

Old age - Housing and care

7



Great Britain. THE SOCIAL SURVEY

THE HOUSING REQUIREMENTS

OF

SPECIAL GROUPS :

OLDER PEOPLE

by

P. G. Gray

and

Audrey Beltram

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SUMMARY

This inquiry is concerned with the special housing problems of older people aged 60 years or over. A sample of 868 such people were interviewed. Their names and addresses were selected at random from the National Register of Hamilton.

THEIR HEALTH AND ACTIVITIES

In the four weeks prior to interview, 13% of older men and 14% of older women visited the doctor, whilst twice as many women (15%) as men (7%) were visited by the doctor. The total number of medical consultations for the older people in Hamilton is much the same as for older people in England and Wales over the same period. 4% of the men and 2% of the women visited a hospital or clinic whilst 1% of the men, and 3% of the women were visited by the district nurse.

In looking after themselves, running a home, and in outdoor activities, women appeared less active than men. For example, one half of all women found stairs difficult to climb compared with 22% of men. With activities such as dressing, bathing, and climbing stairs, only 1% of the men and 2% of the women needed help which they could not get. In the home, cooking and looking after the fires presented least difficulty and were the jobs with which the older people had least help. One quarter of all older women had assistance with cleaning the house and washing the clothes from relatives living with them. Higher proportions of women than of men could not walk half a mile nor use buses by themselves. 44% of all older people shopped regularly. With regard to their leisure activities, two-thirds of the older people seldom or never went to the cinema, half the men and three-quarters of the women seldom or never visited the park. More women than men were regular church-goers. 21% of the men and 14% of the women belonged to a club of some sort.

18% of the older people were still working full time, 2% were working between 10 and 30 hours a week, and a further 1% were working up to 10 hours a week. One in five of all the old people still working found their work a strain.

THEIR PRESENT HOUSEHOLDS AND ACCOMMODATION

Of households containing older persons 5% consisted of people in institutions and 17% were single person households - twice as many being single women as single men households. 27% of the households consisted of two persons and in approximately half of these both persons were 60 years of age or over. Slightly over half the households consisted of more than two persons.

The average weekly income of the older person (and spouse) was £3 6s. 6d. 56% of older people had less than £3 a week, 19% having less than 30s. per week. The only source of income for 22% of the older people (and spouse) was an old age, retirement or widow's pension. 13% lived solely on their wages, others had their pension or wages supplemented by national assistance, or by money from lodgers or from relatives.

38% of households containing older people lived in detached, semi-detached or terraced houses, 25% lived in flatted houses and 31% in tenement flats. 48% of the accommodation was rented from the Local Authority, 39% was otherwise rented and 13% was owner-occupied. Flatted houses and tenement flats were more over-crowded than detached, semi-detached and terraced houses. Households renting their accommodation from the Local Authority appeared less overcrowded and less undercrowded than those renting their accommodation from other sources. In slightly over two-thirds of all households the older person (or spouse) paid all the rent and rates, and the average amount paid was 10s. 7d. per week.

THOSE WISHING TO MOVE

Over three-quarters of the older people were satisfied with their existing living conditions. Those who were dissatisfied complained about the structural defects of their home, their lack of a bathroom, or gave criticisms about the W.C. or about the stairs and the overcrowded conditions. 88% of those dissatisfied with their present conditions, or 19% of all the older people, wanted a new home. The "moving" households are divided fairly evenly into three main types, households consisting of single men or single women, two persons, and more than two persons.

The total number of older person households wishing to move in Hamilton is estimated to be 680. The corresponding figure for Scotland would be 114,000 households, if conditions are assumed to be the same as for Hamilton.

THE ACCOMMODATION THEY DESIRE

Of the households wishing to move, 44% wanted to stay in the same district of Hamilton, 19% wanted to move to a different district, 16% would live in any district of Hamilton, but 9% wished to leave Hamilton and 12% would live anywhere. One quarter preferred to have persons of their own age as neighbours, 9% preferred younger people without children, 67% did not mind. One-third of those living alone said they would be prepared to share their new accommodation with another old person.

The bungalow was the most popular of possible types of accommodation to which the older people might move. Next in order of preference was the bungalow in a group of bungalows looked after by a warden, a flat on its own either in a two or three storey block or in a block of flats with a lift. Lodgings, and a bedroom in a hostel were much less acceptable.

Approximately two-thirds of all those older people in households wishing to move said the most they could pay for their rent was under 11s. per week, 24% could pay from 11s. up to 16s. but only 5% from 16s. to 21s. a week. 62% of households that would move, wanted their own garden. The most important amenity to have near their new homes was thought to be facility for shopping. One quarter of the older people were prepared to use a communal restaurant, and 30% were willing to use a "meals on wheels" service.

THE HOUSING REQUIREMENTS OF SPECIAL GROUPSOLDER PEOPLE1.0 INTRODUCTION

In August 1950 the Department of Health for Scotland and the Scottish Housing Advisory Committee asked the Social Survey to carry out an inquiry into the present living conditions and housing needs of older persons aged 60 years or over.

It was decided to conduct the survey in Hamilton because a Departmental survey had already been carried out there two years previously, providing a source of information which could be used in association with the present inquiry. For example, the buildings in Hamilton had been classified according to structural condition.

It was further decided that the best way of obtaining the sample of older people would be to make use of the National Registration cards. By this means a sample of 868 older people were interviewed. Details of the method of drawing the sample and of failure to contact all the older people selected are given in Appendix I. In the Tables given in the report which relate to households the figures have of course had to be reweighted to allow for the fact that the original sample is one of individuals. Further details of this will also be found in Appendix I.

The field work was carried out during the first fortnight in September, 1950. A copy of the questionnaire which was used to record the interview with the old people will be found in Appendix II. Details of the composition of the old person's household and of any households sharing the cooker or range with the old person were noted in the first two questions. From information then given about their existing housing conditions it was possible to divide the old people into those who were satisfied as they were and those who wanted to move, the latter stating their preferences for new accommodation. All were asked about their present cooking and heating arrangements, and those who would like to move gave their opinions on what equipment they would like for their new homes. Then followed a set of questions dealing with the old person's social activities. The rent and rates which the old people paid for their present home and the amount the "moving" old people would pay for new accommodation were recorded. After questions about their work, the latter part of the schedule is concerned with how self sufficient in everyday personal and domestic matters the old people were, how mobile they were, and how frequently they were given medical attention. Finally, data for classification purposes were collected such as the type of dwelling in which the old person lived, the income of the old person and the spouse, and the sources of their income.

2.0 THEIR HEALTH AND ACTIVITIES2.1. Age, Sex and Marital Status

As we have already said interviews were obtained with 868 older people. The age and sex composition of this sample is shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1

The Age and Sex Distribution of the Older People

<u>Age in years</u>	HAMILTON SAMPLE			SCOTLAND *		
	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females
	%	%	%	%	%	%
60 - 64	32	30	34	31	31	30
65 - 69	26	25	26	26	26	26
70 - 74	22	24	20	19	20	19
75 - 79	12	14	11	14	14	14
80 and over	8	7	9	10	9	11
SAMPLE (Older people)	868	419	449	-	-	-
Proportion of Males	48% are males			43% are males		

* June 1950

We see that the Hamilton sample contains a higher proportion of males than is to be found in Scotland as a whole. It also appears that there are relatively fewer persons aged 80 and over in Hamilton.

Of the men in the Hamilton sample 59% were married, 12% were single, and 29% were widowed. Of the women, 41% were married, 12% were single, and 47% were widowed.

Before going on to discuss their activities we shall consider briefly the health of the older people.

2.2. The Health of the Older People

In considering the answers to questions about the health of the older people, it must be remembered that some 5% of the original sample selected could not be interviewed because they were too ill. For those interviewed the frequency with which the older people visited and were visited by the doctor during the four weeks prior to interview is shown in Table 2.

TABLE 2

A Comparison of the Frequency of Visits to and from the Doctor,
of Older People in Hamilton
with that of Older People in England and Wales

	VISITS TO DOCTOR				VISITS FROM DOCTOR			
	Average number of visits during period		Older people who visited doctor during period		Average number of visits during period		Older people who had visits during period	
	Hamilton (Last four weeks)	England* & Wales (August)	Hamilton (Last four weeks)	England* & Wales (August)	Hamilton (Last four weeks)	England* & Wales (August)	Hamilton (Last four weeks)	England* & Wales (August)
Males	0.23	0.37	13%	20%	0.21	0.15	7%	5%
Females	0.22	0.27	14%	14%	0.44	0.19	15%	8%
<u>Age Group</u>								
60 to 64 years	0.25	0.32	14%	16%	0.29	0.10	9%	4%
65 to 69 years	0.29	0.33	16%	16%	0.26	0.17	11%	5%
70 to 74 years	0.19	0.33	11%	21%	0.26	0.15	9%	7%
75 to 79 years	0.18) 0.27	13%) 12%	0.59) 0.34	14%) 12%
80 years and over	0.10		10%		0.52		21%	
All	0.23	0.31	14%	17%	0.33	0.18	11%	7%

* Based on the visits of a sample of 807 older persons during August, 1950.

Although the average number of visits to a doctor declined with age, the total number of medical consultations did not change. The fewer visits to the doctor made by the oldest age group are compensated for by more visits from the doctor himself. About 14% of both males and females visited the doctor, but twice as many females as males were visited by the doctor.

In comparing the figures of Hamilton with those of England and Wales, it must be remembered that although roughly the same month is covered in both cases, the latter figures cover 31 days instead of 28. If allowance is made for this, it will be seen that there is little difference between the total medical consultations for the two groups. However, the doctor appears to visit the patient, as opposed to the patient visiting the doctor, more often in Hamilton.

In addition to these medical consultations, 4% of the males and 2% of the females visited a hospital or clinic during the four weeks prior to interview. We also find that 1% of males and 3% of females were visited by the district nurse during this period.

Having dealt with the health of the older people we shall examine the extent to which they are able to look after themselves.

2.3. Ability to Look after Themselves

In order to pick out those least able to look after themselves, the older people were asked whether they had any difficulty in putting on their clothes, taking a bath or climbing stairs.

The results in Table 3 show that climbing stairs appeared the most difficult of the three for the older people to do, approximately one third saying they found it difficult or even impossible. Both in dressing and bathing, and in climbing stairs, more of the older women than of the men had difficulty. In fact, nearly one half of all the women found climbing stairs a difficulty or could not do so at all.

It is to be expected that the older the person the greater the difficulty in managing to carry out activities of this sort. Table 4 confirms this, and in addition shows that the greater inability of the women compared with the men to look after themselves in these respects continues for all age groups.

More help was received by those who found dressing or bathing a difficulty than was the case with those who found climbing stairs difficult or impossible. In each case a higher proportion of older women than of older men received help. However, with all the activities, only 1% of all older men, and 2% of all older women, said they needed help which they could not get.

TABLE 3

The Difficulties of Older People in Dressing, Bathing
and Climbing Stairs

	All	Males	Females
<u>Difficulty with Dressing or Bathing</u>	%	%	%
No difficulty	85	89	82
Some difficulty	11)	9)	13)
Can't	4) 15	2) 11	5) 18
<u>Those having difficulty or can't</u>			
Receives some help	9)	5)	12)
Does not receive help	6) 15	6) 11	6) 18
<u>Those having difficulty or can't</u>			
Needs help but can't get it	1)	1)	2)
Does not need (additional) help	14) 15	10) 11	16) 18
<u>Difficulty with Climbing Stairs</u>	%	%	%
No difficulty	65	78	53
Some difficulty	26)	18)	35)
Can't	9) 35	4) 22	12) 47
<u>Those having difficulty or can't</u>			
Receives some help	12)	4)	18)
Does not receive help	23) 35	18) 22	29) 47
<u>Those having difficulty or can't</u>			
Needs help but can't get it	2)	1)	2)
Does not need (additional) help	33) 35	21) 22	45) 47
SAMPLE (Older People)	868	419	449

TABLE 4

The Effect of Age on the Ability to
Dress, Bath and Climb Stairs

Age - years	Proportion reporting <u>No</u> difficulty with			
	Dressing or Bathing		Climbing Stairs	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
60-64	95%	90%	80%	61%
65-69	89%	85%	81%	53%
70-74	87%	78%	77%	58%
75-79	82%	77%	77%	45%
80 and over	83%	61%	59%	22%
All ages	89%	82%	78%	53%

We turn now to discuss the difficulties of older people in running their own home. Both men and women were asked whether they had, or would have, difficulty in carrying out a number of domestic duties. In considering the results given in Tables 5 and 6, it must be remembered that some of the men may have been expressing unwillingness to cook for example, rather than whether they would be physically able to do so.

Taking the women first, it appears that cooking and looking after the fires presented least difficulty, while cleaning the house and washing the clothes presented greater difficulty. There were, however, 17% of women who could not do their shopping. If we disregard cooking a similar picture is shown for the men.

As might be expected, there is some association between the difficulties old people have, or would have, in dealing with the various jobs to be carried out in the process of running a home, and the amount of help which older people, who were housewives at the time of interview, said they received with these jobs. For example, older people had least help with cooking and looking after the fires, the two jobs instanced above as presenting less difficulty than the others.

There are few male housewives, but the results show that they did not differ greatly from the women in the help they received in running their homes. The women received least help in cooking. With each of the other jobs approximately one quarter of all older women were helped by relatives living with them.

TABLE 5
Older Persons' Opinions of the Difficulty They Have, or Would Have, in Running a Home

	CLEANING THE HOUSE		COOKING		WASHING THE CLOTHES		LOOKING AFTER FIRES		SHOPPING			
	Females	Males	All	Females	Males	All	Females	Males	All	Females	Males	All
3.41. Do you, or would you have difficulty in:-	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
No difficulty	58	68	63	80	54	53	75	81	78	68	71	69
Some difficulty	28	16	22	12	20	20	14	9	12	15	14	15
Can't	14	16	15	8	26	27	11	10	10	17	15	16
SAMPLE (Older People)	449	419	868	449	449	868	449	419	868	449	419	868

TABLE 6

Help Received by Older People in Running their Homes

	CLEANING THE HOUSE		COOKING		WASHING THE CLOTHES		LOOKING AFTER FIRES		SHOPPING			
	Females	Males	All	Females	Males	All	Females	Males	All	Females	Males	All
Those receiving help from	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Relatives living with subject	25	14	9	16	21	12	24	13	24	13	13	13
Relatives outside the household	9	6	3	2	9	7	2	2	6	4	4	4
Friends or neighbours	2	8	-	-	1	1	1	4	2	2	7	1
Paid domestic help	8	5	1	1	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other Sources	-	-	-	-	7+	4+	-	-	-	1	1	1
No help	38	6	36	63	40	22	54	10	48	7	7	29
NOT HOUSEWIVES	18	86	51	18	18	86	18	86	18	86	86	51
SAMPLE (Older People)	449	419	868	449	449	868	449	419	868	449	419	868

+ The source of help most frequently specified here was a laundry

2.4. Outdoor Activities

In the previous section we have considered the difficulties of the older people in the house. We now examine some of the difficulties they experience out of doors.

From Table 7 we see that two thirds of all the older people said they would have no difficulty in walking half a mile. As many as four out of five of the men said they could do this, and even for the oldest age group of 80 years and over, one half said they would have no difficulty. The women are clearly less active, and in the oldest age group only one out of four would experience no difficulty in walking half a mile.

Again we find that a higher proportion of the women, 19%, cannot use the buses by themselves. 83% of the men used buses alone, and 2% when they were with someone else. The corresponding figures for women are 70% and 9%.

TABLE 7

Difficulties in Walking and Using Buses

	All	MALES						FEMALES					
		60-64 years	65-69 years	70-74 years	75-79 years	80 years and over	All Ages	60-64 years	65-69 years	70-74 years	75-79 years	80 years and over	All Ages
<u>Difficulty in walking half a mile</u>	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
No difficulty	67	85	85	77	72	54	79	65	63	50	38	24	55
Some difficulty	17	11	11	13	16	32	14	22	16	21	19	27	20
Can't	16	4	4	10	12	14	7	13	21	29	43	49	25
<u>Use Buses</u>	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Alone	77	88	86	82	75	71	83	82	77	66	51	39	70
With someone	5	1	1	2	5	-	2	7	6	11	13	17	9
Don't use	18	11	13	16	20	29	15	11	17	23	36	44	21
<u>Difficulty in using buses alone</u>	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
No difficulty	77	91	89	87	77	72	87	85	73	68	49	29	69
Some difficulty	10	5	7	6	12	14	7	7	14	11	15	22	12
Can't	13	4	4	7	11	14	6	8	13	21	36	49	19
SAMPLE (Older People)	868	125	107	101	57	29	419	155	116	90	47	41	449

In Table 8 we show the proportion of different age groups who garden, visit the shops, cinema or park, play bowls, or go to church.

We see that 44% of the older people shop regularly: two out of three of the women, but only one out of five of the men. While the proportion of men so doing increases up to the age of 80, that for the women decreases. It seems possible that as the men become older they have of necessity to shop for themselves.

Two thirds of the older people seldom or never went to the cinema. This compares with the 61% found for this age range in an inquiry⁺ covering England and Wales in October 1946. One in ten of the older people visited the cinema regularly, this proportion decreasing with advancing age.

About three times as many men as women visited the park regularly, but half the men and three quarters of the women seldom or never visited the park.

Rather more women than men said they were regular churchgoers.

+ "The Cinema and the Public" by Kathleen Box. Social Survey Report N.S.106.

One third of the men said that they gardened regularly, the proportion decreasing only slightly with age. For women, the proportion gardening was only 14%, and fell much more rapidly with increasing age.

8% of the older men said they played bowls regularly, while a further 5% said they played occasionally. From Table 9 we see that 7% of the men said they belonged to a bowling club.

Only 17% of all the older people belonged to a club of any kind, this being made up of 21% of the men and 14% of the women. The men belonged to sports clubs or older persons' clubs, the women to church clubs and the "Eastern Star" club.

So far we have dealt with the ability of the older people to look after themselves and run their homes. Some of the more active of the older people will of course still be working.

TABLE 8

Six Out-Door Activities

	All	MALES						FEMALES					
		60-64 years	65-69 years	69-74 years	75-79 years	80 years and over	All Ages	60-64 years	65-69 years	69-74 years	75-79 years	80 years and over	All Ages
<u>Shops</u>	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Regularly	44	12	22	27	25	21	20	76	73	64	42	29	65
Occasionally	13	14	10	14	19	17	14	12	10	13	13	22	13
Seldom or never	43	74	68	59	56	62	66	12	17	23	45	49	22
<u>Cinema</u>													
Regularly	10	16	13	8	7	3	11	14	7	10	2	-	9
Occasionally	23	34	17	24	19	14	24	27	34	18	6	7	23
Seldom or never	67	50	70	68	74	83	65	59	59	72	92	93	68
<u>Play Bowls</u>													
Regularly	4	11	8	7	2	-	8	-	-	1	-	-	-
Occasionally	3	7	5	4	7	3	5	-	1	-	-	-	-
Seldom or never	93	82	87	89	91	97	87	100	99	99	100	100	100
<u>Park</u>													
Regularly	11	17	19	16	16	10	17	6	4	8	2	2	5
Occasionally	26	31	34	22	42	31	31	24	29	18	24	7	22
Seldom or Never	63	52	47	62	42	59	52	70	67	74	74	91	73
<u>Church</u>													
Regularly	40	37	35	33	26	24	33	56	53	41	33	29	47
Occasionally	25	26	29	22	25	17	25	23	19	29	30	22	24
Seldom or never	35	37	36	45	49	59	42	21	28	30	37	49	29
<u>Gardening</u>													
Regularly	25	40	43	33	25	31	36	18	17	15	2	5	14
Occasionally	13	15	16	16	17	-	15	16	13	7	2	7	11
Seldom or never	62	45	41	51	58	69	49	66	70	78	96	88	75
SAMPLE (Older People)	868	125	107	101	57	29	419	155	116	90	47	41	449

TABLE 9

Extent to which Older Persons Belong to Clubs

	Males	Females	All
	%	%	%
Not a member of a club	79	86	83
<u>Belongs to:-</u>			
Bowling Club	7	-	3
Other Sports Clubs	2	-	1
Specific Old Persons' Clubs	8	2	5
Church Clubs	2	7	5
Eastern Star Club	-	3	2
Others	6	5	5
SAMPLE (Older People)	419	449	868

The percentages in this table add to more than 100 since an older person may belong to more than one club.

2.5. Employment of the Older People

We find that at the time of the survey 18% of the older people were still working full time, 2% were working between 10 and 30 hours a week and a further 1% were working up to 10 hours a week. Thus four out of five were not working. Further details of the present occupation of the older men and women are given in Table 10.

TABLE 10

The Present Occupations of Older People

	All	Male	Female
	%	%	%
<u>Whether working</u>			
NOT WORKING { Never worked since marriage	38	1	72
{ Unoccupied more than one year	37	55	21
{ Unoccupied less than one year	4	6	2
Working full time (over 30 hours a week)	18	35	3
Working part time (over 10 to 30 hours a week)	2	2	1
Working up to 10 hours a week	1	1	1
<u>Occupations of those working</u>	%	%	%
Higher and routine clerical	1	3	-
All managerial, professional, technical)	4	7	1
Supervisory and inspectional			
Transport, Shipping, Fishing, Gas, Water,)	2	3	-
Electricity			
Manufacturing unskilled	3	6	-
Manufacturing skilled	2	4	-
Building, civil engineering, unskilled	1	1	-
Building, civil engineering, skilled	1	2	-
Mining, quarrying	2	4	-
Agriculture, horticulture	-	-	-
Distributive and others	5	8	4
NOT WORKING	79	62	95
Proportion of those still working who } find their work a strain	21	21	22
SAMPLE (Older People)	868	419	449

The one in five of the older persons who were still working were asked whether they found their work a strain in some ways. Roughly equal proportions, 21% of both the men and women who were working said that they found their work a strain.

Approximately half those not working had worked since marriage. This 41% of all the older people were asked why they stopped work. The reasons are given in Table 11 for men and women separately.

TABLE 11

Reasons for Giving up Work

<u>Reasons for giving up work</u>	Males	Females
	%	%
Ill health	34	33
Accident at work	4	-
Reached retiring age	32	17
Redundancy	10	3
Worked long enough	14	11
War job only	2	11
To look after children	-	4
Other domestic responsibilities	1	13
Others	3	8
SAMPLE (Those who have given up work)	253	105

Equal proportions of men and women, approximately one third, gave up work because of ill health. There is also little difference between the proportions of men and women who gave up their jobs because they thought they had worked long enough. But twice as many older men as older women had to leave their employment because they had reached the retiring age or were redundant; and naturally enough, older women more frequently than the men, gave up their jobs because they had children to look after, or had other domestic responsibilities, or because their last job was a war job only.

3.0. THEIR PRESENT HOUSEHOLDS AND ACCOMMODATION

3.1. The Composition and Income of the Households

In producing all the tables given for households, it has been necessary to reweight the original sample which was selected so that each individual, but not that individual's household, had an equal chance of being chosen. The reweighting process is described in Appendix I.

We can derive the total number of households containing one or more older persons from the knowledge that $1321/2 = 660.5$ such households contain 868 older persons. The total number of such households in Hamilton is therefore *given by $4,445 \times 660.5/868 = 3,380$. Thus, if estimated numbers are required for any table based on the reweighted sample of 1321 households, the figure of 3,380 should be taken to equal 100%. If estimates for Scotland are made on the assumption that conditions will not differ greatly from those in Hamilton, a figure of 570,000 households should be taken to equal 100%.

In Table 12 we describe the different types of household in which the older people are to be found.

TABLE 12

Composition of Present Households

In Institution	%
	5
Single man	6
Single woman	11
<u>Two persons</u>	
Both aged 60 or over	13
One aged 60 or over being Head of Household	13
One aged 60 or over not being Head of Household	1
<u>More than two persons</u>	
All aged 60 or over	1
Head of Household 60 or over	41
Head of Household less than 60	9
Weighted Sample (Present Households)	1321

We see that 5% of the households consist of people in institutions. In the 17% of normal households consisting of one person only, there are twice as many single women households as single men households. 27% of the households consist of two persons, and in about half of these both are aged 60 or over. Just over half the households containing older persons consist of more than two persons. Only in one in ten of all the households containing older people is the head of the household less than 60 years old.

Towards the end of the interview the older people were asked to give the sources of income for themselves and their spouse, if they had one. They were also asked to give their total weekly income. The sources of income are shown in Tables 13 and 14, and the total amount, where disclosed, is shown in Table 15. In considering these tables it must be remembered that the income is that of the older person and spouse only and is not therefore in all cases the total income of the household.

* There were 4,445 persons aged 60 and over in Hamilton.

TABLE 13

Sources of Income of Older Person and Spouse

	%
(i) Wages or salary	25
(ii) { Private income, savings	8
{ Income from boarders, lodgers	3
{ Income from relatives living with subject	20
{ Income from relatives not living with subject.	2
(iii) National Assistance	16
(iv) { Retirement pension (contributory)	22
{ Old age pension (non-contributory)	41
{ Widow's pension	8
Service pension	2
Blind person's pension	-
Disablement pension	1
Pension from work, superannuation	6
Unemployment, sickness, injury	6
Other sources	5
No information	2
Weighted Sample (Present Households)	1321

The percentages of this table add to considerably more than 100 since often there was more than one source of income.

In 41% of cases an old age pension was a source of income. In a further 22% of cases it was a contributory retirement pension. Wages or a salary of the old person and/or spouse were a source of income to 25% of the households. As many as 16% were receiving National Assistance. 20% were receiving money from relatives living with them.

In Table 14 some attempt has been made to sort out the most frequent combinations of sources of income.

TABLE 14

Combinations of Sources of Income

	%
Old age, retirement, widow's pension only. (iv)	22
Old age, retirement, widow's pension and from relatives living with subject, etc. (iv) and (ii)	17
Old age, retirement, widow's pension and National Assistance. (iv) and (iii)	11
Wages or salary only. (i)	13
Wages or salary and old age, retirement, widow's pension. (i) and (iv)	6
Wages or salary and from relatives living with subject etc. (i) and (ii)	3
Income from relatives etc. only. (ii)	3
National Assistance only. (iii)	1
Others	24
Weighted Sample (Present Households)	1321

The Roman figures relate to the groupings shown in Table 13.

In 22% of households the subject and spouse lived solely on their old age, retirement or widow's pension. 17% of the households, in addition to such a pension, had either a private income, income from lodgers or from relatives. In 11% of cases the subject and spouse had National Assistance as well as their pension. 6% supplemented the money they received as pension by going out to work. In 13% of cases the subject and spouse lived on their wages alone, whilst only 1% depended simply on National Assistance as a source of income.

In approximately one quarter of cases further combinations of sources of income did exist, but they were numerous, and each combination in itself was not sufficiently frequent to warrant particular mention.

Whereas the source of income was obtained for 98% of households the actual amount of the weekly income was only obtained in 89% of cases. The average amount received a week by the older person and spouse, if there was one, was £3 6s. 6d. It must be noted that in 56% of the cases the income was less than £3 a week, while in 19% of cases it was less than 30s. a week.

TABLE 15
Income of Older Person and Spouse

<u>Weekly income</u>	<u>%</u>
Less than £1 10s. 0d.	19
£1 10s. to less than £2	18
£2 to less than £3	19
£3 to less than £4	11
£4 to less than £5	9
£5 to less than £6	9
£6 to less than £7	6
£7 or over	9
Those stating income	1172
Average for those stating income	£3 6s. 6d.
Those not stating income	149

3.2. The Type of Dwelling and its Amenities

The type and class of dwelling in which the older people are to be found is given in Table 16.

TABLE 16
The Type and State of Repair of the Dwelling

<u>Type of Dwelling</u>	<u>%</u>
Detached house	7
Semi-detached house	27
Terraced house	4
Flatted house	(Ground floor) 12
	(First floor) 13
Tenement flat	(Ground floor) 9
	(First floor) 15
	(Second floor) 5
	(Third or higher floor) 2
Institution, hostel	6
<u>State of repair of Dwelling *</u>	<u>%</u>
Satisfactory	67
Requires reconditioning or repair	28
Unfit, suitable for demolition	5
Weighted Sample (Present dwelling)	1321

* As classified during the Hamilton Housing Survey in 1948

38% of the households containing older people live in detached, semi-detached, or terraced houses. 25% live in flatted houses, approximately equal numbers living in the ground floor portion and in the first floor portion. Of the 31% living in tenement flats three quarters occupy the ground or first floors.

In classifying the state of repair of the dwelling we have used the class as applied to that dwelling in 1948. We have not reclassified the dwellings according to their present state, except where the building has been completed since the earlier survey, in which case it has been classed as satisfactory. Classified in this way, we see that 67% were satisfactory in 1948, 28% required reconditioning or repair, and 5% were unfit - suitable for demolition or closure.

TABLE 17

Some Amenities of the Dwellings

	Exclusive Use	Shared	None
Piped water supply	93%	6%	1%
Sink	94%	6%	-
Washing tub	64%	23%	13%
W.C.	71%	28%	1%
Bath in bathroom	63%	6%	31%

The Table excludes those living in institutions.

Some of the amenities of the dwelling are dealt with in Table 17. Thus in 93% of the dwellings the older person's household has the exclusive use of a piped water supply. The sink is shared with another household in 6% of cases and the W.C. in 28% of cases. 64% of households have their own fixed washing tub, 23% share one but 13% do not have one. As many as 31% of households have not got a bath in a bathroom.

We also find that 86% of households have both gas and electricity, 7% have electricity only and the remaining 7% have gas only. Again excluding those in institutions, 89% of households have a gas cooker, 9% an electric cooker, 3% a range while 2% use an open fire for cooking.

TABLE 18

The Heating Arrangements of the Living Room

	%
Open fire	91
Range	6
Electric fire	9
Gas fire	1
Central heating	3
Weighted Sample (Present households)	1321

The percentages add to more than 100 since some rooms were heated by more than one method.

From Table 18 we see that 91% of the living rooms are heated by open fires. Electric fires are used on occasions in 9% of the living rooms. If we exclude those sleeping in their living room we find that 85% of the older people had an open fire in their bedrooms, 18% an electric fire, 5% a gas fire, 3% had central heating, but 2% had no means of heating their bedroom at all. Some of course used more than one method on occasion.

3.3. The Type of Tenancy and the Rent

In Table 19 is shown the type of accommodation occupied by the older person households.

TABLE 19

The Type of Accommodation

	%
Furnished	2
Partly furnished	1
Institution	5
Unfurnished	79
Not rented	13
	%
Rented from Council	48
Otherwise rented	39
Owner occupied	13
Weighted Sample (Present households)	1321

48% of the accommodation is rented from the Local Authority, 39% is otherwise rented, and only 13% is owner-occupied. Almost all the rented accommodation is rented unfurnished.

In 78% of cases where the accommodation was rented, that is 68% of all the households, the older person (or spouse) paid all the rent and rates. The amounts paid by this group are shown in Table 20.

TABLE 20

Rent (including Rates) Paid by Older Persons

<u>Amount per week</u>	%
Under 6s.	9
6s. to 8s. 5d.	19
8s. 6d. to 10s. 11d.	34
11s. to 13s. 5d.	18
13s. 6d. to 15s. 11d.	12
16s. to 20s. 11.	7
21s. and over	1
Average amount paid	10s. 7d.
Weighted Sample (Households where the older person pays all rent)	896

Thus in 62% of cases where the older person was responsible for the rent and rates the amount paid was under 11s. a week. Only in 1% of cases was the amount 21s. or over. The average amount paid by this group of households was 10s. 7d. a week.

3.4. Overcrowding

In assessing the extent to which the older persons' households are overcrowded we have used the 1944 standard set out in 'Planning our New Homes' by the Scottish Housing Advisory Committee. This standard assumes that a separate bedroom is required for each of the following:-

- (i) Man and wife.
- (ii) One or two children under 10 years
- (iii) One or two unmarried males
- (iv) One or two unmarried females

Households have been classed as overcrowded if they have less bedrooms than required by this standard, as satisfactory if they have the same or one more bedroom than the standard, and undercrowded if they have two or more bedrooms above the standard. In assessing the number of bedrooms possessed by a household the living room has not been counted even though it may be slept in.

TABLE 21

Overcrowding of Present Households

	Overcrowded	Satisfactory	Undercrowded
<u>Household Type</u>			
Single Person	46%	49%	5%
Two persons, both 60 or over	18%	73%	9%
Two persons, one aged 60 or over	22%	68%	10%
More than two persons	47%	50%	3%
<u>Type of Dwelling</u>			
Detached house	15%	69%	16%
Semi-detached house	26%	64%	10%
Terraced house	19%	67%	14%
Flatted house	34%	64%	2%
Tenement flat	62%	38%	-
<u>Type of Tenancy</u>			
Rented from Council	35%	62%	3%
Otherwise rented	51%	37%	12%
Owner-occupied	13%	69%	18%
All Households	38%	53%	9%

The degree of overcrowding is analysed by household type, the type of dwelling and the type of tenancy in Table 21. The least overcrowded households are to be found among those consisting of two persons. About one in ten of these households are undercrowded.

Undercrowded dwellings are to be found among detached, semi-detached and terraced houses but scarcely at all in flatted houses and tenement flats. Households renting their accommodation from the Local Authority are less likely to be either overcrowded or undercrowded than those renting their accommodation from other sources. The lowest proportion of overcrowded and the highest proportion of undercrowded dwellings are to be found among those that are owner occupied.

4.0. THOSE WISHING TO MOVE4.1. Satisfaction with Present Dwelling

The older people were asked whether they were satisfied with their present living conditions. 78% said they were satisfied. The reasons for dissatisfaction given by the remaining 22% are shown in Table 22.

TABLE 22

Satisfaction with Present Living Conditions

Satisfied	78
<u>Reasons for dissatisfaction</u>	
Structural defects	8
Lack of bathroom	5
W.C.	3
Stairs	3
Overcrowded	4
Wants own home	3
Wants smaller house	2
Wants better surroundings	3
Expense	1
Others	3
Sample (Older people)	868

The percentages add up to more than 100 since more than one reason was sometimes given.

It appears that structural defects of their dwellings is the reason most frequently given by the older people (8%) for being dissatisfied with their existing living conditions. The lack of a bathroom and criticism about their W.C. and the stairs were also mentioned as specific instances of defects about their houses. 4% were dissatisfied with the overcrowded conditions in their home and others spoke of wanting their own home, wanting a smaller house, or preferring to live in better surroundings.

Those who were dissatisfied with their present living conditions were asked if they would prefer to have their present home improved or move to a new house. 88% of those dissatisfied with their present conditions, or 19% of all the older people wanted a new home. The 3% who were dissatisfied but who would prefer to have their present dwelling improved, came mainly from the groups complaining about the lack of a bathroom, the W.C. or structural defects.

4.2. The Future Households of Those Wishing to Move

Again, in producing tables for the future households, it has been necessary to re-weight the sample. The total number of moving households in Hamilton is estimated to be 680. The corresponding figure for Scotland would be 114,000 households if conditions are assumed to be the same as for Hamilton. Thus, where estimates are required based on a re-weighted sample of 267, these figures should be taken as equal to 100%.

The composition of these households wanting new accommodation is shown in Table 23.

TABLE 23

Composition of Moving Households

Single Man	7
Single Woman	26
<u>Two persons</u>	
Both aged 60 years or over	13
Only head of household aged 60 years or over	18
<hr/>	
More than two persons	36
Weighted Sample (Moving Households)	267

About one-third of the households consist of single men or single women, one-third consist of two persons and the remaining third of more than two people. There are considerably more single women than single men wanting to move.

TABLE 24

Income of Older Person and Spouse in "Moving" Households Compared with That of Older Person and Spouse in All Households

<u>Weekly Income</u>	All Households	"Moving" Households
	%	%
Less than £1. 10s. Od.	19	20
£1. 10s. to less than £2	18	17
£2 to less than £3	19	19
£3 to less than £4	11	13
£4 to less than £5	9	9
£5 to less than £6	9	8
£6 to less than £7	6	7
£7 or over	9	7
Those stating income	1172	255
Average for those stating income	£3. 6s. 6d.	£3. 5s. 8d.
Those not stating income	149	12

It will be seen from Table 24 that both the distribution of income and the average income for the older person and spouse in "moving" households are not significantly different from those of the older person and spouse in all households.

5.0 THE ACCOMMODATION AND AMENITIES THEY DESIRE5.1 Location of Dwelling

The older people were asked whether they would prefer their new house to be in the same part of Hamilton, a different part of Hamilton, or not in Hamilton at all. Expressed in terms of households wanting to move, 12% were prepared to live anywhere in or out of Hamilton, 16% did not mind so long as it was in Hamilton, 44% wished to remain in the same district of Hamilton, 9% wished to leave Hamilton and only 19% wanted to live in a different district of Hamilton. The main reasons given for not changing were that they had grown accustomed to the part, or that it was suitable for their work. Reasons given for changing were the desire to be nearer relatives, or to have better surroundings.

5.2 The Neighbours They Prefer

The older people who wished to move were asked whether they would mind having as neighbours either people younger than themselves without children, or people with children. They were also asked whether they would prefer to have as neighbours people of their own age or younger people without children. The results are given in Table 25.

TABLE 25

The Kind of Neighbours Preferred

	All ages	60 to 69 years	70 years & over
Unwilling to have younger people without children	4%	5%	2%
Unwilling to have people with children	20%	22%	14%
<u>Preferences</u>	%	%	%
Persons of own age	24	30	10
Younger people without children	9	10	6
Don't mind either	67	60	84
SAMPLE (Older People wishing to move)	168	116	52

We see that whereas 20% of the older people were unwilling to have people with children as neighbours, only 4% were unwilling to have younger people without children as neighbours. It should be noted that some of those willing to have people with children as neighbours stipulated that "they must be well-behaved children". When asked for their preferences 24% preferred persons of their own age, 9% actually preferred younger people without children, but 67% did not mind either. Curiously it appears that those over 70 are less concerned about who their neighbours are.

Where the older person was living alone, he or she was asked whether they would mind sharing their new home with someone of their own age. One third of them were prepared to do so.

5.3 Acceptable Types of Dwelling

The older people who wished to move were asked to say which of a number of different types of dwelling they would be prepared to live in, always assuming that the rent was within their means. Their preferences, expressed in terms of future households, are shown in Table 26.

TABLE 26

Older Peoples' Preferences for New Accommodation

	Willing	Not Willing	Undecided
A bungalow	79%	13%	8%
A flat on its own in a two or three storey block	42%	45%	13%
A flat on its own in a block of flats with a lift	32%	53%	15%
A bungalow in a group of bungalows looked after by a warden	45%	37%	18%
A flat looked after by a warden	24%	58%	18%
Lodgings	2%	86%	12%
Private hotel	2%	86%	12%
Bedsitting room in a hostel	13%	76%	11%
Bedroom only in a hostel	4%	84%	12%
Bedroom in a hostel which you shared	1%	87%	12%

The most popular type of accommodation appears to have been the bungalow, in which over three quarters of the older people said they would be willing to live. Next in order of preference came the bungalow in a group of bungalows looked after by a warden, 45%, and a flat on its own in a two or three storey block, 42%. It will be remembered from an earlier section that three quarters of those living in tenement flats occupied the ground or first floor. It is not surprising, therefore, that some of those willing to live in a flat in a two or three story block, that is, 9% of all households wanting to move, specified that the flat must be on "the ground floor only".

Older peoples' opinions about other types of flats seemed less favourable, although one third of the older people would have taken a flat in a block of flats with a lift, and one quarter were willing to occupy a flat looked after by a warden. The other types of accommodation suggested to them, which might be described as more communal, such as lodgings, a bedroom in a hostel, a shared bedroom in a hostel, were obviously much less acceptable.

Table 27 reveals differences in the preferences of the older people according to sizes of household. Thus older persons who would live alone were less willing to live in a bungalow on its own and were more willing to live in flats than other older persons. They were also more willing to accept a bedroom or bedsitting room of their own in a hostel.

TABLE 27

New Accommodation Preferred by "Moving" Households of Different Sizes

	1 person			2 persons			3 or more persons		
	Will- ing	Not will- ing	Unde- cided	Will- ing	Not will- ing	Unde- cided	Will- ing	Not will- ing	Unde- cided
A bungalow	50%	36%	14%	96%	1%	3%	90%	2%	8%
A flat on its own in a two or three storey block	58%	26%	16%	34%	62%	4%	34%	46%	20%
A flat on its own in a block of flats with a lift	44%	40%	16%	31%	63%	6%	22%	56%	22%
A bungalow in a group of bungalows looked after by a warden	41%	41%	18%	50%	35%	15%	46%	34%	20%
A flat looked after by a warden	36%	43%	21%	16%	73%	11%	20%	57%	23%
Lodgings	5%	84%	11%	-	94%	6%	20%	82%	16%
Private Hotel	5%	79%	16%	-	94%	6%	2%	84%	14%
Bedsitting room in a hostel	30%	61%	9%	7%	87%	6%	4%	82%	14%
Bedroom only in a hostel	14%	72%	14%	-	94%	6%	-	86%	14%
Bedroom in a hostel which you shared	2%	84%	14%	-	94%	6%	-	86%	14%

A majority of the older people, 85%, wanted their new accommodation unfurnished, 8% wanted it furnished and 7% wanted it partly furnished. Table 28 gives details of the maximum rent and rates which the older people were prepared to pay for their new accommodation.

TABLE 28

The Rent (including rates) which the Older People were Prepared to Pay

<u>Amount per week</u>	All	Household size after moving		
		1 person	2 persons	3 or more persons
	%	%	%	%
Under 6/-	9	25	1	2
6/- to 8/5	21	32	18	12
8/6 to 10/11	35	27	42	35
11/- to 13/5	16	9	20	21
13/6 to 15/11	8	-	10	14
16/- to 20/11	5	-	2	11
21/- and over	-	-	-	1
No Answer	6	7	7	4
Weighted Sample (Households wanting to move)	267	88	82	97

Approximately two thirds of all those older people in households wishing to move said the most they could pay for their rent was under 11/- a week, 24% could manage to pay from 11/- up to 16/- but only 5% from 16/- up to 21/-. This distribution is not very different from that of the rent and rates paid by older people for their existing accommodation.

Table 28 also shows that the larger households were prepared to pay rather higher rents, but it seems that only a minority of the 2 person and the 3 person households could afford to pay more than 13/5 for a week's rent.

Those who said they were willing to live in a bungalow or a flat, either on their own or looked after by a warden, were asked what sort of rooms they would prefer to have in their new house. Table 29 gives their preferences.

TABLE 29

The Sort of Rooms Preferred by "Moving" Households of Different Sizes

	All	Household Size after moving		
		1 person	2 persons	3 or more persons
	%	%	%	%
A living room with bed recess	14	37	8	-
" " " " 1 bedroom	35	55	44	12
" " " " 2 bedrooms	43	5	48	67
" " " " 3 bedrooms	8	3	-	21
Weighted sample (Households prepared to live in a bungalow or flat)	252	76	81	95

In order to make sure that the older people understood what was meant by a living room with a bed recess, they were shown a photograph (Fig. 1). The popularity of this combination can be judged to some extent by the fact that, whereas 14% wanted this, 35% wanted a living room with one bedroom. The remaining 51% wanted a living room with two or three bedrooms.



Fig. 1. The Bed Recess

5.4 Heating, Cooking, Bathing

The older people were asked to say what forms of heating they were prepared to accept for their living room and also for their main bedroom. Each person was asked about each of the forms of heating listed in Table 30.

TABLE 30

Acceptable Types of Heating

	Proportion prepared to accept
<u>Living room</u>	%
Open Fire	94
Closed Stove	3
Range	2
Gas Fire	2
Electric Fire	10
Central Heating	16
<u>Main bedroom</u>	%
Open Fire	71
Gas Fire	9
Electric Fire	29
Oil Stove	1
Central Heating	16
None	2
Weighted sample (Households wanting to move)	267

94% were prepared to accept an open fire for heating the living room. No other form of heating was nearly as acceptable, although 16% would accept central heating, and 10% an electric fire. Very few persons were prepared to accept the closed stove range or gas fire. Turning to the main bedroom, we find that a smaller proportion, 71%, are prepared to accept an open fire. The electric fire increases in popularity and is acceptable to 29%. The gas fire is acceptable to 9%, an oil stove by 1%, and central heating by 16%. There are just 2% prepared to have no form of heating at all in the main bedroom.

The older people were asked not only which type of cooker they would prefer, but also which types of cooker they would object to having in their new home. Expressed in terms of moving households, 72% preferred a gas cooker, 30% an electric cooker and 3% a range. However, as many as 77% would object to having a range, 27% would object to an electric cooker, 6% would object to a gas cooker, but 18% would not object to any of these three forms of cooker.

In view of the difficulties some older people may experience in bathing, we asked them whether they would be prepared to have a shower instead of a bath in their new home. So that the old people should know exactly what was proposed, they were shown a photograph (Fig. 2). 36% of the older people were prepared to have such a shower as will be seen from Table 31.



Fig. 2. The Shower

TABLE 31

Proportion of Older People Prepared to Have
a Shower in Their New Homes

<u>Age - years</u>	All	Males	Females
60 - 69	34%	28%	37%
70 and over	40%	39%	41%
All ages	36%	32%	38%
SAMPLE (Older people wanting to move)	168	66	102

There would appear to be some slight increase with age in the proportion in favour of the shower. Rather more women were in favour of the shower than were the men.

5.5 Other Amenities

In an earlier section we found that 51% of all the men worked in their gardens regularly or occasionally. It is not therefore surprising to find that 62% of the households that would move wanted their own garden.

TABLE 32

The Need for Gardens

<u>Preference</u>	<u>%</u>
A garden of their own	62
A communal garden only	25
A communal garden with nearby allotment	6
No garden at all	7
Weighted sample (Households wanting to move)	267

From Table 32 it appears that only 7% of households wanted no garden at all. 25% wanted a communal garden only but 6% wanted an allotment in addition to such a garden.

TABLE 33

Proportion of Older People Wanting a Social Centre Near Their New Home

<u>Age - years</u>	<u>Proportion</u>
60-69	40%
70 and over	29%
All ages	36%

A little over a third of all older people who wanted a new home said they would like to have a centre near by, with a reading room and a place for socials and whist drives. As might be expected, the proportion wanting such a centre near their new house declined with age, from 40% of those aged 60 to 69 years, to 29% of those 70 years of age and over.

TABLE 34

Proportion of Older Persons Considering it Important to Have Certain Amenities Near Their New Home

	Shops	Cinema	Bowling Green	Park	Church	Numbers forming base of percentages
Males	86%	31%	37%	55%	58%	66
Females	93%	30%	14%	44%	72%	102
<u>Age Group</u>						
60 to 64 years	92%	30%	27%	46%	72%	68
65 to 69 years	89%	32%	24%	46%	72%	48
70 years and over	90%	29%	18%	53%	55%	52

It is clear that in the opinion of the older people the most important amenity to have near their new homes was facility for shopping, this being nearly as important for the men as for the women. The church appeared to be the next in importance to have near their new homes, though here, a higher proportion of women than of men considered it important. The park and bowling green were of more importance to the men, though the cinema was equally important to men and women. The proportion considering the cinema important corresponds with the proportion of older people who said they visited the cinema regularly or occasionally.

In all cases there does not appear to be much variation with age.

It will be remembered that about one quarter of the older people said they had or would have difficulty in cooking for themselves. So the older people were asked whether they would be prepared to use a restaurant serving cheap meals if it were close at hand. They were also asked if they would make use of a service of cheap meals, ready cooked and hot, at their homes. Their answers are given in Table 35.

TABLE 35

Proportion of Older People Prepared to Use a
Communal Restaurant or a Meals-on-Wheels Service

	Proportion prepared to use a communal restaurant	Proportion prepared to use a meals on wheels service	SAMPLE ALL (Older People)
<u>Males</u>			
60 to 64 years	32%	29%	125
65 to 69 years	34%	41%	107
70 to 74 years	31%	37%	101
75 years and over	19%	21%	86
All ages	29%	32%	419
<u>Females</u>			
60 to 64 years	18%	26%	155
65 to 69 years	28%	32%	116
70 to 74 years	23%	30%	90
75 years and over	13%	28%	88
All ages	21%	29%	449
ALL	25%	30%	868

We see that 25% of the older people were prepared to use a communal restaurant, but a slightly higher proportion, 30%, were willing to use a "meals on wheels" service. Generally, the men appeared to favour using both services slightly more than the women. The variation in the proportions with age found in the sample is rather erratic, but there does not appear to be any great variation with age.

APPENDIX ITHE SAMPLE AND METHOD OF ANALYSIS

The sampling population for this inquiry consisted of persons aged 60 and over living in the burgh of Hamilton. The sample was selected by taking cards at equal intervals from the National Register for Hamilton. Where the card selected proved to be that of a person under 60 years of age it was rejected. Where the age was over 60 or unknown - the age was not given on all cards - the name, address, and age (where given) were recorded. The ages of a proportion of those for whom it was not found on the card were subsequently obtained from the Central Register. There still remained a number of persons for whom the age was not known. All these persons together with those known to be over 60 years of age were visited, 1171 in all. Of these 134 proved to be ineligible for the sample, leaving 1037 older persons.

Not all these 1037 older persons were interviewed as will be seen from Table A.

TABLE AReasons for Failure to Interview Older Persons

Too ill to be interviewed	5
Refusal	3
On holiday	3
Others not interviewed	5
Interviewed	84
Eligible for sample	1037

The most important group among those not interviewed are the 5% who were too ill. That this group was not interviewed must be borne in mind when considering the older peoples' health and their ability to look after themselves.

The 'others not interviewed' were mainly those who were not interviewed after repeated calls.

Of all persons not interviewed 47% were men compared with 48% in the sample interviewed. A comparison by age of those interviewed and those not interviewed is given in Table B.

TABLE BA Comparison by Age of Those Interviewed and Not Interviewed

<u>Age in years</u>	Those interviewed	Those not interviewed
	%	%
60-64	32	28
65-69	26	28
70-74	22	22
75-79	12	13
80 and over	8	9
All older people	868	169

We see that there is no appreciable difference in age composition between those interviewed and those not interviewed. With the reservation given above it would appear that failure to interview a proportion of the sample selected will not appreciably have affected the results.

(ii)

In presenting tables relating to households containing older people it has been necessary to reweight the sample of individuals. In dealing with the present household data the Hollerith cards relating to individuals were first sorted according to the number of older persons within the individual's household. The weights required for the various groups are as follows:-

<u>Those with</u>	Weight	Multiplication factor
One older person	1	2
Two older persons	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Three older persons	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$

The reweighting was in fact done by reproducing all the cards in the group where the households contained only one older person and by rejecting $\frac{1}{3}$ of those where there were three older persons. This could be done without great waste of material since there were only 26 households containing three older persons. A considerable saving in computing time resulted.

A similar procedure was followed in dealing with information about the future households containing older people. The weighting here depended on the number of older people in the future household which in a few cases differed from the number of older persons in the present household of the person interviewed.

APPENDIX IIINTERVIEWERS' INSTRUCTIONS AND THE QUESTIONNAIREHAMILTON HOUSING SURVEY (OLD PEOPLE)
INTERVIEWERS' INSTRUCTIONS

S.S. 162

1. PURPOSE OF THE INQUIRY

This inquiry is being carried out for the Scottish Housing Advisory Committee which reports back to the Department of Health for Scotland. The object of the survey is to find out the particular housing problems of older people, to provide information about their present living conditions and their preferences regarding new accommodation. This information will then be considered when plans for building, rehousing and related amenities are drawn up.

2. THE SAMPLE - WHOM TO INTERVIEW

(THERE ARE NO SUBSTITUTES)

All men and women on your address lists should be 60 years or over, that is, should have been born in the year 1890 or earlier. If you should find a younger person (that is, born in 1891 or later) you must return a non-contact schedule, quoting the serial number of the person and giving the reason for not interviewing the original in Classification Section (ix).

NOTE - When the sample was drawn, in a few cases it was impossible to tell the year of birth from the records. Thus you may find a few young people are on your lists in error. Treat as non-contacts as described above.

(a) NON-CONTACTS

The usual rules about recalls and non-contact schedules apply. At least 3 calls must be made before abandoning anyone on your list and a non-contact schedule should be returned for every original not interviewed, giving full reason why the original was not interviewed, and as much of the classification as possible including sex, age and serial number. Where someone is available to tell you, record the answers to questions 40 and 41.

(b) PEOPLE WHO HAVE MOVED

If an original has moved to another address within the Hamilton District you should follow up the new address if possible and interview the subject.

(c) PEOPLE WHO ARE TEMPORARILY IN HOSPITAL OR ON HOLIDAY

Return a non-contact schedule giving sex, age and serial number and where someone is available to tell you, record the answer to questions 40 and 41 asking whether the subject usually has difficulty.

(d) PEOPLE WHO LIVE IN INSTITUTIONS

These people should be interviewed in the normal way. There are some questions which it will be impossible to ask, for example Qs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 12, 18, 31. Find out whether the subject is a single person living in the institution or one of a married couple living in the institution. It is suggested that it might help you to mark a schedule with the questions that apply before embarking on an interview at an institution.

3. THE QUESTIONSINTRODUCTION

The suggested introduction at the head of the schedule proved successful on the pilot inquiry.

Question 1

This is the question in which you obtain full particulars of the subject's present household.

A HOUSEHOLD is a group of people, not necessarily all related by blood or marriage, who

either (i) live in the same dwelling (including outbuildings which form a definite part of that dwelling) and share in the same housekeeping unit, all the members obtaining their food from a common source within the unit but not necessarily eating at the same table,

(iv)
or (ii) are treated as a unit for purposes of payment for accommodation, meals etc., within an institution, hotel, hostel, or commercial boarding house.

The sex, marital status and age of all the people in the household of which the subject is a member must be coded in the table. Code the sex, marital status and age of the SUBJECT on the FIRST line. Then code the sex, marital status and age of each other member of the household one by one down the table and write in the relationship of each one to the subject.

Question 1f - H.O.H. means HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD who is

either A. The male member of the married couple in the household of which one (or both jointly).....
or B. The single or widowed person in the household who.....
either (i) owns.....
or (ii) is responsible for the rent of..... } the
or (iii) has as an emolument or perquisite..... } household
or (iv) has in virtue of some relationship..... } accommodation
to the actual owner, lessee etc.....

Questions 2 to 6 are asked of all subjects.

Question 3 A washing tub is a deep sink usually situated next to the sink and used to wash clothes in.

Question 6 If subject not satisfied ask Question 7 onwards.
If subject satisfied code YES (Y) in Q.6 and go on to Q.9.

FOR SUBJECTS WHO ARE NOT SATISFIED WITH PRESENT HOUSING CONDITIONS (CODE X in Q.6)

Question 7 Do not prompt the pre-code list. Code all the answers that apply.

Question 8(b)

IF NEW HOUSE (CODE 9, Q.8) - This refers to the code 9 "Different home" in first part of Q.8.

Question 8(b1)

IF NO (CODE 1 in Q.8b) - that is, if all the subject's present household would not move with the subject ask Question 8b1 and

CODE IN Q.1 AT TOP RIGHT OF THE PAGE:-

- (i) Who would stay behind (Not moving Group I) code 4.
- (ii) Who would move with subject (Moving Group II) code 5.
- (iii) Who would move not with subject (Moving Group III) code 6.

FOR ALL SUBJECTS

Question 9 At this stage you are in a position to decide whether the subject belongs to a SPECIAL HOUSEHOLD or not.

A subject belongs to a SPECIAL HOUSEHOLD when 1. Subject wants different home and
2. Subject or spouse is the H.O.H.

+ You can see whether the subject or spouse is the H.O.H. of subject's present household by referring to the answer in question 1f.

++ You can see whether the subject or spouse would be the H.O.H. after moving by referring to the moving groups you will have coded in Q.8 b1 at top right of page.

IF SUBJECT IS SATISFIED WITH PRESENT HOUSING CONDITIONS (Code Y in Q.6) he/she can be automatically coded as NOT belonging to a SPECIAL HOUSEHOLD in Question 9.

OF THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS 10 to 32

ASK QUESTIONS 10, 11, 13, 16, 17, 19, 20, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 32, of SPECIAL HOUSEHOLDS

ASK QUESTIONS 12, 14, 15, 18, 21, 23, 29, 30, 31, of ALL SUBJECTS

EACH QUESTION IS CLEARLY HEADED BUT TAKE CARE.

Question 10(b)

The town centre refers to Hamilton Town Centre.

Question 11

It was found on the pilot that some of the answers to 11(b) "A flat on its own in a two or three storey block" were qualified.

For example - I would be willing if the flat were on the ground floor.

Any qualification of this sort should be written on the line at the side of the code.

Question 11(a)

Here you must show the photograph of a living-room with a bed recess.

Question 15

If the subject has an open fire-place in the bedroom which she/he does not normally use you still code that the heating arrangement for the bedroom is "an open fire" code 1.

Question 20

Here you must show the photograph of a shower.

Question 23

PROMPT the list of activities and prompt the frequency with which they do them. The terms "regularly", "occasionally", "seldom or never" are coded according to the subject's interpretation of the terms.

Question 25

"A garden you don't look after with an allotment close by" (code 7) - refers to a communal and not a private garden.

Question 26, 27, and 28

Qualification spaces - Space has been allowed for any qualification which is spontaneously given to be recorded.

For example - code X in Question 26 and code 2 in Question 27 might be more acceptable to the subject if the "younger people without children" or the "people with children" were relatives.

DO NOT PROMPT ABOUT RELATIVES

Question 31

"Pay part rent" - This code is used where the subject is contributing to the rent of the accommodation used by the household of which the subject is a member.

Where the amount of the part rent is known, enter the amount in.

Where the subject is paying for rent indirectly, for example paying an all-in amount for rent plus food, then code "pay part rent" and do not enter the amount in.

Questions 33 to 48 AND CLASSIFICATION GO TO ALL SUBJECTS.

Question 33

Particulars about working refer to the week of the interview

Examples - If subject unemployed the week of the interview code "not working".

If subject sick or on holiday but is usually at work record the particulars of his/her usual employment.

Particulars about SUBJECT'S employment are recorded in QUESTIONS 34, 35, and 36.

Particulars about SPOUSE'S employment are recorded in QUESTIONS 37, 38 and 39.

Question 40(b)

If subject says he/she never has occasion to climb stairs ask whether they think they would have difficulty in climbing stairs.

Question 41

This question is asked of men and women, even men whose wives would normally do all the housework.

NOTE the question says "Do you, or would you have difficulty"

Question 42

"Male housewives" who are living alone and looking after themselves, or, for example a man who might be taking care of a bed-ridden wife should be included in the term "housewives" and asked this question.

CLASSIFICATION

(ix) Type of Dwelling

A Flatted House - a dwelling contained in a building or block of two storeys which has all its apartments in one storey and with independent access (from ground level) to each dwelling in the building or block.

A Tenement Flat - a house with all its apartments in one storey contained in a building or block of two, three or more storeys in which access to the houses on the upper storeys is by a common staircase (and balcony or lift).

(x) A REFERENCE NUMBER is attached to every name on your address list. Put the first figure of the reference number in the box in section (x).

(xi) CLASS OF DWELLING - A number denoting class of dwelling (either 1, 2 or 3) is also attached to every name on your address list. Please transfer it to Section (xi).

(xii) SOURCES OF INCOME

Pensions - Retirement Pension - An insured man aged 65 or over (or an insured woman aged 60 or over) who has retired from regular employment and who has paid the requisite number of contributions is entitled to 26s. a week. A pensioner's dependent wife (who may be under 60) whose title depends on her husband's insurance receives 16s. a week and for one dependent child under school-leaving age 7s. 6d. per week.

NOTE - The retirement pension of a man under 70 or a woman under 65 will be reduced by 1s. for every 1s. earned above 20s. in any week. Over these ages the pension is not reduced because of earnings.

- Old Age Pension - If a man or woman has not paid the requisite number of contributions they are not entitled to any pension until they are 70 years old when they are paid an "old age pension". The amount of the pension depends on the existing financial circumstances of the person concerned. Where their yearly means (calculated in accordance with the provisions of the 1948 Act) do not exceed £26. 5s. they are paid the same amount as the Retirement pensioners, i.e. 26/- per week for a person other than a married woman, and 16/- per week for a married woman.

Other State Pensions

Service Pension - This is a pension from the Army, Navy, or Air Force.

Disablement Pension - This is payable even though the subject is at work. The amount depends on the extent of the inquiry. It varies from 45s. a week for 100% disablement to 9s. a week for 20% disablement.

- Pension from work, superannuation, etc. - Any pension which the subject and/or spouse receives from former employment.

NOTE: Such pensions as those from the Civil Service e.g. Post Office, or from the Police, or superannuation paid to retired schoolteachers are not State Pensions but are coded in the category "Pension from work".

- Other State benefits - Sums of money from the State, of a temporary nature e.g. unemployment, sickness, injury are coded here.

National Assistance

For those who have special needs not fully met by pensions and/or benefits, financial help commensurate with need is paid under National Assistance. Where this is so, code National Assistance separately from any pensions or other sources of income.

Other Sources (specify) - This will include such sources of income as separation allowances, small gifts from private or charitable organisations etc.

(xiii) TOTAL INCOME OF SUBJECT AND SPOUSE PER WEEK LESS DEDUCTIONS PLUS BONUS.

Here you should specify the total amount of income per week for the subject and spouse.

ANY QUERY ON THIS SURVEY WELCOMED AT:-
WELBECK 4420 Extension 212 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
MRS. BELTRAM, MR. GRAY or MISS CARTWRIGHT.

SUGGESTED INTRODUCTION:- We are carrying out this inquiry for the Scottish Housing Advisory Committee. They are interested in the special housing problems of older people.

Table with columns for Code Letter, Sex, Marital Status, Age, Relationship, and Question 8b1 (Not moving Group I, Group II, Group III, OFF USE). Rows include questions 1, 2, and 3 with sub-questions a-f.

Table for question 3: Has subject's household the exclusive use of? with columns for Exclusive, Shared, None. Includes sub-questions a-e and question 4: Have you gas and/or electricity fitted?

Table for question 7: Why not? and question 8: Would you prefer to have your present home improved or would you prefer a different home? Includes sub-questions a and b.

9. YOU NOW HAVE TO DECIDE WHETHER THE SUBJECT BELONGS TO A SPECIAL HOUSEHOLD. TO BE A SPECIAL HOUSEHOLD 1) SUBJECT WANTS A DIFFERENT HOUSE (Q.8 - CODE 9) HOUSEHOLD AND 2) SUBJECT OR SPOUSE IS THE HEAD OF THEIR HOUSEHOLD NOW OR AFTER MOVING (SEE Q. 1f and Q.9b1 AT TOP OF PAGE). INTERVIEWER TO CODE Subject belongs to a special household 1 Subject does NOT belong to a special household 2

TO SPECIAL HOUSEHOLDS ONLY

10. Would you prefer your new house to be in the same part of Hamilton, a different part of Hamilton or not in Hamilton at all?

- Wants new house in same part of Hamilton 1
Wants new house in different part of Hamilton 2
Wants new house in Hamilton but doesn't mind which part 3
Wants new house outside Hamilton 4
Doesn't mind where new house is 5

10a. Why?

Table with 3 columns: Y, X, O. Rows: 1 2 3, 4 5 6, 7 8 9

10b. Would you prefer it to be nearer the town centre?

- Nearer to the town centre Y
Farther from the town centre X
Same distance 0

TO SPECIAL HOUSEHOLDS ONLY

11. Assuming the rent was within your means, would you be willing to live in:-

Table with columns: READ SLOWLY ONE AT A TIME, a-k. Willing, Not willing, D.K.

a) IF WILLING TO LIVE IN ANY OF

a, b, c, d, OR e (THE CODES IN BOX OF Q.11), what sort of rooms would you like? If you had a kitchenette and bathroom, which would you then prefer as well?

- D.N.A 5
A living room with a bed recess 1
A living room with one bedroom 2
A living room with two bedrooms 3
A living room with more bedrooms, (specify) 4

TO ALL

12. Is your present accommodation rented furnished, partly furnished or unfurnished?

- Furnished 1
Partly furnished 2
Unfurnished 3
Not rented 4

TO SPECIAL HOUSEHOLDS ONLY

13. Would you like your new accommodation to be furnished, partly furnished or unfurnished?

- Furnished Y
Partly furnished X
Unfurnished 0

TO ALL

14. How is your present living room heated?

- Open fire 1
Closed stove 2
Range 3
Gas fire 4
Electric fire 5
Oil stove 6
Central heating 7

TO ALL

15. What heating arrangements have you in your bedroom?

- Open fire 1
Gas fire 4
Electric fire 5
Oil stove 6
Central heating 7
None 8

TO SPECIAL HOUSEHOLDS ONLY

16. Which would you be prepared to accept in your new house? For your living room

- PROMPT Open fire 1
Closed stove 2
Range 3
CODE Gas fire 4
ALL Electric fire 5
THAT Oil stove 6
APPLY Central heating 7

TO SPECIAL HOUSEHOLDS ONLY

17. Which would you be prepared to accept in your new house? For your main bedroom

- PROMPT Open fire 1
Gas fire 4
CODE Electric fire 5
ALL Oil stove 6
THAT Central heating 7
APPLY None 8

TO ALL

18. What sort of cooker have you here?

- Gas Y
Electric X
Range 0
Open fire 1

TO SPECIAL HOUSEHOLDS ONLY

19. Which sort of cooker would you or your wife prefer in your new house?

- PROMPT Gas 2 5
Electric 3 6
Range 4 7

Would you (your wife) object to any of these?

TO SPECIAL HOUSEHOLDS ONLY

20. Would you be prepared to have a shower instead of a bath in your new house?

Yes..... 8
No..... 9

TO ALL

21. Do you belong to a club of any kind?

Yes..... Y
No..... X

(a) IF YES (Y), what?

D.N.A..... 9
Old Age Pensioners Association..... 0
Bowling Club..... 1
St. Andrews Ambulance Club..... 2
Old Mens' Club..... 3
Co-op Guild..... 4
Golf Club..... 5
Eastern Star..... 6
White Shrine..... 7
Other (specify)..... 8

TO SPECIAL HOUSEHOLDS ONLY

22. If you moved would you like to have a centre nearby with a reading room and a place for socials and whist drives?

Yes..... Y
No..... X

TO ALL

23. Which of these things do you do now?

	Regu- larly	Occa- sionally	Seldom or never
Go to the cinema.....	Y	X	0
Go to the park.....	1	2	3
Play bowls.....	4	5	6
Shop.....	7	8	9
Go to church.....	Y	X	0
Gardening.....	1	2	3

TO SPECIAL HOUSEHOLDS ONLY

24. Which of these things would you think it important to have near your new house?

Cinema..... 0
Park..... 1
Bowling green..... 2
Shops..... 3
Church..... 4

TO SPECIAL HOUSEHOLDS ONLY

25. In your new house would you (and your husband) prefer:-

A garden of your own..... 5
A garden shared with other people which you don't have to look after..... 6
or A garden which you don't look after with an allotment close by..... 7

TO SPECIAL HOUSEHOLDS ONLY

26. In your new house would you prefer to have as neighbours:-

People of your own age..... Y
Younger people without children..... X

QUALIFICATION

Don't mind either..... 0

TO SPECIAL HOUSEHOLDS ONLY

27. In your new house would you mind having as neighbours:-

	Willing	Not willing
PROMPT People younger than your- self without children.....	1	3
People with children.....	2	4

QUALIFICATIONTO SPECIAL HOUSEHOLDS WHO WOULD CONSIST OF ONE PERSON ONLY

28. Would you be willing to share your new house with someone of your own age?

Yes..... 5
No..... 6

QUALIFICATIONTO ALL

29. If a restaurant serving cheap meals were provided nearby would you use it?

Yes..... 7
No..... 8

TO ALL

30. If cheap meals could be delivered ready cooked and hot at your home, would you make use of the service?

Yes..... Y
No..... X

TO ALL

31. Do you and/or your spouse.....

Pay part rent..... 1
Pay all rent..... 2
PROMPT Live rent free..... 3
Own house..... 4
Buying house..... 5

(a) IF SUBJECT AND/OR SPOUSE PAYS PART OR ALL RENT (1.2), rent and rates per week paid by subject and/or spouse.

SPECIFY AMOUNT	D.N.A.
Under 6/-.....	1
6/- to 8/5.....	2
8/6 to 10/11.....	3
AND CODE 11/- to 13/5.....	4
13/6 to 15/11.....	5
16/- to 20/11.....	6
21/- and over.....	7

TO SPECIAL HOUSEHOLDS ONLY

32. What is the most you would be prepared to pay in rent and rates for your new accommodation?

SPECIFY AMOUNT	Under 6/-
6/- to 8/5.....	2
8/6 to 10/11.....	3
AND CODE 11/- to 13/5.....	4
13/6 to 15/11.....	5
16/- to 20/11.....	6
21/- and over.....	7

TO ALL

33. Are you (and your spouse) working now?

	Subject	Spouse
D.N.A.....		9
Yes, full time, over 30 hrs. a week.....	1	5
Yes, part time, over 10 to 30 hrs. a week.....	2	6
Yes, up to 10 hours a week.....	3	7
Not working.....	4	8

IF SUBJECT HAS SPOUSE ASK ALL THE REMAINING QUESTIONS

IF NO SPOUSE OMIT QUESTIONS 37, 38 and 39.

(x)

SUBJECT

IF WORKING (SUBJECT CODES 1, 2, 3 IN Q.33)

34. (a) Occupation (full description)

.....

(b) Industry, trade or profession

.....

(c) Would you say the work is a strain in some ways?

- Do the work easily.....1
- Find it a strain.....2
- Don't know, undecided.....3

IF NOT WORKING (SUBJECT CODE 4 IN Q.33)

35. When did you give up work?

- Never worked (since marriage).....Y
- Unoccupied for more than a year.....X
- Unoccupied for less than a year.....0

IF NOT WORKING BUT HAS EVER WORKED (X,0 IN Q.35)

36. (a) Last occupation (full description)

.....

(b) Last industry, trade or profession

.....

(c) Why did you stop work?

- DO NOT PROMPT
- Ill health of subject.....1
 - War job only.....2
 - Worked long enough.....3
 - Reached retiring age and had to leave.....4
 - To look after children.....5
 - Other domestic responsibilities.....6
 - Others (specify).....7

SPOUSE

IF WORKING (SPOUSE CODES 5, 6, 7 IN Q.33)

37. (a) Occupation (full description)

.....

(b) Industry, trade or profession

.....

IF NOT WORKING (SPOUSE CODE 8 IN Q.33)

38. When did you give up work?

- Never worked (since marriage).....1
- Unoccupied for more than a year.....2
- Unoccupied for less than a year.....3

IF NOT WORKING BUT HAS EVER WORKED (2,3 IN Q.38)

39. (a) Last occupation (full description)

.....

(b) Last industry, trade or profession

.....

IF SOME DIFFICULTY OR CAN'T (2,3)

	Do you have any help?			Do you need any help which you can't get at the moment?		
	Yes	No	DNA	Yes	No	DNA
40. (a) Putting on your clothes, taking a bath	4	5	6	7	8	9
(b) Climbing stairs	4	5	6	7	8	9

40. Do you have any difficulty in:-

- (a) Putting on your clothes, taking a bath.....1
- (b) Climbing stairs.....1

No diffi-
culty

Some diffi-
culty

Can't

41. Do you, or would you, have any difficulty in:-

	No difficulty	Some difficulty	Can't
a. Cleaning the house	1	2	3
b. Cooking	4	5	6
c. Washing the clothes	7	8	9
d. Looking after the fires	X	0	1
e. Shopping	2	3	4

42. IF HOUSEWIFE (INCLUDE MALE "HOUSEWIVES") Do you have help with any of these things (PROMPT a, b, c, d, e, ONE AT A TIME) from:-

PROMPT ONE AT A TIME

PROMPT	a. Cleaning the house	b. Cooking	c. Washing the clothes	d. Looking after the fires	e. Shopping
Relatives living with subject	Y	4	Y	4	Y
Relatives outside the household	X	5	X	5	X
Friends or neighbours	0	6	0	6	0
Paid domestic help	1	7	1	7	1
No help	2	8	2	8	2
Other help (specify)	3	9	3	9	3

TO ALL

43. Would you have any difficulty in walking half a mile?
- No difficulty.....Y
 Some difficulty.....X
 Couldn't do it.....0
44. Do you use the buses by yourself, with someone else or don't you use them at all?
- Yes, by myself.....1
 Yes, only with someone else.....2
 No, don't use buses.....3
45. Do you/would you have any difficulty in using the buses by yourself?
- No difficulty.....4
 Some difficulty.....5
 Couldn't.....6

46. Have you seen a doctor during the last four weeks? How many times)
- Doctor visited subject.....
 Subject visited doctor.....
47. Have you been to a hospital or clinic for treatment during the last four weeks?
- Number of visits.....
 In hospital (number of days).....
48. Have you been visited by the district nurse during the last four weeks?
- Number of visits.....

STANDARD CLASSIFICATION

- (i) Interviewer.....
 Authorisation number.....
- (ii) RING DATE OF INTERVIEW
- | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-----|-----|------|-----|------|-----|-----|
| | SUN | MON | TUES | WED | THUR | FRI | SAT |
| SEPTEMBER | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
- (iii) Serial Number.....
- (iv) Original interviewed.....Y
 Original not interviewed (non-contact).....X
- IF ORIGINAL NOT INTERVIEWED (X), why not?

- (v) Number of calls.....
- (vi) May call back.....0
 May not call back or doubtful.....1
- (vii) Interview Informant alone.....2
 situation Spouse present.....3
 CODE ALL Other adult(s) present.....4
 THAT APPLY Child(ren) present.....5
- (viii) Interviewer's Above average (give reason).....6
 assessment of Average.....7
 success of Below average (give reason).....8
 interview Very poor (give reason).....9
-

ADDITIONAL CLASSIFICATION

- (ix) a. Type of dwelling
- Detached house.....Y
 Semi-detached house.....X
 Terraced house.....0
- Flatted house (on ground floor.....1
 (one floor up.....2
 (on ground floor.....3
 (one floor up.....4
 Tenement flat (two floors up.....5
 (three or more floors up (specify).....6
- House and business.....7
 Institution and hostel.....8
 Other (specify).....9
- (ix) b. Rented from Council.....Y
 Otherwise rented.....X
 Owner occupier, buying.....0
- (x) Reference Number
 PUT FIRST FIGURE IN THE BOX
- (xi) Class of dwelling (.....1
 (.....2
 (.....3

- (xii) Sources of income of subject (and spouse)
- None.....01
 Wages or salary.....02
 Private income or savings.....03
 Income from lodgers, boarders.....04
 Income from relatives living with subject.....05
 Income from relatives not living with subject.....06
 National Assistance.....07
- Pension (Retirement pension (contributory).....08
 (Old age Pension (non-contributory).....09
 (Other State pensions (Widows.....10
 ((Service.....11
 ((Blind.....12
 ((Disablement.....13
- (Pension from work, superannuation &c.....14
 Other State Benefits e.g. Unemployment, Sickness, Injury.....15
 Other sources (specify).....16

(xiii) Total income of subject (and spouse) per week less deductions, plus bonuses.

SPECIFY AMOUNT £ / /



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