

MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD

Christian name
for reference only

Age last birthday

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th
Drew	Healie	Healie	Robbie	David			
65-66	65-66	65-66	65-66	65-66	65-66		
32	35	13	09	06			

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

Used for
Chapter 8
July 1972
P.T.

*

- 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			
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37

Serial No 242

C.I.C.

Name of Interviewer... LAN J. Mc LANNANSERIAL
NUMBER

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

Date(s) of interview(s) CONTACT & INTERVIEWLength of interview(s) 1/2

or contacts

ARRANGED 9/3/68INTERVIEW10/3/68

3

Total actual interviewing time 3 1/2

Form of introduction

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

SUMMARY : COMPLETE AFTER INTERVIEW

1. Interview carried out at first call at second call at third or later call	10	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	None	0
2. Information for household — — complete skip to Q. 3 incomplete—answer 2a	11	2nd member	14	6. Household living on	22
(a) Sections Housing incomplete Employment Occupational Income CODE Assets ALL THAT Health APPLY Soc. Services Inc. in kind Style of living	X Y 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	3rd	15	ground basement floor 1st floor 2nd floor 3rd floor 4th floor 5th or above Specify	X Y 1 2 3 4 5
(b) Reasons if incomplete — — ill/disabled does not know information unwilling to give information other (specify)	12	4th	16	(a) Is there a lift in the building? Yes No	6 7
	X Y 0 1	5th	17	7. Is there an internal or external flight of at least 4 steps or stairs to the dwelling entrance?	23
		6th	18	Yes No	8 9
		Other (specify)	19		
		4. Semi or detached house or bungalow Ter. h'se or bungalow Self-con. flat in block Self-con. flat in house Self-con. flat attached to shop/business Room(s): furnished Other (specify)	20		
		Type of Accomm.	X Y 0 1 2 3 4		

HOUSING AND LIVING FACILITIES

General

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

QUESTION 1 — Rooms

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

QUESTION 2 — Additional or fewer rooms

Define "room" as above.

QUESTION 4

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

QUESTION 5

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

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

The main living room usually has a fire but they can only afford one electric fire to heat the bedroom (3). They have to be heated because they are terribly damp. Iff. moves the fire from one room to another. At Christmas somebody threw a brick at the bedroom window and broke it. The family can't afford new glass and so the boys all sleep in one bedroom now.

Near to the rubber works and the Ship Canal

every fire is only one electric fire under broom at Christ

rubber works canal.

Peter.

LESHIE JACKSON.

I hadn't intended to do a questionnaire, ^{for my study} but rather have a list of questions and do an unstructured interview, however David thought I should - as you will see it isn't very useful but I just use it as a check list + record the answers as near verbatim as possible.

1968

1. Check: Ages ✓
 household composition ✓
 marital status ✓
 housing status - Council 1 Private rented Unfurnished 2
 Owner occupied 3 " " Furnished 4

2. Structural defects

- Any repairs carried out since 1968. *Window repaired.*
 Any new problems. *Just general dampness.*
 Which problem is the worst.....

*Window in bedroom
 broken + whole
 flat damp
 couldn't afford
 repair.*

3. Who in the household was at work last week? If not working go to Q4

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
Starting time			8.0	
Finishing time			4.30	
Total hours last week			40	
Is this usual			Yes.	

*None
 working.*

1/2 hour lunch break.
 Would you like to work more/less hours if available? *No*

What do you do at work (details of job and industry) *labauer.*
linery cardboard boxes - for the manufacture.

Is it a good job? *yes.*

In what way? *Its lovely - Mrs J - He just loves it; he never late*

4. Have you been off work in past 4 years because of :

	Unemployment Number of weeks	Sickness <i>3rd</i>
1972	—	1 day.
1971	Started August 1971	—
1970		
1969		
1968		

*Leslie Senior.
 off sick
 permanently.
 epileptic.*

If sickness: Would you say that the work you were doing was in any way responsible for your being off work?

Did you work for less than 30 hours in any of those weeks when you were working? *No*

Ask Women who have been separated, widowed or divorced since 1968

Husbands last occupation

Are you better off/ worse off since?

D N/A

5. Ask all who have worked in past 4 years (including those working now)

What jobs have you had in the past 4 years?

Repeat for each job:

a. How long were you there?

1st job
for 1st time
(m)

b. What happened/how did you come to leave?

c. Was it a good job?

d. How much were you paid?

(take home pay + deductions)

e. Were you financially worse off when you changed your job?

f. Did you have any re-training when you changed your job.

6. Have you been to an Industrial Rehabilitation centre or
Government Training Centre in the past four years?

If. No: Has it ever been suggested that you could?

7. IF NOT WORKING.

Are you: Looking for work?

No.

Registered at the Employment Exchange?

Where do you look?

Newspapers /Anything else

8. What sort of jobs have been offered to you?

What did you think of that?

9. For those who have changed job/started work since last interview
(including those not working now)

10. How much notice are you entitled to? *Don't know (Mrs J. Pringle)*

" " sick pay from EMPLOYER?.....YES 1
 NO 2 D.K.

11. Occupational pension? YES 1
 NO 2 D.K.

If yes: How much do you pay?.....

How many years served towards pension.....

What do you expect to receive.....

Is there a lump sum in addition... YES 1
 NO 2
 D.K. 3

12. Does your employer provide you with meal vouchers? YES 1
 NO (2)

How much are they worth?

Broch
Goes to cake shop, buys biscuits etc,
 Is there a canteen at work? YES 1
 NO (2)

13. Do you have use of your employers car for your personal use? MAKE
 YEAR YES 1
 NO (2)

IF YES Does your employer pay: Road Tax 1
 Insurance 2
 Petrol 3
 normal repairs 4
 none of these (5)

If yes approx. how much mileage per year.....

14. Does your employer provide anything else for example: (estimated annual value)
 any free goods or goods at discount rate?

Coal

Travel

hospital or medical expenses

shares or options to purchase shares?

loans for purchase of car?

Anything else? *None.*

15. Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with :

Your pay (1)
 Facilities at work - heating canteen etc. (2)
 security of job (3)
 job itself (details - probe) (4)

4.

(3rd)

16. Are you a member of a Trade Union

Yes 1

No (2)

If no Why is that? (Probe for comments)

17. What was your take home pay the last time you were paid?

£ 7.94 (less 1 Jnr)

What period was this for:

Week/Month

Deductions:

Income Tax 15p. +

N. I. & G.P. 87p. 1

Sports Club etc.

Anything else 4p. Govt pension scheme.

Is this your usual pay?

Yes (1)

No 2

Occasionally gets a bit of bonus not often + not much. got 50p extra at Xmas!

If pay varies:

Highest.....

Lowest.....

in past year. (or last year at work)

18. Have you had a tax refund in past year? 2.....

No (1)

19. Do you have any of the following expenses

Travel to work 10p. per week

Tools No.

Overalls No.

Laundry No.

20. Have you had any sick pay from EMPLOYER in past 4 years

Amount per week

Number of weeks.....

21. If 2nd job Earnings

22. Do you receive any of the following: No. of weeks Amount

Family Income Supplement

Family allowance

90p.

52.

90p

18/

O.A.P

Widows pension

Sick benefit

£15.70.

52

£15.70

£9.1.6.

Unemployment benefit

Supplementary benefit

90

52

90

£1.1.0.

Ind. disablement pension

War " " "

Maternity allowance

Grant

Death Grant

Redundancy payment

Single Grant from SEC. for special needs

£12.20.

If latter: How did you come to get it, - what was it for

How many have you had (write overleaf)

Shoes £4.10.0
Almanac £1.12.6.

just received had to wait from
October until April.

Single Grant - C.D. £12.20 from S.S. during last 12 months

Otherwise nothing in past 4 years - When Leslie Senior has epileptic fits he pull and tears the bedding.

She has applied for grants for shoes etc, since but S.B. Officer said "You've had enough grants from us".

"We need new beds, they are all falling to pieces, they were all 2nd hand when we got them" - We asked W.V.S. if they can find us any".

Leslie senior has also asked for grants for clothing for himself + Mrs J. - turned down "You've had enough grants".

Only visits we get are from Mental Health but "the visitor has left so I don't know if we shall get another - she was nice - she tried to fix Mr J. up with a holiday but it was going to cost £17 to go to an epileptic home for 2 weeks - I couldn't afford that".

S.S. came to assess for Constant Attendance Allowance but turned down. - Mr J. has 16-17 fits a day now.

Visit from disabled register survey - "asked them about a holiday for Mr Jackson".

f.T.O.

23. (If receiving F.I.S.) : How did you hear about it?

How do you feel about it? *JNA*

OR (if not receiving F.I.S.) Have you heard of F.I.S. Yes 1

No 2

If yes: Do you know what it is?

What do you think of it?

24. If receiving S.B.

Did anyone advise you to apply?

Do you pay the rent yourself or is it paid by S.B.? *keep self*

Was it explained to you how your S.B. was assessed? *I think so*

After you all came last time.

How many visits have you had from S.B. officers? *came when we asked for grant for bedding.*

Were you advised about other benefits you may be entitled to? *didn't think so*

Have you ever appealed against your assessment. No

If yes Who told you how to do it

If. No Did you know you could appeal

How do you feel about getting S.B. *- you get fed up - always having to ask for everything - I hate going down. If I have to go down because the book hasn't come, - they say "you'll just have to wait 'till it comes"*

self - but if S.B. means have to pay rent before S.B. will reimburse him.

"case of necessity - we can't live without it"

25. What is your rent *£3.76* week/month

Do you pay rates in addition *No*

Do you receive a rate rebate *No*

2 " rent " *No*

If yes, Who told you, How did you hear about it?

Do you ever get behind with rent? *Not now*

" at present no. of weeks

" in past " " *can't remember - but I have seen*

Mortgage repayments Years paid.....original mortgage.....

purchase price.....

Are you on the council housing list? No. of years *2.12.0.*

26. Do you receive any payments from lodgers or boarders?

No

27. Do you own?

T.V.	①	vacuum cleaner	5	carpet
Radio	②	telephone	6	covering
fridge	3	central heating	7	nearly all
washing machine	4	armchairs & easy chairs	8	room 9
		for family + 1 visitor		

Nothing else, - small settee + 1 easy chair.

Sister (Leslie) had bought them some wallpaper.

The pattern was completely worn off the old linoleum.

An old dress that I remembered before as being very quaintly patterned, had now been redone very nicely.

A deep cup + saucer stood proudly on it, - it had been a memento of a holiday a relative had once had, I was allowed to look at it, but Mrs. J. kept firmly hold of it and one hand underneath in case it dropped.

"Everything in here has been given to us except the T.V. which we rent - it's on a meter and we put the money in, - ~~period~~ every 3 months this is emptied by the company + the difference between rent + money in box refunded, - (An important means of saving to a ⁽²¹⁻⁾ ~~21-~~ ^{house} couple of other households I went to.)

"In another couple of years the T.V. will be mine then they can't take it away - I can't wait for that day."

ASSETS

28. Total Savings

Stocks & Shares

Own house (other than this)

Car or motorcycle - Year.....Make.....

H.P. still to pay.....

Life Insurance Policy No. of years paid..... amount
per week.....

Endowment " " "

Death Benefit " " "

29. Could you raise money in a hurry?

Have you anything worth (not household goods) more than £25 you could sell? No.

Have you ever had to do this?

30. Have you received a windfall of £25 or more?

" " sold or borrowed something just to live? Just like

everyone else. When I had decent sheets I would sometimes take them to the pawn shop.

31. Hire Purchase

Clothing Clubs

Original Price.....

amount per week.....

Deposit.....

Item

Weekly repayments.....

No. of weeks paid.....

No of payments made.....

" " " to pay.....

Ever get behind?.....

Ever get behind?.....

What do you buy

from Clubs.....

32. Any other debts?

33. Ask for those aged 15 - 20 How old was... when he left school

finished full time education

(3rd) 15.

all at school.

34. School meals Free (1)

Paid 2

No 3 - What does... do?

Free all 3.

How much does it cost to sendto school?

Fares..... per day for Malayan

Meals.....

Materials (cooking/handicrafts).....

School holidays.....

School outings.....

Anything else.....

Built affad am
of these.

35. Has....ever missed school, apart from sickness, because
 No water proof shoes } Yes - both - applied to Education for
 no suitable clothes } Grant - £7.50 but had to repay it
 any other reason? @ £1. p.w.!!
 about how often?

3rd. (see over).

- 36 Does the school have a uniform? Yes 1 No 2
 Have you heard of Uniform Grant? Yes 1 No (2) Receiving 3

No uniform.

If 3: How much

How did you hear about it?

If 1 or 2: Where would you go if you wanted to apply for one?

Well I don't know - like I said - I had to repay mine.

Have you heard of Educational Maintenance Grant? Yes 1 No (2)

(Repeat question as above) Education people I suppose.

37. Does anyone help you regularly, I mean relatives or friends
 with shopping or minding the children or things like that?
 approx. hours per week

Shopping..... No

Who helps..... Nothing regular -

Minding children..... No

but Mr J goes to see him

Anything else..... No

Mother most days and about

(Repeat Do you.....)

once a week. Mr J brings him

Shopping..... No

1/2 pint beer. Mrs J has Mr J's

Minding children..... No

Mr J will buy a present

Anything else..... No

Who helped.....

38. If you were ill could you count on any help with things like
 mending fuses, burst pipes? No really

Have you had any such help from anyone outside the household?

No

a neighbour in
 flats had once
 helped.

39. Do you regularly make gifts to anyone outside the household?

Approx value..... No

Does anyone " " to you? not regular.

Have you stayed with relatives or friends on holiday without
 paying full costs? details..... No

Has anyone stayed with you etc..... No

Q36 Melvyn's school. DROSTHE SEC MOD. has a uniform.

"The school means at the lad because he goes in jeans, but shirt ^(blue) alone costs £2.00. Trousers 63/-

Then there's grey pull-over and a blazer. I can't possibly afford it - there's P.E. equipment & swimming baths - I haven't any decent towels and the school complains - the Headmistress keeps complaining."

"That's when I went to the education about another grant for houses for Melvyn but they turned me down.

"I bought some shoes last week for both of them - £3.25 a pair - I got the money from the T.V. rebate"

"Melvyn can't read very well + the Sec Mod. don't do special reading, - he doesn't bother to try now, he has only had 1 special lesson since Tammy although child guidance said he had to have them."

"Melvyn has stomach pains they fade + come back - games teacher made him do games even though I sent a letter."

1968

Leslie Jackson

Style of living

- (40) - Day in Yorkshire at Mrs. J's sister.
- (41) - No.
- (42) - Kids cereal + toast adults nothing
- (43) - Yes both on Tuesday usually day before benefit paid
- (44) don't have much fresh meat no deer.
- (45) often bump @ jumble says. 2 bds p.w. clothing club.
- (46) 1 pint a day - watered down to eke it out.
- (47) No.
- (48) Now have adeq. footwear. children wear plimsolls.
- (49) If Xmas falls that 2 weeks benefit are paid in one then we give children + stove for 2nd week. If benefit paid weekly then live on the charity of Wood St Mission for Xmas.
- (50) - spent nothing this Xmas. (Wood St Mission is a Non-conformist) entire ~~which~~ for poor + needy. When Mr J is well enough he helps organise games for poor children on Sunday afternoon for 3 hours. He doesn't get paid but @ Xmas mission gives him a food parcel + a toy for the 3 children.

50. Many above

51. No

52. No

53.

54. ~~How~~ ~~the~~ working class - the family you belong to
HH " " - many.

54. a) worse than

b) " "

c) " "

55. Worse than ever.

56. All the time

57. " " "

58. Yes

59. "The circumstances we are experiencing now. Poverty is when you are living from hand to mouth and you have no security"

60. "The Government's fault.
"Increase the benefits above subsistence level"

61. HH working class - family decides
HH working class - money ..

63. Poor.
Poor.

64. -

65. No.

66. -

67. -

8. Reker. See over for 1972

1268

Style of living

This part of the interview will be informal. The answers will be recorded separately when requested. The questions are intended as a check list.

40. Have you had a holiday in the past 4 years? When was that
- 41 Have you had any evenings out in the past 2 weeks?
How many.....(If not) Why was that?
42. Does everyone in the household usually have a cooked breakfast?
- 43 In the past two weeks have you ever gone a whole day without a cooked meal - I mean from getting up in the morning to going to bed,
- 44 Does everyone have fresh meat most days?
- 45 Do you ever buy 2nd hand clothes
Do you ever buy clothes from jumble sales?
- 46 How many pints of milk do you buy a week
- 47 (Housewife)- Have you had a new winter coat in the past 4 years
- 48 Has everyone in the household got adequate footwear for when it rains.
- 49 How much did you spend on Xmas last year
- 50 Have you ever gone to bed early because you were short of fuel
- 51 Do the children have pocket money - How much
- 52 Do you manage to save(not just for holidays and Xmas) but for rainy days
- 53 Do you find it difficult to manage on your income
- 54 How well off do you feel compared with:
The rest of your family who don't live here
With average in the country
(If worse off to latter) Who are the people who are doing better
- 55 On the whole is your situation getting better or worse
- 56 Do you think you could genuinely say you are poor now
- 57 Are there times when you feel more poor than at other times?
- 58 There has been a lot of talk about poverty - do you think there is such a thing as real poverty these days?
- 59 What would you describe as poverty?
- 60 If people are in poverty what can be done about it? - Whose fault is it?
- 61 You hear people talking about social class - What social class would you say you belonged to?
62. What decides what social class you are in. Is it mainly: your job, education, the family you are born into, your way of life, money or something else?
63. Would you mind looking at this card, these are some of the classes that people talk about, which of these do you think you belong to?
- 64 Some people say there is one law for the rich and one for the poor - What do you think? - Why do you say that?
65. Did you vote at the last election? Do you always / Have you ever voted?
66. Some people say there's not much difference between the political parties. What do you think?
67. Have you heard about the 'work-in' at U.C.S.? - What did you think about

(40) Dan & sister
in Yorkshire.

(41) No.

ever-rosal children
me + mms nothing.

Tuesday - no money & r m's do without.

(44) No - too dear

(46) (pin & walk.
watered down)

None - children
plus all others.

Molting
Wood St.
Mission

See Green sheet for
1968. (I have used numbers on
this glass).

Peter

68. What about the miners strike? What did you think about that?

69 It has been said that those people with dirty or dangerous jobs should be paid more than they are for doing them. What do you think?

70. You often hear people saying things like 'the workers are holding the country to ransom' What do you think?

71. How do you see the future, from the point of view of your childrens prospects - I mean as regards to work, security, finance?

(40) "Oh yes" - last year, we saved and saved for weeks - we put the money in that pot up there, - we took out of it sometimes, but we managed to put it back - then the time came and we went to see "Sound of music" - oh it was lovely, that opening scene when she was dancing on the mountains and all free. All the children had ice cream, and when we left we walked up Deansgate and you know that Bellpaper shop, well there was that picture ~~you~~ over the fireplace, ~~is the~~ we counted up our money and if we walked home we had just enough left. Next morning I walked down and bought it, and we stuck it up there. When you're fed up you can look at it and it reminds you of 'sound of music' - oh it was lovely."

(41) "No, we can't afford, Mr J. walks down to his Mother's most evenings if he's feeling well enough. Sometimes she gives him

money for a half-pint, - 'it does him good'

(42) Kids have porridge
Adults nothing.

(43) Yes. Hlw + Mr J. "We give it to the kids,
we get the money on Wednesday and
it doesn't last long"

(44) "No we have an odd ~~g~~ chop if
cheap enough, perhaps once a fortnight
- ~~Helesie (one)~~ ^{Helesie (one)} that good, I like to give him
a nice leg chop as a treat sometimes"

(45) Always - yes. from Gumble sales.

(46) 2 pints a day
~~No - you must be joking~~

(47) No - you must be joking

(48) "The kids have at the moment" - Mr Jackson
has none, just a pair of pumps.
I haven't any shoes - only these boots
they're 3 sizes too big and ripped.

(49) "Oh I got a lovely piece of ^{lean} bacon and
boiled it and roasted it - it cost £1
but it was worth it, - anyway it was
a long holiday wait it? Mr J's sister
bought a Xmas present and Felsie (one) bought
Sweets for kids + we got some 2nd hand toys

from the welfare.

- (50) Many a time.
- (51) Yes they do now that Freddie (Tun) is working - he gives them 5p each a week.
- (52) No, except for the time I told you about.
- (53) Didn't ask.
- (54) (a) "Poorer by far."
(b) 'Same worse off than me - O.A.P.'s I feel sorry for them'
(c) 'Oo yes I'm poor in comparison.'
- (55) ~~Worse than~~ "Deteriorating - country is for that matter - everything going up".
- (56) Definitely - can't afford anything
- (57) Yes, Mondays, Tuesdays and weekends.
- (58) "Of course"
- (59) "Not being able to buy anything for the kids"
- (60) "Put Government in a bag and shake 'em up, - each one just as bad as the other"
- (61) "Poor"
- (62) "Oh I don't know, for them at top it's family, for people like us there's a lot of lads in it -"

(63) "Poor class"

(64) Well of course.

(65) Yes.

(66) "Biggest majority promise everything but it doesn't make any difference - they'll give you this + give you that - the only thing they give you is the transport to & from."

(67) Not really. - I remember hearing something about it, - but I've been feeling ill.

(68) Oh yes - and I'm glad they were but it was hard on the pensioners, and we were without coal too.

(69) "I think they should get more - then they could get away + forget about their job once a year."

(70) Well in a way they are - but what else can they do.

(71) I don't know - thinking back to my Dad on the week we never seemed to be short. I'm hoping things will be better for my kiddies in time to come. I never

thought life would be like this!

Mrs Jackson has a slipped disc. She has been having investigation for ulcers and gall bladder, had just found out that day (no one else knew yet.) that she is pregnant & the baby due in 8 weeks.

She hasn't got a thing for the baby went that afternoon to welfare to ask for old pram - they said they don't often get any now-a-days. S.S. won't give anything until she's had the baby. - Bewildered that she had X rays but no one said anything about a baby.

The hospital gave her a diet sheet.
"as if I can afford steak!"

When coal strike on Mrs J had pneumonia.
Mr Jackson was having fits all night. -
'Oh - that was the worst time I've ever had'

Peter.

This house is full of respect ~~and~~^{for}
everyone else, and affection. Mrs J is
quite the bravest person I have ever
met.

6

"one bedroom so
damp that it stripped
itself" - left.
When husband has to stay
in bed for a week the doctor
says that there is every chance
of his getting pneumonia
All family have become so very
susceptible to colds.
After only 6 months in the flat
the left. got flat in the lung
which she believed was caused
by the damp - "never had a day's
illness before that" - left.

Previous house also damp
- moved because of it but
this flat is damper.
lived in previous
house 11 yrs

House badly furnished
No carpets - only
linoleum. Old
settees and chairs.

one bedroom
stripped itself

doctor says
too damp could
get pneumonia
everybody
susceptible
to colds
left. flat
of the lung
after only 6 months
in flat
never again!

yes previous
one too
damp had
to move

no carpet

QUESTION 8(d) — Length of housing problem

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

QUESTION 9 — Structural defects

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

QUESTION 9

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

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

QUESTION 13(a)

"Marriage": include common law marriage if in fact revealed by informant.

QUESTION 13(b)

Code whereabouts of parents only in terms of the replies so far given (or given later) by the informant. Direct questions might seem to be very offensive and they must be avoided. Indirect questions will be helpful according to the circumstances. For example, it may transpire that one child is the half-sister of another. It would then be very reasonable to ask "How are they related?" Or when it becomes obvious that one parent is not present, it would be reasonable to ask "Does John see his father regularly?"

"Accepted stepfather" or "Accepted stepmother" describes a man or woman not legally married to the natural mother or father of the child(ren) who has been in the household for at least 13 weeks and who is clearly accepted by the informant as the "stepfather" or "stepmother" of the child(ren) living in the household, albeit not accepted by law in this role.

QUESTION 14(a) Play within easy reach

This means that the mother can rush to a tearful child within, say, 30 seconds of hearing a wail. A "safe place" could of course include the garden.

There is a playground
attached to the flats
but the left reports the
facilities as "dangerous"
sides & running
Most dangerous part is
the main road alongside
the flats.
Lived in flat 19 years in May

Main road
play facilities
dangerous

Lived in May

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.

Left stamp at home to book after had become he suffers from frequent bouts of epilepsy and cannot be allowed to be by himself.

Left sleep because of snail

1st has not worked
for 12 months.
2nd has not worked
for 6 1/2 years.

2nd not
worked for 6 1/2 yrs
1st - 12 months

QUESTION 7(b) Last Occupation

Write in the occupation on the left of the columns. Identify the person to whom the information applies in the little box (i.e. 1st or 2nd or 3rd etc.) This will both allow you to enter information for a second or third person if that proves to be applicable and for the office to code in the right column(s) on the basis of your information.

QUESTION 7(c) Looking for work

You will find yourself asking retired persons as well as unemployed and other persons this question. Sometimes it will be entirely applicable because persons who have been retired by their employers or have automatically ceased employment upon reaching a pensionable age of, say, 60, may in fact be seeking alternative work. It may even be applicable for some persons in their seventies and eighties. But sometimes it will plainly be inapplicable to frail persons of extreme age, especially women. In this case code "NO" and skip to Q. 8. When in doubt, however, you should ask the question.

QUESTION 9

Exclude Bank Holidays in counting up holiday entitlement. List number of weeks to nearest week. Do not insert " $\frac{1}{2}$ ".

QUESTION 10 Occupation

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

QUESTION 11 Change of Job

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

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

QUESTION 12 Training Course

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

QUESTION 13 Fall in Earnings

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

2nd went to a Govt.
retraining centre at Dorton.
He entered an engineering
section but after three days
he had an epileptic fit.
Doctor said it was too big
for him to go (about 6 mths)
and he has never been back
since - 5 years ago.

went to Dorton
for engineering
section. Had
a fit after 3 days
Doctor said
too big
Never went
back.
5 yrs
Min of Health

125/30
in 1962

QUESTION 14 Best job

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

*left collar
mkt*

QUESTION 15

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

Down

QUESTION 15(a) Years of full-time education

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

*left 3 1/2
2nd 4*

QUESTION 16 Manual Workers

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

*Exps a/1/2/3/4
is from 1/2/3/4
had to find
it before
going out
any*

QUESTION 17(a) Husband's occupation

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

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 student may have done some part-time consultancy or a series of radio or television broadcasts at some point in the year. Remember that 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.

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.

	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 on apprenticeship on low wages.

CODE 02 Retirement Pension

Note that the amount of the pension varies 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 prompted 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.

CODE 03 Standard Widow's Pension

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

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

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.

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.

£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.

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.

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.

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

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.

asked for ^{vacation} to come about
new pair shoes
didn't come
had to get the
repaired etc
Gave me
some
gave \$10.00
for boys shoes
No more
bought by
myself
without

Trafford Rd

145-45-105

145-551
A1-12-1-15-175
changed
today

Suckers
410-55

19-183

Supplement
A1-15

42

145
4-10-5 - chas
1-12-6 d - june
did apply for
transfer but did
not get

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?".

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, write: 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.**

Salford does
not have a system
of rent indexing

None in
Salford

Slabs
for electric
cable

£10.

QUESTION 27(a)

Our object is to try to find what rent might be paid in normal circumstances in that area for such accommodation. We have asked you to make an estimate in the light of your knowledge of the area if the informant cannot make such an estimate.

QUESTION 28(a) Years on list

Sometimes the tenant will have taken on a tenancy from a member of the family who has died or moved away. Code "inherited tenancy" in all instances except that of a woman who has become the tenant through the death or absence of her husband.

None

QUESTION 28(d) Reason for obtaining council accommodation

Interpret "inheriting tenancy" as above. Although more than one reason may be advanced code what the informant considers to be the chief one.

QUESTION 28(e) Rent reduction or rebate

Broadly three types of scheme have been introduced. Some councils operate an automatic differential rents scheme and some informants may have their rents reduced initially upon the introduction of the scheme. But in this sort of scheme most people will not know whether or not their rents are "reduced". The second scheme is one where the tenant has to apply for a reduction of rent he expects to pay in the future, upon test of means. The third scheme is one where the tenant applies for a rebate of rent paid in the past, on test of means. We are primarily concerned with the second and third schemes here.

Yes
but no one
if they
pay

Flats built in 1946.
Previous house condemned.
Rent arranged & paid by
Borough Council

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 over-due 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.

QUESTION 11 "Windfalls"

The procedure is the same as in the last question (Q. 10). Remember that for some people an occasional windfall is the only hope they have of getting out of debt, and please make a note if you come across any interesting example.

QUESTION 12 Hire purchase

The informant may know neither the total amounts nor the amounts less interest which are owed. If the total is less than £25 simply write it in and do not waste time asking detailed questions about original price, etc. Otherwise ask each of the questions and tick the box if any documents are seen. Sometimes there may be several large items and you may need to use the margins on the page for any additional notes. Remember that we are concerned to establish the total owed altogether, less interest, and so long as this can be estimated you should not be concerned to take up time with every subsidiary question. If you cannot get the informant to give an estimate of the total owed less interest and succeed only in answering the questions under (a) you can leave to the office the job of estimating and writing in the total.

QUESTION 14 Rent or mortgage arrears

As elsewhere, remember to write in an amount in only one column (not in two columns, e.g. wife and husband). The amount should be debited to the person who normally pays the rent or the mortgage payments. Do not trouble to calculate the exact total amount owed. You have asked about the weekly or monthly payments earlier and so long as you tell us the number of payments (and whether weekly or monthly) we can calculate the figure in the office.

QUESTION 17 Total assets

Like the question at the end of the Income section, this question is designed to be used when an informant does not wish to go into detail or finds great difficulty, either in the first or in a subsequent interview, in answering preceding questions. Encourage him or her to help you gain at least a broad estimate of total assets, but remember this includes the value of any owner-occupied house, a car, the surrender value of any life insurance policy and personal possessions of value, as well as any savings or stocks and shares. Again, try to get a separate estimate for each income unit in the household, and if the informant shows willingness to go back to the preceding detailed questions encourage him to do so. Try if you can to get the informant to give an exact figure rather than a range.

left
x - bronchitis - possibly due
to drug & Sulford
O - suffers very badly
from "exhaustion"
Came off flight
the long winter
was a direct
consequence of doing
she says

2nd Epileptic fits
started 14 years ago
He can go out for a walk
but if he goes far he must
have somebody with him
"Go shopping with I left
Nerves are bad" because
of epileptic
Heaving very bad some
times. dot keeps troubling
Blood - 1920 he done for
after

Wrote much on
him - just a matter
of time and details
to
4th. very susceptible to colds
suffers from intermittent
colds
suffers from nasal
catarrh
suffers from
cough
of night

Note that the emphasis is on "today" and that you are instructed to complete the questionnaire as if all questions applied to the date when you first made contact with the household. This means that if you have postponed an interview because of illness you should ask all the questions about the day you first called.

Check with the work record (page 8) where weeks off work will have been established. But here the information is needed as the basis for general questions about current illness and disability.

If more than a year write "52". If the informant cannot be sure of the exact number and there is uncertainty whether it is less or more than eight weeks seek confirmation of the exact period from the individual concerned at a second call if necessary.

That is, at least once a month for the past three months in connection with the present illness or disability.

This question is designed to prepare the ground for the all-important Q. 7. You are **not** asked to trace every conceivable disability or condition from which people may suffer. Many of them, anyway, will not know diagnostic terms even if you ask them. Instead, you ask about conditions which restrict activity, show Flashcard No. 6 (which is nearly the same list as the one in the previous question) and ask about the conditions in which "trouble" is reported. You do not explore all possible effects but only a few examples of effects in which we are particularly interested. Remember you are only trying to find out about certain conditions, not every condition.

Pay particular attention to the need to prompt for any trouble with "nerves".

Note that your code "No" only if a person cannot read print in a newspaper. Do not code "No" if a person merely has difficulty. For someone who cannot read interpret the question as "seeing" print in newspaper. We are interested at this point in sight not literacy.

Note that if an informant does not admit difficulty with hearing but it is observed, you can code accordingly.

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.

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 be counted.

QUESTION 8 Boarding school

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

3rd goes to Fern Hill
This is a special school
for backward children
(not mentally backward
but it is for those
children who have not
been able to read at an
early age and therefore
have fallen behind
with the work)
3rd has a lazy eye
which may have
contributed to this
retardation
Regent Road Roman
is very old
Moff. saves a lot of money
and spends it in a nice way
takes the children by train
to her sister's in York
go about twice a year
"Gives them a good day
out. Good ad. Only
holidays they are likely to get"

backward school
(lazy eye - held
his reading)

have then off for
a nice day of
got a bit of money
to sister in York
Gives a good
day out. Only
holidays likely
to get a day

No school uniform
Children go to school
in plainclothes because
can't afford shoes.

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.

goes to school
in plainclothes

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.

Private school bus
picks up 3rd.

private bus
for bedtime

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.

W0

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.

2nd in bed for a week every three weeks with after effects of epilepsy or blood clot in brain

1st goes to doctor 3 times a month for tablets for rheumatism

2nd goes once a month for his prescription and a sick note

2nd been for check-ups every 4 months

1st been to a specialist about his hearing

17 times a year every 3 weeks for a week

doctor comes home

1st goes for tablets for rheumatism

husband goes for prescription & sick note

17
2
119

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.

had help when these things have occurred and husband ill - from neighbour in the the plot -

"We keep ourselves to ourselves" 2nd.

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.

QUESTION 6 Occasional gifts made

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

looked off children Wood St Missin

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.)

QUESTION 6 Church

Accept any religious sect or denomination which may be mentioned.

Can't afford to entertain anyone.

2nd said "no" to the question on going to a pub. However he came in half way through the interview (in the afternoon) and his breathe smelt of beer. Suspect he has about a couple of pints a day when he goes for a walk.

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, tinned 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.

Cereals and toast for breakfast

Usually 1/2 lb 2nd don't have a cooked meat on a Tuesday because Wednesday is "benefit day" and they have run short of cash.

May miss other days as well.

Children usually have a hot meal because they stay school dinner

don't have much fresh meat - too dear.

1 pint of milk a day - this is watered down to make it out.

Clothing Club 2s-6d/4th

1/2 lb, 3rd, 4th, 5th

don't have adequate footwear. Children have to wear cheap

dark smoke "only, please" Christ

benefit in one then they spend it on "giving the children a good time at the store for 2nd week". If benefit paid weekly for the Christmas then the family live on the charity of the Wood St Mission

cereals & toast

every Tues, no meat

Wed

W 2

English make do

Yes

2/6d

No

wife not kids - dresses buy pins

20/4

Christmas depend number of gifts of food in one Wood St Mission looked after the

* Wood St. Mission
is a Non-Conformist
centre which caters
for the poor & needy.
When Lind is well he
helps organize games
for poor children there
on a Sunday afternoon
for 3 hrs. He does not
get paid for this but
at Christmas the
Mission give him a
big food parcel and
a set of toys for the three
children.

Can't afford to buy a
cut of coal so coal
man doesn't deliver
H/hold buys 28 lbs
bags as and when they
need it and can afford
it.

Children get 6d ✓
each per wk pocket
money.

* for some reason
I omitted to ask the
question 17(d).
Sorry - I.S. McLeod

"living off a fixed income - bound
to get worse with rising prices"

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.

Coal is hard
to buy a 28 lbs a
wk.

6d.

* for s

✓ *

worse
fixed
income

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.

22 given back

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.

2nd hands over his benefits and receives £2 for "pocket money"

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.

don't see

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.

Yes

£15

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 is the worst household I have come across during interviewing, concerning the conditions which they live under. They are definitely in poverty but their gross income is £15 a week and I have seen families in the same situation, regarding numbers, who live in better conditions on less than £12/week.

I could not find anything that they may be spending money on which was ~~not~~ is "strictly" necessary.

However, I hope something can be done for them and I promised to get in touch with the Min of Soc Sec to see if there was any chance of a

reassessment or 39a anyone single grants

"None of them are worth voting for" - Ind.

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

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

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