

MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD

Christian name  
for reference only

Age last birthday

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th
Patricia	Brian	Gaynor	Andrew						
65-66	65-66	65-66	65-66	65-66	65-66	65-66	65-66	65-66	65-66

5/25  
2404

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


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

P

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

5

FOR OFFICE USE	8/2 XII		
SBC 1	THURS		
	TSR FC	FR	BP
CD	DC	CC	CD
AA	AA	AA	AA

C  
fb  
(1)  
379

Name of Interviewer HanneySERIAL  
NUMBER

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

C.I.C.

Date(s) of interview(s) 21/11/68Length of interview(s) 1 1/2 hrs

or contacts

1/2 hrTotal actual interviewing time 2 hrs

## Form of introduction

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

## SUMMARY : COMPLETE AFTER INTERVIEW

1. Interview carried out at first call at second call at third or later call	10 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> 0	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
2. Information for household	11 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X <input type="checkbox"/> Y	Informant	13 <input type="checkbox"/> 13 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All (2) <input type="checkbox"/> 14	None	①
(a) Sections incomplete	Housing 1 Employment 2 Occupational 3 Income 4 Assets 5 Health 6 Soc. Services 7 Inc. in kind 8 Style of living 9	2nd member	② 4, 6, 8, 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 15 <input type="checkbox"/> 16 <input type="checkbox"/> 17 <input type="checkbox"/> 18	6. Household living on	22
CODE ALL THAT APPLY	3rd 4th 5th 6th	CODE ALL THAT APPLY AS LISTED IN Q'AIRE (Some Sections may be listed twice)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5	Answer 6a ground basement floor 1st floor 2nd floor 3rd floor 4th floor 5th or above Specify	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5
(b) Reasons if incomplete	ill/disabled does not know information unwilling to give information other (specify)	Other (specify)	① 19 <input type="checkbox"/> 1	(a) Is there a lift in the building? Yes No	⑥
	X Y O 1	4. Type of Accomm.	20 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 2 3 4	7. Is there an internal or external flight of at least 4 steps or stairs to the dwelling entrance?	23
				Yes No	8 9

(i)

RB

## 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 aged 18, a single student, a single man, and a single daughter of 40, count as two income units. A household consisting of married 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.

I don't know  
whether this is  
deducted as deduction  
or not - he has 20/-  
weekly deducted  
as savings.

1300 P.A.

12/3/54  
12/3/54

### 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: "1st", "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 these. 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.

2nd rec'd £10 spent  
on Baby's birth.

#### QUESTION 8

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

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

---

#### QUESTION 9 Holiday pay

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

---

#### QUESTION 10 Sick pay

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

Changes in sick pay after the first weeks

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

---

#### QUESTION 11 Income of self-employed

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

## 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".

If mother did  
not cook for  
boy she would  
not bother to get  
meal for her self

**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.

16th week  
in walsonave  
maternity Hospital  
where she had  
baby.

**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.

No payment -  
Pregnant -

**QUESTION 18(b) Home help**

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

**QUESTION 4 Emergency help**

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

---

**QUESTION 5 Gifts regularly made**

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

---

**QUESTION 6 Occasional gifts made**

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

---

**QUESTION 7 Gifts (regularly) received**

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

---

**QUESTION 8 Occasional gifts received**

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

I think that the  
house was gift from  
Lily's parents from what  
she said at lunch  
time but 2nd did  
not confirm this later  
→ I could not embarrass  
him by insisting.  
£3525,

## 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**.

childrens cinema  
Sat AM

---

### 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.

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

PROMPT AND CODE  
ONE ONLY  
Y all the time } ASK Q.23(a)  
0 sometimes }  
1 never }  
2 DK } SKIP TO Q.24(a) Do you feel poor at any of these times  
or in any of these situations? 3 at weekends

4 mid-week

PROMPT AND  
CODE ALL THAT 5 at ChristmasAPPLY 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 Does Not Apply SKIP TO  
thing as REAL poverty these days? \* Q.25  
yes  
no  
DK

(b) What would you describe as poverty?

WRITE IN ANSWER

Definitely no money to buy  
anything.

(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?  
PROMPT I - the fault of industry not providing the right jobs?  
AND CODE 2 - anything else? (SPECIFY)  
ONE ONLY  
3 - a combination of (some of) these?  
4 - none of these?  
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 CODE  
General Election (I don't mean who you voted for, ALL AGED  
just whether you voted)? \* 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  
WRITE IN ANSWERNothing really - whatever the  
government

1st	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
I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
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
I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
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
I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
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
I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
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
76									
77									
78									
79									
80									
81									

**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	

NB

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

<b>One generation</b>		
Man alone: aged 60 or over	...	101
Man alone: aged under 60	...	102
Woman alone: aged 60 or over	...	103
Woman alone: aged under 60	...	104
Husband and wife: both aged 60 or over	...	105
Husband and wife: 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
<b>Two generation</b>		
Man, wife: + 1 child under 15	...	201
Man, wife: + 2 children both under 15	...	202
Man, wife: + 3 children all under 15	...	203
Man, wife: + 4 or more children all under 15	...	204
Man, wife: + children, at least 1 under 15 and at least 1 over 15, 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
<b>Three generation</b>		
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 three 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
<b>Four generation</b>		
DESCRIBE COMPOSITION BELOW		401