

MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD

Christian name  
for reference only

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th
Henry	Michael	Patrick	Gertrude	John	Brandon	Victoria	Dora	Paul	Conna
65-66	65-66	65-66	65-66	65-66	65-66	65-66			
50	39	28	19	17	16	14	12	10	8

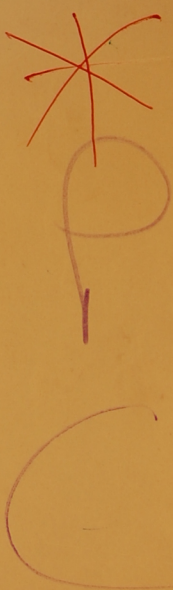
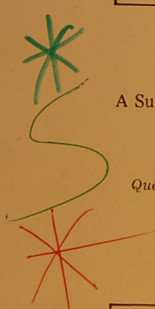
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3455

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

ste

- 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

4.SBC1\*\*  
5.SBC1

FOR OFFICE USE	W1 W2		
SBC1 @	TS1	FP	BP
SBC1 *	B2		
SBC1			

Handwritten notes and symbols below the table, including 'A10', 'AA', 'UR', 'G', 'G', 'UR', 'A1', 'A1'.

(1)  
375  
FB

C.I.C.

SERIAL NUMBER

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

Name of Interviewer: Stahelg

Date(s) of interview(s): 21/1/69  
or contacts

Length of interview(s): 3 hours.

Total actual interviewing time: 3 hours.

**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	10	3. Which sections were answered in whole or in part by which persons on the household?	Write Section 1, 2, 3, etc.	5. Number of other households at address →	21
	(X) Y 0		Informant		13
2. Information for household — complete skip to Q. 3 incomplete—answer 2a	11	2nd member	14	6. Household living on	22
	(X) Y		Informant		15
(a) Sections Housing incomplete	1	3rd	16	Answer 6a {	6
	2		Informant		
Occupational Income Assets Health Soc. Services Inc. in kind Style of living	3	4th	18	7. Is there an internal or external flight of at least 4 steps or stairs to the dwelling entrance?	23
	4		Informant		
CODE ALL THAT APPLY	5	5th	20	Other (specify)	1
	6		Informant		
(b) Reasons if incomplete — ill/disabled does not know information unwilling to give information other (specify)	12	6th	22	Type of Accom.	1
	X Y 0 1		Informant		
.....	1	Other (specify)	24	Room(s): furnished	3
			25		

80

7. IF NOT AT WORK LAST WEEK  
Are you at work this week?

- 0 yes, attending paid employment SKIP TO Q.8  
1 no ASK Q.7(a)

(a) How long is it since you were at work?

- 2 never paid employment SKIP TO Q.7(b)  
3 less than 6 months SKIP TO Q.8  
4 6 months and less than 1 year }  
5 1 and less than 3 years } ASK Q.7(b)  
6 3 and less than 10 years }  
7 10 years or more }  
8 DK

(b) What was your last paid occupation? And the employer's (or own) business? \*

WRITE IN ANSWER: IF UNSPECIFIC ASK What do you do? *Surrey*

INF *Sewing Maid Prep School*

2 *Poultry Dealer SLE.*

(c) Are you looking for work? \* yes no DK } ASK Q.7(a) SKIP TO Q.8

(d) Are you registered at the Employment Exchange? yes no DK } ASK Q.7(e) SKIP TO Q.7(f)

(e) Why not? WRITE IN ANSWER

(f) Have you looked in the papers for any jobs that looked suitable for you? yes no DK

(g) Are there any other kind of things you have done lately to try to get a job? WRITE IN ANSWER

*Both have been round asking for possible vacancies.*

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7	8	9	10
<del>0</del>	<del>0</del>	<del>0</del>	0	<del>0</del>	0	0	0	0	0
2	2	5	2	5	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34
8	4								
35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
X	X	<del>X</del>	X	<del>X</del>	X	X	X	X	X
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6

*many - Prep School Sewing Maid  
Thomas - Poultry Dealer,  
Patrick Truck Drivers Mate.  
Gertrude Shop Asst.  
John. Joiner.  
Brendan Brick Layer.*

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.

*6<sup>th</sup> - Prendan - has only been working since September.*

**QUESTION 10 Personal use**

Includes transport to and from work.

**QUESTION 10a Normal repairs**

Excludes repairs caused by negligence of informant or family. **Make and type** — e.g. Vauxhall Cresta, Saloon or Morris 15 cwt. van. The description should be enough for us to look up its second-hand value as a check on the value.

**QUESTION 10d Driver**

This is a polite way of ascertaining whether the car is chauffeur-driven. Thus Code X includes self, family, friends and other employees driving for pleasure and not because they are paid to drive the respondent around.

**QUESTION 11 Other benefits**

Read the prompts slowly: they are carefully drafted to cover the perks of both senior and junior staff. The goods may vary from free or subsidised coal given to miners to discounts on goods bought or free vegetables, seeds or seedlings. Don't hesitate to pursue it further according to occupations of informants. **Transport** may be free leisure travel given to railway or bus employees or paid holidays given to senior executives. Note this section is supplementary to the use of a vehicle in Q. 10. **Medical expenses** may be premiums to insurance agencies for private medical care or the direct payment of doctors' bills. **Education** can range from free tennis lessons or typing lessons to payment of public school fees. **Shares in the company** can be given free or below market value.

ENCOURAGE THE INFORMANT to add items under the various headings together and give time for this to be done. We are interested to know what it would cost to buy these things privately even though the employee might not have chosen to do so (e.g. the employee might have used the Health Service if his employer did not pay for him to have private medical care).

"How much a year are these things worth altogether?"

The point here is that some kinds of entries will be money saved, say, on goods and services which the informant would have had to pay for, whereas other entries will involve things he would never have afforded or thought about. Our aim is to discover what equivalent in extra income would be needed if he did the same things but had to bear the full cost himself.

**QUESTION 13 Satisfaction with job**

The questions are laid out in a form which equally encourage positive or negative answers. You may shorten the question to "Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with —" providing the informant seems to be genuinely weighing the alternatives.

Facilities at work means facilities as asked under Q. 3 earlier.

Inf. said none of her children is member of Trade Union. If it were to be known that some one was about to become a member, he would be sacked -

The employer would be faced to keep to the union rules re pay & conditions. Employment is so difficult to find round here that there is always someone willing to work for less than the rate for the job.

ANB

## 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 4½ per cent of each pound of gross weekly earnings between the ninth and the eighteenth, i.e. approximately 11½d. for each of these pounds, plus ½ 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 £9 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 ½ 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.

Pat  
9-0-0  
stamp 16/8  
23/- Tax

Geet  
4-10-0  
No Tax. 14/2

John  
7-13-9  
10/- Tax  
stamp 10/8

Breadan  
40 hr wk 2/6  
hr.  
no tax  
stamp 10/8

Brendan said  
his pay will vary  
when the weather is  
bad - pd. rate of  
2/6 hour.

6<sup>th</sup> came back  
 while I was still  
 there - had obtained  
 a new job but was  
 not starting until the  
 next day - he came  
 to get Pat to take his  
 box of tools to the  
 building site.

**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.

**CODES 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.

20/11/68  
 13/12/68  
 1/5

26. IF HOUSEHOLDER PAYS RENT Does Not Apply

(a) How much do you pay a week in rent?

(b) Do you have a rent holiday?

yes	no of wks rent paid in year	OFFICE USE ONLY	total rent last year
no (2)	12-0-0		

(c) Do you pay rates in addition?

IF YES amount general rates last yr 12-0-0 amount water rates last yr \_\_\_\_\_

(d) Have you had a rates rebate?

IF YES (i) How much was it? \_\_\_\_\_ SPECIFY PERIOD \_\_\_\_\_

(ii) Did you get it as a lump sum payment or was it deducted from your rates or rent? \_\_\_\_\_ deducted from rates lump sum payment \_\_\_\_\_

(e) Does your rent include:

lighting	1	other service or commodity	5
gas	2	electric power	6
coal	3	none of these	7
meals	4	DK	8

(f) How much have you spent in the last 12 months for alterations, decorations or repairs (including paint or tools for work by yourself)?

Total £ NIL

DESCRIBE ITEMS IF NECESSARY AND COSTS \_\_\_\_\_ OFFICE USE ONLY \_\_\_\_\_ total annual housing cost \_\_\_\_\_

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27. IF HOUSEHOLDER RENTS PRIVATELY Does Not Apply SKIP TO Q.28

(a) Is this accommodation owned by your employer?

Y yes	ASK Q.27(a)(i)
0 no	SKIP TO Q.27(b)
1 DK	

IF YES (i) Do you pay less than it would cost if you rented it in the ordinary way?

2 yes	ASK Q.27(a)(ii)
3 no	SKIP TO Q.27(b)
4 DK	

IF YES (ii) How much extra rent per year would you expect to pay if you were renting it privately? \* extra rent per yr \_\_\_\_\_

GIVE YOUR ESTIMATE IF INFORMANT UNCERTAIN £ \_\_\_\_\_

(iii) Would you have to leave this house/flat if you stopped working for him or when you retire?

yes	
no	
DK	

(b) Are you on a council housing list?

1 yes, entire household	} ASK Q.27(b)(i)	
2 yes, part of household		
3 no		} SKIP TO Q.30
4 DK		

(i) How long? \_\_\_\_\_ number of years

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28. IF HOUSEHOLDER RENTS FROM COUNCIL Does Not Apply SKIP TO Q.30

(a) How long were you (the tenant) on the list before getting council accommodation?

inherited tenancy	
DK	
number of years	

(b) When was this house/flat built?

before war	
1946-1954	
1955 or later	
DK	

(c) How long have you been living in council accommodation? \_\_\_\_\_ years

(d) Why did you get a council house/flat when you did? Was it because you reached the top of the list or were there other reasons?

X inherited tenancy	
Y bad housing	
0 health of member of family	
1 overcrowding	
2 other (SPECIFY)	
3 solely top of list	
4 DK	

PROMPT CODE ONE ONLY

(e) Do you know if the council operates a differential rents or rent rebate scheme to adjust rents to needs?

yes	ASK Q.28(e)(i)
no	SKIP TO Q.30
DK	

(i) Have you had your rent reduced or obtained a rebate, or have you applied but not had a reduction or a rebate?

rent reduced	ASK Q.28(e)(ii)
applied, no rent reduction	(ii)
not applied	SKIP TO Q.30
other (SPECIFY)	
DK	

(ii) Do you know by how much? \_\_\_\_\_

31-34	X
F	S
0007	35-37
F	
019	
0	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
39-42	
0031	
43	
X	
Y	
0	
1	
2	
3	
4	
44-46	
F	
47	
0	
1	
2	
3	
4	
48	
10(X1)	
49	
X	
Y	
0	
50	
X	
Y	
0	
1	
51-52	
53	
X	
Y	
0	
1	
2	
3	
4	
54	
X	
Y	
0	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	

32/- month +  
12-0-0 Rates

no water rates

528  
414  
1

32.12  
52384  
2

Wytan



V SAVINGS AND ASSETS

QUI X The negative  
answers to all these  
questions apply to the  
4 younger children too.

QUESTION 1 Personal

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

QUESTION 2 Savings

Note that you should proceed by prompting items to see how many are appropriate, then try to establish a total when 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 after it has been deducted at source. In difficult instances you need waste time converting a "before tax" total into "after tax" so long 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.p) that a more reliable estimate can be made and either you can pick 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 all 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 in 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 Sect 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 cabowner 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 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.

the 4 youngest children  
No cars,  
No life insurance  
No personal possessions  
No other prop or savings  
No savings drawn or  
anything borrowed.

**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.

uniforms.

Vera Five Mile Town High  
Rita St. John Browne  
Intermediate

Clare & Cona

St. Lawrence's Primary

Cona attends new part of  
School which caters  
for meals -  
No facilities for Clare so  
she comes home.

VII SOCIAL SERVICES

General

It is assumed that the housewife will normally be the informant. It is also assumed that she will generally be the "parent" to whom many of the questions are addressed. If in fact there is another mother in the household with a child then you may accept answers by a proxy (i.e. the housewife). You should also use your discretion about the housewife's ability to answer questions about the visits to hospital, doctor or dentist by each member of the household. If she plainly does not know or is uncertain you should check the appropriate questions when you come to ask earners in the household Sections II, III & IV. If this still does not involve the right members of the household you must check directly with them. Remember to code carefully since the questions vary as to whom they apply. We have repeated instructions at the head of each question to help you.

QUESTION 1 Welfare milk

Tokens are obtained from the Ministry of Social Security and handed to the milkman. All families with children under 5 can obtain a pint of milk for each child for each day for 6d. per pint cheaper than retail prices. Free milk tokens have to be claimed separately, and few parents claim them (other than those getting supplementary benefits).

QUESTION 2

Child welfare clinics are provided by local authority health departments. A visit to an ordinary hospital out-patient department does not count. Cod liver oil and orange juice are the main goods which may be purchased below normal shop prices. "Ever visited" means for the informant herself to obtain advice concerning herself or her child or to obtain goods. Accompanying another mother does not count.

QUESTION 3 Baby in hospital

It is possible there may be two mothers in the household. On the National Health means free in a National Health Service hospital contracted to the N.H.S.

QUESTION 4 Type of school

Write in the name of each school on the left. The parent will usually know the type of school but if he or she does not or is doubtful the interviewer may know. If in doubt please verify from the Education Department or a teacher who knows about the local schools. If the child is aged 16 or over and is at an institute, college or school (of commerce, for example), list under Q. 12.

Type of School	Maintained day nursery, nursery school or class	1
	Private nursery school or nursery class	2
	State primary school	3
	Private primary/preparatory school	4
	Secondary modern/elementary/non-grammar denominational	5
	Comprehensive	6
	Technical school, Central, Intermediate	7
	State grammar	8
	Private or "public" school (secondary)	9
	Other (SPECIFY)	0

Whether built pre- or post-1940

Again, the parent may not know or may be unsure. Check if necessary.

QUESTION 5 School meals

Normally means when neither sick nor in the holidays. Did the child last week have school meals if attending school? If not attending school, when last attending school. Free school meals are provided to poorer children on a means test basis.

QUESTION 5(c) No facilities

There really are schools which do not offer school meals either because they lack dining space or there are too many children for the space available or for other reasons.

QUESTION 7 Days absent from school

Absences due to visiting an out-patient department or a dentist should not be counted.

QUESTION 8 Boarding school

If the child boards at a school which is primarily a day school code the answer "yes".

No uniforms 9<sup>th</sup> & 10<sup>th</sup>  
 It costs nothing for the  
 children to be at school  
 All who do not walk  
 go by School Bus  
 which is free.

**QUESTION 9**

Uniform grants are available to poorer children in State schools on a means test basis. The grant can be in kind: a parent may be given a voucher or a letter to take to a special shop. NOTE that the question is addressed ONLY TO ONE OF THE PARENTS OF THE CHILD OR CHILDREN. Very uncommonly there will be two sets of parents and children in the household. ONE parent of the second family should also be asked the question. ONLY complete the column alongside Qs. 10a and 10b for the parent in question. If the parent says the grant was made by the Supplementary Benefits Commission check whether you have already included the amount in Q. 15 (code 14) of the Income Section. If not, include the amount here. Remember to code parent only.

**QUESTION 10 Costs of going to school**

We are interested not only in fees paid to private or "public" schools but in some kinds of cost met by parents of children in State schools. Fees include payments for music lessons. School outings — We are interested only in payments for outings or school holidays organised by the school or a school club which the child went on.

**QUESTION 11**

Educational maintenance allowances are provided by local authorities for poorer children attending school between the ages of 15 and 18 on a means test basis. We ask parents of 14-year-olds whether they have heard about them to find whether this is taken into account in the decision to leave school. We are also interested in applications which were refused or which were made and the child did not in the end continue at school after the minimum leaving age.

**QUESTION 12 Type of college**

Teacher training college ... ..	1
College of Education ... ..	2
Technical college ... ..	3
University ... ..	4
College or School of Commerce ... ..	5
Art college ... ..	6
Domestic Science college ... ..	7
Evening Institute ... ..	8
Secretarial college ... ..	9
Other: SPECIFY ... ..	0

As with "school" the informant may not know the type and the interviewer may be able to code on the basis of the name supplied. Or he should check on the basis of that name. Part time DAY study means attendance during normal working hours when the student or pupil works for a salary or wage, however small, or, if he has no job, attendance during the morning or afternoon.

**QUESTION 12 (d) & 12 (g) Fees and cash from others**

Code source of help but if the amount has been included in the Income section earlier (i.e. Q. 20 of that section) make a note, drawing our attention to the fact.

**QUESTION 13**

NHS means free, wholly paid for by the National Health Service. Private and amenity (paying) beds in NHS hospitals should be coded as private.

**QUESTION 13(b) Number of nights**

If a person has had two or more spells in hospital add the total number of nights together.

**QUESTION 13(c) Name of hospital**

This will be used in the office to code type of hospital.

**QUESTION 14**

Ill in bed means actually in bed for at least half the day.

**QUESTION 15**

Visits by and to a doctor will include calls when a person is no longer in bed but up and about. The questions are not, therefore, dependent on the answer yes to Q. 14. When the household is large and/or when there have been several visits it may take you a little time to obtain a reliable answer. Remember that in cases of difficulty it is usually best to approach the answer by asking: "When did you last see your doctor?" "And when was the time before that?" "So that means you saw your doctor seven times altogether in the last 12 months?" Remember that we want to count each consultation, even if there are two consultations on one day or on succeeding days. Remember also to include locums and other (alternative) doctor seen in this period.

**QUESTION 15(c) Visits paid for**

If the informant is a wife who makes a visit to her NHS doctor and pays later for the pill, which he prescribes, this should still be counted as a NHS visit.

**QUESTION 16 Spectacles**

Most people pay in part for spectacles even under the NHS but some obtain them free by paying and then claiming a refund on test of means (by the SBC).

**QUESTION 18 Doctor at hospital**

It is the number of occasions we want to know, not the number of doctors seen at the hospital.

**Visits to dentist**

Remember to ask number of visits, not number of courses of treatment.

**Home help**

We are interested only in the use of a local council's Home Help Service.

**Someone from the Welfare**

We mean a social worker or officer from a Council health, welfare or children's department who is concerned with some aspect of family welfare. Include a health visitor, say, but not an officer from the Supplementary Benefits Commission or someone from a voluntary organisation — like the WVS or Salvation Army.

**QUESTION 18(a) Paying a dentist**

The point is that very poor people can get free dentures and do not have to pay the £1 for a course of treatment.

**QUESTION 18(b) Home help**

Some councils charge for a home help's service on test of means.

*Inf. did ask about possibility of getting home help when going into Hosp. but was told that her married daughter must help out.*

Family had just  
rec'd 5 cwt coal from  
the British Legion.

**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.

**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.

*None of these members usually has fixed management but for the time being is paying the amount recorded*

**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.

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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. \* Do you think you could GENUINELY say you are poor now? —

X Does Not Apply SKIP TO Q.24  
 Y all the time } ASK Q.23(a)  
 0 sometimes }  
 1 never } SKIP TO Q.24  
 2 DK }

PROMPT AND CODE ONE ONLY

(a) Do you feel poor at any of these times or in any of these situations?

3 at weekends  
 4 mid-week  
 5 at Christmas

PROMPT AND CODE ALL THAT APPLY

6 with some of your friends  
 7 with some of your relatives  
 8 with some of the people round here  
 9 other (SPECIFY)

FOR CHIEF WAGE EARNER/H.O.H. CODE C.W.E./H.O.H. ONLY  
 24. (a) There's been a lot of talk about poverty. Do you think there's such a thing as REAL poverty these days? \*

Does Not Apply SKIP TO Q.25  
 yes  
 no  
 DK

(b) What would you describe as poverty?

WRITE IN ANSWER

*low income*

*low wages*

*low pay*

(c) Would you say that if people are in poverty its mainly

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)

PROMPT AND CODE ONE ONLY

3 - a combination of (some of) these?  
 4 - none of those?  
 5 DK

ASK CHIEF WAGE EARNER AND HOUSEWIFE ABOUT ALL AGED 23 AND OVER  
 25. Do you mind telling me if you voted in the last General Election (I don't mean who you voted for, just whether you voted)? \*

CODE ALL AGED 23 & OVER

yes, voted  
 no  
 DK  
 DNA

ASK CHIEF WAGE EARNER/H.O.H. CODE C.W.E./H.O.H. ONLY  
 26. If there is poverty what do you think can be done about it?

nothing  
 DK

WRITE IN ANSWER

*A lot of people use their money wrongly*

*have too much pride to ask for help - how to manage, not just for money.*

*work is there if you look, even if it means going abroad.*

Inff	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7	8	9	10
71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

*Handwritten marks and corrections in red ink at the bottom of the table, including circled numbers and the letters 'ff' and 'fs'.*



**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.**

This was a wonderful family to interview, & really happy in spite of the Parents' Dad health, the only real worry. There was so much laughter at lunch (bread & butter & tea for 10) because I could not understand Father's accent.

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

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

<p><b>One generation</b></p> <p>Man alone: aged 60 or over ... 101</p> <p>Man alone: aged under 60 ... 102</p> <p>Woman alone: aged 60 or over ... 103</p> <p>Woman alone: aged under 60 ... 104</p> <p>Husband and wife: both aged 60 or over ... 105</p> <p>Husband and wife: at least one aged under 60 ... 106</p> <p>Husband and wife: both under 60 ... 107</p> <p>Man and woman: otherwise related ... 108</p> <p>Man and woman: unrelated ... 109</p> <p>Two or more men only: related ... 110</p> <p>Two or more men only: unrelated ... 111</p> <p>Two or more women only: related ... 112</p> <p>Two or more women only: unrelated ... 113</p> <p>Other (SPECIFY) ... 114</p> <p><b>Two generation</b></p> <p>Man, wife: + 1 child under 15 ... 201</p> <p>Man, wife: + 2 children both under 15 ... 202</p> <p>Man, wife: + 3 children all under 15 ... 203</p> <p>Man, wife: + 4 or more children all under 15 ... 204</p> <p>Man, wife: + children, at least 1 under 15 and at least 1 over 15, none married ... 205</p> <p>Man, wife: + children all aged 15-24, none married ... 206</p> <p>Man, wife: + children all over 15, at least 1 aged 25 or over, none married ... 207</p> <p>Man and one child under 15 ... 208</p> <p>Man and two children both under 15 ... 209</p> <p>Man and three or more children under 15 ... 210</p> <p>Man and children at least one under and one over 15, none married ... 211</p> <p>Man and children all aged 15-24, none married ... 212</p> <p>Man and children all over 15 at least one 25 or over, none married ... 213</p> <p>Woman: and one child under 15 ... 214</p> <p>Woman: and two children both under 15 ... 215</p> <p>Woman: and three or more children under 15 ... 216</p> <p>Woman: and children, at least one under and one over 15, none married ... 217</p> <p>Woman: and children, all aged 15-24, none married ... 218</p> <p>Woman: and children all over 15, at least one 25 or over, none married ... 219</p> <p>Man: and widowed or separated son ... 220</p>	<p>Man: and widowed or separated daughter ... 221</p> <p>Woman: and widowed or separated son ... 222</p> <p>Woman: and widowed or separated daughter ... 223</p> <p>Otherwise two generations: all related ... 224</p> <p>Otherwise two generations: at least one person not related to any other ... 225</p> <p>Other (SPECIFY) ... 226</p> <p><b>Three generation</b></p> <p>Man, son and d-in-law, grandchildren: all under 15 ... 301</p> <p>Man, son and d-in-law, grandchildren: at least one under 15 and one over 15 ... 302</p> <p>Man, daughter &amp; son-in-law, grandchildren: all under 15 ... 303</p> <p>Man, daughter and son-in-law, grandchildren: at least one under 15 and one over 15 ... 304</p> <p>Woman, son and d-in-law, grandchildren: all under 15 ... 305</p> <p>Woman, son and d-in-law, grandchildren: at least one under 15, one over 15 ... 306</p> <p>Woman, daughter and son-in-law, grandchildren: all under 15 ... 307</p> <p>Woman, daughter and son-in-law, grandchildren: at least one under 15, one over 15 ... 308</p> <p>Married couple, married child and child-in-law, grandchildren under 15 ... 309</p> <p>Otherwise 3-generations: ... 310</p> <p>—all persons related, at least one child under 15 ... 310</p> <p>—at least one child under 15 ... 311</p> <p>—all persons related ... 312</p> <p>—unrelated ... 313</p> <p>Other (SPECIFY) ... 314</p> <p><b>Four generation</b> ... 401</p> <p>DESCRIBE COMPOSITION BELOW</p>
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