

PROBLEMS OF REHOUSING.

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Doctor of Medicine

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by

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INTRODUCTION

Glasgow contains over 300,000 houses. Over 100,000 of these have been built by the Local Authority since the First World War. Per capita, Glasgow has built more council houses than any other large city in the United Kingdom, yet Glasgow's housing conditions remain amongst the worst in the country. This is no new state of affairs. In 1839 a report to Parliament on housing in Britain said: "I have seen human degradation in some of the worst places both in England and abroad, but I did not believe until I had visited the wynds of Glasgow that so large an amount of filth, crime, misery and disease existed in one spot in any civilised country."¹ At this time Glasgow was the centre of a rapidly developing group of heavy engineering industries and of an established cotton industry. In response to the demand for labour, the local country folk and the Irish immigrants flocked to the city. The population increased rapidly.

The increase in population was not matched by an increase in housing accommodation. Dr. Sutherland of the General Board of Health stated in 1848: "I have been credibly informed that for years a population of many thousands has been annually added to Glasgow by immigration, without a single/

¹ Oakley, C.A. "The Second City", p.68.

single house being built to receive them."² The result was the sub-division of many houses for the purpose of sub-letting and the establishment of many common lodging houses. Living standards deteriorated and Edwin Chadwick reported in 1842 that "It appeared to us that both the structural arrangements and the conditions of the population in Glasgow were the worst of any we had seen in any part of Great Britain..... Several women were found in a house lying under a blanket because others were then out of doors wearing all the articles of dress belonging to the party."³

These living conditions were accompanied by a succession of cholera and typhus epidemics between the years 1818 and 1866 Dr.Robert Perry, commenting on the sanitary state of Glasgow, wrote that in his experience the prevailing outbreaks of fever had one striking feature - "the overcrowded state of their houses, families of six, eight and ten individuals crowded into one small apartment without a bed to lie upon, if we except perhaps a quantity of long-used straw or filthy rags emitting a stench of human impurity so offensive.... These small apartments, being often let by the week are filthy in the extreme."⁴

The City Council tried to remedy the situation under the powers conferred by the Nuisances Removal (Scotland) Act,1856, and/

² Ferguson,T. "The Dawn of Scottish Social Welfare", p.58.
³ Oakley,C.A. "The Second City", p.70.
⁴ Ferguson,T. "The Dawn of Scottish Social Welfare," p.57.

and on the 7th November, 1857, the Glasgow Herald reported that "During the past few weeks the police have been busy clearing the crowded parts of the city of swine. The persons (principally Irish) summoned before the magistrates were ordered to remove their pigs without delay. Many had fourteen pigs and upwards adjacent to or underneath their dwellings and an old man named Peter McQuade, residing in High Street, lived in an apartment partly filled with coals and containing two donkeys and two pigs."

Poor living conditions spread to the newer areas of the city and in 1863 Dr. Gairdner wrote "To meet the rapidly increasing demand for lodgings by a clan of Irish labourers and others by no means delicate in their sense of domestic comfort, a fine open and originally well-aired and pleasant modern street has been rapidly converted into a series of plague spots, which can hardly be made reasonably safe, in many instances by any means short of demolition."⁵

Demolitions were started in 1870 under the powers conferred by the City Improvements Act of 1866. The first year saw the homes of 15,425 persons demolished. These persons were encouraged to find houses on the outskirts built by private builders. The trustees of the City Improvement Trust "deemed it impolitic to compete with, or in any way discourage the building trade"⁶ and confined their activities to/

⁵ Ferguson, T. "The Dawn of Scottish Social Welfare," p.59.

⁶ Laidlaw, S. "Glasgow Common Lodging Houses and the People living in them." P.23.

to building a number of Corporation "Model Lodging Houses" to accommodate the sub-tenants displaced by the demolitions.

The tenement houses provided for the "working classes" by the private builders from about 1860 onwards largely represent the properties being demolished by the Council at present. Built of sandstone, without cavity walls or damp-proof courses, they contain houses of one and two apartments. The houses are supplied with cold water, this being a comparatively recent improvement in most cases, but are without baths. Toilets are shared between three to six houses and are usually situated on the stairhead. This private building failed to keep pace with the growing population of the city. The table below demonstrates the rise in the excess of population over housing accommodation between 1851 and 1891.

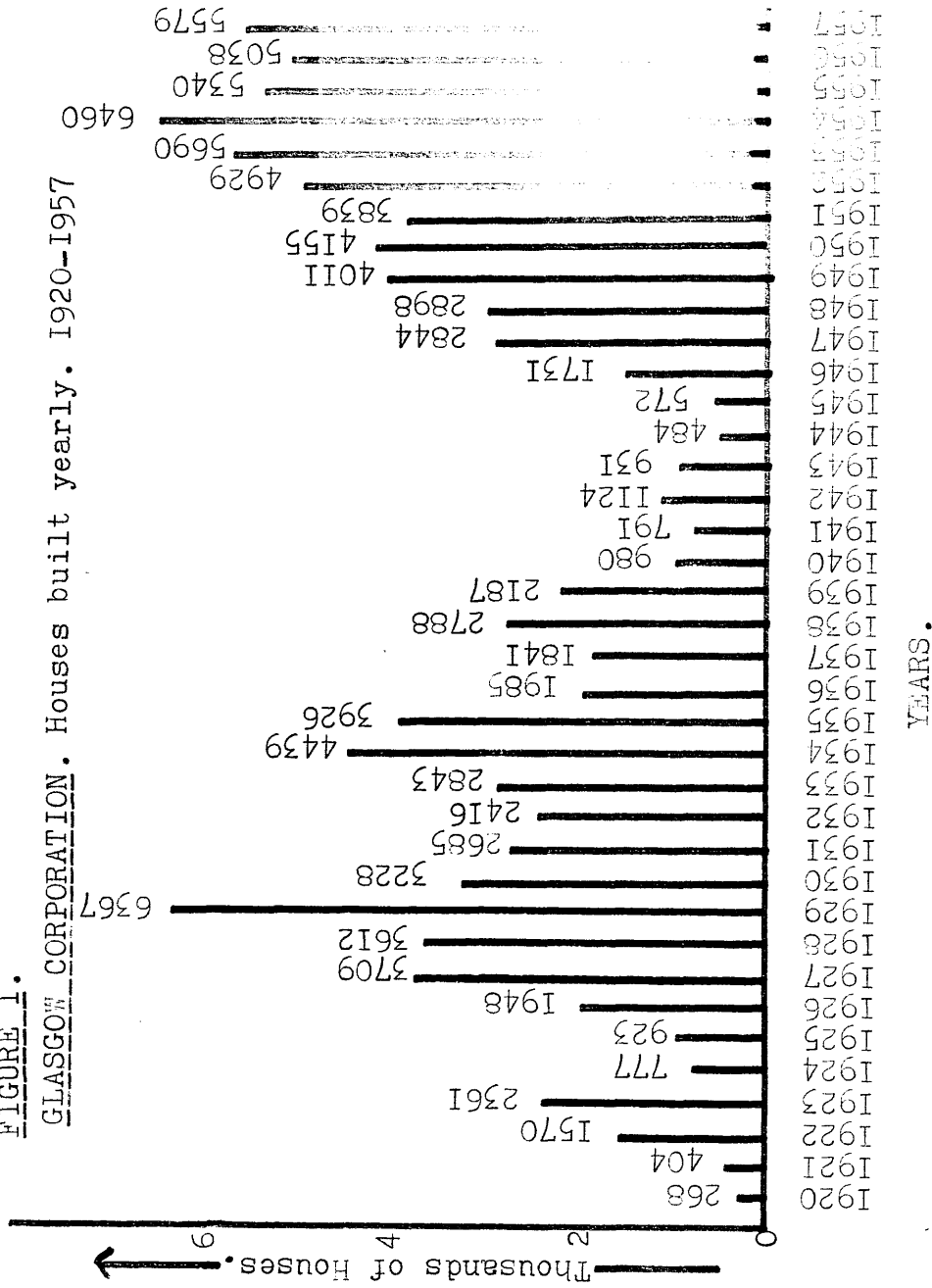
Census	Separate families.	Inhabited houses	Percentage more families than houses
1851	64,854	63,153	2.62
1861	83,588	82,609	1.17
1871	106,861	100,876	5.60
1881	112,710	106,238	5.74
1891	126,422	117,537	7.03

"Statistics of Glasgow, 1885-91". J. Nicol.

The building of council houses in Glasgow started on a small scale in 1899. Most of the houses with their shared toilets and lack of baths differed little from private building. Accommodation standards improved after national legislation/

FIGURE 1.

GLASGOW CORPORATION. Houses built yearly. 1920-1957



legislation laid down minimum requirements and gave money grants for rehousing following the First World War.

The numbers of houses built yearly are shown in Fig. 1. Up to 1939 the majority of these houses were of the semi-detached and "4-in-a-block" type, using up large areas of land and giving population densities of less than 50 persons to the acre. Since 1945 a more economic use has had to be made of the limited land available and the majority of recent council houses have been of the tenement type giving population densities in the region of 75 persons to the acre. Multi-storey development has been limited to the Corporation flats at Moss Heights (1950) and the "Scottish Special Housing" flats at Toryglen (1956-59).

In recent years more notice has been taken of community needs such as churches, shops, schools and clinics in the new areas. High density redevelopment schemes are now under way in several central areas of the city. Meanwhile families from the old areas of the city are still being moved to large housing estates on the periphery at Easterhouse, Castlemilk and Drumchapel and plans are being implemented to settle other families outside the Glasgow area.

METHOD

The present investigation describes the fortunes of four hundred and twenty-one families taken from old areas of Glasgow and moved to new council houses in Drumchapel. All tenants willing to share in the investigation were visited.

There was no selection of the names and addresses supplied by the City Factor's Department. Information was collected on

a wide variety of subjects, both by questioning and observation. Further information was collected on two subsequent visits, six months and one year after moving into the new houses. Statistical analysis of the data was carried out, using a level of significance of 0.05. The main objects were to assess living conditions in the central areas of the city and to study the problems of families moving to new houses on the periphery. These problems were multiple and complex, involving travelling to work, the furnishing of larger houses, higher rates and rents and the schooling of children. In some cases jobs had to be changed, in others illness and unemployment gave rise to difficulties in maintaining the new house.

In addition to a general survey of the picture presented by the group of 421 families as a whole, eleven sub-groups are listed below.

1. Families rehoused from 1-apartment tenement houses (50)
2. Families rehoused from 2-apartment tenement houses (266)
3. Families rehoused from 3-apartment tenement houses (53)
4. Families rehoused from buildings about to be demolished (55)
5. Families rehoused from older public authority houses (38)
6. Families in which the general home background (as distinct from the house) was assessed as 'bad'. (44)
7. Families containing old-age pensioners (55)
8. Families containing only 1 child (90)
9. Families containing 2 children (154)
10. Families containing 3 or more children (103)
11. Families in which 1 or more members suffered from disabilities which secured them priority in housing (35)

FIGURE 2. Average duration of occupancy.

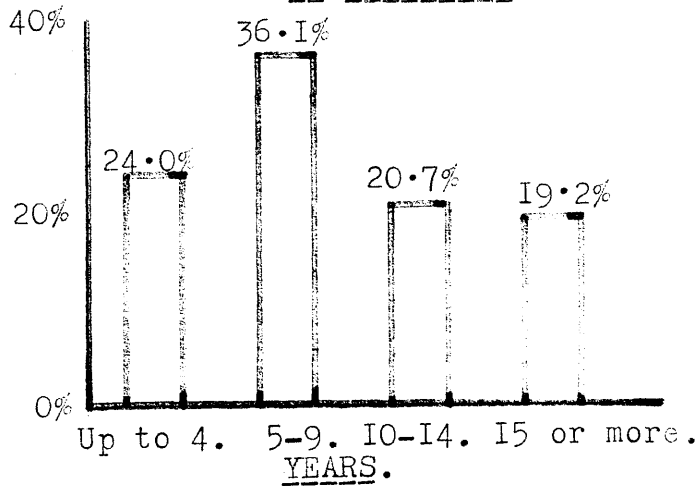
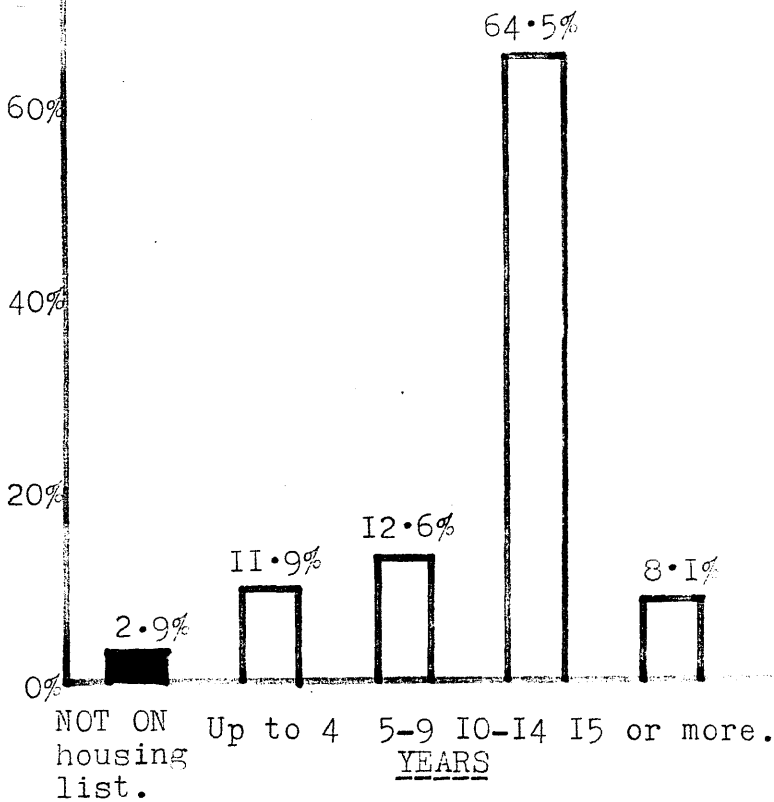


FIGURE 3. Time on Corporation Housing List.



ANALYSIS OF THE OVERALL GROUP (421 families)

The rehoused families were drawn from all areas of the city although the majority belonged to the west side of the city.

Most of the families were rehoused because their accumulation of "points" over the years had put them at the head of the housing list.

The average duration of occupancy of the old houses was 9.0 years. Fig. 2. shows the picture in more detail.

The average time families had been on the Corporation waiting list for a house was 10.3 years. Most of the families had been on the list for 10 or more years (Fig. 3.). Because of this, few of the tenants were really young and none of them were under 20 years of age. The average age was 38.5 years and over a third of the tenants were aged 40 years or over before getting their new houses (Fig. 4.).

The whole group contained 1793 persons, consisting of 1038 adults (57.9%) and 755 children (42.1%). Children were defined as persons aged 15 years or less.

The Houses

Most of the old houses were tenements (90.8%), dating back to the 19th century. In 14 cases (3.3%) large Victorian houses had been sub-divided and in 11 cases (2.6%) families came from "4-in-a-block" type houses built between the two World Wars.

Fig./

FIGURE 4. Ages of Tenants.

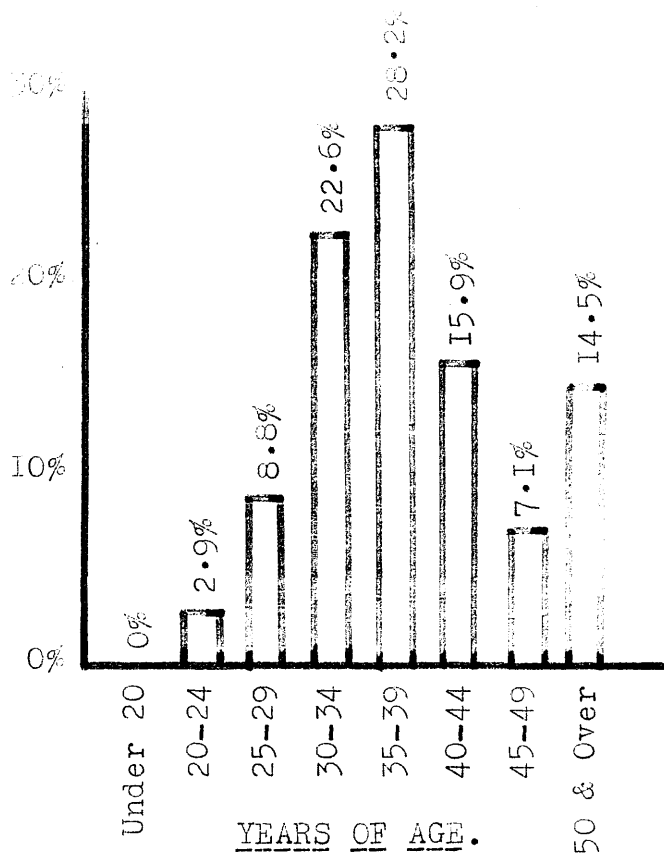


FIGURE 5. Size of house.

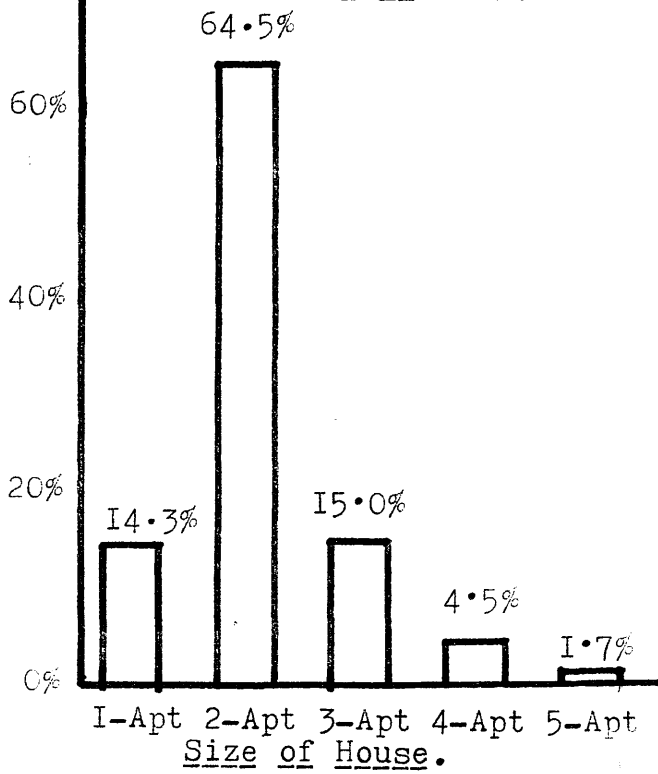


FIGURE 6. Persons per room.

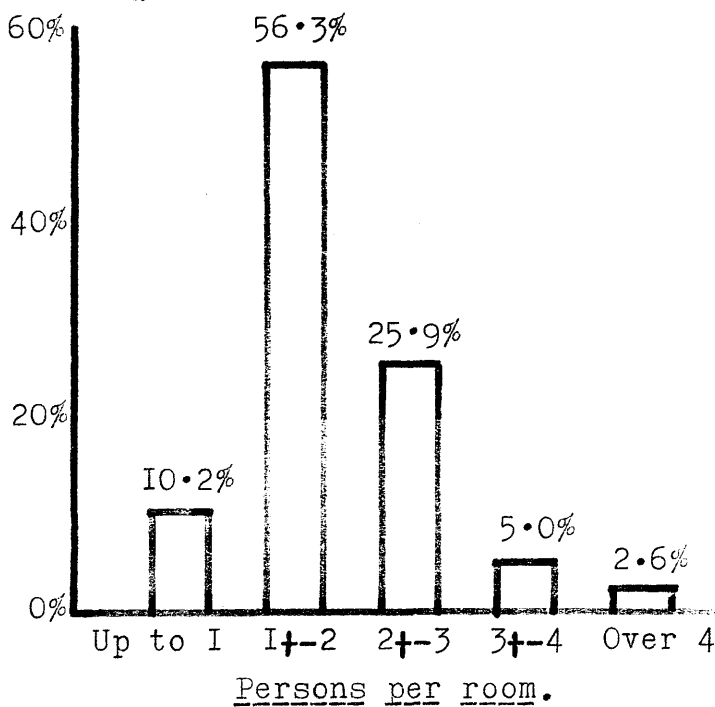


Fig. 5. shows the proportions of houses of different sizes; 64.5% of the houses were of two apartments ("room and kitchen").

Two hundred and twenty-one (52.5%) of the houses had their own toilet. In the remainder the toilet was shared between three to six tenants.

Only 17.6% of the houses had running hot water and only 17.1% had baths.

Overcrowding

Overcrowding to the extent of more than 2 persons per room was present in 33.5% of the houses. Overcrowding of over 3 persons per room was present in 7.6% of the houses (Fig. 6.).

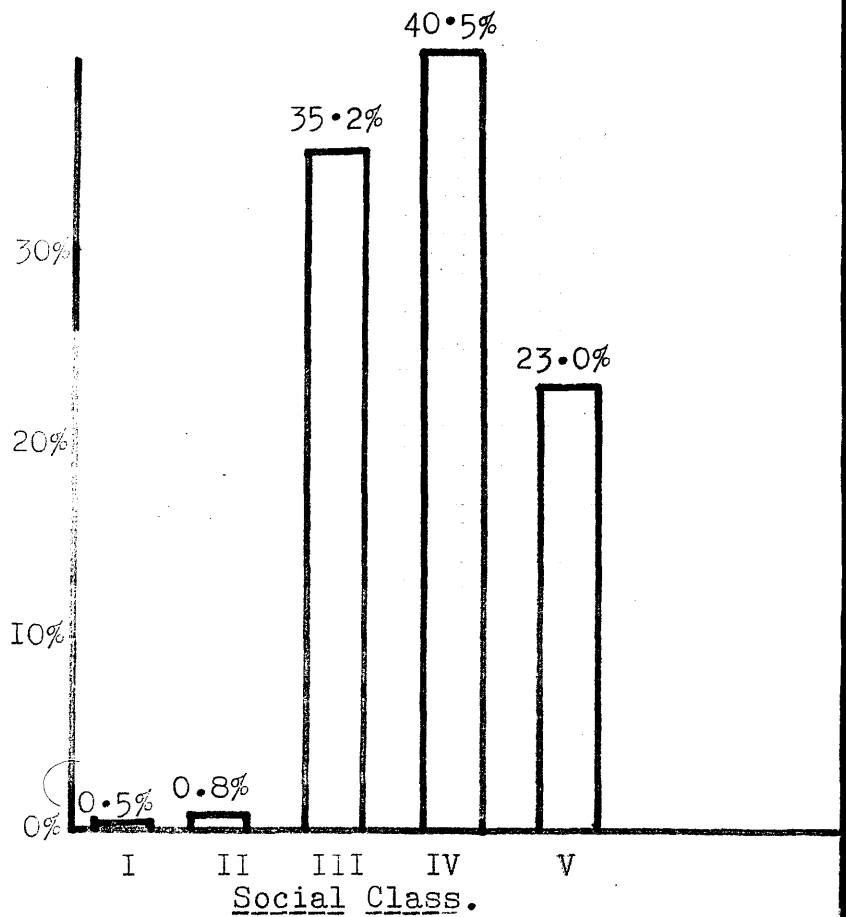
Overcrowding of sleeping accommodation occurred in 12.1% of the houses. This represented 51 houses in which more than one person slept in a single bed or more than two persons slept in a double bed.

The Tenants

The social class of the tenants according to the Registrar General's classification was ascertained in 383 cases. The majority of the tenants were skilled or semi-skilled (Classes III and IV)(Fig. 7.).

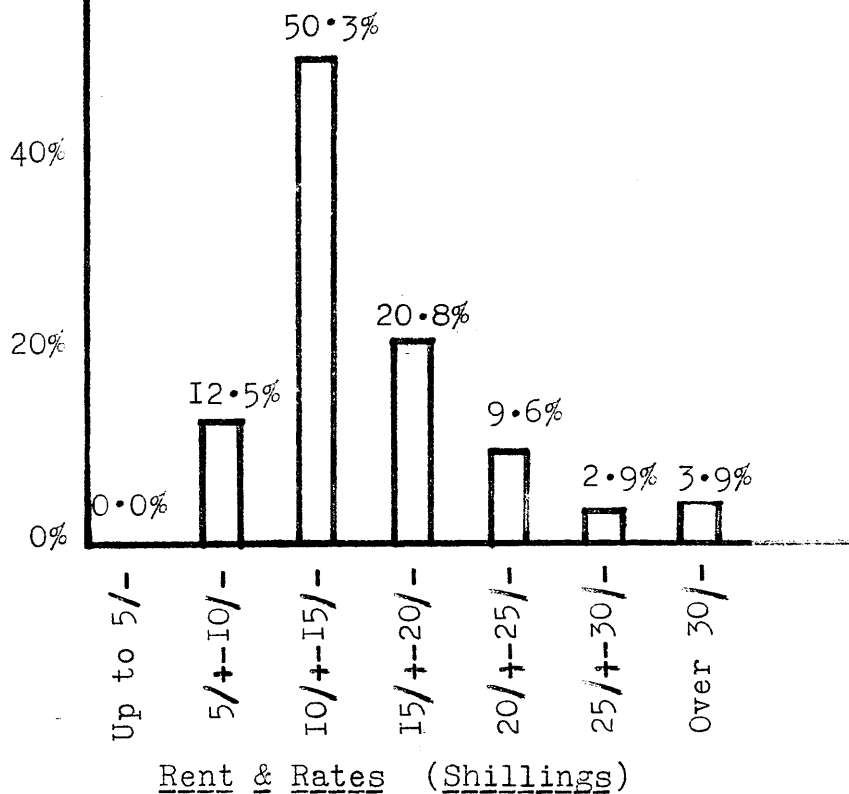
The tenants were asked their opinions on the districts they lived in and in 55.3% of cases the tenants definitely liked the old district, in 30.4% of cases they definitely disliked the old district, and the remaining 14.3% were "reserved" about it. Common reasons for disliking the central areas of the/

FIGURE 7. SOCIAL CLASS. (Husbands)



SOCIAL CLASS I Professional.
SOCIAL CLASS II Intermediate.
SOCIAL CLASS III Skilled.
SOCIAL CLASS IV Semi-skilled.
SOCIAL CLASS V Unskilled.

FIGURE 8 Average Weekly Rent & Rates.



the city were the lack of playing facilities for children and the dangers of busy roads. A frequent complaint was that the "decent folk" were moving out of the area to new houses and the people replacing them damaged the houses and dirtied the closes. Many parents were frightened to let their children out in the evenings because of drunkenness and fights amongst the "new" neighbours.

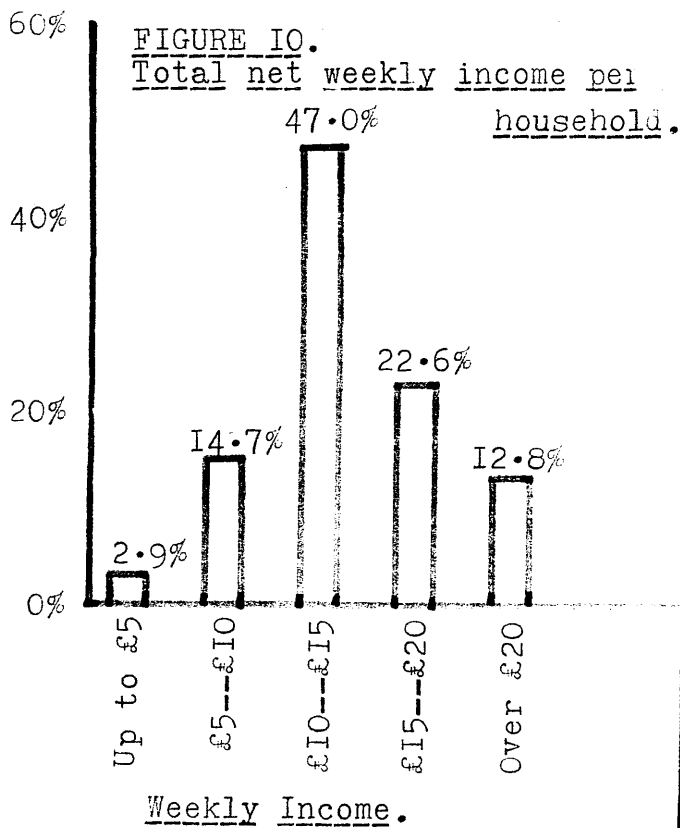
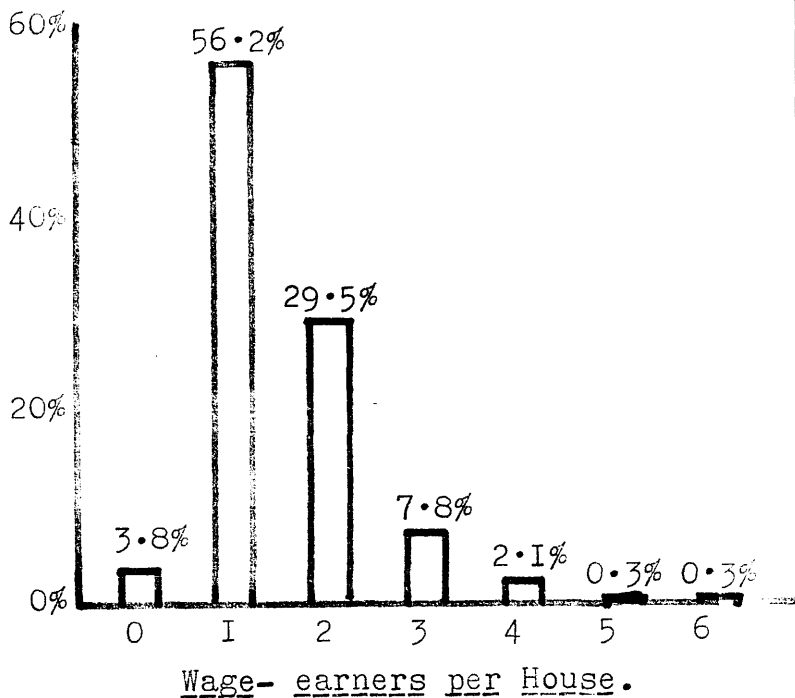
Most of the tenants (91.2%) rented their houses and only 13 (3.1%) owned them. In 24 cases (5.7%) the factors had abandoned the houses and the tenants paid rates but no rent.

The average weekly sum paid in rates and rent was 15/4d. This represents approximately 5/1d a week in rent and 10/3 a week in rates at the present time in Glasgow. Of the 384 tenants paying both rates and rent, only 16.4% were paying over 20/- a week (Fig. 3.). The low rents were matched by the poor accommodation the houses provided and 43.2% of the tenants felt they were paying too high a rent. The difference between rates and rent was not clearly appreciated by many of the tenants.

The work record of the principal tenant of each house over the previous two years was noted. Only 8.1% had held no job during this period and 73.8% had been in one job continuously, 14.3% had held two jobs and 3.8% had held 3 or more jobs.

The total number of wage earners in the 421 houses was 631, /

FIGURE 9. Wage-earners per House



631, giving an average of 1.50 wage earners per house. Fig. 9. gives the distribution of wage earners in the houses.

One hundred and two out of 379 housewives were working (26.9%).

The ease with which the principal tenant reached his work was recorded in 367 cases and if the travelling time involved did not exceed 15 minutes the job was regarded as being within "easy reach". Up to 40 minutes it was regarded as being within "fairly easy reach" and any time beyond this as difficult.

Almost one-third of the jobs (30.5%) were within easy reach, 48.0% were within fairly easy reach and 21.5% were difficult to get to.

Income

The total net income of the households was recorded, including children's allowances, pensions and other benefits. The average weekly income was £13: 19: 1d per household or 65/6d per head. Very few households (2.9%) had an income of £5 a week or less and 35.4% had an income of over £15 per week (Fig. 10.).

Four hundred and six of the families paid insurances for themselves and their children (96%). The average weekly sum per household was 7/1d (Fig. 11.). These insurances remained practically constant throughout the three visits.

Savings

Two hundred and thirty-one of the families (54.9%) had put/

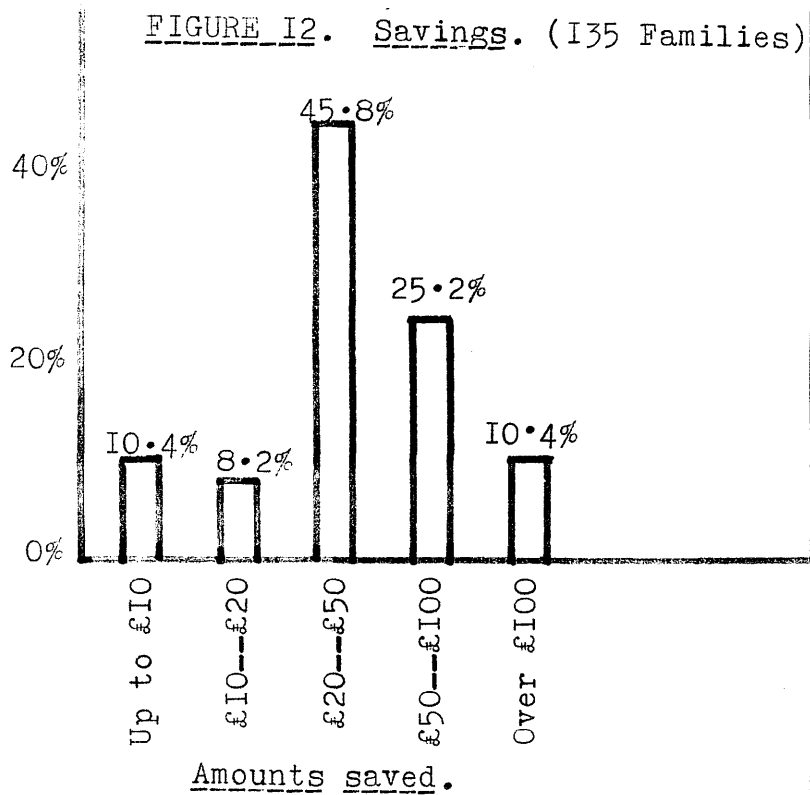
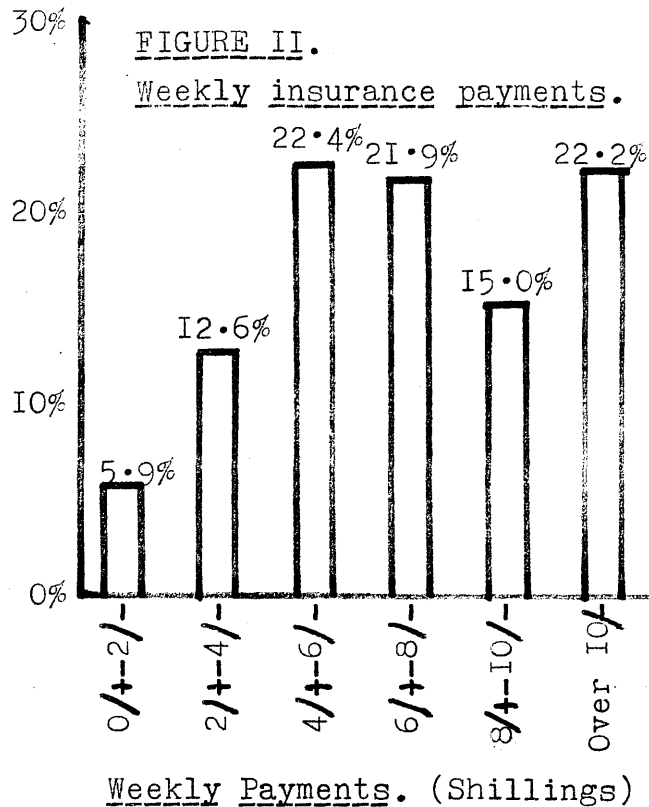


FIGURE 13. Hire Purchase Commitments.

(113 Families)

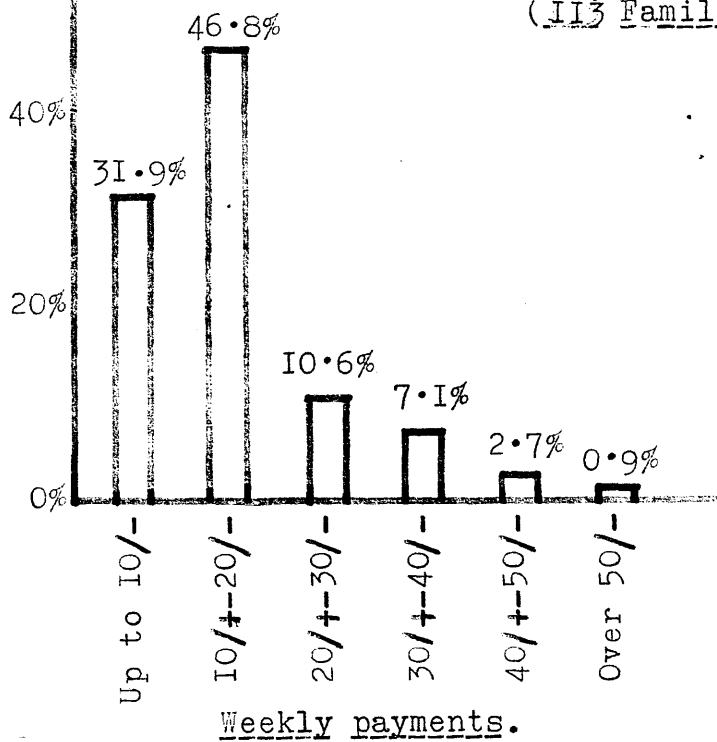
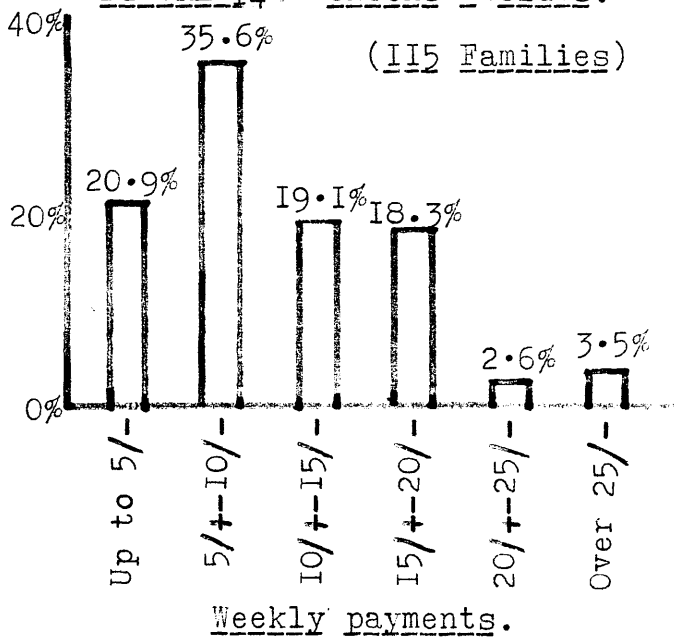


FIGURE 14. Checks & Clubs.

(115 Families)



11.
put by savings in preparation for moving into a new house. Of these 231 families 96 (41.5%) were unwilling to state the amount saved, but the remaining 135 gave figures varying between £5 and £500. Fig. 12 shows the distribution of savings between these 135 families.

Hire Purchase

One hundred and thirteen (26.8%) of the households had hire purchase commitments. The average weekly payment over these households was 15/6^d (Fig. 13).

Checks and Clubs

Checks and clubs for buying small items such as clothing were held by 115 (27.3%) of the households. The average weekly payment over these households was 10/4^d (Fig. 14).

Standard of Management

During the visits the standard of management of the houses was assessed as "good", "fair", "poor" or "bad". Two-thirds of the houses were well kept (Fig. 15).

Recreations

The main pleasures of husbands and wives were recorded in 377 cases. Television was the commonest pleasure both of husbands and wives, football coming second with the husbands and knitting with the wives. Table I. shows the picture in more detail.

FIGURE 15.

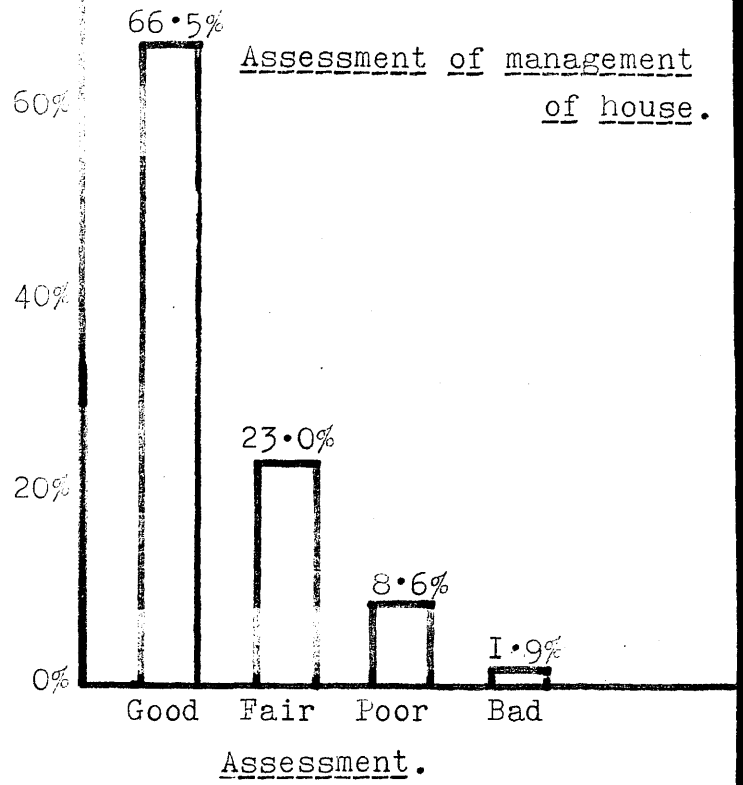


TABLE I.

MAIN PLEASURES

<u>Husbands (377)</u>		<u>Wives (377)</u>	
Television	117 (31%)	Television	119 (32%)
Football	60 (16%)	Knitting	83 (22%)
Reading	38 (10%)	Cinema	36 (10%)
Golf	17 (5%)	Reading	32 (9%)
Walking	15 (4%)	Sewing	17 (5%)
		Walking	17 (5%)
"Handyman"	12	Women's Guild	11
Gardening	11	Dancing	9
Bowls	10	Wireless	6
Driving	10	Driving	4
Cinema	10		
"Drinking"	8		
Playing musical instruments & singing	7		
Masonic meetings	6		
Wireless	5		
Territorial Army	5		
Fishing	4		
Cycling	4		
10 husbands were unable to name any recreation		18 wives were unable to name any recreation	
Miscellaneous	28	Miscellaneous	25

Apart from recreations obviously related to one sex or the other such as football or knitting, one recreation, namely the cinema, which was shared fairly equally until recent years has now become the pleasure of significantly more wives than husbands ($\chi^2 = 15.65$ $P < 0.001$). This probably reflects the need of the housewife to get away from the home now and again for her amusements. Three hundred and eighteen households (75.5%) had television sets.

Three households only had refrigerators and two of these were/

were Local Authority prefabricated houses in which a refrigerator is a built-in fitment. The third case was a family in which the wife worked in a fishmonger's shop and was well aware of the value of chilling food. None of the houses had electric immersion heaters, but some tenants had installed gas appliances for heating small quantities of water.

Eighty-nine of the tenants (21.1%) had washing machines, twenty-five (5.9%) had telephones and 43 owned cars (10.2%).

Illnesses

Ninety-four out of the 405 families which contained more than one person (23.2%) were registered with two or more medical practitioners working separately. The tendency was for the husbands and wives to retain their old doctors after marriage. In most cases the children were under the care of the wives' doctors. This picture did not vary to any significant extent over the eleven sub-groups.

A record was made of any past illnesses likely to cause trouble or disability in the future. These were recorded as "serious illnesses" and included such conditions as tuberculosis, rheumatic fever and peptic ulcer. Out of a total of 1793 persons, 156 gave a history of "serious illness" in the past (8.7%). Eleven of these cases were drawn from the 755 children in the group (1.5%). The remaining 145 cases involved adults, a figure equivalent to 14.0% of the 1038 involved.

The/

14

The 156 persons (with a history of "serious illness" in the past) came from 148 households. In other words 35.2% of the households contained one of these persons. In most of the cases where a household held two persons with a history of "serious illness" the condition was tuberculosis.

Admissions to hospital during the 6 months preceding the commencement of the study were recorded and numbered 79, an over-all proportion of 4.4%, made up of 25 children and 54 adults, that is 3.3% of the children and 5.2% of the adults.

The nature and extent of the demand on general practitioners' services was recorded.

Two hundred and seventy-three persons made 851 visits to the surgery over the six-month period before rehousing. In other words 15.2% of the people visited the surgery over the six-month period. Adults rather than children visited the surgery, there being 695 visits made by 177 adults as against 156 visits made by 96 children. The percentage of the adults going to the surgery over the six months was 17.1 and the percentage of the children going to the surgery was 12.7. This difference was significant ($\chi^2 = 6.37$ $P < 0.02$).

The nature of the visits is tabulated below.

Child Visits (156)

1. Infectious Conditions - 47 (30.1%)

"Colds", "influenza", "diarrhoea", tonsillitis, chickenpox and measles.

2./

2. Immunisations - 37 (23.7%)

Poliomyelitis (31), smallpox (3), diphtheria and whooping cough (2), tuberculosis (1).

3. Late effects of respiratory tract infections 23 ("chronic coughs" and "bronchitis".)

4. Skin conditions 19.

5. Minor injuries 6.

6. Various conditions 24. These cases broke down into very small numbers, and in many cases a diagnosis was absent or obscure.

Adult Visits (695)

1. Ante-natal care - 121 (17.4%)

2. Diseases of muscles and joints - 83 (11.9%)

3. Respiratory tract diseases - 75 (10.8%)

4. Routine prescriptions - 67 (9.6%)

Anti-tuberculosis drugs, digitalis, insulin, "tonics", "sedatives" and "slimming tablets".

5. Diseases of the cardiovascular system - 61 (8.8%)

6. Visits for "sick lines" (second or final certificates) not involving examination of the patient - 60 (8.6%).

7. Various Conditions - 228.

These visits broke down into very small numbers and in many cases a diagnosis was absent or obscure.

Calls to the house by the general practitioners numbered 410 and were made to 216 persons or 12.1% of the people. One hundred and ninety visits were made to 131 children and 220 visits were made to 85 adults. A higher proportion of the children were visited than adults, 17.4% as against 8.2% respectively. This difference is significant ($\chi^2 = 34.8$ $P < 0.001$).

The nature of the home visits is tabulated below.

Visits/

Visits to Children (190)

1. Infectious Diseases - 154 (81.1%)

Measles (50), "influenza" (25), "colds" (23), "pneumonia" (23) and tonsillitis (14). The remaining visits covered a large number of conditions including scarlet fever, chickenpox, whooping cough and mumps.

2. Residual bronchitis following acute infectious illnesses - 8 (4.2%).

The remaining 28 visits covered a wide variety of conditions including skin diseases and "teething troubles".

Visits to Adults (220)

1. Diseases of the respiratory system - 84 (38.2%)

2. Diseases of the cardiovascular system - 46 (20.9%)

3. Maternity work - 39 (17.7%)

4. Diseases of muscles and joints - 21 (9.6%)

The remaining 30 visits covered a wide variety of conditions and in many cases a diagnosis was absent or obscure.

Pregnancy

Twenty-two out of 379 housewives were pregnant (5.8%). Of these, 20 were receiving ante-natal care, 12 from their own doctor, 5 from Local Authority clinics and 3 from hospital ante-natal clinics.

EXAMINATION OF THE ELEVEN SUB-GROUPSCOMPARISON OF FAMILIES COMING FROM -

1-apartment tenement houses (50 cases)
 2-apartment tenement houses (266 cases)
 & 3-apartment tenement houses (53 cases)

The small tenement houses were regarded as comparatively temporary accommodation by most tenants¹ and, on the whole, the tenants in these houses were younger than the tenants of the larger houses.²

The policy adopted by the Local Authority of dealing first with the small sub-standard houses in the city was reflected by the shorter average time the tenants of the 1-apartment houses spent on the waiting-list, as compared with tenants of the 2 and 3-apartment houses.³

The proportion of adults to children was approximately 14:11 respectively, and showed little variation between the three groups in spite of the differences in average age of the tenants.⁴

The Houses

Full justification was found for the policy of dealing with the small houses first. In general, the smaller the house, the poorer its facilities in respect of separate toilets, baths and running hot water. None of the 1-apartment tenement houses had baths or running hot water and 24% only had their own toilets. Most of the 3-apartment tenement houses had their own toilet but rather less than half had baths or running hot water.⁵

Overcrowding/

¹ Appendix I, Table 1.
² Appendix I, Table 2.
³ Appendix I, Table 3.

⁴ Appendix I, Table 4.
⁵ Appendix I, Table 5.

Overcrowding was more marked in the small houses than in the larger ones. Overcrowding to the extent of over three persons to the room did not occur in the 3-apartment houses and was rare in the 2-apartment houses, but almost a half of the 1-apartment houses were overcrowded to this extent.⁶ Overcrowding of sleeping accommodation was also more common in the small houses and whereas persons slept more than one to a single bed or more than two to a double bed in about a tenth only of the 2 and 3-apartment houses, they slept in such conditions in over a quarter of the 1-apartment houses.⁷

The Tenants

The social class of the tenants was to some extent related to the size of house occupied. The smaller houses held a greater proportion of semi-skilled and unskilled tenants than the larger houses.⁸ Although these differences were not statistically significant, there was some suggestion that the difference between the tenants of 1-apartment and 3-apartment houses was not fortuitous.⁹

Most of the houses were rented, but a comparatively large proportion of the 1-apartment houses had been abandoned by the factors and the tenants in these houses were obliged to pay rates only. A few of the smaller houses were owned but all the 3-apartment houses were rented.¹⁰

6 Appendix I, Table 6.
 7 Appendix I, Table 7.
 8 Appendix I, Table 8.

9 Appendix I, Table 9.
 10 Appendix I, Table 10.

The average weekly sum paid in rent and rates was dependent upon the size of house¹¹ and although the rents were higher in the larger houses, fewer of the tenants regarded them as excessive.¹² It seemed that, given the choice, tenants would rather pay more money and have a bigger house, indeed in many cases tenants felt that any sum at all spent on rent and rates for the smaller houses was excessive.

The average number of wage-earners per household was slightly higher in the 2-apartment houses than in the 1 and 3-apartment houses,¹³ and whereas over a quarter of the housewives went out to work in the 1 and 2-apartment houses, less than a tenth did so in the 3-apartment houses.¹⁴ This difference was probably related to the greater average age of the housewives in the 3-apartment houses.

Getting to work from the 3-apartment houses took longer on the average, than getting to work from the 1 and 2-apartment houses.¹⁵ The 3-apartment houses in Glasgow tend to be near the periphery of the city and are often Council tenements built after the First World War whereas the 1 and 2-apartment houses lie in the central areas of the city, grouped around the main concentrations of industry. The smaller houses are mostly Victorian and indeed are relics of the days when public transport was less efficient and most people walked to work.

Income/

11 Appendix I, Table 11.
12 Appendix I, Table 12.
13 Appendix I, Table 13.

14 Appendix I, Table 14.
15 Appendix I, Table 15.

Income

The average net weekly incomes per household and per head including children's allowances and other benefits are shown below.

	Average net weekly income	
	Per household	Per head
1-apartment houses	£10 - 18 - 2d	64/7d
2-apartment houses	£13 - 12 - 6d	66/9d
3-apartment houses	£15 - 13 - 0d	60/9d

These figures reflect the larger number of persons found in the larger houses and the large proportion of wage-earners doing unskilled and semi-skilled work in the smaller houses.

Insurances and Savings

Nearly all of the families in the three groups paid weekly insurances, but the average payments were greater in the case of the tenants of 2-apartment houses.¹⁶

A slightly higher proportion of tenants of the larger houses had put by savings in preparation for moving into a new house than had tenants in the smaller houses. The tenants of the larger houses were rather less willing to state the amounts saved than the tenants of the smaller houses.¹⁷

Hire Purchase

Hire purchase commitments were more common amongst the tenants of 1 and 2-apartment houses than amongst the tenants of 3-apartment houses.¹⁸ These findings reflect the different average/

¹⁶ Appendix I, Table 16.

¹⁷ Appendix I, Table 17.

¹⁸ Appendix I, Table 18.

serious illness fell entirely upon the adults.²⁵

The number of persons admitted to hospital during the 6-month period before rehousing,²⁶ and the number of persons calling the doctor out to the house²⁷ did not differ to any great extent between the 3 groups. On the other hand slightly more persons from the small houses went to doctors' surgeries during this period and the excess was entirely confined to the adults.²⁸ The explanation of this situation probably lies in the higher incidence of serious illness already noted amongst the tenants of the 1-apartment houses and in a slightly higher incidence of pregnancy in the housewives of this group necessitating visits to the surgery for ante-natal care.²⁹

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- 25 Appendix I, Table 22.
26 Appendix I, Table 23.
27 Appendix I, Table 24.
28 Appendix I, Table 25.
29 Appendix I, Table 26.

FAMILIES REHOUSED FROM BUILDINGS ABOUT TO BE DEMOLISHED (55 cases)

(The findings for this group are compared here with the findings for the overall group which has been used as a control).

The houses in this group were all tenements and, for the most part, dated back to mid-Victorian times. The buildings themselves were decrepit and in a few cases were obviously dangerous. The average duration of occupancy of the houses was shorter than for the control group¹ and a high proportion of the tenants were not on the Corporation housing list.² Those tenants who were on the list had waited for a shorter period of time than the control group.³

On the whole, the tenants from the houses due for demolition were slightly younger than the tenants from the control group.⁴

The group contained 186 persons, consisting of 111 adults (59.7%) and 75 children (40.3%).

The Houses

The houses due for demolition were inferior to the control group in respect of size,⁵ toilet facilities, baths and running hot water.⁶ They were not overcrowded in terms of persons per room or sleeping accommodation to any significantly greater extent than the control group^{7,8} but they were less well managed.⁹

The/

1 Appendix II, Table 1.	6 Appendix II, Table 6.
2 Appendix II, Table 2.	7 Appendix II, Table 7.
3 Appendix II, Table 3.	8 Appendix II, Table 8.
4 Appendix II, Table 4.	9 Appendix II, Table 9.
5 Appendix II, Table 5.	

The Tenants

A relatively high proportion of tenants were employed in unskilled work¹⁰ and the group had a distinctly poorer work record in terms of continuity of employment over the previous 2 years.¹¹

A comparatively high proportion of tenants disliked the areas they lived in as compared with the control group.¹² A high proportion of the houses had been abandoned by the factors¹³ and in those cases where tenants still paid both rent and rates, the average weekly sum was less than for the control group.¹⁴

The group coming from houses due for demolition contained 76 wage-earners, an average of 1.38 wage-earners per house. A high proportion of the wives were going out to work.¹⁵

The average net weekly income per head lay close to the control average but the average weekly income per household was rather less.¹⁶

The tenants in this group experienced less difficulty in getting to work than the control group.¹⁷ The houses were almost without exception in the most central areas and lay close to the older established industries of the city.

Fewer of the families had savings,¹⁸ and more had hire purchase commitments¹⁹ and checks and clubs,²⁰ than the control group. The average weekly sum paid for hire purchase was lower than/

10	Appendix II, Table 10.	15	Appendix II, Table 15.
11	Appendix II, Table 11.	16	Appendix II, Table 16.
12	Appendix II, Table 12.	17	Appendix II, Table 17.
13	Appendix II, Table 13.	18	Appendix II, Table 18.
14	Appendix II, Table 14.	19	Appendix II, Table 19.
		20	Appendix II, Table 20.

than the control figure,²¹ but the sum paid for checks and clubs was much the same.²²

None of the houses due for demolition contained telephones and fewer than in the control group contained television sets or washing machines.²³ The proportion of car owners differed little from the control group.²⁴

Living in sub-standard buildings due for demolition appeared to have little effect upon the health of the families as measured by the incidence of serious illness in the past,²⁵ hospital admissions during the 6-month period before rehousing²⁶ and persons calling their doctor out to the house over the same period.²⁷ An excess was noted in the number of adults visiting their doctors' surgeries,²⁸ but this was probably related to the relatively high incidence of pregnancy amongst the housewives and represented ante-natal care.²⁹

21 Appendix II, Table 19.
 22 Appendix II, Table 20.
 23 Appendix II, Table 21.
 24 Appendix II, Table 21.
 25 Appendix II, Table 22.
 26 Appendix II, Table 23.

27 Appendix II, Table 24.
 28 Appendix II, Table 25.
 29 Appendix II, Table 26.

FAMILIES REHOUSED FROM OLDER PUBLIC AUTHORITY HOUSES (38 cases)

The tenants being rehoused in this group were, for the most part, either the grown-up sons and daughters of the tenants of the older public authority houses, or sub-tenants living in a single room for which they often paid more than the total rates and rent of the house. Their average age and the average time they had spent on the housing list lay close to the control figures.^{1,2}

The total numbers of persons living in the older public authority houses was 223, consisting of 146 adults (66.4%) and 77 children (33.6%).

The Houses

The houses were of a high standard and all contained their own toilets and bathrooms. For the most part the houses were larger than in the control group.³ Overcrowding of rooms and sleeping accommodation was only slightly less than in the control and reflected the frequency with which relatives or sub-tenants were found in these houses.^{4,5} In many cases the married sons or daughters of council house tenants would rather live and start a family in their parents' house, off-setting the disadvantage of overcrowding by the advantage of a bathroom, toilet and good cooking facilities. Such an attitude can hardly be criticised.

The houses were all rented and the average weekly sum paid in rates and rent was considerably higher than for the control group.^{6/}

¹ Appendix III, Table 1.
² Appendix III, Table 2.
³ Appendix III, Table 3.

⁴ Appendix III, Table 4.
⁵ Appendix III, Table 5.
⁶ Appendix III, Table 6.

group.⁶ Almost a quarter of the tenants considered the rent to be too high. In the case of the sub-tenants who were renting a single room, there was some justification for this point of view, nevertheless, taking this group as a whole, considerably fewer of the tenants regarded the rent as excessive as compared with the control.⁷ This finding underlines the view expressed earlier that tenants are prepared to pay a reasonably high rent for the sake of a decent house. In many of the cases in this group, the houses had front and back gardens and were of the semi-detached or "4-in-a-block" type. The tenants on the whole liked their old districts better than did the control group⁸ but the standard of management of the houses was much the same.⁹ The social class of the tenants as judged by the Registrar General's classification,¹⁰ and their work record,¹¹ differed little from the control group.

The group contained a total of 81 wage-earners, giving 2.13 wage-earners per house as against 1.50 for the control group. The proportion of housewives going out to work¹² and the ease with which the husbands reached their work varied little from the control.¹³ The comparatively large number of wage-earners per household resulted in an average net weekly income of £18 - 0 - 3d per household as against the control average of £13 - 19 - 1d./

7 Appendix III, Table 7.
 8 Appendix III, Table 8.
 9 Appendix III, Table 9.
 10 Appendix III, Table 10.

11 Appendix III, Table 11.
 12 Appendix III, Table 12.
 13 Appendix III, Table 13.

£13 - 19 - 1d. The average net weekly income per head was less, however, being 61/5d against the control figure of 65/6d.

Fewer families paid weekly insurances but slightly more had put by savings than in the control group.^{14,15} Fewer families held checks and clubs¹⁶ and slightly fewer had hire purchase commitments¹⁷ than in the control group. The average weekly payments in respect of these commitments varied little between the two groups except in the case of checks and clubs in which the average payment made by the older public authority house group was rather less.¹⁸

More houses in the group contained telephones,¹⁹ but rather fewer contained washing machines than the control.²⁰ It appeared that good facilities in the form of running hot water, a sink and tub and adequate space, put off the acquisition of a washing machine. The tenants frequently said "What would I want a washing machine for here?" when questioned on this point. Slightly fewer of the tenants had television sets and slightly more had cars than the control group,²¹ but the differences were insignificant.

Illnesses

The high standard of housing in this group did not appear to affect the incidence of serious illness in the past²² or the incidence of hospital admissions over the 6-month period before rehousing.^{23/}

14 Appendix III, Table 14.	19 Appendix III, Table 18.
15 Appendix III, Table 15.	20 Appendix III, Table 18.
16 Appendix III, Table 16.	21 Appendix III, Table 18.
17 Appendix III, Table 17.	22 Appendix III, Table 19.
18 Appendix III, Table 16.	23 Appendix III, Table 20.

rehousing.²³ Minor illness measured in terms of persons calling their doctor to the house or persons visiting their doctors at the surgery was less prevalent amongst the adults.^{24,25}

The proportion of housewives who were pregnant differed little from the control.²⁶

23 Appendix III, Table 20.
 24 Appendix III, Table 21.
 25 Appendix III, Table 22.
 26 Appendix III, Table 23.

FAMILIES IN WHICH THE GENERAL HOME BACKGROUND (AS DISTINCT FROM THE HOUSE) WAS ASSESSED AS "POOR" OR "BAD" (44 cases)

These 44 households consisted of 36 in which the houses were untidy, dirty and contained damaged furniture and fittings, and 8 in which the tenants and their children could be said to constitute true "problem families".

On the average these unsatisfactory tenants had lived in their old houses for much the same time as the control group¹ and were of about the same age,² but they had spent less time on the housing list.³

The group contained 183 persons, consisting of 99 adults (54%) and 84 children (46%).

The Houses and Overcrowding

Although the group contained slightly more small houses than the control⁴ and although overcrowding in terms of persons per room was slightly more marked,⁵ none of these differences were significant statistically. A marked difference occurred in respect of overcrowding of sleeping accommodation, however, for this was more than twice as common amongst the unsatisfactory households as compared with the control.⁶

The houses were less well-equipped in respect of toilets, baths and running hot water than in the control group.⁷

The Tenants

The people themselves compared unfavourably with the control group. They contained a significant excess of unskilled workers^{8/}

1 Appendix IV, Table 1. 5 Appendix IV, Table 5.
2 Appendix IV, Table 2. 6 Appendix IV, Table 6.
3 Appendix IV, Table 3. 7 Appendix IV, Table 7.
4 Appendix IV, Table 4.

recreation was watching television but Mr.C. enjoyed going out drinking with his friends. A household with a more typical income for the group was that of Mr.McC. Mr.McC. was a driver with a local haulage firm. His weekly income was stated to be about £8 a week but his wife didn't know the exact sum. This income was supplemented by an Army pension of £2 a week for severe chronic varicose ulcers of many years'duration. Five children brought in further allowances of £1 - 18 - 0d weekly. The youngest of the family was a baby of 7 months and the oldest a mentally defective boy of 14 years, described by the mother as being "always in trouble with the police." In an attempt to keep him out of trouble she had bought him a sports bicycle which was kept, for want of storage space, in the kitchen. The house was a tenement "room and kitchen" with a toilet on the stairhead shared by three other families and was without a bath or running hot water. The building was decrepit and the interior of the house itself was in an extreme state of filth and untidiness. Mrs.McC. was a pleasant feckless dirty woman who was quite unable to name any recreations or pleasures. Her husband was keen on watching television and had installed a large modern set in the kitchen. This family moved into a 4-apartment tenement house in Drumchapel, but finding themselves "out of tune" with their neighbours,moved back to a house similar to their old one within 4 months. The interior of their new house was left in a state of filth and disrepair.

The/

33.

The proportion of families making insurance payments amongst the unsatisfactory households was similar to the control but the average weekly payments were considerably less.¹⁴ Fewer families had put by savings in preparation for moving into a new house.¹⁵ On the other hand hire purchase commitments and checks and clubs were held by a considerably higher proportion of unsatisfactory families than control families although the average weekly payments differed to a very small extent only.^{16,17}

Fewer of the unsatisfactory families owned television sets, washing machines, telephones or cars.¹⁸ The differences in respect of telephones and cars were of very little significance.

The unsatisfactory households showed a slightly higher incidence of serious illness in the past, both among the adults and the children, but the differences were not of any significance.¹⁹ The only indication of a significant difference between this group and the control in respect of illness was an excess of adults visiting their doctors' surgeries during the 6-month period before rehousing.²⁰ The incidence of pregnancy amongst the housewives, although only slightly higher than in the control group, could partly explain this finding by giving rise to an increase in the volume of ante-natal work.²¹

14 Appendix IV, Table 13.
15 Appendix IV, Table 14.
16 Appendix IV, Table 15.
17 Appendix IV, Table 16.

18 Appendix IV, Table 17.
19 Appendix IV, Table 18.
20 Appendix IV, Table 19.
21 Appendix IV, Table 20.

FAMILIES CONTAINING OLD-AGE PENSIONERS (55 cases)

These families fell into 3 different groups, namely -

- (a) Those families in which the old-age pensioners alone were being rehoused into new single-apartment houses.
- (b) Those families in which the old-age pensioners were remaining behind in the old house, but sons or daughters were being rehoused.
- (c) Those cases in which the whole family unit was being rehoused.

The object of examining this group was to determine whether or not these families containing the old folk had any special characteristics and also to discover under what circumstances the pensioners were living.

The houses were better equipped in respect of toilets, baths and facilities for running hot water than the control group.¹

The total number of wage-earners over the 55 households was 75, giving an average of 1.36 wage-earners per house, but there was a high proportion of houses containing no wage-earners at all.²

The incomes of the households varied widely according to the numbers of wage-earners they contained. The circumstances of those households containing no wage-earners were comparatively "tight" as compared with those containing 2 or more wage-earners. The figures are shown below.

¹ Appendix V, Table 1.

² Appendix V, Table 2.

	Average weekly income per household	Average Weekly income per head
Families containing no wage-earners (20%)	£5 - 0 - 0d	57/10d
Families containing 2 or more wage-earners (46%)	£21 - 2 - 4d	84/6d
Control group	£13 - 19 - 1d	65/6d

A good example of a household with no wage-earner was that of Mrs.S., a widow aged 62 years, living alone in a Victorian 4-apartment tenement house. Her weekly income consisted of the old-age pension supplemented by National Assistance and amounted to £3 - 13 - 6d. The rent and rates of the house amounted to £1 - 4 - 6d weekly. The house contained very little furniture but was well-kept and clean. Mrs.S.suffered from chronic bronchitis and required the daily help of one of her daughters to keep the house in order. She was a lonely nervous person and was extremely worried by the fact that she was in arrears with her rates. Mrs.S. benefited enormously from rehousing. Her new house was of 1-apartment and easily managed. The rent and rates were lower, and her daughter already lived elsewhere in Drumchapel and continued to visit her daily. The local authority gave her case special consideration and agreed to let the demands for arrears of rates lapse.

Another good example of this type of case was Mrs.D., a widow/

36.

widow aged 66 years, living in a Victorian tenement house of 3-apartments. Mrs.D's income also consisted of the old-age pension supplemented by National Assistance and came to £3 - 4 - 6d weekly. The house was kept in perfect order and Mrs.D. was bright, active and an enthusiastic member of the Women's Guild. She was keen to move in order to get a house of a size that she could manage more easily.

The case of Mrs.M. was quite different. She was a widow living in a pre-War 5-apartment Council house. Living with her she had a married daughter, Mrs.B., together with Mr.B. and their 3 children, also her son Mr.M.junior and his wife but no children. The family being rehoused consisted of Mrs.C., another daughter of Mrs.M's together with Mr.C. and two children. In other words the house contained three families and the tenant Mrs.M. These added up to a total of 7 adults and 5 children. The total net weekly income including children's allowances and old-age pension was over £39. In spite of the overcrowding, the house was kept clean and in first-class order.

It was concluded that the financial circumstances of old-age pensioners depended entirely upon whether they lived alone or with relatives.

The standard of management of the houses in this group was slightly better than the control.³

The proportions of families with hire purchase commitments⁴ and checks and clubs⁵ differed little from the control, but more families had telephones⁶ and fewer had television.⁷

³ Appendix V, Table 3.

⁴ Appendix V, Table 4.

⁵ Appendix V, Table 5.

⁶ Appendix V, Table 6.

⁷ Appendix V, Table 6.

37.

COMPARISON OF HOUSEHOLDS CONTAINING 1 CHILD, 2 CHILDREN
AND 3 OR MORE CHILDREN

(1 child - 90 cases)
 (2 children - 154 cases)
 (3 or more children - 103 cases)

The average duration of occupancy of the old houses differed little between the three groups.¹ On the other hand the average time spent on the Corporation housing list increased slightly as the number of children increased² and considerably more households containing 3 or more children waited for 10 years or over than did households containing only one child.³

The number of persons in the groups and the proportions of children to adults are tabulated below.

	Households containing					
	1 child		2 children		3 or more children	
Total persons	352		656		610	
Adults	262	74%	348	55%	253	41%
Children	90	26%	308	45%	357	59%

The average age of the tenants differed to only a small extent between the three groups.⁴

The Houses

No significant tendency was found for the larger families to live in larger houses⁵ and, as a result of this, overcrowding in/

1 Appendix VI, Table 1.
 2 Appendix VI, Table 2.
 3 Appendix VI, Table 3.
 4 Appendix VI, Table 4.

5 Appendix VI, Table 5.

Weekly income	Households containing		
	1 child	2 children	3 or more children
Average per house	£15: 6: 7d	£13: 8: 1d	£14: 15: 3d
Average per head	78/5d	62/11d	49/10d

They reflect the smaller proportions of wage-earners in the groups containing "2 and 3 or more" children. Family allowances and income tax concessions did not go far towards correcting the economic disadvantages suffered by households containing several children. Few housewives were able to go out to work from the households containing 3 or more children.¹²

Savings and Insurances

Fewer of the households with 3 or more children had been able to put by savings in preparation for moving into a new house, as compared with the other groups,¹³ but the numbers with weekly insurances were much the same and the average weekly payments were significantly higher than for the "1 child" group.¹⁴

Hire Purchase Commitments, Checks and Clubs

The proportions of households with hire purchase commitments and their average weekly payments increased only slightly as the numbers of children increased.¹⁵ The increase was more marked in the case of checks and clubs and reflected the greater expenses of the families containing 3 or more children in respect of clothing and shoes.¹⁶

Standard/

¹² Appendix VI, Table 12. ¹⁴ Appendix VI, Table 14.
¹³ Appendix VI, Table 13. ¹⁵ Appendix VI, Table 15.
¹⁶ Appendix VI, Table 16.

Standard of Management

The general standard of management of the houses was slightly poorer amongst the households with 3 or more children and indicated the increased degree of untidiness and "wear and tear" that was inevitable when a large family was living in a comparatively small house.¹⁷

Television sets, washing machines, telephones and cars

More households containing 2 children had television sets than did households in the other two groups.¹⁸ The differences between the groups in respect of the ownership of washing machines, telephones and cars were very small.¹⁹

Illnesses

The incidence of "serious illness" in the past did not vary to a significant extent between the three groups in respect of either adults or children.²⁰ Similarly there was no significant difference between the groups in respect of hospital admissions over the 6 months before rehousing.²¹

In contrast to this, the findings for visits to doctors' surgeries and doctors' calls to the house showed an excess in respect of the children in the smaller families.^{22,23} It was not possible to ascertain whether the explanation lay in a lower incidence of true illness in the large families or a greater degree of parental concern amongst the small families.

The incidence of pregnancy amongst the housewives of the 3 groups varied very little.²⁴

17 Appendix VI, Table 17.
18 Appendix VI, Table 18.
19 Appendix VI, Table 18.
20 Appendix VI, Table 19.

21 Appendix VI, Table 20.
22 Appendix VI, Table 21.
23 Appendix VI, Table 22.
24 Appendix VI, Table 23.

FAMILIES IN WHICH ONE OR MORE MEMBERS SUFFERED FROM DISABILITIES WHICH SECURED THEM PRIORITY IN HOUSING (35 cases)

The nature of the illnesses which secured these families medical priority are tabulated below. The majority were cases of tuberculosis or heart disease.

Tuberculosis (all types) - 21.

Diseases of cardio-vascular system - 9 (mostly myocardial infarction or rheumatic heart disease).

Chronic bronchitis and emphysema with cor pulmonale - 2.

Cerebrovascular disease - 1.

Amputation of leg (severe gunshot wounds) - 1.

Spastic diplegia with mental deficiency - 1 (child).

These 35 families with "medical priority" were compared with the overall group as a control.

The average time spent by these families on the housing list was 2.9 years against an average for the control of 10.3 years.¹ This difference demonstrated the superiority of a method of individual selection, when possible, over a "pure" points system. Unless adjusted carefully to suit the circumstances from year to year, a "pure" points system will often fail to give adequate "loading" to particular households. A case in point is the failure seen in the previous section to give sufficient priority to large families living under conditions of considerable overcrowding.

The average age of the tenants in the medical priority and control/

¹ Appendix VII, Table 1.

control groups were much the same, but the distribution within the medical priority group was different. An excess of tenants under the age of 30 years and over the age of 48 was present and represented persons with tuberculosis and diseases of the cardiovascular system respectively in most cases.²

The group contained 132 persons consisting of 96 adults (73%) and 36 children (27%).

The Houses

The group contained more large houses than the control.³ There were no great differences in respect of toilets, baths or facilities for running hot water,⁴ and the standard of management differed little from the control.⁵

Overcrowding

Overcrowding in terms of persons per room and sleeping accommodation was only slightly less marked than in the control group.⁶

The proportions of rented, owned and "abandoned" houses and the average weekly sum paid in rates and rent all lay close to the control figures.⁷

The Tenants

The medical priority group contained 50 wage-earners giving an average of 1.43 wage-earners per house. A considerably smaller proportion of the housewives were going out to work in this/

2 Appendix VII, Table 2.
3 Appendix VII, Table 3.
4 Appendix VII, Table 4.

5 Appendix VII, Table 5.
6 Appendix VII, Table 6.
7 Appendix VII, Table 7.

this group compared with the control.⁸

The travelling times to work of the husbands were generally longer in this group,⁹ but their work record in terms of continuous employment in one job over the previous 2 years differed little from the control.¹⁰

Income

The average net weekly income per household in this group was slightly lower than the control figure, but the income per head was a little higher.¹¹

Savings and Insurances

The proportion of families putting by savings in preparation for moving into a new house and making weekly insurance payments were similar in both the medical priority and control groups,^{12,13} but the average weekly insurance payments of the medical priority group were less.¹⁴ It was noted that the proportion of families who had put by savings but were unwilling to state the amount was much smaller than in the control group.¹⁵ It was concluded that the more frequent and extensive contact the medical priority group had with doctors prepared them to give information more freely to a medical person engaged in social research. None of the previous 10 sub-groups showed any significant difference from the control group in this respect.

Hire/

8	Appendix VII, Table 8.	12	Appendix VII, Table 12.
9	Appendix VII, Table 9.	13	Appendix VII, Table 13.
10	Appendix VII, Table 10.	14	Appendix VII, Table 13.
11	Appendix VII, Table 11.	15	Appendix VII, Table 12.

Hire Purchase commitments and Checks and Clubs

Slightly more medical priority families had hire purchase commitments¹⁶ and slightly fewer held checks and clubs¹⁷ than the control group. The average weekly payments of the group were a little higher for hire purchase¹⁸ and a little lower for checks and clubs¹⁹ than those of the control.

The proportions of families in the medical priority group with cars and telephones were similar to the control group, but fewer of the medical priority families had television sets or washing machines.²⁰

Illnesses

All the households gave a history of "serious illness" in the past. It was noted that tuberculosis occurred in 24 persons living in 21 houses. Three households contained 2 cases each.

A relatively high proportion of persons were admitted to hospital during the 6-month period before rehousing. The excess was entirely confined to the adults.²¹ Similarly a high proportion of the adults visited their doctors' surgeries during this period.²² Many of the visits were for routine prescriptions for anti-tuberculous drugs.

The proportions of persons, adults and children, calling doctors to the house differed very little from the control.²³

None of the housewives in the group were pregnant but this finding/

16	Appendix VII, Table 14.	20	Appendix VII, Table 16.
17	Appendix VII, Table 15.	21	Appendix VII, Table 17.
18	Appendix VII, Table 14.	22	Appendix VII, Table 18.
19	Appendix VII, Table 15.	23	Appendix VII, Table 19.

finding was not of statistical significance when compared with the control figure.

Many families in the overall group could have put forward a case for obtaining a particular type of house (for instance a ground floor house in cases of heart disease). This would have been preferable to taking the "luck of the draw" at a ballot and hoping to effect an informal exchange if their luck failed them. Families often failed to apply for medical priority because their general practitioners advised them that they had no chance of succeeding, since most of the houses went to cases of pulmonary tuberculosis. Some tenants brought up doctors' letters to the "housing let", hoping to be given a particular house. Such requests put the Corporation official running the "let" in a difficult position. To accept the letter and allocate a house could put him at once into most serious and unpleasant trouble with the other tenants. The usual course, if the tenant failed to draw the desired house in the ballot, was to appeal to the other tenants to effect an exchange before the missives were signed. If this failed, nothing more could be done and the dissatisfied tenant had to be presented with the choice of "take it or leave it" with the rider that he should now put in a formal medical application for a particular type of house. This situation could be remedied if the local authority would bring to the notice of general practitioners the type of cases that would receive sympathetic consideration and the degree of priority that could be given in such cases.

During/

During the survey 12 cases came to light in which there was a good case for medical priority, but in which no application had been made. The details are listed below.

1. Pulmonary tuberculosis occurring in 1 and 2-apartment houses containing children - 7 cases.
2. Severe heart disease in persons living up stairs - 3 cases.
3. Severe rheumatoid arthritis in persons living up stairs - 2 cases.

Of the five cases of severe heart disease and rheumatoid arthritis (groups 2 and 3), only one was rehoused on the ground floor - a case of rheumatoid arthritis. Two cases were rehoused 3 stairs up - congestive cardiac failure (1 case) and mitral stenosis with orthopnoea and a past history of sub-acute bacterial endocarditis (1 case). This latter patient had considered applying for medical priority but realised that this would mean accepting a ground floor house with a garden. Her husband refused to look after a garden. From the point of view of climbing stairs, both these cases were worse off in their new houses than they were in the old ones.

The two remaining cases were rehoused "1 stair up" in single-apartment spinster's houses. One case was of severe rheumatic valvular disease of the heart with exertional dyspnoea and angina of effort. The other case was of severe disabling rheumatoid arthritis which rendered the patient almost immobile and made it necessary for her to have a daily home help. In these two cases the possibility of effecting an exchange for a ground floor house did not exist since the ground floor houses were/

were reserved for old-age pensioners and the two cases described were aged 56 years and 57 years respectively.

EXAMINATION OF THE FAMILIES 6 MONTHS AFTER MOVING INTO NEW COUNCIL HOUSES

DRUMCHAPEL

The Drumchapel housing scheme was started in 1952 and now contains a population of about 30,000 persons. It is situated on the western periphery of the city approximately 7 miles from the city centre by the most direct route. Many of the inhabitants work in Clydebank and indeed the local Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society has its headquarters in Clydebank and not Glasgow.

The majority of the houses are tenements of 3 and 4 storeys. Shopping facilities are limited to five shopping centres containing 23 shops. These provide essential services such as food and newspapers. Post offices and chemists' shops are included. The shops are supplemented by vans, lorries and converted charabancs selling ice-cream, lemonade, fish and chips and a variety of other essential and inessential products for which there is a demand. The constant hooting of their horns as they try to attract attention is a striking feature of the area. Drumchapel has no cafés, cinemas, dance halls or public houses; it is in fact a dormitory town with the facilities of a village. Plans have been prepared for a "town centre".

Overall Group

During the first 6-month period following rehousing, 24 families were lost from the original 421 leaving a total of 397 families, Of the 24 families which were "lost", 9 moved back/

back to old houses in the central areas of the city, 2 moved to other council houses in Drumchapel and one bought a new privately built house. Ten families were unwilling to cooperate further in the survey and 2 families were unobtainable in spite of repeated visiting over a period of several weeks.

The sizes of the new houses are compared below with the sizes of the old houses. The majority of the houses were tenements, mostly of 3-apartments, but some of 4-apartments also. The 1-apartment houses were incorporated in tenements and differ from the old 1-apartment houses in that they have baths and toilets and spacious built-in cupboard accommodation. These houses were reserved for spinsters and old-age pensioners. All the new houses had toilets, baths and facilities for running hot water.

Size of house	New council houses	Old houses
1-apartment	4.8%	14.3%
2-apartment	-	64.5%
3-apartment	82.4%	15.0%
4-apartment	11.3%	4.5%
5-apartment	1.5%	1.7%

The number of people in the survey at the 6-months re-visit period fell to 1601 and consisted of 883 adults (55.2%) and 718 children (44.8%). The fall is accounted for by persons left behind in the old houses and two deaths. The proportion of adults to children was only slightly affected.

Overcrowding/

Overcrowding

In view of the larger number of rooms available and the fall in the number of persons to occupy them, overcrowding to the extent of over 2 persons per room and overcrowding of sleeping accommodation was abolished. The concentration of persons per room is shown below.

Persons per room	New Council houses	Old houses
Up to 1	28.5%	10.2%
1+ - 2	71.5%	56.3%
2+ - 3	-	25.9%
Over 3	-	7.6%

Nevertheless the situation after rehousing was not satisfactory in all cases. Seventy-one (21.7%) of the 3-apartment (2 bedroom) houses held 5 persons and four such houses 6 persons. Curiously enough, five (11%) of the 4-apartment (3 bedroom) houses held only 4 persons. No explanation in terms of medical priority was present in these cases.

The Tenants

Most of the tenants preferred Drumchapel to the areas they had come from. Those persons disliking the new area or having reservations about it mostly commented upon the "inadequacy and high cost of bus services" and upon the lack of opportunity to visit people and go "window shopping". The increase in the proportion of people liking Drumchapel was significant.

Opinion of District	Drumchapel	Old District
"Like"	88.2%	55.3%
"Reserved"	8.3%	14.3%
"Dislike"	3.5%	30.4%

$(\chi^2 = 122.08 \quad P < 0.001)$

All the houses were rented. The average weekly sum paid in rates and rent over the whole group was 25/5d and was significantly higher than the equivalent figure for the old houses of 15/4* ($t = 5.61 \quad P < 0.001$).

The attitude of the tenants to paying higher rates and rent was considerably modified by the favourable comparison made by the new houses against the old. Significantly fewer of the tenants regarded the new rates and rent as too high.

	New Council houses	Old houses
Rates and rent considered too high	3.5%	43.2%

$(\chi^2 = 173.49 \quad P < 0.001)$

The principal tenants changed their employment in 4.3% of cases during the 6-months period after rehousing. The reasons given for changing were mostly travelling problems, the search for better money and redundancy due to structural changes in industry.

The total number of wage-earners over the 397 households was/

was 555, giving an average of 1.40 wage-earners per household. The proportion of housewives working was 26.4% and lay close to the equivalent figure before rehousing.

The time spent in travelling to work in the morning was increased in most cases. Significantly more persons found their work "difficult" to get to and significantly fewer were within "easy reach" of their work. The figures are shown below.

Ease of getting to work from	Drumchapel	Old Areas
Work in "Easy Reach" (Up to 15 minutes)	18.7%	30.5%
"Fairly easy reach" (15+ - 40 minutes)	52.4%	48.0%
"Difficult" (Over 40 minutes)	28.9%	21.5%

($\chi^2 = 14.40$ P < 0.001)

The problem of children travelling to school was smaller than might be expected, due to the intensive school building campaign adopted by the local authority in recent years. Out of the total of 718 children in the new houses, 515 were of school age. Of these 515 children, 403 (78.3%) were attending new schools in Drumchapel or fairly recently built schools close to Drumchapel. Eighty children (15.5%) still attended their old schools, in many cases because this was the wish of the parents or the children themselves, and a further 32 children were attending other schools for a variety of reasons such as physical/

physical or mental handicaps or religious reasons, or because their parents had elected to send them to fee-paying schools.

Income

The average net weekly income per household, inclusive of children's allowances, pensions and other benefits was £13-10-1d. This was less than the sum of £13 - 19 - 1d* recorded in the old houses. The difference was not significant. The average weekly income per head rose from 65/6d* in the old houses to 67/- in the new houses.

Hire Purchase

The expense of furnishing new and larger houses was reflected in a dramatic rise in the number of families with hire purchase commitments. This finding was statistically significant. The average weekly payments of those families with commitments also went up, although the difference here was of borderline significance only. The figures are shown below.

	Old areas	Drumchapel	
Families with hire purchase commitments	26.8%	48.9%	Significant. $\chi^2 = 42.28$ P. < 0.001
Average weekly payment	15/6d	18/-	Borderline significance. t = 1.79 P 0.1

Checks and Clubs

In contrast to the rise in hire purchase commitments there was a significant fall in the number of families with checks and clubs for small articles such as clothing. The change in the average weekly payments made by those families with commitments/

commitments was small. The figures are shown below.

	Old areas	New area	
Families with checks & clubs	27.3%	12.9%	Significant. $\chi^2 = 26.45$ $P < 0.001$
Average weekly payment	10/4d	10/10d	Not significant.

Standard of Management

The standard of management of the new houses showed a marked improvement. This finding reflected the greater ease of keeping a reasonable size of house in good order than a "single end" or "room and kitchen" and also a rise in morale of the housewives in their new surroundings. The rise in the proportion of well-kept houses was significant ($\chi^2 = 20.77$ $P < 0.001$). The figures are shown below.

Assessment of management of house

	Old house	New house (after 6 mths.)
Good	66.5%	80.6%
Fair	23.0%	13.4%
Poor or Bad	10.5%	6.0%

Supervision of families unable to keep a clean house differed in no way from supervision of the remaining families during the 6-month period following rehousing. During this period "housing nurses" paid 259 visits to 320 houses which were given a good home assessment. Twenty-four households given a poor or bad home assessment received 28 visits, and the 42 households remaining from the 44 given a poor or bad home assessment in their/

their old houses received 41 visits. It was concluded that, to practical purposes, all families received one visit from the "housing nurses".

The proportions of households with television sets and washing machines were significantly higher 6 months after moving into the new houses than before moving. In that the families had to face more expense in terms of rates, rent, bus fares and the fitting-out of larger houses, this was unexpected. On the other hand isolation and inadequate bus services rendered the possession of a television set more desirable and the loss of the local "steamie" explains a greater need for washing machines. The figures are shown below.

Households with	Old area	New area	
Television sets	75.5%	82.1%	Significant. $\chi^2 = 5.28$ P < 0.05
Washing machines	21.1%	30.0%	Significant. $\chi^2 = 8.41$ P < 0.01

None of the householders had acquired refrigerators during the 6-month period after moving into the new houses, but 13 (3.3%) had acquired electric immersion heaters. This rise was significant ($\chi^2 = 11.99$ P < 0.001).

A slight fall occurred in the proportions of households with telephones and cars. The figures are shown below.

Households with	Old area	New area	
Telephones	5.9%	4.0%	Not significant
Cars	10.2%	9.6%	Not significant

Family/

Family Doctors

The positions of doctors' surgeries in the old districts were, for the most part, inconvenient after families had been rehoused in Drumchapel. Only 50 households (12.6%) were still reasonably close to their old doctors' surgeries after rehousing. Of the remaining 347, 197 (56.8%) had changed their doctors during the 6-month period after rehousing and 150 (43.2%) had not done so. Examination of the 197 households changing their doctor revealed that 66.5% had done so after illness and only 33.5% had done so on their own initiative. With these findings in mind, a further examination of the 347 households who required to change their doctors was carried out. The number of households in which no members had needed to call out a doctor or go to the surgery was estimated first amongst those households which changed their doctors and then amongst those households which failed to change their doctors. The results are shown below and demonstrate a considerable apathy over changing doctors unless illness requires medical attention.

	Households <u>not</u> making use of general practitioner services over the 6-month period after rehousing.
Households who changed their doctors (197)	8 = 4.1%
Households failing to change their doctors (150)	48 = 32.0%

Illnesses

The differences in incidence and nature of illness recorded below/

below are partly related to season. Each round of visits was spread over a 6-month period, and since illnesses over the previous 6 months were recorded, it should have been possible to compare the figures for each round of visits directly. Unfortunately the number of persons visited varied greatly from month to month, being related to the rate at which the new houses were built. The result was an excess of persons questioned about illness over the winter period during the second round of visits (6 months after moving into new houses). The figures for the third round of visits were directly comparable with the figures for illness in the old houses in respect of season.

There was no significant change in the proportions of persons, adults and children admitted to hospital during the 6-month period after rehousing. The figures are shown below.

Admissions to hospital in 6-month period	Before rehousing	After rehousing	
Persons	4.4%	3.7%	Not significant
Children	3.3%	3.8%	Not significant
Adults	5.2%	3.6%	Not significant

The demand on general practitioners' services showed a significant rise.

Four hundred and twenty-three persons made 1060 visits to the surgery during the 6-month period after rehousing. In other words 26.4% of the persons visited doctors' surgeries during the

6/

6 autumn and winter months after being rehoused as against 15.2%* during the 6 spring and summer months before being rehoused. The increase was significant ($\chi^2 = 65.03$ $P < 0.001$). This finding persisted when the data was broken down into separate groups for adults and children. The figures are shown below.

Persons visiting surgery during 6-month period	Before re-housing	After re-housing	
Children	12.7%	25.2%	Significant $\chi^2 = 37.62$ $P < 0.001$
Adults	17.1%	27.4%	Significant $\chi^2 = 28.75$ $P < 0.001$

The nature of the visits is tabulated below

Child Visits (333)

1. Infectious conditions - 127 (38.1%)

Tonsillitis, "colds", diarrhoea and vomiting, "influenza" and "catarrh".

2. Injuries - 49 (14.7%)

These were, for the most part, minor lacerations and strains but the rise when compared with similar injuries during the 6-month period before rehousing (3.8%) was significant ($\chi^2 = 12.57$ $P < 0.001$). A possible explanation of this rise is the hazard of unfinished houses in the area. Building sites have an irresistible attraction to children as "play-grounds".

3. Immunisations - 47 (14.1%)

Poliomyelitis (31), diptheria and whooping cough (13), smallpox (2), tuberculosis (1).

4. Various/

4. Various conditions

- Skin conditions - 33
- "Bronchitis" and "cough" - 20
- Conjunctivitis - 9
- "Nerves" - 6
- "Abdominal pain" - 5
- "Styes" - 4
- Miscellaneous and ill-defined:- 33

Adult Visits (727)

1. Routine prescriptions - 124 (17.1%)
Anti-tuberculous drugs, digitalis, insulin, "cough bottles" and tonics.
2. Respiratory tract diseases and infections - 117 (16.1.)
3. Ante-natal and post-natal care - 64 (8.8%)
4. Diseases of muscles and joints - 55 (7.6%)
5. Visits for "sick lines" (second or final certificates) not involving examination of the patient - 52 (7.2%)
6. Diseases of the cardio-vascular system - 29 (4.0%)
7. Various conditions - 286

These visits broke down into very small numbers and in many cases a diagnosis was absent or obscure.

Calls to the house by general practitioners numbered 584 and were made to 263 persons or 16.4% of the people. This was significantly higher than the figure of 12.1%* for the previous 6 months ($\chi^2 = 14.26$ $P < 0.001$). The figures for the adults and children separately are shown below.

Persons calling doctor to house	Before re-housing	After re-housing	
Children	17.4%	22.4%	Significant $\chi^2 = 3.99$ $P < 0.05$
Adults	8.2%	11.6%	Significant $\chi^2 = 6.14$ $P < 0.02$

The nature of the home visits is tabulated below.

Visits to Children (257)

1. Infectious diseases - 148 (57.6%)

Tonsillitis (49), "colds" (38), "influenza" (15), diarrhoea and vomiting (14), measles (12), chickenpox (10), whooping cough (9) and scarlet fever (1).

2. Residual bronchitis following acute infectious illnesses - 29 (11.3%)

3. Skin conditions - 20

4. Injuries - 10

The remaining 50 visits covered a wide variety of conditions and in many cases a diagnosis was absent or obscure.

Visits to Adults (327)

1. Diseases of the respiratory system - 107 (32.7%)

2. Maternity work - 88 (26.9%)

3. Diseases of cardio-vascular system - 47 (14.4%)

4. Diseases of muscles and joints - 30 (9.2%)

The remaining 55 cases covered a wide variety of conditions and in many cases the diagnosis was absent or obscure.

Pregnancy

A smaller proportion of the housewives were pregnant when visited in their new homes 6 months after moving. The figures are shown below and the difference is significant.

	Before moving	6 months after moving
Housewives pregnant	5.8%	2.1%

$$(\chi^2 = 6.80 \quad P < 0.01)$$

ANALYSIS OF THE 11 SUB-GROUPS SIX MONTHS AFTER MOVING TO
NEW COUNCIL HOUSES

In this section comparison is made with the findings before rehousing for each of the eleven sub-groups in turn. For the sake of clarity the families coming from 1, 2 and 3-apartment tenements are grouped together and the households containing 1,2 and 3 or more children are likewise grouped together.

FAMILIES REHOUSED FROM 1,2 AND 3-APARTMENT TENEMENT
HOUSES

(1-apartment - 49 cases)
(2-apartment - 252 cases)
(3-apartment - 47 cases)

The numbers of persons in the three groups and the proportions of children to adults are shown below.

	1-apartment group	2-apartment group	3-apartment group
Total persons	173	1029	218
Adults	97 56.1%	570 55.4%	113 51.8%
Children	76 43.9%	459 44.6%	105 48.2%

More of the tenants in all three groups liked Drumchapel than liked the old areas¹ and fewer considered the new and higher rents and rates excessive.²

¹ Appendix VIII, Table 1.

² Appendix VIII, Table 2.

The total numbers of wage-earners and the average numbers of wage-earners per household went up in the case of tenants rehoused from 1-apartment and 3-apartment houses.³ To a small extent the changes were related to a slight rise in the proportions of housewives going out to work in these groups.⁴ A small proportion only of the principal tenants changed their work during the 6-month period following rehousing.⁵

Fewer husbands found their work to be within easy reach (15 minutes travelling time) after moving to Drumchapel. The change was minimal in the case of families moving from 3-apartment tenement houses, but more marked in the other two groups.⁶ It has already been noted that the smaller houses were concentrated nearer the sites of established industry than the larger houses.

Income

The average net weekly income per household showed a slight rise in the case of families from 1-apartment and 2-apartment houses, but the average income per head showed a slight rise in all three groups.⁷

Hire Purchase Commitments and Checks and Clubs

The proportions of families with hire purchase commitments showed a marked rise in all three groups,⁸ and the proportions with checks and clubs a moderate fall.⁹ The average weekly payments showed no significant changes apart from a rise in the hire/

³ Appendix VIII, Table 3.
⁴ Appendix VIII, Table 4.
⁵ Appendix VIII, Table 5.

⁶ Appendix VIII, Table 6.
⁷ Appendix VIII, Table 7.
⁸ Appendix VIII, Table 8.
⁹ Appendix VIII, Table 9.

hire purchase payments of the large group coming from 2-apartment houses.^{10,11}

Standard of Management

The proportions of well-kept houses increased considerably in all three groups, but it was noted that the differential found between the groups before rehousing persisted.¹² In other words the tenants rehoused from small houses kept their new houses less well at the end of 6 months than the tenants rehoused from larger houses. The sizes of the new houses were all much the same.

A slight rise occurred in the proportions of families owning television sets or washing machines, but only in the large group from 2-apartment houses was the rise significant, and then only in respect of washing machines.¹³ The changes in respect of immersion heaters, telephones and cars were minimal.¹⁴

Illnesses

The proportions of persons, children and adults, admitted to hospital from the 3 groups over the 6 months after rehousing showed little change.¹⁵ The proportions going to their doctors' surgeries showed a distinct rise with the exception of the adults from the 1-apartment house group.¹⁶ It has already been noted that the adults in this group visited their doctors' surgeries more/

10	Appendix VIII, Table 8.	14	Appendix VIII, Table 11.
11	Appendix VIII, Table 9.	15	Appendix VIII, Table 12.
12	Appendix VIII, Table 10.	16	Appendix VIII, Table 13.
13	Appendix VIII, Table 11.		

more frequently during the 6-month period before rehousing than did the adults in the other two groups. The proportions of persons calling their doctors out to the house showed a less marked rise, and only in the case of the large group from 2-apartment houses were the figures of statistical significance.¹⁷

A fall occurred in the proportion of housewives who were pregnant, the figures in the cases of the small groups from 1-apartment and 3-apartment houses were not significant.¹⁸

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¹⁷ Appendix VIII, Table 14.
¹⁸ Appendix VIII, Table 15.

FAMILIES REHOUSED FROM BUILDINGS DUE FOR DEMOLITION (52 cases)

Six months after rehousing, this group consisted of 179 persons, comprising 107 adults (60%) and 72 children (40%).

The tenants had a far higher opinion of Drumchapel than of their old areas.¹ Similarly they found the new houses a great improvement upon the old and although the new rates and rents were considerably higher, the proportions of tenants considering them excessive were much lower.²

Slightly fewer of the tenants found their work to be within easy reach after moving out to Drumchapel,³ and 13% of the tenants changed their jobs during the 6-month period after rehousing. The total number of wage-earners in the group was 71. The average number of wage-earners per house and the proportion of housewives going out to work remained practically unchanged.⁴

Income

A slight rise in average weekly income per household and income per head had taken place 6 months after rehousing.⁵

Hire Purchase and Checks and Clubs

A marked rise occurred in both the proportion of families with hire purchase commitments and the average weekly payments of those families.⁶ On the other hand the proportion of families with checks and clubs showed a marked fall. The average weekly payments in this case showed a slight rise.⁷

1 Appendix IX, Table 1.
2 Appendix IX, Table 2.
3 Appendix IX, Table 3.
4 Appendix IX, Table 4.

5 Appendix IV, Table 5.
6 Appendix IX, Table 6.
7 Appendix IX, Table 7.

Standard of Management

A considerable improvement in the morale of the tenants occurred after moving into the new houses and leaving behind properties which were in all cases sub-standard and in many cases positively decrepit and insanitary. This improvement was reflected in a considerably higher proportion of well-kept houses and fewer poorly kept houses.⁸

A slight rise was noted in the proportions of families with television sets and washing machines, but the proportion of families with cars remained unchanged and none of the families had telephones or immersion heaters.⁹

Illnesses

Admissions to hospital showed little change over the 6-month period after rehousing,¹⁰ but a marked rise occurred in the number of persons visiting their doctors' surgeries¹¹ and a lesser rise in the number calling out their doctors to the house.¹² The excess was largely confined to the children in both cases.

Pregnancy

A fall was noted in the number of housewives who were pregnant, but the difference was not significant.¹³

⁸ Appendix IX, Table 8. ¹¹ Appendix IX, Table 11.
⁹ Appendix IX, Table 9. ¹² Appendix IX, Table 12.
¹⁰ Appendix IX, Table 10. ¹³ Appendix IX, Table 13.

FAMILIES REHOUSED FROM OLDER PUBLIC AUTHORITY HOUSES (35 cases)

The total number of persons in this group fell considerably after rehousing. In many cases this was due to older relatives being left behind in the older houses. The figures are shown below.

	Before rehousing		After rehousing	
Total persons	223		127	
Adults	146	66%	75	59%
Children	77	34%	52	41%

The Tenants

The proportion of tenants liking Drumchapel was only a little higher than the proportion liking the older areas.¹ Many of the tenants had been rehoused from "semi-detached" or "4-in-a-block" type houses with gardens. It was only to be expected, therefore, that rehousing into a new area predominantly built over with tenements of four storeys was not regarded by many tenants as an improvement. Many of the tenants expressed a preference for their old house, but went on to say that the move was worth while for the sake of getting a house of their own.

The average sum paid weekly in rent and rates was only a little higher than for the old houses. Slightly fewer of the tenants regarded the new rates and rent as excessive.²

Very little change occurred in the ease with which the husbands reached their work³ and none of them changed their employment/

¹ Appendix X, Table 1.
² Appendix X, Table 2.

³ Appendix X, Table 3.

employment during the 6-month period after rehousing.

A considerable fall occurred in the total number of wage-earners in the group and the average number of wage-earners per house.⁴ These changes reflected the "break-up" of families that occurred after rehousing and the higher proportion of children found in the new houses.

The average net weekly income per household showed a marked drop after rehousing, but the average income per head went up.⁵

Hire Purchase

Hire purchase commitments became much more common in this group following rehousing, although the average weekly payments showed little change.⁶ The figures were very similar to those for the families rehoused from 1-apartment tenements and the explanation probably lies in the difficulty of putting together furniture for a new house when living in a "single-end", or a fully furnished house belonging to relatives, or a sub-let "furnished" room in a council house.

Checks and Clubs

The fall in the proportion of families with checks and clubs, and their average weekly payments, was very slight.⁷ It has already been noted that this group started with considerably fewer families holding checks and clubs than the control group.

Standard of Management

The proportion of well-kept houses showed a slight rise only,^{8/}

⁴ Appendix X, Table 4.
⁵ Appendix X, Table 5.
⁶ Appendix X, Table 6.

⁷ Appendix X, Table 7.
⁸ Appendix X, Table 8.

only,⁸ but since these families had a good record in this respect before rehousing, the scope for improvement was limited.

A slight increase occurred in the proportions of families with television sets and washing machines.⁹ Little change occurred in respect of immersion heaters, telephones or cars.¹⁰

Illnesses

Admissions to hospital showed no change during the 6 months following rehousing,¹¹ but a considerable rise occurred in the proportion of persons visiting doctors' surgeries¹² and a lesser rise occurred in the proportion of persons calling their doctors out to the house.¹³ In both cases, the excess fell mainly upon the adults.

Pregnancy

A rise was noted in the number of housewives who were pregnant, but the difference was not significant.¹⁴

8 Appendix X, Table 8.
9 Appendix X, Table 9.
10 Appendix X, Table 9.
11 Appendix X, Table 10.

12 Appendix X, Table 11.
13 Appendix X, Table 12.
14 Appendix X, Table 13.

FAMILIES IN WHICH THE GENERAL HOME BACKGROUND (AS DISTINCT FROM THE HOUSE) WAS ASSESSED AS "POOR" OR "BAD" BEFORE RE-HOUSING (43 cases)

The total number of persons in this group after rehousing was 171, comprising 85 adults (50%) and 86 children (50%).

The Tenants

The reaction of the tenants in this group to rehousing was very similar to the reaction of the families from houses due for demolition, namely many more tenants liking the new area,¹ and far fewer considering the new, and higher, rates and rents excessive.²

Slightly fewer tenants found their work to be in easy reach after moving out to Drumchapel,³ and 5% of the tenants changed their jobs during the 6-month period after rehousing. The total number of wage-earners in the group was 51. The average number of wage-earners per house and the proportion of housewives going out to work showed little change.⁴

Income

The average weekly income per household showed a slight fall, but the income per head was unchanged.⁵

Hire Purchase and Checks and Clubs

A considerable rise took place in the proportion of families with hire purchase commitments, but the average weekly payments of these families showed little change.⁶ The proportion of families with checks and clubs, and their weekly payments, showed/

¹ Appendix XI, Table 1.
² Appendix XI, Table 2.
³ Appendix XI, Table 3.

⁴ Appendix XI, Table 4.
⁵ Appendix XI, Table 5.
⁶ Appendix XI, Table 6.

showed only a slight fall.⁷

Standard of Management

A most striking improvement took place in the standard of home management⁸ and it was obvious that many of the housewives with a poor home assessment when seen in the old houses only needed the stimulus of decent surroundings to make a new start in life. The problem families originally assessed as "bad" in respect of their home management showed little improvement, and the two families, "lost" from this group during the 6 months after rehousing, returned to their old living conditions in the centre of the city.

Very little change took place in the proportions of families with television sets, washing machines, immersion heaters, telephones and cars.⁹

Illnesses

Admissions to hospitals showed little change over the 6-month period after rehousing,¹⁰ but a slight rise took place in the proportions of persons visiting their doctors' surgeries¹¹ and calling their doctors to the house.¹² The excess was entirely confined to the children in respect of visits to doctors' surgeries, and largely confined to the adults in respect of calling doctors to the house.

Pregnancy

A fall was noted in the number of housewives who were pregnant, but the difference was not significant.¹³

7 Appendix XI, Table 7.

8 Appendix XI, Table 8.

9 Appendix XI, Table 9.

10 Appendix XI, Table 10.

11 Appendix XI, Table 11.

12 Appendix XI, Table 12.

13 Appendix XI, Table 13.

FAMILIES CONTAINING OLD-AGE PENSIONERS VISITED 6 MONTHS
AFTER MOVING INTO NEW HOUSES (24 cases)

This group was very much smaller on revisiting because many of the pensioners in the old houses were left behind when their relatives were rehoused, and such households were excluded from the group. One pensioner died. On the other hand one or two new families were included because of pensioners coming to stay in the new houses and because of retirals. The group contained 72 persons, consisting of 56 adults (78%) and 16 children (22%).

The old folk took to Drumchapel far better than might have been expected considering that many of them had lived in the central areas of the city for 40 years or more. None of the pensioners disliked Drumchapel and considerably more liked it, than liked the old areas.¹ None of the tenants regarded their new rates and rents as excessive.

The incomes of the households still varied widely according to whether or not they contained wage-earners. The figures are shown below.

	Average weekly income per household	Average weekly income per head
Families containing no wage-earners (9)	£4 - 5 - 6d	70/-
Families containing 1 or more wage-earn- ers (15)	£16 - 16 - 11d	82/10
Control Group	£13 - 10 - 1d	67/-

¹ Appendix XII, Table 1.

Hire Purchase and Checks and Clubs

A slight rise took place in the proportion of households with hire purchase commitments and their average weekly payments.² One household only held a check, the weekly payment being 10/-. None of the differences were significant.

Standard of Management

A slight increase occurred in the proportion of well-kept houses,³ but the high proportion of such houses recorded during the initial visits left little scope for further improvement.

Considerably more of the households had television sets when visited after 6 months, but only slightly more had washing machines.⁴ There was little change in the proportions with telephones and cars.⁵

2 Appendix XII, Table 2.
3 Appendix XII, Table 3.
4 Appendix XII, Table 4.

5 Appendix XII, Table 4.

FAMILIES CONTAINING 1 CHILD, 2 CHILDREN AND 3 OR MORE CHILDREN WHEN SEEN 6 MONTHS AFTER REHOUSING

(1 child - 85 cases)
(2 children - 148 cases)
(3 or more children - 96 cases)

The numbers of persons in the three groups and the proportions of children to adults are shown below.

	"1-child" families	"2-child" families	"3 or more child" families
Total persons	292	615	527
Adults	207 70%	319 51.9%	203 38.5%
Children	85 29.1%	296 48.1%	324 61.5%

More of the tenants in all three groups liked Drumchapel than liked the old areas¹ and fewer considered the new rents and rates excessive.²

A slight fall occurred in all three groups in the total numbers of wage-earners and the average number of wage-earners per house.³ The proportions of housewives going out to work showed little change and the differences noted during the first visits were maintained, namely far fewer housewives with large families were able to go out to work than housewives with small families.⁴ Very few of the principal tenants changed their jobs during the first 6 months after rehousing.⁵

Fewer husbands found their work to be within easy reach

(15/

¹ Appendix XIII, Table 1.
² Appendix XIII, Table 2.
³ Appendix XIII, Table 3.

⁴ Appendix XIII, Table 4.
⁵ Appendix XIII, Table 5.

15.
(15 minutes travelling time) after moving to Drumchapel, but the change was only very slight in the case of the group of households containing 3 or more children.⁶

Income

The average net weekly income per household showed a slight fall, but the average income per head showed a slight rise in all three groups.⁷

Hire Purchase

A considerable rise took place in the proportions of families with hire purchase commitments in all three groups, but was most marked in the case of families containing 3 or more children.⁸ Such families usually went to houses of 4 or 5 apartments and, as has already been seen, most of them came from houses which differed little in respect of size from those of the other two groups. Many of the families, therefore, went to considerable expense in new furnishings. A slight rise only took place in the average weekly payments of these families through the three groups.⁹

Checks and Clubs

The proportions of families in the three groups with checks and clubs showed a marked fall 6 months after rehousing, but the average weekly payments of these families showed very little change.¹⁰

Standard/

6 Appendix XIII, Table 6.
7 Appendix XIII, Table 7.
8 Appendix XIII, Table 8.

9 Appendix XIII, Table 8.
10 Appendix XIII, Table 9.

Standard of Management

The general standard of management in the case of families containing 1 or 2 children showed a marked improvement,¹¹ but a different pattern emerged in respect of the larger families. These showed increases in the proportions of both well-kept and poorly-kept houses at the expense of the houses in which the home assessment was judged to be fair.¹²

A rise occurred in the proportions of families in the three groups with television sets and washing machines, but the differences were only significant in respect of the larger families containing 3 or more children.¹³ This is in line with the finding of a high incidence of hire purchase commitments in this group, which has already been noted.

The changes in respect of immersion heaters, telephones and cars were very small.¹⁴

Illnesses

The proportions of persons, children and adults, admitted to hospital from the three groups over the 6-months after rehousing showed little change.¹⁵ On the other hand a definite rise occurred in the proportions of persons visiting doctors' surgeries in all three groups.¹⁶ The rise was least marked amongst the children from the smallest families and went some way towards correcting the differential noted during the visits to the old houses, in which an excess of visits to doctors' surgeries/

11 Appendix XIII, Table 10. 14 Appendix XIII, Table 12.
12 Appendix XIII, Table 11. 15 Appendix XIII, Table 13.
13 Appendix XIII, Table 12. 16 Appendix XIII, Table 14.

surgeries occurred in respect of children from small families. The adults living in households containing 2 children showed only a slight rise in visits to the surgery. Doctors' calls to the house also showed a distinct rise generally¹⁷ and, once again, this rise was least amongst the children of the small families. This time, however, the rise amongst adults was least in the "3 or more child" family group.

Slightly fewer housewives were pregnant in each of the three groups.¹⁸

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17 Appendix XIII, Table 15.
 18 Appendix XIII, Table 16.

FAMILIES IN WHICH ONE OR MORE MEMBERS SUFFERED FROM DIS-
ABILITIES WHICH SECURED THEM PRIORITY IN HOUSING, VISITED
AFTER 6 MONTHS (34 cases)

Six months after rehousing, this group consisted of 112 persons, comprising 80 adults (71%) and 32 children (29%).

Very few of the tenants disliked Drumchapel¹ and none of them considered their new rates and rents as excessive.² This was a considerable change from the situation just before rehousing when almost half of the tenants disliked their old areas and considered their rates and rents as too high.

Very little change occurred in the ease with which the tenants reached their work but a slightly higher proportion of them spent less time travelling.³ The proportion of tenants changing their work during the 6-month period after rehousing was 7%.

The total number of wage-earners in the group was 49, giving an average of 1.44 wage-earners per house. A slightly higher proportion of housewives were going out to work.⁴

Income

The average weekly income per household fell slightly after rehousing, but the average income per head showed a slight rise.⁵

Hire Purchase, Checks and Clubs

The proportion of families with hire purchase commitments and their average weekly payments had gone up 6 months after rehousing,⁶ but the proportion with checks and clubs together with their average weekly payments had fallen.⁷ The changes in all cases were slight.

Standard/

1 Appendix XIV, Table 1.	5 Appendix XIV, Table 5.
2 Appendix XIV, Table 2.	6 Appendix XIV, Table 6.
3 Appendix XIV, Table 3.	7 Appendix XIV, Table 7.
4 Appendix XIV, Table 4.	

Standard of Management

More of the new houses were well-kept after 6 months but the difference was not significant.⁸

A marked rise occurred in the proportions of families with television sets and washing machines,⁹ but changes in respect of immersion heaters, telephones and cars were minimal.¹⁰

Illnesses

Admissions to hospital fell during the 6-month period after re-housing. The fall was entirely confined to the adults,¹¹ A slight rise took place in the proportions of persons visiting their doctors' surgeries¹² and calling doctors to the house,¹³ but only in respect of calls to see children in the house was the rise of any significance.

Pregnancy

One housewife was pregnant. No housewives were pregnant when seen in the old houses.

The group generally showed considerable benefit from re-housing. Husbands and wives given priority because of pulmonary tuberculosis usually looked and felt better physically. Very often their whole mental attitude to illness had changed and interests were centred upon the new home and the new life which was being created in it rather than the possibility of recurrence of disease and disability. Sometimes the effects of rehousing were quite striking, a case in point was that of Mrs.C. Mrs.C. suffered/

⁸ Appendix XIV, Table 8.
⁹ Appendix XIV, Table 9.
¹⁰ Appendix XIV, Table 9.

¹¹ Appendix XIV, Table 10.
¹² Appendix XIV, Table 11.
¹³ Appendix XIV, Table 12.

suffered from mitral stenosis of rheumatic origin and underwent mitral valvotomy about a year before rehousing. She lived with her husband and one child in a "room and kitchen" house. There was no bath and the toilet was shared by three other families. The building was decrepit and the close and access stairways dark, unpleasant and dirty. Mrs. C's house was situated on the top floor, three stairs up. Mrs. C. was a nervous and slightly introspective woman. She kept her house in fairly good order, but was very worried about being visited by the sanitary inspector before moving house. She stated that many of the other tenants in the close had moved out and the tenants replacing them cared little for the state of the close and were frequently noisy and unpleasant. On the subject of her operation she stated that after discharge from hospital she was determined to get well and followed the instructions given her by the medical staff with great care. She soon felt, however, that "things were getting on top of her" and that she was losing ground rather than gaining. Her operation scar gave her considerable discomfort and she couldn't help wondering if "things were going wrong again." Rehoused into a 3-apartment ground floor flat, the change after 6 months was dramatic. She no longer appeared nervous and introspective and she showed off her new house with obvious pleasure and pride. The subject of the operation scar was dismissed by her as being of little importance. She said it still gave a little pain from time to time but she didn't worry about it. She stated that she had made up all the ground lost in the old house and more. She had been back to/

to the hospital as an out-patient for a check-up and the staff there were most impressed by her progress.

EXAMINATION OF THE FAMILIES ONE YEAR AFTER MOVING INTO NEW COUNCIL HOUSES.

OVERALL GROUP.

During the second six month period after rehousing, 10 families were lost. Five obtained exchanges to other local authority houses, 4 were unwilling to cooperate further in the survey and one family was unobtainable in spite of repeated visiting over a period of several weeks. The remaining 387 families contained 1560 persons and consisted of 869 adults (55.7%) and 691 children (44.3%).

The tenants opinions of Drumchapel showed little change after one year and, similarly, there was little change in the proportion of tenants regarding the rents and rates of their new houses as too high. The figures are shown below.

Opinion of Drumchapel	After 1 year	After 6 months
Like	86.6%	88.2%
Reserved	10.6%	8.3%
Dislike	2.8%	3.5%
Not significant		
	After 1 year	After 6 months
Rent & rates considered too high in new house	1.8%	3.5%
Not significant		

The principal tenants changed their employment in 5.7% of cases during the second 6-month period after rehousing. The total number of wage earners in the group was 551, giving an average of 1.42 wage earners per house. The proportion of housewives/

housewives going out to work was 27.7%. None of these figures differed significantly from the findings at the end of 6 months

A slight improvement was noted in the time spent travelling to work. The figures are shown below.

Ease of getting to work from Drumchapel	After 1 year	After 6 months
Work in "easy reach" (Up to 15 minutes)	22.1%	18.7%
"Fairly easy reach" (15+-40 minutes)	56.4%	52.4%
"Difficult" (Over 40 minutes)	21.5%	28.9%
Borderline significance	$\chi^2 = 5.20$	$P < 0.1$

Several factors played a part in this improvement. Many of the tenants bought themselves bicycles and autocycles and several ran light vans in which they picked up their workmates. Public transport was also improved and a special bus service was started which came through the new scheme itself at certain times of the day.

Income

The average net weekly income per household, inclusive of childrens allowances, pensions and other benefits was £13-12-5^d. The average income per head was 67/6^d. These figures differed little from the figures recorded at six months.

Hire Purchase

The proportion of families with hire purchase commitments and the average weekly payments of these families remained at a high level one year after rehousing. The figures are shown below and differed very little from the findings at six months.

	After 1 year	After 6 months
Drumchapel families with hire purchase commitments	48.3%	48.9%
Average weekly payments	17/-	18/-

Checks and Clubs

The proportion of families with checks and clubs remained at a low level at the end of one year and the weekly payments were also little changed. The figures are shown below.

	After 1 year	After 6 months
Drumchapel families with checks and clubs	14.0%	12.9%
Average weekly payment	10/-	10/10 ^d

Standard of management

No significant difference was found in the standard of management of the houses after one year as compared with six months. The figures are shown below and suggest a slight shift from good to fair and from poor or bad to fair.

Assessment of management of new house	After 1 year	After 6 months
Good	78.1%	80.6%
Fair	16.5%	13.4%
Poor or bad	5.4%	6.0%

The total of 387 households received 178 visits from "housing nurses" during the second six months after rehousing. The 41 remaining households from the group assessed as "poor or bad" in the old houses received 23 visits and the 21 households assessed as "poor or bad" in their new houses after one year received 14 visits. In other words, families unable to maintain a/

a clean house received very little extra supervision from the "housing nurses".

An example of a family which deteriorated after rehousing and received inadequate supervision was that of Mr and Mrs M. Rehoused from a room and kitchen tenement house due for demolition, Mr and Mrs M. maintained a house which rated an assessment of "fair". Mr M. was 47 years old and there were two boys and a girl aged 8, 10 and 14 years. He worked as a docker and stated his net earnings to be £8 a week. His work was within 15 minutes walking time of the old house. Mr M's chief pleasures were "a pint and a game of dominoes". Mrs M liked "going to the pictures". There was no television set or washing machine in the house. Mr M. slept in the kitchen with the older boy, and Mrs M. slept in the room with the girl and the younger boy.

Shortly after moving to their new three apartment house in Drumchapel, Mr M. was admitted to hospital for ten days with an attack of acute bronchitis. This was followed by a single visit to the chest clinic of another hospital and thereafter he remained off work and received national health insurance and national assistance payments amounting to £6-15-6^d weekly. The standard of management of the house fell to "poor" and the family appeared dissatisfied and unhappy. They complained that bus fares were high and that there was nowhere to go. The daughter disliked her new school and her parents felt she was being "pressed too hard" at her work.

The/

The older of the two boys had recently been in trouble with the police.

When seen after one year, Mr M. was still off work and showed no inclination to start again. He had required no medical attention for over six months apart from the signing of his panel line. Meanwhile Mrs M. had found a job as a maid in one of the city hospitals and was earning £5-10-0^d weekly. The house by this time was obviously uncared for and some of the fittings were damaged. The family by this time was causing considerable distress to many of the tenants in the building. The older of the two boys was outwith parental control and offended the neighbours with his noise and obscene language, and also by writing and drawing on the walls of the close. Complaints to the factor's office had brought no satisfaction and the position of the other tenants was weakened by two relatives of Mr M. rehoused in the same close. Naturally enough the family held together in resisting the complaints from their neighbours.

Mr and Mrs M. started off as a mediocre family, in their old house, but deteriorated into a problem family after rehousing. The trouble appeared to be a poor home atmosphere and plain fecklessness. Milestones in the deterioration after rehousing were Mr M's illness which was used after a period to excuse him from going out to work, and the added travelling time to his old work in the docks from Drumchapel. When Mrs M finally found a job and became the chief breadwinner, all attempts/

attempts to maintain the home were at last abandoned. Over the one year period the family received three visits from the "housing nurses", whose interests in any case were merely the symptomatic relief of a dirty house and not the radical treatment of a split family unit.

The proportion of households with television sets showed a further significant rise at the end of the second six months. The proportion with washing machines showed only a slight rise. The figures are shown below.

Drumchapel households with-	After 1 year	After 6 months
Television sets	88.1%	82.1%
Washing machines	33.9%	30.0%
Television sets	$\chi^2 = 5.55 \quad P < 0.02$	
Washing machines	Not significant	

A significant rise occurred in the proportions of families with immersion heaters and telephones, but a very slight rise only occurred in the proportion of families with refrigerators, and the proportion of families with cars showed a further slight fall. The figures are shown below.

Drumchapel households with-	After 1 year	After 6 months	
Immersion heaters	8.3%	3.3%	$\chi^2 = 9.03 \quad P < 0.01$
Telephones	10.1%	4.0%	$\chi^2 = 10.00 \quad P < 0.01$
Refrigerators	1.8%	0.3%	Not significant
Cars	9.0%	9.6%	Not significant

Family Doctors

At the end of the first six month period after rehousing
150/

150 families who should have changed their doctors had failed to do so. At the end of one year, 145 of these families remained and during the second six months period, 19 of these families had changed to a local doctor (13.1%), but only 2 had changed on their own initiative - the remaining 17 had changed after an illness had required them to call or see a doctor.

Illnesses

The visits to the new houses after one year, corresponded directly with the visits to the old houses and are compared with them below. There was no significant change in the proportions of persons, adults and children admitted to hospital during the second six months period after rehousing.

Admissions to hospital	Second 6 months	Before moving	
Persons	4.0%	4.4%	Not significant
Children	3.0%	3.3%	Not significant
Adults	4.7%	5.2%	Not significant

There was an increased demand on general practitioners services. Three hundred and eighty-one persons made 907 visits to doctors surgeries during the second six months period after rehousing. In other words 24.4% of the persons visited doctors' surgeries as compared with 15.2% of the persons before rehousing. The increase was significant ($\chi^2 = 44.94$ $P < 0.001$). This finding persisted when the data was broken down into separate groups for adults and children. The figures are shown/

shown below.

Persons visiting surgery	Second 6 months	Before moving	
Children	19.3%	12.7%	$\chi^2 = 10.55$ $P < 0.001$
Adults	28.5%	17.1%	$\chi^2 = 36.03$ $P < 0.001$

The nature of the visits is tabulated below.

"Child visits". (198)

1. Infectious conditions - 69 (34.9%)

"colds", tonsillitis, "catarrh", chickenpox, mumps, "influenza".

2. Skin conditions - 26 (13.1%)

3. Injuries - 24 (12.1%)

4. Immunisations - 23 (11.6%)

Poliomyelitis (15), diphtheria and whooping cough (4), vaccination (4).

5. Various conditions

"bronchitis" and "cough" - 18.

"Acute abdomen" - 8. (None of these cases went to theatre)

Prophylactic penicillin V. - 6 (Previous attack of rheumatic fever)

Miscellaneous and ill-defined - 24.

Adult visits. (709)

1. Respiratory tract diseases - 157 (22.1%)

2. Visits for "sick lines" - 77 (10.9%) (Second or final certificates, not involving examination of the patient)

3. Ante-natal and post-natal care - 75 (10.6%)

4. Routine prescriptions - 58 (8.2%)

Anti-tuberculous drugs, digitalis, insulin, phenobarbitone, "cough bottles".

5. Skin conditions - 42 (5.9%)

6. Diseases of muscles and joints - 40 (5.6%)

7. "Nerves" - 33 (4.7%)
8. "Anaemia" - 32 (4.5%)
9. Diseases of the cardio-vascular system - 31 (4.4%)
10. Various conditions - 164

These visits broke down into very small numbers, and in many cases a diagnosis was absent or obscure.

Calls to the house by general practitioners numbered 435 and were made to 221 persons or 14.2% of the people. This represented a rise of borderline significance over the figure of 12.1% recorded for the equivalent period before rehousing, ($\chi^2 = 3.31$ $P < 0.1$). The rise in the proportion of adults calling the doctor was significant, but a slight fall occurred in the proportion of children to whom the doctor was called. The figures are shown below.

Persons calling doctor to house	Second 6 months	Before moving	
Children	15.5%	17.4%	Not significant
Adults	13.1%	8.2%	$\chi^2 = 12.30$ $P < 0.001$

The nature of the home visits is tabulated below.

Visits to children. (144)

1. Infectious diseases - 90 (62.5%)
Tonsillitis (31), "colds" (20), "influenza" (15), chickenpox (10), "diarrhoea and vomiting" (4), mumps (4), whooping cough (3), infective hepatitis (2), measles (1).
2. Residual bronchitis following acute infectious illnesses - 13 (9.0%)
3. Injuries - 8
4. "Acute abdomen" - 8 (no diagnosis made).
5. Rheumatic fever - 5

6. Skin conditions - 3

7. Miscellaneous and ill-defined - 17

Visits to adults. (291)

1. Respiratory tract diseases - 133 (45.7%)

2. Diseases of the cardio-vascular system - 44 (15.1%)

3. Maternity work - 37 (12.7%)

4. Diseases of muscles and joints - 31 (10.7%)

5. Miscellaneous and ill-defined - 46

The most probable cause for the rise in demand on general practitioner services was the proximity of new group practice surgeries to the scheme, sited within less than five minutes walking time of most of the houses. It is unlikely that the rise represented a higher incidence of illness in that hospital admissions, and the pattern of illness showed little change. It is also unlikely that enthusiasm amongst the new doctors to build up a practice led to extra visiting or returns, since the figures did not show an increase in the number of calls or visits in excess of the number of persons making use of the general practitioners' services.

ANALYSIS OF THE II SUB-GROUPS FOR THE SECOND SIX MONTHS AFTER MOVING INTO NEW COUNCIL HOUSES.

In this section comparison is made with the findings during the first six months after rehousing for each of the eleven sub-groups in turn. For the sake of clarity the families coming from 1, 2 and 3-apartment tenement houses are grouped together and the households containing 1, 2 and 3 or more children are likewise grouped together.

FAMILIES REHOUSED FROM 1, 2 AND 3-APARTMENT TENEMENT HOUSES.

- (1-apartment - 48 cases)
- (2-apartment - 248 cases)
- (3-apartment - 45 cases)

The numbers of persons in the three groups and the proportions of children to adults are shown below.

	1-apt group	2-apt group	3-apt group
Total persons	171	1016	211
Adults	95 55.6%	563 55.4%	112 53.1%
Children	76 44.4%	453 44.6%	99 46.9%

Very little change occurred in the proportions of tenants liking Drumchapel¹ and the proportions considering the rents and rates to be excessive².

A slight drop occurred in the average number of wage-earners per/

I. Appendix XV, Table I. 2. Appendix XV, Table 2.

per house in the I-apartment group³. This was probably related to a slight fall in the proportion of housewives going out to work in this group⁴. The changes in the 2-apartment and 3-apartment groups in respect of average number of wage-earners per house⁵ and housewives going out to work⁶, were very small. A small proportion only of the principal tenants changed their work during the second six month period following rehousing⁷.

A slight improvement was apparent in the ease with which the husbands reached their work in the 2 and 3-apartment groups⁸. This finding was in line with the findings for the overall group, but was not statistically significant.

Income

The average net weekly income per household and per head in the three groups showed practically no change⁹.

Hire purchase commitments and checks and clubs.

A significant drop occurred in the proportion of families from the I-apartment group with hire purchase commitments¹⁰. The other two groups showed no significant change in this respect¹¹, and the average weekly payments in all three groups showed little change¹².

The proportions of families in the three groups with checks and clubs, and their average weekly payments remained at a low level¹³.

3. Appendix XV, Table 3. 9. Appendix XV, Table 7.
4. Appendix XV, Table 4. 10. Appendix XV, Table 8.
5. Appendix XV, Table 3. 11. Appendix XV, Table 8.
6. Appendix XV, Table 4. 12. Appendix XV, Table 8.
7. Appendix XV, Table 5. 13. Appendix XV, Table 9.
8. Appendix XV, Table 6.

Standard of management.

Although no significant changes occurred in the proportions of well kept houses in the three groups, the differential found between the groups before rehousing (namely fewer tenants in the smaller houses kept their houses well) and noted again after six months, showed signs of disappearing due to a slight improvement in the I-apartment group and a slight deterioration in the 3-apartment group.^{I4}

A rise of borderline significance occurred in the proportions of families owning television sets and coming from I-apartment and 2-apartment houses.^{I5} A slight rise also occurred in the proportions of families with washing machines, but was not significant.^{I6}

Telephones and immersion heaters were acquired by families in all three groups, but only in the case of the large 2-apartment group were the rises significant.^{I7}

No significant changes occurred in the proportions of families with refrigerators or cars.^{I8}

Illnesses.

The findings in respect of hospital admissions and general practitioner load were in line with the findings for the overall group.^{I9}

The proportion of housewives who were pregnant showed little change.²⁰

I4. Appendix XV, Table IO. I8. Appendix XV, Table II.
I5. Appendix XV, Table II. I9. Appendix XV, Tables I2, I3 & I4.
I6. Appendix XV, Table II. 20. Appendix XV, Table I5.
I7. Appendix XV, Table II.

FAMILIES REHOUSED FROM BUILDINGS DUE FOR DEMOLITION. (49 cases)

One year after rehousing this group consisted of 173 persons comprising 103 adults (60%) and 70 children (40%). There was practically no change in the opinions of the tenants either of Drumchapel¹ or of the rents and rates of the new houses². The ease with which the chief tenants reached their work also showed little change³. During the second six month period after rehousing, 10% of the tenants changed their jobs and the total number of wage-earners in the group was 72, giving an average of 1.47 wage-earners per house. There was no change in the proportion of housewives going out to work.⁴

Income

A slight rise in the average weekly income per household and income per head took place during the second six months after rehousing⁵.

Hire purchase and checks and clubs.

Little change occurred during the second six months period in respect of hire purchase commitments⁶ and checks and clubs.⁷ Approximately one third of the families held checks and clubs, and rather over a half had hire purchase commitments.

1. Appendix XVI, Table 1.

2. Appendix XVI, Table 2.

3. Appendix XVI, Table 3.

4. Appendix XVI, Table 4.

5. Appendix XVI, Table 5.

6. Appendix XVI, Table 6.

7. Appendix XVI, Table 7.

Standard of management.

The standard of management remained much improved after one year, although there was practically no change from the position at six months⁸. The group still compared unfavourably with the overall group in respect of standard of management.

A slight increase occurred in the proportions of families with television sets, washing machines and immersers, but none of the changes were significant⁹. One household acquired a refrigerator.

Illnesses and pregnancy.

The findings in respect of hospital admissions¹⁰ and general practitioners' work^{11 & 12} were in line with the findings for the overall group.

The proportion of housewives who were pregnant, showed a slight but non-significant rise.¹³

8. Appendix XVI, Table 8. 11. Appendix XVI, Table II.
 9. Appendix XVI, Table 9. 12. Appendix XVI, Table 12.
 10. Appendix XVI, Table 10. 13. Appendix XVI, Table 13.

FAMILIES IN WHICH THE GENERAL HOME BACKGROUND (AS DISTINCT FROM THE HOUSE) WAS ASSESSED AS "POOR" OR "BAD" BEFORE REHOUSING. (41 cases)

The total number of persons in this group after one year was 172, comprising 92 adults (54%) and 80 children (46%).

No significant changes occurred during the second six months after rehousing, but when compared with the overall group, this group still showed several deficiencies. The standard of management of the houses fell far below the overall group, although the improvement was considerable. The incidence of hire purchase commitments and checks and clubs was higher than in the overall group. The figures for the group are laid out in appendix XVIII, tables I - 13.

Several of the families showed no change in their habits whatsoever after rehousing. Such a case was that of Mr and Mrs L aged 33 and 23 years respectively who came from a "room and kitchen" (2-apartment) in a condemned property. The house was in a dirty and untidy state and the standard of management was assessed as poor. There was no bath and the stairhead toilet was shared by three other families. Mr and Mrs L. had two children, a boy aged 5 years and a girl aged 4 years. Mrs L was expecting another baby when seen in the old house. The home atmosphere was poor. Mr L. was a long distance lorry driver and Mrs L. stated that he earned about £10 a week although she did not know the exact sum. His main pleasures lay "between the pub and the bookies". Mrs L. was keen on her weekly/

weekly game of "housey-housey".

After rehousing, the standard of management of the house remained poor and the home atmosphere remained strained. The new baby suffered from frequent attacks of "bronchitis" and appeared pale and puny. This family might have shown improvement with tactful but firm handling. During the one year period after rehousing, the family received two visits from the "housing nurse".

Another family transferring its old living conditions to the new house was that of Mr and Mrs T, both aged 49 years. Mr and Mrs T.came from a "room and kitchen" house which was kept in a filthy state and rated an assessment of "bad". The home atmosphere was strained and Mr T.was unemployed, although he stated emphatically that all he needed was a small loan to set up a business of his own. His chief pleasure was playing darts. Mrs T.stated that she had no pleasures. Mr and Mrs T.had a family of four, the eldest girl aged 18 years being employed as a leather worker. The remaining children were aged 15, 12 and 7 years and were still at school. The total income of the family including unemployment benefit and childrens allowances was £10 weekly. There were no hire purchase commitments, but payments of 12/- a week were made on a check for clothing.

When seen after six months in the new 4-apartment house, Mr T.was still unemployed but now stated that it was not worth his while to go out to work so long as he was receiving unemployment benefit. The eldest girl had lost her job and was/

was also unemployed now and drawing benefit. The eldest boy had left school however, and was now employed in a dead end job as a furniture porter. The new house was in a filthy state and two windows had been broken and blocked with cardboard. Mr and Mrs T. considered the weekly rent and rates of £1 - 8 - 9^d as excessive.

After one year Mr T. and the eldest girl were still unemployed and the house remained in a filthy and offensive state. The weekly income amounted to £12 - 10 - 0^d, benefits accounting for £8 of this. The weekly payments for clothes were now 15/- but there were still no hire purchase commitments. This family was unfit for a new house from the start and would have been better accommodated in one of the older corporation properties. There was no difficulty in coming to this conclusion during the first visit to the family in the old house. It is doubtful whether much could have been achieved by supervision so far as Mr and Mrs T. were concerned, but guidance for the children was necessary. The family received two visits from the "housing nurse" during the year following rehousing.

In contrast, a family which would certainly have responded to advice, but ran into difficulties through sheer fecklessness and lack of guidance was that of Mr and Mrs B. aged 28 and 26 years respectively, who were rehoused from a condemned "room and kitchen" house with an outside toilet shared by three other families. The house was poorly kept and drab apart from a new television set. Mr B. worked as an odd job man in a territorial army/

army hall and the total stated weekly income was £7 - 19 - 0^d. Mrs B.had a son aged 2 years and was expecting another child. She was attending both her own doctor and the local authority clinic for ante-natal care. There were no hire purchase commitments, but Mrs B.was paying 15/- weekly on a clothing check. Mr B.had changed his job to a traveller in clothing checks and the total weekly income was stated to be £8 - 8 - 0^d. The new baby had arrived and appeared healthy although she had apparently suffered from diarrhoea and vomiting for a while. Checks for clothing now amounted to weekly payments of £1 and hire purchase payments of 10/6^d a week were being made for linoleum. The standard of management of the house now rated as "fair". After one year in the new house, hire purchase commitments had risen to £3 weekly and payments in respect of clothing checks remained at £1. Mrs B.had been obliged to find an evening job as a waitress and the total weekly income was now stated to be £11 - 5 - 0^d. The management of the house had deteriorated a little but still rated "fair". Mrs B.looked worried and tired and was obviously feeling both the strain of the physical work involved in her new job and the worry of paying the commitments. Sympathetic guidance would have been welcomed by this family. They received two visits during the year from the "housing nurse".

Not all of the families showing an improvement in home management in this group showed an improvement in other respects. An example is that of Mr and Mrs W.aged 46 and 42 years respectively who were rehoused from a condemned "room and kitchen" house along with their 15 year old daughter. The house/

house was poorly kept, dirty and dingy. The toilet was shared by three other families. Mr W.had been unemployed since an attack of pneumonia two years previously. He appeared to be keeping well, but showed little inclination to find work. He was receiving unemployment and national assistance benefits to a total of £5 - 15 - 0^d weekly and these were supplemented by his wife's earnings of £3 - 10 - 0^d as a part time sewing machinist. The family was paying £1 a week on hire purchase for a television set.

When seen in the new house at the end of six months, Mr W was still unemployed but seemed quite content. The new house was fairly well kept, and since the television set was now paid up, hire purchase commitments of 10/- weekly had been taken on for new carpets, and 5/- weekly on a clothing check. Mrs W.was still working at her part time job.

One year after rehousing, the new house remained fairly well kept and although the clothing check payments had now ceased, hire purchase commitments remained at 10/- weekly for new furnishings. Mrs W.was still in her part time job and the daughter had now left school and started work as a shop assistant. The total weekly income of the house was now £13 - 5 - 0^d including benefits. Mr W.was clean and well dressed and appeared healthy and cheerful. He had developed a keen interest in his garden and had laid it out with great care and considerable skill. He showed no desire to return to work.

A particularly interesting family in this group which showed/

showed an improvement in house management only, was that of Mr and Mrs Q. aged 45 and 34 years respectively. When first visited they were sub-tenants in a 3-apartment local authority tenement house. The house was in a filthy state and the furnishings were dingy and dilapidated. Mr Q. earned approximately £9 a week as a labourer in a gas works. There were two daughters aged 5 years and 9 years. Mr and Mrs Q. stated their main interests to be the wireless and going out to the pictures, they had no hire purchase commitments or checks and there was no television set.

After six months in the new house, the home management was fairly good, but the family as a whole was far from content. The younger girl had started bed wetting and the older girl complained of "rheumatic pains and nervousness". Mr Q. had lost his job and showed no inclination to get a new one. He was receiving £7 - 7 - 6^d weekly in unemployment benefit and national assistance. Mrs Q. was having disagreements with her neighbours over the clothes drying facilities behind the building and the behaviour of the two girls. The neighbours in turn stated that Mrs Q. was aggressive and frequently used obscene and threatening language. The atmosphere in the close was tense. During the first six months, Mr and Mrs Q. acquired a television set and took on hire purchase commitments to the extent of 13/3^d weekly.

When seen after one year in the new house, the management was assessed as fair and the house was quite bright and cheerful looking. Relations with the neighbours had deteriorated further and Mrs Q. had been charged by the police with causing a breach of/
of/

of the peace by using obscene language and threatening her neighbours, the incident apparently rising out of Mrs Q's insistence upon the right of her girls to climb over her neighbours' garden fence. Both of the girls had been taken to the doctor's surgery during the six months complaining of "nervousness" and Mr Q. had been receiving radio-therapy for an ulcer in his mouth. He was now receiving national health insurance in place of unemployment benefit.

There was no doubt that this was a rather unpleasant family and that the home atmosphere was poor and the children badly controlled. The point of interest however, was that the family achieved a good standard in material comforts after rehousing and kept quite a good house, in spite of remaining unsatisfactory in most other respects. Such a household constitutes a new "welfare state" type of problem family.

FAMILIES CONTAINING OLD-AGE PENSIONERS VISITED ONE YEAR AFTER
MOVING INTO NEW HOUSES. (26 cases)

This group showed very little change during the second six months after rehousing. The figures are shown in appendix XIX, tables I - 7.

The majority of the old folks accepted the removal to Drumchapel with remarkably little concern. Mr and Mrs H. moved from an old local authority house attached to one of the city hospitals where Mr H. had been a gardener for many years. They kept their new house in good order and Mr H. took considerable pleasure from his garden and from long walks in the surrounding countryside. Mr H. was a busy man with wide interests. He appeared to be enjoying his retirement. On the other hand Mr and Mrs M. were not so enthusiastic. They came from a decrepit and unpleasant riverside area which had obviously deteriorated badly over the past few years. Their house was well kept, bright and cheerful and they had lived in it for twenty-five years. It consisted of a "room and kitchen" with an outside toilet shared by two other families. Mr and Mrs M. were not very keen to move, but their two daughters (aged 27 and 35 years), who worked as conductresses with the corporation transport department, urged them to accept when their turn on the housing list came up, and the family was rehoused in a 3-apartment tenement. When seen after six months the house was well kept and everybody seemed satisfied with the change. After/

After one year however, one of the daughters was leaving to get married and the other was also thinking of moving. Faced with the prospect of living on their own in Drumchapel, Mr and Mrs M. were regretting their friends left behind at the old area and worried about the expense of keeping the house up on their old age pensions.

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FAMILIES CONTAINING 1 CHILD, 2 CHILDREN AND 3 OR MORE CHILDREN WHEN SEEN ONE YEAR AFTER REHOUSING.

- (1 child - 80 cases)
- (2 children - 147 cases)
- (3 or more children - 93 cases)

The numbers of persons in the three groups and the proportions of children to adults are shown below.

	"1-child" families	"2-child" families	"3 or more child" families
Total persons	281	611	517
Adults	201 72%	317 52%	200 39%
Children	80 28%	294 48%	317 61%

Changes during the second six months period after rehousing were generally in line with those of the overall group. The figures are shown in appendix XX, tables I - 15. Several differences between the three groups persisted after one year, for instance, few of the housewives with three or more children managed to go out to work, and the larger the family the smaller the weekly income per head. On the other hand the excess of children from the small families, requiring the services of the general practitioner became negligible.

The larger families in particular, benefited from rehousing. A typical example was that of Mr and Mrs C, both aged 25 years who were rehoused from a 1-apartment tenement house with an outside toilet shared by two other families. They had a family of/

of three children aged 4 years, 2 years and 1 year, but in spite of the overcrowding the house was well kept. Mr C. was a boilerman earning approximately £11 weekly. The new house was of three apartments and was kept in good order. Mrs C. said at the end of their first year in Drumchapel, that she missed her "window shopping" in the old area, but the new house was a marked improvement and the whole family had benefited greatly.

Some of the larger families were rehoused without adequate forethought, into houses which were too small for them, Mr and Mrs C. probably fell into this category since they were young and already had three children and were likely to have more, Mr and Mrs R. certainly fell into this category since they had three children, aged 10, 7 and 3 years when rehoused, and Mrs R was pregnant. When the new baby arrived, Mr and Mrs R. had to sleep in the living-dining room of their new house with the baby in a cot, leaving one bedroom for their daughter and one bedroom for their two boys. Mr and Mrs R. maintained a good home both in their old house and in their new house, but remained overcrowded after moving.

FAMILIES IN WHICH ONE OR MORE MEMBERS SUFFERED FROM DISABILITIES WHICH SECURED THEM PRIORITY IN HOUSING, VISITED AFTER TWELVE MONTHS. (34 cases)

Six months after rehousing, this group consisted of 110 persons, comprising 79 adults (72%) and 31 children (28%).

Very little change occurred during the second six months period after rehousing. The figures are shown in appendix XXI, tables I - 13.

At the end of one year, several cases were noted where the priority on medical grounds lapsed. For instance, Mr and Mrs D were given priority because of their four year old boy who was totally incapacitated by spastic diplegia and mental deficiency. He was on a waiting list for institutional care. They also had a normal boy aged one year. Their old house was a three apartment tenement, with its own toilet but no bath. The house was situated two stairs up and they were keen for a ground floor house without stairs, to reduce the effort involved in carrying the boy. The house was well kept and the home atmosphere was good. Mr D. was a time and motion study engineer earning £16 a week. The house was equipped with television and a washing machine and Mrs D. was paying £2 - 10 - 0^d a week hire purchase on a vacuum cleaner. Mr D's main pleasures were reading and "pottering about" with the small car he owned. Mrs D. liked knitting and visiting friends. They were neither of them very keen on television, but had bought their set because the handicapped boy kept them tied to the house. The car had been/

been bought to get the boy out from time to time.

Six months after rehousing, Mr and Mrs D.were comfortably settled in their new house and said they felt considerable benefit from their ground floor flatted house and its garden. Mr D.had obtained promotion in his work and was now earning over £17 a week. The house was well kept and cheerful and Mrs D.was looking after both of her children with devoted care.

When seen one year after rehousing, the handicapped boy had been admitted to an institution for long term care and Mr and Mrs D.showed obvious relief at being freed from the constant strain of caring for him. The car now enabled them to visit him at weekends, and although Mr D.had been offered further promotion and a pay rise to over £20 a week if he moved to a post in England, he had declined because of the difficulties of transferring the handicapped boy. The house remained well kept and the family now had no hire purchase commitments. They liked Drumchapel quite well, but felt now that they would like a house of their own and Mr D.was making arrangements to buy a pre-war semi-detached house. He had over £200 saved up for the down payment.

The probability is that in this case, if the local authority had discussed the case with Mr and Mrs D.more fully, and had approached the institution in the first place, Mr and Mrs D.would have been saved the inconvenience and expense of the move to a council house and the local authority would have been able to allocate/

allocate the house to some family with an equal need but more limited resources.

Another case was that of Mrs G, a widow aged 41 years. Mrs G. lived in a one apartment house with her son aged 19 years. The house had no bath and the toilet was shared by three families. Mrs G. was given medical priority for pulmonary tuberculosis. Both she and her son had undergone a course of anti-tuberculous treatment two years previously. Mrs G worked as a clerkess and her son as an apprentice electrician. Six months after moving to a three apartment corporation tenement house, there was little change but after one year, the boy had married and was living elsewhere leaving his mother on her own. She appeared quite content and the house was well kept, but she would have been better, and more economically accommodated in a modern two apartment house. These circumstances could not be forseen by the local authority, but much could be achieved by building a wider range of houses and encouraging more mobility of tenants.

SUMMARY

The purpose of this thesis was to investigate the changing circumstances of a group of families rehoused by the Glasgow Local Authority. The families came mostly from central areas of the city and were rehoused in Drumchapel on the western periphery of Glasgow. The gains of moving to new houses were thus offset by separation from friends and relatives, and increased travelling times to work and shops. Fresh air and clean surroundings were accompanied by higher rates and rents, higher bus fares and the expense of fitting out new and larger houses.

A total of 421 families were seen in their old houses immediately before being rehoused by the local authority. Three hundred and ninety-seven of these families were seen after six months in their new houses and 387 after one year.

Most of the families had been on the local authority housing list for over ten years and the average age of the tenants at the time of rehousing was over 38 years.

Nine out of ten of the old houses were tenements dating back to the nineteenth century. Nine out of ten of the new houses were also tenements, and the majority of these were of three apartments (Two bedrooms and living-dining room). The numbers of new four and five apartment houses available were/

were inadequate and led to overcrowding in over one fifth of the three-apartment houses. The number of smaller houses available was also inadequate, making it necessary in several cases to accommodate couples and single persons in three-apartment houses. Nevertheless overcrowding was far less common after rehousing, and overcrowding of sleeping accommodation was abolished.

Almost one half of the old houses had shared toilet accommodation. In such cases the toilet was usually situated on the stairhead and shared by two to five families. Less than one fifth of the houses had baths or running hot water. All of the new houses had toilets, baths and running hot water.

Most of the tenants were engaged in skilled or semi-skilled work, but the tenants transferred from houses due for demolition and the tenants who had kept their old houses in an unsatisfactory state, showed an excess of unskilled workers. Further, the men drawn from these very decrepit and ill-kept houses showed a relatively poor work record in terms of continuity of employment over the two years before rehousing.

Over one half of the tenants had liked their old districts, but most of them preferred Drumchapel. Those tenants transferred from older local authority houses often saw little improvement in Drumchapel over their old conditions. They were glad to move to a home of their own, but often sighed for the semi-detached, or terraced type of house they had left.

The/

The rents and rates of the old houses averaged 15/4^d weekly, those of the new houses averaged 25/5^d weekly. The increase was considered worthwhile by most tenants when they took into account the improved facilities of the new houses. Well over one third of the tenants had considered their old rents and rates excessive, but less than one in twenty considered the new charges excessive.

Over a quarter of the housewives had been employed out of the home, although in the majority of cases their jobs were part time only. Little change occurred after rehousing; few of the housewives with large families were able to go out to work.

The tenants spent more time travelling to work after rehousing than before. The difference was less than might have been expected because a considerable number were employed in Clydebank and actually moved closer to their work when they came to Drumchapel. One year after transfer, travelling times showed a slight decrease, due to the acquisition of auto-cycles by many tenants and the use of cars and vans to carry groups of men to work. The bus service had also improved.

The average net weekly income per household, including childrens' allowances and other benefits was £13 - 19 - 1^d before rehousing and the average number of wage earners per house was 1.50. After rehousing, the income per household dropped, but the income per head showed a slight rise. This change/

change was accounted for by an alteration in family structure, since some two hundred persons - often elderly relatives - did not accompany the tenants to their new houses.

Almost all of the families made weekly insurance payments, mostly on life assurances. The average weekly payment per household was 7/1^d. These insurances remained virtually unchanged during the period of the survey.

Over one half of the tenants had gathered savings in preparation for moving into the new house. Of those who were prepared to state the amounts, almost one half said they had saved over £20 and several had saved over £100.

Before rehousing, hire purchase commitments had been incurred by just over a quarter of the families. The expense of putting new, and usually bigger, houses in order brought about a considerable rise, and after six months, almost half of the families had such commitments. This rise persisted one year after transfer; the average weekly payments per household also showed a rise. Hire purchase commitments were most commonly in respect of television sets, furniture and carpets.

Prior to rehousing, just over a quarter of the families contributed regularly to check and club purchasing schemes, but this practice became less common after rehousing. The average weekly payments underwent little change.

It was noted that an excess of the families coming from buildings due for demolition, or keeping their houses in an unsatisfactory/

unsatisfactory state, had hire purchase commitments and checks and clubs, both before and after rehousing.

The standard of management of the houses showed a considerable improvement after rehousing. This improvement was most noticeable during the first six months; a small proportion of the households deteriorated again by the end of one year. All families came under the supervision of the "housing nurses", but their visits were infrequent. Supervising resources could, with advantage, be concentrated upon the unsatisfactory households.

The chief recreations of the tenants were recorded. Television held first place with almost one third of both husbands and wives. There is no doubt that television has done much to increase the happiness of families living in housing schemes on the periphery of the city by providing evening entertainment in the home.

Over three-quarters of the families had television sets before rehousing and by the end of the first year in the new houses, the proportion had risen to almost nine out of ten. Less than a quarter of the families owned washing machines before rehousing, but over a third had them by the end of the first year in the new house. Families also tended to acquire immersion heaters, telephones and, to a lesser extent, refrigerators after rehousing.

Approximately one family in ten owned a car or van before rehousing./

rehousing. Very little change occurred after moving, but a few tenants found they had to sacrifice their cars in order to fit out the new house and pay the increased rates and rents. Parking and garaging space within the scheme was inadequate.

The incidence of serious illness, measured in terms of hospital admissions, showed little change after rehousing, but the proportions of persons consulting their general practitioners showed a definite rise. The pattern of illness remained practically unchanged and it is considered that the proximity of the new group practice surgeries to the housing scheme was the main factor in increasing the load put upon the general practitioners. It was noted that people tended to change to new doctors in the area when illness demanded attention, rather than on their own initiative. Most changes of doctor occurred within the first six months of moving.

The proportion of housewives who said they were pregnant was appreciably lower one year after rehousing than it had been immediately prior to removal.



APPENDIX I

Families coming from -

1-apartment tenement houses (50 cases)
 2-apartment tenement houses (266 cases)
 & 3-apartment tenement houses (53 cases)

Table 1

Size of house	1-apartment	2-apartment	3-apartment
Average duration of occupancy	6.2 years	9.3 years	11.9 years
1-apt.- 2-apt.	t = 3.83	P < 0.001	
2-apt.- 3-apt.	t = 3.22	P < 0.001	

Table 2

Size of house	1-apartment	2-apartment	3-apartment
Average age of tenants	33.6 years	38.7 years	43.0 years
1-apt. - 2-apt.	t = 4.10	P < 0.001	
2-apt. - 3-apt.	t = 3.58	P < 0.001	

Table 3

Size of house	1-apartment	2-apartment	3-apartment
Time on Corporation waiting-list	8.2 years	11.0 years	11.3 years
1-apt. - 2 & 3-apt.	t = 4.82	P < 0.001	

Table 4

Number of persons

Size of house	1-apartment		2-apartment		3-apartment	
Total Persons	172		1086		273	
Adults	99	58%	607	56%	156	57%
Children	73	42%	479	44%	117	43%

Table 5

Houses with -	1-apartment	2-apartment	3-apartment
Toilets	24%	46%	95%
Baths	-	3%	45%
Running hot water	-	5%	40%
Toilets 1-apt. - 2-apt. - 3-apt. $\chi^2 = 57.29$ $P < 0.001$			
Baths 2-apt. - 3-apt. $\chi^2 = 91.64$ $P < 0.001$			
Running hot water 2-apt. - 3-apt. $\chi^2 = 53.41$ $P < 0.001$			

APPENDIX ITable 6Overcrowding of rooms

Persons per room	1-apartment	2-apartment	3-apartment
Up to 2	22%	71%	76%
2+ - 3	30%	27%	24%
Over 3	48%	2%	-
1-apt. - 2-apt. - 3-apt. $\chi^2 = 108.62$ $P < 0.001$			

Table 7Overcrowding of sleeping accommodation

Persons sleeping more than 1 to a single bed or more than 2 to a double bed	1-apartment	2-apartment	3-apartment
	28%	11%	9%
1-apt. - 2 & 3-apt. $\chi^2 = 12.04$ $P < 0.01$			

Table 8Social class

Social class of tenants	1-apartment	2-apartment	3-apartment
Skilled $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{I} \\ \text{II} \\ \text{III} \end{array} \right\}$	27%	34%	40%
Semi-skilled IV	33%	45%	32%
Unskilled V	40%	21%	28%
1-apt. - 2-apt. - 3-apt. Not significant.			

APPENDIX I

Table 9

Social class of tenants	1-apartment	3-apartment
Skilled (I,II & III)	27%	40%
Semi-skilled & unskilled (IV & V)	73%	60%
1-apt. - 3-apt. Borderline significance $\chi^2 = 2.97$ $P < 0.1$		

Table 10

Size of house	1-apartment	2-apartment	3-apartment
Rented houses	74%	92%	96%
Abandoned houses	18%	5%	4%
Owned houses	8%	3%	-
Abandoned houses 1-apt - 2 & 3-apt. $\chi^2 = 12.57$ $P < 0.001$			

Table 11

Rent and rates

Size of house	1-apartment	2-apartment	3-apartment
Average weekly rent and rates	10/2d	13/-	20/-
1-apt. - 2-apt. $t = 5.42$ $P < 0.001$			
2-apt. - 3-apt. $t = 13.47$ $P < 0.001$			

APPENDIX I

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Table 12

Size of house	1-apartment	2-apartment	3-apartment
Tenants regarding rent & rates as excessive	51%	48%	26%
3-apt. - 2 & 1-apt. $\chi^2 = 8.34$ P < 0.01			

Table 13

Size of house	1-apartment	2-apartment	3-apartment
Total number of wage-earners	61	383	67
Average number of wage-earners per house	1.22	1.44	1.26

Table 14

Size of house	1-apartment	2-apartment	3-apartment
Housewives going out to work	28%	28%	9%
1 & 2-apt. - 3-apt. $\chi^2 = 6.50$ P < 0.02			

APPENDIX ITable 15Travelling to work

"Reachability" of work	1-apartment	2-apartment	3-apartment
"Easy reach" (up to 15 minutes)	36%	31%	8%
"Fairly easy reach" (15+ - 40 minutes)	46%	47%	57%
"Difficult" (Over 40 minutes)	18%	22%	35%
1-apt. - 2-apt. Not significant.			
2-apt. - 3-apt. $\chi^2 = 9.11$ $P < 0.02$			

Table 16Weekly insurance payments

Size of house	1-apartment	2-apartment	3-apartment
Households with insurances	100%	97%	96%
Average weekly payment of those households with insurances	6/2d	7/7d	6/6d
Payments 1-apt. - 2-apt. $t = 2.84$ $P < 0.01$			
Payments 2-apt. - 3-apt. $t = 2.40$ $P < 0.02$			

Table 17

Savings

Size of house	1-apartment	2-apartment	3-apartment
Households putting by savings	46%	54%	59%
Percentage of the above households unwilling to state amount saved	26%	41%	45%
Savings 1-apt. - 2-apt. - 3-apt. Not significant.			
Households unwilling to state amount 1-apt.- 2-apt. - 3-apt. Not significant.			

Table 18

Hire Purchase Commitments

Size of house	1-apartment	2-apartment	3-apartment
Households with hire purchase commitments	26%	29%	15%
Average weekly H.P. payments of above households	14/3d	14/4d	18/9d
H.P. commitments 3-apt. - 1 & 2-apt. $\chi^2 = 4.00$ $P < 0.05$			
Average weekly payments. No significant differences.			

APPENDIX ITable 19Checks and Clubs

Size of house	1-apartment	2-apartment	3-apartment
Households with checks or clubs	26%	29%	26%
Average weekly payments of above households	11/5d	10/10d	11/1d
Checks and Clubs 1-apt.- 2-apt. - 3-apt. Not significant.			
Average weekly payments. No significant differences.			

Table 20Standard of Management

Assessment of management of house	1-apartment	2-apartment	3-apartment
Good	56%	66%	68%
Fair	30%	23%	25%
Poor or Bad	14%	11%	7%
No significant differences.			

APPENDIX I

Table 21

Households with -	1-apartment	2-apartment	3-apartment
Television	58%	84%	76%
Washing machines	12%	23%	25%
Telephones	-	4%	10%
Cars	4%	11%	8%
Television 1-apt. - 2-apt. $\chi^2 = 8.29$ P < 0.01			
Television 2-apt. - 3-apt. Not significant.			
Washing machines 1-apt. - 2 & 3-apt. Borderline significance $\chi^2 = 3.04$ P < 0.1			
Telephones and cars - No significant differences.			

Table 22

Past history of "serious illness"

Size of house	1-apartment	2-apartment	3-apartment
Persons with history of serious illness	12%	8%	10%
Children with history of serious illness	1%	2%	3%
Adults with history of serious illness	20%	13%	16%
Persons 1-apt. - 2 & 3-apt. Borderline significance $\chi^2 = 2.77$ $P < 0.1$			
Children No significant differences.			
Adults 1-apt. - 2 & 3 apt. Borderline significant $\chi^2 = 3.07$ $P < 0.1$			

Table 23

Admissions to hospital over 6-month period before rehousing

Size of house	1-apartment	2-apartment	3-apartment
Persons admitted	6%	4%	4%
Children admitted	4%	3%	3%
Adults admitted	7%	5%	6%
Persons, Children and Adults. No significant differences.			

Table 24

Persons calling doctor to house over 6 month-period before rehousing

Size of house	1-apartment	2-apartment	3-apartment
Persons calling doctor	15%	12%	14%
Children calling doctor	21%	17%	22%
Adults calling doctor	11%	8%	7%
Persons, Children and Adults. No significant differences.			

Table 25

Persons going to doctors' surgeries over 6-month period before rehousing

Size of house	1-apartment	2-apartment	3-apartment
Persons going	22%	19%	14%
Children going	10%	15%	11%
Adults going	30%	22%	17%
Persons and children. No significant differences.			
Adults 1-apt. - 2-apt. - 3-apt. $\chi^2 = 6.60$ $P < 0.05$			

APPENDIX I

Table 26

Pregnancy

Size of house	1-apartment	2-apartment	3-apartment
Housewives pregnant	11%	5%	4%
1-apt. - 2 & 3-apt.	Not significant.		

APPENDIX II FAMILIES REHOUSED FROM BUILDINGS ABOUT TO BE
DEMOLISHED (55 cases)

Table 1

Duration of occupancy

	Houses for demolition	Control
Average duration of occupancy	7.5 years	9.0 years
Borderline significance $t = 1.86$ $P < 0.1$		

Table 2

Tenants not on Corporation housing
list

	Houses for demolition	Control
Proportion of tenants not on list	20%	2.9%
$\chi^2 = 59.96$ $P < 0.001$		

Table 3

Time on Corporation housing list

	Houses for demolition	Control
Average time	6.3 years	10.3 years
$t = 7.03$ $P < 0.001$		

APPENDIX II

Table 4

Average age of tenants

	Houses due for demolition	Control
Average age of tenants	36.4 years	38.5 years
Borderline significance $t = 1.72$ $P < 0.1$		

Table 5

Sizes of houses

Size of house	1-apartment	2-apartment	3-apartment	Over 3 apartments
Houses about to be demolished	27%	66%	7%	-
Control	14.3%	64.5%	15.0%	6.2%
1-apt. - 2-apt. - 3-apt. $\chi^2 = 22.31$ $P < 0.001$				

Table 6

Toilets, baths and running hot water

	Houses for demolition	Control	
Toilets	20%	52.5%	$\chi^2 = 26.79$ $P < 0.001$
Baths	4%	17.1%	$\chi^2 = 8.62$ $P < 0.01$
Running hot water	6%	17.6%	$\chi^2 = 5.05$ $P < 0.05$

APPENDIX IITable 7Persons per room

	Houses for demolition	Control
Up to 2	67%	66.5%
2+ - 3	22%	25.9%
Over 3	11%	7.6%
Not significant		

Table 8Overcrowding of sleeping accommodation

	Houses for demolition	Control
Houses in which more than 1 person slept per single bed or more than 2 per double bed.	15%	12.1%
Not significant		

Table 9Standard of Management

Standard of Management	Houses for demolition	Control
Good	35%	66.5%
Fair	38%	23.0%
Poor or Bad	27%	10.5%
$\chi^2 = 32.70$ $P < 0.001$		

Table 10Social Class

Social class	Tenants from houses due for demolition	Tenants from control group
I II III Skilled	22%	36.5%
IV Semi-skilled	32%	40.5%
V Unskilled	46%	23.0%
Class V - Classes I,II,III & IV $\chi^2 = 15.52$ P < 0.001		

Table 11Work record

	Tenants from houses due for demolition	Tenants from control group
Tenants holding one job continuously over previous 2 years	62%	73.8%
$\chi^2 = 4.76$ P < 0.05		

Table 12Opinion of District

	Tenants from houses due for demolition	Tenants from control group
Like	29%	55.3%
Reserved	15%	14.3%
Dislike	56%	30.4%
$\chi^2 = 22.02$ P < 0.001		

Table 13

Houses owned, rented and abandoned

	Houses due for demolition	Control
Abandoned houses	27%	5.7%
Rented houses	73%	91.2%
Owned houses	-	3.1%
Abandoned houses	$\chi^2 = 5.48 \quad P < 0.02$	

Table 14

Rent and rates

	Houses due for demolition	Control
Average weekly rent and rates	10/-	15/4
t = 4.93 P < 0.001		

Table 15

Housewives going out to work

	Homes due for demolition	Control
Housewives going out to work	39%	26.9%
$\chi^2 = 3.97 \quad P < 0.05$		

Table 16

Average net weekly income

	Houses due for demolition	Control
Income per household	£11 - 4 - 9d	£13-19-1d
Income per head	66/5d	65/6d

Table 17

Travelling to work

"Reachability" of work	Houses due for demolition	Control
"Easy reach" (Up to 15 minutes)	44%	30.5%
"Fairly easy reach" (15+ - 40 minutes)	38%	48.0%
Difficult (Over 40 minutes)	18%	21.5%
Borderline significance $\chi^2 = 4.76$ $P < 0.1$		

Table 18

Savings

	Houses due for demolition	Control
Families with savings	42%	54.9%
$\chi^2 = 4.35$ $P < 0.05$		

Table 19

Hire Purchase Commitments

	Houses due for demolition	Control
Households with hire purchase commitments	42%	26.8%
Average weekly HP payments of above households	11/1d	15/6d
Households with HP commitments $\chi^2 = 7.23$ $P < 0.01$		
Average weekly payments Borderline significance $t = 1.83$ $P < 0.1$		

Table 20

Checks and Clubs

	House due for demolition	Control
Households with checks and clubs	46%	27.3%
Average weekly payments of above households	9/1d	10/4d
Households with checks and clubs $\chi^2 = 10.48$ $P < 0.001$		
Average weekly payments. Not significant.		

Table 21

Households with	Houses due for demolition	Control	
Television	62%	75.5%	$\chi^2 = 6.44$ $P < 0.02$
Washing machines	7%	21.1%	$\chi^2 = 6.37$ $P < 0.02$
Telephones	-	5.9%	Borderline significance $\chi^2 = 2.87$ $P < 0.1$
Cars	6%	10.2%	Not significant

Table 22

Past history of "serious illness"

	Houses due for demolition	Control	
Persons with history of serious illness	9%	8.7%	Not significant
Children with history of serious illness	1%	1.5%	Not significant
Adults with history of serious illness	15%	14.0%	Not significant

Table 23

Admissions to hospital over 6-month period
before rehousing

	Houses due for demolition	Control	
Persons admitted	5%	4.4%	Not significant
Children admitted	5%	3.3%	Not significant
Adults admitted	5%	5.2%	Not significant

Table 24

Persons calling doctor to house over 6-month
period before rehousing

	Houses due for demolition	Control	
Persons calling doctor	14%	12.1%	Not significant
Children calling doctor	19%	17.4%	Not significant
Adults calling doctor	10%	8.2%	Not significant

Table 25

Persons going to doctors' surgeries over 6-month
period before rehousing

	Houses due for demolition	Control	
Persons going	21%	15.2%	$\chi^2 = 6.47$ $P < 0.02$
Children going	16%	12.7%	Not significant
Adults going	24%	17.1%	$\chi^2 = 4.65$ $P < 0.05$

Table 26

Pregnancy

	Houses due for demolition	Control	
Housewives pregnant	14%	5.8%	$\chi^2 = 5.60$ $P < 0.02$

APPENDIX III FAMILIES REHOUSED FROM OLDER PUBLIC AUTHORITY HOUSES (38 cases)

Table 1

Average age of tenants

Average of tenants from	Older "P.A." houses	Control	
	37.0 years	38.5	Not significant

Table 2

Average time on housing list

	Older "P.A."houses	Control	
Average time on housing list	10.6 years	10.3 years	Not significant

Table 3

Sizes of houses

	1-apt.	2-apt.	3-apt.	4-apt.	5-apt.
Older P.A. houses	-	3%	55%	29%	13%
Control	14.3%	64.5%	15.0%	4.5%	1.7%

Table 4

Overcrowding of Rooms

Persons per room	Older "P.A." houses	Control
Up to 2	81%	66.5%
2+ - 3	16%	25.9%
Over 3	3%	7.6%
Not significant		

Table 5

Overcrowding of beds

	Older "P.A." houses	Control
Houses in which more than one person slept in a single bed or more than two persons in a double bed	3%	12.1%
Not significant		

Table 6

Rent & rates

	Older "P.A." houses	Control	
Average weekly rent & rates	23/2d	15/4d	t = 8.67 P < 0.001

Table 7

Tenants considering rent and rates excessive

	Older "P.A." houses	Control	
Tenants considering rent and rates excessive	24%	43.2%	$\chi^2 = 6.57$ P < 0.02

Table 8

Opinion of district

	Tenants from older "P.A." houses	Tenants from control group
Like	78%	55.3%
Reserved	11%	14.3%
Dislike	11%	30.4%
$\chi^2 = 10.08$	P < 0.01	

APPENDIX III

Table 9

Standard of management

Standard of management	Older "P.A."houses	Control
Good	79%	66.5%
Fair	16%	23.0%
Poor or Bad	5%	10.5%
Not significant.		

Table 10

Social class of chief tenants

Social class	Tenants from older "P.A." houses	Tenants from control group
I II III Skilled	30%	36.5%
IV Semi-skilled	46%	40.5%
V Unskilled	24%	23.0%
Not significant		

APPENDIX III

Table 11

Work record

	Tenants from older "P.A." houses	Tenants from control group
Tenants holding 1 job continuously over previous 2 years	82%	73.8%
Not significant		

Table 12

Housewives going out to work

	Older "P.A." houses	Control
Housewives going out to work	21%	26.9%
Not significant		

Table 13

Travelling to work

"Reachability of work"	Older "P.A." houses	Control
"Easy reach". (Up to 15 minutes)	18%	30.5%
"Fairly easy reach" (15+ - 40 minutes)	58%	48.0%
"Difficult" (Over 40 Minutes)	24%	21.5%
Not significant		

APPENDIX III

Table 14

Weekly Insurance Payments

	Older "P.A." houses	Control	
Families paying weekly insurance	89%	96.4%	$\chi^2 = 3.88$ P < 0.05
Average weekly payment	6/7d	7/1d	Not significant

Table 15

Savings

	Older "P.A." houses	Control	
Families with savings	63%	54.9%	Not significant

Table 16

Checks & Clubs

	Older "P.A." houses	Control	
Households with checks and clubs	13%	27.3%	$\chi^2 = 4.22$ P < 0.05
Average weekly payments	5/6d	10/4d	Borderline significance t = 1.66 P < 0.1

Table 17

Hire Purchase Commitments

	Older "P.A." houses	Control	
Households with hire purchase commitments	19%	26.8%	Not significant
Average weekly payments	17/8d	15/6d	Not significant

APPENDIX III

Table 18

Households with	Older "P.A." houses	Control	
Television	68%	75.5%	Not significant
Washing machines	8%	21.1%	Borderline significance. $\chi^2 = 3.57 P < 0.1$
Telephones	13%	5.9%	$\chi^2 = 3.90 P < 0.05$
Cars	16%	10.2%	Not significant

Table 19

Past history of "serious illness"

	Older "P.A." houses	Control	
Persons with history of serious illness	7%	8.7%	Not significant
Children with history of serious illness	-	1.5%	Not significant
Adults with history of serious illness	10%	14.0%	Not significant

Table 20

Admissions to hospital over 6-month period before rehousing

	Older "P.A." houses	Control	
Persons admitted	3%	4.4%	Not significant
Children admitted	3%	3.3%	Not significant
Adults admitted	3%	5.2%	Not significant

Table 21

Persons calling doctor to house over 6-month
period before rehousing

	Older "P.A." houses	Control	
Persons calling doctor	9%	12.1%	Not significant
Children calling doctor	22%	17.4%	Not significant
Adults calling doctor	3%	8.2%	$\chi^2 = 5.13$ $P < 0.05$

Table 22

Persons going to doctors' surgeries over 6-month
period before rehousing

	Older "P.A." houses	Control	
Persons going	12%	15.2%	Not significant
Children going	14%	12.7%	Not significant
Adults going	10%	17.1%	$\chi^2 = 5.52$ $P < 0.02$

Table 23

Pregnancy

	Older "P.A." houses	Control	
Housewives pregnant	3%	5.8%	Not significant

APPENDIX IV FAMILIES IN WHICH THE GENERAL HOME BACKGROUND (AS DISTINCT FROM THE HOUSE) WAS ASSESSED AS "POOR" OR "BAD" (44 cases)

Table 1

Duration of occupancy

	"Poor" or "bad" group	Control
Average duration of occupancy	8.1 years	9.0 years
Not significant		

Table 2

Average age

	"Poor" or "bad"	Control
Average age of tenants	39.1 years	38.5 years
Not significant		

Table 3

Time on Corporation housing list

	"Poor" or "bad" group	Control
Average time	8.1 years	10.3 years
t = 3.51 P < 0.001		

Table 4

Size of houses

	1-apt.	2-apt.	3-apt.	Over 3-apartments
"Poor" or "bad" group	18%	73%	9%	-
Control	14.3%	64.5%	15.0%	6.2%
Not significant.				

APPENDIX IV

Table 5

Persons per room

Persons per room	"Poor" or "bad" group	Control
Up to 2	55%	66.5%
2+ - 3	32%	25.9%
Over 3	13%	7.6%
Not significant		

Table 6

Overcrowding of sleeping accommodation

Houses in which more than 1 person slept per single bed or more than 2 per double bed	"Poor" or "bad" group	Control
	27%	12.1%
$\chi^2 = 10.61$ P < 0.001		

Table 7

Toilets, baths and running hot water

	"Poor" or "bad" group	Control	
Toilets	27%	52.5%	$\chi^2 = 12.53$ P < 0.001 Borderline significance.
Baths	7%	17.1%	$\chi^2 = 2.90$ P < 0.1
Running hot water	7%	17.6%	Borderline significance. $\chi^2 = 3.26$ P < 0.1

APPENDIX IV

Table 8

Social class

Social class (Registrar General)	"Poor" or "bad" group	Control
I,II & III (Skilled)	13%	36.5%
IV (Semi-skilled)	32%	40.5%
V (Unskilled)	55%	23.0%
$\chi^2 = 26.40 \quad P < 0.001$		

Table 9

Work record

	"Poor" or "bad" group	Control
Tenants holding one job continuously over previous 2 years	59%	73.8%
$\chi^2 = 5.56 \quad P < 0.02$		

Table 10

Opinion of district

	"Poor" or "bad" group	Control
Like	41%	55.3%
Reserved	5%	14.3%
Dislike	54%	30.4%
$\chi^2 = 11.43 \quad P < 0.01$		

APPENDIX IV

Table 11

Rent and Rates

	"Poor" or "bad" group	Control
Average weekly rent and rates	11/6d	15/4d
t = 3.45 P < 0.001		

Table 12

Average net weekly income

	"Poor" or "bad" group	Control
Income per household	£12 - 1 - 7d	£13 - 19 - 1d
Income per head	58/1d	65/6d

Table 13

Weekly insurance payments

	"Poor" or "bad" group	Control	
Households with insurances	95%	96.4%	Not significant.
Average weekly payment of above households	5/11d	7/1d	t = 2.32 P < 0.05

Table 14

Savings

	"Poor" or "bad" group	Control
Families with savings	32%	54.9%
$\chi^2 = 10.54$ P < 0.001		

APPENDIX IVTable 15Hire purchase commitments

	"Poor" or "bad" group	Control
Households with hire purchase commitments	41%	26.8%
Average weekly H.P. payments of above households	15/1d	15/6d
Households with H.P. commitments $\chi^2 = 4.95$ $P < 0.05$		
Average weekly payments. Not significant.		

Table 16Checks and Clubs

	"Poor" or "bad" group	Control
Households with checks and clubs	43%	27.3%
Average weekly payments of above households	10/3d	10/4d
Households with checks and clubs $\chi^2 = 6.23$ $P < 0.02$		
Average weekly payments. Not significant.		

APPENDIX IV

Table 17

Households with	"Poor" or "bad"	Control	
Television	64%	75.5%	Borderline significance $\chi^2 = 3.76$ $P < 0.1$
Washing machines	11%	21.1%	Borderline significance $\chi^2 = 2.82$ $P < 0.1$
Telephones	5%	5.9%	Not significant.
Cars	2%	10.2%	Not significant.

Table 18

Past history of "serious illness"

Past history of "serious illness"	"Poor" or "bad" group	Control	
Persons	12%	8.7%	Not significant
Children	4%	1.5%	Not significant
Adults	18%	14.0%	Not significant

Table 19

IllnessesAdmissions to hospital over 6-month period before rehousing

Admissions	"Poor" or "bad" group	Control	
Persons	6%	4.4%	Not significant
Children	5%	3.3%	Not significant
Adults	6%	5.2%	Not significant

Table 19 (contd.)

Persons calling doctor to house over 6-month period before rehousing

	"Poor" or "bad" group	Control	
Persons calling doctor	13%	12.1%	Not significant
Children calling doctor	20%	17.4%	Not significant
Adults calling doctor	6%	8.2%	Not significant

Persons going to doctors' surgeries over 6-month period before rehousing

	"Poor" or "bad" group	Control	
Persons going	18%	15.2%	Not significant
Children going	10%	12.7%	Not significant
Adults going	25%	17.1%	$\chi^2 = 5.20$ P < 0.05

Table 20

Pregnancy

	"Poor" or "bad" group	Control	
Housewives pregnant	12%	5.8%	Not significant

APPENDIX V FAMILIES CONTAINING OLD-AGE PENSIONERS (55 cases)

Table 1

Houses with	Households with old-age pensioners	Control	
Toilets	69%	52.5%	$\chi^2 = 6.99$ P < 0.01
Baths	38%	17.1%	$\chi^2 = 19.83$ P < 0.001
Running hot water	35%	17.6%	$\chi^2 = 12.10$ P < 0.001

Table 2

Households containing no wage-earners	Households with old-age pensioners	Control	
	20%	3.8%	$\chi^2 = 45.41$ P < 0.001

Table 3

Standard of management

Standard of management	Households with old-age pensioners	Control	
Good	80%	66.5%	
Fair	15%	23.0%	
Poor or bad	5%	10.5%	
Borderline significance $\chi^2 = 5.19$ P < 0.1			

Table 4

Hire Purchase commitments

	Households with old-age pensioners	Control	
Households with hire purchase commitments	20%	26.8%	Not significant
Average weekly payments	14/2d	15/6d	Not significant

APPENDIX V

Table 5

Checks and Clubs

	Households with old-age pensioners	Control	
Households with checks and clubs	18%	27.3%	Not significant
Average weekly payments	9/8d	10/4d	Not significant

Table 6

Households with	Households with old-age pensioners	Control	
Television	44%	75.5%	$\chi^2 = 44.90$ $P < 0.001$
Washing machines	22%	21.1%	Not significant.
Telephones	13%	5.9%	$\chi^2 = 5.22$ $P < 0.05$
Cars	7%	10.2%	Not significant.

Table 1

Size of family	"1-child"	"2-child"	"3 or more children"
Average duration of occupancy	9.5 years	7.6 years	7.9 years
No significant differences			

Table 2

Size of family	"1-child"	"2-child"	"3 or more children"
Average time on waiting-list	10.1 years	10.6 years	10.9 years
No significant differences			

Table 3

Time on waiting list	"1-child" families	"2-child" families	"3 or more children" families
Under 10 years	32%	(24%)	16%
10 years or over	68%	(76%)	84%
1 child families - 3 or more children families $\chi^2 = 7.16$ $P < 0.01$			

Table 4

Size of family	"1-child"	"2-child"	"3 or more children"
Average age of tenants	38.2 yrs.	36.2 yrs.	36.7 years
No significant differences			

APPENDIX VI

Table 5

Size of house	Households containing		
	1 child	2 children	3 or more children
1-apartment	17%	9%	12%
2-apartment	56%	79%	59%
3 or more apartments	27%	12%	29%

Significantly more "2 child" families in 2-apartment houses than "1 child" or "3 or more child" families.
 "2 child" - "1 child" families $\chi^2 = 14.01$ $P < 0.001$.
 "2 child" - "3 or more child" families $\chi^2 = 12.04$ $P < 0.001$.

Table 6

Overcrowding of rooms

Persons per room	Households containing		
	1 child	2 children	3 or more children
Up to 2	78%	79%	15%
2+ - 3	21%	12%	69%
Over 3	1%	9%	16%

Over 3 persons per room. - "2 child" - "1 child" families $\chi^2 = 4.96$ $P < 0.05$.
 "3 or more child" families - "1 and 2 child" families. $\chi^2 = 9.28$ $P < 0.01$.

Over 2 persons per room. - "3 or more child" families - "1 and 2 child" families. $\chi^2 = 123.74$ $P < 0.001$.

APPENDIX VI

Table 7

Overcrowding of sleeping accommodation

Persons sleeping more than 1 to a single bed or more than 2 to a double bed	Households containing		
	1 child	2 children	3 or more children
	2%	13%	27%
"3 or more children" - "2 child" families. $\chi^2 = 8.19$ $P < 0.01$ "2 child" - "1 child" families. $\chi^2 = 6.77$ $P < 0.01$			

Table 8

Houses with	Households containing		
	1 child	2 children	3 or more children
Own toilets	53%	54%	55%
Baths	21%	12%	18%
Running hot water	21%	14%	18%
<u>Toilets</u> - no significant differences.			
<u>Baths</u> $\chi^2 = 3.92$ $P < 0.05$. "2 child" - "1 child" and "3 or more children" families			
<u>Running hot water</u> . No significant differences.			

Table 9

Rent and Rates

Size of family	"1 child"	"2 child"	"3 or more children"
Average weekly rent & rates	15/10d	13/9d	16/8d

"2 child" - "1 child" families. $t = 2.65$. $P < 0.01$
 "2 child" - "3 or more child" families. $t = 3.62$ $P < 0.001$

Table 10

Social class

Social class of tenants	Households containing		
	1 child	2 children	3 or more children
Skilled I II III	39%	35%	40%
Semi-skilled IV	42%	42%	36%
Unskilled V	19%	23%	24%
No significant differences			

Table 11

Work record

Size of family	"1 child"	"2 child"	"3 or more children"
Tenants holding one job continuously over pre-2 years	72%	79%	75%

No significant differences

APPENDIX VI

Table 12

Size of family	"1 child"	"2 child"	"3 or more children"
Housewives going out to work	32%	31%	11%
"1 and 2 child" families - "3 or more child" families $\chi^2 = 16.39$ $P < 0.001$			

Table 13

Savings

Size of family	"1 child"	"2 child"	"3 or more children"
Households putting by savings	59%	59%	47%
"1 and 2 child" families - "3 or more child" families. $\chi^2 = 4.52$ $P < 0.05$			

Table 14

Weekly insurance payments

Size of family	"1 child"	"2 child"	"3 or more children"
Households with insurances	99%	99%	95%
Average weekly payment of those households with insurances	6/11d	7/7d	7/10d
Payments - "1 child" families - "3 or more children" families $t = 1.97$ $P < 0.05$			

APPENDIX VI

Table 15

Hire purchase commitments

Size of family	"1 child"	"2 child"	"3 or more children"
Households with hire purchase commitments	26%	29%	33%
Average weekly HP payment of above households	15/-	16/1d	16/5d
No significant differences			

Table 16

Checks and Clubs

Size of family	"1 child"	"2 child"	"3 or more children"
Households with checks & clubs	28%	24%	39%
Average weekly payments of above households	10/4d	9/1d	12/1d
Checks and clubs. "1 and 2 child" families - "3 or more child" families $\chi^2 = 6.29$ $P < 0.02$			
Average weekly payments. "1 and 2 child" families - "3 or more child" families. Borderline significance. $t = 1.94$ $P < 0.1$			

Table 17

Standard of management

Assessment of management of house	Households containing		
	1 child	2 children	3 or more children
Good	66%	65%	56%
Fair	24%	23%	30%
Poor or bad	10%	12%	14%
No significant differences			

Table 18

Households with	Households containing		
	1 child	2 children	3 or more children
Television	77%	85%	73%
Washing machines	19%	23%	21%
Telephones	8%	5%	5%
Cars	11%	12%	9%
<p>Television. "1 child" families - "2 child" families. Border-line significance. $\chi^2 = 2.71$ $P < 0.1$ "3 or more children" families - "2 child" families $\chi^2 = 5.82$ $P < 0.02$</p>			

APPENDIX VI

Table 19

Past history of "serious illness"

Size of family	"1 child"	"2 child"	"3 or more children"
Persons with history of serious illness	9%	7%	6%
Children with history of serious illness	3%	1%	1%
Adults with history of serious illness	11%	12%	13%
No significant differences			

Table 20

Admissions to hospital over 6-month period before rehousing

Hospital admissions during previous 6 months	Households containing		
	1 child	2 children	3 or more children
Persons	4%	3%	4%
Children	2%	4%	3%
Adults	5%	2%	7%
No significant differences.			

Table 21

Persons going to doctors' surgeries over 6-month period before rehousing

Size of family	"1 child"	"2 child"	"3 or more children"
Persons going	19%	19%	14%
Children going	20%	17%	10%
Adults going	18%	20%	20%

Children going to doctors' surgeries

Groups compared	χ^2	Significance
"1 child" - "2 child" - "3 or more children"	9.73	P < 0.01
"1 child" - "2 child"	-	Not significant
"2 child" - "3 or more children"	7.24	P < 0.01

Table 22

Persons calling doctor to house over 6-month period before rehousing

Size of family	"1 child"	"2 child"	"3 or more children"
Persons calling doctor	11%	13%	12%
Children calling doctor	23%	18%	15%
Adults calling doctor	6%	7%	8%

APPENDIX VI

Children calling doctor to house

Groups compared	χ^2	Significance
"1 child" - "2 child" - "3 or more children"	5.33	Borderline. $P < 0.1$
"1 child" - "3 or more children"	4.04	$P < 0.05$
"1 child" - "2 child"	-	Not significant.
"2 child" - "3 or more children".	-	Not significant.

Table 23

Pregnancy

Size of family	"1 child"	"2 child"	"3 or more children"
Housewives pregnant	7%	5%	7%
No significant differences			

APPENDIX VII

FAMILIES IN WHICH ONE OR MORE MEMBERS SUFFERED FROM DISABILITIES WHICH SECURED THEM PRIORITY IN HOUSING (35 cases)

Table 1

Time on housing list

Time on housing list	Medical priority group	Control	t = 12.35 P < 0.001
		2.9 years	

Table 2

Age of tenants

Age of tenants	"Medical Priority" group	Control
Up to 29 years	31%	11.7%
30 - 44 years	35%	66.7%
45 years & over	34%	21.6%

Table 3

Size of house

Size of house	"Medical priority" group	Control
1-apartment	20%	14.3%
2-apartment	43%	64.5%
3 or more apartments	37%	21.2%

Significant excess of 3 or more apartment houses $\chi^2 = 5.86$
 $p < 0.02$

APPENDIX VIITable 4

Houses with	"Medical priority" group	Control	
Toilet	66%	52.5%	Not significant
Bath	17%	17.1%	Not significant
Running hot water	20%	17.6%	Not significant

Table 5Standard of management

	"Medical priority" group	Control	
Good	77%	66.5%	Not significant
Fair	14%	23.0%	
Poor or bad	9%	10.5%	

Table 6Overcrowding

Persons per room	"Medical priority" group	Control group	
Up to 2	80%	66.5%	
Over 2	20%	33.5%	Not significant
Households with more than 1 person per single bed or more than 2 per double bed	6%	12.1%	Not significant

APPENDIX VIITable 7

	"Medical priority" group	Control group
Rented houses	91%	91.2%
"Abandoned" houses	6%	5.7%
Owned houses	3%	3.1%
Average weekly rent and rates of rented houses	15/7d	15/4d
No significant differences		

Table 8Housewives going out to work

	"Medical priority" group	Control group	
Housewives going out to work	6%	26.9%	$\chi^2 = 7.99$ $P < 0.01$

Table 9Travelling to work

"Reachability of work"	"Medical priority" group	Control group
"Easy reach" (Up to 15 minutes)	10%	30.5%
"Fairly easy reach" (15+ - 40 minutes)	57%	48.0%
"Difficult" (Over 40 minutes)	33%	21.5%
$\chi^2 = 7.16$ $P < 0.05$		

APPENDIX VIITable 10Work record

	"Medical priority" group	Control group
Tenants in one job continuously over previous 2 years	83%	73.8%
Not significant		

Table 11Income

Average net weekly income	"Medical priority" group	Control group
Per household	£13 - 5 - 5d	£13 - 19 - 1d
Per head	70/5d	65/6d

Table 12Savings

	"Medical priority" group	Control group	
Families putting by savings	51%	54.9%	Not significant
Above families unwilling to state amount saved	17%	41.5%	$\chi^2 = 4.98$ $P < 0.05$

Table 13

Weekly insurance payments

	"Medical priority" group	Control group	
Households with insurances	100%	96.4%	Not significant
Average weekly payments of households with insurances	5/10d	7/1d	t = 2.04 P < 0.05

Table 14

Hire purchase commitments

	"Medical priority" group	Control group	
Households with hire purchase commitments	37%	26.8%	Not significant
Average weekly H.P. payments of above families	18/1d	15/6d	Not significant

Table 15

Checks and clubs

	"Medical priority" group	Control group	
Households with checks & clubs	20%	27.3%	Not significant
Average weekly payments of above families	7/6d	10/4d	Not significant

Table 16

Television sets, washing machines, telephones and cars

Households with	"Medical priority" group	Control group	
Television	20%	73.2%	$\chi^2 = 63.71$ $P < 0.001$
Washing machines	9%	21.1%	Borderline significance. $\chi^2 = 2.84$ $P < 0.1$
Telephones	9%	5.9%	Not significant
Cars	9%	10.2%	Not significant

Table 17

Admissions to hospital over 6-months period before rehousing

	"Medical priority" group	Control group	
Persons admitted	11%	4.4%	$\chi^2 = 16.38$ $P < 0.001$
Children admitted	-	3.3%	Not significant.
Adults admitted	16%	5.2%	$\chi^2 = 23.30$ $P < 0.001$

Table 18

Persons going to doctors' surgeries over 6-months period before rehousing

	"Medical priority" group	Control group	
Persons going	24%	15.2%	$\chi^2 = 7.53$ $P < 0.01$
Children admitted	19%	12.7%	Not significant
Adults going	25%	17.1%	$\chi^2 = 4.72$ $P < 0.05$

Table 19

Persons calling doctor to house over 6-months period before rehousing

	"Medical priority" group	Control group	
Persons calling doctor	14%	12.1%	Not significant
Children calling doctor	19%	17.4%	Not significant
Adults calling doctor	12%	8.2%	Not significant

APPENDIX VIII FAMILIES REHOUSED FROM 1, 2 AND 3-APARTMENT
APPENDIX VIII TENEMENT HOUSES SEEN 6 MONTHS AFTER REHOUSING
T. FAMILIES REHOUSED FROM 1, 2 AND 3-APARTMENT
TENEMENT HOUSES SEEN 6 MONTHS AFTER REHOUSING
Tenants' opinions of districts

Families from 1-apartment houses

Opinion	New district	Old district	
Like	82%	46%	$\chi^2 = 15.59$ $P < 0.001$
Reserved	10%	14%	
Dislike	8%	40%	

Families from 2-apartment houses

Opinion	New district	Old district	
Like	90%	53%	$\chi^2 = 99.77$ $P < 0.001$
Reserved	8%	14%	
Dislike	2%	33%	

Families from 3-apartment houses

Opinion	New district	Old district	
Like	85%	58%	$\chi^2 = 10.23$ $P < 0.01$
Reserved	11%	17%	
Dislike	4%	25%	

Table 2

Opinions of rents and rates

Tenants from houses of -	Rent and rates considered excessive in -		
	New house	Old house	
1-apartments	2%	51%	$\chi^2 = 17.66$ $P < 0.001$
2-apartments	4%	48%	$\chi^2 = 127.14$ $P < 0.001$
3-apartments	9%	26%	$\chi^2 = 4.92$ $P < 0.05$

APPENDIX VIII

Table 3

Wage-earners

Families from 1-apartment houses

	After moving	Before moving
Total number of wage-earners	65	61
Average number of wage-earners per house	1.33	1.22

Families from 2-apartment houses

	After moving	Before moving
Total number of wage-earners	354	383
Average number of wage-earners per house	1.40	1.44

Families from 3-apartment houses

	After moving	Before moving
Total number of wage-earners	71	67
Average number of wage-earners per house	1.51	1.26

Table 4

Housewives going out to work

Families from houses of -	Housewives going out to work		
	After moving	Before moving	
1-apartment	37%	28%	Not significant
2-apartments	27%	28%	Not significant
3-apartments	12%	9%	Not significant

Table 5

Tenants changing their work during 1st six months after rehousing	Families from houses of -		
	1-apartment	2-apartments	3-apartments
	9%	4%	3%

Table 6

Travelling to work

Families from 1-apartment houses

"Reachability of work"	After moving	Before moving	
"Easy Reach" (Up to 15 minutes)	18%	36%	Not significant
"Fairly easy reach" (15+ - 40 minutes)	53%	46%	
"Difficult" (Over 40 minutes)	29%	18%	

Families from 2-apartment houses

"Reachability" of work	After moving	Before moving	
"Easy Reach" (Up to 15 minutes)	20%	31%	$\chi^2 = 7.59$ $P < 0.05$
"Fairly easy reach" (15+ - 40 minutes)	53%	47%	
"Difficult" (Over 40 minutes)	27%	22%	

Table 6 (contd.)

Families from 3-apartment houses

"Reachability" of work	After moving	Before moving	
"Easy reach" (Up to 15 minutes)	12%	8%	Not significant
"Fairly easy reach" (15+ - 40 minutes)	52%	57%	
"Difficult" (Over 40 minutes)	36%	35%	

Table 7

IncomeFamilies from 1-apartment houses

Average weekly income	After moving	Before moving
Per household	£11 - 9 - 7d	£10 - 18 - 2d
Per head	65/-	64/7d

Families from 2-apartment houses

Average weekly income	After moving	Before moving
Per household	£13 - 16 - 1d	£13 - 12 - 6d
Per head	67/2d	66/9d

Families from 3-apartment houses

Average weekly income	After moving	Before moving
Per household	£14 - 14 - 6d	£15 - 13 - 0d
Per head	63/6d	60/9d

APPENDIX VIII

Table 8

Hire Purchase

Households with hire purchase commitments	After moving	Before moving	
From 1-apt.houses	69%	26%	$\chi^2 = 18.68$ P < 0.001
From 2-apt.houses	54%	29%	$\chi^2 = 34.52$ P < 0.001
From 3-apt.houses	51%	15%	$\chi^2 = 14.81$ P < 0.001
Average weekly H.P. payments of above families	After moving	Before moving	
From 1-apt.houses	18/6d	14/3d	Not significant
From 2-apt.houses	17/3d	14/4d	t = 2.02 P < 0.05
From 3-apt.houses	14/7d	18/9d	Not significant

Table 9

Checks and Clubs

Households with checks & clubs	After moving	Before moving	
From 1-apt.houses	14%	26%	Not significant
From 2-apt.houses	14%	29%	$\chi^2 = 17.32$ P < 0.001
From 3-apt.houses	13%	26%	Not significant
Average weekly payments of above families	After moving	Before moving	
From 1-apt.houses	10/4d	11/5d	Not significant
From 2-apt.houses	10/3d	10/10d	Not significant
From 3-apt.houses	12/4d	11/1d	Not significant

APPENDIX VIII

Table 10

Standard of management

Families from 1-apartment houses

Standard of management	After moving	Before moving
Good	72%	56%
Fair	12%	30%
Poor or bad	16%	14%
Borderline significance $\chi^2 = 4.70$ $P < 0.1$		

Families from 2-apartment houses

Standard of management	After moving	Before moving
Good	78%	66%
Fair	17%	23%
Poor or bad	5%	11%
$\chi^2 = 11.59$ $P < 0.01$		

Families from 3-apartment houses

Standard of management	After moving	Before moving
Good	89%	68%
Fair	7%	25%
Poor or bad	4%	7%
$\chi^2 = 6.96$ $P < 0.05$		

APPENDIX VIII

Table 11

Families from 1-apartment houses

Families with -	After moving	Before moving	
Television	67%	58%	Not significant
Washing machines	20%	12%	Not significant
Immersion heaters	4%	-	Not significant
Telephones	2%	-	Not significant
Cars	2%	4%	Not significant

Families from 2-apartment houses

Families with -	After moving	Before moving	
Television	88%	84%	Not significant
Washing machines	31%	23%	$\chi^2 = 5.10$ $P < 0.05$
Immersion heaters	3%	-	Not significant
Telephones	4%	4%	No change
Cars	11%	11%	No change

Families from 3-apartment houses

Families from -	After moving	Before moving	
Television	83%	76%	Not significant
Washing machines	34%	25%	Not significant
Immersion heaters	4%	-	Not significant
Telephones	6%	10%	Not significant
Cars	9%	8%	Not significant

APPENDIX VIII

Table 12

Hospital admissions over 6-month periods before and after rehousing

Families from 1-apartment houses

Hospital admissions	After moving	Before moving	
Persons	5%	6%	Not significant
Children	5%	4%	Not significant
Adults	4%	7%	Not significant

Families from 2-apartment houses

Hospital admissions	After moving	Before moving	
Persons	3%	4%	Not significant
Children	3%	3%	No change
Adults	4%	5%	Not significant

Families from 3-apartment houses

Hospital admissions	After moving	Before moving	
Persons	4%	4%	No change
Children	6%	3%	Not significant
Adults	3%	6%	Not significant

Table 13

Persons going to doctors' surgeries over 6-month periods before and after rehousing

Families from 1-apartment houses

	After moving	Before moving	
Persons going	30%	22%	Borderline significance. $\chi^2 = 3.29 P < 0.1$
Children going	32%	10%	$\chi^2 = 10.93 P < 0.001$
Adults going	29%	30%	Not significant

Table 13 (contd.)

Families from 2-apartment houses

	After moving	Before moving	
Persons going	26%	19%	$\chi^2 = 14.39$ $P < 0.001$
Children going	24%	15%	$\chi^2 = 12.42$ $P < 0.001$
Adults going	27%	22%	$\chi^2 = 4.15$ $P < 0.05$

Families from 3-apartment houses

	After moving	Before moving	
Persons going	28%	14%	$\chi^2 = 13.19$ $P < 0.001$
Children going	29%	11%	$\chi^2 = 10.80$ $P < 0.01$
Adults going	27%	17%	$\chi^2 = 3.88$ $P < 0.05$

Table 14

Persons calling doctor to house during 6-month periods before and after rehousingFamilies from 1-apartment houses

	After moving	Before moving	
Persons calling doctor	17%	15%	Not significant
Children calling doctor	32%	21%	Not significant
Adults calling doctor	7%	11%	Not significant

Families from 2-apartment houses

	After Moving	Before moving	
Persons calling doctor	16%	12%	$\chi^2 = 7.55$ $P < 0.01$
Children calling doctor	22%	17%	Borderline significance $\chi^2 = 3.58$ $P < 0.1$
Adults calling doctor	12%	8%	$\chi^2 = 4.03$ $P < 0.05$

APPENDIX VIIITable 14 (contd.)Families from 3-apartment houses

	After moving	Before moving	
Persons calling doctor	18%	14%	Not significant
Children calling doctor	24%	22%	Not significant
Adults calling doctor	12%	7%	Not significant

Table 15Pregnancy

	After moving	Before moving	
Housewives pregnant			
From 1-apt.houses	4%	11%	Not significant
From 2-apt.houses	1%	5%	$\chi^2 = 6.35$ $P < 0.02$
From 3-apt.houses	2%	11%	Not significant

APPENDIX IX FAMILIES REHOUSED FROM BUILDINGS DUE FOR DEMOLITION SEEN 6 MONTHS AFTER REHOUSING (52 cases)

Table 1 Tenants' opinions of district

Opinion	New district	Old district	
Like	90%	29%	$\chi^2 = 42.59$ P < 0.001
Reserved	6%	15%	
Dislike	4%	56%	

Table 2 Opinions of rents and rates

	New house	Old house
Rent & rates considered excessive	4%	60%
$\chi^2 = 35.16$ P < 0.001		

Table 3 Travelling to work

"Reachability" of work	After moving	Before moving	
"Easy reach" (Up to 15 minutes)	24%	44%	Not significant
"Fairly easy reach" (15+ - 40 minutes)	47%	38%	
"Difficult" (over 40 minutes)	29%	18%	

Table 4 Wage-earners

	After moving	Before moving
Average number of wage-earners per house	1.37	1.38
Housewives going out to work	40%	39%

Table 5

Income

Average weekly income	After moving	Before moving
Per household	£11 - 15 - 0	£11 - 4 - 9
Per head	68/3d	66/5d

Table 6

Hire purchase

	After moving	Before moving	
Families with hire purchase commitments	62%	42%	$\chi^2 = 4.16$ P < 0.05
Average weekly HP payments of above families	17/10	11/1 ^d	$t = 2.52$ P < 0.02

Table 7

Checks and Clubs

	After moving	Before moving	
Families with checks and clubs	25%	46%	$\chi^2 = 4.88$ P < 0.05
Average weekly payments of above families	11/-	9/1 ^d	Not significant

Table 8

Standard of management

Standard of management	After moving	Before moving	
Good	62%	35%	$\chi^2 = 7.79$ P < 0.05
Fair	23%	38%	
Poor or bad	15%	27%	

APPENDIX IXTable 9

Families with	After moving	Before moving	
Television	77%	62%	Not significant
Washing machines	15%	7%	Not significant
Immersion heaters	-	-	No change
Telephones	-	-	No change
Cars	6%	6%	No change

Table 10

Hospital admissions over 6-month periods before and after rehousing

Hospital admissions	After moving	Before moving	
Persons	4%	5%	Not significant
Children	6%	5%	Not significant
Adults	3%	5%	Not significant

Table 11

Persons going to doctors' surgeries over 6-month periods before and after rehousing

	After moving	Before moving	
Persons going	31%	21%	$\chi^2 = 4.54$ $P < 0.05$
Children going	35%	16%	$\chi^2 = 6.84$ $P < 0.01$
Adults going	28%	24%	Not significant

APPENDIX IX

Table 12

Persons calling doctor to house over 6-month periods before and after rehousing

	After moving	Before moving	
Persons calling doctor	21%	14%	Borderline significance $\chi^2 = 3.38$ P. < 0.1
Children calling doctor	33%	19%	$\chi^2 = 4.12$ P < 0.05
Adults calling doctor	12%	10%	Not significant

Table 13

Pregnancy

	After moving	Before moving	
Housewives pregnant	3%	14%	Not significant

APPENDIX X FAMILIES REHOUSED FROM OLDER PUBLIC AUTHORITY
HOUSES SEEN 6 MONTHS AFTER REHOUSING (35 cases)

Table 1

Tenants' opinions of district

Opinion	New district	Old district	
Like	86%	78%	Not significant
Reserved	11%	11%	
Dislike	3%	11%	

Table 2

Opinions of rents and rates

	New house	Old house
Rent and rates considered excessive	11%	24%
Not significant		

Table 3

Travelling to work

"Reachability" of work	After moving	Before moving	
"Easy reach" (Up to 15 minutes)	13%	18%	Not significant
"Fairly easy reach" (15+ - 40 minutes)	58%	58%	
"Difficult" (Over 40 minutes)	29%	24%	

Table 4

Wage-earners

	After moving	Before moving
Total wage earners	45	81
Wage-earners per house	1.29	2.13

APPENDIX XTable 5Income

Average weekly income	After moving	Before moving
Per household	£13 - 4 - 10d	£18 - 0 - 3d
Per head	73/-	61/5

Table 6Hire Purchase

	After moving	Before moving	
Families with hire purchase commitments	69%	19%	$\chi^2 = 19.90$ P < 0.001
Average weekly HP payments of above families	17/1d	17/8 ^d	Not significant

Table 7Checks and Clubs

	After moving	Before moving	
Families with checks and clubs	9%	13%	Not significant
Average weekly payments of above families	7/6d	5/6d	Not significant

APPENDIX X

Table 8

Standard of management

Standard of management	After moving	Before moving
Good	86%	79%
Fair	11%	16%
Poor or bad	3%	5%
Not significant		

Table 9

Families with -	After moving	Before moving	
Television	71%	68%	Not significant
Washing machines	23%	8%	Not significant
Immersion heaters	3%	-	Not significant
Telephones	3%	13%	Not significant
Cars	9%	16%	Not significant

Table 10

Hospital admissions over 6-month periods before and after rehousing

Hospital admissions	After moving	Before moving	
Persons	4%	3%	No change
Children	4%	3%	No change
Adults	4%	3%	No change

APPENDIX X

Table 11

Persons going to doctors' surgeries over 6-month periods before and after rehousing

	After moving	Before moving	
Persons going	28%	12%	$\chi^2 = 14.21$ $P < 0.001$
Children going	25%	14%	Not significant
Adults going	29%	10%	$\chi^2 = 12.91$ $P < 0.001$

Table 12

Persons calling doctor to house over 6-month periods before and after rehousing

	After moving	Before moving	
Persons calling doctor	17%	9%	Borderline significance $\chi^2 = 3.34$ $P < 0.1$
Children calling doctor	25%	22%	Not significant
Adults calling doctor	11%	3%	$\chi^2 = 5.95$ $P < 0.02$

Table 13

Pregnancy

	After moving	Before moving	
Housewives pregnant	6%	3%	Not significant

APPENDIX XI FAMILIES IN WHICH THE GENERAL HOME BACKGROUND (AS DISTINCT FROM THE HOUSE) WAS ASSESSED AS "POOR" OR "BAD" BEFORE REHOUSING, SEEN 6 MONTHS AFTER REHOUSING (43 cases)

Table 1 Tenants' opinion of district

Opinion	New district	Old district	
Like	88%	41%	$\chi^2 = 21.35$ $P < 0.001$
Reserved	2%	5%	
Dislike	10%	54%	

Table 2 Opinions of Rents and Rates

	New house	Old house
Rents and rates considered excessive	7%	60%
Significant $\chi^2 = 23.58$ $P < 0.001$		

Table 3 Travelling to work

"Reachability" or work	After moving	Before moving	
"Easy reach" (Up to 15 minutes)	12%	24%	Not significant
"Fairly easy reach" (15+ - 40 minutes)	49%	50%	
"Difficult" (Over 40 minutes)	39%	26%	

Table 4 Wage-earners

	After moving	Before moving
Average number of wage-earners per house	1.21	1.30
Housewives going out to work	21%	24%

APPENDIX XITable 5Income

Average weekly income	After moving	Before moving
Per household	£11 - 16 - 5d	£12 - 1 - 7d
Per head	58/1d	58/1d

Table 6Hire Purchase

	After moving	Before moving	
Families with hire purchase commitments	67%	41%	$\chi^2 = 5.73$ $P < 0.02$
Average weekly HP payments of above families	16/5d	15/1 ^d	Not significant

Table 7Checks and Clubs

	After moving	Before moving	
Families with checks and clubs	33%	43%	Not significant
Average weekly payments of above families	9/4d	10/3d	Not significant

Table 8

Standard of management

Standard of management	After moving	Before moving	
Good	26%	-	$\chi^2 = 45.61$ $P < 0.001$
Fair	43%	-	
Poor or bad	31%	100%	

Table 9

Families with	After moving	Before moving	
Television	67%	64%	Not significant
Washing machines	19%	11%	Not significant
Immersion heaters	2%	-	Not significant
Telephones	-	5%	Not significant
Cars	5%	2%	Not significant

Table 10

Hospital admissions over 6 month periods before and after rehousing

Hospital admissions	After moving	Before moving	
Persons	5%	6%	Not significant
Children	4%	5%	Not significant
Adults	6%	6%	No change

Table 11

Persons going to doctors' surgeries over 6-month periods before and after rehousing

	After moving	Before moving	
Persons going	26%	18%	Borderline significance $\chi^2 = 3.53$ $P < 0.1$
Children going	30%	10%	$\chi^2 = 11.39$ $P < 0.001$
Adults going	22%	25%	Not significant

Table 12

Persons calling doctor to house over 6-month periods before and after rehousing

	After moving	Before moving	
Persons calling doctor	21%	13%	Not significant
Children calling doctor	23%	20%	Not significant
Adults calling doctor	18%	6%	$\chi^2 = 5.38$ $P < 0.05$

Table 13

Pregnancy

	After moving	Before moving	
Housewives pregnant	3%	12%	Not significant

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APPENDIX XII FAMILIES CONTAINING OLD-AGE PENSIONERS VISITED
6-MONTHS AFTER MOVING INTO NEW HOUSES (24 cases)

Table 1

Tenants' opinion of district

Opinion	New district	Old district	
Like	87%	55%	$\chi^2 = 9.74$ $P < 0.01$
Reserved	13%	18%	
Dislike	-	27%	

Table 2

Hire Purchase

	After moving	Before moving	
Families with hire purchase commitments	33%	20%	Not significant
Average weekly HP payments of above families	15/8d	14/2d	Not significant

Table 3

Standard of management

Standard of management	After moving	Before moving	
Good	96%	80%	Not significant
Fair	-	15%	
Poor or bad	4%	5%	

APPENDIX XII

Table 4

Families with -	After moving	Before moving	
Television	71%	44%	$\chi^2 = 4.95$ $P < 0.05$
Washing machines	42%	22%	Not significant
Telephones	8%	13%	Not significant
Cars	8%	7%	Not significant

APPENDIX XIII

FAMILIES CONTAINING 1 CHILD, 2 CHILDREN AND 3 OR MORE CHILDREN WHEN SEEN 6 MONTHS AFTER REHOUSING

Table 1

Tenants' opinions of district

"One-child" families

Opinion	New district	Old district	
Like	88%	59%	$\chi^2 = 20.46$ $P < 0.001$
Reserved	8%	10%	
Dislike	4%	31%	

"Two-child" families

Opinion	New district	Old district	
Like	89%	57%	$\chi^2 = 46.14$ $P < 0.001$
Reserved	8%	12%	
Dislike	3%	31%	

"Three or more child" families

Opinion	New district	Old district	
Like	87%	55%	$\chi^2 = 26.45$ $P < 0.001$
Reserved	9%	18%	
Dislike	4%	27%	

APPENDIX XIII

Table 2

Opinions of rents and rates

Families containing-	Rent and rates considered excessive in-		
	new house	old house	
1-child	2%	40%	$\chi^2 = 39.93$ $P < 0.001$
2-children	3%	40%	$\chi^2 = 58.81$ $P < 0.001$
3 or more children	6%	41%	$\chi^2 = 36.57$ $P < 0.001$

Table 3

Wage-earners

"One-child" families	After moving	Before moving
Total number of wage-earners	149	172
Average number of wage-earners per house	1.75	1.91

"Two-child" families	After moving	Before moving
Total number of wage-earners	203	218
Average number of wage-earners per house	1.37	1.42

"Three or more child" families	After moving	Before moving
Total number of wage-earners	112	142
Average number of wage-earners per house	1.17	1.38

Table 4

Housewives going out to work

Families containing-	Housewives going out to work-		
	After moving	before moving	
1-child	37%	32%	Not significant
2-children	27%	31%	Not significant
3 or more children	8%	11%	Not significant

Table 5

Tenants changing their work during the first six months after re-housing	Families containing-		
	1-child	2- children	3 or more children
	5%	1%	9%

Table 6

Travelling to work

"One child" families			
"Reachability of work"	After moving	Before moving	
"Easy reach" (Up to 15 minutes)	17%	38%	$\chi^2 = 9.48$ $P < 0.01$
"Fairly easy reach" (15+-40 minutes)	50%	40%	
"Difficult" (Over 40 minutes)	33%	22%	

APPENDIX XIII

Table 6 (contd.)

<u>"Two-child" families</u>			
"Reachability" of work	After moving	Before moving	
"Easy reach" (Up to 15 minutes)	17%	31%	$\chi^2 = 7.87$ $P < 0.02$
"Fairly easy reach" (15+40 minutes)	55%	46%	
"Difficult" (Over 40 minutes)	28%	23%	

<u>"Three or more child" families</u>			
"Reachability" of work	After moving	Before moving	
"Easy reach" (Up to 15 minutes)	19%	23%	Not significant
"Fairly easy reach" (15+40 minutes)	55%	57%	
"Difficult" (Over 40 minutes)	26%	20%	

Table 7

Income

"One-child" families

Average weekly income-	After moving	Before moving
Per household	£14 - 1 - 9 ^d	£15 - 6 - 7 ^d
Per head	82/-	78/5 ^d

Table 7 (contd.)

"Two-child" families

Average weekly income-	After moving	Before moving
Per household	£13 - 7 - 4 ^d	£13 - 8 - 1 ^d
Per head	64/4 ^d	62/11 ^d

"Three or more child" families

Average weekly income-	After moving	Before moving
Per household	£13 - 19 - 10 ^d	£14 - 15 - 3 ^d
Per head	51/-	49/10 ^d

Table 8

Hire purchase

Households with hire purchase commitments	After moving	Before moving	
"1-child" families	58%	26%	$\chi^2 = 18.59$ $P < 0.001$
"2-child" families	55%	29%	$\chi^2 = 22.89$ $P < 0.001$
"3 or more child" families	66%	33%	$\chi^2 = 21.16$ $P < 0.001$
Average weekly payments of above families	After moving	Before moving	
"1-child" families	16/3 ^d	15/-	Not significant
"2-child" families	18/7 ^d	16/1 ^d	Not significant
"3 or more child" families	16/7 ^d	16/5 ^d	Not significant

APPENDIX XIII

Table 9

Checks and clubs

Households with checks and clubs	After moving	Before moving	
"1-child" families	9%	28%	$\chi^2 = 9.64$ $P < 0.01$
"2-child" families	16%	24%	Borderline significance $\chi^2 = 3.41$ $P < 0.1$
"3 or more child" families	21%	39%	$\chi^2 = 7.65$ $P < 0.01$
Average weekly payments of above families	After moving	Before moving	
"1-child" families	9/5 ^d	10/4 ^d	Not significant
"2-child" families	10/1 ^d	9/1 ^d	Not significant
"3 or more child" families	12/-	12/1 ^d	No change

Table 10

Standard of management

"One-child" families

Standard of management	After moving	Before moving
Good	83%	66%
Fair	12%	24%
Poor or bad	5%	10%
$\chi^2 = 7.29$		$P < 0.05$

"Two-child" families

Standard of management	After moving	Before moving
Good	80%	65%
Fair	17%	23%
Poor or bad	3%	12%
$\chi^2 = 10.85$		$P < 0.01$

APPENDIX XIII

Table II "Three or more child" families
Standard of management

Standard of management	After moving	Before moving
Good	68%	56%
Fair	15%	30%
Poor or bad	17%	14%

$\chi^2 = 6.82$. $P < 0.05$. This indicates a significant overall shift from fair to good and fair to poor or bad. The shift in any one direction is not significant.

Table I2

"One-child" families

Families with-	After moving	Before moving	
Television	87%	77%	Not significant
Washing machines	27%	19%	Not significant
Immersion heaters	4%	-	Not significant
Telephones	7%	8%	Not significant
Cars	9%	11%	Not significant

"Two-child" families

Families with-	After moving	Before moving	
Television	89%	85%	Not significant
Washing machines	29%	23%	Not significant
Immersion heaters	2%	-	Not significant
Telephones	3%	5%	Not significant
Cars	10%	12%	Not significant

APPENDIX XIII

Table 12 (contd.)

"Three or more child" families

Families with-	After moving	Before moving	
Television	87%	73%	$\chi^2 = 5.65$ P < 0.02
Washing machines	38%	21%	$\chi^2 = 6.27$ P < 0.02
Immersion heaters	4%	-	Not significant
Telephones	2%	5%	Not significant
Cars	10%	9%	Not significant

Table 13

Hospital admissions over six month periods before and after rehousing

"One-child" families

Hospital admissions	After moving	Before moving	
Persons	6%	4%	Not significant
Children	8%	2%	Not significant
Adults	5%	5%	No change

"Two-child" families

Hospital admissions	After moving	Before moving	
Persons	3%	3%	No change
Children	3%	4%	Not significant
Adults	3%	2%	Not significant

"Three or more child" families

Hospital admissions	After moving	Before moving	
Persons	4%	4%	No change
Children	4%	3%	Not significant
Adults	4%	7%	Not significant

APPENDIX XIII

Table I4

Persons going to doctors' surgeries over six month periods before and after rehousing

"One-child" families

	After moving	Before moving	
Persons going	30%	19%	$\chi^2 = 10.27$ P < 0.01
Children going	32%	17%	Borderline significance $\chi^2 = 3.17$ P < 0.1
Adults going	29%	18%	$\chi^2 = 8.01$ P < 0.01

"Two-child" families

	After moving	Before moving	
Persons going	26%	19%	$\chi^2 = 10.10$ P < 0.01
Children going	28%	12%	$\chi^2 = 10.74$ P < 0.01
Adults going	24%	20%	Not significant

"Three or more child families

	After moving	Before moving	
Persons going	25%	14%	$\chi^2 = 19.87$ P < 0.001
Children going	23%	10%	$\chi^2 = 20.40$ P < 0.001
Adults going	27%	20%	Borderline significance $\chi^2 = 3.41$ P < 0.1

APPENDIX XIII

Table 15

Persons calling doctor to house over six month periods
before and after rehousing

<u>"One-child" families</u>	After moving	Before moving	
Persons calling doctor	16%	11%	$\chi^2 = 14.39$ P < 0.05
Children calling doctor	26%	23%	Not significant
Adults calling doctor	12%	6%	$\chi^2 = 5.17$ P < 0.05
<u>"Two-child" families</u>	After moving	Before moving	
Persons calling doctor	18%	13%	$\chi^2 = 4.40$ P < 0.05
Children calling doctor	24%	18%	Not significant
Adults calling doctor	12%	7%	$\chi^2 = 4.43$ P < 0.05
<u>"Three or more child" families</u>	After moving	Before moving	
Persons calling doctor	17%	12%	$\chi^2 = 6.44$ P < 0.02
Children calling doctor	20%	15%	$\chi^2 = 3.99$ P < 0.05
Adults calling doctor	12%	8%	Not significant

Table 16

Pregnancy

Housewives pregnant	After moving	Before moving	
"1-child" group	6%	7%	Not significant
"2-child" group	-	5%	Not significant
"Three or more child" group	2%	7%	Not significant

APPENDIX XIV FAMILIES IN WHICH ONE OR MORE MEMBERS SUFFERED FROM DISABILITIES WHICH SECURED THEM PRIORITY IN HOUSING, VISITED AFTER SIX MONTHS. (34 cases)

Table 1
Tenants' opinions of district

Opinion	New district	Old district	
Like	88%	51%	$\chi^2 = 12.32$ $P < 0.01$
Reserved	6%	9%	
Dislike	6%	40%	

Table 2
Opinions of rents and rates

	New house	Old house
Rent & rates considered excessive	-	49%
$\chi^2 = 19.41$ $P < 0.001$		

Table 3
Travelling to work

"Reachability" of work	After moving	Before moving	
"Easy reach" (Up to 15 minutes)	28%	10%	Not significant
"Fairly easy reach" (15--40 minutes)	38%	57%	
"Difficult" (Over 40 minutes)	34%	33%	

Table 4

	After moving	Before moving	
Housewives going out to work	18%	6%	Not significant

APPENDIX XIV

Table 5

Income

Average weekly income-	After moving	Before moving
Per household	£12 - 10 - 7 ^d	£13 - 5 - 5 ^d
Per head	76/1 ^d	70/5 ^d

Table 6

Hire purchase

	After moving	Before moving	
Families with hire purchase commitments	50%	37%	Not significant
Average weekly payments of above families	20/4 ^d	18/1 ^d	Not significant

Table 7

Checks and clubs

	After moving	Before moving	
Families with checks and clubs	6%	20%	Not significant
Average weekly payments of above families	5/-	7/6 ^d	Not significant

Table 8

Standard of management

Standard of management	After moving	Before moving	
Good	85%	77%	Not significant
Fair	9%	14%	
Poor or bad	6%	9%	

APPENDIX XIV

Table 9

Families with-	After moving	Before moving	
Television	74%	20%	$\chi^2 = 19.87$ $P < 0.001$
Washing machines	32%	9%	$\chi^2 = 4.96$ $P < 0.05$
Immersion heaters	3%	-	Not significant
Telephones	3%	9%	Not significant
Cars	9%	9%	No change

Table 10

Hospital admissions over six month periods before and after rehousing

Hospital admissions	After moving	Before moving	
Persons	5%	11%	Borderline significance $\chi^2 = 2.78$ $P < 0.1$
Children	6%	-	Not significant
Adults	5%	16%	$\chi^2 = 5.12$ $P < 0.05$

Table 11

Persons going to doctors' surgeries over six months periods before and after rehousing

	After moving	Before moving	
Persons going	33%	24%	Not significant
Children going	34%	19%	Not significant
Adults going	33%	25%	Not significant

APPENDIX XIV

Table 12

Persons calling doctor to house over six month periods before and after rehousing

	After moving	Before moving	
Persons calling doctor	16%	14%	Not significant
Children calling doctor	41%	19%	Borderline significance $\chi^2 = 3.66$ $P < 0.1$
Adults calling doctor	6%	12%	Not significant

APPENDIX XV FAMILIES REHOUSED FROM 1, 2 AND 3-APARTMENT TENEMENT HOUSES SEEN ONE YEAR AFTER REHOUSING.

Table I Tenants' opinions of Drumchapel

Families from 1-apartment houses

Opinion	After 1 year	After 6 months	
Like	84%	82%	Not significant
Reserved	10%	10%	
Dislike	6%	8%	

Families from 2-apartment houses

Opinion	After 1 year	After 6 months	
Like	88%	90%	Not significant
Reserved	9%	8%	
Dislike	3%	2%	

Families from 3-apartment houses

Opinion	After 1 year	After 6 months	
Like	89%	85%	Not significant
Reserved	9%	11%	
Dislike	2%	4%	

Table 2 Opinions of rents and rates

Tenants from houses of -	Rents & rates of new house considered excessive		
	After 1 year	After 6 months	
1-apartment	4%	2%	Not significant
2-apartments	2%	4%	Not significant
3-apartments	2%	9%	Not significant

APPENDIX XV

Table 3

Wage-earners

Families from 1-apartment houses

	After 1 year	After 6 months
Total number of wage-earners	59	65
Average number of wage-earners per house	1.23	1.33

Families from 2-apartment houses

	After 1 year	After 6 months
Total number of wage-earners	359	354
Average number of wage-earners per house	1.45	1.40

Families from 3-apartment houses

	After 1 year	After 6 months
Total number of wage-earners	69	71
Average number of wage-earners per house	1.53	1.51

Table 4

Housewives going out to work

Families from houses of -	Housewives going out to work		
	After 1 year	After 6 months	
1-apartment	24%	37%	Not significant
2-apartments	28%	27%	Not significant
3-apartments	19%	12%	Not significant

APPENDIX XV

Table 5

Tenants changing their work during the second 6 months after rehousing	Families from houses of -		
	I-apartment	2-apartments	3-apartments
	4%	6%	5%

Table 6

Travelling to work from DrumchapelFamilies from I-apartment houses

"Reachability" of work	After 1 year	After 6 months	Not significant
"Easy reach" (Up to 15 minutes)	21%	18%	
"Fairly easy reach" (15+-40 minutes)	52%	53%	
"Difficult" (Over 40 minutes)	27%	29%	

Families from 2-apartment houses

"Reachability" of work	After 1 year	After 6 months	Not significant
"Easy reach" (Up to 15 minutes)	23%	20%	
"Fairly easy reach" (15+-40 minutes)	58%	53%	
"Difficult" (Over 40 minutes)	19%	27%	

APPENDIX XV

Table 6 (contd.)

Families from 3-apartment houses

"Reachability" of work	After 1 year	After 6 months	
"Easy reach" (Up to 15 minutes)	24%	12%	Not significant
"Fairly easy reach" (15+40 minutes)	50%	52%	
"Difficult" (Over 40 minutes)	26%	36%	

Table 7

Income

Families from 1-apartment houses

Average weekly income	After 1 year	After 6 months
Per household	£11 - 9 - 2 ^d	£11 - 9 - 7 ^d
Per head	64/4 ^d	65/-

Families from 2-apartment houses

Average weekly income	After 1 year	After 6 months
Per household	£13 - 19 - 4 ^d	£13 - 16 - 1 ^d
Per head	68/2 ^d	67/2 ^d

Families from 3-apartment houses

Average weekly income	After 1 year	After 6 months
Per household	£14 - 16 - 3 ^d	£14 - 14 - 6 ^d
Per head	63/2 ^d	63/6 ^d

APPENDIX XV

Table 8

Hire purchase

Households with hire purchase commitments	After 1 year	After 6 months	
From 1-apt houses	48%	69%	$\chi^2 = 4.61$ $P < 0.05$
From 2-apt houses	47%	54%	Not significant
From 3-apt houses	47%	51%	Not significant
Average weekly payments of above families	After 1 year	After 6 months	
From 1-apt houses	18/1 ^d	18/6 ^d	Not significant
From 2-apt houses	16/4 ^d	17/3 ^d	Not significant
From 3-apt houses	19/4 ^d	14/7 ^d	Not significant

Table 9

Checks and clubs

Households with checks and clubs	After 1 year	After 6 months	
From 1-apt houses	21%	14%	Not significant
From 2-apt houses	13%	14%	Not significant
From 3-apt houses	22%	13%	Not significant
Average weekly payments of above families	After 1 year	After 6 months	
From 1-apt houses	8/6 ^d	10/4 ^d	Not significant
From 2-apt houses	10/2 ^d	10/3 ^d	Not significant
From 3-apt houses	11/-	12/4 ^d	Not significant

APPENDIX XV

Table IO

Standard of management

Families from 1-apartment houses

Standard of management	After 1 year	After 6 months
Good	73%	72%
Fair	19%	12%
Poor or bad	8%	16%
Not significant		

Families from 2-apartment houses

Standard of management	After 1 year	After 6 months
Good	77%	78%
Fair	18%	17%
Poor or bad	5%	5%
Not significant		

Families from 3-apartment houses

Standard of management	After 1 year	After 6 months
Good	78%	89%
Fair	18%	7%
Poor or bad	4%	4%
Not significant		

Table II

Families from 1-apartment houses

Families with-	After 1 year	After 6 months	
Television	83%	67%	Borderline significance $\chi^2 = 3.33$ $P < 0.1$
Washing machines	27%	20%	Not significant
Refrigerators	None	None	No change
Immersion heaters	4%	4%	No change
Telephones	4%	2%	Not significant
Cars	4%	2%	Not significant

Families from 2-apartment houses

Families with-	After 1 year	After 6 months	
Television	92%	88%	Borderline significance $\chi^2 = 2.99$ $P < 0.1$
Washing machines	34%	31%	Not significant
Refrigerators	2%	None	Not significant
Immersion heaters	9%	3%	$\chi^2 = 5.16$ $P < 0.05$
Telephones	11%	4%	$\chi^2 = 8.14$ $P < 0.01$
Cars	10%	11%	Not significant

Families from 3-apartment houses

Families with-	After 1 year	After 6 months	
Television	89%	83%	Not significant
Washing machines	40%	34%	Not significant
Refrigerators	2%	None	Not significant
Immersion heaters	9%	4%	Not significant
Telephones	16%	6%	Not significant
Cars	9%	9%	No change

APPENDIX XV

Table 12 Hospital admissions over six month period before rehousing and second six month period after rehousing

Families from 1-apartment houses

Hospital admissions	Second 6 months	Before moving	
Persons	5%	6%	Not significant
Children	5%	4%	Not significant
Adults	5%	7%	Not significant

Families from 2-apartment houses

Hospital admissions	Second 6 months	Before moving	
Persons	3%	4%	Not significant
Children	2%	3%	Not significant
Adults	4%	5%	Not significant

Families from 3-apartment houses

Hospital admissions	Second 6 months	Before moving	
Persons	5%	4%	Not significant
Children	6%	3%	Not significant
Adults	5%	6%	Not significant

APPENDIX XV

Table 13 Persons going to doctors' surgeries over six month period before rehousing and second six month period after rehousing

Families from 1-apartment houses

	Second 6 months	Before moving	
Persons going	28%	22%	Not significant
Children going	22%	10%	$\chi^2 = 4.50$ P < 0.05
Adults going	33%	30%	Not significant

Families from 2-apartment houses

	Second 6 months	Before moving	
Persons going	23%	19%	$\chi^2 = 5.48$ P < 0.02
Children going	18%	15%	Not significant
Adults going	28%	22%	$\chi^2 = 4.97$ P < 0.02

Families from 3-apartment houses

	Second 6 months	Before moving	
Persons going	21%	14%	$\chi^2 = 4.11$ P < 0.05
Children going	17%	11%	Not significant
Adults going	25%	17%	Not significant

Table I4 Persons calling doctor to house during six month before rehousing and second six month period after rehousing

Families from 1-apartment houses

	Second 6 months	Before moving	
Persons calling doctor	14%	15%	Not significant
Children calling doctor	18%	21%	Not significant
Adults calling doctor	11%	11%	No change

Families from 2-apartment houses

	Second 6 months	Before moving	
Persons calling doctor	15%	12%	Not significant
Children calling doctor	16%	17%	Not significant
Adults calling doctor	14%	8%	$\chi^2 = 7.84$ P < 0.01

Families from 3-apartment houses

	Second 6 months	Before moving	
Persons calling doctor	14%	14%	No change
Children calling doctor	15%	22%	Not significant
Adults calling doctor	13%	7%	Not significant

Table I5

Pregnancy

Housewives pregnant	After 1 year	After 6 months	
From 1-apt houses	7%	4%	Not significant
From 2-apt houses	3%	1%	Not significant
From 3-apt houses	-	2%	Not significant

APPENDIX XVI FAMILIES REHOUSED FROM BUILDINGS DUE FOR DEMOLITION SEEN ONE YEAR AFTER REHOUSING

Table 1

Tenants' opinions of Drumchapel

Opinion	After 1 year	After 6 months	
Like	84%	90%	Not significant
Reserved	10%	6%	
Dislike	6%	4%	

Table 2

Opinions of rents and rates

	After 1 year	After 6 months	
Rents and rates considered excessive	2%	4%	Not significant

Table 3

Travelling to work

"Reachability" of work	After 1 year	After 6 months	
"Easy reach" (Up to 15 minutes)	18%	24%	Not significant
"Fairly easy reach" (15--40 minutes)	56%	47%	
"Difficult" (Over 40 minutes)	26%	29%	

Table 4

	After 1 year	After 6 months	
Housewives going out to work	40%	40%	No change

Table 5

Average weekly income	Income	
	After 1 year	After 6 months
Per household	£12 - 8 - 7 ^d	£11 - 15 - 0 ^d
Per head	70/5 ^d	68/3 ^d

Table 6

	Hire purchase		
	After 1 year	After 6 months	
Families with hire purchase commitments	57%	62%	Not significant
Average weekly payments of above families	18/-	17/10 ^d	Not significant

Table 7

	Checks and clubs		
	After 1 year	After 6 months	
Families with checks and clubs	31%	25%	Not significant
Average weekly payments of above families	9/2 ^d	11/-	Not significant

Table 8

Standard of management	Standard of management		
	After 1 year	After 6 months	
Good	61%	62%	Not significant
Fair	29%	23%	
Poor or bad	10%	15%	

APPENDIX XVI

Table 9

Families with-	After 1 year	After 6 months	
Television	90%	77%	Not significant
Washing machines	18%	15%	Not significant
Immersion heaters	2%	-	Not significant
Telephones	6%	-	Not significant
Cars	2%	6%	Not significant

Table 10

Hospital admissions over six month period before rehousing and second six month period after rehousing

Hospital admissions	Second 6 months	Before moving	
Persons	3%	5%	Not significant
Children	4%	5%	Not significant
Adults	2%	5%	Not significant

Table 11

Persons going to doctors' surgeries over six month period before rehousing and second six month period after rehousing

	Second 6 months	Before moving	
Persons going	32%	21%	$\chi^2 = 5.43$ $P < 0.02$
Children going	30%	16%	$\chi^2 = 4.04$ $P < 0.05$
Adults going	33%	24%	Not significant

APPENDIX XVI

Table I2

Persons calling doctor to house over six month period before rehousing and second six month period after rehousing

	Second 6 months	Before moving	
Persons calling doctor	17%	14%	Not significant
Children calling doctor	23%	19%	Not significant
Adults calling doctor	14%	10%	Not significant

Table I3

Pregnancy

	After 1 year	After 6 months	
Housewives pregnant	11%	3%	Not significant

APPENDIX XVII

FAMILIES REHOUSED FROM OLDER PUBLIC AUTHORITY HOUSES SEEN ONE YEAR AFTER REHOUSING (32 cases)

Table 1

Total persons	129	
Children	54	42%
Adults	75	58%

Table 2

Tenants' opinions of Drumchapel

Opinion	After 1 year	After 6 months	
Like	81%	86%	Not significant
Reserved	16%	11%	
Dislike	3%	3%	

Table 3

Opinions of rents and rates

Rent & rates considered excessive by tenants	After 1 year	After 6 months
	6%	11%
Not significant		

Table 4

Travelling to work

"Reachability" of work	After 1 year	After 6 months	
"Easy reach" (Up to 15 minutes)	21%	13%	Not significant
"Fairly easy reach" (15--40 minutes)	55%	58%	
"Difficult" (Over 40 minutes)	24%	29%	

Table 5

Wage-earners

	After 1 year	After 6 months
Total wage-earners	40	45
Wage-earners per house	1.25	1.29

Table 6

Hire purchase

	After 1 year	After 6 months	
Families with hire purchase commitments	41%	69%	$\chi^2 = 5.28$ $P < 0.05$
Average weekly payments of above families	14/3 ^d	17/1 ^d	Not significant

Table 7

Checks and clubs

	After 1 year	After 6 months	
Families with checks and clubs	13%	9%	Not significant
Average weekly payments of above families	10/-	7/6 ^d	Not significant

Table 8

Income

Average weekly income	After 1 year	After 6 months
Per household	£13 - 3 - 1 ^d	£13 - 4 - 10 ^d
Per head	65/3 ^d	73/-

Table 9

Standard of management

Standard of management	After 1 year	After 6 months
Good	81%	86%
Fair	16%	11%
Poor or bad	3%	3%
Not significant		

Table 10

Families with-	After 1 year	After 6 months	
Television	78%	71%	Not significant
Washing machines	31%	23%	Not significant
Immersion heaters	3%	3%	No change
Telephones	6%	3%	Not significant
Cars	6%	9%	Not significant

Table 11

Hospital admissions over six month period before rehousing and second six month period after rehousing

Hospital admissions	Second 6 months	Before moving	
Persons	3%	3%	No change
Children	-	3%	Not significant
Adults	5%	3%	Not significant

APPENDIX XVII

Table I2 Persons going to doctors' surgeries over six month period before rehousing and second six month period after rehousing

	Second 6 months	Before moving	
Persons going	23%	12%	$\chi^2 = 8.22$ P < 0.01
Children going	13%	14%	Not significant
Adults going	31%	10%	$\chi^2 = 14.47$ P < 0.001

Table I3 Persons calling doctor to house over six month period before rehousing and second six month period after rehousing

	Second 6 months	Before moving	
Persons calling doctor	12%	9%	Not significant
Children calling doctor	11%	22%	Not significant
Adults calling doctor	13%	3%	Not significant

Table I4

Pregnancy

	After 1 year	After 6 months
Housewives pregnant	3%	6%
Not significant		

APPENDIX XVIII

FAMILIES IN WHICH THE GENERAL HOME BACKGROUND (AS DISTINCT FROM THE HOUSE) WAS ASSESSED AS "POOR" OR "BAD" BEFORE REHOUSING, SEEN 1 YEAR AFTER REHOUSING

Table 1

Tenants' opinions of Drumchapel

Opinion	After 1 year	After 6 months	
Like	88%	88%	Not significant
Reserved	10%	2%	
Dislike	2%	10%	

Table 2

Opinions of rents and rates

	After 1 year	After 6 months
Rents & rates considered excessive	7%	7%
No change		

Table 3

Travelling to work

"Reachability" of work	After 1 year	After 6 months	
"Easy reach" (Up to 15 minutes)	19%	12%	Not significant
"Fairly easy reach" (15--40 minutes)	53%	49%	
"Difficult" (Over 40 minutes)	28%	39%	

Table 4

Wage-earners

	After 1 year	After 6 months
Average number of wage-earners per house	1.24	1.21
Total wage-earners	51	51
Housewives going out to work	22%	21%
Not significant		

APPENDIX XVIII

Table 5

Average weekly income	Income	
	After 1 year	After 6 months
Per household	£12 - 18 - 1 ^d	£11 - 16 - 5 ^d
Per head	61/6 ^d	58/1 ^d

Table 6

Hire purchase

	After 1 year	After 6 months	
Families with hire purchase commitments	61%	67%	Not significant
Average weekly payments of above families	16/2 ^d	16/5 ^d	Not significant

Table 7

Checks and clubs

	After 1 year	After 6 months	
Families with checks and clubs	27%	33%	Not significant
Average weekly payments of above families	10/3 ^d	9/4 ^d	Not significant

APPENDIX XVIII

Table 8

Standard of management

Standard of management	After 1 year	After 6 months	
Good	24%	26%	Not significant
Fair	52%	43%	
Poor or bad	24%	31%	

Table 9

Families with-	After 1 year	After 6 months	
Television	85%	67%	Borderline significance $\chi^2 = 3.02$ $P < 0.1$
Washing machines	22%	19%	Not significant
Immersion heaters	5%	2%	Not significant
Telephones	5%	-	Not significant
Cars	5%	5%	No change

Table 10 Hospital admissions over six month period before rehousing and second six month period after rehousing

Hospital admissions	Second 6 months	Before moving	
Persons	4%	6%	Not significant
Children	1%	5%	Not significant
Adults	5%	6%	Not significant

APPENDIX XVIII

Table II

Persons going to doctors' surgeries over six month period before rehousing and second six month period after rehousing

	Second 6 months	Before moving	
Persons going	20%	18%	Not significant
Children going	14%	10%	Not significant
Adults going	26%	25%	Not significant

Table I2

Persons calling doctor to house over six month period before rehousing and second six month period after rehousing

	Second 6 months	Before moving	
Persons calling doctor	16%	13%	Not significant
Children calling doctor	19%	20%	Not significant
Adults calling doctor	14%	6%	Not significant

Table I3

Pregnancy

	After 1 year	After 6 months	
Housewives pregnant	8%	3%	Not Significant

APPENDIX XIX FAMILIES CONTAINING OLD-AGE PENSIONERS VISITED ONE YEAR AFTER MOVING INTO NEW HOUSES (26 cases)

Table 1

Total persons	75	
Adults	61	81%
Children	14	19%

Table 2

Tenants' opinions of Drumchapel

Opinion	After 1 year	After 6 months	
Like	81%	87%	Not significant
Reserved	15%	13%	
Dislike	4%	-	

Table 3

	After 1 year	After 6 months
Tenants considering rents and rates excessive	None	None

Table 4

Income

	Average weekly income per household	Average weekly income per head
Families containing no wage-earners (11)	£4 - 7 - 11 ^d	74/5 ^d
Families containing 1 or more wage-earners (15)	£17 - 2 - 4 ^d	82/10 ^d
Control group	£13 - 12 - 5 ^d	67/6 ^d

APPENDIX XIX

Table 5

Hire purchase

	After 1 year	After 6 months	
Families with hire purchase commitments	35%	33%	Not significant
Average weekly payments of above families	13/11 ^d	15/8 ^d	Not significant

Checks and clubs. One household only - weekly payments £1.

Table 6

Standard of management

Standard of management	After 1 year	After 6 months	
Good	96%	96%	Not significant
Fair	4%	-	
Poor or bad	-	4%	

Table 7

Families with-	After 1 year	After 6 months	
Television	77%	71%	Not significant
Washing machines	50%	42%	Not significant
Telephones	12%	8%	Not significant
Cars	8%	8%	No change

APPENDIX XX FAMILIES CONTAINING 1 CHILD, 2 CHILDREN AND 3 OR MORE CHILDREN WHEN SEEN ONE YEAR AFTER REHOUSING

Table 1

Tenants' opinions of Drumchapel

"One-child" families

Opinion	After 1 year	After 6 months	
Like	81%	88%	Not significant
Reserved	13%	8%	
Dislike	6%	4%	

"Two-child" families

Opinion	After 1 year	After 6 months	
Like	91%	89%	Not significant
Reserved	7%	8%	
Dislike	2%	3%	

"Three or more child" families

Opinion	After 1 year	After 6 months	
Like	88%	87%	Not significant
Reserved	10%	9%	
Dislike	2%	4%	

Table 2

Opinions of rents and rates

Families containing-	Rent & rates considered excessive		
	After 1 year	After 6 months	
1-child	3%	2%	Not significant
2-children	3%	3%	No change
3 or more children	2%	6%	Not significant

Table 3

Wage-earners

"One-child" families	After 1 year	After 6 months
	Total number of wage-earners	137
Average number of wage-earners per house	1.71	1.75
"Two-child" families	After 1 year	After 6 months
	Total number of wage-earners	208
Average number of wage-earners per house	1.42	1.37
"Three or more child" families	After 1 year	After 6 months
	Total number of wage-earners	111
Average number of wage-earners per house	1.19	1.17

Table 4

Housewives going out to work

Families containing-	Housewives going to work		
	After 1 year	After 6 months	
1-child	35%	37%	Not significant
2-children	32%	27%	Not significant
3 or more children	12%	8%	Not significant

Table 5

Tenants changing their work during second six months after rehousing	Families containing		
	1 child	2 children	3 or more children
	5%	5%	8%

APPENDIX XX

Table 6

Travelling to work

"One-child" families

"Reachability" of work	After 1 year	After 6 months	
"Easy reach" (Up to 15 minutes)	17%	17%	Not significant
"Fairly easy reach" (15+-40 minutes)	61%	50%	
"Difficult" (Over 40 minutes)	22%	33%	

"Two-child" families

"Reachability" of work	After 1 year	After 6 months	
"Easy reach" (Up to 15 minutes)	27%	17%	Not significant
"Fairly easy reach" (15+-40 minutes)	53%	55%	
"Difficult" (Over 40 minutes)	20%	28%	

"Three or more child" families

"Reachability" of work	After 1 year	After 6 months	
"Easy reach" (Up to 15 minutes)	17%	19%	Not significant
"Fairly easy reach" (15+-40 minutes)	62%	55%	
"Difficult" (Over 40 minutes)	21%	26%	

Table 7

Income

"One-child" families

Average weekly income-	After 1 year	After 6 months
Per household	£14 - 8 - 3 ^d	£14 - 1 - 9 ^d
Per head	82/1 ^d	82/-

"Two-child" families

Average weekly income-	After 1 year	After 6 months
Per household	£13 - 15 - 1 ^d	£13 - 7 - 4 ^d
Per head	66/2 ^d	64/4 ^d

"Three or more child" families

Average weekly income-	After 1 year	After 6 months
Per household	£13 - 14 - 4 ^d	£13 - 19 - 10 ^d
Per head	49/4 ^d	51/-

Table 8

Hire purchase

Households with hire purchase commitments	After 1 year	After 6 months	
"1-child" families	50%	58%	Not significant
"2-child" families	54%	55%	Not significant
"3 or more child" families	57%	66%	Not significant
Average weekly payments of above families	After 1 year	After 6 months	
"1-child" families	14/6 ^d	16/3 ^d	Not significant
"2-child" families	18/1 ^d	18/7 ^d	Not significant
"3 or more child" families	17/1 ^d	16/7 ^d	Not significant

Table 9

Checks and clubs

Households with checks and clubs	After 1 year	After 6 months	
"1-child" families	13%	9%	Not significant
"2-child" families	16%	16%	No change
"3 or more child" families	19%	21%	Not significant
Average weekly payments of above families	After 1 year	After 6 months	
"1-child" families	8/6 ^d	9/5 ^d	Not significant
"2-child" families	9/6 ^d	10/1 ^d	Not significant
"3 or more child" families	11/11 ^d	12/-	Not significant

Table 10

Standard of management"One-child" families

Standard of management	After 1 year	After 6 months
Good	80%	83%
Fair	19%	12%
Poor or bad	1%	5%
Not significant		

"Two-child" families

Standard of management	After 1 year	After 6 months
Good	79%	80%
Fair	18%	17%
Poor or bad	3%	3%
Not significant		

Table IO (contd.)

"Three or more child" families

Standard of management	After I year	After 6 months
Good	64%	68%
Fair	20%	15%
Poor or bad	16%	17%
Not significant		

Table II

"One-child" families

Families with-	After I year	After 6 months	
Television	93%	87%	Not significant
Washing machines	35%	27%	Not significant
Refrigerators	5%	-	Not significant
Immersion heaters	5%	4%	Not significant
Telephones	14%	7%	Not significant
Cars	10%	9%	Not significant

"Two-child" families

Families with-	After I year	After 6 months	
Television	93%	89%	Not significant
Washing machines	33%	29%	Not significant
Refrigerators	2%	-	Not significant
Immersion heaters	9%	2%	Not significant
Telephones	9%	3%	Not significant
Cars	10%	10%	No change

Table II (contd.)

"Three or more child" families

Families with-	After 1 year	After 6 months	
Television	90%	87%	Not significant
Washing machines	42%	38%	Not significant
Refrigerators	1%	-	Not significant
Immersion heaters	5%	4%	Not significant
Telephones	7%	2%	Not significant
Cars	10%	10%	No change

Table I2

Hospital admissions over six month period before rehousing and second six month period after rehousing"One-child" families

Hospital admissions	Second 6 months	Before moving	
Persons	4%	4%	No change
Children	6%	2%	Not significant
Adults	4%	5%	Not significant

"Two-child" families

Hospital admissions	Second 6 months	Before moving	
Persons	4%	3%	Not significant
Children	2%	4%	Not significant
Adults	5%	2%	Not significant

Table I2 (contd.)

"Three or more child" families

Hospital admissions	Second 6 months	Before moving	
Persons	4%	4%	No change
Children	4%	3%	Not significant
Adults	4%	7%	Not significant

Table I3 Persons going to doctors' surgeries over six month before rehousing and second six month period after rehousing

"One-child" families

	Second 6 months	Before moving	
Persons going	25%	19%	$\chi^2 = 4.29$ P < 0.05
Children going	18%	20%	Not significant
Adults going	28%	18%	$\chi^2 = 7.09$ P < 0.01

"Two-child" families

	Second 6 months	Before moving	
Persons going	23%	19%	Borderline significance $\chi^2 = 3.33$ P < 0.1
Children going	20%	17%	Not significant
Adults going	26%	20%	Borderline significance $\chi^2 = 3.11$ P < 0.1

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Table I3 (contd.)

"Three or more child" families

	Second 6 months	Before moving	
Persons going	20%	14%	$\chi^2 = 7.67$ P < 0.01
Children going	17%	10%	$\chi^2 = 7.61$ P < 0.01
Adults going	25%	20%	Not significant

Table I4 Persons calling doctor to house over six month period before rehousing and second six month period after rehousing

"One-child" families	Second 6 months	Before moving	
Persons calling doctor	15%	11%	Not significant
Children calling doctor	18%	23%	Not significant
Adults calling doctor	9%	6%	Not significant
"Two-child" families	Second 6 months	Before moving	
Persons calling doctor	15%	13%	Not significant
Children calling doctor	16%	18%	Not significant
Adults calling doctor	15%	7%	$\chi^2 = 10.94$ P < 0.001
"Three or more child" families	Second 6 months	Before moving	
Persons calling doctor	13%	12%	Not significant
Children calling doctor	14%	15%	Not significant
Adults calling doctor	12%	8%	Not significant

APPENDIX XX

Table 15

Pregnancy

Housewives pregnant	After 1 year	After 6 months	
"1-child" group	5%	6%	Not significant
"2-child" group	1%	-	Not significant
"3 or more child" group	2%	2%	No change

APPENDIX XXI FAMILIES IN WHICH ONE OR MORE MEMBERS SUFFERED FROM DISABILITIES WHICH SECURED THEM PRIORITY IN HOUSING, VISITED AFTER ONE YEAR (34 cases)

Table 1

Tenants' opinions of Drumchapel

Opinion	After 1 year	After 6 months	
Like	71%	88%	Not significant
Reserved	29%	6%	
Dislike	-	6%	

Table 2

Opinions of rents and rates

	After 1 year	After 6 months
Rents & rates considered excessive	None	None

Table 3

	After 1 year	After 6 months
Total number of wage-earners	44	49
Average number of wage-earners per house	1.29	1.44

Table 4

Travelling to work

"Reachability" of work	After 1 year	After 6 months	
"Easy reach" (Up to 15 minutes)	25%	28%	Not significant
"Fairly easy reach" (15+ - 40 minutes)	54%	38%	
"Difficult" (Over 40 minutes)	21%	34%	

Table 5

	After 1 year	After 6 months
Housewives going to work	12%	18%
Not significant		

Table 6

	Income	
Average weekly income-	After 1 year	After 6 months
Per household	£12 - 16 - 6 ^d	£12 - 10 - 7 ^d
Per head	79/3 ^d	76/1 ^d

Table 7

	Hire purchase		
	After 1 year	After 6 months	
Families with hire purchase commitments	44%	50%	Not significant
Average weekly payments of above families	15/-	20/4 ^d	Not significant

Table 8

	Checks and clubs		
	After 1 year	After 6 months	
Families with checks and clubs	6%	6%	No change
Average weekly payments of above families	7/6 ^d	5/-	Not significant

Table 9

Standard of management

Standard of management	After I year	After 6 months
Good	82%	85%
Fair	15%	9%
Poor or bad	3%	6%
Not significant		

Table 10

Families with-	After I year	After 6 months	
Television	82%	74%	Not significant
Washing machines	38%	32%	Not significant
Refrigerators	None	None	No change
Immersion heaters	3%	3%	No change
Telephones	6%	3%	Not significant
Cars	3%	9%	Not significant

Table II Hospital admissions over six month period before rehousing and second six month period after rehousing

Hospital admissions	Second 6 months	Before moving	
Persons	6%	11%	Not significant
Children	-	-	No change
Adults	9%	16%	Not significant

Table 12 Persons going to doctors' surgeries over six month before rehousing and second six month period after rehousing

	Second 6 months	Before moving	
Persons going	33%	24%	Not significant
Children going	19%	19%	No change
Adults going	38%	25%	Borderline significance $\chi^2=3.42$ $P < 0.1$

Table 13 Persons calling doctor to house over six month period before rehousing and second six month period after rehousing

	Second 6 months	Before moving	
Persons calling doctor	16%	14%	Not significant
Children calling doctor	16%	19%	Not significant
Adults calling doctor	17%	12%	Not significant
Housewives pregnant.	One out of 33.		

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