

4. Dotazovaný nebyl schopen podat informace pro nemoc nebo pro stáří.
 5. Dotazovaný odmítl odpovídat.
 6. Zjišťování nemohlo být uskutečněno pro trvalou nepřítomnost dotazovaného.
 7. Zjišťování nemohlo být uskutečněno z jiných příčin.
202. Uveďte bližší okolnosti nebo důvody případů sub 2.—6., včetně výroků dotazovaných při odmítání odpovědi.
 U osob sub 3.—7. uveďte:
203. Rok narození
204. Národnost: 1. česká; 2. slovenská; 3. německá; 4. polská; 5. maďarská; 6. ukrajinská; 7. cikánského původu; 8. jiné národnosti
205. Zaměstnání
206. Jak proběhl rozhovor:
1. Za přítomnosti pouze tazatele a dotazovaného;
 2. za pasivní přítomnosti dalšího člena domácnosti;
 3. za pasivní přítomnosti cizí osoby;
 4. za aktivní účasti člena domácnosti;
 5. za aktivní účasti cizí osoby.

Příloha k záznamovému archu

SCHÉMA I

Velikost obce

1. Nad 100 000 obyvatel; 2. od 20 001 do 100 000 obyvatel; 3. od 5 001 do 20 000 obyvatel; 4. od 2 001 do 5 000 obyvatel; 5. od 1 001 do 2 000 obyvatel; 6. od 501 do 1 000 obyvatel; 7. do 500 obyvatel.

SCHÉMA III.

Hospodářské postavení

Dělník	zemědělský	1	
	nezemědělský	vyučený	2
		zaškolený, zaučený	3
		nekvalifikovaný, pomocný	4
Zaměstnanec	odborný	5	
	úředník a jiný (zřízenec apod.)	6	
Družstevník	zemědělský	manuální	7
		nemanuální	8
	nezemědělský	manuální	9
		nemanuální	10
Svobodné povolání		11	
Samostatný	bez námezdních sil	v zemědělství	12
		mimo zemědělství	13
	s námezdními silami	v zemědělství	14
		mimo zemědělství	15
Ekonomicky neaktivní		16	

SCHÉMA IV

Hospodářské odvětví (podle charakteru zaměstnávající organizace

1 Zemědělství, lesnictví a rybníkářství; 2 hornictví a ostatní těžba surovin; 3. hutnictví, zpracování kovů, strojírenství a elektrotechnická výroba; 4. chemická a gumárenská výroba; 5. sklářství, výroba porcelánu, keramiky, textilní a oděvní výroba, zpracování

kůží a obuvnická výroba, zpracování dřeva a výroba nábytku, polygrafie a ostatní spotřební průmysl; 6. potravinářská výroba; 7. stavebnictví; 8. energetika; 9. doprava a spoje; 10. obchod, veřejné stravování, služby; 11. peněžnictví, pojišťovnictví; 12. zdravotnictví, sociální péče; 13. školství a osvěta, věda a výzkum, masové komunikace, umění; 14. veřejná správa, soudnictví, společenské organizace; 15. armáda, bezpečnost; 16. jiná odvětví.

Pavel Machonin, Bohumil Jungmann, Miloslav Petrušek, Zdeněk Šafář: Sociological and Statistical Selective Research into the Vertical Social Differentiation and Mobility of the Czechoslovak Population

The research, the basic phase of which (i. e. collecting the necessary data) took place at the end of the year 1967, is a part of broader sociological research work dealing with the same subject, and is carried on by a team of workers concentrated at the Institute of Marxism-Leninism for Higher Education attached to Charles University, Prague.

The planned investigation proceeds from general Marxist philosophic-historical premises concerning in particular the complex nature of society, its internal contradictions, its evolutionary dynamics (including the moment of progress as ultimately prevailing); from the dialectical tension of the objective and the subjective aspects of social processes; as well as from the premise that scientific cognition has the increasing ability of truly reflecting social reality.

The investigation simultaneously endeavours to utilize some of the rational elements included in the general theoretical and methodological approaches of the non-Marxist sociology. Its most important suggestions are based on structural-functionalistic traditions (both our own and foreign), the attitudes of which are criticized, re-interpreted and developed from the viewpoint of the above-mentioned Marxist premises.

Marxist philosophic-historical presumptions as well as non-Marxist experience are projected into some general theoretical sociological premises from which the investigation proceeds, without aiming at the verification of their validity in any essential way.

These premises deal with general concepts of the cultural and social systems referring to human personality, to vertical social differentiation, as well as to stratification and to vertical social mobility.

The vertical social differentiation is conceived as a differentiation of positions and functions of social groupings, statuses and roles, as well as of concrete individuals, according to characteristics that are measurable on a value scale using the criterion "higher and lower". It is necessary to distinguish relatively objective systems of values dictated by the above-mentioned set of criteria of analysis and evaluation of social systems, the more or less adequate comprehension of which science has always

been aiming at, and subjective systems of values by which social reality is reflected through the mediation of the members of the system.

The vertical differentiation arises and exists primarily within certain real partial social systems with a common "productive" function, i. e. the production of some type of cultural values. (In modern societies it is the working-occupational system, the political-organizational system, the system of living during leisure.)

In the working-occupational system the measure of the objective complexity of the given occupation (creativity, intellectual degree, autonomy and qualification) is taken as the basis of differentiation under the assumption that in the present industrial stage of the cultural evolution it roughly determines the degree of the social effectiveness of work and thus the objective value scale of work from the viewpoint of the actual and of the anticipated social evolution.

In studying the political system we have adhered to the traditional differentiation according to the share in power or decision-making.

The central status role in any existing system usually reveals certain attributes which may be of two kinds: either they form the precondition (source) for performing the role, or they are its consequence (most frequently a compensation).

Both types of attributes also produce partial macro- and microsystems ("preconditional" and "distributive") which derive from various actual "productive" systems and are, moreover, formed through the filter of the family-kinship system. These derived systems, too, are vertically differentiated. A typical system of this type is the system of education and qualification, the system of rewards, to a major degree also the way of life during leisure and secondarily the system of social prestige.

In our terminology what is meant by the internal social stratification of the given system is the vertical differentiation arising from a certain degree of status consistency (i. e. a rough conformity of the central status role and the most important attributes in the majority of members of the given system). The typical distribution of various partial statuses in one or the other stratum, i. e. the sum total of social profiles of individuals, characterizes the consistency of the stratum attributes and its concrete distinction from the ideal consistency, and hence a certain measure of the degree of objective stratification. In the present

research this problem appears in the form of "typical dislocation patterns of status indices".

An important problem studied in the present research is the relation of the "objective" vertical differentiation or stratification to the "subjective" differentiation (the relativity of this distinction must be born in mind). The research deals with the question of the relation of objective groupings according to the vertical differentiation of status roles, preconditions and compensations (eventually the ascertained strata) to the social prestige enjoyed by the respective groups of professions.

Thus we distinguish the prestige of an occupation from its objective complexity etc. for reasons of principle on the one hand, and, on the other hand, because we anticipate in Czechoslovakia a certain disproportion in these indices.

The aspect of prestige will be studied in a separate research, the findings of which, referring to the selected occupations, will be included in the main research later on. On the level of behaviour, the aspect of preferences in the system of informal interaction is studied. The consciousness of groupings or strata is studied in relation with the so-called "image of society".

The degree of correspondence between the "objective" and the "subjective" indices of status plays a decisive role in judging the "distinctness", "maturity", or, on the contrary, the degree of "decomposition" of stratification — in short, the extent of the subjective manifestation of objectively ascertained strata on the level of behaviour and consciousness. Contrary to some non-Marxist sociological concepts we do not use in this context the term "class" which is reserved for specific cases of objective stratification.

All the described notions relating to partial systems may, with a certain amount of caution, be applied on the level of the global society. Here, the most important problem is the harmony or the disharmony between the objective partial differentiation in real "productive" systems, especially in the working-occupational and political ones, i. e. the problem whether and to what extent the global society is stratified. The research further aims at finding out which of these two vertical differentiations is more important for the vertical differentiation (or stratification) of the global society, whether one of the two systems predominates to such an extent that its central role becomes the central role of the entire society and that the partial status involved in it becomes the generalized status of an all-social validity.

Obviously there may arise various combinations of characteristics of the vertical differentiation according to the size of the social span, the polar concentration, the dominance of one or the other real partial system and thus of the concrete criteria

of differentiation, harmony or disharmony of objective criteria (i. e. the degree of stratification of the society), harmony or disharmony of the principles of stratification and mechanisms of selection and subjective definiteness or indefiniteness of stratification (e. g. the "recognition" of the stratum, its awareness, exclusiveness, degree of organization) etc. These combinations are connected with a concrete historical interplay of various kind within the cultural, personal and social systems and they are, therefore, historically variable. They may be the result of processes of a gradual "maturation" or, on the contrary, the result of a "decomposition" of stratification, of a "levelling" or "de-levelling", or of a combination of transient stages in these processes.

The above-mentioned characteristics of the social position of man in our society are, however, not the only ones. It will therefore be necessary to find out concretely whether there are any aspects of the non-vertical social differentiation playing a more, an equally or a less significant role in determining the social position of an individual than do some vertical differentiations. These are, in particular, social differentiations conditioned by belonging to an occupational group or subgroup, to a branch of production or economic sector, to traditional class groupings, to some territorial or national group, to the male or female group, to various age-groups, to groups determined by the so-called class origin or by previous class membership, etc.

By social mobility we mean the shift of the individual (or of a grouping) from one position in a certain productive social macrosystem to another position in the same system and the resulting change in the role (function). The changes of status attributes are of interest as important correlates of mobility.

By vertical social mobility we understand the shift of individuals (groupings) among the positions (places) that may be thought of in terms of "higher-lower".

With regard to the exceptional significance ascribed to the working-occupational system in a society of the industrial type, as well as for methodological and technical reasons, social mobility is studied within the framework of this system.

The comparison of the historical, the inter- and intragenerational mobilities and the disclosure of their mutual interrelations permit to grasp, with relative completeness, the process of mobility in the given social macrosystem in a certain period of time, its total effects as well as its internal dynamics and mechanisms, thus creating preconditions for more reasonable statements on the supposed states of that system in the past.

By abstraction and generalization from empirical social systems it is possible to construct theoretic types of social structures

characterizing these systems either from one aspect or synthetically.

On the basis of preliminary analyses it appears that for analysing the contemporary Czechoslovak society those types of social structure (emphasising stratification) are relevant which either correspond with some past states in history or with their separate aspects (which may "survive" in the present), or with a number of actual tendencies of the present state of society (which may develop and become dominant in the future). The relevant types of social structure are the capitalist, the labour, the bureaucratic, the equalitarian, the technocratic or culturocratic and the socialist types.

In the outlined scheme mature socialism is fundamentally conceived as an industrial society of achievement, democratic in form and content, based on collective ownership of the means of production. No doubt this, too, will be a differentiated society (with a predominantly working-occupational differentiation) as well as a stratified one, primarily according to the degree of social effectivity (and thus complexity) of work. The stratification of a mature socialist society corresponds in extent with the functional needs of development of an industrial cultural system; it is arranged by grades and is formed by strata open to the maximum possible degree.

The attainment of all conditions necessary for the formation and functioning of mature socialism will be a matter of a long-term complex and uneven development. We therefore consider mature socialism of today to be only a theoretical type that must be distinguished from real societies which may more or less approximate this type (containing at the same time elements of other types of social organization) and whose evolution to mature socialism is more or less possible and probable. The construction of this type is nevertheless of a great scientific (and only derivatively of ideological) significance for the analysis of contemporary socialist societies, because — figuratively speaking — it places before them the mirror of an optimum model of social organization combining the cultural achievements of modern industrial society with humanistic principles of the socialist social system.

One of the objectives of the present research is to contribute to finding a concrete answer to the question which types of social stratification and corresponding mechanisms are actually asserting themselves in the contemporary Czechoslovak society, in which direction they are moving and how they originated in history. Thus it will contribute — without favouring any evaluation made so far — to the verification of a number of more or less hypothetical statements advanced on the basis of a series of sociological analyses concerning the existing state of the Czechoslovak society.

The investigation will be carried out by means of interviews conducted by a staff

of inquirers of the State Statistical Office (i. e. inquirers mostly with secondary-school education) on a sample of approximately 20 thousand heads of the so-called census households. This group represents approximately 0.5 per cent of all households in Czechoslovakia.

The research proper, which has been theoretically and methodologically prepared since the beginning of 1966, was preceded by a number of pilot studies and a preliminary research.

The results of the research will be elaborated in two ways:

- a) by the application of elementary quantitative statistical procedures customary in analogical investigations, and
- b) by the application of some special procedures worked out especially for this research.

The following indices of social status have been selected: a) complexity of work; b) education acquired; c) participation in management based on ca) socio-occupational classification; cb) political activity performed in the individual's free time d) standard of living; e) way of living during leisure.

The indices themselves must be operationalized. The procedure in particular cases has been as follows:

Complexity of work: an explicit instruction has been formulated according to which individuals are classified in one of the six categories.

Participation in management: The index consists of two components which are operatively defined as follows: Participation in management based on socio-occupational rank is deduced from the position of the individual in the institution (i. e. the organization in which he is employed) and from the position of the institution in the social system. The latter is then determined on the basis of an analysis carried out by qualified judges.

The second component, i. e. the participation in power proceeding from political activity performed during free time, is deduced from the membership and functions in elective organs of the Communist Party of the State and of social organizations.

The standard of living is inferred from the net income, from the income per caput and from the ownership of objects of long-term consumption.

The way of living (in leisure) is derived from the utilization (not necessarily ownership) of certain objects, from the way of spending one's leave, from leisure-time activities and from the housing standard. The scalogram analysis (or the factor analysis) will be applied in examining "consumption patterns".

Prestige is studied exclusively on the basis of socioprofessional classification. The scale of prestige is based on the results of a parallel investigation in which 2 000 pro-

portionately distributed persons are to evaluate fifty occupations on a five-point scale (the basis of the selection is the categorization of occupations according to the character of work). The selected occupations will then be connected with prestige categories.

In principle, there are two possible ways of ascertaining the weight of individual indices: 1. the arbitrary way, 2. the empirical way — i. e. when the weight of the scales is derived from empirical data expressing the significance of these indices in the individual's "synthetic status". The first approach involves the danger of making a priori solutions. The second approach, based on an analysis of intercorrelations among the separate status indices and the global synthetic status index, presupposes their independence. This independence can be postulated only theoretically: we assume an effort to validate empirically the arbitrary solution of the problem.

The starting point of our consideration is a simple record of the social status in the form

$$S = (a, b, c, d, e),$$

where a, b, c, d, e indicate the position attained in the separate stratification scales, evaluated in points. We have called this record the status dislocation pattern. In principle, the dislocation pattern can be elaborated in at least three ways: a) by calculating the average in which the weight of the indices is not considered; b) by calculating the average in which the weight of the indices is considered; c) by setting a special problem for cumulating typical dislocation patterns.

The third possible method which may be regarded as the least subjective is the geometrical solution of the problem of the cumulation of similar dislocation patterns. We can imagine the separate status indices as the co-ordinates of a five-dimensional space in which the individual bearers of status are dislocated. The principle of the problem of seeking individuals with similar status characteristics is to find in this five-dimensional space certain clusters of points dislocated close to each other which are occupied by a relatively high number of individuals. This is in accordance with the theoretical assumption that individuals form, compose the social strata on the basis of a cumulation of similar or identical status characteristics.

The problem has been programmed in the following way: first, all the patterns occupied by at least one individual are taken, and then the most occupied (and the most consistent) patterns regarded as centres (condensation nuclei) of the assumed clusters are selected.

In these clusters, defined in terms of the centre of the cluster, all the individuals situated at points not too distant from the centre of the cluster are placed.

On this basis it is possible to suggest a typology of the status inconsistency and to

study the distribution of particular types of an inconsistent status within various analytically determined strata, to examine the status inconsistency in relation to the previous mobility paths and to formulate some empirical statements on decomposition processes.

The methodology of the research of the inter- and intragenerational and historical mobilities will be based on the same principles. The fundamental interpretation procedures will proceed from an analysis of distribution in the so-called mobility tables, i. e. basically in contingency tables.

Besides usual statistical operations used for this type of tables we suggest to utilize certain sets of indices that can easily be calculated from the table: the indices of stability, mobility, promotion and degradation.

More detailed analytical procedures are further suggested, the most significant of which is the analysis of the "variability" of the whole table, i. e. the calculation of a coefficient indicating the degree of accordance/discordance of the actual distribution of pluralities in the table and the so-called expected pluralities.

The specific trait of the research is the reconstruction of the position of individuals involved in it on the ordinal scale of the complexity of work towards a number of time points. The obtained "mobility line" of an individual can be expressed by coordinates. For discovering "similar" or identical mobility lines the principle of the above-suggested "geometric" problem could be made use of — i. e. the result could be the categorization of mobility lines as "stabilized", "ascending", "descending" and "catastrophic" (i. e. with great differences between time points in the direction of both promotion and degradation).

We are also trying to apply the model of Markov's chains to these "processes of change".

The basic characteristics of the research are as follows:

The research is carried out with the approval and help of official State and political authorities, the consequence of which is also the specific cooperation of the scientific institution preparing and controlling the research and of the statistical services ensuring the technical realization and elaboration, while the possibility of a certain socio-technical utilization of the results is reckoned with. This context and the considerable importance of the socio-graphic function of the research impress into the latter certain "diagnostic features" distinguishing it from purely theoretical research.

The research explicitly proceeds from Marxist socio-philosophical and generally theoretical premises, respects them and tries to develop them both on the ontological and gnoseological levels.

The research observes the conception of sociology as an empirical science within

which the results of theoretical reflection are systematically subjected to empirical control, which results in quite definite claims on the character of the theoretical systems employed. For this reason the research team tries to work out certain general conceptions of social structure, of social differentiation, of stratification and mobility that would be applicable and controllable in the empirical research.

The subject of the theoretical considerations serving as a starting point of the research, and at the same time the subject of the research itself, is a society of a socialist character, i. e. a subject hitherto insufficiently "mapped out" from the sociological point of view. As a result of this fact the research has primarily sociographic functions: to verify the substantiation, eventually to render more precise the validity of our present ideas about the presumed state of social differentiation or stratification and mobility of this society, to obtain data enabling to formulate substantiated statements of descriptive nature. Moreover, the research performs an analytical function by trying to verify the validity of some general hypotheses, even of those formulated outside the Marxist sociology and verified hitherto only in researches of non-socialist industrial societies. The conception of the research aims at complexity (to a degree allowed by the research methods and the given sample) by taking into account the majority of essential indices

of vertical differentiation both synthetically and from the viewpoint of their mutual relations. This enables us simultaneously to determine the prevailing patterns of the dislocation of status indices, or the real groups, which need not necessarily correspond to an apriori construction of strata with a high degree of status consistency.

Owing to the collective form of ownership of the means of production, the aspect of ownership is not studied as an essential aspect of the vertical differentiation.

The research aims at finding both the objective determinants of the social position of individuals and their social behaviour and consciousness, as well as the inter-correlation of these phenomenal levels (see especially the relation of the complexity of work and the professional prestige). At the same time, it strives for dynamism, for the integration of the structural and genetic aspects, for joining the image of the contemporary differentiation with the view of some aspects of mobility in the past.

The extent of the theoretical and methodological problems studied within the framework of the research, as well as its institutional contexts condition the utilization of an exceptionally large representative sample. The theoretical and methodological complexity of the research and the amount of information collected require the use of the modern computer technique, of formalized procedures, etc.

Record Sheet

(Research into Social Differentiation and Mobility)

1. Region
 2. District
 3. Community
 Serial number of the questionnaire.....
 Interviewer
 Date

Dear Sir:

The State Statistical Office and the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences are organizing an extensive sociological research with the aim to provide deeper knowledge about the contemporary Czechoslovak society and to supply some data for perspective planning. On the basis of a random selection you are one of the 20 000 citizens we approach with the request to answer some questions concerning yourself and your

family. All the data you will be good enough to give will be used solely for scientific purposes and statistical processing. In no case will your name be mentioned. Should you refuse to answer our questions, our task would be much more difficult. We shall be much obliged to you for your willingness to comply with our request and to supply the required data.

A. Data concerning the Head of the Household (i. e. the respondent)

4. In what year were you born?
5. What was the size of the community you were born in? (Give number according to Schema I.)
6. Where is this community situated?
 1. Bohemia — Moravia;
 2. Slovakia;
 3. elsewhere.
7. With how many brothers and sisters did you grow up in a common household?

8. Are you the first-born son? 1. Yes; 2. no.
 9. What is your family status? 1. Single; 2. married; 3. divorced; 4. widower.
 10. How many children have you?
 11. Do the following persons live in the same household as you do?
 Wife: 1. yes; 2. no.
 12. Children (with the exception of those included under 14) (number).
 13. Grandparents or their parents (number of persons).
 14. Children with their husbands and wives (with your sons-in-law and daughters-in-law) and children (your grandchildren), or sons-in-law, daughters-in-law and grandchildren by themselves (total number of persons).
 15. What is your nationality? 1. Czech; 2. Slovak; 3. Cerman; 4. Polish; 5. Hungarian; 6. Ukrainian; 7. of gypsy descent; 8. other nationality.
 16. What is the highest level of general or vocational education you have attained? (give number according to Schema II.)
 17. In what year did you attain the highest level of education?
 18. Did you attain this level by studying during leisure (extra occupation)?
 1. Yes; 2. no.
 19. In what year did you begin to work independently and systematically, and/or to earn your living?
 20. What was the size of the community you lived in when you started to work? (Give number according to Schema I.)
 21. Where is this community situated?
 1. Bohemia — Moravia; 2. Slovakia; 3. elsewhere.
 22. What was your first occupation? (*Please, specify accurately.*)
 23. What was your economic position after entering your first occupation? (Give number according to Schema III.)
 24. In which economic branch did you begin working (according to the character of the organization that first employed you)? (Give number according to Schema IV.)
- 1929
25. What was the size of the community you lived in 1929? (Give number according to Schema I.)
 26. Where is the community situated?
 1. Bohemia — Moravia; 2. Slovakia; 3. elsewhere.
 27. What was your occupation in 1929? (*Please, specify as accurately as possible.*)
 28. What was your economic position in 1929? (Give number according to Schema III.)
 29. In which economic branch did you work in 1929? (Give number according to Schema IV.)
- 30.—54. The same items as sub 25—29, with reference to the years 1937, 1943, 1948, 1952, 1960.
55. What is the size of the community you live in now? (Give number according to Schema I.)
 56. Where is the community situated?
 1. Bohemia — Moravia; 2. Slovakia; 3. elsewhere.
 57. How long have you been living in the place of your present residence? 1. Since your birth; 2. more than 20 years; 3. more than 10 years; 4. more than 5 years; 5. less than 5 years.
 58. Do you travel to your workplace from some other community? 1. Yes; 2. no.
 59. What is your present occupation? (*Please, specify as accurately as possible.*)
 60. How did you choose your present occupation? 1. Of your own free will; 2. by chance; 3. under the pressure of external circumstances.
 61. How are you satisfied with your present work? 1. very satisfied; 2. satisfied; 3. neither satisfied nor dissatisfied; 4. dissatisfied; 5. very dissatisfied.
 62. Do you work in the branch you were specially trained for or in a related branch? 1. Yes; 2. no; 3. I have no special training.
 63. How long have you been performing your present occupation? 1. More than 10 years; 2. 6—10 years; 3. 1—5 years; 4. less than one year.
 64. Do you think your job gives you the opportunity of making the best of your qualification? 1. Yes; 2. I am not yet qualified for the work I am doing; 3. I am denied the possibility to do the work for which I am qualified.
 65. What is your present economic position? (Give number according to Schema III.)
 66. In what economic branch (according to the character of the organization in which you are employed) do you work? (Give number according to Schema IV.)
 67. Give the full name of the organization (office, factory, institute, institution) in which you are employed.
 68. How many employees has your organization or its independent section in which you work?
 1. 5 001 and more; 4. 501—1 000;
 2. 2 501—5 000; 5. 101—500;
 3. 1 001—2 500; 6. less than 100.
 69. In what year did your eldest son begin to work independently and systematically, and/or to earn his living?
 70. What was your occupation at that time? (*Please, specify it as accurately as possible.*)
 71. What was your economic position at that time? (Give number according to Schema III.)
 72. In what economic branch did you work at that time? (Give number according to Schema IV.)
 73. Are you a manager or a deputy manager of the organization you work in, or a manager of one of its important

- sections, e. g. of a bigger branch, an institute or an organizationally independent part, etc.? 1. Yes; 2. no.
74. If not, have you at least one subordinate? 1. Yes; 2. no.
75. Are you a member of the Communist Party? 1. Yes; 2. no.
76. If yes, since when? 1. The time before May 1945; 2. the time before February 1948; 3. the time before 1960; 4. since 1961.
77. Are you a member of any of the Party's elected organs or of any of its permanent committees? (Please, specify only the highest level.) 1. On an all-State or central level; 2. on a regional or branch level; 3. on a district or enterprise level; 4. in your locality or in your workplace (factory); 5. You are a member of no organ nor committee.
78. Are you a member of any of the elected State bodies or of any of its permanent committees (National Committee, People's Court, National Assembly, Slovak National Council, etc.)? (Please, specify only the highest level.) 1. On an all-State or central level; 2. on a regional level; 3. on a district level; 4. in your locality; 5. You are a member of no elected State body nor of any of its permanent committees.
79. Are you a member of any elected organ or of any permanent committee of the TU Movement, Youth Organization or of any other political party? (Please, specify only the highest level.) 1. On an all-State or central level; 2. on a regional or branch level; 3. on a district or enterprise level; 4. in your locality or in your workplace (factory); 5. You are a member of no elected organ nor committee of any of the mentioned organizations.
80. Give the number of voluntary or elected functions which either you hold in your organization (factory) or which are immediately connected with your work; 1. 5 and more; 2. 2-4; 3. 1; 4. none.
81. Kindly try to evaluate by points the personal influence you are able to exert by virtue of your occupation, your functions or other possibilities of influence on the management of society (on other people's activity). People having the greatest influence on the management of society are rated with 12 points, people with the slightest influence with 1 point. With how many points would you rate your own influence? In which income category (in Kčs) would you include your own income (or pension)? Take into account your average net income (or pension) per month you received in the last year or in 1960, including bonuses, family allowance, extras of any kind, fees, income in kind from agricultural cooperatives estimated in crowns, etc.
- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. over 4 000 | 6. 1 501—1 750 |
| 2. 3 001—4 000 | 7. 1 251—1 500 |
| 3. 2 501—3 000 | 8. 1 001—1 250 |
| 4. 2 001—2 500 | 9. 751—1 000 |
| 5. 1 751—2 000 | 10. less than 750 |
82. 1960
83. 1967
84. How are you satisfied with the pecuniary appreciation of your work (or with your pension)? 1. Very satisfied; 2. satisfied; 3. neither satisfied nor dissatisfied; 4. dissatisfied; 5. very dissatisfied.
85. How many members of your household have their own incomes of any kind, including pensions?
Kindly estimate in crowns your family's net income per caput. (The total income of all the family members divided by the number of the members of the household.)
- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| 1. over 1 400 | 6. 601—700 |
| 2. 1 201—1 400 | 7. 501—600 |
| 3. 1 001—1 200 | 8. 401—500 |
| 4. 801—1 000 | 9. 301—400 |
| 5. 701—800 | 10. less than 300. |
86. 1960.
87. 1967.
88. Kindly try to estimate how well off you are in comparison with the conditions of your parents. Would you say you live 1. definitely better; 2. rather better; 3. on about the same level; 4. rather worse; 5. definitely worse?
89. Try to visualize how you would have lived 30 or 40 years ago if you had had approximately the same work you are performing now and the same training you have at present. Do you think you would have lived 1. definitely worse than today, 2. rather worse, 3. on the same level, 4. rather better, 5. definitely better?
- B. Data concerning the Respondent's Wife and her Father**
90. In what year did you marry?
91. In what year was your wife born?
92. Of what nationality is your wife?
1. Czech; 2. Slovak; 3. German; 4. Polish; 5. Hungarian; 6. Ukrainian; 7. of gypsy descent; 8. other nationality.
- 93.—94. What is the highest level of general or vocational education your wife and your father-in-law have attained? (Give numbers according to Schema II.)
95. What was your wife's occupation when you married her? (Please specify it as accurately as possible.)
96. What is her present occupation? (Specify it accurately.)
97. What was your father-in-law's occupation at the time of your marriage? (Specify it accurately.)
- 98.—100. What were your wife's and your father-in-law's economic positions at the dates mentioned below? (Give numbers according to Schema III. If your wife

performed only domestic duties or was a student, write down number 16.)
Wife — at the time of marriage; at present. Father-in law — at the time of your marriage.

101. What is your wife's present net monthly income (including pension), her extras included?

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Over 4 000 | 6. 1 501—1 750 |
| 2. 3 001—4 000 | 7. 1 251—1 500 |
| 3. 2 501—3 000 | 8. 1 001—1 250 |
| 4. 2 001—2 500 | 9. 751—1 000 |
| 5. 1 751—2 000 | 10. less than 750 |

C. Data concerning the Respondent's Eldest Son

102. In what year was your eldest son born?
103. What highest level of general or vocational education did he attain? (Give number according to Schema II.)

- 104.—106. What was your eldest son's occupation at the dates given below? (Kindly specify as accurately as possible.)

104. Your son's first occupation

105. 1960

106. 1967

- 107.—109. What was your son's economic position at the dates given below? (Give numbers according to Schema III.)

107. When he began to work

108. in 1960

109. in 1967

- 110.—112. In which economic branch (according to the character of the organization in which he was employed) did your eldest son work at the dates given below? (Give numbers according to Schema IV.)

110. When he began to work

111. in 1960

112. in 1967

D. Data concerning the Respondent's Eldest Daughter

113. In what year was your eldest daughter born?

114. What is the highest level of general or vocational education your eldest daughter attained? (Give number according to Schema II.)

115. What is your eldest daughter's present occupation? (Kindly specify as accurately as possible.)

116. What is your eldest daughter's present economic position? (Give number according to Schema III.)

E. Data concerning the Respondent's Father

117. In what year was your father born?

118. What is the level of general or vocational education your father attained? (Give number according to Schema II.)

119. In what (approximately) year did your father begin to work systematically and independently, and/or to earn his own living?

120. What was your father's first occupation after he had begun to work? (Kindly specify as accurately as possible!)

121. What was your father's economic position at the time when he began to work? (Give number according to Schema III.)

122. In what economic branch (according to the character of the organization in which he was employed) did your father begin to work? (Give number according to Schema IV.)

123. What was your father's occupation in 1929? (Please, specify it as accurately as possible!)

124. What was your father's economic position in 1929? (Give number according to Schema III.)

125. In what economic branch (according to the character of the organization in which he was employed) did your father work in 1929? (Give number according to Schema IV.)

126.—137. The same items as sub 123.—125. with reference to the years 1937, 1946, 1952, 1960.

1967

138. What is your father's present occupation? (Please specify it as accurately as possible.)

139. What is your father's present economic position? (Give number according to Schema III.)

140. In what economic branch does your father work (according to the character of the organization employing him)? (Give number according to Schema IV.)

141. What was your father's occupation when you (i. e. the respondent) began to work? (Specify it as accurately as possible.)

142. What was your father's economic position at that time? (Give number according to Schema III.)

143. In what economic branch did your father work at that time? (Give number according to Schema IV.)

F. Data concerning the Household

Which of the following objects do you or the members of your family possess at present, or which of these objects do you use regularly in your household or during your recreation? 1. Yes; 2. no.

144. Refrigerator

145. washing machine

146. wringing machine

147. mixer

148. vacuum cleaner

149. sewing machine

150. bicycle or moped

151. motorbike or scooter

152. car

153. motor boat

154. house or villa, or part of a house

155. cooperative flat

156. a larger garden (more than 800 square meters)

157. bungalow

158. savings over 10 000 Kčs

159. telephone

160. typewrite.

161. gramophone
162. collection of gramophone records (more than 50 long-playing records)
163. tape recorder
164. music box
165. library containing more than 100 volumes
166. expensive music instrument (piano, concertina)
167. camera
168. canoe or paddle boat
169. skiing outfit
170. camping outfit (tent, sleeping bag, caravan)
171. complete furniture of good quality
172. collection of antiques, objects of art, etc.
173. How many times did you spend your leave abroad in the past three years? 1. 2× and more; 2. 1×; 3. not at all.
174. How did you spend your last leave? 1. Abroad; 2. hiking of any kind, stay in a hotel, a cottage or a bungalow, etc.; 3. in any other way; 4. I had no leave at all.
175. Did you visit at least one art exhibition last year? (e. g. an exhibition of sculpture, paintings, glass etc.). 1. Yes; 2 no.
176. Do you regularly follow criticisms, reviews and articles about new books, plays, films, exhibitions etc. in various periodicals? 1. Yes, regularly; 2. yes, occasionally; 3. never.
Write down at least three kinds of your most frequent free time activities (i. e. those which you perform after you return from work, after having done your shopping and all the necessary domestic duties):
177.
178.
179.
180. Have you a television set? 1. Yes; 2. no. How many wireless sets of the following types do you possess?
181. Circuit-set with very short waves.
182. Circuit-set without very short waves.
183. Portable battery set (transistor).
184. Relay radio.

Presumably you have several *personal friends* whom you meet more frequently than other acquaintances. Could you give us some details about your closest friend? *Please, don't mention your relatives!*

185. Have you a close friend? 1. Yes; 2. no.
186. Does he work in the same factory/organization as yourself? 1. Yes; 2. no.
187. Do you both 1. live in the same house? 2. In the same village or district, but not in the same house? 3. Does he live somewhere else?
188. What is his nationality? 1. Czech; 2. Slovak; 3. German; 4. Polish; 5. Hungarian; 6. Ukrainian; 7. of gypsy descent; 8. other nationality.
189. What is his occupation?
190. What is the highest level of his education? 1. University; 2. higher vo-

ational or general secondary school; 3. lower technical school; 4. complete basic education and apprenticeship; 5. complete basic education and no apprenticeship, or apprenticeship and incomplete basic education; 6. incomplete basic education; 7. I am not acquainted with what kind of schools he attended.

191. What is his approximate income?
 1. over 2500
 2. 2001—2500
 3. 1751—2000
 4. 1501—1750
 5. 1251—1500
 6. less than 1250
 7. I do not know.

Does your family meet regularly a family of any of your acquaintances or friends? Please, do not mention the family of the friend about whom you have already supplied details, and do not mention the families of your relatives. If you are in regular contact with more families, give only details concerning the one family with which you are in closest contact.

192. Are you in contact with such a family? 1. Yes; 2. no.
193. This family lives 1. in the same house; 2. in the same village or in the same district, but not in the same house; 3. somewhere else.
194. What is the occupation of the head of this family?
195. Does he work in the same factory/organization as yourself? 1. Yes; 2. no.
196. What is his nationality? (Give the same details as in question 188.)
197. What is the highest attained level of his education? (Give the same details as in question 190.)
198. What is his approximate income? (Give the same details as in question 191.)
199. Please, try to estimate in points the position you yourself occupy in our society (i. e. your social status). People having the highest status in society are rated with 12 points, people with the lowest social status with 1 point. With how many points would you rate your own status?

G. To be filled in by the interviewer after finishing his interview

200. Classify the respondent's flat (on the basis of your own findings and only in exceptional cases on the basis of the respondent's own statements) according to the following categories:
 1. The respondent owns a villa, a spacious family house or a flat containing all the comforts of the first category, central heating and other conveniences.
... a spacious flat or a family house with complete facilities (water and electricity) but no central heating.

3. ... a flat with electric light, water, basic conveniences (WC), but no bathroom.
 4. ... a flat without water and without WC.
 5. ... a flat without any facilities, without water, defective from the sanitary point of view.
 6. ... an emergency accommodation, living in lodgings, dormitories, collective accommodation, living in a caravan or in a hut, etc.
201. In what way did the interview take place?
1. The information was received by normal conversation.
 2. The respondent could not supply details concerning some of the family members, because they were not known to him.
 3. The respondent could not supply any information because he was culturally or mentally retarded.
 4. The respondent could not supply information because of illness or old age.
 5. The respondent refused to answer.
 6. The interview did not take place because of the respondent's permanent absence.
7. The interview did not take place for other reasons.
202. Specify in more detail the circumstances or reasons concerning the preceding items 2.—6., including the respondent's remarks when refusing his answer
-
- As far as persons mentioned in items 3.—7. are concerned, please state:
203. The year of their birth.
204. Their nationality: 1. Czech; 2. Slovak; 3. German; 4. Polish; 5. Hungarian; 6. Ukrainian; 7. of gypsy descent; 8. of other nationality.
205. Their occupation.
206. How did the interview take place?
1. Only in the presence of the interviewer and the interviewed individual.
 2. In the passive presence of another family member.
 3. In the passive presence of a stranger.
 4. With the active participation of a family member.
 5. With the active participation of a stranger.

Appendix to the Record Sheet
(Categorization of Routine Questions)

SCHEMA I

Size of the Community

1. More than 100 000 inhabitants.
2. 20 001—100 000 inhabitants.
3. 5 001— 20 000 inhabitants.
4. 2 001— 5 000 inhabitants.
5. 1 001— 2 000 inhabitants.
6. 501— 1 000 inhabitants.
7. Up to 500 inhabitants.

SCHEMA II

The Highest General or Specialized Education Attained

1. University education; 2. higher vocational education with a school certificate examination; 3. general secondary education with a school certificate examination; 4. lower vocational education; 5. complete basic education with apprenticeship; 6. complete basic education without apprenticeship; 7. incomplete basic education with apprenticeship; 8. incomplete basic education without apprenticeship.

(Continued on p. 797)

SCHEMA III
Economic Position

Worker	agricultural		1
	non-agricultural	skilled	2
		trained	3
		unskilled	4
Employee	expert (vocational)		5
	clerk, official etc.		6
Cooperative Farmer	agricultural	manual	7
		non-manual	8
	non-agricultural	manual	9
		non-manual	10
Liberal Profession			11
Independent	without employees	in agriculture	12
		outside agriculture	13
	with employees	in agriculture	14
		outside agriculture	15
Economically non-active			16

SCHEMA IV
Economic Sectors (according to the Character of the Employing Organization)

1. Agriculture, forestry and fishing;
 2. mining and other raw material production;
 3. metallurgy, metal processing, engineering and electroengineering industry; 4. chemical and rubber industry; 5. glass industry, china and earthenware production, textile and clothing industry, leather and boot-and-shoe

industry; wood processing and furniture industry, polygraphy and other consumption industry; 6. food production; 7. building industry; 8. power industry; 9. transport and communications; 10. business, collective feeding, services; 11. banking, insurance; 12. health service, social welfare work; 13. educational system and culture, science and research, mass communications, art; 14. public administration, justice, social organizations; 15. army, public safety; 16. other branches.