



THE SOCIAL SURVEY

# THE EMPLOYMENT OF OLDER PERSONS

by

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An Inquiry carried out in mid 1945 for the  
Industrial Health Research Board of the Medical  
Research Council

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# THE EMPLOYMENT OF OLDER PERSONS

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THE EMPLOYMENT OF OLDER PERSONSPreface

The problems presented by an ageing population have been widely discussed in recent years. It is accepted that the proportion of men and women in the population who are aged 60 and over will increase steadily in the future, with consequent effects on all aspects of the life of the community, in particular upon industrial productivity.

Detailed consideration of the problem that might arise has been made difficult by lack of adequate data on the present circumstances of old people, however, and in March 1945 the Industrial Health Research Board asked the Social Survey to carry out a sample inquiry into the occupations being followed at that time by men and women aged 60 and over, their hours of work, the methods by which they were paid, and their industrial histories. As a background to this information certain details about the personal circumstances of all old persons were also to be collected.

The inquiry was carried out in two stages between May and August 1945. It was conducted by means of personal interviews with samples of housewives and men and women over sixty years of age. Copies of the recording schedules used are given in appendices.

## SUMMARY

This inquiry was concerned primarily with the extent to which old persons were employed in mid-1945, the readiness with which they were working, and the kind of work they were doing. At the time of the inquiry the demand for labour was almost as great as in any of the preceding war years, however, and it was thought that under these circumstances the proportion of old persons in employment would be the maximum that could be expected under conditions of full employment. To this extent, therefore, the inquiry indicates the proportion of old persons who might be expected to remain in employment in the future.

In mid-1945 approximately 28% of all persons aged 60 and over, (20% of all over insurable age,) were in employment. The question arises, was that figure the result of increased employment during the war? A direct answer to the question is not possible, since there are no comparable figures for years later than 1931. In 1931, however, 34% of all persons aged 60 and over were in employment or seeking employment. Compared with 1931 there had, therefore, been a decline in the proportion of old persons in employment or seeking employment. In 1945, 53% of men aged 60 and over were in employment, compared with 63% who were working or seeking work in 1931. On the other hand, there was only a slight decline, from 10% to 9%, in the proportion of women in employment.

It is possible, of course, that by 1939 there had been an even greater fall in the proportion of old persons in employment: a fall which was checked by the war and even reversed to some extent. It is estimated that the number of old persons employed in the manufacturing industries did, in fact, increase during the war years. Taking into consideration the attitudes of old persons toward employment, however, (these are noted below), as well as the figures quoted above, it may be argued that if the war years halted a decline in the proportion of old persons in employment they did no more than act as a brake on a long-term decline which may continue in the future.

The majority of men aged 60 and over who were in employment in mid-1945 were either labourers, (21%), operatives, (44%), or self-employed, (16%). Compared with the remainder of the working population, however, fewer old persons were operatives or labourers and more were self-employed. The proportion of old persons who were self-employed increased in successive age-groups. During the war, however, the proportion of old persons who had become self-employed had decreased considerably in comparison with pre-war years.

A high proportion of old persons who were in employment in mid-1945 may only have remained in employment because they were self-employed. One in ten of all old persons in employment were shopkeepers, for instance, many of whom lived on their own premises and were, therefore, attached to their employment in more than one way.

Old persons were employed in the manufacturing industries less frequently than the remainder of the working population and in services more frequently. This may have been due partly to the great extent to which younger people were concentrated in the war industries by administrative action, but a comparison of the industries in which old persons had been engaged before the war with those in which they were employed in 1945 showed few differences. Industrially, therefore, old persons would not seem to be very mobile, and there is evidence to suggest that their distribution between various industries and occupations had become settled when they were between the ages of forty and fifty. Such immobility among old persons may arise from their unwillingness to venture into unfamiliar fields of work or from the fact that no suitable jobs, or no jobs adapted to their capacities, existed in the alternative industries open to them.

Nevertheless, old persons who were in employment seem to have worked normal hours, to have been mainly paid time-rates, and to have had an advantage over other workers only in that they took less time to travel to work from their homes.



The majority of old persons in employment in 1945 worked under economic compulsion. Only 12% of old persons said that they not only preferred to work but intended to do so for as long as possible. The consequences of leaving work were severe. Analyses of the sources of income, (other than pensions), available to all old persons showed that those at work less frequently had such other sources of income than those not at work. A considerable number of old persons not in employment were dependent upon their children for these other sources of income, however. If the old persons in the lower economic groups retired, therefore, an additional burden was placed on their children.

It is apparent from what has been said that there is a conflict, so far as many old persons are concerned, between the consequences of leaving work and the difficulties of carrying on with work. The report shows also that there are peaks of retirement at pensionable ages. For instance, a number of those still in employment in 1945 said that they were only waiting for their pension before retiring. It would seem, therefore, that aided by the minimum security offered by a pension the conflict is most often resolved by the old person deciding that retirement is the lesser of two evils. The better the pension the more likely they are to retire.

Whether in or out of employment old persons would appear to be as well housed as the remainder of the population, and a high proportion had more living space than was generally available. It can be estimated that 600,000 old persons were living alone, however, the majority of them women, and it would seem that such deficiencies of accommodation as exist occur mainly in this group.

The report as a whole should be regarded as a broad outline of the position of old persons outside institutions in mid-1945, with particular reference to their employments. It is hoped that subsequent investigations will fill in the details and examine afresh the conclusions reached from the data contained in the following pages.

### Method of Sampling.

In order to carry out this inquiry the Social Survey had to obtain a representative sample, numbering not less than a thousand, of persons aged 60 and over who were in employment in the middle of 1945. The age of 60 was chosen as the earliest at which any considerable number of persons retired.

No records covering all old persons in employment exist. Ministry of Health records applied only to men aged 65 and over and women aged 60 and over who were in insurable employment, and it was known that many old persons who were working were not in insurable employment.

It was decided, therefore, to sample the whole population of England and Wales and derive from this a sub sample of persons aged 60 and over who were still in employment. It was estimated, very roughly because of the lack of data, that in order to obtain a sub sample of 1,000 - 1,500 persons it would be necessary to approach 12,000 households. This proved to be a fair estimate.

Considerable advantages accrued from this way of obtaining the sub sample of old persons in employment. The chief advantage was that old persons in employment could be compared on many points of detail with old persons not in employment. On housing conditions both groups could be compared with the population under 60. These advantages may, on the whole, have outweighed the disadvantages of extra cost and extra time taken in interviewing and tabulating.

### The Main Sample

#### (i) Sampling Method

The sample of 12,000 households set as a target was stratified by civil defence region and size of town on the basis of the Registrar-General's population figures for March 1945. For example, 16% of the population lived in the North-Western Region, and 16% of the sample of 12,000 was allocated to that region. Within the North-Western region that proportion of the sample was then allocated according to the percentage of persons living in towns of four different sizes - up to 40,000 inhabitants; over 40,000 to 80,000 inhabitants; over 80,000 to 200,000 inhabitants, and over 200,000 inhabitants. One or more towns were chosen in each group of towns of the given size. The towns were chosen on the basis of geographical position within the region. A list of the town visited is given in Appendix C.

It will be noticed that although it was proposed to sample households the interviews were allocated on the basis of population. No other method was possible at the time, since the number of households in each region was then unknown. The average family size does not vary greatly from one region to another, however, and a comparison of the proportions of the sample allocated to each region with the proportions which would have been allocated if the household distribution had then been known, shows very slight differences between the two. The North-West, for instance, where 16% of the sample was allocated should have had 15%.

The final selection of addresses to be visited was made from the Rating Lists of the Local Authority. Addresses were drawn at regular intervals from these lists, and it was laid down that in the first place the housewife at this address was to be interviewed and the details about members of her household obtained from her. In cases of losses due to empty houses, the housewife not being at home, or for other reasons, a list of substitute addresses was drawn in the same way.

A complication of this method of drawing addresses is the possible presence of two or more households at each address. In certain instances it is possible, therefore, that areas with a high proportion of multiple tenanted dwellings will be over represented in the sample. Regionally, this complication is not of great importance outside London, since an analysis of the



figures on multiple tenanted dwellings derived from this sample shows in 10 regions an average of 95% of dwellings with one household, with a variance of 1%.

Sampling losses have introduced greater variations between regions than would have been caused by the presence of multiple dwellings, as the note on Regional analyses points out later.

(ii) Sample Analyses and Comparisons

Because of a limit on the length of time in which the work could be completed the sample finally obtained was reduced to 11,276 households. Included in these households were 40,504 persons, of whom 35,941 lived at home at the time of the inquiry, the majority of the remainder being in the Armed Forces. This sample was six per cent smaller than the number of addresses taken, and, allowing for multiple dwellings at these addresses, 13% less than might have been expected. Analyses of the sample and comparisons of the data with material derived from other sources suggest, however, that the affect of this loss of interviews upon the validity of the data is not great. A comparison is made below of the age distribution of the sample of persons at home at the time of the inquiry with the age distribution of the civilian population as calculated by the Registrar-General for June 1945.

Age	Sample Survey 1945 %	Civ. Population Registrar-Gen. June 1945 %
0 - 4 years	7.9	8.4
5 - 9 years	7.6	7.5
10 - 14 years	7.2	7.4
15 - 19 years	6.8	6.8
20 - 39 years	26.0	24.9
40 - 59 years	28.5	28.1
60 - 64 years	5.0	5.5
65 and over	10.9	11.5
Unclassified	.1	-
	35,941	-

The differences between the percentages derived from the Survey and the Registrar-General's returns are in all cases small. It must be remembered also, that the Registrar-General's figures include persons in institutions. The sample figures do not.

Further analyses of the sample, where possible with comparisons from other sources are given below:-

(a) Urban/Rural proportions: Mid 1945

This classification was based on administrative district.

	Sample Persons %	Sample Households %	Registrar-Gen June 1945 (Persons) %
Urban	81	81	80
Rural	19	19	20
	35,941	11,276	100

## (b) Proportions in each Civil Defence Region: Mid 1945

A list of the counties included in each Civil Defence Region is given in Appendix C. The total number of persons included those who were away at the time of the inquiry.

	Persons			Persons	
	No.	%		No.	%
North	3695	9	East	3137	8
North East	3394	8	London	6157	16
North West	6798	17	South East	1300	4
North Midland	2557	6	South	2287	5
Wales	3442	8	South West	3820	9
Midlands	3914	10	England & Wales	40504	100

The North, Wales, and South West regions are slightly over represented in this sample, and the North Midland, London, and South East slightly under represented. Experiments in giving appropriate weights to the regions showed, however, that the figures for England and Wales were unaffected, and accordingly, no weights have been used in the analyses.

## (c) Proportions in each Economic Group

Economic groups are based on households not on individuals. A household is classified according to the weekly wage rate, or its equivalent, of the chief wage earner, or his/her equivalent, in the household. The classification does not include subsidiary earners.

The lowest economic group is composed mainly of households wherein the chief wage earner, or equivalent, is a social pensioner or woman in unskilled or semi-skilled employment.

The economic group with over £3. - £4. weekly is composed mainly of labourers' households.

The middle economic group is composed mainly of households in which the chief wage earner, is a semi-skilled or skilled man, or in the lower clerical grades.

The fourth income group includes higher clerical grades, minor executives, and lower professional groups. The fifth grade covers the remainder of the population.

A comparison is made below between the distribution of the civilian population by economic groups as obtained in this sample and a similar distribution derived from a quasi-random sample of individuals obtained for the 'Survey of Sickness',<sup>†</sup> for the months of May, June and July 1945.

	The Sample (Eng. & Wales) Mid 1945 %	'Survey of Sickness' (Eng. & Wales) May-July 1945 %
Up to £3. weekly	21	20
Over £3. - £4. weekly	25	25
Over £4. - £5.10. "	34	32
Over £5. - £10. "	12	13
Over £10. weekly	4	4
Unclassified	4	6
Sample:	35,941	7,820

## (d) Working/not Working

To be classified as working a person had to be engaged in gainful employment for more than 10 hours weekly. A check on the sample can be obtained

<sup>†</sup> A monthly survey carried out for the Ministry of Health and based on a stratified sample with random selection of individuals from local records



by comparing it in this respect with figures moved by the Central Statistical Office for June 1945.

Proportion of all persons in employment.

Civ. Pop. June 1945:

(Men 14-64: Women 14-59)

	Sample (Eng. & Wales)		Cent. Stats. Office (Inc. Scotland)	
	No.	%	No.	%
Working	14,611	61	16,334,000	60
Not working	9,228	39	10,736,000	40
Total	23,839	100	27,070,000	100

(iii) Sub-Sample: Persons over 60 in employment; Mid 1945

The names and addresses of all old persons in employment were recorded and they were revisited in August 1945. Altogether, 1,571 old persons were recorded as being in employment, and of these 961 were interviewed in August. The loss arose principally because of the low rate of interviews per day, and a limit on the time in which the interviews could be completed, an unexpectedly high refusal rate, (possibly due to re-interviewing and certainly partly due to suspicion on the part of old persons about inquiries into their work - a reflection perhaps of a sense of insecurity) and partly to removals to unknown addresses.

Fortunately it is possible to compare the sub-sample obtained with the original sample. Comparative age distributions follow:-

	Original Sub-Sample %	Sub-Sample obtained %
60 - 64 years	51	49
65 - 69 years	31	34
70 - 74 years	14	14
75 - 79 years	2	2
80 and over	1	1
All Ages	1571	961

The principal differences are a slight loss of persons aged 60-64 years and a slight gain of persons 65-69 years.

The proportion of men and women are the same in both samples.

An occupational distribution of the original sample and the sample obtained shows slight differences.

<u>Occupation</u>	Original Sub - Sample %	Sub-Sample obtained %
Labouring	17	20
Operatives - unskilled	4	6
- skilled	6	8
- others	35	32
Clerical	6	5
Managerial & Supervisory	6	6
Professional & Technical	6	4
Self-employed	18	19
Unclassified	2	1
Sample:	1571	931

In the sub-sample obtained there are somewhat higher proportions of labourers and operatives than in the original sub-sample.

The proportion of part-timers and full-timers are almost identical.

<u>Hours worked weekly</u>	Original Sub-Sample %	Sub-Sample obtained %
Up to and including 30 hours	11	10
Over 30 hours weekly	89	90
Sample:	1571	931

An analysis by economic group reflects to some extent the occupation differences between the two samples.

	Original Sub-Sample %	Sub-Sample obtained %
Up to £3. weekly	12	15
Over £3. - £4. weekly	33	34
Over £4. - £5.10. "	32	34
Over £5.10. - £10. "	12	11
Over £10. weekly	6	5
Unclassified	3	2
Sample:	1571	931

The sub-sample obtained has, therefore, a slightly higher proportion of older persons, labourers and operatives, and persons in the lowest economic group, than the original sub-sample.

#### 1. THE EMPLOYMENT OF PERSONS AGED 60 AND OVER

In mid-1945, the year in which this inquiry was carried out, conditions of employment were exceptional. If the data obtained then is to be of value now and in the future, therefore, it is essential that an attempt should be made not only to describe the situation as it existed in 1945 but also to discuss how it might be modified by time. To do this it is necessary to consider (a) whether the proportion of old people remaining in employment in the future will differ from the proportion in employment in 1945, (b) whether the type of work old persons do will alter in the future, and (c), whether, in respect of methods of payment, hours of work and travelling time, old persons differ from the rest of the population.

##### (a) The proportion of persons aged 60 and over who were employed in 1945.

Satisfactory figures showing the number and proportion of persons in employment beyond the age of 60 have not been available since 1931. Accordingly the initial purpose of the inquiry was to discover the proportion of old persons who were employed for either profit or gain in mid-1945. Altogether, 53% of men and 9% of women aged 60 and over were in employment in 1945, a total of 28% of all persons aged 60 and over. If insurable persons, that is, men aged 60-64, are excluded from these calculations, 39% of men were in employment, the percentage of women remains unaltered, and in all, 26% of persons beyond insurable age were in employment. (1)†

† Numbers in brackets refer to the number of the relevant tables, to be found in Part 4, (Tables).



On the basis of the Registrar-General's estimates of the number of men and women in each age-group in the civilian population in 1945 these figures indicate that approximately 1,075,000 persons beyond insurable age were in employment in mid-1945. If men aged 60-64 are included the total number in employment rises to 1,815,000. (2).

Since it might be expected that the opportunities for employment of older people would be greatly increased by the industrial conditions prevailing in wartime it is of interest to compare the figures given above with the figures given in the Census of 1931. (3). It should be noted, however, that in this Census 'occupied' includes persons seeking employment.

In 1931 the number of persons aged 60 and over was 4,619,000 compared with 6,456,000 in 1945. The proportion of old persons in employment or seeking employment in 1931 was 63% in the case of men, 11% among women, and 34% in all. In 1945, therefore, there was an absolute increase in the numbers of old persons in employment. The proportion in employment in that year was lower however. As 12% of men were seeking employment in 1931, and the number was negligible in 1945, it seems that, although there was an increase of 2% in the proportion of old persons actually employed in 1945 compared with 1931, the proportion available for work in 1945 had decreased considerably. In the case of women, 10% were actually occupied in 1931 compared with 9% in 1945. It is apparent, therefore, that war conditions had not brought about an increase in the number of persons over 60 who were available for work, although they may have delayed temporarily an even greater decline since 1931 in the proportion of old persons in employment.

The association between the proportion of old persons in employment and such factors as civil status, residence in urban or rural districts, region of residence, and economic group was explored. The principal factors were region and economic group.

Analyses of the proportions of older persons in employment were made by the eleven Civil Defence regions of England and Wales. The proportion of men employed at the age of 60 and over displayed greater variation between the different regions than the corresponding proportions for men under 60. The employment of men over 60 was higher than the average of 53% in the agricultural regions, Eastern and South-western, and lower than average in Wales and the South-eastern region. In Wales only 5% of the women were in employment, compared with an average of 9%. (7)

The proportion of men in employment aged 60 and over varied in close agreement with the proportion of women in employment between the ages of 15-59. The coefficient of correlation between them is .85 if the exceptional Eastern Region is excluded. (The Eastern region is an agricultural region and in agricultural areas a low proportion of women under 60 and a high proportion of men over 60 are in employment).

Since a high employment rate among women implies, in most regions, a diversified industrial structure and the presence of light industries it may be that the opportunities for employment of men aged 60 and over are advanced by such a structure just as are those of women.

There are clear associations between employment and economic group. A lower proportion of men and women are in employment in the lowest economic group, up to £3 weekly, than in any other. 17% of the men in this group are in employment compared with 66-70% in the remaining groups, while 6% of the women in this group are in employment compared with 10-14% in the remaining groups. (8) In comparing the economic groups it should be noted the lowest economic group differs from the rest in its internal composition.

+ Economic Group: This is based on the weekly wage rate, or its equivalent of the chief wage earner in the household, or his/her equivalent. There are five groups (1) Up to £3 weekly, (2) Over £3 to £4 weekly, (3) Over £4 to £5.10.0. weekly, (4) Over £5.10.0. to £10 weekly, (5) Over £10 weekly.

The proportion of women is higher, 58% compared with 52-53% in the remaining groups: the average age is higher, 55<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> being over 70 compared with 35-41% in the remaining groups; and the proportion of old persons living alone or with other old people only is higher, being 59% compared with 22-31% in the remaining groups.\*

These figures suggest that both men and women over 60 years of age remain part of a household more frequently when they are in employment than when they are not, and that as increasing age brings about increasing unemployment so it brings increasing loneliness. It has been suggested that the means test applied to unemployed men and women breaks up their family life and it should be remembered that the Supplementary Pension payable to Pensioners in 1945 was subject to an assessment of means which included the incomes of other members of the family.

There are considerable economic differences between men and women. Among men, at least, the economic incentives to continue work must be strong, since 9% of those working are in the lowest economic group compared with 49% of those not working. Among women, 24% of those working are in the lowest economic group, compared with 40% of those not working. The smaller difference between the two groups of women is due to the lower wages paid to women and in general a higher proportion of women than of men are in the lowest economic group. (9).

A comparison of the economic groupings of households with old people in them and households without old people in them suggests that households with old people in them are more frequently to be found in the lowest economic group and less frequently in the middle economic groups.

In view of the indications given above of the economic pressure to work which many old persons experience, it is surprising that the demand for labour during the war years did not bring a higher proportion of old persons into employment. It is possible however that the industrial mobility of old persons is low and that once retired they find it difficult to return to work, particularly work of a kind to which they are not accustomed or which is not adapted to their needs. This would appear to become increasingly true with advancing age. Furthermore, it is shown later in this report.†† that the old people who are not working have a wider range of sources of income than those who are working. It is possible therefore that there is an economic stage at which the necessity to work becomes just sufficiently reduced for old persons at that stage to survive without employment. In any case, however, it is apparent from a comparison of the 1931 - 1945 figures that the proportion of old persons in employment in mid-1945 is as high as any proportion that can be expected in the future, and possibly higher.

(b) Occupations and Industries followed  
by persons aged 60 and over.

The proportion of old persons in employment having been established, the next step is to discover what occupations they follow and in what industries they are engaged; whether the range of such occupations and industries or the frequency with which they are followed by old persons differ from those of the rest of the population; and the extent to which war-time conditions have influenced such employments. This can only be done in outline since the sample is not large enough to permit of detailed analyses, but it is hoped that the section will give a general outline of the position and suggest the lines which further studies may pursue. The occupations and industries have been classified in broad groups. No attempt has been made to group the occupations according to the strain of the work involved, however. This would require a detailed analysis of the work done by each old person, an analysis which was not attempted in this survey.†††

+ See page 18, para 4.

†† Section 3.

††† See Appendix for list of classifications.

The majority of men aged 60 and over were either labourers, (21%), non-manufacturing operatives, (32%), or self-employed, (16%). The remaining groups, unskilled operatives, skilled operatives, clerical workers, managerial and supervisory workers, professional and technical, each numbered between 5 and 7 per cent of the total. The majority of women were either non-manufacturing operatives, (50%), or self-employed, (26%). 5% were clerical workers, 7% professional and technical, and the remaining groups numbered between 1 and 3 per cent of the total. (10).

In old age as in youth, therefore, women are to be found principally in personal services and distribution, and it may be that they become self-employed in these pursuits also. The position of men aged 60 and over is difficult to determine in relation to that of the rest of the male population, since the proportion of labourers in the normal working population is unknown. It would appear, however, that a higher proportion than might be expected are in the managerial, professional and technical and self-employed groups, and a comparison between the data derived from this inquiry and that derived from a sample of the whole civilian population in June 1945 shows for all old persons at least, this is the case. 30% of the persons over 60 are in the managerial and succeeding groups, compared with 11% of the general population. On the other hand, 62% of persons over 60 were in the operative and labouring groups, compared with 74 of the civilian population, (11).

It is clear from this comparison that older persons remain in employment in the professional, technical, managerial, and self-employed groups to a much greater extent than in the operative and clerical groups.

This general conclusion is borne out, though modified somewhat, by an analysis of the proportions of men and women in each group of occupations at different ages. (10). It is clear from this analysis that the decline with increasing age in the numbers of older persons in the operative and labouring groups is due to a decline in the proportions of unskilled and non-manufacturing operatives. The proportions of skilled workers and labourers remain steady. Similarly, the increase with age in the proportion of older persons in the professional and managerial and clerical group is due to a steady increase in the proportion of self-employed.

An analysis by broad regions showed that the occupations of old persons were distributed through the country in accordance with what is known about the location of industry generally, that is to say, skilled operatives were to be found most frequently in the North and Midlands, and clerical and professional workers most frequently in London. (12).

Analysis of the industries, <sup>+</sup> as distinct from the occupations, in which old persons were engaged, shows that the suggestion made earlier that the distributive trades and personal services are responsible for the bulk of the employment of women is amply confirmed. 68% of the women over 60 were in Personal Services and Distribution, 11% in Commerce and the Professions, 8% in Textiles and Clothing, and 4% in Metal Manufacture and Engineering. Men were distributed in fair numbers through all industries, with the biggest concentrations in Metal Manufacturing and Engineering, 20%, and in Distribution and Personal Services, 17%, and in Agriculture, Mining and Quarrying, 14%. The high proportion in the latter group was due principally to agricultural workers. (13).

Comparisons between the sample distribution and Ministry of Labour figures are difficult to make because of the presence in the sample of self-employed persons who are not covered by the Ministry of Labour. A comparison can be made, however, between broad groupings of the sample and similar groupings derived from figures issued by the Central Statistical Office for mid-1945.

The comparison suggests that fewer old people than might be expected on the basis of the current employment figures were in the Manufacturing Industries, 30% compared with 45%, and more than might be expected were in Distribution, Commerce, & the Professions, 46% compared with 31%. (14).

+ Based on the smaller sample described in the section on the sampling methods used.



It is known, however, that young persons had moved into manufacturing industries out of other industries and services during the war. It may be suggested, therefore, that the distribution of old persons was fairly normal, and the distribution of the whole civilian population abnormal. In other words, the kind of work done by old persons may not have been greatly affected by the war, although their relative importance in different industries has changed considerably.†

The relationship between age and the industries in which old persons were employed can only be shown satisfactorily for men. The decrease with increasing age in the number of men in employment was associated with a decline in the proportion of men employed in Metal Manufacturing and Engineering; Food, Drink and Tobacco; Building and Contracting; and Transport and Communications. Increasing age seems to have had little effect on Miscellaneous Industries; Woodwork, Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc; and Water, Gas and Electricity; while its effects on the proportions engaged in Textiles and Clothing; Commerce and the Professions; Paper and Printing, is uncertain. The proportion of men engaged in Agriculture, Mining and Quarrying, increased with age, as did the proportion in the Distributive and Personal services. (13).

The increase in the proportion of men in the Distributive and Personal services can be accounted for partly by the high proportion of self-employed in these industries, and the increase in agriculture by a higher proportion of men remaining in employment in that industry, as well as a fair proportion of self-employed.

A larger sample might have cleared up some of the uncertainties surrounding several of the industries. It is possible that some of the fluctuations may have been caused by older persons re-entering their former industries, but a later section suggests that this movement was not great.

The sharp decline with increasing age in the proportion of old persons engaged in the transport and communication industries might be connected with the physical needs of the industries and a strict retirement age.

The effects of age upon occupation are made fairly clear by the preceding paragraphs. Old persons are to be found more frequently in the non-manual occupations and the non-manufacturing industries than the rest of the population, and this difference increases with age. It might be concluded that this difference is due in part to the greater industrial mobility during the war of the younger than of the older people, but it does suggest that the economic consequences of ceasing work may not fall so heavily on the lower paid manual workers as on others. If that is so, not only are they more likely to leave work, but any future increase in pensions will mean that they will do so even more readily, with a consequent loss of labour to the industries concerned.

(c) Methods of payment, hours of work, and travelling time.

It has already been pointed out that a study of the physical requirements of the occupations followed by older persons was not one of the objects of this survey, but certain broad indications of the hours worked, and travelled by the old persons and the methods by which they were paid, were required to give some indication of the extent to which old persons conformed to normal standards in these respects. All these details were easily obtainable from the old persons themselves. It was hoped that detailed comparisons could be made between old people and the normal working population, as far as travelling time and hours away from work are concerned, but the data relating to the normal working population did not become available as expected, accordingly comparisons have had to be limited in number.

† See Part 2, Section 2.

There is no evidence available to determine whether or not the methods by which old persons were paid differed proportionately from the methods by which the whole working population was paid. The effects of age on methods of payment can only be examined, therefore, on the basis of such age differences as exist within the sample. These are so slight as to suggest that at ages over 60, methods of payment are not affected by advancing years. This is no indication, however, that there is not a decline in the proportion receiving piece-rates, for instance, at ages earlier than 60. In all 84% of old persons were paid time-rates, 6% piece-rates, 3% on a bonus system, and 3% by other methods. (15).

The hours worked weekly by old people are only a partial indication of their capacity to work, since the intensity with which they work may be reduced to enable them to carry on in employment. Any marked difference between the hours worked by old people and normal working hours, would therefore, indicate that the effects of age are greater than has been suspected. The mean number of hours worked by old people in full employment was 48, however, and by persons in part-time employment, 23 hours weekly.† Increasing age had no perceptible effect on these averages. Thus older persons in full employment did not work much less than normal hours on the average.

Travelling time was considered because the journey to work might be a strong factor in limiting the range of employment of persons aged 60 and over. It might be if it were long, more exhausting to them, and a cause of greater anxiety, than any other single factor in their employment. All old persons, were therefore, asked how long it took them to get to work. More than half the women and a fifth of the men over 60 had no journey to work. This reflects the proportions in each group who reside on their own business premises as well as the proportions who live close enough to their work for travelling to be inconsiderable.

Of those who travelled to work, 57% took 20 minutes or less, 25% took 21-40 minutes, and 8% took over 40 minutes. 7% said the length of time their journey took varied from day to day. (17).

In 1943 a sample of workers in employment below managerial grades in Urban districts was obtained for an inquiry into transport problems.†† A comparison between the travelling times recorded for this sample and travelling times recorded for old people shows that despite the high proportion of old people who said that their travelling time varied, on the average older persons spent less time travelling to work than the population sampled in 1943. The difference is most noticeable in the groups which spend over 40 minutes travelling to work. 8% of old persons fell in that category compared with 20% of the 1943 sample. This may be an adjustment brought about by age, that is by old people being less willing to accept jobs involving travelling long distances. But on the other hand it might be due to older persons having over time secured a residence closer to their place of work than was common among those sampled in 1943. It is shown in a later section that old people tend to live in old houses, and there is frequently an association between old housing and industrial areas. In this connection it may be noted that less than 8% of old persons who had to travel to work thought their home inconvenient to their place of work. (18).

The total number of hours old persons spend away from home daily, including working time and travelling time, was also calculated. The median number of hours that old persons in full employment spend away from home daily was 10 hours, and by those in part-time employment, 4½ hours. Increasing age had little effect on these figures. (21).

Labourers and operatives had a longer working day than the clerical, managerial, professional and self-employed groups, but this of course, is a characteristic of industry. (21).

\* See the Ministry of Labour Gazette, Feb. 1946. Average working hours of men 21 and over were 49.7 and of women 18 and over 43.3.

†† Derived from "Getting to Work", an inquiry carried out by the Social Survey in 1943.

It would appear that in general old people are largely paid time-rates, work normal hours, and only so far as travelling time is concerned, differ markedly from the rest of the population.

(d) Attitudes toward employment.

Some conclusions about the extent to which old persons will remain in employment have already been drawn from the objective data presented in earlier sections.+ When this inquiry was planned, however, it was considered that a record of old persons' attitudes toward employment would enable a little to be said about motivation as well as circumstances. It was thought, for instance, that many old persons might wish to go on working because they preferred to do so, and might miss the distractions of an occupation and the company of fellow workers.

Old persons in employment were asked directly whether they were working because they had to do so for economic reasons, or because they preferred work to retirement. Only one old person in five worked solely because he or she preferred to do so. An additional one in four said that they had to work but in any case preferred to do so. Thus one in two did not want to work but had no alternative. There were no significant differences between men and women in this respect. Increasing age modified these figures, however. Men aged 70 and over more frequently preferred to work than men under that age. Even so, those over 70 who have no compulsion to go on working, number less than a third of all over 70. (22).

All old persons were asked their reasons for answering as they did. Among those who had to work the majority stressed financial reasons, as might be expected, and the fact that their house and home depended on their job. Among those who preferred to work, 4% mentioned the labour shortage and the war. 8% of all old persons in employment said they were working because they liked their jobs. 30% of the men and 24% of the women, that is, 29% of all old persons, said they had nothing to do at home and would be bored and lonely if they had to stay there. As the old people grew older the wish to have something to do, something to occupy the mind, was expressed more frequently. 40% of those over 70 mentioned these reasons compared with 30% of those aged 60-64. It would appear, therefore, that the hypothesis that old people enjoyed the company of their fellow workers is a reasonable one, since a considerable proportion refer to it.

It was thought that old persons would give a further indication of their attitudes toward employment by their answers to questions on how long they intended to go on working. Altogether, 66% of old persons said they intended to go on working as long as they could. Only 16% of all old persons expressed a definite intention to retire and they were to be found principally among those aged 60-69. It would appear that the majority of those who wished to retire had done so before reaching 70 years of age. (24).

Small proportions of the sample gave health, 4%, need of a rest, 8%, and the fact that they would get a pension soon, as reasons for giving up work. All those who proposed to carry on working as long as possible repeated the reasons they had given in answer to the earlier question on their reasons for continuing to work, that is, financial necessity, liking for the job, and that they thought it better to go on working.

Analysis of the length of time old persons wished to go on working by their reasons for working modified the rather black and white picture presented in an earlier paragraph, which suggests that 20% of old people prefer to work and therefore will continue to do so as long as possible. In fact

+ See Page 3, para. 1.

a small percentage say they will retire as soon as possible or when qualified for a pension or when the labour shortage is less acute. It would appear finally that only 12% of all old persons in employment in mid-1945 not only prefer to work but intend to do so as long as possible. The majority of old people work because they have to do so. (25).

(e) Summary

A comparison with the Census of England and Wales, 1931, reveals that, contrary to what might have been expected in view of the wartime demand for labour a lower proportion of old persons were in employment in 1945 than in 1931. This implies either low industrial mobility among old persons or failure to make alternative industries attractive to them, since there is evidence that many old people experience strong economic pressure to work, and indicates that even fewer old persons may remain in employment in the future.

The correlation between the employment of men over 60 and women under 60 suggests that where there is work for women there is work for older men.

An association between loneliness and lack of occupation may mean that as old persons dropped out of employment they also separated themselves from their family unit in order to obtain a supplement to their old age pensions.

Abnormal administrative measures were used during the war years to direct young and middle aged people into the war industries, but older persons were not affected by them. It is possible that those who remained in employment in 1945 were in similar industries and occupations, in roughly the same numbers, as old persons in employment before the war.

The hours old persons worked weekly are fairly normal hours, but a high proportion travelled shorter distances than the normal working population. Similarly, a high proportion were self-employed and could adjust their hours to suit themselves, while a considerable proportion of the self-employed lived on their own premises.

A minimum of four out of five old persons work because they have to do so, and only one in three refer to such compensations as companionship and the interest of their work.

## 2. PREVIOUS EMPLOYMENT HISTORY OF OLD PERSONS

It seemed clear when this inquiry was planned that it would be of value to inquire not only into the past employment history of old persons in employment in 1945, but also into the past employments of old persons not then in employment. The industrial history of old persons in employment might be expected to throw some light upon their occupational mobility and upon the influence of increasing age on the numbers to be found in different occupations. The past occupations and industries of old persons who had retired might be expected to provide data that would help to verify the conclusions about age of retirement and types of occupation favourable to old persons which had been drawn in the first part of the report. The recording schedule was framed in such a way that both approaches could be made, and the results are given in two sections, the first of which deals with old persons who were in employment in 1945.

(c) The industrial history of old persons  
employed in 1945

The material presented in the following paragraphs is based on a recording schedule which was completed in the following way. Each old person still in employment who was interviewed as part of the smaller sample of 931 was asked to recall in chronological order the occupations he or she had followed, the industries they were in, age of entry and leaving, and reasons

for both. The span of working life, number of occupations and industries, and length of time in last occupation, were computed from this record. Analyses showing the effects of increasing age were obtained by classifying all the remaining data at 5 yearly intervals from the age of 15 onwards. In this way a series of figures were built up and they are presented with the tables in the appendix. These analyses are only as accurate as the memory and patience of the old people would permit, but the broad outline is clear.

The mean number of years worked by old persons still in employment in 1945 was 50. The mean number of years worked by men was 52 and by women 39. In calculating the total number of years worked by women any period they had worked as housewives was excluded. Periods of unemployment were included in the number of years worked by both men and women, however. Old persons in employment, particularly those over 65 must be regarded as a residual group. Therefore the mean number of years worked may approach the maximum number of years of working life to be expected from any considerable proportion of the working population under the present working conditions, economic pressure and mortality rates. Changes in any of these factors may either lengthen or reduce the mean working life. (27). (28).

The fact that women have a shorter working life on the average than the men underlines the fact that many come back into employment in middle age and later, mainly to become operatives in the distributive trades and personal services, cleaners, or, in the case of a small proportion, clerks or self-employed. +

An occupational analysis shows that men in the clerical, professional, and managerial groups had had a shorter working life than operatives and labourers. 29% of all old persons had had a working life of 55 years or over, compared with 17% of those in the clerical and other non-manual occupations, who, as was shown earlier, ++ form a greater proportion of employed old people than of the general population.

As an indication of occupational mobility a record was made of the length of time each old person had spent in the occupation he or she followed at the time of the inquiry. It is only a broad indication of mobility, however, since occupation was coded in wide groups as in the preceding sections. Thus a man may have been a labourer of many different types but he has been classed only as a labourer. The general suggestion is that most old persons in employment in 1945 had followed their existing occupation for a considerable number of years. Men had worked an average of 28 years and women an average of 25 years in that occupation.

The mean number of years spent in their existing occupation by men over 65 was greater in proportion to their working lives than the mean number of years spent in their existing occupations by men 60-64. Since there is no particular period corresponding to middle age in which considerable numbers of men entered their occupation it is possible that a higher proportion of men over 65 than under 65 had been in their occupation for a long time. This would imply that the longer a person has been in an occupation the more likely it is that he or she will go on working into old age. The self-employed had remained in employment in the one job longer than any except the skilled operatives most of whom would have been in the same occupation since apprenticeship.

11% of all old persons had entered their 1945 occupation in the four years preceding that date, and this may reflect the extent of movement of old persons caused by the war. No occupation group can be singled out as

+ See 'Women at Work' a report by the Social Survey, June 1944.

++ See Page 12.



having attracted more old persons than average, but the percentage becoming self-employed was definitely lower than in preceding years: 1% had become employed 1941-1945 compared with 8% in a previous five year period and 10% in a five year period before that. This suggests that the contraction of the distributive trades reduced the number of old persons who would otherwise have become self-employed. (29).

Old people appear to have been employed in their 1945 industry longer, on the average, than in their 1945 occupation. The mean number of years old people had spent in their industry was 31. The mean number of years among men was 32 and among women 28. Nearly a third of all old persons in the manufacturing industries had entered them in the nine years preceding 1945. Almost as high a proportion had entered a combined group of other industries, (such as Building and Contracting, Commerce and the Professions and Miscellaneous Industries) Agriculture, Mining and Quarrying, (mainly Agriculture), contained the greatest proportion of old people who had been in an industry most of their lives. 42% had been in this industrial group 50 years or more, and the mean number of years spent in it was 42. (30).

It is possible to consider occupational and industrial mobility not only in terms of the length of time old people have spent in an occupation but also by calculating the number of broad occupational and industrial groups they have been engaged in during their working lives. A fifth of all old people had been in the same occupation group all their lives, and a further two-fifths had been in only two occupation groups. Only just over 10% had been in four or more occupation groups. Women appear to have moved between different occupation groups rather less frequently than men. Age had little effect on the number of occupation groups followed and it would seem therefore that such movement as had taken place had done so before the age of 60. A distribution showing the number of industries in which old persons had been engaged follows roughly the same pattern as that of occupations, although a higher proportion of old persons, 35%, had been in one industry only during their working lives. (31). (32).

The past industrial and occupational mobility of old persons still in employment would appear from the foregoing data to be low. It is possible that the slightly greater occupational mobility was due to movement within industry on promotion or for other reasons. It has been suggested also that such movement between industries as had occurred in the lives of old people had occurred before they were sixty. Some confirmatory evidence of this is contained in analyses showing the number of men and women separately who were in different occupations at five yearly intervals from the age of fifteen onward.

It must be remembered that the analyses refer only to old people who had remained in employment until the age of sixty or over. Thus a differential retirement rate between industries could mean that certain groups are not covered at all. Again, the expansion in numbers of different industries in the last thirty years or so may mean that old persons were settled in employment before some opportunities for employment now available arose, thus the proportions of old persons in those particular industries would be lower than might be expected in view of the present distribution of the working population, not because old people had left those industries in great numbers but because they had less frequently entered them, those industries having been manned mainly by lower age-groups.

An examination of the industries and occupations in which men and women were engaged at different periods of their lives shows that from ages 35 and 40 the proportions of old persons engaged in different occupations varied only slightly, save in the case of managers and the self-employed among men, and non-manufacturing operatives among women. The proportion of managerial and supervisory workers reached a peak at ages 45-55, while the proportion of self-employed and non-manufacturing operatives increased continuously up to 65 and over. The increase in the proportion of non-manufacturing operatives among women was linked with an increase in the proportions engaged in Distributive and Personal Services. It is noticeable too that with advancing age an increasing number of men are to be found in Miscellaneous industries. (33). (34). (35). (36).

These analyses broadly confirm the suggestions made earlier that the occupational and industrial mobility of old persons is low, the greater part of their movement having taken place earlier in life, and that the distribution of old persons has not been greatly affected by the war. It would appear also that in old age an increasing number of men take to miscellaneous kinds of work, and increasing number of women to Distribution and Personal Services.

- (b) Persons aged 60 and over who had left work in the  
10 years preceding 1945.

Since this inquiry was concerned with the relationship between old age and employment, and 60 years had been chosen as the minimum age of persons to be included in the sample, it was decided to limit the questions on previous employment to the 10 years preceding the interview. This period covered the war and the period of increasing employment immediately before it. It was thought that few men, at least, would have left work before the age of 50. Accordingly, all old persons who were not occupied at the date of the survey were asked whether or not they had worked in the last 10 years. If they had done so they were asked the age at which they had left work, the occupation they had followed, the industry in which they had been engaged and their reasons for leaving. Altogether 791 old persons had been employed in the previous 10 years.

The view that few men would have left work before the age of 50 is supported by the fact that only 2% of recently retired persons aged 60 and over in 1945 had left work between the ages of 50-54. The bulk of old persons formerly in employment but then unoccupied had left work between the ages of 60 and 70. Women had left work before 60 much more frequently than men, however, and had stayed in employment after 70 much less frequently. (37).

An analysis of the age at which old persons had left work by their age in 1945 showed that 42% of those who had left work in the previous 10 years had done so in the 5 years before 1945, that is, during a period of acute labour shortage. So it would seem that the labour shortage during the war did not, in fact, greatly retard the retirement of old persons and so far as is known only a small proportion of old persons had left work because of redundancy by June 1945.

The previous occupations of persons over 60 and not employed in 1945 were classified in the same way as the occupations of old persons who were employed. There is a considerable measure of agreement between the two occupational distributions, and the one would seem to verify the other. On comparison the principal differences occur in the case of skilled workers and the self-employed. There is a higher proportion of skilled workers among the retired than among those still in employment, and a lower proportion of the self-employed among those who have retired than among those in employment. If men are compared with men, and women with women these differences become more pronounced. 7% of the men in employment were skilled operatives compared with 14% of the men who had retired. 5% of the women who had retired had been self-employed compared with 26% of self-employed among those in employment. A further difference among women is that there existed a much higher proportion of professional and technical workers among those who were retired than among those still in employment, 15% compared with 7%. (39).

If the industrial distributions of old persons both in and out of employment in mid-1945 are compared, the principal differences between them can be seen to arise in the Metal Manufacturing and Engineering, and the Distributive and Personal Service groups, (both with a greater proportion of employed than of unoccupied), and the Commerce and Professions group, of whom there were fewer among the employed than among the unoccupied. It can be suggested that old persons remained in the Metal Manufacturing and Distributive groups either because they were more suitable to the aged or because greater opportunities of employment were offered to them. The effect of the war on these industries was to expend the first and contract the second. The contraction of distribution was caused by the removal of young men and women, however, with a consequent increase in the opportunities for employment for

old persons. In addition a high proportion of old persons in the Distributive group were self employed, 37% and so able to adjust their working conditions to suit themselves. Old persons may drop out of Commerce and the Professions more frequently than out of other industries because of a more rigid application of a retiring age or because it is financially easier for them to do so. (40).

In general these analyses substantiate the conclusion already drawn in preceding sections that the war brought about few changes in the industrial distribution of old persons, and that a greater proportion of old persons than of the general population is to be found in the non-manufacturing industries.

All old persons who had left work in the previous 10 years were asked why they had done so. Their answers were classified into broad groups and the results are given below. It was thought that the question would give some indication of the influence of age and health on retirement, and it does show, in fact, that health is a major reason.

77% of old persons who had worked in the previous 10 years left work either because of age or failing health. 11% were discharged and 6% left for reasons of their own, either because they were dissatisfied with their job or because they wanted to be near their family. A smaller proportion of women than of men left because of age reasons, but that was the only difference between the sexes and is probably linked with the fact that women leave work earlier than men in any case.

The association between reasons for leaving work and age of leaving work was also studied. Of 86 men who had left work between the ages of 45 and 48 had done so because of ill health. They account very largely for the high proportion of persons aged 50 - 64 who gave this as a reason for returning to work. A higher proportion of those aged 65-69 than of those under 65 or 70 and over gave age as a reason for leaving. This may be due to the inclusion of the pensionable age of 65 in that group. The effect of recognised ages of retirement on the length of time for which old persons continue to work may be considerable, since it has been shown earlier that the majority of old persons retire at pensionable ages. (42).

A factor which is not openly stated but may be involved in the classifications including age and ill health as reasons for retiring, is the extent to which old persons were doing jobs which have not been adapted to their needs in any way. Such phrases as 'job affected health', 'got past work', 'too old', may be a reflection of the extent to which old persons were expected to go on working in the same ways and with the same methods as when they were much younger. An analysis by economic group shows that economic pressure to continue work must have been present in the case of many who gave age and ill health as reasons for leaving work.

All old persons who were not in employment in 1945 were asked whether they had ever thought of returning to work. Only 4% said they had thought of doing so. More than half of this 4% had left work because of illness, because the jobs they had been doing affected their health, or through accidents. Less than one in ten had left work because of age retirement. From this it would appear that at the time of the enquiry there were few old persons outside employment who were ready to enter it.

### (c) Summary

Both the occupational and industrial tables showing what old persons in employment were doing at five-yearly intervals indicate that the proportions in each industrial and occupation group became stabilised in the early middle age of this sample of employed old persons, save in the cases of managers and supervisors and the self-employed. The proportion of old persons who are self employed increases rapidly with age, particularly after 60. The slight increase in the proportion of persons over 60 in the Metal Manufacturing and Engineering Industries is but a single deviation from an otherwise settled pattern.

Low industrial mobility with increasing age may be linked with an earlier suggestion that the differences between the industrial distribution of old persons in 1945 and the industrial distribution of the whole working population were due in part to the recruitment of younger persons to new and expanding industries before the war, the older persons having remained in work to which they were accustomed. Persons over 60 very largely continue to do the same kind of work, (the self-employed apart), as when they were middle aged, presumably with little adaptation of their tasks to suit their changed capacities.

Few of those who had left work in the ten years preceding 1945 had thought of returning to work, and those who had thought of doing so were mainly those who had left work because of redundancy or ill health. In general, the past employments of old persons who had left work serve to confirm the conclusions drawn from the employment history of old persons still at work that they had not moved into fresh occupation during the war and that their industrial mobility was low.

There would not seem to be a reservoir of labour readily available among persons aged 60 and over in 1945, but it could be argued that as 44% of old persons who had left work in the ten years preceding 1945 had done so because of ill health, accidents, or the feeling that they were past work, this is some indication of the proportion of retirements which may be delayed in the future if there is a serious attempt to adapt jobs to the capacities of the older workers.

### 3. PERSONAL CIRCUMSTANCES OF OLD PERSONS BOTH EMPLOYED AND UNOCCUPIED.

As a background to the part of this inquiry concerned with the numbers of old persons in employment, it was decided to obtain details of their personal circumstances and to examine the general effects of age and employment upon these circumstances. In this part of the report, therefore, some personal and economic material thought to be relevant to the points at issue is described. Wherever possible a distinction is drawn between old persons working and those not working.

#### (a) Sources of income

Although figures are available showing the number of State Pensioners aged 60 and over, the number of persons receiving pensions of all kinds has not been known, nor is very much known about the extent to which pensions are supplemented from other sources. The following pages deal, therefore, with the proportion of old persons who were pensioners, the types of pension they received and what sources of income they had other than pensions.

Altogether, 62% of persons aged 60 and over were pensioners. If men 60-64 years of age are excluded from this figure and the sample thus made to correspond in age distribution with the ages at which State pensions are available the percentage of old persons who received pensions of all kinds was 71%. A lower proportion of those in employment than of those not in employment were pensioners. This is particularly marked among men. 79% of those not in employment were pensioners, compared with 36% of those in employment. If men aged 60-64 are excluded the comparative figures were 79% and 68%. A number of those who did not receive a pension must have been in occupations which were not insurable, (notably small shopkeepers), and had nothing but their savings to fall back upon should they retire. In these circumstances it is understandable that they should wish to continue working as long as possible. (43).

The proportion of pensioners was higher than average in the lowest economic group only. Thus 85% of those in the lowest economic group, were pensioners compared with the average of 63%. In the upper economic groups the proportion of pensioners was considerably lower than average. A lower proportion of those in employment than of those not in employment were pensioners in all economic groups. It is of interest that 13% of the lowest economic group among those not working did not receive any kind of pension and must, therefore, have been dependent on other sources of income, whether savings, allowances from others, or lodgers.

All pensioners were asked what kind of pension they received. When a pensioner received more than one pension each was recorded. Altogether, 81% of pensioners received an Old Age Pension, 11% a Widow's Pension\* and 32% a Supplementary Pension. In order of importance the remaining types of pension were Superannuation, 6%, Government pensions other than contributory and non-contributory old age and widow's pensions, (that is, Service Pensions, Disability Pensions, and Police Pensions as well as allowances in respect of sons killed on war service), 2%, Blind Pensions 1%, and other Pensions, principally pensions from former employers, 1%. (45).

Women were dependent on Old Age and Widows Pensions to a greater extent than men, since 96% of women received one or other of these pensions compared with 85% of men. Men, on the other hand, received pensions other than State pensions more frequently than women, and thus had a wider range of resources. It has been recognised that among old persons women are more frequently in need than men, and in 1945 a higher proportion of women than of men received Supplementary Pensions. Since Supplementary Pensions are based on need, the difference between 27% of men pensioners who receive Supplementary Pensions and 36% of women pensions may be a rough indication of the extent to which women are, proportionately, in greater need than men. In numbers affected the difference is even greater, since for every three men with a Supplementary pension there are eight women.

The proportion of Old Age Pensioners did not fluctuate greatly at different ages, but the proportion of old persons with Supplementary Pensions increased considerably with age. Among men, 12% of pensioners received Supplementary Pensions at 65-69 compared with 50% at 80 and over, while among women, 18% received a Supplementary Pension at 60-64 compared with 53% at 80 and over. If Supplementary Pensions are taken as a criterion of need, therefore, need increases directly with age.

It has been said that fewer old persons in employment than those not in employment received pensions of all kinds. Of pensioners who were working, however, a higher proportion received Old Age and Widow's Pensions than did those who were not working. Among those who were not working a higher proportion, on the other hand, received other types of pension, such as Superannuation and Government Pensions and Industrial pensions generally. It appears that men who were receiving a pension other than a State pension did not continue to work in old age as frequently as those who did. Thus, 6.7% of all men over 60 were in receipt of Superannuation. 6.2% did not work. 72% of all men over 65 received Old Age Pensions. 46% did not work. (45).

The proportion of pensioners receiving Old Age and Widow's Pensions declined in successive economic groups, but in the higher income groups the proportion receiving other types of pension increased. (46).

All old persons were asked whether they had a source of income other than a pension, and 54% of the Pensioners and 91% of those without a Pension did, in fact, have another source of income. 2% of all old persons aged 60 and over had no pension and no other source of income and lived, presumably, on the charity of others. (47).

\* Widows Pensions automatically become Old Age Pensions at 70, but their recipients sometimes continue to refer to them as Widow's Pensions.



If old persons in employment are excluded, (since their wages or income from their businesses must be considered as a source of income), and old persons not in employment considered separately, some clear associations between age and other sources of income can be seen. The proportion of old persons receiving an income from a source other than pensions decreased steadily with advancing age. A reference to the earlier paragraph on Supplementary Pensions shows that this decline in the proportions receiving income from other sources than pensions is compensated for by an increase with age in the proportion of old persons receiving Supplementary Pensions.

The sources from which all old persons drew their incomes other than pensions were recorded and grouped in eleven categories. The majority of all old persons drew their additional income from their own or their husband's or wife's employment, 23% drew it from property, investments or private sources, 19% from children, and small percentages from boarders or lodgers or from N.H.I. and other benefits. (50).

It is noticeable that those in employment received money from the sources listed much less frequently, (save in the case of own employment or own business), than those not in employment. Among men who were not working, for example, 11%, 23% and 16% received money from property and investments, compared with 1%, 1% and 1% of men who were working. A further factor which is of importance is that allowances from children, or money derived from children living at home, were less frequent among those who were working than among those who were not. This is not to say that old people who were working had no children who were in employment, since it may mean only that as they were working they had no need to call upon their children for assistance. It is an indication of the extra burden placed on the children when the old people stop work, and supports the suggestion made earlier that one effect of unemployment among old persons may be to persuade children, faced with the necessity of dividing an unaltered income among more people, to leave home, and so enable the old person to draw a Supplementary Pension.

Consideration of the association between age and sources of income indicates that among men who were not in employment, the principal effect of age was a decrease in the proportion drawing NHI and other benefits at 65 and over. The decrease was due mainly to the transfer of the recipients to the pensioner category. The fact that 42% of the men aged 60-64, drew N.H.I. and other benefits supports the suggestion made earlier that the high proportion of men of this age to be found in the lowest economic group is due to their physical incapacity for work. (51). Among women, the proportions naming boarders or lodgers, sons and daughters, property, investments, as sources of income increased with age. This increase may be due primarily to the increasing number of widows in successive age groups, and the transfer to them of their husband's resources. An analysis by status shows that widows gave all the categories named as sources of income more frequently than married women.

Among old persons in employment the principal effects of age were an increase in the proportions who drew their income from a shop or business of their own.

As might be expected, sources of income varied considerably according to the economic group of the old person. The proportion of old persons relying partly on boarders or lodgers is highest in the lowest income groups, both among those who are working and those who are not working. Among those who are not working and who fall in the lowest income group boarders and lodgers are their chief source of income apart from pensions, with NHI and other benefits the second main source.

Sons and daughters are, as has been said, a source of income to old persons almost wholly in the case of old persons who are not in employment. Allowances from sons and daughters are, proportionately, a more important source of income to the lowest income group than to any of the others, however. The employment of daughters at home is also most important to the lower income groups, but the employment of sons is proportionately most

important to old persons in the middle income group. This is probably due to the higher wages paid to men since a household dependent on a daughter is more likely to be in the lower economic groups than a household dependent on a son. (52).

The preceding paragraphs have dealt with the sources of income of all old persons regardless of whether they had a pension or not. Separate analyses were made, however, of the sources of income, other than pensions, of pensioners of all kinds. It has been shown earlier that 56% of pensioners, and all but 2% of non-pensioners, had such other sources of income, and comparisons between the two groups, pensioners and non-pensioners, show that pensioners as a group depended on boarders and lodgers and the support of their children more frequently than non-pensioners.

In general, pensioners were more dependent on other people than are old people without pensions. It could be said, however, that those not in employment were also more frequently dependent on others than those in employment, whether they were pensioners or not. The important distinction would, therefore, appear to be between those who are working and those who are not, since employment or lack of it broadly decided the character of their income.

#### (b) The activity of old Persons

In view of the many discussions which have taken place on the housing problems of the aged it was thought desirable to discover what proportion of old persons considered themselves to be handicapped in their ordinary domestic tasks: how far they were confined to their bed or home: and, (in view of the possible effects upon them of numerous flights of stairs, and a suggestion that the first floor is the greatest height to which they could be asked to ascend), on what floor their room or bedroom was at the time of the inquiry.

All women aged 60 and over were asked whether or not they were active housewives. If they took at least a half-share in the housekeeping they were classed as active. On this basis, 80% of the women over 60 were active housewives. The proportion of active housewives aged 60-64 was 90%, however, compared with 48% at 80 and over. Married women were active housewives to a somewhat greater extent than widowed or single women. In the lowest economic group 84% of the women were active housewives, and, since this was the only group which differed significantly from the average of 80%, it must be assumed that since a high proportion of women in this group lived alone the increased proportion might be due to their having been forced by circumstances to remain active housewives. (54).

2% of all old people were unable to leave their beds. The number unable or unwilling to leave their houses totalled 7%. A lower proportion of men than of women were bedridden at 70 and over, or housebound at all ages. Ageing would seem to have a greater effect on the activity of women than of men, therefore, in so far as these restrictions are concerned, although a physiological difference is not proved since it may be one arising from custom or habit. (55).

All old people were asked on what floor of the house their room was situated. When they had access to more than one room on different levels, as in the majority of cases, they were asked on which floor their bedroom was situated. Differences between men and women were slight. The principal differences were associated with age. It is of interest to note, in view of the suggestion mentioned above, that 93% of old persons did not in 1945 have to ascend higher than the first floor of their homes. With advancing age, however, increasing numbers of old persons move, where they can, to a room lower down in their house, since the proportion of old persons on the ground floor increases from 10% at 60-64 years to 25% at 80 and over. (56).

(c) The Housing of Old Persons.

The general purpose of this section of the report is to show the extent to which old persons live alone or with others, and their housing position; to indicate how far old persons are themselves householders, and thus independent of others for accommodation; to show what payment they make for their accommodation, and in the case of old persons living alone, a group about whom concern had been expressed, to discover the extent to which they do their own cooking.

It has been estimated that there are approximately 12,200,000 households in England and Wales.† 36% of these contained persons aged 60 and over in 1945. 12% contained old persons only, (5% old persons living alone).

Broadly speaking, old persons live in the smaller households and very largely with other old persons. (57). Again, 67% of all households of one person were households of old persons, while 26% of households of two persons were composed of old persons only. In households containing a greater number of persons than two the proportions with persons aged 60 or over in them varied from 32% to 21%. Altogether, 45% of households with old persons in them were composed of one or two persons, compared with 22% of households with no old persons in them. Thus old people are mainly to be found in small units, widely scattered throughout the rest of the population, a factor which should be considered when plans for colonies of old people are discussed. (57).

A regional analysis of these figures shows that there are greater proportions of households with old persons in them in the South, South-west and South-east than in other regions. Similarly, a greater proportion of households in rural districts, 41% than in urban districts, 35% contained old persons.

It has been stated that 5% of all households in England and Wales were composed of solitary persons aged 60 and over. These old persons, treated as individuals and not as households, numbered 11% of all old persons aged 60 and over. 5% of men lived alone, compared with 15% of the women. The proportion of old persons living alone increased with age, from 8% at 60-64 to 15% at 80 and over. Thus, although with increasing age it is more satisfactory for old persons to live with others, the situation among old persons not in institutions was that one in ten of men aged 80 and over and one in five of women aged 80 and over lived alone, and were dependent for assistance upon persons outside their own households. (58).

The number of old persons who were living alone at the date of the survey can be calculated from the sample as approximately 600,000, of whom nearly four-fifths were women. A small percentage were separated from their husbands or wives, but 78% of the women and 65% of the men were widows or widowers, the remainder being single. There were no differences between urban and rural districts, but regionally London differed from the average of 11% in that 17% of old persons in the London region lived alone. An analysis by economic group showed that 25% of old persons in the lowest economic group lived alone, compared with 2%, 3%, 2% and 3% in the remaining groups.

Finally, again in terms of individuals and not of households it can be estimated that in addition to old persons living alone a further 23% of old persons lived together in units of two old persons, 3% in units of three old persons, and less than one per cent in larger units. Nevertheless, 62% of old persons lived with other persons below the age of 60.

† Population and Housing in England and Wales, mid 1945. 'Social Survey, 1947

It is clear that old persons who lived alone were poorer as a group than the remainder of the population largely because of the predominance of women among them.\* All old persons, however, were to be found in the lower income groups more frequently than the rest of the population, whether they lived by themselves or with others. (59).

Despite this fact the proportion of householders among old persons was high. 76% were either householders themselves or the wives of householders.\*\* The proportion of old persons who were householders decreased with advancing age, however, from 82% at age 60-64 to 60% at 80 and over. A slightly higher proportion of men in employment than of men not in employment were householders, 85% compared with 75%. Among the women, however, those who were single and in employment were more frequently dependent on others for their accommodation than any other group, since only 48% were householders, compared with 61% of single women who were not in employment. The proportion of householders was lower in London than in any other Region, 58% being householders, compared with the average of 76%. (60).

It has been shown that 24% of old persons lived with others, since 76% were householders. It has been shown also that 38% of old persons lived alone or with other old persons. It follows, therefore, that another 38% of old persons were householders with others under 60 years of age living with them. In other words, more old persons had younger persons living with them than lived with younger persons.

All old people, whether householders or not, were asked whether they made any payment for their accommodation.\*\*\* 90% did so. They were asked how much they paid for their accommodation. More than half of those who answered the question paid less than 10/- weekly, but nearly a quarter could not or would not answer the question. (61). This incomplete response makes it difficult for groups to be compared, but an analysis by age, (an analysis which is not greatly affected by the different proportions who answered the question), indicates that up to the age of 79 there was a steady increase in the proportion of old persons who paid 10/- or less for their accommodation. At 60-64 years of age 40% paid 10/- or less, while at 75-79 52% paid 10/- or less. There would appear to be some slight adjustment of rent with increasing years, therefore, an adjustment which occurs mainly at 70 and over, and may be a response to ceasing work or changed and inferior accommodation.

Since payment for accommodation could include food as well as rent all persons aged 60 and over who paid for their accommodation were asked whether their payment included full or partial board. The question also served to indicate what proportion of old persons lived with a family, whether their own or another's, roughly in the position of a paying guest. 9% of all old persons who paid for their accommodation received full board and only 1% received partial board. There were no differences between men and women but there was a steady increase in the proportions in successive age groups who received full board. At 60-64 only 5% received full board, but at 80 and over 24% did so. (62).

The preceding paragraph has shown that 7% of all old persons, (including those who did not pay for their accommodation), received full or partial board as well as accommodation. If it can be assumed that the 10% who did not pay for accommodation were similarly provided for this means that 83% of old persons did their own cooking or assisted in the preparation of their own food. It has been suggested frequently in the past by interested bodies that the most unfortunate consequences of this are to be found among old persons living alone, either because of lack of facilities or incapacity for cooking. All old persons who lived alone were, therefore, asked whether they did their own cooking. 95% of them did so. 97% of the women

\*Table 62.

\*\*A householder was defined as a person renting or owning a separately rated dwelling.

\*\*\*Rates were considered to be a payment, as well as rent and payments on a mortgage.

did their own cooking but so did 82% of the men. Of all old persons who did their own cooking nine out of ten had proper cooking facilities - that is a gas or electric stove or a coal range in working order. An analysis by economic group showed that nine-tenths of old persons without proper cooking facilities were in the lowest economic group and not in employment.

So far this section has dealt with the units in which old persons lived, their tenancies, the payments they made for accommodation and the cooking facilities of those who lived alone, and only indirectly with the types of accommodation they lived in and the amenities attached to them. In the following paragraphs old persons are dealt with entirely as households, or part of households, and their accommodation described in that sense.

Altogether, 85% of old persons lived in the whole of a dwelling, and 15% in part of a dwelling. An analysis by the type of unit in which old persons lived shows that old persons living alone most frequently lived in part of a house. 39% did so compared with 15% of households of two old persons living together and 9% of mixed households of old persons and others. 16% of households with no old persons in them occupied part only of a dwelling. Presumably the old persons living alone who had no proper cooking facilities were to be found among the 39% who occupied only part of a dwelling.

Despite the high proportion of solitary old persons living in rooms, however, the average number of rooms occupied by households with old persons in them was a fraction higher than the average number of rooms occupied by households with no old persons in them. The figures are, 4.4 rooms compared with 4.2 rooms, although the average number of persons in households with old persons in them is 3.12 compared with 3.84 persons in households with no old persons in them.

An analysis by the two types of unit in which old people lived that is, alone or with other old persons, shows that solitary old persons had an average of three rooms for their personal use, and that households of two or more old persons had an average of 4.1 rooms for their sole use. Furthermore, only 16% of solitary old persons, and only 1% of households of two or more old persons, were confined to one room. Thus the living space of old persons was more than adequate by normal standards, although these figures do not indicate in any way the conditions of the rooms.

The majority of householders in England and Wales live in terraced houses and, in this, households with old persons in them did not differ from other households. 40% of the population lived in detached and semi-detached houses, however, since the greater part of them were built at a later date than the terraced houses, and their condition can therefore be expected to be better than that of terraced houses, it is of interest that 40% of old persons' households were also to be found in detached and semi-detached houses. The proportion of old persons living in special types of dwelling, such as almshouses, was low, less than 1% of old persons doing so.

It has been suggested that detached and semi-detached houses were built at a later date than terraced houses, and it is shown that equal proportions of households with old persons in them and households without old persons in them lived in these types of house. An analysis by age of house shows, however, that a somewhat greater proportion of old person households than of other households lived in houses built before 1914. (65). It would seem therefore, that older persons were to be found more frequently in the detached and semi-detached houses built in the years preceding the 1914-1918 war than in similar houses built after that date.

The age of the house in which households reside was associated in a marked manner with the economic group of the household. The proportion of households living in post - 1918 houses increased rapidly from one economic group to the next. Of households with no old people in them 22% in the lowest economic group lived in houses of that date, compared with 52% in the highest economic group. Similarly, in the case of households with old



people in them, 17% of those in the lowest economic group lived in houses built after 1918, compared with 38% in the upper economic groups. It is apparent from these figures, however, that economic position was not the only factor involved, since the increased opportunity to obtain a new house which comes from superior economic circumstances was taken more frequently by households without old persons in them than by households with old persons in them. Nevertheless this may only be a reflection of the greater extent to which people in the upper economic groups were able to establish a separate home on marriage.

The provision of kitchen, bathroom and garden, is some indication of housing standards. In general it would appear that, solitary old persons apart, there were no differences between households with old persons in them and households without old persons in them. Of all households in England and Wales 90% had a kitchen and 6% shared a kitchen with another household, 44% had a bathroom and 6% shared a bathroom, 64% had a garden and 8% shared a garden. In all three respects solitary old people less frequently had these amenities, the difference averaging about 20%. (66). (67). (68).

These analyses lead to the conclusion that the majority of old persons, whether living alone or with others, are, although poor, housed no worse than the rest of the population so far as space and such amenities as bathrooms and gardens are concerned. Old persons living alone, principally women, are, however, not only poorer than others but also lack the amenities, since a greater proportion occupy a room or rooms only.

#### Summary of Conclusions

In all analyses it is apparent that there was an association between the sources of income of old people and whether or not they were in employment. This is true both of pensioners and non-pensioners. Those who were not working had pensions other than State pensions, and sources of income such as investments and property, more frequently than those who were in employment. Thus, only a fraction of those receiving superannuation were in employment, compared with a quarter of those receiving a State pension. Again, old persons who were not in employment placed a considerable burden on their children, as is shown by the high proportion who referred to allowances from children living away from home, or the employment of children living at home, as other sources of income, and it may be that in order to mitigate that burden many old persons or married couples lived alone, and so became eligible for a Supplementary Pension.

It is possible that more generous pensions to old persons, comparable to the amount received under Superannuation schemes, would mean that many would withdraw from employment. On the other hand, if jobs were adapted to their requirements, readiness to work, because of loneliness at home and the inevitable lowering of standards of living which a pension brings about, may tend to cancel out this effect.

Old persons live in small units to a greater extent than the rest of the population, and the average number of rooms occupied by households with old persons in them was greater than the average number of rooms occupied by households with no old persons in them. Thus, old persons had, on the average, more than sufficient living space, and in view of the suggestion made above, that old persons often lived alone for financial reasons, it is possible that not only old persons but those in need of houses were affected by the restrictions attaching to some forms of pension.

It can be concluded that the majority of old people, whether living alone or with others, were, although poor, housed no worse than the rest of the population so far as such amenities as bathrooms and gardens were concerned. Old persons living alone, principally women, were not only poorer than others, however, but less often had those amenities, since a greater proportion occupied a room or rooms only.

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TABLE 1

Civilian Population, England and Wales, Mid 1945  
 Number of persons in employment analysed by age and sex

Age	Male			Female			Total		
	Total (100%)	Employed		Total (100%)	Employed		Total (100%)	Employed	
	No.	No.	%	No.	No.	%	No.	No.	%
15-19	1,132	855	76	1,362	999	73	2,494	1,854	74
20-39	3,232	3,044	94	6,445	2,851	44	9,677	5,895	61
40-59	4,700	4,462	95	5,649	1,617	29	10,349	6,079	59
Total	9,064	8,361	92	13,456	5,467	41	22,520	13,828	61
60-64	777	632	81	1,038	170	16	1,815	802	44
65-69	626	399	64	841	95	11	1,467	494	34
70-74	549	187	34	745	34	5	1,294	221	17
75-79	258	34	13	411	4	1	669	38	6
80 and over	163	9	6	354	7	2	517	16	3
Total	2,373	1,261	53	3,389	310	9	5,762	1,571	27
Unclass.	10	10	-	13	5	-	23	15	-
Total	11,447	9,632	84	16,858	5,782	34	28,305	15,414	54

TABLE 2

The estimated number of persons aged 60 and over in employment in England and Wales, Mid 1945. x

Age	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
60-64	740	50	179	52	919	50
65-69	468	32	101	31	569	32
70-74	219	15	40	12	259	14
75-79	39	3	9	3	48	3
80 and over	12	1	8	2	20	1
Total	1,478	100	337	100	1,815	100

x In Appendix E, a similar Table is shown. It was derived from two random samples carried out independently at the time of this inquiry, and agrees closely with the tables shown.



TABLE 3

Census of England and Wales, 1931

Number of persons aged 60 and over in employment analysed  
by age and sex

Thousands

Age	Male			Female			Total		
	Total (100%)	Employed		Total (100%)	Employed		Total (100%)	Employed	
	No.	No.	%	No.	No.	%	No.	No.	%
60-64	778	678	87	879	144	16	1,657	822	50
65-69	578	375	65	693	85	12	1,271	460	36
70-74	376	157	42	494	36	7	870	193	22
75 and over	318	72	23	503	19	4	821	91	11
Total	2,050	1,282	63	2,569	284	11	4,619	1,566	34

TABLE 4

The employment of persons aged 60 and over, analysed  
by status and sex

Status	Male		Female	
	Not working	Working	Not working	Working
	%	%	%	%
Married	63	79	42	25
Single	7	7	13	33
Widowed	30	14	45	41
Total (100%)	1,112	1,261	3,079	310

TABLE 5

## Civilian Population Mid 1945

Number of persons employed in Urban and Rural districts analysed  
by sex and age

	Age	Male			Female			Total		
		Total (100%)	Employed		Total (100%)	Employed		Total (100%)	Employed	
		No.	No.	%	No.	No.	%	No.	No.	%
Urban	15-59	7,302	6,738	92	11,036	4,664	42	18,338	11,402	62
	60-64	611	504	82	850	143	17	1,461	647	44
	65 and over	1,231	469	38	1,850	114	6	3,081	583	19
	Total	9,144	7,711	84	13,736	4,921	39	22,880	12,632	55
Rural	15-59	1,762	1,623	92	2,420	803	33	4,182	2,426	58
	60-64	166	128	77	188	27	14	354	155	44
	65 and over	365	160	44	501	26	5	866	186	21
	Total	2,293	1,911	83	3,109	856	28	5,402	2,767	51

Age Unclassified:- Male Total 10, Employed 10.  
Female Total 13, Employed 5.

TABLE 6

## Civilian Population, England and Wales Mid 1945

Estimated number of persons aged 60 and over in employment  
in Urban and Rural areas

Thousands

Age	Urban			Rural		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
60-64	590	151	741	150	28	178
65 and over	550	128	678	188	30	218
Total	1,140	279	1,419	338	58	396

TABLE 7

Civilian Population, England and Wales, Mid 1945

The percentage of persons in employment analysed by sex, age and region

Region	Total			Male						Female					
	No. (100%)	% employed	Total	15-59			60 and over			Total			15-59		
				No. (100%)	% employed	% employed	No. (100%)	% employed	% employed	No. (100%)	% employed	% employed	No. (100%)	% employed	% employed
North	2,563	53		888	91	49	205	83	36	1,209	36	6	260	6	31
North East	2,328	54		746	92	56	194	85	40	1,113	40	8	272	8	34
North West	4,789	54		1,506	93	50	393	84	41	2,273	41	9	614	9	35
North Mid.	1,843	57		634	94	54	151	86	42	870	42	9	185	9	36
Wales	2,477	50		872	89	40	207	79	32	1,158	32	5	240	5	27
Midlands	2,734	58		889	94	53	205	86	45	1,335	45	11	304	11	39
East	2,239	54		711	92	65	209	86	38	1,018	38	10	300	10	32
London	4,192	57		1,289	93	55	338	85	46	2,066	46	10	497	10	39
South East	928	45		250	92	44	96	79	32	418	32	9	160	9	26
South	1,563	51		445	91	49	140	81	39	763	39	8	214	8	33
South West	2,649	57		834	93	64	235	87	43	1,233	43	11	343	11	36
Total	28,305	54		9,064	92	53	2,373	84	41	13,456	41	9	3,389	9	34

as unclassified for age.

TABLE 8

Civilian Population in England and Wales, Mid 1945

Percentage of persons aged 60 and over in employment analysed  
by sex, age and economic group

	Economic Group	Age								Total	
		60-64		65-69		70-74		75 and over			
		No. (100%)	% em- ploy- ed	No. (100%)	% em- ploy- ed	No. (100%)	% em- ploy- ed	No. (100%)	% em- ploy- ed	No. (100%)	% em- ploy- ed
Male	Up to £3	94	43	164	22	223	13	175	3	656	17
	£3 to £4	263	85	173	80	121	50	74	18	631	69
	£4 to £5.10s.	251	92	169	82	112	49	80	9	612	70
	£5.10s. and over	149	86	90	77	66	48	61	23	366	66
	Total	757	82	596	64	522	34	390	10	2,265	54
Female	Up to £3	298	12	322	7	343	3	331	2	1,294	6
	£3 to £4	268	15	196	13	129	7	145	3	738	11
	£4 to £5.10s.	261	17	175	13	131	5	154	1	721	10
	£5.10s. and over	142	23	98	18	93	6	87	2	420	14
	Total	969	16	791	11	696	4	717	2	3,173	9
Total	Up to £3	392	19	486	12	566	7	506	2	1,950	9
	£3 to £4	531	50	369	44	250	28	219	8	1,369	38
	£4 to £5.10s.	512	54	344	47	243	26	234	3	1,333	38
	£5.10s. and over	291	55	188	46	159	24	148	11	786	38
	Total	1,726	45	1,387	34	1,218	17	1,107	5	5,438	28

108 Males unclassified for economic group.

216 Females unclassified for economic group.

TABLE 9

## Civilian Population in England and Wales, Mid 1945

The distribution by economic group of persons aged 60 and over analysed by sex and employment and compared with distribution of all persons

Economic Group	Male			Female			Total	Total of all persons
	Working	Not Working	Total	Working	Not Working	Total		
	%	%	%	%	%	%		
Up to £3	9	49	28	24	40	38	34	15
£3 - £4	35	17	27	26	21	22	24	26
£4 - £5.10s.	34	16	26	25	21	21	23	39
£5.10s. - £10	12	8	10	13	8	9	9	13
£10 and over	7	3	5	6	4	4	4	4
Unclassified	3	7	4	6	6	6	6	3
Total (100%)	1,261	1,112	2,373	310	3,079	3,389	5,762	40,504

TABLE 10

The distribution of occupations of persons aged 60 and over analysed by sex and age

Occupation	Male				Female				Total
	60-64	65-69	70 and over	Total	60-64	65-69	70 and over	Total	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Labouring	21	22	21	21	-	2	-	1	17
Operatives -									
- unskilled	6	4	1	5	3	-	-	3	4
- skilled	7	7	6	7	5	4	-	3	6
- non-manu- facturing	32	33	28	32	49	51	-	50	35
Clerical	6	6	5	6	6	3	-	5	6
Managerial and Supervisory	8	4	5	6	3	1	-	2	6
Professional and Technical	7	5	6	6	9	5	-	7	6
Self-employed	12	17	25	16	21	32	-	26	18
Unclassified	2	2	1	1	5	1	-	3	2
Total (100%)	632	399	230	1,261	170	95	45	310	1,571

TABLE 11

A comparison between the occupations of persons aged 60 and over and of persons aged 16-64, June 1945

Occupation	Age	
	60 and over	16-64
	%	%
Operative and labouring	62	74
Clerical	6	15
Professional and Technical	30	11
Managerial and Self-employed		
Unclassified	2	-
Total (100%)	1,571	1,033

TABLE 12

The distribution of occupations analysed by Region.

Occupation	Region				Total %
	North	Midlands	London	South	
	%	%	%	%	
Labouring	19	18	11	18	17
Operatives:					
- unskilled	5	5	3	3	4
- skilled	7	7	6	4	6
- non-manufacturing	33	29	42	44	35
Clerical	6	4	10	5	6
Managerial and Supervisory	6	4	5	6	6
Professional & Technical	6	6	9	5	6
Self-employed	16	25	12	14	18
Unclassified	2	2	2	1	2
Total (100%)	501	494	243	333	1,571

TABLE 13

The distribution of industries in which persons aged 60 and over were engaged, analysed by sex and age.

Industry	Male				Total Female	Total
	60-64	65-69	70 and over	Total		
	%	%	%	%		
Metal manufacturing and Engineering	22	18	19	20	4	16
Woodwork, bricks, pottery, glass.	3	4	5	3	3	3
Textile and clothing	3	8	5	5	8	6
Food, drink, tobacco	4	2	1	3	2	3
Building and Contracting	8	6	5	7	-	5
Paper and Printing	2	1	4	2	-	2
Agriculture, Mining and Quarrying	12	14	17	14	2	11
Transport and Communications	11	8	1	8	-	6
Distributive and Personal Services	12	20	24	17	68	28
Water, Gas, Electricity	2	1	1	2	-	1
Commerce, Professions, Local Government	9	7	12	9	11	9
Miscellaneous	11	11	6	10	2	9
Total (100%)	352	255	137	744	187	931

TABLE 14

The industrial distribution of persons aged 60 and over in Urban and Rural Districts, with a comparison of a similar grouping issued by the Central Statistical Office, of the working population Mid-1945.

Industry	Urban	Rural	Total	Central Statistical Office
	%	%	%	%
Manufacturing	35	15	30	45
Building and Contracting	5	6	5	4
Agriculture, Mining and Quarrying	5	34	11	11
Transport and Communications	6	7	6	8
Distributive, Commerce, Professions, Local Government	48	37	46	31
Gas, Water, Electricity	1	1	1	1
Total (100%)	734	197	931	-



TABLE 15

Methods of payment, analysed by sex

Method of Payment	Sex				Total	
	Male		Female			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
	Time	517	86	95	74	612
Piece	32	5	9	7	41	6
Bonus System	22	4	2	2	24	3
Other	10	2	11	8	21	3
Unclassified	17	3	12	9	29	4
All Employees (100%)	598	80	129	69	727	78
Own business	146	20	58	31	204	22
Total	744	100	187	100	931	100

TABLE 16

The proportion of part-time and full-time workers analysed by sex

Hours worked weekly	Male	Female	Total
	%	%	%
Part-time: 10 to 30	7	28	11
Full-time: Over 30	93	72	89
Total (100%)	1,261	310	1,571

TABLE 17

Travelling time to work analysed by sex

Travelling Time	Sex				Total	
	Male		Female			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Up to 20 minutes	335	56	54	63	389	57
21 - 40 "	154	26	20	24	174	25
41 - 80 "	46	8	5	6	51	7
Over 80 "	6	1	-	-	6	1
Varies	48	8	1	1	49	7
Unclassified	11	2	5	6	16	2
Old People who travel (100%)	600	81	85	45	685	74
Old People who do not travel	144	19	102	55	246	26
Total	744	100	187	100	931	100

TABLE 18

The travelling times of persons aged 60 and over, 1945, compared with those of all workers below managerial grades in Urban districts, 1943.

Travelling Time (mins.)	1945	1943
	%	%
Up to 20	57	49
21 to 40	25	30
41 to 80	7	17
Over 80	1	3
Varies and don't know	7	-
Unclassified	2	-
Total (100%)	685	-

TABLE 19

Total daily travelling time of persons aged 60 and over who journey to work

Travelling Time (mins.)	Total
	%
Up to 15	10
16 to 45	47
46 to 75	23
Over 75	11
Varies	7
Unclassified	2
Total (100%)	685

TABLE 20

Total hours spent away from home analysed by sex

Hours away from home	Sex				Total	
	Male		Female			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Under 4 hours	3	-	7	8	10	1
Over 4 - 6 hours	9	1	12	13	21	3
Over 6 - 8 "	33	5	17	18	50	7
Over 8 - 9 "	55	9	10	11	65	9
Over 9 - 10 "	130	20	19	20	149	20
Over 10 - 11 "	202	32	8	9	210	29
Over 11 - 12 "	93	15	5	5	98	13
Over 12 hours	57	9	3	3	60	8
Unclassified	55	9	12	13	67	9
Old persons who work away (100%)	637	86	93	50	730	78
Old persons working at home	107	14	94	50	201	22
Total	744	100	187	100	931	100

TABLE 21

Median hours away from home in each occupation group analysed  
according to whether working full-time or part-time.

Occupation	Median Hours	
	Full-time	Part-time
Labouring	10 hrs. 27 mins.	- -
Operatives, unskilled and semi-skilled	10 " 30 "	- -
Operatives, non-manufacturing	10 " 14 "	4 hrs. 30 mins.
Clerical, Professional, Managerial	9 " 32 "	- -
Self-employed	9 " 40 "	- -

TABLE 22

Reasons for working analysed by age and sex

Reasons for working	Age			Sex		Total
	60-64	65-69	70 and over	Male	Female	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Must work	55	55	46	53	57	54
Must and prefer it	26	22	25	25	22	25
Prefer to work	17	20	28	20	18	20
Don't know	1	-	-	-	1	-
Unclassified	1	3	1	1	2	1
Total (100%)	452	321	158	744	187	931

TABLE 23

Reasons for working analysed by economic group

Reasons for working	Economic Group				Total
	Up to £3	£3-£4	£4-£5.10s.	£5.10s. and over	
	%	%	%	%	%
Must work	63	54	59	37	54
Must and prefer it	22	31	21	19	25
Prefer to work	14	14	18	42	20
Don't know	-	-	-	1	-
Unclassified	1	1	2	1	1
Total (100%)	136	316	315	140	931

24 unclassified for economic group.

TABLE 24

The length of time old persons wish to go on working  
analysed by age

Length of time old persons wish to go on working.	Age			Total
	60-64	65-69	70 and over	
	%	%	%	
Always, as long as possible	40	32	43	38
As long as health permits	18	19	22	19
As long as firm allows, as long as I can get a job	9	10	8	9
Until labour shortage is less acute	1	4	3	3
Until qualified for pensions, reach pensionable age	14	2	-	7
Like to retire as soon as possible	4	11	3	6
Miscellaneous	5	8	11	7
Don't know	8	12	8	9
No answer	1	2	2	2
Total (100%)	452	321	158	931

TABLE 25

The length of time old persons wish to go on working  
analysed by their reasons for working

Length of time old persons wish to go on working	Reason for working			Total
	Must work	Must and prefer it	Prefer to work	
	%	%	%	
Always, as long as possible	38	45	32	38
As long as health permits	14	25	24	19
As long as firm allows, as long as I can get a job	10	12	6	9
Until labour shortage is less acute	2	2	5	3
Until qualified for pensions, reach pensionable age	10	4	4	7
Like to retire as soon as possible	6	-	8	6
Miscellaneous	8	2	12	7
Don't know	11	8	7	9
Unclassified	1	2	2	2
Total (100%)	501	230	185	931

15 unclassified for reason for working.

TABLE 26

Total number of years of working life analysed by sex

Total years worked	Male	Female	Total
	%	%	%
Up to 10	-	4	1
10 - 19	-	10	2
20 - 29	-	12	2
30 - 39	-	13	3
40 - 44	2	6	3
45 - 49	29	24	28
50 - 54	38	20	34
55 - 59	20	8	18
60 - 64	7	-	5
65 - 69	2	-	2
Unclassified	2	3	2
Total (100%)	744	187	931

TABLE 27

Mean number of years worked compared with the proportions employed mid 1945 and analysed by age and sex

Age	Male		Female	
	Mean Years worked	% Employed	Mean Years Worked	% Employed
60 - 64	49	81	36	16
65 - 69	53	64	41	11
70 and over	60	24	48	4
Total	52	53	39	9

TABLE 28

A comparison of the mean number of years old persons have worked in their present occupation, with the mean number of years of their working lives analysed by their present occupation.

Present Occupation	Years in occupation	Years of working life
	Mean	Mean
Labouring	28.5	52
Operatives - skilled and unskilled	31.4	50
Operatives other than manufacturing	26.1	48
Clerical, Managerial Professional	26.2	48
Self-employed	29.5	52
All Occupations	28	50

TABLE 29

The distribution of the number of years old persons have worked in their present occupation analysed according to occupation.

Years worked	Labouring	Operatives		Clerical Managerial, Professional	Self- employed	Total
		Skilled and unskilled	Non-Manu- facturing			
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Up to 4	14	14	13	12	1	11
5 - 9	10	11	18	10	8	13
10 - 14	6	3	5	7	10	8
15 - 19	8	3	4	8	8	6
20 - 24	5	2	4	12	11	6
25 - 29	8	7	10	10	10	9
30 - 34	5	8	4	4	10	6
35 - 39	4	6	8	4	9	7
40 - 44	8	11	8	10	9	9
45 - 49	12	21	13	10	8	12
50 - 54	14	11	8	8	8	9
55 and over	4	3	3	2	4	3
Unclassified	2	-	2	3	4	3
Total (100%)	183	130	302	136	174	931

6 Unclassified for occupation

TABLE 30

The distribution of the number of years old persons have worked in their present industry analysed according to industry

Years worked	Manufac- turing	Agriculture, Mining and Quarrying	Distribution and Personal Services	Other Industries	Total
	1	%	%	%	%
Up to 4	18	3	7	13	12
5 - 9	15	3	10	13	11
10 - 14	3	6	8	5	5
15 - 19	3	2	3	4	3
20 - 24	5	5	7	3	5
25 - 29	7	2	9	11	8
30 - 34	3	2	7	5	5
35 - 39	3	4	6	8	6
40 - 44	9	11	8	9	9
45 - 49	14	17	12	13	13
50 - 54	12	27	10	8	12
55 and over	7	15	9	6	8
Unclassified	1	3	4	2	3
Total (100%)	265	104	258	304	931
Mean	28	42	31	28	31

TABLE 31

The number of occupational groups through which old persons had moved  
during their working lives analysed by sex

Number of Occupational Groups	Male %	Female %	Total %
1	18	37	21
2	38	46	40
3	29	11	25
4	10	1	8
5	3	-	2
6	1	-	1
Unclassified	2	4	3
Total (100%)	744	187	931

TABLE 32

The number of industrial groups through which old persons had moved  
during their working lives analysed by sex

Number of Industrial Groups	Male %	Female %	Total %
1	30	59	35
2	32	34	32
3	22	1	18
4	7	2	6
5	5	-	4
6	1	-	1
7	1	-	1
Unclassified	2	4	3
Total (100%)	744	187	931



TABLE 33

Percentages of Males in different occupations at different ages of their working lives.

Occupation	Age													
	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Labouring	33	26	24	21	19	21	23	22	22	24	12	3	1	-
Operatives -														
unskilled - factory	20	16	8	7	8	6	6	5	5	5	3	-	-	-
skilled - factory	4	9	12	13	13	13	12	11	10	10	5	2	-	-
other than manufacturing	28	30	32	30	26	28	27	26	26	27	13	5	1	-
Clerical	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	1	-	-
Managerial, supervisory	-	1	4	4	5	7	9	9	9	8	3	1	-	-
Professional, technical	1	1	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	1	-	-	-
Self-employed	1	2	4	7	10	12	14	17	18	17	13	6	1	1
Unclassified	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Army, Navy, A'r Force	1	1	7	9	11	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unemployed	-	-	1	1	1	2	3	4	4	2	1	-	-	-
Not working, not yet reached age	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	82	97	99
Total males giving this information (100%)	717	717	717	717	717	717	717	717	717	717	717	717	717	717

For 27 males this information was incomplete.

TABLE 34

Percentages of Females in different occupations at different ages of their working lives

Occupation	Age											
	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Labouring	3	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	-	-
Operatives -												
unskilled - factory	14	11	8	9	7	5	5	4	3	6	2	-
skilled - factory	5	8	7	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	2	-
other than manufacturing	34	39	28	24	28	32	34	35	36	42	18	1
Clerical	1	2	1	2	2	2	3	2	3	4	2	-
Managerial, supervisory	-	-	2	1	-	1	1	2	3	3	2	-
Professional, technical	3	7	7	5	5	6	6	7	6	6	3	-
Self-employed	2	5	7	9	10	14	19	22	25	26	15	1
Unclassified	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Housewife	1	17	34	40	38	30	24	18	15	5	1	-
Unemployed	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	2	2	1	-
Not working, not yet reached age	37	9	5	4	3	3	2	1	-	-	54	88
											97	98
Total females giving this information (100%)	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184

For 3 females this information was incomplete



TABLE 36

Percentages of Females in different industries at different ages of their working lives

Industry	Age													
	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Metal manufacturing, Industrial engineering, Chemicals	2	2	2	4	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	-	-	-
Woodwork, Bricks, Pottery, Glass and other manufacturing	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-
Textile, Clothing, Leather Goods	19	21	16	13	12	12	12	11	11	12	5	3	-	-
Food, Drink, Tobacco	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
Building, Contracting	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Paper, Printing	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture, Mining, Quarrying	3	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	-	-	-
Transport, Communications	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Distributive, Personal Services	31	37	31	30	34	43	47	53	55	62	31	8	2	2
Commerce, Professional, Local Government, Civil Defence	2	7	3	4	5	5	8	9	10	10	4	1	-	-
Miscellaneous	2	19	35	41	39	31	26	21	18	9	2	-	-	-
Not working, not yet reached age	37	9	5	4	3	3	2	1	-	-	54	88	98	98
Total females giving this information (100%)	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184

For 3 females this information was incomplete.

TABLE 37

Age of leaving work analysed by present age (1945) and sex

Age left	Present Age					Sex		Total
	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80 and over	Male	Female	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
60 - 64	7	-	-	-	-	1	4	2
55 - 59	26	6	-	-	-	4	16	8
60 - 64	58	37	12	-	-	25	35	28
65 - 69	-	52	51	31	-	41	23	35
70 - 74	-	-	31	46	-	18	9	15
75 - 79	-	-	-	18	-	4	2	3
80 and over	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2
Unclassified	9	4	5	5	-	6	9	7
Total (100%)	202	236	240	82	31	516	275	791

TABLE 38

The retiring age of old persons analysed according to their occupation

Age	Occupation					
	Labouring and Operatives			Clerical, Managerial, Supervisory, Professional, Technical, Independent Tradesman		
	No.	Cumulative Total	%	No.	Cumulative Total	%
Up to 59	53	53	9.6	30	30	15.7
" " 64	160	213	39.9	62	92	48.4
" " 69	214	427	78.0	62	154	81.0
" " 70 and over	120	547	100.0	36	190	100.0

54 Unclassified for age and occupation

TABLE 39

Occupations of older persons not working but who were employed during the previous 10 years, analysed by sex, and compared with the occupations of those still working

Occupation	Not working			Working
	Male	Female	Total	
	%	%	%	%
Labouring	25	2	17	17
Operatives - unskilled	4	8	5	4
- skilled and semi-skilled	14	7	11	6
- non-manufacturing	31	55	40	35
Clerical	7	5	6	6
Managerial and Supervisory	7	2	5	6
Professional and Technical	3	15	7	6
Self-employed	8	5	7	18
Unclassified	2	1	2	2
Total (100%)	516	275	791	1,571

TABLE 40

Industries in which old persons, who have retired, were engaged during the previous 10 years, analysed by sex and compared with the industries of those still working.

Industry	Not working			Working
	Male	Female	Total	
	%	%	%	%
Metal manufacturing and engineering	14	4	11	16
Woodwork, bricks, pottery	3	1	2	3
Textiles, clothing	5	12	7	6
Food, drink, tobacco	4	2	3	3
Building and Contracting	9	-	6	5
Paper and printing	2	-	2	2
Agriculture, Mining and Quarrying	17	4	13	11
Transport and Communications	11	-	8	6
Distribution, Personal Services	10	56	26	30
Water, Gas, Electricity	2	-	1	1
Commerce, Professions, Local Government	12	18	14	9
Miscellaneous	10	3	7	9
Total (100%)	516	275	791	931

TABLE 41

A comparison between the industrial distribution of older persons employed and retired and a similar distribution issued by the Central Statistical Office (1945) for the working population

Industry	Old Persons		Working Population
	Working	Retired	
	%	%	%
Manufacturing	30	25	45
Building and Contracting	5	6	4
Agriculture, mining, quarrying	11	13	11
Transport and Communications	6	8	8
Distribution, Personal Services, Commerce, Professional	48	47	31
Gas, Water, Electricity	1	1	1
Total (100%)	931	791	-

TABLE 42

Reasons for leaving work analysed by age of leaving work and sex

Reasons for leaving work	Age of leaving work			Sex		Total
	Up to 64	65-69	70 and over	Male	Female	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Job finished, trade slump redundant	10	9	13	11	10	11
Dissatisfied with job, hours too long	3	3	3	2	4	2
Illness, job affected health, accidents, got past work	56	44	44	47	49	48
Age, too old, dismissed because of age, retired	22	39	34	32	24	29
Wanted to be near family, needed at home	3	4	5	4	4	4
Miscellaneous	5	1	1	1	7	3
Unclassified	1	1	1	3	2	3
Total (100%)	307	276	156	516	275	791

52 unclassified for age of leaving work



TABLE 43

Proportion of persons aged 60 and over who were pensioners, analysed by age, sex, and whether working or not

	Age	Not working		Working		Total	
		Total (100%)	% Pensioners	Total (100%)	% Pensioners	Total (100%)	% Pensioners
Male	60-64	145	30	632	5	777	10
	65-69	227	81	399	64	626	70
	70-74	362	88	187	74	549	83
	75-79	224	89	34)	60	258	86
	80 and over	154	88	9)		163	86
	Total	1,112	79	1,261	36	2,373	56
Female	60-64	868	46	170	55	1,038	47
	65-69	746	68	95	60	841	67
	70-74	711	81	34)		745	81
	75-79	407	78	4)	78	411	79
	80 and over	347	78	7)		354	78
	Total	3,079	67	310	60	3,389	67

TABLE 44

Proportion of pensioners in each economic group

Economic Group	Not working		Working		Total	
	Total (100%)	% Pensioners	Total (100%)	% Pensioners	Total (100%)	% Pensioners
Up to £3	1,762	87	196	64	1,958	84
£3 - £4	848	67	523	46	1,371	59
£4 - £5.10s.	830	66	508	37	1,338	55
£5.10s. - £10	331	45	193	28	524	39
£10 and over	150	25	106	12	256	20
Unclassified	270	46	45	42	315	45
Total	4,191	70	1,571	41	5,762	62

TABLE 45

Type of pension received analysed by sex and whether working or not working

Type of pension	Male						Female						Total	
	Not working		Working		Total		Not working		Working		Total			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Old Age Pension	728	83	407	90	1,135	85	1,623	78	135	73	1,758	78	2,893	81
Widows Pension	-	-	-	-	-	-	354	17	44	24	398	17	398	11
Supplementary Pension	351	40	4	1	355	27	791	38	16	9	807	36	1,162	32
Blind Pension	14	2	-	-	14	1	16	1	-	-	16	1	30	1
Superannuation	148	17	18	4	166	12	52	3	1	-	53	2	219	6
Government Pension	83	9	36	7	119	9	57	3	3	1	60	3	179	5
Other Pensions	52	6	4	1	56	4	26	1	-	-	26	1	82	2
Unclassified	6	1	5	1	11	1	14	1	1	-	15	1	26	1
No. of Pensioners (100%)	879	79	454	36	1,333	56	2,075	67	185	60	2,260	67	3,593	62
No. of Non-pensioners	233	21	807	64	1,040	44	1,004	33	125	40	1,129	33	2,169	38
Total	1,112	100	1,261	100	2,373	100	3,079	100	310	100	3,389	100	5,762	100

TABLE 46

Type of pension received analysed by economic group

Type of Pension	Economic Group										Total	
	Up to £3		Over £3-£4		Over £4-£5.10s.		Over £5.10s.		Unclassified			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Old Age Pension	1,342	81	675	84	590	80	189	74	97	68	2,893	81
Widows Pension	203	12	72	9	86	12	22	9	15	10	398	11
Supplementary Pension	752	46	178	22	168	23	34	13	30	21	1,162	32
Blind Pension	20	1	4	-	4	1	2	1	-	-	30	1
Superannuation	96	6	38	5	43	6	31	12	11	8	219	6
Government Pension	71	4	40	5	40	5	13	5	15	10	179	5
Other Pensions	35	2	15	2	16	2	9	4	7	5	82	2
Unclassified	8	-	5	1	3	-	2	1	8	6	26	1
No. of Pensioners (100%)	1,652	84	805	59	738	55	255	33	143	45	3,593	62
No. of Non-pensioners	306	16	566	41	600	45	525	67	172	55	2,169	38
Total	1,958	100	1,371	100	1,338	100	780	100	315	100	5,762	100

TABLE 47

Proportion of old persons with a source of income other than a pension,  
analysed by whether they are pensioners or not

Whether they have a source of income or not	Pensioner	Non- Pensioner	Total
	%	%	%
Yes	54	91	63
No	46	9 x	32
Total (100%)	3,593	2,169	5,762

x 2% of all persons aged 60 and over.

TABLE 48

Proportion of old persons not in employment with a source of income other  
than pensions analysed according to sex and age

Age	Male		Female		Total	
	No. (100%)	% with other income	No. (100%)	% with other income	No. (100%)	% with other income
60-64	145	70	868	77	1,013	76
65-69	227	42	746	67	973	61
70-74	362	38	711	52	1,073	47
75-79	224	37	407	49	631	45
80 and over	154	29	347	48	501	42
Total	1,112	42	3,079	62	4,191	56

TABLE 49

Proportions of old persons not in employment who had a source of income  
other than a pension analysed by status

Status	Male		Female		Total	
	No. (100%)	% with other income	No. (100%)	% with other income	No. (100%)	% with other income
Married	696	46	1,300	73	1,996	63
Single and Widowed	412	34	1,775	54	2,187	50
Total	1,112	42	3,079	62	4,191	56

8 unclassified for status.

TABLE 50

Source of income, other than pensions, of persons aged 60 and over analysed by sex, and whether they are working or not

Source of Income	Male		Female		Total		Total
	Working	Not Working	Working	Not Working	Working	Not Working	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Boarders or Lodgers	2	7	6	10	3	9	7
N.H.I., P.A., Other benefits	-	16	1	6	-	8	5
Own employment	88	-	67	-	85	-	33
Husband's/Wife's employment	2	3	10	33	4	27	18
Allowance from son/daughter	1	7	1	8	1	8	5
Son's employment	1	9	1	7	1	8	5
Daughter's employment	1	10	2	10	1	10	6
Small shop, own business	11	4	25	4	14	4	8
Property	1	11	1	6	1	7	5
Investments	1	23	1	13	1	15	10
Private Income	1	16	1	11	1	12	8
Unclassified	-	6	-	3	-	4	3
Total persons with another source of income (100%)	1,242	462	302	1,903	1,544	2,365	3,909
Number of persons with no other source of income	19	650	8	1,176	27	1,826	1,853
Total	1,261	1,112	310	3,079	1,571	4,191	5,762

TABLE 51

Source of income, other than pensions, of persons aged 60 and over who were not in employment, analysed by sex and age.

Source of Income	Male					Female					Total
	60-64	65-69	70-74	75 & over	Total	60-64	65-69	70-74	75 & over	Total	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Boarders or Lodgers	3	8	8	9	7	7	8	13	12	10	9
N.H.I., P.A., Other benefits	42	15	8	3	16	7	5	6	8	6	8
Own employment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Husband's/Wife's employment	7	2	1	2	3	52	37	21	6	33	27
Allowance from son/daughter	3	10	8	7	7	8	10	7	4	8	8
Son's employment	8	5	12	9	9	7	7	9	8	7	8
Daughter's employment	6	13	15	6	10	7	11	10	11	10	10
Small shop, own business	2	5	6	4	4	3	6	5	3	4	4
Property	4	13	8	19	11	2	4	8	15	6	7
Investments	17	27	26	23	23	8	12	16	22	13	15
Private Income	17	14	13	19	16	7	9	11	22	11	12
Unclassified	11	5	5	5	6	6	3	3	1	3	4
Total persons with another source of income (100%)	102	95	137	128	462	666	500	372	365	1,903	2,365
Number of persons with no other source of income	43	132	225	250	650	202	246	339	389	1,176	1,826
Total	145	227	362	378	1,112	868	746	711	754	3,079	4,191

TABLE 52

Source of income, other than pensions, of persons aged 60 and over analysed by economic group and whether they are working or not

Source of Income	Working						Not Working						Total %
	Up to £3	£3-£4	£4-£5.10	£5.10-£10	£10 and over	Total	Up to £3	£3-£4	£5-£5.10	£5.10-£10	£10 and over	Total	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Boarders or Lodgers	7	4	3	2	1	3	18	6	6	2	2	9	7
N.H.I., P.A., other benefits	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	6	6	3	1	8	5
Own employment	92	90	62	73	76	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
Husband's/Wife's employment	2	6	4	2	5	4	9	45	41	20	26	27	18
Allowance from son/daughter	-	1	1	-	-	1	14	5	5	3	1	8	5
Son's employment	-	1	1	-	-	1	4	8	14	6	5	8	5
Daughter's employment	2	-	1	-	1	1	12	12	9	6	3	10	6
Small shop, own business	6	9	16	26	22	14	1	4	6	9	11	4	8
Property	-	1	-	-	4	1	9	5	4	8	8	7	5
Investments	1	1	1	2	5	1	16	11	12	26	23	15	10
Private income	-	-	1	2	4	1	7	7	9	16	29	12	8
Unclassified	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	4	5	5	4	3
Total persons with another source of income (100%)	189	515	504	190	103	1544	718	562	537	246	117	2365	3909
Number of persons with no other source of income	7	8	4	3	3	27	1044	286	293	85	33	1826	1853
Total	196	523	508	193	106	1571	1762	848	830	331	150	4191	5762

45 unclassified for economic group

270 unclassified for economic group

TABLE 53

Source of income, other than pensions of persons aged 60 and over analysed by pensioner and non-pensioner, and whether they are working or not.

Source of Income	Pensioner			Non-pensioner			Total
	Working	Not Working	Total	Working	Not Working	Total	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Boarders or Lodgers	4	12	10	3	5	4	7
N.H.I., P.A., other benefits	-	8	5	-	9	5	5
Own employment	92	-	30	79	-	37	33
Husband's/Wife's employment	5	20	15	4	35	21	18
Allowance from son/daughter	1	11	7	1	4	2	5
Son's employment	1	11	8	-	4	2	
Daughter's employment	1	15	10	1	4	2	6
Small shop, own business	11	2	5	16	6	11	8
Property	-	8	5	1	7	4	5
Investments	-	14	10	2	16	10	10
Private income	-	5	3	2	19	11	8
Unclassified	-	4	3	-	4	2	3
Total persons with another source of income (100%)	629	1,277	1,906	915	1,088	2,003	3,909
Number of persons with no other source of income	10	1,677	1,687	17	149	166	1,853
Total	639	2,954	3,593	932	1,237	2,169	5,762

TABLE 54

The proportion of active housewives analysed according to age group

Age	Active Housewives %	Total (100%)
60-64	90	1,038
65-69	89	841
70-74	78	745
75-79	69	411
80 and over	48	354
Total	80	3,389

TABLE 55

Percentage of persons aged 60 and over who were bedridden or house bound analysed according to age

Age	Male			Female			Total		
	Total (100%)	Bed- ridden	House bound	Total (100%)	Bed- ridden	House bound	Total (100%)	Bed- ridden	House bound
		%	%		%	%		%	%
60-64	777	-	1	1,038	-	3	1,815	-	2
65-69	626	1	2	841	1	4	1,467	1	3
70-74	549	2	4	745	1	10	1,294	2	8
75-79	258	1	7	411	4	16	669	3	13
80 and over	163	4	8	354	6	28	517	6	22
Total	2,373	1	3	3,389	2	9	5,762	2	7

TABLE 56

The floor of the house on which old persons rooms are situated analysed according to age

Position of room	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80 and over	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Basement	-	-	1	1	-	-
Ground Floor	10	12	16	21	25	14
First Floor	82	80	78	73	70	79
Second Floor	5	5	4	3	2	4
Third Floor and Higher	1	1	-	-	1	1
Unclassified	2	2	1	1	1	2
Total (100%)	1,815	1,467	1,294	669	517	5,762



TABLE 57

The size of household, analysed by the number of old persons in household

Number of all persons in household	Number of old persons in household				Total Households	
	0	1	2	3 or more		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	%
1	298	614	-	-	912	8
2	1,303	597	657	-	2,557	23
3	1,883	451	289	54	2,677	24
4	1,651	392	183	24	2,250	20
5	969	264	139	11	1,383	12
6	491	144	87	7	729	6
7	268	65	45	1	379	3
8	149	30	18	1	198	2
9 or more	150	24	16	2	192	2
Total	7,162	2,581	1,434	100	11,277	100
%	63	23	13	1	100	

⌘ Includes persons away at time of inquiry

TABLE 58

The proportion of old people who live alone analysed according to sex and age

Age	Male		Female		Total	
	No. (100%)	% who live alone	No. (100%)	% who live alone	No. (100%)	% who live alone
60-64	777	3	1,038	12	1,815	8
65-69	628	4	841	13	1,467	10
70-74	549	6	745	17	1,294	12
75-79	258	9	411	18	669	15
80 and over	163	8	354	18	517	15
Total	2,373	5	3,389	15	5,762	11

TABLE 59

The number of households with and without older persons  
analysed by economic group

Economic Group	Households of one old person only		Households of two or more old persons		Households with old persons and others		Households with no old persons		Total Households	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Up to £3	471	77	313	44	657	24	1,004	14	2,445	22
£3-£4	54	9	165	23	728	26	1,860	26	2,807	25
£4-£5.10s.	31	5	120	17	812	29	2,845	40	3,808	34
£5.10s. and over	18	3	80	11	447	16	1,266	18	1,811	16
Unclassified	40	6	38	5	141	5	187	2	406	3
Total	614	100	716	100	2,785	100	7,162	100	11,277	100

TABLE 60

The proportion of old persons who are householders analysed  
according to age and sex

Age	Male		Female		Total	
	No. (100%)	% house- holders	No. (100%)	% house- holders	No. (100%)	% house- holders
60-64	777	86	1,038	80	1,815	82
65-69	626	84	841	78	1,467	81
70-74	549	78	745	70	1,294	73
75-79	258	74	411	69	669	71
80 and over	163	61	354	59	517	60
Total	2,373	80	3,389	74	5,762	76

TABLE 61

The number of old persons who paid for accommodation analysed according to the amount they paid each week

Amount Paid	No.	%
Small contribution	29	1
Up to 5/-	715	14
Over 5/- to 10/-	1,597	31
Over 10/- to 15/-	820	16
Over 15/- to 20/-	384	7
Over 20/- to 25/-	204	4
Over 25/- to 30/-	98	2
Over 30/-	136	3
Unclassified	1,232	24 *
Total who pay for accommodation (100%)	5,215	90
Total who do not pay for accommodation	547	10
Total	5,762	100

\* The old persons unclassified in this respect were mainly in the upper economic group.

TABLE 62

The percentage of old persons paying for accommodation who received full or partial board, analysed by age.

Age	Total (100%)	Full Board	Partial Board
	No.	%	%
60-64	1,688	5	-
65-69	1,343	7	1
70-74	1,159	10	1
75-79	590	12	1
80 and over	435	24	1
Total	5,215	9	1

TABLE 63

Households with and without old persons analysed according to whether they occupy the whole or part of a dwelling

Amount of Dwelling occupied	Households of one old person only	Households of two or more old persons	Households with old persons and others	Households with no old persons	Total Households
	%	%	%	%	%
Whole	61	85	90	84	84
Part	39	15	10	16	16
Total (100%)	614	716	2,785	7,162	11,277

TABLE 64

Type of dwelling analysed according to the number of old persons in household

Type of Dwelling	Number of Old Persons in Household			Total Households %
	0	1	2 or more	
	%	%	%	
Detached	11	14	16	12
Semi-detached	29	25	25	28
Terraced	56	58	56	56
Block Flat	2	2	2	2
House Flat	2	2	1	2
Unclassified	-	-	-	-
Total (100%)	7,162	2,581	1,534	11,277

TABLE 65

Age of dwelling analysed according to economic group and number of old persons in household

Age of Dwelling	Number of Old Persons in Household according to Economic Group								Total Households
	Up to £3		£3 - £5.10s.		£5.10s. and over		Total		
	0	1 or more	0	1 or more	0	1 or more	0	1 or more	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Pre 1914	78	83	67	75	48	62	65	76	69
Post 1918	22	17	32	24	51	38	34	23	30
Unclassified	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	1
Total(100%)	1,004	1,441	4,705	1,910	1,266	545	7,162	4,115	11,277

406 unclassified for economic group

TABLE 66

Households with and without old persons analysed according to whether they are or are not in possession of a kitchen

Possession of Kitchen	Households of one old person only	Households of two or more old persons	Households with old persons and others	Households with no old persons	Total Households
	%	%	%	%	%
Own	74	92	95	90	90
Share	15	5	3	6	6
None	11	3	2	4	4
Total (100%)	614	716	2,785	7,162	11,277

TABLE 67

Households with and without old persons analysed according to whether they are or are not in possession of a bathroom

Possession of Bathroom	Households of one old person only	Households of two or more old persons	Households with old persons and others	Households with no old persons	Total Households
	%	%	%	%	%
Own	18	41	46	46	44
Share	14	4	4	7	6
None	68	55	50	47	49
Total (100%)	614	716	2,785	7,162	11,277

TABLE 68

Households with and without old persons analysed according to whether they are or are not in possession of a garden

Possession of Garden	Households of one old person only	Households of two or more old persons	Households with old persons and others	Households with no old persons	Total Households
	%	%	%	%	%
Own	41	63	71	63	64
Share	17	8	5	9	8
None	42	29	24	28	28
Total (100%)	614	716	2,785	7,162	11,277

THE EMPLOYMENT OF OLDER PEOPLE N.S. 60

## I. CLASSIFICATION

- If YES, for how many hours per week ? :

DS 56470/1

One of these schedules must be completed for each Old Person of 60 or over, and the schedules of the same Household attached together.

III PERSONS 60 or OVER

a. Pensioner? Yes... Y No... X

If Yes what sort of pension? d. Do you pay for accommodation? (i.e. Rent, Rates Yes... 1 No... 2 Repayment) N.A.... 3

O.A.P.... 1  
Supplementary... 2  
Widows... 3  
Mind... 4  
Superannuation... 5  
Specify other

b. Any other source of Income? Yes... Y No... X N.A.... 0

If Yes - what? and does this include:-

Full-board... 4  
Partial board... 5  
None... 6  
N.A.... 7

c. Householder? Yes... Y No... X

If Yes what sort of pension? e. To Women Active housewife? Yes... 1 No... 2 N.A.... 3

f. Bed-ridden... 4  
Housebound... 5  
Neither... 6

g. On what floor is your room? Basement... Y G.Floor... X 1st " 0 2nd " 1 3rd " 2 Higher... 3

h. Live in Alms house... 6  
special accom. for O.P.... 7  
Neither... 8

i. If you live alone, do you do your own cooking? Yes... Y No... X Don't live alone... 0 N.A.... 1 and if Yes have you proper cooking facilities? Yes... 2 No... 3 N.A.... 4

j. Working Full-time... 6 Part-time... 7 Not working... 8

If working Full or Part-time occupation? No. of hours weekly Name and address of person 60+ years old and working

TV EMPLOYMENT RECORD OF ALL PERSONS 60+ WHO ARE NOT WORKING NOW

	Yes	No	2	and if Yes, give details for each job below.
Have you worked during the last ten years?	Yes	1	No	2

[illegible]

## EMPLOYMENT OF OLDER PERSONS N.S.60/2

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Region 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 12

Investigator...

No. of Hours worked weekly...

1. What do you think of the job you are doing now? (How does it suit you?)

Health	Working Hours	Pay	Strain of Job	Worry	Eyesight	Hearing	Companionship
Very good	60	180	70	90	90	90	90
Good	50	150	60	80	80	80	80
Fair	40	120	50	70	70	70	70
Poor	30	90	40	60	60	60	60
Very poor	20	60	30	50	50	50	50



2 Employment Record

DS 56470/1

Occ.	Ind.	Town & County	Age Enter	Left
<b>A</b> Reasons for Entry Reasons for Leaving				
Occ.	Ind.	Town & County	Age Enter	Left
<b>B</b> Reasons for Entry Reasons for Leaving				
Occ.	Ind.	Town & County	Age Enter	Left
<b>C</b> Reasons for Entry Reasons for Leaving				
Occ.	Ind.	Town & County	Age Enter	Left
<b>D</b> Reasons for Entry Reasons for Leaving				
Occ.	Ind.	Town & County	Age Enter	Left
<b>E</b> Reasons for Entry Reasons for Leaving				



3. (a) Are you working because you must do so or because you prefer to do so?

(b) Why?

Must ..... Y  
Prefer it ..... X  
Must and Prefer it ..... 0  
D.K. .... 1  
N.A. .... 2

4. (a) Are you paid by:

(b) If OTHER, describe

Time ..... Y  
Piece ..... X  
Bonus System ..... 0  
Other ..... 1

5. What time do you leave home to go to work?

6. What time do you get back home if you came straight from work?

7. How long does each journey to or from work take you?

Going?

Coming Back?

8. Is your present home Convenient or Inconvenient for your place of work?

Convenient ..... 6  
Inconvenient ..... 7  
D.K. .... 8  
N.A. .... 9

9. (a) How long do you intend to carry on working?

(b) Why?

APPENDIX BTowns and Regions in SampleA. List of Towns & Rural Districts

Newcastle	Cardiff
South Shields	Swansea
Darlington	Neath
Bishop Auckland	Mountain Ash
Houghton le Spring	Llanelli Rural District
Alnwick Rural District	Birmingham
Morpeth Rural District	Coventry
Leeds	Wolverhampton
Sheffield	Newcastle under Lyme
York	Kidderminster
Wakefield	Warwick
Brighouse	Drayton Rural District
Selby Rural District	Liverpool
Lincoln	Manchester
Loughborough	Bolton
Sutton in Ashfield	Wigan
Derby	Bury
Nottingham	Morecambe
Leicester	Sale
Luton	Chester
Bedford	Chorley Rural District
Bury St. Edmunds	Hove
Chesterton Rural District	Maidstone
Cosford Rural District	Gillingham
Portsmouth	Tonbridge Rural District
Reading	Islington
Aylesbury	Lewisham
Wimborne & Cranborne R.D.	Ealing
Bristol	Walthamstow
Gloucester	St. Marylebone
Taunton	Stepney
Bathavon Rural District	Brentford & Chiswick
Sodbury Rural District	Maldon & Coombe

B. List of RegionsRegion 1 - North

Counties of Northumberland and Durham and the North Riding of  
Yorkshire

Region 2 - North East

The West and East Ridings of Yorkshire

Region 3 - North Midlands

Counties of Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire  
Northampton and Rutland

Region 4 - East

Counties of Bedfordshire, Cambridge, Suffolk, Norfolk, Essex, Hunts  
and Herts.

Region 5 - London

City and County of London, County of Middlesex, and parts of Essex,  
Herts, Surrey and Kent.

Region 6 - South

Counties of Hampshire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire  
and Dorset.

Region 7 - South West

Counties of Somerset, Gloucestershire, Wilts, Devon and Cornwall.

Region 8 - Wales

Counties of Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire.

Region 9 - Midlands

Counties of Worcester, Warwick, Stafford, Shropshire and Herefordshire.

Region 10 - North West

Counties of Lancashire, Cheshire, Cumberland & Westmorland.

Region 12 - South East

Counties of Kent, Sussex and Surrey.

APPENDIX C(a) Industrial Grouping of Sample1. Metal Manufacturing and Engineering

Chemicals, paints, oils; construction and repair of vehicles, shipbuilding  
and ship repairing and other metal industries.

2. Wood, Bricks, etc.

Woodworking; brick tile and pipe making; pottery, earthenware, glass;  
other manufacturing industries, rubber, linoleum etc.

3. Textile and Clothing

Textiles, clothing, leather, leather goods and fur.

4. Food, Drink, Tobacco

Bread, grain, sugar confectionary, drink industries.

5. Commerce and Professions

Commerce, banking, insurance and finance. Miscellaneous trades and services.

6. Building and Contracting

Building, public works, contracting etc.

7. Paper and Printing

Paper, cardboard, wallpaper, stationery, printing, publishing and book-  
binding.

8. Agriculture, Mining and Quarrying

Agriculture, fishing, mining, non-metalliferous mining products.

9. Transport and Communications

Railway, tramway, other road transport, shipping service, harbour, river and canal service.

10. Distributive and Personal Services

Entertainments, Sports, hotel service, laundry service, dyeing, dry-cleaning and other personal services.

11. Water, Gas and Electricity12. Miscellaneous(b) Occupational Grouping of Sample

The classifications of occupations which have been used are eight in number. All persons following labouring occupations have been grouped together. Operatives have been grouped into three different categories: unskilled operatives, that is, persons carrying out work of a repetitive or simple nature; skilled and semi-skilled operatives such as machinists, fitters, turners, bricklayers, carpenters, etc; and non-manufacturing operatives - persons engaged in a wide variety of occupations, varying from caretakers to shop assistants, transport workers, and attendants of various kinds. The remaining four classes are self-explanatory, the first including all clerks, typists, secretaries; the second managerial and supervisory posts; the third professional and technical workers, and the fourth, all persons who have their own business or undertaking, from a small shop to a farm or commercial organisation.

A P P E N D I X D.

The Social Survey carries out a monthly inquiry for the Ministry of Health called the Survey of Sickness. It is based on a stratified random sample of individuals.

The following Table is derived from the classification data recorded in the 'Survey of Sickness' for the months of May, June and July 1945.

Percentage of the Civilian Population  
employed May - July 1945.

	<u>MEN</u>		<u>FEMALE</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>		Percentage employed in Table 1 of Report
Age _____	No in <u>Sample</u>	% <u>Employed</u>	No in <u>Sample</u>	% <u>Employed</u>	No in <u>Sample</u>	% <u>Employed</u>	
16-19	146	87	212	85	358	86	-
20-39	727	97	1954	44	2681	59	61
40-59	1212	97	1893	32	3105	57	59
60-64	226	84	272	13	498	45	44
65-69	178	63	259	9	437	31	34
70-74	159	32	211	7	370	17	17
75-79	82	20	139	4	221	10	6
80 & ) over )	58	9	105	1	163	4	3
Unclassi- fied	14	-	25	-	39	-	-
Sample	2802	85	5070	34	7827	53	54
Age 60) & over)	703	54	986	8	1689	27	28

