should code people according to their usual mobility, taking no account of a temporary illness or injury. "Usual mobility" may be interpreted as "for at least eight weeks and unlikely to become more mobile in the immediate future" or "for less than eight weeks but unlikely to become more mobile within at least that total period." Someone who spends most of the time in bed and needs help to get out to sit in a chair is defined as bedfast. Someone who can get out of his bed into a chair or wheelchair and who can walk indoors but not even a few yards outdoors without help is defined as housebound. The test is whether someone can walk on his own (without the assistance or company of any other person — though with or without sticks or crutches).

#### QUESTION 7 Incapacity

In prompting this series of questions you may find it simplest to ask the question without the variation in brackets, unless it seems appropriate. Remember you are asking whether they have any difficulty in doing X. Sometimes certain questions will not apply to particular people or to particular situations. You will meet people who do not (or say they do not) wash down, negotiate stairs (living in bungalows), go shopping and do housework (especially some men). The question should then be asked in terms of "But would you have any difficulty in doing X if you had to?" The codes 0, 1, 2 are listed in increasing order of difficulty and you should check that you ring one of them for each item.

#### QUESTION 7e

It would be insensitive and unnecessary to ask questions about the daily activities of the bedfast. They are therefore excluded from this question and the rest of the series. You may encounter other people (e.g. advanced obesity) of whom it is clear that they cannot do certain activities. You may refrain from putting questions to them. The same is true of any situations in which the questions are likely to cause great distress. BUT AS A GENERAL RULE QUESTIONS 7 (e) to (i) SHOULD BE ASKED FOR ALL OTHER THAN THE BEDFAST AND CHAIRFAST.

#### QUESTIONS 8 & 9 Variation in incapacity

These questions explore whether the pattern of answers to Question 7 is permanent. Question 8 seeks any indication of seasonal variations (e.g. bronchitis) and Question 9 day-to-day variations in the effects of disability.

*This seems unlikely but in fact I repeated some of the q's and they were a worry, canny lot.*

*The nearest admission of disability was the Magpie, who said she got v. tired sometimes!*



**QUESTION 4 Emergency help**

Since this is rather a general question specific acts may be forgotten. Probe as seems appropriate in the light of previous answers. Most people have occasional help from family or friends in the neighbourhood.

---

**QUESTION 5 Gifts regularly made**

This is the counterpart of Q. 2, dealing with gifts or commodities rather than services. Again repeat the question in reference to relatives seen often. Note that a meal that is given is distinct from the service of preparing a meal (prompted in Q. 2). Obtain the best total estimate that you can of the worth of these gifts, however rough.

I firmly believe there were exchanges of small things but there was no time to explore pattern of social living & (simply felt obliged to accept negative answers.

---

**QUESTION 6 Occasional gifts made**

We do not wish to waste time on occasional gifts of a value of less than £25.

---

**QUESTION 7 Gifts (regularly) received**

This is the counterpart of Q. 3. Refer to relatives seen frequently and repeat the question. Note that meals consumed should also be coded in this question. The service (of preparing them) was included under Q. 3. Probe according to the answers made previously.

---

**QUESTION 8 Occasional gifts received**

Do not waste time inquiring about gifts of a value of less than £25.

## 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.

### 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).

### 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.

### QUESTION 3 Friends to meals

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

### 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.

### 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.)

*He kills around the local houses  
There is a great deal of ~~the~~ visiting  
with relatives locally. But she & brothers don't spend  
money much. Nephew does.*

### QUESTION 6 Church

Accept any religious sect or denomination which may be mentioned.

*city life is different. Its different  
on a farm.*



#### QUESTION 7 Food

Actual nutritional levels cannot be established by an interview of this kind, but it is hoped that these questions will show very roughly (i) whether a family member goes short of food occasionally, (ii) whether the family is able to buy relatively expensive foods frequently, (iii) whether any member of the family goes short of food occasionally, and (iv) to what extent patterns of food consumption vary with income.

(a) **Cooked breakfast**

Many women do not eat breakfast. Bacon and eggs is only an example. Others would be boiled or fried egg, haddock, kipper, etc. But not porridge, toast, fried bread or potatoes (the distinction is between carbohydrates and other foods).

(b) **No cooked meal**

Stress the whole day. A heavy breakfast but nothing later, or a heavy meal at supper-time will not count as going without a cooked meal during the day.

(c) **Fresh meat**

This will be difficult for households where children have school dinners, or members of the household eat canteen meals. It would be reasonable to code such persons "Yes" in the absence of any better information. It is highly possible that some housewives may have very little fresh meat (defined to include chicken, chops, frozen meat of any kind but not corned beef, tinner meat, boiled ham or sausages). Care is needed as meat-eating is probably over-stated, and when there is meat the men in the household and not the women may have it.

---

#### QUESTION 8 (a) Joint

Accept what the informant understands by a joint.

#### QUESTION 8 (b) and (c) Milk

Do not include school milk (a correction for this will be made in the office). Check for extra milk at weekends. Include sterilised milk ("stera") as fresh. Some houses buy milk in powder or liquid in tins for babies too, but do not attempt to assess the quantities of this. Just make a note that it is bought.

---

#### QUESTION 9 (b) Clothing

Clothing cheques are "Provident" cheques and the like where a cheque for £1, for example, entitles a person to shop at certain shops and repayment is made at 1s. in the £1 for 21 weeks. Clubs include any kind of arrangement through a catalogue, shop, or door-to-door salesman.

#### QUESTION 9 (c) and (d) Spending on clothing clubs

Some clubs include coal and furniture as well as clothes; try to get an estimate of the proportion of money spent on clothes. Informants often give a maximum figure, when in fact they miss or only pay something on account.

---

#### QUESTION 11 Adequate footwear

Includes state of repair as well as fit. Plimsolls and sandals in winter are not adequate, nor are boots alone adequate for summer. Plastic sandals are coded not adequate, unless there are other shoes.

---

#### QUESTION 12 Smoking, pools and betting

Smoking is often underestimated in surveys. By asking quantities we hope to be able to work out roughly the expenditure. Note if cigars and not cigarettes. Take care to make betting seem a very common activity (which it is, of course), since information may not readily be forthcoming in the context of all these questions on shortages.

---

#### QUESTION 13 Christmas

Make sure that the sum you have is the extra expense on top of normal housekeeping for the household unit.

*She reflected for a long time  
on this q. - saying £5  
first of all & then changing  
it to £7. It was  
perhaps the best confirmation  
of low standards of living  
of farm households*

**QUESTION 14 Fuel**

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

**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.

**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.

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

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

**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.

Couldnt put this q.  
to ~~ask~~ H/OH only  
housewife. She didnt  
offer any answer at  
first, even after prompting.

H.O.H. not asked



**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.

**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.

**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.

There are no clear routines.  
Normally ~~the~~ inf. gives  
Sister occasional 10s or £1  
when she is short for shopping  
but he appears to retain  
most of his £4.5s for  
tobacco & own clothes, etc.  
Probably reasonable to assume  
he gives £1.

Neil pays nearly all  
W'hold bills but she receives  
some money when required  
for stores, some of which  
is given to sister on  
neighbouring farm to purchase  
in town.  
Pat gives his nothing from  
his £2 1/3

QUESTION 23 Poor now

Stress genuinely and try to avoid facetiousness at this point. Question 23 (a) explores what the informant understands by feeling "poor". If the word "poor" seems inappropriate use the alternative "very hard up".

QUESTION 24 Poverty

Stress the word "poverty". Do not explain what you think it means if you are asked. Seek from the informant his definition and write it in the box as clearly as you can.

QUESTION 25 Voting

Ask for those old enough to have voted in the last election (March 1965). We are not concerned who they voted for (although they will probably say) but would like to know if they are sufficiently involved to vote at all. Be careful to reassure people that this is confidential and as far as you are concerned non-voting is blameless—many people consider that voting is legally compulsory or morally obligatory and so voting figures are over-estimated. Try to get a clear recollection by fixing the incident (time of day, who they went with) if necessary. Stress National, not local elections.

QUESTION 26 Action on poverty

We are interested in what the informant thinks can be done. Give as full an answer as possible.

Please write in any additional notes.

Half a mile off main road between Ballylawley & Omagh, along ~~some~~ cat-track to crest of small hill. Cluster of farm buildings, untidily kept. Was invited inside by short grey-haired woman who was friendly & helpful but unexpressive throughout. She called Joseph, recently "retired", a red-faced small man with missing teeth and a bewitching, sparkling smile. He answered questions for about 1/2 hr before going off to tend the cows etc. Though she was far more non-committal than I wd. have hoped I gained the impression of a very simple life which was not as hard as it had been but was, from their viewpoint, a struggle now that they were getting on (despite remarkably good health). From our viewpoint, they were certainly in marginal poverty, low cash income, poor furnishings & facilities, "exploitation" of nephew & Pat. Ideally I should have seen Neil but the formal ownership of the farm did not get straightened out until an hour had passed & I decided it was best to press on. I was certainly given a sense that Joseph felt more of a "partner" than an employee. Incidentally, he can draw all his pension despite working, he says, a 70 hour week (because he receives no wage. He feels his wage tax is his keep, while his pension covers tobacco & extras. Neil answered some written questions after the interview.



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

|  |    |
|--|----|
| (a) Household in which there is a child, one of whose parents is not resident  | 67 |
| (b) Household consisting of woman and adult dependants   | X  |
| (c) Household in which there are five or more dependent children   | Y  |
| (d) Household containing an adult who has been unemployed for eight weeks (consecutively or in last 12 months)                                   | 0  |
| (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)         | 1  |
| (f) Household containing a disabled adult under 65   | 2  |
| (a) disabled   | 3  |
| (b) borderline disabled  | 4  |
| (g) Household containing a disabled or handicapped child (including child ill or injured for eight weeks or more)                                | 5  |
| (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 | 6  |
| (i) Household in which there are   |    |
| (a) earners, none earning £12 a week or more   | 8  |
| (b) adult male earners (aged 21 to 64) earning less than £14 a week  | 8  |
| (j) Household in which there are persons who are   | 68 |
| (a) non-white  | X  |
| (b) born in Eire   | Y  |

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

FB

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

|  |     |   |     |
|--|-----|---|-----|
| <b>One generation</b>  |     | Man: and widowed or separated daughter ... ..   | 221 |
| Man alone: aged 60 or over ... ..  | 101 | Woman: and widowed or separated son ... ..  | 222 |
| Man alone: aged under 60 ... ..  | 102 | Woman: and widowed or separated daughter ... ..   | 223 |
| Woman alone: aged 60 or over ... ..  | 103 | Otherwise two generations: all related ... ..   | 224 |
| Woman alone: aged under 60 ... ..  | 104 | Otherwise two generations: at least one person not related to any other ... ..            | 225 |
| Husband and wife: both aged 60 or over ... ..  | 105 | Other (SPECIFY) ... ..  | 226 |
| Husband and wife: at least one aged under 60 ... ..                                    | 106 |   |     |
| Husband and wife: both under 60 ... ..   | 107 | <b>Three generation</b>   |     |
| Man and woman: otherwise related ... ..  | 108 | Man, son and d-in-law, grandchildren: all under 15 ...                                    | 301 |
| Man and woman: unrelated ... ..  | 109 | Man, son and d-in-law, grandchildren: at least one under 15 and one over 15 ... ..        | 302 |
| Two or more men only: related ... ..   | 110 | Man, daughter & son-in-law, grandchildren: all under 15 ... ..                            | 303 |
| Two or more men only: unrelated ... ..   | 111 | Man, daughter and son-in-law, grandchildren: at least one under 15 and one over 15 ... .. | 304 |
| Two or more women only: related ... ..   | 112 | Woman, son and d-in-law, grandchildren: all under 15 ... ..                               | 305 |
| Two or more women only: unrelated ... ..   | 113 | Woman, son and d-in-law, grandchildren: at least one under 15, one over 15 ... ..         | 306 |
| Other (SPECIFY) ... ..   | 114 | Woman, daughter and son-in-law, grandchildren: all under 15 ... ..                        | 307 |
|  |     | Woman, daughter and son-in-law, grandchildren: at least one under 15, one over 15 ... ..  | 308 |
| <b>Two generation</b>  |     | Married couple, married child and child-in-law, grandchildren under 15 ... ..             | 309 |
| Man, wife: + 1 child under 15 ... ..   | 201 | Otherwise 3-generations:  |     |
| Man, wife: + 2 children both under 15 ... ..   | 202 | —all persons related, at least one child under 15 ...                                     | 310 |
| Man, wife: + 3 children all under 15 ... ..  | 203 | —at least one child under 15 ... ..   | 311 |
| Man, wife: + 4 or more children all under 15 ... ..                                    | 204 | —all persons related ... ..   | 312 |
| Man, wife: + children, at least 1 under 15 and at least 1 over 15, none married ... .. | 205 | —unrelated ... ..   | 313 |
| Man, wife: + children all aged 15-24, none married ...                                 | 206 | Other (SPECIFY) ... ..  | 314 |
| Man, wife: + children all over 15, at least 1 aged 25 or over, none married ... ..     | 207 |   |     |
| Man and one child under 15 ... ..  | 208 | <b>Four generation</b>  | 401 |
| Man and two children both under 15 ... ..  | 209 | DESCRIBE COMPOSITION BELOW  |     |
| 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 |   |     |