



Durham E-Theses

The effects of economic and social development on local government in an urban district of North East England

Galleymore, Dorothy C.

How to cite:

Galleymore, Dorothy C. (1970) *The effects of economic and social development on local government in an urban district of North East England*, Durham theses, Durham University. Available at Durham E-Theses Online: <http://etheses.dur.ac.uk/9981/>

Use policy

The full-text may be used and/or reproduced, and given to third parties in any format or medium, without prior permission or charge, for personal research or study, educational, or not-for-profit purposes provided that:

- a full bibliographic reference is made to the original source
- a [link](#) is made to the metadata record in Durham E-Theses
- the full-text is not changed in any way

The full-text must not be sold in any format or medium without the formal permission of the copyright holders.

Please consult the [full Durham E-Theses policy](#) for further details.

THE EFFECTS OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN AN URBAN DISTRICT OF NORTH EAST ENGLAND

BY

DOROTHY C. GALLEYMORE, B.A.

A Thesis submitted for the degree of M.A.

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICS

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM

The copyright of this thesis rests with the author.
No quotation from it should be published without
his prior written consent and information derived
from it should be acknowledged.

September, 1970.

ABSTRACT OF THESIS

A study was made of local government in the Urban District of Blaydon, County Durham in 1967/8.

Background information was obtained from the Clerk to the Council and from several other sources including local employers and Managers of Employment Exchanges. Interviews in depth were carried out with the serving councillors and a survey of a quasi-random sample of 360 electors in the District was made, (An 87 per cent response rate was obtained to the questionnaire covering 79 questions.)

A description is given of the historical background which led to government by the Labour party with little or no opposition for 40 years.

The sample of the electorate was stratified by Ward so that data could be compared. Each Ward had developed its own particular social and economic characteristics and political behaviour in each was found to be related to these.

The data obtained on the councillors and the electorate was compared with that from other Studies for England and Wales generally and Tyneside in particular.

The main conclusions reached are:-

A situation of low participation, interest and involvement in local politics relative to England and Wales generally existed in the Urban District;

Increased participation currently occurred as the result of other than economic factors;

The councillors reflected strongly the social characteristics of the

District and this resulted in their attaching more importance to helping the electorate at the personal level than councillors do in England and Wales generally;

Findings of other Tyneside Studies were confirmed and strong similarities were shown to exist between the social characteristics of electors in Blaydon Urban District and those of the Byker Ward of Newcastle upon Tyne relative to those in England and Wales generally.

I N D E X

	<u>PAGE</u>
PURPOSE OF THE STUDY	iii
CONCLUSIONS	1

PART I

<u>Historical, Economic and Social Background</u>	9
---	---

PART II

<u>Blaydon Urban District Council in November, 1967</u>	37
---	----

	<u>Page</u>
Summary	38
1. Political Background	44
2. The Councillors	64
3. Communication	114
4. Comparison of Blaydon Councillors with those of a Labour Council in a working class area of South East England	120

PART III

<u>Survey of the Electorate of the Blaydon Urban District</u>	125
---	-----

Method	127
1. Social and Economic Background	134
2. Community Consciousness	171
3. Interest in and knowledge of Local Government	213
4. Attitudes to Local Government	244
5. Elector' Contact with Local Government	292

PART IV

PAGE

Conclusion 312

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| 1. The Council as a Cross Section of the Electorate | <u>Page</u>
318 |
| 2. The Blaydon Urban District Data compared with Data for England and Wales generally | 324 |
| 3. The Blaydon Urban District Data compared with Data from other Studies of areas in North East England | 341 |
| 4. The Effects of one-party Domination on Local Government in the Blaydon Urban District | 346 |
| 5. Differences between the four Wards in the Blaydon Urban District | 353 |
| 6. Possible effects of changes to Larger Units of Administration | 358 |

APPENDIX

. 360

THE EFFECTS OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT ON LOCAL
GOVERNMENT IN AN URBAN DISTRICT OF NORTH-EAST ENGLAND

A STUDY OF THE BLAYDON URBAN DISTRICT

1. Purpose of the Study

This study concerns participation in local government and attempts to describe how and why this has taken place in the Blaydon Urban District. It consists of:-

- Part I A description of the historical, economic, social and political background of the area.
- Part II A description of the formal institution of local government, the Council in November, 1967.
- Part III A survey of a random sample of the electorate of the four Wards of the District made in March and April, 1968.
- Part IV Conclusion. The consideration of the following six aspects of the data produced by the study:-
1. The Council as a cross-section of the electorate.
 2. The Blaydon Urban District data compared with data from other studies of areas in north-east England.
 3. The Blaydon Urban District data compared with data for England and Wales as recorded in the studies of councillors and electors carried out by the Government Social Survey for the Maud Committee on the management of Local Government.
 4. The effects of one-party domination in local government in Blaydon.
 5. Economic, social and political differences between the four Wards of the Blaydon Urban District.
 6. Possible effects of changes to larger units of administration.

2. Methods

Very little written material exists for use in this study except for the works which deal with the general historical background. (This historical background is essential, however, as it helps to explain many of the features of the present situation.)

Most of the material used has been obtained by interviews. These come under three headings:-

- (a) Interviews with the Clerk to the Urban District Council, who has been the source of a considerable amount of modern background information.
- (b) Interviews in depth with 21 of the 22 councillors serving in November and December, 1967 and with the recently-retired leader of the Council, who had served continuously for 36 years.
- (c) Interviews with a sample of 360 members of the electorate.

The existence of a high degree of consistency in replies to factual questions, especially those relating to comparatively recent political history, suggests a higher degree of reliability of information than might have been expected. Much of the information given verbally from memory has been confirmed by reference to early editions of the local newspaper, "The Blaydon Courier".

The problems involved in the study were few. The utmost co-operation and courtesy have been shown by the Clerk to the Council and 21 councillors. Only one of the 22 serving councillors failed to respond when an interview was requested. The interviews were carried out by appointment at the councillors' homes. Several gave two or three follow-up interviews and answered letters and telephone calls very willingly to help to clear up uncertain points.

Although the survey of the electorate proved very difficult physically and very time-consuming in view of the large size of the District and its distance from Newcastle (also the fact that it comprises several widely scattered villages and communities), an 87 per cent response rate was achieved.

I should like to express my sincere gratitude to my supervisor, Dr. H.Parris, without whose encouragement and support the research for this thesis would not have been undertaken. During his absence in Canada Mr O.O'Brien acted in his place and I am very grateful to him for reading through the manuscript and for suggesting several improvements.

I wish to thank the Clerk to Blaydon Council, the twenty-one councillors who were interviewed and the recently-retired "Father of the Council", whose very helpful co-operation made the study possible. I am also indebted to officials of the Blaydon Urban District Co-operative Society, of the Blaydon Communist Party, of local residents' associations and of the Blaydon Chamber of Trade for the information which they gave in interviews.

The survey of the electorate was carried out with the help of student volunteers from the University of Newcastle and of a small number of market research interviewers. I am very grateful for their cheerful assistance. A considerable amount of the work involved in the preparation of questionnaires was done by Miss Kristine Gibbs and in the analysis of survey data by Miss Eileen McConnell. Their extremely conscientious help was very much appreciated. I should like to thank all the electors in the Blaydon Urban District who co-operated by answering the questions put to them; officials of the Department of Employment and Productivity who gave information on unemployment; firms in the Blaydon Urban District who provided or gave access to information about the home addresses of their employees and Miss E.Gittus of Newcastle University for advice on sampling and statistical matters.

SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS

1. This study confirms that economic and social developments have determined the local pattern of political behaviour in the Blaydon Urban District. A direct relationship has been established between the miners' fight to gain better working and living conditions for themselves from the beginning of the twentieth century and the establishment and continuation of a Labour council with little or no opposition. Miners' Lodges at the local pits sponsored candidates for council membership and the representation of the electorate by working men increased until Labour gained its majority in the Council in 1925.

A spell of highly dramatic local political activity (which included the direction of the General Strike in the north-east from Blaydon Council offices in 1926) lasted through the unemployment and hardships of the 1930's. After the second world war and the nationalization of the mines, national and local provision removed the basic hardships of life and with them the need for vigorous participation in local political affairs.

2. Variations within the four Wards of the Urban District re-inforce the observation that local political behaviour is related to economic and social developments. Each ward has its individual social and economic characteristics and its own distinct pattern of political behaviour.

Blaydon Ward has many varied industries; its respondents have

most contacts outside the District; it lies nearest to the River Tyne and the roads and bridge leading out of the District and into Newcastle; there is least feeling of attachment to the area among its respondents and a lower polling rate than in the other wards. Blaydon is the only ward to have elected opposition councillors to the present council and with two exceptions to have done so during the past 30 years.

Chopwell, geographically isolated, emerges as the most closely-knit community with the fewest outside contacts. Its only industrial activity ceased with the recent closing of its coal mine. It has the highest proportion of respondents feeling "very strongly attached" to the area; the highest proportion claiming to vote in local elections, the highest actual polling rate and the highest proportion of respondents feeling that their part of the Urban District is represented on the Council. The highest proportion of respondents feeling satisfied with what the Council does for its part of the District is in Chopwell and the lowest in Blaydon.

Winlaton, which is now physically contiguous with Blaydon and accommodates most of those re-housed by the Council from the older areas of Blaydon, is almost as high as Chopwell in community attachment but shows characteristics similar to Blaydon Ward in respect of political behaviour.

Rowlands Gill and High Spennard Ward houses more "outsiders" from the north-east. It is a residential area with a high degree of community attachment but it is less party-oriented in attitudes to local

government than the other three wards and has more respondents willing to leave the north-east for better jobs. In all other aspects of attitudes and political knowledge examined, the respondents in this ward came very close to the overall levels for the whole District.

3. Blaydon Council in 1967 did not represent a cross-section of the electorate from the points of view of ages, education, occupations and the representation of women. (The youngest and oldest age groups were unrepresented and under-represented respectively, the educational experience of the councillors overall was higher than that of the electorate - on account of the fact that 5 councillors were or had been school teachers - a higher proportion of councillors than of the electorate were unskilled workers and unemployed, and women were very much under-represented.) There was, however, a strong relationship between the economic past of the District and the experience of the serving councillors. 15 of the 21 councillors had been motivated to serve on the Council through experience of severe economic hardship. 8 councillors were brought up in families in which political interest and activity were high. Their fathers were either councillors, ardent trade unionists or "Christians, very concerned about the living and working conditions of working people".

The councillors reflected the social characteristics of the Urban District as observed in the survey of the electorate in that considerably higher proportions than in England and Wales generally were born in their present council area, their strength of attachment

to the area was extremely high, their community consciousness and responsibility were higher than that of councillors or electors in England and Wales generally and their attitudes reflected the fact that the District was an area in which face-to-face contacts play a very important part in life.

4. As the result of its economic history, Blaydon Urban District respondents were more strongly oriented to party politics in local government, they had much stronger feelings about voting and a higher proportion were members of trade unions (and professional associations) than electors in England and Wales generally. In spite of social characteristics of the District which might have been expected to affect political behaviour otherwise, Blaydon respondents appeared to show the same patterns of relationship between age group and degree of interest in, and knowledge of, local politics as those observed in electors in England and Wales generally. (Knowledge was highest in the groups aged 30-50 years and interest declined with increasing age in spite of the fact that young people in interviews claimed to have been politically socialized by their elders, with whom it was "a tradition to talk about politics and 'the old days'".) Men showed higher levels of knowledge than women about all aspects of local government considered. In spite of a high degree of face-to-face contact and of the councillors' conception of their role as being to serve the public at the level of personal contact, as in England and Wales generally more respondents in the District went to the Council

Offices for help than approached councillors personally. Blaydon respondents sought help from both sources less than respondents in England and Wales generally. Even of those who were able to name spontaneously at least one councillor in the District, more went to the Council Offices about problems than consulted councillors personally.

5. The Blaydon Urban District and the Byker Ward of Newcastle upon Tyne were shown to have similar social and political characteristics relative to England and Wales generally. Higher proportions of electors in the two north-eastern areas than in England and Wales as a whole were born in their own council area and had lived there for 50 years or more. A higher proportion of closely-knit kinship groups and respondents with friends in their own council areas existed in the two north-eastern areas; memberships of organizations appeared to be higher and knowledge about local government and conceptions of councillors as being motivated by community-oriented rather than selfish reasons were lower than in England and Wales generally.

Data from the Blaydon survey, where comparable, was found to confirm the observations made in the study "Popular Participation on Tyneside", with the exception of the lower ability of Blaydon respondents in the Tyneside Study to name spontaneously councillors in the District. In both studies the proportions of respondents who had had direct with councillors and the local M.P. about problems was similar; similar proportions claimed to have voted in the previous

local elections, and similarly low proportions had contacted social security officials about problems.

6. A situation of low participation, interest and involvement in local politics relative to that in England and Wales generally existed in the Urban District at the time of the survey. The continuation of a powerful Labour majority in the Council had produced a situation in which a high proportion of electors felt that their interests were being safely looked after. In addition, the present level of social security benefits and provision of housing by the local authority had resulted in such improved living conditions relative to pre-war experience that even in the situation of increasing unemployment following the closing of all the mines in the District, the current economic conditions did not present a sufficiently great threat to people's daily lives in a District of extremely strong attachment to cause them to move out of the area or to stimulate them to becoming more politically involved and active.

7. At the time of this survey, increases in political participation no longer arose from economic factors but had recently arisen from the impact of a personality in the council and from the decisions of planners.

The behaviour of one councillor had created a situation which ultimately resulted in opposition candidates standing against every Labour candidate for the first time in the 1964 local elections and this caused a substantial increase in the polling rate.

Concern about the threats to life in two villages of the District by the restrictions of the Planning Authority, which had allocated the villages to Category D in the County Development Plan, meaning that no large-scale capital expenditure would be approved in the future, led to an excellent example of spontaneous, almost unanimous grass-roots participation in the formation of two action committees to help the local Council to fight the planners' decision.

8. Two aspects of possible consequences of changes to bigger units of administration emerged from the data collected. Contact with councillors and knowledge of local political affairs was lower than would have been expected in an area of strong attachment, a high level of face-to-face contacts and strong community consciousness. Electors may not suffer feelings of remoteness and uncertainty about where to go for help on a change to larger units of administration, therefore, provided that information bureaux exist to direct people (or their problems if a journey which cannot be undertaken by the enquirer should be involved) to the appropriate authority and that people know of their location.

It was not ascertained, however, whether in the cases where the public took their problems to councillors, the personal assistance of the councillor was able to contribute an aspect of help which would have been lacking if only information bureaux had been functioning.

The fact that four wards which are so diverse economically and socially form a large unit of administration in which the majority

are satisfied with the provisions of the Council (in spite of awareness of an "east-west split" and the fact that fewer than half of the respondents think of the Urban District as one community) could augur well for larger units of administration. However, it is impossible to know whether there is a threshold for disparateness and size beyond which feelings of satisfaction could not continue.

PART I

HISTORICAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL BACKGROUND

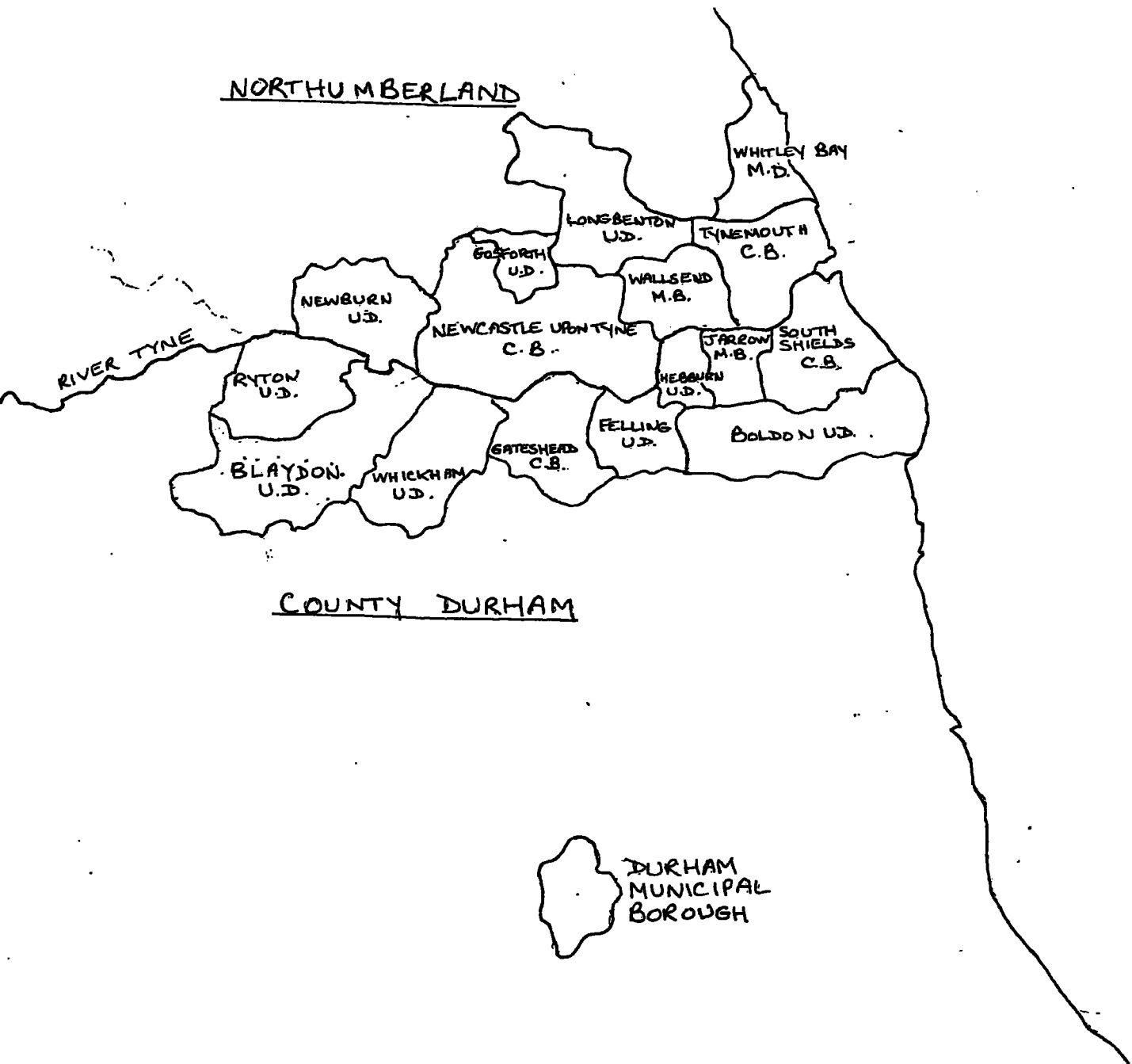
This study, being part of a wider investigation into participation in local government on Tyneside, endeavours to describe and explain the participation in the running of their affairs by the residents of the Blaydon Urban District. The present composition of the Council - 19 Labour members and 3 Independents - is apparently the result of the industrial and social developments in what was until recently a predominantly coal-mining district of a Development Area. Every coal mine in the District has now been closed and early in 1968 the Blaydon Urban District was excluded from the Development Area comprising the Western half of Durham County on account of its comparatively advantageous position close to the River Tyne.

The Urban District is situated in the North West of County Durham, its Northern boundary being the River Tyne, which separates it from Northumberland. On the South and East it is bounded by the River Derwent; on the North West by the Ryton and Prudhoe Urban Districts and on the West by the Hexham Rural District. (See maps I and II.)

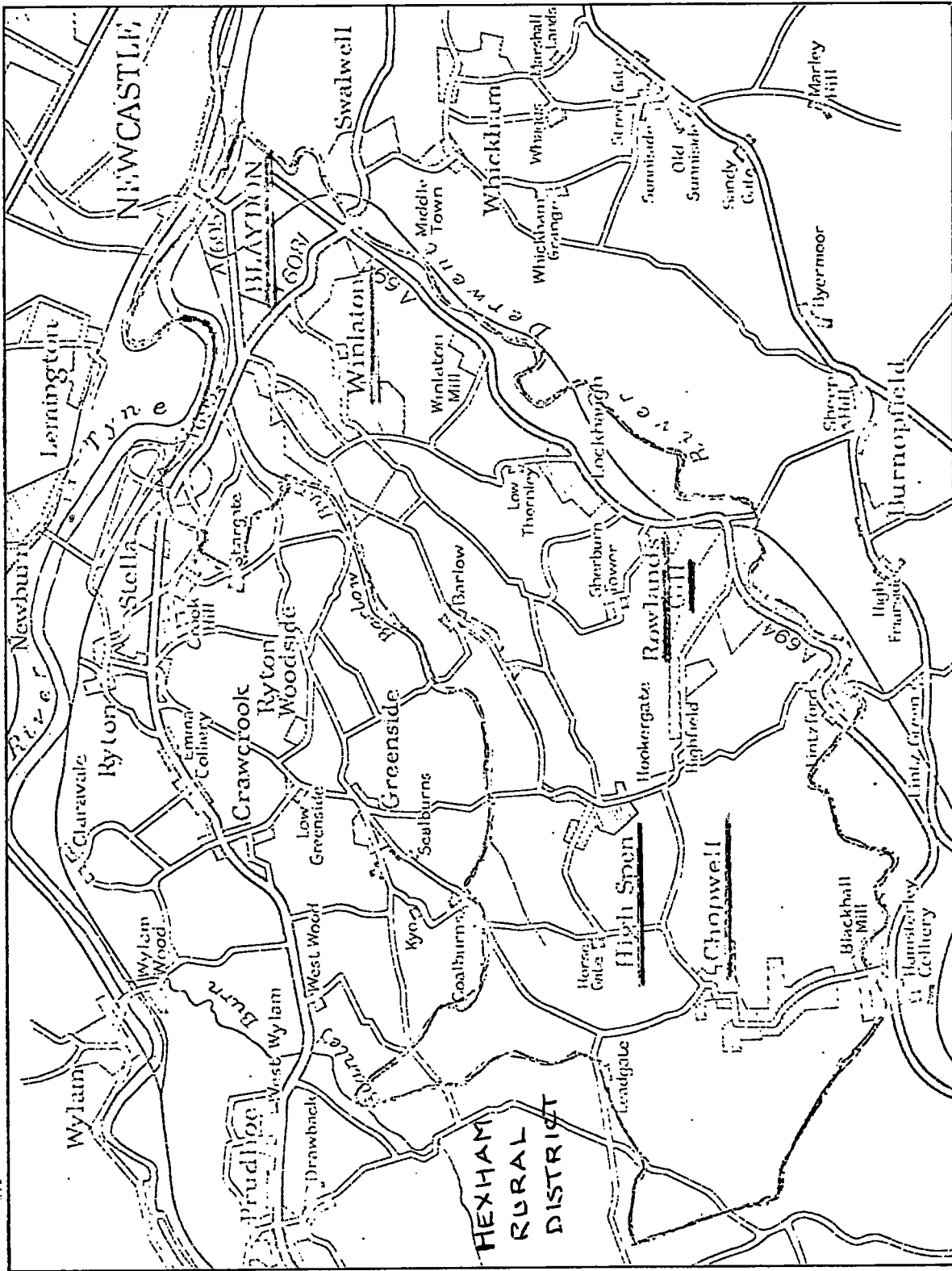
Covering an area of 9,324 acres ($14\frac{1}{2}$ square miles) and, apart from Newcastle, geographically the largest administrative district on Tyneside, the Blaydon Urban District includes the now contiguous towns of BLAYDON and WINLATON; the villages of ROWLANDS GILL, HIGH SPEN and CHOPWELL and the smaller communities of BARLOW, BLACKHALL MILL, HIGHFIELD, VICTORIA GARESFIELD and WINLATON MILL. These are separated by very pleasant, undulating, often well-wooded country, some used for agricultural purposes (mostly cattle grazing). Chopwell Wood covers 815 acres, is

MAP No I

SITUATION OF THE URBAN DISTRICT
OF BLAYDON IN COUNTY DURHAM



MAP No II



APPROXIMATE BLAYDON URBAN DISTRICT
WARD BOUNDARIES

Crown Land and is part of an extensive ancient forest. The village of CHOPWELL lies in a relatively isolated position at the south-west end of the District (See Map II).

The Urban District was created in 1894 and at the present time consists of the four Wards:-

BLAYDON	(Estimated population	8,354
WINLATON	" "	9,927
ROWLANDS GILL AND HIGH SPEN	" "	8,011
and CHOPWELL	" "	5,318) <u>1.</u>

The population of the District appears to have been increasing slightly recently, after showing a progressive decline from 1921 to 1961 (See Table 1). The present population figure was given as 31,610 and the electorate as 21,946. 1. (The 1961 Census figure for the population was 31,288.)

The boundaries of the District have been changed only slightly since 1894. The number of wards has varied between six and two and at present there are four. The number of councillors has increased from 15 to 22.

In order to consider the present political situation in the Blaydon Urban District in the context of its industrial development it is necessary to explain this development in some detail for the diverse and scattered communities which make up the District. Apart from some features of historical interest concerned with the New Stone Age and the Roman occupation of Britain, the important history of the District covers its

1. Figures provided by the Clerk to Blaydon Urban District Council in October, 1967.

TABLE 1POPULATION OF BLAYDON URBAN DISTRICT

1911	1921	1931	1951	1961	1966 ^{1.}	1968 ^{2.}
31,139	33,052	32,263	30,764	30,288	31,000	31,610

FIGURES FROM GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE

CENSUS 1911 LONDON, H.M.S.O.

"	1921	"	"
"	1931	"	"
"	1951	"	"
"	1961	"	"

1. SAMPLE CENSUS, 1966. ENGLAND AND WALES COUNTY REPORTS. DURHAM.

LONDON, H.M.S.O.

2. CLERK to BLAYDON U.D.C.'s ESTIMATE.

industrial development during the last 200 years. The story of local government in this District is closely related to the later stages of the struggle of coal miners to improve their working and living conditions.

Up to 1957 coal was mined at five pits dispersed through the Blaydon Urban District. These were:-

THE BLAYDON BURN AND BESSIE (THE BLAYDON MAIN)
THE LILLY DRIFT
GARESFIELD
VICTORIA GARESFIELD
and CHOPWELL, the largest and the most-recently closed.

Coal mining was the only industrial activity common to the whole Urban District. CHOPWELL and HIGH SPEN are the only villages which have depended on coal mining alone during the development of a diversity of industries in other parts of the District.

BLAYDON township has been the site of a variety of industries since the second half of the eighteenth century, as a result of its close proximity to the River Tyne and the port of Newcastle, especially after the building of Scotswood Bridge in 1831. Lead was refined there from the early 1770's (and shipped down the Tyne in keels) until the smelt mills were replaced by the railway station in 1835. By 1850 the village possessed a thriving and important trade and the variety of industries established and flourishing at this date included a bottle works, a clay retort works, a fire brick company, engine building, lamp black manufacturing and fell mongering. From then to the end of the century Blaydon village greatly enlarged in size and population. By 1896 the industrial activity had been extended to include an iron works, a manure

and alkaline company, sanitary engineering, coke ovens and colour and varnish manufacture. At this time the 400 men and boys employed in the Blaydon Main Colliery (opened in 1853) were living in both BLAYDON and WINLATON villages.

WINLATON has records of coal mining going back to the 14th century but it is probably best known for the paternalistic type of "socialist" community associated with the Crowley Iron Works established there at the end of the 17th century. From 1690 to 1816 nearly all the iron goods for the government - bows, harpoons, artillery, large chains and anchors - went south from the Crowley works via Blaydon and Newcastle. The workmen known as "Crowley's Crew" formed a compact and independent body. They were ardent and active politicians, noted for strong Tory principles until the beginning of the nineteenth century. By 1839, however, Winlaton was one of the headquarters in the North of England of the Chartist Movement, supporters being supplied with locally-produced weapons. Crowley's establishment moved from Winlaton in 1816 and the workmen dispersed within and outside the District. These workmen had given a distinctive character to their village and afterwards acted as pioneers in the special trades of other districts. They had lived largely in community; began their work with prayer; adjusted their differences by voluntary courts; had a church, a school, a cockpit and a bull-ring and were expected to retire to bed at the sounding of the curfew at 9 p.m. (The "Winlaton Law Book" containing the rules for the government of Crowley's factory and the care of tools is in the British Museum.) In 1828 nine manufacturers

were active in Winlaton, all being off-shoots from the original Crowley Company. A great many of the Winlaton smiths and nailers obtained shops of their own or worked for other manufacturers but by the end of the nineteenth century WINLATON had seen its best days as a manufacturing village. (1).

Winlaton is now the most densely built-on residential area of the District. It has the largest number of new council houses in the District and a rapidly-expanding estate of more than 500 newly-built owner-occupied houses.

ROWLANDS GILL is at the present time a residential area and it is becoming increasingly popular as a dormitory area for people working in Newcastle. Its situation is very pleasant and houses are cheaper there than those of similar size north of the Tyne.

HIGH SPEN, which was included with Rowlands Gill to form one ward in 1964 was a mining village until the closing of Victoria Garesfield colliery in 1960.

CHOPWELL, in its isolated situation most remote from the administrative centre of the District (the Council Offices in Blaydon township), has been without industrial activity since the closing of its coal mine in 1966. Chopwell and High Spen were classified by the County Planning Committee of Durham County Council under its County Development Plan of 1951 as "Category D" villages. As part of its village "regrouping policy", which

(1). W.Bourn History of the Parish of Ryton including the Parishes of Winlaton, Stella and Greenside (Carlisle) 1896.

selected some places in the county for growth and development and planned that once the pits closed the old villages should gradually disappear, this plan describes "Category D" villages as:-

"Those from which a considerable loss of population may be expected.

In these cases it is felt that there should be no future investment of capital on any considerable scale, and that any proposal to invest capital should be carefully examined. This generally means that when the existing houses become uninhabitable they should be replaced elsewhere, and that any expenditure on facilities and services in these communities which would involve public money should be limited to conform to what appears to be the possible future life of existing property in the community." ¹.

The plan was reviewed in 1964 and approved again by the Minister of Housing and Local Government in July, 1968.

This classification has caused a great deal of distress and protest both in the two villages concerned and in the District as a whole. It is a factor making a considerable contribution to the social, psychological and political climate in Blaydon Urban District at the time of making this study.

¹. Description of Durham County Council's County Development Plan in a Report by the Planning Officer dated 1st August, 1968.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE UNIONISM

Throughout the coal mining areas of Britain from the 16th century onwards miners had developed a very strong tradition of standing together to plea for protection against the appalling hazards of their industry. From the mid-eighteenth century they were involved in bitter struggles to increase wages and to improve extremely gradually the degrading conditions of their lives. In County Durham they had carried on a prolonged struggle against the North of England custom of the Yearly Bond, which tied them to one employer who paid a hiring fee, often of one shilling a year, and prevented them from seeking work elsewhere by threats of eviction and imprisonment on the many days when employment was lacking; the "Tommy Shops" system by which the overseers kept the workers in constant debt to their shops at the pit-head by obliging them to buy the necessities of life from them, stopping the cost out of their wages; the fourteen hour day underground for boys; fines imposed for incompletely filled coal tubs and the inclusion of stones with coal and eviction from the hovels provided for them by their employers as a punishment for protests. (Miners were paid according to the quantity of coal each brought to the surface in tubs and not by weight.) In the 18th century children of from four to seven years were employed tediously opening and shutting doors underground for 12 hours a day.

The struggles of the first mining Trade Unions developed within the framework of the industrial revolution. The period of suppression by the Combination Acts from 1800 to 1825 had taught miners the need of some form

of permanent organization for the purposes of protest and action. The Trade Unionism suppressed in the first quarter of the 19th century came in waves that advanced and receded in the second quarter, then took firm roots in Miners' Lodges in the prosperity of the third quarter. (Page Arnot describes the activity of the Chartist Movement, strongly supported in North Durham as "the first working man's political party in the world").⁽¹⁾ Local unions, sometimes consisting of a few hundred miners, in other cases district unions, grew out of the Lodges. (A Miners' "Lodge" is the unit at each pit of the local union branch.) After the change to the payment of miners according to the weight of coal produced the 1861 Mines Regulation Bill secured the extremely valuable institution of check-weighman, elected and paid by the miners. The check-weighman was the most trusted man among the miners, often by necessity an assertive and aggressive man, who checked on behalf of the miners the weighing of the coal owners' weighman. This institution played a very important part in the development of Trade Unionism and later in local political activities. The Durham Miners' Association was formed in 1869 and was recognised by the coal owners in the prosperous early seventies.

The gradual development of socialism in the coal mines during the last quarter of the 19th century was the result of several factors. Demand for British coal was low (the pace of mechanical development in Britain

(1). R. Page Arnot The Miners. A History of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain 1889 - 1910. (1921)

was greatly outstripped by the U.S.A. and Germany after 1875). Falling wages, over-production and strikes in the seventies and eighties preceded shorter working days. The Trade Unions' demand for a "fair day's wage for a fair day's work" became the demand for "the possession of the means of work, raw materials, factories and machinery by the working people themselves". This took place against a background of increasing awareness that federation for combined national action was essential but lack of agreement among county groups prevented its achievement until 1890. (Also two separate camps had developed at the higher level - the Miners' National Union and the Miners' Federation.)

Two years before the formation of the Blaydon Urban District Council, 1892 witnessed a stubborn struggle in the area between the Durham Miners' Association and the Durham Coal Owners' Association involving a twelve-week lock out, with miners begging for bread and accepting poor relief, which meant disfranchisement. At this point the Durham Miners' Association (consisting of all the separate county unions) decided to join the Miners' Federation of Great Britain in acknowledgement of its support in negotiations resulting in the threat of a 15 per cent reduction in wages being ultimately reduced to 10 per cent. In 1908 the Durham Miners' Association, through the Miners' Federation, became affiliated to the Labour Party and from 1910 onwards the Association had its own Labour Party parliamentary candidates.

OTHER INFLUENCES WHICH IMPROVED LIVING CONDITIONS OF WORKING PEOPLE
IN THE BLAYDON URBAN DISTRICT

During the 19th century several social factors contributed to gradual improvements in the living conditions of the inhabitants of the Blaydon Urban District. Concurrently with the development of Trade Union activity religious activity, the earliest and strongest being that of the Methodist Churches (although Anglican, Catholic and Congregational Churches were built and strongly supported during the century), helped to improve the conditions of the drunken, dissolute, brutalised and powerless miners. Conversion was often accompanied by a change of life and some families became transformed. Primitive Methodist preachers took the lead in filling posts of influence in the Trade Union movement.

The establishment of the Blaydon Co-operative Society in 1858 made it one of the earliest to be founded in the country after the Rochdale Pioneers. In 1875, at the time when state education was beginning to be provided by Board Schools, the Blaydon Co-operative Society took over the Mechanics Institute for use as a library, reading room and lecture hall. Science and art classes were provided for adults and $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of its profits per annum were apportioned to education.

The founding in 1862 of the Working Men's Club and Institute Union by a Unitarian minister had the primary purpose of providing education and wholesome recreation through libraries, lectures, exhibitions of works of art, concerts, classes and games, "as an alternative to the beer, smoking and debauchery of the public houses".⁽¹⁾.

(1). G.Tremlett The First Century. The Working Men's Club and Institute Union Ltd. (1962).

The Clubs were non-political and supported by aristocrats, radicals and workmen. Although their character was later changed by the introduction of beer and democracy, they continued to encourage education, helping to provide scholarships to Ruskin College, Oxford, and Workers' Educational Association classes. They gave experience in organization to the uneducated and those previously without self-respect. Working Men's Clubs - a very important feature of life in the Blaydon Urban District both in the 19th century and to-day, George Orwell describes as "A sort of glorified co-operative pub and splendidly organized."

The formation of these institutions (along with Friendly Societies and temperance societies) helped to involve their members and officials in democratic experience and organization. The men concerned provided a large proportion of Trade Union leaders, from Check-weighmen and Lodge Chairmen, County officials, J.P.'s and M.P.'s.

Today the religious organizations of the District do not contribute in any way to political life. The role of the Co-operative Society and the CWI.U. Clubs as providers of education has disappeared with the increasing provision of state education and the Blaydon Co-operative Society takes no active part in local politics. Working Men's Clubs (Club and Institute Union) provide social activities and are important politically mainly as places for contact and communication between most of the present Councillors and some of the electorate. One Club in the Urban District is connected with the local Labour Party. The Party contributed towards the cost of the Club's recently-built premises and has the exclusive use of one room for its meetings.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF BLAYDON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

In 1894 when about 40 District Councils were established and democratised in County Durham and Blaydon Urban District Council was founded, the Durham Miners' Association did not regard the winning of seats on the local councils as any part of Trade Union business. Although some seats in Parish and District councils in the county were won by miners, their victories were not inspired by any distinct Labour programme or organized with any definite purpose. In many places workmen members of councils acquiesced in the leadership of mine managers, farmers and commercial men, who directed policy, and miners' influence on local government policy was not appreciably increased for two decades. When local elections were resumed after the 1918 war a new spirit became apparent and a considerably increased number of working men were proposed as candidates for Blaydon Council elections. Though the Durham Miners' Association still left local political matters to local initiative and considered them to be outside the Trade Union sphere, most of the Miners' Lodges involved themselves, raising their own funds, and ran their own candidates on a definitely Labour Party programme of local reforms. As a result Labour members became the dominating influence in many Parish and District councils and in 1919 and 1920 a stream of socially important reforms was inaugurated.

In 1921 Sidney Webb wrote "Unfortunately there are still colliery villages which continue to elect to their District Councils officials of the colliery company itself, who, with engaging frankness make no secret

of their intention of obstructing expenditure that might increase rates that the company would have to pay, of opposing an equalisation of assessments that would involve a raising of that of the colliery itself and of resisting any proposals for such amenities as maternity and infant welfare centres, reading rooms and libraries, public baths and wash-houses or better paving and lighting of the thoroughfares because, under the different circumstances of their own lives, they can in all honesty 'see no need' for such 'luxuries' for the families of mere workmen."⁽¹⁾ In 1921 in the mining villages appalling over-crowding, ugliness and uncivilized and insanitary conditions obtained. The miners' wives were terribly over-worked and Webb looked forward to the time when "colliery rows should be replaced by pleasant garden villages, commodious cottages, equipped with baths and cupboards and all the labour-saving appliances that will lighten the toil of the miner's wife".

Blaydon Urban District Council records go back only to 1952 but with a considerable amount of enthusiastic help from interested and politically-informed local people and reference to early numbers of the local newspaper "The Blaydon Courier", which was established in 1906, it has been possible to trace the composition of the Council from the beginning of this century. According to Webb, in 1894 Blaydon U.D.C. consisted of the two wards of Blaydon (with 12 Councillors) and Chopwell (with 3). A newspaper extract in J. Maughan's compilation of cuttings on "A History of Blaydon" records that in December, 1894 "twenty-three members of Miners' Lodges and others

(1). S. Webb The Story of the Durham Miners. (1921).

(2). J. Maughan A History of Blaydon. (A compilation of newspaper cuttings available in the Newcastle upon Tyne City Library).

were nominated to fill seven vacancies on the Council. Seven of the candidates labelled themselves 'Progressive' and four of them were successful."

According to interested local people, the majority of councillors before the first world war was made up of professional men, colliery managers and representatives of churches. However, the miners' Checkweighmen, acting as the voice of the mine-workers, had started their contribution to local political life by being elected to the local Council and later to the local Board of Guardians. (Until their dissolution in 1929, the Boards of Guardians were elected in the same way as Council members but their areas of administration were larger than those of Urban District Councils.)

The interesting relationship between local government representation and the office of colliery checkweighman, "the miners' most trusted representative", which was to become such an important feature of local political life, had begun. An ex-Check-weighman, who was a member of the Gateshead Board of Guardians in the 1920's and who was elected to Blaydon Urban District Council in 1931, retired from the Council in 1967, after 36 continuous years service as a Councillor. (His recollections and co-operation have helped considerably in the gathering of material for the introduction to this study.)¹ According to him "after about 1923 there were very few check-weighmen who were not councillors. It did not always follow that the Lodge elected a person to be nominated to be a councillor

1. His impressions and recollections have all been confirmed by reference to election data in the appropriate numbers of "The Blaydon Courier".

who was a check-weighman. It was more often the other way round - they made him a check-weighman after he had been elected to the Council.

This is what happened to myself. After I was elected to the Gateshead Board of Guardians I was elected to be a check-weighman. Sometimes, Often, too miners served as councillors without being check-weighmen".¹

Between 1894 and 1925 working men were elected as councillors in gradually increasing numbers and in the years 1914, 1919, 1920, 1925 - 1929, 1932, 1935 and 1936 check-weighmen were elected as Chairmen of Blaydon Council. (The list of past Council Chairmen in Blaydon Council Chamber was consulted in company with the above-mentioned recently-retired Councillor and he remembered the names of the men who held this office while acting as Check-weighmen.

By the year 1925 Blaydon Urban District Council had become a working-men's Council. The majority of the then 21 councillors were Labour Councillors and the Chairman was an extremely well-known miner, a Check-weighman, and one of the many strong and inspiring personalities which this District has produced during its political history. He was elected Chairman of the Council for four consecutive years and again in 1932, 1935 and 1936.

In 1937 the Council consisted of 14 Labour members and 6 Independents and no elections were held until after the end of the second world war, in 1946. (This information came from a currently-serving Independent councillor who was a councillor from 1937 - 1946 and who was re-elected at the last elections.)

¹. Extract from letter after interviews in May, 1968.

TABLE 2

COMPOSITION OF BLAYDON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
FROM 1907 TO 1967

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>PARTY</u>		<u>MAJORITY</u>
	<u>I.L.P.</u>	<u>OTHER</u>	
1907	3	16 (NO PARTY LABEL)	"INDEPENDENT" 16/19
1910	3	16 (NO PARTY LABEL)	"INDEPENDENT" 16/19
1913	7	13 (NO PARTY LABEL)	"INDEPENDENT" 13/20
1919	7	13 (NO PARTY LABEL)	"INDEPENDENT" 13/20
1922	LABOUR 7	13 (INDEPENDENTS)	"INDEPENDENT" 13/20
1925	14	7 (INDEPENDENTS)	LABOUR 14/21
1928	16	6 (MODERATES)	LABOUR 16/22
1931	16	6 (MODERATES)	LABOUR 16/22
1934	20	1 (MODERATE)	LABOUR 20/21
1937	14	6 (MODERATES)	LABOUR 14/20
1949	20	NIL	LABOUR (NO OPPOSITION)
1952	20	NIL	LABOUR (NO OPPOSITION)
1955	19	1 (INDEPENDENT)	LABOUR 19/20
1958	20	NIL	LABOUR (NO OPPOSITION)
1961	19	1 (INDEPENDENT)	LABOUR 19/20
1964	19	3 (INDEPENDENTS)	LABOUR 19/22
1967	19	3 (INDEPENDENTS)	LABOUR 19/22

Table 12 gives the composition of Blaydon Urban District Council from 1907 to 1937 as obtained from the appropriate issues of "The Blaydon Courier". The occupations of councillors up to 1925, when the Labour candidates obtained the overwhelming majority of council seats, which they have retained, are listed in Appendix Table I. All details obtained from this newspaper confirm the information given by local people who helped to re-construct the early history of the Council.

COMMUNISM IN THE BLAYDON URBAN DISTRICT AND THE 1926 GENERAL STRIKE

A Communist Party cell has been active in the District since 1922, when some of the most radical members of the Labour Party were disappointed and disillusioned by the lack of "socialism" of Central Labour government and politicians. The party is still active but small and it has centred for the last 40 years on one family resident in Blaydon. It has sponsored candidates for the Council as recently as in the 1964 and 1967 elections but always without success.

The Communist Party was described by Page Arnot (who was in 1926 Director of the Labour Party Research Department in London) as "weak in Newcastle before the General Strike of 1926, with few members outside the city". In parts of the coalfields North and South of the Tyne, however, there had been strong radical sentiments and one or two left wing groups existed in some villages. Of these, Chopwell was outstanding. It was known as "little Moscow" and two rows of houses still bear the names "Marx Terrace" and "Lenin Terrace", given to them during the general strike in 1926. (According to a Chopwell councillor "The men of the day were

strong Socialists and held great respect for the two great Socialist reformers"). According to a Communist Party publication describing the general strike in the North East,⁽¹⁾ the only Communist there on 1st May, 1926 (the Saturday before the start of the General Strike, arranged to begin at midnight on 3/4th May and the day on which the Chopwell miners were locked out on account of a dispute with the coal owners) was a boy who had joined the party in his teens. Three months later, however, when Arnot addressed the Chopwell Communists on a hillside, as no hall was large enough for the meeting, 200 members were present. The reason for this increase is explained by "the intensity of political activity, the degree of drama and the vigour of the local personalities involved in the part played by Labour members of the Blaydon Council in the General Strike."⁽¹⁾ The North-East Strike Committee of almost 50 members consisted of local Trade Union Secretaries and Chairmen, all members of Boards of the three or four local Co-operative Societies and ~~all~~ Labour councillors of the County Council and the Urban Districts. The chief participants were the two Check-weighmen, William Lawther (the Committee's Chairman)¹ and the man already referred to as Chairman of the Blaydon Urban District Council from 1925 - 1929 and in 1932, 1935 and 1936, Harry Bolton, J.P.

(1). Communist Party Pamphlet. Our History. No. 22 (Summer, 1961)
The General Strike in the North East

1. "LAWTHER, Sir William, Kt.cr.1949; Past President National Union of Mineworkers; Past President Trades Union Congress; Past Secretary Miners' International; b. Northumberland 1889. Educ. Colliery Sch.; Central Labour Coll., London. Contested S.Shields, 1922, 23, 24; M.P.(Lab.) Barnard Castle 1929 - 31; Durham C.C. 1925 - 29; Member National Labour Party Exec.Cttee. 1923 - 26. T.U.C. Gen, Council, 1935 - 54. Chevalier of the Legion of Honour."
(Who's Who. 1970)

The large Lawther family and their Check-weighman friends from neighbouring pits exercised great influence. Chopwell became the focus from which it was hoped to stimulate other villages. As far as County Durham was concerned Blaydon-on-Tyne remained the storm centre throughout the strike which lasted until 12th May. The outstanding figure was the Council Chairman, Harry Bolton, the veteran miner who assumed complete authority in Blaydon. On the Monday morning following Saturday, 1st May he went to the Council offices and instructed those members of the staff whom he did not fully trust (including architects, medical officials etc.) to take their holidays immediately. He turned the remaining staff, offices and machinery (including the duplicator) into an organ of the General Strike. "When things got too hot, the duplicator was transferred under cover of night in a maternity van to the first of the various hide-outs for the continuous production of the news sheet, 'The Northern Light',⁽¹⁾" giving strike intelligence from the point of view of the strikers. Responsible for its contents was Steve Lawther, "a man with a clear, militant outlook" and at that time a constant supporter and seller of "Labour Monthly". "The whole episode showed the immense resources latent within the working class, given a clear line: and the fact that everything had to be improvised demonstrated this all the more" ("Labour Monthly").

On 13th May, Lawther and Bolton were tried at Gateshead County Police Court and fined £50, with the alternative of two months' imprisonment, for "imposing a reign of terror on the district". At a demonstration of several thousands in support of the accused, when "The Red Flag" was sung

(1). Communist Party Pamphlet. op.cit.

outside the Police Court, there were contingents from Chopwell, Blaydon, Ryton and Spen. Lawther and Bolton opted for imprisonment, as did Page Arnot after he was charged with causing unprovoked violence when speaking at the First of May Demonstrations in Chopwell. The recently-retired Councillor mentioned on page 24 described how he too was arrested in Chopwell for "causing a disturbance" when, on a visit to relatives, "he stood on the edge of a crowd of people who were singing." He served a two-week prison sentence at the end of the strike.

"The Blaydon Courier" was not printed during the General Strike but the accounts in the edition of 21st May, 1926 confirm the description of the part played by Blaydon Council, in what "The North Mail" of 20th May described as "the Blaydon Scandal". The accounts in "The Blaydon Courier" and in the Communist Party Pamphlet correspond in all detail apart from the fact that, according to "The Blaydon Courier", the Rent Office and not the whole of the Council premises was taken over. "The Blaydon Courier" in its account of the meeting of Blaydon Council on 18th May reports that it was agreed that a message should be sent to Councillor Bolton, then in prison, congratulating him on the fight he had put up on behalf of the workers.

After the General Strike, Miners' Union officials were victimized and many remained unemployed until the beginning of the second world war in 1939. Apart from the Check-weighmen, who were the miners' employees, entirely new groups of officials had to be appointed.

THE TRADITION OF THE INFLUENCE AND LEADERSHIP OF STRONG PERSONALITIES
IN THE DISTRICT

Blaydon Urban District's dramatic political and economic history has produced colourful, strong and inspiring personalities and the area has a tradition of being led by powerful individuals. Desperate working and living conditions produced the men, and through them the institutions, which eventually changed the standards of safety, work and life. Tommy Hepburn and Tommy Ramsay, two of the first miners' leaders, lived to see their tireless struggles and constant recommendations of patient restraint and avoidance of violence on the part of the miners rewarded by the formation of the first miners' union. Sir Joseph Cowen, the friend of European radicals who used to entertain the Russian anarchist, Kropotkin, at his home in Blaydon, worked ceaselessly at teaching, guiding, helping and encouraging adults to a higher stage of mental development in the second half of the 19th century. Belligerent Check-weighmen fought against the exploitation of the miners by the mine owners for eighty years until their industry was nationalized in 1947. The last of these individualistic, vigorous fighters is the man who retired the year before this study was made, after 36 years of continuous service, and who was known as "The Father of the Council" on account of the tradition of respect accorded to length of service and experience in local Government.

THE BLAYDON URBAN DISTRICT IN 1968

The Blaydon Urban District retains many of the characteristics of a gemeinschaft community. The face-to-face contacts of primary groups are a very strong feature of village life and inter-village life. (This observation has been confirmed by the survey of a sample of the electorate.) The existence of a local weekly newspaper, "The Blaydon Courier", which circulates in ten other Districts in this part of Tyneside, helps not only to keep Blaydon Urban District residents informed about local affairs, but, in view of its name, also helps Blaydon to maintain a feeling of identity. The reporting of activities of local groups such as community associations, social clubs (Youth clubs, Over 60's clubs, Scout groups, Rotary clubs, Bowling clubs, Women's Institute meetings, Church clubs, Male voice choirs, Townswomen's Guilds, Co-operative Guilds and others) suggests a high level of participation in an active way in the District's events. The area is a socially vigorous one and many traditional northern hobbies still flourish. Whippet breeding, pigeon "fancying", pigeon racing and leek-growing contests survive. As so many groups are engaged in diverse activities, the Council publishes and distributes a monthly programme of events in the District.

The Council publishes and distributes a news sheet - "The Bellman" two or three times a year.

The villages of the Urban District, encouraged by the Open Spaces ^{Committee ?} of the Council, compete in the Tidy Village Contests held by Durham

County Council and have been successful in winning awards several times. These contests and the interest and competition they stimulate, along with a very good record of clearing and grassing ugly, derelict spaces; pleas to the public in "The Bellman" to keep the District tidy and refrain from dumping rubbish; the Council's sponsoring of garden competitions on Council housing estates under a national "Britain in Bloom" campaign and of bulb-growing and chrysanthemum-growing competitions represent part of a skilful policy to help to rid the area of the ugly heritages of the laissez-faire economic development of the 19th and early 20th centuries.

Community Associations exist in all the villages except Blaydon but difficulty is being experienced in raising sufficient funds to provide suitable buildings for their activities. Winlaton Mill and Rowlands Gill Community Centres act as excellent focal points for the inhabitants of the villages and bring together occupiers of Council and privately-owned houses. The old Miners' Welfare Association halls and grounds in the District (which were provided by the joint contributions of the miners and mine owners) have been taken over, with Council support, for community activities, and are being run particularly successfully in High Spen and Chopwell. (In Chopwell they have provided a football pitch, bowling greens and a children's play space.) The tradition of community activity associated with these in the past is continuing.

The rate of turn-over of occupants of houses on the private estates in the District is so high that one of the estates is referred to locally

as "A Motel". The residents are mostly young, married couples with small children. The men are at an early stage in their careers and promotion often involves moving to another part of the country. Many are employed as company representatives and the average time spent in one area for them is said to be two years.

The inhabitants of High Spen and Chopwell now include more than 200 unemployed miners. The morale of these two communities is seriously affected by the fact that they are scheduled under the Durham County Development Plan Settlement Grouping Policy as Category D villages.

The biggest recent changes in the District's life have resulted from the closing of all its five pits; the establishment of new industries and the development of privately-built housing estates which make the District an increasingly attractive dormitory area for workers in Newcastle and other parts of Tyneside. Post-war economic changes in the District have resulted from the establishment of 51 new firms benefiting from the financial incentives offered to industry moving into Development Areas.

The new employers who have moved into the District, however, have not provided sufficient work to compensate for the unemployment caused by the closing of the coal mines. Data have been collected from the 17 firms employing more than 500 workers which show that the majority of people employed by them live outside the Urban District and travel in to work.

There has been a general rise in the standard of living in the District over the last twenty years. The new factories have provided some work for residents of the Urban District; some miners have accepted

alternative jobs offered by the National Coal Board, which provides transport to mines in other parts of the county and dependable coverage is given by social security payments during such times as previously caused great hardships. Interest and energy during this period have been directed by the Council to the demolition of slum property, which had accumulated in Blaydon close to the old-established industries which had provided working people's employment; to re-housing (the greater part of which has been in Winlaton) and to a serious effort to improve the appearance of the area.

The District had 4,200 Council houses, two-thirds of which were built post World War II, and 9,800 privately owned houses in November, 1967 (according to the Clerk to the Council). Its direct labour organization for house building (organized by a vigorous and enthusiastic local man) is claimed locally to be the most efficient unit of its kind in the country. It produces 100 - 120 houses per year. As it was the objective of the Council to dispose of its housing waiting-list by 1970 and to be able to offer a Council house on request, this contribution was being supplemented by the work of private building companies. This objective illustrates the importance attached to the provision of housing in the District.

The three most important tasks facing local government in the Blaydon Urban District at the time of writing are:-

1. The encouragement of more industry to bring economic vitality to the area.
2. The completion of the slum-clearance and re-housing programme.
3. The re-building of Blaydon town centre. The town has large open spaces where slum property used to exist and

a large proportion of the shops in the remaining part of the centre of the town will be demolished in the near future to provide space for a new dual carriage-way road to be built to run from East to West in the North of the Blaydon Urban District. Plans for building a shopping centre in Blaydon have been under discussion since 1961.

PART II

BLAYDON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

IN NOVEMBER, 1967

1. Political Background.
2. The Councillors
3. Communication
4. Comparison of Blaydon Councillors with those of another Labour Council in a working class area of South East England.

BLAYDON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL IN 1967S U M M A R YPOLITICAL BACKGROUND

The Council consisted of 19 Labour and 3 Independent members.

The Labour Group worked strictly under party control. The Group made decisions on all items on the council meeting agenda on the evening before the monthly council meeting and this acted only as a "rubber stamp".

The three opposition councillors were all elected in the Blaydon Ward and this ward had the greatest industrial and social diversity of the four wards of the District. Uncontested elections had been fewest in this ward and, with two exceptions, it was the only ward to have elected opposition councillors since elections were recommenced after the second world war.

There had been no un-contested elections in any of the four wards at the two elections prior to this study.

In the opinions of all councillors interviewed except one, factions existed within the Labour Group as the result of an "east-west split" and to a limited extent as the result of some personality conflicts.

Conflict between Labour and Independent councillors did not exist. Independents neither claimed to have nor were seen by Labour councillors to have different policies from the majority group. All councillors interviewed agreed that co-operation between Labour and Independent councillors was very high. Two Independent councillors felt very frustrated by the size of the majority group and two by lack of knowledge of what happened in committees.

The climate of local politics was perceived as being "mild and co-operative" by 85 per cent of the councillors.

Although all Labour councillors had been recruited through the Labour Party or through Trade Unions and all except one (that is 82 per cent compared with 45 per cent in England and Wales generally according to the Maud Report study of councillors) felt that better candidates for the council were chosen through parties than through other channels, they did not appear to be strongly aware of party issues.

The Independent councillors had been recruited either at the invitation of a serving Independent councillor or through the Blaydon Residents' Association.

THE COUNCILLORS

Where comparisons are made between information concerning Blaydon councillors and councillors in England and Wales generally or councillors in specific types of local authority area, data have been taken from the report "The Local Government Councillor" prepared for the Maud Committee on the Management of Local Government by the Government Social Survey.

As information is lacking on the one councillor in Blaydon not interviewed, percentages relating to characteristics of Blaydon councillors do not add up to one hundred.

The proportion of Blaydon councillors in the age groups of 44 and younger was the same as that in England and Wales generally, i.e. 23 per cent. The proportions in the 45 - 54 and 65 and over age groups were lower than in England and Wales generally. Only in the 55 - 64 age groups was the proportion of Blaydon councillors higher than in the country generally (41 per cent and 32 per cent respectively).

Most Blaydon councillors were first elected in middle age (a similar situation to that in the country generally) but fewer Blaydon councillors had been first elected later in life than in England and Wales generally. Forty four per cent of Blaydon councillors were first elected when aged between 45 and 54 compared with 33 per cent in urban districts and 32 per cent in England and Wales generally. A smaller proportion in Blaydon were under the age of 45 when first elected (44 per cent) than in urban districts (51 per cent) and in England and Wales generally (48 per cent). Fewer Blaydon councillors (9 per cent) had been elected when aged 54 and older than in urban districts (16 per cent) and in England and Wales generally (19 per cent).

Judged by ages of finishing education, Blaydon councillors overall were better educated than councillors in England and Wales generally. A smaller proportion left school at the age of 13 and younger, a similar proportion between the ages of 14 years and 17 years and a higher proportion were educated until the age of 18 or older than in England and Wales generally.

Blaydon Council had more unskilled and semi-skilled manual workers among its members (32 per cent) than there were among councillors in England and Wales generally (10 per cent). The proportion of Blaydon councillors in skilled occupations (32 per cent) was similar to that of all councillors in England and Wales as a whole (30 per cent). Those in the Registrar General's "Intermediate" category were fewer in Blaydon (27 per cent) than in England and Wales as a whole (48 per cent). There were no Blaydon councillors in the professional category; the proportion in England and Wales generally was 9 per cent.

The proportion of housewives and retired on Blaydon Council (5 per cent and 10 per cent respectively) was lower than in England and Wales generally (9 per cent and 16 per cent respectively).

Two of the Blaydon councillors (i.e. 9 per cent) were unemployed and two others were expecting to become redundant within a short time of their interviews. This category did not appear in Maud Report data.

One-third of the councillors were (or had been) in occupations connected with coal mining and almost one quarter were (or had been) members of the teaching profession.

Three Blaydon councillors (all Labour Group members) were women. This proportion of 14 per cent is similar to that of women councillors in England and Wales as a whole (12 per cent).

All Blaydon councillors interviewed (except the one housewife) were members of a trade union or professional association. This proportion of 90 per cent membership is a considerably higher one than that of 66 per cent for all councillors in England and Wales and 41 per cent for all councillors of municipal boroughs and urban districts.

Only 4 councillors (18 per cent) were not born either in the Blaydon Urban District or in County Durham or Northumberland. More were born in the urban district (41 per cent) than councillors in urban districts in England and Wales generally (33 per cent).

Blaydon councillors expressed considerably stronger attachment to their area than councillors in urban districts generally. All Blaydon councillors except one felt very strongly attached to the area, whether born in North East England or in other parts of the British Isles.

15 councillors had been motivated to take an active part in political life as a result of their experience of economic hardships and seven as a result of the influence of a family environment of public service and concern for the welfare of others. (Some councillors gave both of these two explanations as reasons for first becoming interested in politics.) One Independent councillor was psychologically motivated to "speak for people who are unable to speak for themselves" as the result of growing up in a family which felt socially isolated. Another Independent stood for election because he was "appalled" by the absence of any opposition on the council when he arrived in the District from another part of the country.

Blaydon councillors appeared to have more positive feelings about standing for election to the council than councillors in England and Wales generally had before their election. More than half the Blaydon councillors had been willing and anxious to stand for election when first asked and just over one third had been reluctant. All found council work enjoyable, satisfying or interesting once elected.

Forty-one per cent of Blaydon councillors found their greatest satisfaction in "helping others" or "giving service to the community". The greatest satisfactions of most of the remainder lay in "Getting things done" (10 per cent) and the particular activities of "improving the environment" and "housing" (14 per cent). The Maud Report data show only 8 per cent of all councillors in England and Wales and 13 per cent in urban districts claiming that "helping others" and "service to the community" were their greatest satisfactions. Most councillors in England and Wales (62 per cent) and in municipal boroughs and urban districts generally (54 per cent) mentioned particular council activities as the sources of their greatest satisfactions. The provision of housing was the particular activity mentioned most frequently (by 27 per cent of councillors in England and Wales and 25 per cent in municipal boroughs and urban districts).

Nearly half of the Blaydon councillors attributed their greatest frustrations to their dealings with Durham County Council and particularly in connection with work involving the Planning Department. The Maud Report data show that nearly two-thirds of all complaints made about county councils in England and Wales by urban and rural district councillors related to planning controls.

More Blaydon councillors (55 per cent) found their council work more satisfying than their daily occupations than councillors in all councils (30 per cent) and in municipal and urban district councils in England and Wales (32 per cent).

Most councillors in Blaydon said that the aspect of council work they would miss most if they were no longer serving on the council was the "time-filling" aspect. Other aspects mentioned were "the contacts", the "feeling of being in amongst things", "knowing what is going on", "the arguments" and "doing good for the community".

All councillors but one regarded being available to deal with problems of the electorate personally as a very important part of their work.

19 councillors claimed to spend "a good deal of time" on electors' problems. Blaydon councillors appear to spend more time dealing with the electorate at a personal level than those in urban districts generally.

All councillors but one were already very well known locally before standing for election to the council. Unlike the majority of council members of municipal boroughs and urban districts in England and Wales generally, they felt that this was an important factor in their being elected.

Fewer than half of the councillors interviewed felt that they gained status and respect in the community through their council service. Half felt that councillors' work was taken for granted or that councillors were disliked and mistrusted.

Blaydon councillors felt that serving on the council had affected their private lives to a less extent than councillors in England and Wales generally. In Blaydon, 86 per cent of councillors felt that being a councillor had made no difference to their family life, while 64 per cent of all councillors and 58 per cent of councillors in municipal boroughs and urban districts in the Maud Report study felt that being a councillor had either made no difference to or had helped their family life.

A smaller proportion of Blaydon councillors (64 per cent) see the members of their council as a good cross-section of the people in their area than in municipal boroughs and urban districts in England and Wales generally (74 per cent).

Most Blaydon councillors felt that the District had been helped most by the provision of housing and services for the elderly. The survey of a sample of the electorate showed that the public mentioned the same services as those for which the council deserved most credit.

Less than one quarter of Blaydon councillors felt restricted by central government (23 per cent) compared with 43 per cent of councillors in municipal boroughs and urban districts generally. Blaydon councillors felt much more restricted by Durham County Council than by the central government.

The majority of Blaydon councillors considered that the quality of councillors could not be improved.

Blaydon councillors felt more strongly than those in England and Wales generally that councillors should not be paid for their services. 91 per cent of Blaydon councillors felt that no councillors should be paid compared with 66 per cent of all councillors and 70 per cent of municipal borough and urban district councillors.

16 Blaydon councillors accepted the need for a change to larger units of administration for the sake of efficiency. All councillors but one, however, considered that a change to larger units of administration would result in the electorate feeling remote from sources of help and advice.

C O M M U N I C A T I O N

Three aspects of communication in the government of the District were considered. These were communication within the Council, communication between the Council and the electorate and communication between the Urban District Council and the County Planning Authority, / In all three aspects it appeared that better communication could have led to greater satisfaction.

and the
electorate.

A COMPARISON OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN BLAYDON
WITH THAT IN BARKING, A LABOUR-CONTROLLED
WORKING-CLASS AREA IN SOUTH EAST ENGLAND

Many similarities existed in respect of the mechanics of the operation of the councils of the two areas, the proportions of working men serving as councillors and their motivations in respect of active participation in local politics. The striking contrast to emerge between the two councils was that, unlike Blaydon councillors, the Barking councillors did not regard dealing with people's problems at the personal level as one of their most important tasks. This is presumably the result of the different social characteristics of the two areas.

BLAYDON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL IN NOVEMBER, 19671. POLITICAL BACKGROUND

In the periods 1949 to 1955 and 1958 to 1961, twenty Labour councillors were elected to Blaydon Urban District Council and there was no opposition. The present composition of the Council is:- 19 Labour members and 3 Independents. The whole Council retires and is re-elected every three years.

Chopwell Ward has four councillors. The other three (Blaydon Ward, Winlaton Ward and Rowlands Gill and High Spen Wards) have six each.

The Labour Group of the Council works strictly under party control. The Group meets on the evening before the monthly Council Meeting. It goes through the minutes then makes decisions on all items on the Agenda based on majority voting. The Council Meeting acts merely as a "rubber stamp" and lasts for only about half an hour. Issues are discussed first in appropriate committees, then in the Labour Group Meeting and finally in the Council Meeting. Any matter can be referred

1. The Labour Group however is not subject to control by the constituency party.

back by a Labour councillor from a Council Meeting Agenda to the next group meeting if he or she is not satisfied. This must be moved seconded and carried; it will already have been agreed in the Group Meeting. Independent councillors can never refer a matter back at a Council meeting for further discussion. The Party Whip is normally applied in voting. One occasion when it was not applied was on the issue of the unification of Tyneside into one administrative district.

All patronage appointments are allocated to Labour councillors. They act as Chairmen and Vice-chairmen of all committees and only Labour councillors are nominated for membership of public bodies e.g. Hospital Management Committees and the Local Employment Committee and for service as School Governors and Managers. Independent councillors serve only on minor committees and do not serve on any sub-committees.

Party discipline is accepted as a natural institution of the local political system in the majority group. The situation in Blaydon is similar to that in Colchester and Maldon as described by Blondel and Hall⁽¹⁾ in that - "councillors are already groomed and socialized by experience into agreeing to the type of structure which English local government and particularly a strongly disciplined labour party structure has developed. They are usually accustomed to committee work and don't find it irksome."

(1). J.Blondel and R.Hall "Conflict, Decision making and the Perceptions of Local Councillors." Political Studies, No. 3. Oct., 1967. p. 322.

The three Independent Councillors do not act as an organized group, although they report once a month to the Blaydon Residents' Association.^{1.} The two Independent Councillors who are neighbours meet from time to time informally in a public house and discuss Council business.

The Chairman of the Urban District Council appoints his own Vice-Chairman and the Vice-Chairman automatically becomes Chairman for the following year. (Criticisms of this practice were expressed by Labour and Independent Councillors as it results in some Councillors serving as Chairman more than once and the office does not circulate.)

-
1. Blaydon Residents' Association was formed in 1965 when the Blaydon and Winlaton Rent and Ratepayers' Association was dissolved. Its objects were the same as those of the Rent and Ratepayers' Association, i.e. :-
 1. To stimulate an interest in local affairs.
 2. To afford its members a means of expressing their opinions on questions that concern them as rent and ratepayers.
 3. To promote the interests of our district irrespective of party allegiance.
 4. To provide social and educational activities for its members.
 5. To nominate candidates for election in all local affairs.

Its motto is:- "Town first. People before party." The association at the time this study was made had only about twelve members, mostly elderly people. They met weekly in members' houses, contributing one shilling per week, collecting the money to fight elections and playing a few hands of whist. At election time they used their own cars and those any friends or relatives offered. (The cost of fighting and winning a bye election during the life of the 1961 - 64 Council was £11.) Membership had been high after the war but deaths, departures from the district and discouragement by its lack of success had reduced it. The rate of turnover of residents of private housing estates was so high that these did not provide a source of Independent candidates.

*
Table 3 gives the details of candidates, results and polling rates for the elections of the whole District Council, from 1952 to 1967. (These are the only figures available from the Blaydon Urban District Council records.) It is noticeable that the three present opposition councillors are all in the Blaydon Ward, that is the one with the greatest diversity of industrial activity. Uncontested elections have been fewer in this ward than in the other three of the District and in three of the six elections recorded some opposition candidates have been successful. Apart from the three years following the 1961 elections, when the Chopwell Ward held the only opposition seat (its Independent councillor being an ex-Labour Party Official), Blaydon has been the only ward of the District in which opposition councillors have been elected. Opposition candidates were recruited in all four wards in the last two elections but they were unsuccessful in all wards other than Blaydon.

In 1957 "A man with a very independent character who had always been politically conscious and active in the Labour Party and the National Union of Teachers" (he was Secretary of the Medomsley Ward Labour Party in the Consett area) moved to Blackhall Mill in the Chopwell Ward. He was described by a present councillor, a teacher who is an official of the National Union of Teachers,¹ as "being capable of adopting a militant attitude when political or social matters concerned him seriously". In 1961 he stood as an Independent candidate and was elected to represent the Chopwell Ward. He was, when elected, the only Independent member of the

¹. The writer is indebted to this councillor for the description of the situation at the time of the 1964 election.

Council and in the three preceeding years there had been no opposition. During the three years of his Council service he was joined by another Independent member as the result of a bye-election. By 1964 his general approach had produced a situation to which he responded by attempting to assist in organizing a stronger opposition. Twenty-two candidates agreed to stand as Independents and the man described above became the natural leader of this opposition group. (This group included an ex-member of the Conservative party, a man in his early twenties who had had no previous political experience, and a Methodist minister, who has since left the District. As a result of the Methodist Church Constitution, he could not in any case be regarded as a permanent resident of the District.) At this time the situation existed of a discontented Labour councillor of long experience in the Winlaton Ward joining the Independent opposition group and he and the above-mentioned man, who thought he was gaining ground in Chopwell, formed an alliance. A minority group in Rowlands Gill, which had produced Independent candidates in the past also gave support. The outcome of the election was that neither of the principal characters in this unique situation of 22 candidates standing for election as Independents in the District was elected and a Council of 19 Labour and 3 Independents resulted.

When Independent councillors were asked why, if 22 candidates could be produced to stand for the opposition in 1964, more did not stand regularly, the reply was that some of those who stood then had since died or left the District. It appears that potential opposition councillors

were recruited as a result of the impact of personalities and the development of an unusual political climate in the District. However, once the stimulation of these disappeared the previous ^{situation of} absence of participation and organization as far as activity of potential Independent councillors is concerned returned.

CHANNELS OF RECRUITMENT OF COUNCIL CANDIDATES

The normal channels of recruitment of Labour candidates have been through the local Ward Labour Parties, through Trade Unions and through affiliations of the Labour Party. Although the Blaydon Co-operative Society, which is not affiliated to the Labour Party, had the authority to put forward candidates for the Council in the past, it has never in fact done so. At the present time, the National Labour Party rule that only fully-subscribed Labour Party Members, or Members nominated six months before election time, are entitled to vote for Council candidates being sponsored by local Ward parties applies. Nominations are sent from the local Ward Parties to the Constituency Labour Party for approval then reduced to the required number by voting at Ward Party meetings. (The Parliamentary Constituency consists of the Urban Districts of Blaydon, Whickham and Ryton.)

Of the present 19 Labour councillors, 13 were proposed by their Ward Labour Parties; 5 by their Trade Unions and one was co-opted in 1945 by resolution of the existing Council as elections had not been resumed after the war.

The normal channels of recruitment of Independent councillors are either through the Blaydon Residents' Association or through the approach

of a serving Independent councillor. Of the present three Independent Councillors, one was recruited through the Blaydon Residents' Association; one as the result of the request of a serving Independent councillor and the third was also asked by a serving councillor to become a candidate during the very unusual situation of the 1964 elections when 22 opposition candidates were recruited.

TABLE 3

WARD	1952	1955	1958	1961	1964	1967
<u>BLAYDON</u> <u>6 Seats</u>	Opposed Election but figures not available <u>6 Lab.</u>	10 Cands. 6 Lab. 4 Ind. (R. & R.) <u>Elected</u> <u>5 Lab.</u> <u>1 Ind.</u>	 <u>6 Lab.</u>	 <u>6 Lab.</u>	13 Cands. 6 Lab. 6 Ind. 1 R. & R. <u>Elected</u> <u>3 Lab.</u> <u>3 Ind.</u>	12 Cands. 6 Lab. 6 Ind. <u>Elected</u> <u>3 Lab.</u> <u>3 Ind.</u>
<u>POLL</u>	<u>45%</u>	<u>37%</u>			<u>65%</u>	<u>43%</u>
<u>CHOPWELL</u> <u>4 Seats</u>	No Contest since 1925 Opposed Election but figures not available <u>4 Lab.</u>	No Contest <u>4 Lab.</u>	5 Cands. 4 Lab. 1 Ind. <u>Elected</u> <u>4 Lab.</u>	5 Cands. 4 Lab. 1 Ind. <u>Elected</u> <u>3 Lab.</u> <u>1 Ind.</u>	8 Cands. 4 Lab. 4 Ind. <u>Elected</u> <u>4 Lab.</u>	5 Cands. 4 Lab. 1 Ind. <u>Elected</u> <u>4 Lab.</u>
<u>POLL</u>	<u>58%</u>		<u>52%</u>	<u>61%</u>	<u>57%</u>	<u>50%</u>
<u>HIGH SPEN</u> <u>2 Seats</u>	No Contest <u>2 Lab.</u>	No Contest <u>2 Lab.</u>	No Contest <u>2 Lab.</u>	No Contest <u>2 Lab.</u>		

(Cont.)

Records available only back to 1952, according to the Clerk to the Blaydon Urban District Council.

Factions in the Council

As pointed out by J.G.Bulpitt in "Party Politics in English Local Government"⁽¹⁾ when describing council activities in Salford, the numerical dominance of a large majority group in a council means inevitably that intra-party group affairs of the majority group play an important part in the local government of an area. As well as affecting the decision-making process, this frequently results in inter-party factions.

An East-West split in the Blaydon Urban District Council has existed since the early days when Blaydon had a very much higher representation than Chopwell (12 councillors to 3 in 1894 - see Part I). The fact that Chopwell lies in an isolated position geographically at the western end of the District has contributed to its feeling of remoteness from the centre of administrative and industrial activity in Blaydon. The fact that Chopwell had been solely dependent on coal mining for its livelihood accentuated its difference from Blaydon with its diversity of industries.

Table 4 gives councillors' observations on the causes of factions within the majority group in Blaydon Council. Seventeen councillors mentioned the East-West split when asked whether inter-party factions existed. Five of the seventeen councillors considered that East-West tension was diminishing, in spite of the contrasts due to the classification of Chopwell as a Category D village by the County Planning Authorities, the fact that its coal mine had been closed and the village had 200 unemployed men which made its morale and its economic situation very much inferior to that of Blaydon today.

(1). J.G.Bulpitt Party Politics in English Local Government (1967)

Some councillors felt that the custom of appointing Council Chairmen from alternate sides (east and west) of the District in alternate years, which is done deliberately as a matter of policy in order to treat both sides equally, had accentuated awareness of the East-West split.

Personality conflicts were mentioned as causes of faction within the majority group by three councillors. One councillor expressed frustration and disappointment on account of the fact that although qualified through work experience to serve on the Regional Hospital Board and having contributed through serving on the Board in the past, other councillors with less suitable experience and less interest were being proposed partly through "awkwardness" on the part of the proposers and partly because the kudos attached to serving on such a board was considered more important than the giving of expert service.

TABLE 4

CAUSES OF FACTIONS IN THE COUNCIL AS OBSERVED BY COUNCILLORS

<u>BLAYDON WARD</u>	<u>WINLATON WARD</u>	<u>ROWLANDS GILL AND HIGH SPEN WARD</u>	<u>CHOPWELL WARD</u>
3 East v. West	4 East v. West	3 East v. West	1 East v. West
2 East v. West (but diminishing)	1 East v. West and Person- alities	1 East v. West (but diminishing)	2 East v. West (but diminishing)
1 Personalities	1 Personalities	1 Personalities	
		1 None	

The effects of one Chopwell councillor's personality on local politics in the period 1961 - 64, which was so great as to result in the situation of one opposition candidate being recruited to stand against every Labour

candidate in the District in the elections of 1964, has already been described.

In view of the tradition in the District of leadership by strong personalities, and the recent retirement of the "Father of the Council", councillors were asked "Is there a leader or any outstandingly powerful personality in the majority group now?" Replies are given below and references to "jockeying for position" in the leadership and to "taking sides" suggest that some conflict and competition existed at the time.

TABLE 5

Is there a leader in the Majority group now or any outstandingly powerful personality?

1. Not a single outstanding personality in the place.
2. Not now but people like Tommy Ramsay have provided great inspiration in the past.
3. No.
4. No. Bolton was a tremendous figure. The tendency is for the oldest members to be most respected and to get most responsibility.
5. No.
6. Labour members are "jockeying" for position since the retirement of the "Father of the Council".
7. Yes, the leadership of one of the councillors (named) is well accepted.
8. Would say no-one "leads" now.
9. Not aware of any leadership. The retired "Father of the Council" had a very strong personality and was a natural leader.
10. No leader has emerged since Stephenson^{1.} There is a feeling that some councillors are contending for the leadership. Other councillors take sides and this causes discomfort at times.
11. No.
12. No, but we look to the older and most experienced councillors for leadership.

1. The councillor who had recently retired after 36 years continuous service.

13. Two possible leaders are emerging.
14. One leader has already emerged. His leadership ensures harmony. He listens to all we have to say.
15. Two people are "jockeying" for leadership.
16. Feels two or three could become leader especially one (named).
17. No new leadership emerging yet. Gillieland was even more of a leader than Stephenson.
18. Doesn't look on anyone as leader.
19. Doubtful about leadership.
20. Thinks that one or two would like to be leader but the majority prefer to work as a team.
21. Two possible leaders emerging. This could lead to conflict.

Replies given to a subsequent question such as "There is less personal animosity between Labour and Independents than between some Labour councillors" (see Table 7) and "There is no need for an opposition. There is sufficient battle among the Labour group" (see Table 10) again suggest the existence of some conflict at the time of the interviews.

The awareness of factions and conflict in an area of one-party domination illustrated the contrast between this type of political climate and the one obtaining in the administrative areas of Colchester and Maldon as described by Blondel and Hall.⁽¹⁾ Their study reveals "blurred perception on the part of councillors as far as conflict, the exercise of power by particular individuals, particular committees and in the localization of individual responsibility for decision making"/attribute this to the absorption in the activity of government in a situation in both towns of fairly equal representation of Labour and Conservative

(1). J. Blondel and R. Hall op. cit.

Parties and with recent changes in the party majority in both. They also draw attention to the fact that cross voting on several issues contributes to this situation.

The Resolution of Conflict in the Council

Fifteen of the 21 councillors perceived the climate of local politics as being mild and co-operative, one described it as "hot and intense" and another said that "the Council has its moments". Several described to-day's atmosphere as very co-operative compared with the more fiery pre-war days when "vases and ash-trays were thrown at times," when the coal-owners were being fought.

The operation of the co-operative climate, which exists in spite of the factions mentioned, has been illustrated by following through the issue of whether or not the Council should agree to permit the National Coal Board to work an opencast coal site in Chopwell which was proposed less than two years after the closing of Chopwell Colliery in 1966 had thrown 200 men into unemployment. This issue raised great intensity of feeling and emotion but agreement was finally reached by the majority deciding against the proposition. Table 6 gives the reactions of all the councillors interviewed to the issue.

TABLE 6RESOLUTION OF DIFFERENCES OF OPINION ON QUESTION OF PERMITTING THE NATIONAL COAL BOARD TO OPERATE AN OPEN-CAST COAL SITE AT CHOPWELL

<u>Opinions of Councillors Approving</u>	<u>Opinions of Councillors Disapproving</u>
<p>1. "It would have been cheaper than deep mining. A silly attitude to dis-approve."</p> <p>2. He would have approved of the operation of an opencast site but sympathized with Chopwell miners. Only Chopwell felt strongly about it and it would have been inhuman not to support them in their protest.</p> <p>3. Thought it could have brought some good to the village but withdrew opinion due to village atmosphere.</p> <p>*4. Favoured plan with reservation because cheap and efficient. A lot of emotion involved and Chopwell members persuaded rest of Council against it.</p> <p>5. "We should think of this from the point of view of economics and not sentiment."</p> <p>6. "Ridiculous to try to oppose the Coal Board. It would have provided some employment for the village."</p>	<p>7. Would spoil appearance of area. Thinks mines with coal left should have continued to be worked. Miners and householders in Chopwell bitter and uneasy.</p> <p>8. Contractors bring in their own equipment and workers. It wouldn't bring much employment to Chopwell. A pit recently modernized is being wasted.</p> <p>9. Strongly opposed to the idea.</p> <p>10. Specialized labour needed for open-cast work. Contractors supply this themselves. Chopwell miners feel let down.</p> <p>*11. Against it. Not logical to despoil the countryside and would have provided only a small amount of temporary employment.</p> <p>*12. Objects to scheme on principle.</p> <p>13. Shocking idea. Disapproves completely.</p> <p>14. Against the idea. The coal mined would be part of the same seam as in the closed pit.</p> <p>15. Against it.</p> <p>16. Dead against it. Sympathy with Chopwell. Offensive socially and not with the candle economically.</p> <p>17. Against it.</p> <p>18. Absolutely against it.</p> <p>19. Against it.</p> <p>20. Against it.</p> <p>21. Against it.</p>
<p><u>VOTING</u> 15 against proposal 6 in favour of proposal</p>	

* Opinions of Independent councillors.

Blaydon Councillors' attitudes to party politics in local government.

Blaydon councillors proved to be much more strongly party-oriented than councillors in England and Wales generally. All Labour councillors except one (i.e. 82 per cent of the Council) were of the opinion that better candidates were chosen through parties than through other channels. They thought it better that candidates should be vetted and have support rallied for them. The only other means of choosing candidates which five Labour councillors could imagine was "on account of their status" and quoted doctors as a possible example. The one Labour councillor who would have preferred candidates to be chosen through other channels said it was impossible to get them through the party on account of the dearth of candidates. All three Independent councillors felt that better candidates were chosen through channels other than parties.

In England and Wales as a whole a higher proportion of councillors (45 per cent of all councillors and 46 per cent of Municipal borough and urban district councillors⁽¹⁾.) thought that party support made no difference in the choosing of good people as candidates. The respective percentages of councillors feeling that party support makes the choice of good candidates more likely was 32 per cent and 29 per cent. respectively.

However, the Labour councillors in Blaydon in their situation of powerful numerical superiority do not appear to be cross-pressured by their own inclinations and the official party line. Although most felt that better candidates were chosen through parties, almost two thirds (64%) preferred to vote according to their own conscience or judge each case on its merits.

(1). L.Moss and S.R.Parker The Local Government Councillor
Management of Local Government Vol. 2 (1967)

They did not appear to be strongly aware of party issues, and only 7 councillors (32 per cent) considered local government was impossible without party politics. All had accepted the need to supplement their own direct labour scheme with the employment of private building firms in order to achieve their housing programme target as quickly as possible. One woman councillor said she had never experienced a conflict between her conscience and party policy and that if she should she would abstain from voting.

In an area of very strong Labour support and tradition it may be that voting "according to conscience" is generally and automatically in line with labour principles. However, the security of the Labour control in the Council could equally well have created a situation in which free decision making could have become normal practice.

Co-operation between Labour and Independent Councillors

All the Labour councillors agreed that they respect and do not resent the presence on the Council of the Independent members. Most described them as "decent chaps". Labour councillors' opinions of the Independents are given in Table 7. The feelings of frustration of Independents are recorded in Table 8 and what Independent councillors feel they have to offer in Table 9.

TABLE 7LABOUR COUNCILLORS' OPINIONS OF INDEPENDENT COUNCILLORS

1. Independents are like mice. No antagonism or ill-feeling towards them. More fire in Independents would lead to more debate.
2. Likes and respects them as individuals but feel they have no influence as they often vote with Labour. Doesn't think they are frustrated and thinks they enjoy their Council work.
3. (Female) Very sympathetic towards them. Feels they should be given more responsibilities. Thinks they should be allowed to serve on more than the minor committees and should be allowed to chair committees. Thinks they are useful in representing the needs and opinions of their own areas.
4. Mostly nice chaps. All depends on their personality. Favours giving them more responsibility and putting them on major committees.
5. Has very co-operative and courteous relationship with them now. Hostility in last council due to a clash of personalities.
6. Friendly. Thinks Independents ought to feel frustrated but that they have nothing different from Labour to offer the community.
7. Not at all bitter. They don't appear to be frustrated. They have nothing different from Labour to offer the Community.
8. (Female) Feel they make a good contribution but have nothing different fundamentally from Labour to offer. They just go along with Labour. Thinks they ought to work out new ideas. The present Independents are too inexperienced to make an impact.
9. Respects them. Doesn't think they are frustrated. They have no alternative policy and follow Labour.
10. Treats them with respect but feels they are not at all effective. Thinks they have nothing to offer and that they are wasting money in fighting elections.
11. They only represent their particular areas and they do this well. A great tendency exists to vote for personalities on both sides.
12. Feels very friendly towards them. Respects them. Thinks Independents are sponsored by Conservatives and have their election expenses paid by the Party.
13. (Female) Feels they must be very frustrated as they never get any vote. Can't see that Independents can offer anything to an area like this

different from Labour. All responsibilities are routine. All are working for the community and political aspect only applies in a few cases e.g. that of economic rents for council houses.

14. Respects them as people. They are sincere and basically in sympathy with the socialist programme. They don't present a right-wing image at all. There is less personal animosity between Labour and Independents than between some Labour councillors.
15. Doesn't believe there is such thing as an Independent member. They are nice chaps as men. On political points feels that they support the opposite of Labour. Believes they are Conservatives.
16. Would respect them more if they ran under Conservative Party label. They are Tories at Parliamentary election time. Their aims in the Council are the same as Labour's. They don't give a Tory image. They appeal to Conservative voters. They are bound to feel frustrated.
17. No animosity felt towards them. Doesn't know whether they feel frustrated. Respects them. They are no different from Labour as all are working for the good of the community. Thinks they appeal to Conservative voters.
18. They are reasonable chaps who want the same things as we do. They are not frustrated. They are FOR the area.

TABLE 8

FEELINGS OF FRUSTRATION EXPRESSED BY INDEPENDENTS

1. Very frustrated that so outnumbered by Labour people. Feels sure more people would put up for election as Independents if the majority ~~were~~ not so overwhelming.
2. Not at all frustrated by large opposition. Frustrated that no Independents are on sub-committees. Feels very deprived of knowledge of what goes on.
3. Feels frustrated by lack of knowledge of what is going on as minutes do not give full details and no Independent members are on any sub-committees.

TABLE 9WHAT INDEPENDENT COUNCILLORS FEEL THEY HAVE TO OFFER

1. An absolutely unfettered opinion and the approach of treating every case on its merits. Independents are not in opposition to Labour, but Labour consider them as opposition.
2. Local government free of party politics. An opposite point of view. The fact that so few people are interested in local government gives party politics a strong hold. People are only interested when things affect them personally. Respects the opposition as sincere and finds it exhilarating that the opposition takes notice of him. No resentment felt.
3. He doesn't disagree in principle with things Labour does. (He is vocally opposed as a "house owner".) He feels that Labour councillors respect Independent councillors and listen to what they have to say. He feels Independents exercise an influence far beyond their numbers.

Table 10 shows that only one third of the Labour councillors were of the impression that a larger opposition could have changed or improved the character of local politics.

TABLE 10WOULD A LARGER OPPOSITION CHANGE OR IMPROVE THE CHARACTER OF LOCAL POLITICS?

1. Not necessarily. Plenty of arguments in group meetings. There could never be a larger opposition as it is too difficult to get candidates.
2. No need for an opposition. There is sufficient battle among the Labour group.
3. Don't know.
4. Wouldn't mind a stronger opposition if it was constructive but not to restrict or be obstructive.
5. Doubtful because committees tend to divide on other than party lines.
6. Would not get better candidates with a bigger opposition because on the whole there is very little interest in local politics in the District.
7. No difference. Activities are only affected by funds available.
8. No real difference. Can't see that anything more or less could have been done.

9. Changes planned would have taken place much more quickly e.g. building of swimming baths.
10. No, not if Labour had retained majority.
11. Would certainly have led to different policies.
12. Much depends on the quality of councillors. It would take time for a new opposition majority to become sufficiently experienced to become effective.
13. No difference if all working for good of community.
14. Would have led to a better quality of councillor being elected.
15. No difference whatsoever unless Labour had lost majority. That would have led to different policies e.g. Direct Labour method is cheapest and most efficient method of providing housing. This would not have been used.
16. Couldn't have bettered things. All councillors are for the good of Blaydon.
17. Opposition is good. It keeps one on one's toes. Total control makes one tend to forget about the people who elected you.
18. No.
19. (Independent) Emphatically against party politics. This is the "raison d'être" of the Independents.
20. (Independent) All aspects of local government are better without party politics. Feels more would have been achieved and delays such as those in agreement on siting of swimming baths would not have occurred.
21. (Independent) A larger opposition would have raised the quality of Labour councillors. The "passengers" would have had to be replaced by more effectual people.

2. THE COUNCILLORS

As information is lacking on the one councillor in Blaydon not interviewed, percentages relating to characteristics of Blaydon councillors do not add up to one hundred. (The percentage figures have been rounded.)

At the time of interviewing, one Labour member of Blaydon Urban District Council was also a member of Durham County Council. Two Labour members were J.P.'s. Three of the Labour councillors were women; one was a housewife and two unmarried. The proportion of women serving on Blaydon Council (14 per cent) was similar to that recorded for all councillors in England and Wales (12 per cent) in the Maud Report Study of Councillors.

Ages of the Councillors

In 1967 Blaydon had fewer young councillors and councillors aged over 65 than were serving in England and Wales generally at the time the Maud Report Study of Councillors was carried out.

Although no Blaydon councillors were under the age of 35 at the time of this Study, the proportion of Blaydon councillors aged 44 and younger was the same as that in England and Wales generally - i.e. 23 per cent. The proportions in the 45 - 54 age group and those over 65 were lower than in England and Wales generally.

Only in the 55 - 64 age group was the proportion of Blaydon councillors higher than in the country generally. A subsequent consideration of the councillors' motivations explains why the largest proportion of the serving councillors are within this age group.
(See Table 19).

TABLE 11AGES OF BLAYDON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCILLORS COMPARED WITH THOSE GIVEN
FOR URBAN DISTRICTS FOR THE MAUD REPORT STUDY

	Under 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64	65 and over
<u>BLAYDON U.D.C.</u>	-	23%	23%	41%	10%
<u>MAUD REPORT U.D.C.'s</u>	6%	17%	30%	32%	15%
<u>BLAYDON U.D.C. Breakdown by Males and Females</u>		<u>Men</u> <u>Women</u>	<u>Men</u> <u>Women</u>	<u>Men</u> <u>Women</u>	<u>Men</u> <u>Women</u>
LABOUR	-	2 2	4 -	7 1	2 -
INDEPENDENTS	-	1 -	1 -	1 -	- -
TOTALS	-	5	5	9	2

Ages when first elected as councillors

When data on the ages at which the Blaydon councillors interviewed were first elected to office was compared with that recorded in the Maud Report Study of Councillors, a higher proportion of Blaydon councillors was seen to have been first elected in middle age than that of the councillors in England and Wales generally. Forty-three per cent of Blaydon councillors were first elected when aged between 45 and 54 years compared with 33 per cent in the urban districts of England and Wales generally.

The proportions of those first elected when aged 44 and younger were similar to those in urban districts in England and Wales generally, as shown in Table 12.

Fewer Blaydon councillors were first elected later in life (only 9 per cent being 55 or older when first elected) than in urban districts of

England and Wales generally, where the proportion was 16 per cent.

TABLE 12

AGES WHEN FIRST ELECTED TO THE COUNCIL

<u>AGE WHEN FIRST ELECTED</u>	<u>BLAYDON U.D.C.</u>	<u>MAUD REPORT FIGURES</u>		<u>BLAYDON U.D.C.</u>		
		<u>All Councils</u>	<u>Urban Districts</u>	<u>LAB.</u>	<u>IND.</u>	<u>TOTALS</u>
Under 35	14%	16%	16%	1(F)	2(M)	3
35 - 44	30%	33%	35%	1(F) 6(M)		7
45 - 54	44%	32%	33%	8(M)	1(M)	9
55 - 64	9%	16%	13%	2(M)		2
65 or over	-	3%	3%	-	-	-
<u>BASES</u>	22	(1,235)	(843)			

(F) = Female

(M) = Male

Education

As shown on Table 13, Blaydon councillors compared favourably with those in urban districts of England and Wales generally as far as their educational experience was concerned. Although similar proportions left school between the ages of 14 and 17 years of age, (73% of councillors in Blaydon and 72% generally) a smaller proportion of Blaydon Urban District councillors left school at the age of 13 and younger (15.5 per cent and 12 per cent respectively) and a higher proportion had education up to the age of 18 and older (18 per cent and 10 per cent respectively).

TABLE 13

AGES OF FINISHING EDUCATION OF BLAYDON COUNCILLORS COMPARED WITH
MAUD REPORT FIGURES FOR URBAN DISTRICTS

<u>AGE OF LEAVING SCHOOL</u>	<u>BLAYDON</u>	<u>OTHER URBAN DISTRICTS</u>
13 years and under	5%	12%
14 - 17 years	73%	72%
18 years and over	18%	10%
<u>BASE</u>	(22)	(84.3)

<u>AGE OF LEAVING SCHOOL</u>	<u>BLAYDON COUNCILLORS</u>		<u>ENGLAND AND WALES MAUD</u>
	<u>LAB.</u>	<u>IND.</u>	<u>REPORT PERCENTAGES</u>
7 years (Ran away when both parents died to avoid being sent to a Children's Home. Educated self later by reading.)	1	5%	<u>13 years and under</u> 12%
14 or 15 years and straight to work	8	(37%)	<u>14 - 17 years</u> 72%
14 or 15 years followed by evening classes	4	(18%)	
14 or 15 years followed by apprenticeship	1	(5%)	
16 years followed by evening classes	1	(5%)	
Grammar School till 18 then teacher training	1	(5%)	<u>18 years and over</u> 10%
Grammar School till 18 then Nursing & Health Visitor training	1	(5%)	
University graduate	1	(5%)	<u>No answer</u> 6%

Occupations

In comparing the occupations of the Blaydon councillors with those of all councillors of England and Wales, the most interesting facts to emerge were that the percentage of unskilled and semi-skilled manual workers in Blaydon was more than three times as great as that of the national figure; that of skilled workers was similar to that of the national figure; those in the Registrar General's Intermediate category were considerably fewer (almost half the national figure) and there were no Blaydon councillors in the Professional category at all. In 1967, as in 1925, Blaydon Council was still primarily a working man's council.

The proportion of unemployed councillors in Blaydon at the time of this survey was 9 per cent and this figure had at least doubled between the time of interviewing the councillors and the writing up of the study. The Maud Report Study of Councillors did not include a category of unemployed councillors and it would be of interest to know how many other local authority areas have been represented by unemployed councillors since that Study was made.

TABLE 14

COMPARISON OF OCCUPATION GROUPS OF BLAYDON COUNCILLORS WITH THOSE GIVEN BY THE MAUD REPORT FOR ALL COUNCILLORS

<u>BLAYDON U.D.C.</u>	<u>Housewife</u>	<u>Unskilled & Semi-skilled Manual</u>	<u>Skilled</u>	<u>Intermediate</u>	<u>Professional</u>
TOTALS	1 (5%)	7 (32%)	7 (32%)	6 (27%)	-
LABOUR	1	7	5	5	-
INDEPENDENT	-	-	2	1	-
MAUD REPORT PERCENTAGES FOR ALL COUNCILLORS	7%	10%	30%	48% (3% gave no answer)	9%

(For the purpose of compiling this table, the Maud Report categories of Intermediate and Non-manual have been combined, also those of

Semi-skilled manual and Unskilled manual, on account of the difficulty of classifying exactly some of the occupations as described by the Blaydon councillors. In the Maud Report figures, the classification is the same as the Registrar General's five social classes, except that skilled occupations were divided into non-manual and skilled manual. The Professional category includes doctors, engineers, accountants, clergy, members of the legal profession. Intermediate occupations include most managers, executives, school teachers and nurses. Non-manual occupations (i.e. those classified as Skilled in the above table) include clerks, typists, sales workers, etc. For the sake of strict comparability with Maud Report data, the Blaydon councillor who was a university graduate and school teacher has been included in the Intermediate category.)

The actual occupations of the councillors are given in the following table:-

TABLE 15

OCCUPATIONS OF BLAYDON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCILLORS

	<u>LABOUR</u>	<u>INDEPENDENT</u>
Retired Headmaster (Junior School)	1	
Retired Platelayer (British Railways)	1	
Unemployed (1 ex-labourer, 1 ex-traffic controller. Both ex-N.C.B. employees)	2	
Joiner	1	
Relief Railway Signaller	1	
Powerhouse Attendant	1	
Fitter (Central Electricity Board)	1	
Liaison Officer, G.P.O. Telephones	1	
Miner (about to become redundant)	1	
Colliery Fitter (about to become redundant)	1	
Labourer (Ex-miner and present Chairman of Council)	1	
Headmaster (Junior School)	1	
Teacher (Grammar School)	1	
Teacher (Secondary Modern School)	1	
*Housewife	1	
*Shorthand Typist	1	
*Health Visitor	1	
Headmaster (School for Handicapped Children)		1
Clerk		1
Technical Representative		1

* Women Councillors.

The two occupations most heavily represented on Blaydon council were those connected with coal mining and teaching. Table 16 shows that almost a quarter of the councillors were in (or had retired from) the teaching profession (23 per cent) while one third were or had been in occupations connected with coal mining.

TABLE 16

TABLE OF SERVING COUNCILLORS WITH MINING BACKGROUNDS OR CONNECTIONS WITH THE TEACHING PROFESSION (the two spheres most heavily represented on the Council)

<u>CONNECTED WITH MINING INDUSTRY</u>	6 LABOUR	1 INDEPENDENT
1 Unemployed (ex-labourer with N.C.B.)	34%	
1 Son of a miner who became a colliery manager		
1 Miner about to become redundant		
1 Colliery fitter about to become redundant		
1 Unemployed ex-traffic controller for N.U.B.		
1 ex-Miner, now labourer		
1 Clerk		
<u>CONNECTED WITH TEACHING PROFESSION</u>	4 LABOUR	1 INDEPENDENT
Retired Headmaster (Junior School)	23%	
Headmaster (Junior School)		
Teacher (Grammar School)		
Teacher (Secondary Modern School)		
Headmaster (School for Handicapped Children)		

Attachment of Councillors to Council Area

No attempt was made to work out an index of attachment to the Council area for Blaydon councillors but they were asked whether they were born in the area; if not, where they were born, and how strongly attached they felt to the area. All but one described themselves as very strongly attached to the area. The Maud Report gives an index for councillors' attachment to their areas; Urban Districts appear as the fifth lowest of the six types of administrative district in the feeling of strength of attachment of their councillors to the areas.

TABLE 17

PROPORTION OF COUNCILLORS BORN IN COUNCIL AREA

<u>Blaydon U.D.C.</u>	<u>All Urban Districts (Maud Report)</u>
9 Councillors	
41%	33%

Nine councillors (41 per cent) were born in Durham County, not far from the District, or in Newcastle, and had moved into Blaydon. Only three councillors (14%) had come into the District from some distance.

As shown in Table 18, two of the three councillors who were not born either in the Urban District or in North East England had become very strongly attached to the area.

TABLE 18DEGREE OF ATTACHMENT TO BLAYDON DISTRICT FELT BY COUNCILLORS

Very Strong Attachment and born in area	Very Strong Attachment and born in neighbouring area	Very Strong Attachment and born at a distance from area	No Attachment felt and born at a distance from the area
9 Councillors 41%	9 Councillors 41%	2 Councillors 9%	1 Councillor 5%

Two councillors had moved out of the area to work but returned on account of their strong feelings of attachment.

Membership of Trade Unions and Professional Associations

All members of the present Council interviewed, apart from the one housewife, are members of Trade Unions or Professional Associations (or have been in the past in the case of the two retired councillors). Compared with this figure of 91 per cent membership, the Maud Report gives the figure of 66 per cent for total membership of all councillors in the country of one work organization (i.e. trade union or professional association) and of 41 per cent for councillors of Municipal Boroughs and Urban Districts. Experience in Trade Unions, especially experience as officials - and at least 10 of the 21 councillors interviewed have had such experience - could well have contributed to conditioning Labour councillors to the aspects of council work involving the acceptance of strong discipline and of the binding nature of majority decisions. The three Independent members of the council are also members of work organizations and one has had experience as a trade union official. All the councillors who left school at the age of 15 or younger (all of them Labour Group members) agreed emphatically that their Trade Union experience had helped considerably to give them the confidence necessary to take an active part in local affairs and to speak in public.

The Motivation of Councillors

This can be divided into the four categories:-

- (i) Experience of economic hardship
- (ii) Family environment
- (iii) Psychological
- (iv) Reaction to the absence of opposition in the Council

(i) Twelve of the serving councillors (all aged about 50 or older - 11 Labour and 1 Independent) remember vividly the General Strike of 1926 and the unemployment of the 1930's. All volunteered recollections of being cold, hungry, without work, without "dole", seeing children go to school barefoot and queueing at soup kitchens. They all attribute their active interest in politics to this fact. All of these with families find their sons and daughters "interested in" but not at all inclined to participate actively in local government and the parents attribute this to the present higher standards of comfort and living conditions. The largest age group of councillors (those aged 50 - 60) contains the highest proportion who entered political life as a result of their experience of economic hardships.

(ii) Eight councillors were brought up in families in which political interest and activity was high. (Their fathers were councillors, ardent trade unionists or "Christians, very concerned about the living and working conditions of working people.") All these are Labour Group members.

(iii) One councillor, an Independent, has an urge "to speak for people who are unable to speak for themselves." He was brought up as a member of the only Catholic family in a Scottish village and the family felt socially isolated.

(iv) One councillor was motivated to contribute to local political life when he moved into the area six years earlier and was "shocked" to

find no opposition in the local council. This struck him as "the absolute negation of democracy" and made him willing and anxious to stand as an Independent when asked to do so.

TABLE 19

MOTIVATION OF COUNCILLORS BY AGE GROUPS

(i) Experience of Economic Hardships	(ii) Influence of Family Environment	(iii) Psychological Motivation	(iv) Reaction to lack of oppos. in Council
<u>Age Groups</u>	<u>Age Groups</u>	<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Age Group</u>
<u>45-50</u> <u>50-60</u> <u>60-70</u>	<u>40-50</u> <u>50-60</u> <u>60-70</u>	<u>30-40</u>	<u>40-50</u>
3 8 4 } All } 15 } 68%	3 3 1 } All } 7 } 32%	1 5%	1 5%

Some councillors appear in both categories (i) and (ii). Others (3) gave no indication of their motivation. One became interested in political history and theory as an undergraduate.

Willingness to stand for Election

More Blaydon councillors were willing and anxious to stand for election when asked than were reluctant - 55 per cent and 36 per cent respectively. Only one councillor felt neutral about standing. All but one, however, later found council work "enjoyable and satisfying". One (who had stood for election willingly) found it "Not satisfying, but very interesting".

TABLE 20

<u>NUMBER OF COUNCILLORS</u> <u>FEELING RELUCTANT TO</u> <u>STAND FOR ELECTION</u>	<u>NUMBER OF COUNCILLORS</u> <u>WILLING OR ANXIOUS TO</u> <u>STAND FOR ELECTION</u>	<u>FEELING</u> <u>NEUTRAL</u> <u>ABOUT</u> <u>STANDING</u>	<u>NUMBER OF</u> <u>COUNCILLORS</u> <u>WHO LATER</u> <u>FOUND WORK</u> <u>ENJOYABLE</u> <u>AND SATIS-</u> <u>FYING</u>	<u>FOUND WORK</u> <u>NOT</u> <u>SATISFYING</u> <u>BUT "VERY</u> <u>INTERESTING"</u>
8 (36%)	12 (55%)	1 (5%)	20 (91%)	1 (5%)

The proportion of 55 per cent who were willing or anxious to stand for election when asked suggests that Blaydon councillors had given greater consideration to the possibility of becoming candidates before their election than councillors in England and Wales generally. Of the latter 23 per cent had "thought much about getting on the council before being asked to stand" and 42 per cent had "never considered it".

Satisfaction and Enjoyment provided by Council Work

When asked "Do you enjoy your council work and working with your fellow councillors?" all Blaydon councillors answered in the affirmative and several qualified the interest and satisfaction which they gained from it. Detailed replies to the question are given in Table 21.

TABLE 21

"DO YOU ENJOY YOUR COUNCIL WORK AND WORKING WITH YOUR
FELLOW COUNCILLORS?"

1. Very much indeed. Feels that it is a life of service and that very few people are willing to make the sacrifices to enter it now due to higher standards of living.
2. Extremely enjoyable and satisfying. Found it refreshing when very tired during teaching and headmastership.
3. Very much indeed. Great satisfaction sometimes and great frustration at others.
4. Really enjoys work and gets great satisfaction from seeing something achieved.
5. Yes.
6. Yes, very much.
7. Very much - can see lighter side and laugh otherwise couldn't take part.
8. Yes, very much.

9. Very much - very rewarding.
10. Very much indeed. Wishes he had stood earlier but was concerned about the time involved.
11. Very much, but conscious of lack of knowledge due to inexperience as elected only six months ago.
12. Yes.
13. Enjoys it very much - it is her hobby.
14. Thoroughly enjoyable - but tiring (Has young family and leads a busy life in other spheres also.)
15. Yes, thoroughly.
16. Yes.
17. Yes.
18. Yes, particularly chairmanship of the Council.
19. (Independent) Great satisfaction.
20. (Independent) Yes.
21. (Independent) Not satisfying, but very interesting. Feels barred from things he would like to know. Sub-committee minutes don't give much indication of what has been said.

SATISFACTIONS AND FRUSTRATIONS OF COUNCIL WORK

When asked the open-ended question "What aspect of council work has given you most satisfaction?" the answers, which are summarized in Table 22, and given in detail in Table 23, illustrate that the satisfactions gained by Blaydon councillors were very different from those of councillors in the country as a whole.

The largest proportion (nearly half) of Blaydon councillors found their greatest satisfaction in helping others or giving service to the community. Whereas in all councils in England and Wales and in Municipal

Boroughs and Urban Districts only 8 per cent and 13 per cent respectively gave the reply "Helping others" to the same question.

The proportion of Blaydon councillors mentioning particular council activities as the aspects of council work which gave them greatest satisfaction was less than half of the proportion of councillors mentioning these in England and Wales as a whole. Only three particular council activities were mentioned by Blaydon councillors. These were housing (mentioned by 10 per cent); improving the environment (mentioned by 15 per cent) and the efficient working of the Health Department, mentioned by one councillor (5 per cent).

Housing provision was the most frequently mentioned source of satisfaction to councillors in all councils and in Municipal borough and urban district councils in England and Wales. "Improving the environment", which was the particular council activity mentioned by most Blaydon councillors (after "Helping others and service to the community") does not feature in the list of "Particular council activities" given in the Maud Report data on councillors.

Proportions of "Getting things done", "other answers" and "Don't know" replies were similar among Blaydon councillors to those in the rest of England and Wales as a whole.

TABLE 22WHAT ASPECT OF COUNCIL WORK HAS GIVEN YOU MOST SATISFACTION?

	<u>BLAYDON</u> <u>COUNCILLORS</u>	<u>ALL</u> <u>COUNCILS</u>	<u>MUNICIPAL</u> <u>BOROUGHES</u> <u>AND URBAN</u> <u>DISTRICTS</u>
<u>FEELING OF ACHIEVEMENT</u>			
Helping others or service to the community	9/22 41%	8%	13%
Getting things done	2/22 9%	8%	14%
	50%	16%	27%
<u>PARTICULAR COUNCIL ACTIVITIES</u>			
Improving environment	3/22 14%	-	-
Housing	2/22 9%	27%	25%
Efficient working of Health Department	1/22 5%	-	-
Other activities		35%	29%
	27%	62%	54%
<u>OTHER ANSWERS*</u>	3/22 14%	8%	11%
<u>DON'T KNOW</u>	1/22 5%	5%	1%

BASES

(22)

(1,235)

(483)

* OTHER ANSWERS

"The fact of the existence of an opposition has produced a better and more capable councillor."

"Finding out how things work in departments in which one is not concerned, e.g. Finance."

"Acting as Vice-Chairman of the Blaydon Races Centenary Committee was well worth while as the occasion gave so much pleasure."

TABLE 23WHAT ASPECT OF COUNCIL WORK HAS GIVEN YOU MOST SATISFACTION?

1. Don't know.
2. Achievement of tremendous improvement in appearance of District and quality of living in past 10 years.
3. Being of service to the community.
4. Providing houses for people desperately in need of homes.
5. Seeing derelict areas replaced by new and hygienic buildings.
6. To be able to help people desperately in need of homes.
7. Acting as Vice-Chairman of Blaydon Races Centenary Committee. Much opposed but well worth while as occasion gave so much pleasure.
8. Making a contribution to the running of local affairs.
9. Get self-satisfaction out of doing a job.
10. Get a lot of information about things which man in street doesn't know about. Feels good when he can do something to help people but realizes now how difficult it is to provide for all the needs of the area.
11. Being able to help someone. Being able to meet an injustice and straighten out something needing to be done.
12. Trying to help people.
13. Results of efforts to get open spaces improved and hygienic techniques adopted e.g. ensuring that dustbin lids are not removed until time of emptying.
14. Finding very few problems of situations about which nothing can be done. Is kept going psychologically by ingrained curiosity.
15. Highly delighted to see efficient way public dealt with by Health Dept. (His most rewarding public service is that on Durham County Fire Brigade.)
16. Getting his own way in Council with a proposition for the benefit of most people or stopping something that seems to be a waste of money.

17. Trying to do one's best for the welfare of local residents.
 18. Trying to please people - particularly the old as they are most appreciative.
 19. (Independent) Trying to help the average person.
 20. (Independent) Fact of existence of opposition has raised a better and more capable councillor.
 21. (Independent) Finding out how things work in departments in which not concerned e.g. Finance.
-

Blaydon councillors' sources of frustration, which are summarized in Table 24 and given in detail in Table 25, are probably much more similar to those of councillors in England and Wales as a whole than their satisfactions. An exact comparison of percentages in Table 24 cannot be made as the Maud Report percentages were calculated from one aspect per councillor and Blaydon data has included multiple responses from some councillors.

The highest percentage of Blaydon councillors and of all councillors in England and Wales was frustrated by aspects classified in the Maud Report data as "Administrative Efficiency". Almost half of Blaydon councillors when asked "What aspect of council work have you found most frustrating?" mentioned dealing with Durham County Council and particularly in connection with planning. The councillors who mentioned this aspect were frustrated by delays in the granting of planning permission and were very concerned about Durham County Council Planning Committee's failure to remove the villages of Chopwell and High Spenn from Category D under the County Development plan. Forty-three per cent of Blaydon councillors mentioned the County Council as the cause of most frustration and another

19 per cent "delays", "slowness" and "inability to get things done". If these delays occurred in the course of dealing with the planning authority, the two percentages combined would give a result very similar to the findings in the Maud Report Study. This revealed that nearly two-thirds of all complaints made about County Councils by Urban and Rural District Councils related to planning controls.

The Planning Authority has the problem of co-ordinating plans for demolition and re-building with plans for highway development and has to act as intermediary between the lower tier authorities and the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. (When these difficulties were explained in an interview with the Deputy Planning Officer of the County Council it was difficult to avoid the conclusion that better communication between the Planning Authority and the Blaydon Urban District could well have decreased the amount of frustration felt by Blaydon councillors. Personality clashes, however, were mentioned in connection with relationships with the Planning Authority and these could well have contributed to limiting communication.)

"Party politics" were mentioned as a cause of frustration only by Independent councillors. It is conceivable, however, that some of the "delays", "slowness" and "inability to get things done" which were not specifically attributed to the planning authority could have been one of the results of one-party government in the area.

TABLE 24WHAT ASPECT OF COUNCIL WORK HAVE YOU FOUND MOST FRUSTRATING?

	<u>BLAYDON</u> [⊛] <u>COUNCILLORS</u>	<u>ALL</u> <u>COUNCILS</u>	<u>MUNICIPAL</u> <u>BOROUGH</u> <u>AND URBAN</u> <u>DISTRICTS</u>
<u>ADMINISTRATIVE EFFICIENCY</u>			
Relations with (Central Government)/County Council	9/22 43%	18%	25%
Delays, slowness, inability to get things done	4/22 19%	16%	18%
Difficulty of obtaining finance	1/22 5%	9%	8%
Relations with officials	3/22 14%	3%	-
	81%	48%	55%
<u>RELATIONS WITH OTHER COUNCILLORS</u>			
Hostility of fellow council-members	1/22 5%	8%	4%
Party politics/group opposition	3/22 14%	8%	13%
	19%	16%	17%
<u>PARTICULAR COUNCIL ACTIVITIES</u>			
Provision for children (parks etc.)	1/22 5%	(10%)	(6%)
<u>OTHER ANSWERS*</u>	5/22 24%	(10%)	(7%)
<u>DON'T KNOW</u>	1/22 5%	(12%)	(11%)
<u>BASES</u>	(22)	(1,235)	(483)

⊛ Several respondents gave more than one answer.

- * OTHER ANSWERS "Objects to Vice-Chairman becoming Chairman automatically."
 "Does not see whole picture of work of committees on which is not serving."
 "Being unable to help someone."
 "People making false statements when asking for housing."
 "Lack knowledge of what goes on in sub-committees and inability to contribute by service on Hospital Management Board."

TABLE 25WHAT ASPECT OF COUNCIL WORK HAVE YOU FOUND MOST FRUSTRATING?

1. Often have to cover up for officials and do things to save their faces.
2. Unable to get ahead with provision of shopping centre over last 10 to 12 years, as a fringe shopping area could treble its trade - but held up by central planning authorities.
3. Classification by Durham County Planning Department of some districts into D category. Very discouraging and makes future for people living in them very uncertain - especially so for shopkeepers.
4. Troubles with Durham County Planning Committee. People don't feel to get co-operation and feel it takes too long to get plans through. Calls specification of firms from which bricks should be bought "dictatorship".
5.
 - i. Control by Durham County Council leading to delays for planning permission. Later disagreement with their decisions, especially as far as category D districts are concerned.
 - ii. Lack of co-ordination in planning among professionals e.g. white lines painted on roads in Spring, then tar sprayed in Summer covers them up. Why not change the order and avoid waste of time, money and effort. Has appreciated increased accessibility to and co-operation with Ministries since the establishment of Regional Headquarters at Wellbor House in Newcastle.
6. Would like to see more provision for children (e.g. parks) as Old People have been concentrated on to the exclusion of young.
7. Slowness in development of town centre. Hold up in hands of County Planning Committee re County Road Pattern. Frustrated that Town Centre Re-development can't be achieved more cheaply by own direct labour scheme.
8. Lack of co-operation from officials and feeling that there is prejudice amongst councillors against women members.
9. Delay in County Council decisions. Hard to get things moving from the centre.
10.
 - i. Officials don't seem to do what they should.
 - ii. Not seeing the whole picture of work of committees on which he is not serving.
11. Being unable to help someone.

12. People making false statements when asking for housing.
13. Very frustrated by some personalities on Council . (Is reported to her own party as a rebel.) Lack of knowledge of what goes on in sub-committees. Inability to contribute by service on Hospital Management Board.
14. County Planners over-rule them.
15. Money allocated to North East Council of Arts (£300) could be better spent. Gilbert & Sullivan opera doesn't go well here. Money lost and not fair for ratepayers to have to foot the bill.
16. None.
17. Thwarting by Planning Authorities of plans to get factories started due to delays. Thinks that if Fred Lee came to see the area they would get more action.
18. Too early in his service to say.
19. (Independent) Fact that Independents are an absolute minority and therefore powerless. Feels that many more Independent candidates would come forward if Labour majority were not so overwhelming.
20. (Independent) Lack of money. Delays in development of town centre. Fact that Independents not on any of main committees.
21. (Independent) Feels that in many cases decisions are foregone conclusions before discussion, irrespective of merits. Objects to Vice-Chairman becoming Chairman automatically.

COUNCIL WORK AND OCCUPATION

Councillors were asked "Is your work on the Council more satisfying than your daily occupation?" A higher percentage of Blaydon councillors answered "Yes" than in the country as a whole (36 per cent and 30 per cent respectively).

(See Table 26 for detailed replies.)

1. Current Minister with special responsibility for the North East.

TABLE 26DO YOU FIND COUNCIL WORK OR YOUR DAILY OCCUPATION MORE SATISFYING?

	<u>BLAYDON</u>	<u>ALL COUNCILS</u>	<u>MUNICIPAL BOROUGHS AND URBAN DISTRICTS</u>
Council Work more satisfying	36%	30%	32%
Enjoy both equally	27%	37%	36%
Occupation more satisfying	10%	33%	32%
Retired, unemployed and housewife	19%		
Don't know	5%		

BASES

(22)

(1,235)

(483)

As the retired and unemployed were finding council work a very satisfying way of "filling in their time" and the housewife "enjoyed her council work very much indeed", more than 55 per cent of Blaydon councillors can be included in the category of enjoying their council work more than their daily occupation.

The Aspects of Council work which Councillors would miss most.

Councillors were asked "What aspect of council work do you think you would miss most if you were no longer serving on the Council?" The replies to this question (given in Table 27) suggest that although the councillors embark on council work motivated by ideals of service, the experience of working with their fellow-councillors on matters of fundamental public concern provides them with additional satisfactions in which they can become completely absorbed. For many, and especially the unemployed and those engaged in unstimulating daily occupations,

council work becomes one of the most important aspects of their lives. One unemployed councillor described council work as "his salvation".

TABLE 27

THE ASPECTS OF INVOLVEMENT IN COUNCIL WORK WHICH COUNCILLORS SAY THEY WOULD MISS MOST IF THEY WERE NO LONGER SERVING ON THE COUNCIL

6 Councillors	Would miss the time-filling aspect very much.
1 Councillor	Would miss very much the contacts and opportunities for broadening of the horizon.
2 Councillors	Would miss most the feeling of being in amongst things and knowing what is going on.
1 Councillor	Would miss the arguments and doing good for the community.
1 Councillor	Would miss the arguments and contacts with his fellow councillors.
2 Councillors	Had been re-elected after a spell out of office and had missed their Council service very much. They were extremely glad to be back. They had felt the need "to be making a contribution" while they were out of office.

The replies suggest that for the sake of their own satisfaction the councillors would give up council work very reluctantly and only one mentioned "doing good for the community" as something he would miss.

(The retired "Father of the Council" volunteered in an interview that his retirement was much more enjoyable than he had feared it would be. He read a great deal and had taken up new hobbies, including membership of the Northumbrian Magic Circle.)

Councillors' conceptions of electors' attitudes towards them.

When asked "Do you feel that being a councillor gives you status and

respect in the community?" fewer than half of the councillors replied with an unqualified affirmative. One councillor did not know and the rest (50 per cent) felt that the public took their work for granted, believed they were paid for council work for "what they could get out of it", and that councillors were disliked and mistrusted. Detailed replies to this question are given in Table 28.

TABLE 28

DO YOU FEEL THAT BEING A COUNCILLOR GIVES YOU STATUS AND RESPECT
IN THE COMMUNITY?

1. Not really.
2. (After long hesitation) Yes, but the Council is always a whipping boy. Thinks councillors are respected according to personality.
3. She hopes not. People are often very derisive and assume she is "getting something out of council work".
4. Yes - but because he was born here and is extremely well known.
5. Regarded as a public servant and odd job man. Many people take services for granted and forget that being a councillor is not a full-time paid job. A considerable amount of gratitude is shown and thanks are expressed when people are re-housed.
6. Not aware of any respect himself but feels councillors generally are looked up to.
7. Feels respected and appreciated. He especially appreciated the regard shown when he was chairman of the Council.
8. Some are very grateful for a time, then forget; but he wouldn't wish otherwise.
9. Public respect you to a great extent.
10. Some people have a high opinion of councillors.
11. Some respected, others not. No personal glory attached to being a councillor. Doesn't feel people's attitudes to him have changed as he was already well-known before he was elected.

12. The majority appreciate their services.
13. Highly respected.
14. Probably.
15. The majority respect and appreciate them.
16. Some complain and many think councillors are paid. He wouldn't encourage his sons to follow him as councillors get more kicks than thanks.
17. They are well-known and respected yet he feels still to be "one of the lads". Many think of councillors as being paid.
18. Yes, respected and well-known. Receives many invitations to functions (Present Chairman).
19. (Independent) Yes.
20. (Independent) Only a small minority of the community appreciate the work involved. Through ignorance they expect councillors to be able to do more than is possible.
21. Some are appreciative but generally the majority are indifferent. Some councillors are disliked and mistrusted. Some think councillors are a load of scoundrels.

<u>Feel councillors are respected, given status and/or that work appreciated</u>	<u>Not respected</u>	<u>Don't know</u>
9/22 45%	11/22 50%	1/22 5%

Conception of Roles by the Councillors

All councillors but one (a Labour member) regarded being available to deal with problems of the electorate as a very important part of their work as councillors and claimed never to refuse to see a member of the public. Dealing with housing matters and requests for council houses made up by far the greater part of this work and councillors were accustomed to dealing

with the problems of people who came to their homes, stopped them in the street or approached them in the course of outside activities, frequently in Working Men's Clubs. The personal informal contact between councillors and electors emerged as one of the main characteristics of current political life. Requests for help with personal problems, letter writing and form-filling are taken to councillors. The District has been shown in the survey of the electorate to be one in which face-to-face primary group contacts still play a predominant part in life and one in which 90 per cent of respondents help each other in times of trouble. The attitudes of Blaydon councillors, therefore, reflect very strongly this aspect of the social ethos of the District.

(Details of Councillors' Conceptions of their Roles are given in Table 29.)

TABLE 29

COUNCILLORS' CONCEPTIONS OF THEIR ROLES IN RELATION TO CONTACT WITH ELECTORATE

1. <u>Many people call at the house to ask for help with problems, approach in the street or in clubs (mainly Working Men's Clubs) or other institutions. Problems mainly concern housing allocation OR NEED for repairs. Never refuse to deal with problems or to see people who call at the house</u>	2. <u>As No. 1 but ask for help with personal problems, letter writing and form filling also. Never refuse to help</u>	3. <u>Doesn't feel it is Councillors' role to deal with electorate directly. Insists on letter-writing to the Clerk but enquires as to whether matter has been dealt with</u>
15 Councillors	3 Councillors	1 Councillor
<p>1 Councillor living on Private Housing Estate gets few approaches from electorate. Says "Councillors on Council Housing Estates get all the work."</p> <p>1 Councillor deals with 20-25 problems a week. Never refuses help but feels this represents an encroachment on his private life.</p>		

No relationship appears to exist between membership of the Housing Allocation Comm. and requests from the electorate for Council houses. Non-members of the Committee pass on requests to members.

Councillors' actual contact with electorate

When councillors were asked "How much contact do you have with the electorate"? 19 councillors gave replies such as "A good deal", "Frequent callers" and "See people at home, in the street and in the Working Men's Club". Only two said "none" or "very little". (One of these was the councillor who did not consider it his "role to act as liaison between the electorate and officials" and the other lived in an area of private housing where few people asked for his help). Only three gave numbers of the electorate seen and these ranged from 3 to 25 per week.

These replies suggest that more time is spent by councillors on electors' problems in the Blaydon Urban District than in Urban Districts and in England and Wales generally. Exact comparisons with Maud Report data are not possible as these give hours per month spent on electors' problems. However, the highest percentages shown spending 0 - 4 hours per month on electors' problems in all councils is 48 and in Urban Districts 43. In Blaydon Urban District 86 per cent or more of councillors spent some time on electors' problems. In view of the replies recorded in Table 30 it appears reasonable to assume that some Blaydon councillors spend considerably more than 4 hours per month in dealing with electors' problems.

Twelve councillors (i.e. more than half) were under the impression that residents approached them first about problems rather than went to see officials. Eight thought that electors were more inclined to go to see officials at the Council Offices than to approach councillors personally. One insisted that a letter be written to the Clerk about every problem brought by an elector then followed the matter up personally to make sure it was dealt with.

TABLE 30HOW MUCH CONTACT DO YOU HAVE WITH THE ELECTORATE?

1. Frequent calls at the house. Mostly concerned with housing matters.
2. A good deal. On average 3 - 4 people call per week. Mostly about housing.
3. A good deal.
4. A good deal. Mostly about housing and complaints about dogs.
5. A very great deal. (Chairman of Housing Allocation Committee)
Many people take personal problems to him and ask for help with letter writing.
6. A great deal. People call frequently about flooding.
7. A good deal.
8. On average contacted once a fortnight.
9. A great deal. Mostly about houses, roads and personal problems.
10. A fair amount. A number of people stop him in the street.
11. A number of people call at the house. Mostly about housing.
12. A good deal.
13. Frequent callers. Mostly about housing. At least 6 a week call or stop him in the street.
14. Frequent. At home and in the street.
15. Too many people encroach on his time and private life. Many stop him in the street and call on him at work. Estimates 20 - 25 per week - most at Working Men's Club.
16. Often 3 or 4 a night. Gives help with personal problems and letter writing.
17. Doesn't feel it is his role to act as liaison between the electorate and officials.

18. Not much. Others in the Council are better known than he is. Lives on a private housing estate. Those on council estates get all the hard work.
 19. People come to have forms signed by him as a Magistrate. When people approach him about housing problems he sends them to people who can help as he is not on Housing Allocation Committee.
 20. A lot of people come about various housing problems.
 21. Not many at home but a good many outside and at Working Men's Club.
-

Familiarity of Electorate with Candidates before Election

All councillors, with one exception, were already very well-known locally before standing for election to the Council. These all felt that being well known was an important factor in their being elected. (One admitted, in confidence, having taken deliberate steps to become better known in order to increase his chance of success in elections.) Details of how councillors were well-known to the public before their election are given in Table 31.

TABLE 31

REASONS WHY COUNCILLORS WERE WELL KNOWN AT THE TIME OF THEIR ELECTION

1. "He was the man who kept the Labour Party alive in the District during and after the war. It would not have existed to-day without his efforts." (A fellow Labour councillor)
2. Schoolmaster and later headmaster.
3. Member of Church Committees, Community Association and Women's Section Ward Labour Party.
4. Was Secretary of local football club and very well-known through Working Men's Clubs.
5. Schoolmaster. Leader of a rambling club.
6. Chairman of Residents' Association. Had been a councillor before the war.

7. Teaches evening classes. Member of Catholic Working Men's Club.
 8. A member of every club in the area. His father was a Ryton councillor.
 9. J.P., Church of England Sidesman, Member of Divisional Education Executive.
 10. Chairman Local Labour Party, Chairman Ward Committee, Vice-Chairman Durham Women's Advisory Education Committee.
 11. -
 12. Secretary local T.U. Member First-Aid Team. Secretary Church Committee.
 13. Runs local Bingo sessions. Secretary of a Sailing Club. Attends Working Men's Clubs.
 14. School master. Musical Director local operatic society. Member of Committee of Community Association. Labour Party Agent for local elections.
 15. Liaison Officer G.P.O. telephones. Meets many people in course of his work. Treasurer of Working Men's Club. Drove hearse for local taxi firm.
 16. Through profession of Health Visitor.
 17. Teacher, local Methodist Preacher, Chairman Residents's Association, has acted as Chairman at two public meetings.
 18. Magistrate, Chairman Juvenile Court, Fire Brigade Service.
 19. Secretary Constituency Labour Party.
 20. Secretary Working Men's Club. Leek Show Secretary.
 21. Lodge Official of National Union of Mineworkers. President of Whippet Society.
-

This suggests a different attitude in Blaydon councillors to those in the rest of England and Wales generally as according to the Maud Report data on Councillors only 9 per cent of all councillors and 6 per cent of councillors of municipal boroughs and urban districts regarded being

well-known in their area as a reason why they think they were asked to stand.

Council work and Personal Life

When Blaydon Urban District councillors were asked "Has your family life been affected by serving as a councillor?", 19 answered that they had received strong support from their wives and children and that their family life had not been affected. One had young children and felt his wife was not happy about the amount of time he spent out of the home (although he was involved in other activities than council work). One was divorced and did not know whether or not absence from home spent on council business had contributed to this situation.

These replies suggest that council service had had less effect on family life in the Blaydon Urban District than in England and Wales generally as Maud Report data indicates that 64 per cent of all councillors said that council work had either made no difference to or had helped their private life. A further 10 per cent said that private life had suffered in some ways and been helped in others and 24 per cent said that their family life had suffered.

TABLE 32HAS BEING A COUNCILLOR AFFECTED YOUR PRIVATE LIFE?

	<u>BLAYDON</u> <u>COUNCILLORS</u>	<u>ALL</u> <u>COUNCILLORS</u>	<u>MUNICIPAL</u> <u>BOROUGH</u> <u>AND URBAN</u> <u>DISTRICT</u> <u>COUNCILLORS</u>
Private life has suffered	5%	24%	30%
Made no difference	86%	64% { 38%	58% { 35%
Been helped	-	26%	23%
Suffered in some ways and helped in others	-	10%	9%
Don't know or no answer	5%	2%	3%
<u>BASES</u>	(22)	(1,235)	(420)

This characteristic observed in Blaydon councillors may reflect one of the social aspects of life in North East England. The survey of the electorate showed that men go out more frequently than women so that absence of men from home in the evenings, whether on business or in other pursuits, represents normal behaviour.

Councillors' Conceptions of the Council as Representing a Cross Section of the Community

Ten councillors (45 per cent) answered with an unqualified affirmative when asked if they thought the present council represented a fair cross-section of the community. Four (19 per cent) replied with a qualified "Yes". Seven (32 per cent) did not consider it represented a fair cross-section of the community. A lower proportion of Blaydon councillors, therefore, saw their council as representing a good cross-section of people in their area than do the 77 per cent of all councillors in England and

Wales generally. (See Table 33.)

Four councillors felt that school teachers were over-represented on it, one saying that it was changing "from a council of miners to a council of school teachers." Two mentioned the lack of representation of business men, managerial or technical staff, professional groups, farmers or religious institutions. One councillor answering "Yes" added that "as the character of the area changes from one of a primarily mining area to that of a dormitory area, the Council will need to change in composition in order to remain representative."

TABLE 33

ARE THE MEMBERS OF YOUR COUNCIL A GOOD CROSS-SECTION OF THE
PEOPLE IN YOUR AREA?

	<u>BLAYDON COUNCILLORS</u>	<u>ALL COUNCILS</u>	<u>MUNICIPAL BOROUGH AND URBAN DISTRICTS</u>
Y E S	64%	77%	74%
N O	32%	23%	26%
<u>BASES</u>	22	(1,235)	(483)

WHICH GROUPS DO YOU FEEL ARE NOT SUFFICIENTLY REPRESENTED?

	<u>BLAYDON COUNCIL</u>	<u>ALL COUNCILS</u>	<u>MUNICIPAL BOROUGH AND URBAN DISTRICTS</u>
Professional and Managerial People	9%	6%	35%
Business People, Trades People		5%	32%
<u>BASES</u>	22	(1,235)	(483)

Councillors' Conceptions of the ways in which the Council has helped the District most

When asked in what ways the Council had helped the District most, the highest percentage of councillors (more than two-thirds) mentioned housing and half of the councillors mentioned provisions for the elderly. Improving the appearance and well-being of the District and bringing in work (along with a few miscellaneous activities) were also mentioned. The fact that only four main activities were mentioned spontaneously suggest a high degree of consensus of opinion amongst the councillors.

TABLE 34

BLAYDON COUNCILLORS' CONCEPTIONS OF THE WAYS IN WHICH THE COUNCIL HAS HELPED THE DISTRICT MOST

Councillors replying:-		
1. HOUSING	9/22	68% { 41% 27% 23% } 50%
2. HOUSING FOR THE ELDERLY	6/22	
3. PROVISIONS FOR THE ELDERLY	5/22	
4. MISCELLANEOUS *	6/22	
5. IMPROVING THE APPEARANCE AND WELL-BEING OF THE DISTRICT SINCE THE WAR	2/22	9%
6. BRINGING IN WORK	2/22	9%

BASE

(22)

Several councillors gave more than one answer.

* MISCELLANEOUS:- Improving older council houses, supporting Chrysanthemum clubs, providing sports fields and bonfire sites.

Table 34 shows that there is an overlap in the two categories of "Housing" and "Provisions for the elderly". Housing generally was mentioned by 41 per cent of councillors and housing specially built for

the elderly by 27 per cent. The latter when combined with "Provisions for the elderly", mentioned by 23 per cent brings the total percentage mentioning the provision of all services for the elderly to 50 per cent. The proportion of councillors mentioning housing of both kinds was 68 per cent.

Awareness of Restrictions by Central Government

When Blaydon councillors were asked whether they felt restricted by central government, only 5 answered "Yes" and those with the reservation that they felt even more restricted by the County Council than by the central Government. This is a lower percentage than the one recorded in Maud Report Survey data for all councillors of 44 per cent.

TABLE 35

DOES CENTRAL GOVERNMENT PUT ANY UNNECESSARY LIMITATIONS ON
THE FREEDOM OF YOUR COUNCIL

	<u>BLAYDON COUNCILLORS</u>	<u>ALL COUNCILLORS</u>	<u>COUNTY COUNCILLORS</u>	<u>MUNICIPAL BOROUGH AND URBAN DISTRICT COUNCILLORS</u>
Y E S	-	44%	55%	43%
N O	73%	53%	40%	55%
Don't know or no answer	-	3%	5%	2%
Feel restricted by Central Government	23%	-	-	-
<u>BASES</u>	(22)	(1,235)	(152)	(483)

Although the horizon of the great majority of Blaydon councillors does not extend beyond the County Council, Table 35 illustrates the extent to which "all authorities tend to focus their grievances on those with whom they do most business." (Maud Report - "The Local Government Elector").

Blaydon Urban District councillors follow the national pattern of being most aware of the restrictions of the tier of government immediately above them but they are so to a less extent than in the rest of the country generally.

Of the Blaydon councillors who were not aware of being restricted by the central government, one commented "There is still plenty left to do", one that he did not know which restrictions were imposed by the central government and which by the County Council and one that the establishment of Regional Headquarters of government ministries in Newcastle had helped in this aspect of council work.

The Quality of Councillors

When Blaydon councillors were asked "Do you think the quality of councillors could be improved?" 11 answered "No", 6 answered "Yes", 2 did not know and 2 replied that in some cases it could and in others not.

An attempt was made to measure three aspects of what might be regarded as "quality" in councillors by asking questions relating to current matters which concern local government. Councillors were asked:-

1. "Have you studied the Maud Report or the White Paper on its recommendations to local councils?" (This was published a short time before the interviews.)
2. "What are your feelings about changes to larger units of local government administration for the sake of greater efficiency?"
3. "Have you any ideas for making the council less dependent on Central Government for finance?"

These were matters to which it seemed reasonable to expect councillors to have given some consideration. Their detailed replies are given in Tables 36, 37 and 38.

Well over half of the councillors had not considered the recently-published Maud Report or the White Paper setting out its recommendations to local councils (and four had never heard of it). The recommendations had been considered and debated in other local councils on Tyneside at the time of the Study of Blaydon Council. However, Table 38 indicates that all the councillors had given thought to the matter of Blaydon's uniting with other areas to become part of a larger unit of administration and appear to have divided into those who accept and those who reject the Tyneside Special Area revue recommendations of 1963. Sixteen of the councillors favoured a change to larger units of administration for the sake of efficiency. (See page 105). Only 3 out of the 21 councillors were able to make positive suggestions when asked about the possibility of making the Council less dependent financially on central Government.

TABLE 36

" HAVE YOU STUDIED THE MAUD REPORT ON THE WHITE PAPER ON
ITS RECOMMENDATIONS TO LOCAL COUNCILS? "

1. Never heard of it.
2. Yes, the main points.
3. Never heard of it.
4. Read of it in newspapers but not seen it.
5. Heard of it but not read it.
6. Not heard of it.
7. Not heard of it.
8. Read about it.
9. Heard about it.

10. Knows a little about it.
11. Yes - the White Paper.
12. Yes.
13. No.
14. Yes
15. No.
16. No.
17. Yes.
18. Yes.
19. Yes.
20. Heard of it and read part.
21. No.

(The four councillors who had never heard of the Maud Report or the White Paper on its recommendations left school at the age of 14 and were or had been employed in skilled and semi-skilled occupations.)

TABLE 37"HAVE YOU ANY IDEAS FOR MAKING THE COUNCIL LESS DEPENDENT
FINANCIALLY ON CENTRAL GOVERNMENT?"

1. Couldn't ask for more rates. Would have to work out a new system.
2. Need time to think about this.
3. No.
4. Can't raise the rates.
5. The rating system should be revised to include many more people.
6. No.
7. No.
8. No.
9. It would be worth while to consider local taxation.
10. No.
11. No.
12. No.
13. No.
14. No.
15. No.
16. No.
17. No.
18. No.
19. No.
20. If Blaydon, Whickham and Ryton united we could do very much better with the pooled resources.
21. A very difficult matter.

TABLE 38"WHAT ARE YOUR FEELINGS ABOUT CHANGES TO LARGER UNITS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION FOR THE SAKE OF GREATER EFFICIENCY?"

1. Against a Tyneside Authority. Favour boundaries to coincide with the Parliamentary Constituency but not bigger areas.
2. Sees need for large scale planning in road making, sewerage and other services but opposed to a large Tyneside Authority.
3. Blaydon already feels to be a neglected spot on the edge of County Durham.
4. Sees need for larger units in some respects but feels some local aspects must be kept.
5. Agrees with need for larger units but only up to the size of the Parliamentary Constituency.
6. Favours a two-tier Tyneside Authority but feels it would change the character of local government and make people feel remote from the source of services.
7. Favours a two-tier Tyneside Authority.
8. " " " "
9. Favours a two-tier Tyneside Authority but only by making Parliamentary Constituency into a Borough.
10. As 9.
11. Worried about a reduction in the number of representatives required in larger units. People must have someone to go to.
12. As 9 and 10.
13. Can't see any advantage in largeness. It only leads to remoteness.
14. Larger units are not necessarily more efficient.
15. We should like a Tyneside Authority to enable us to escape from County Durham.
16. Willing to become part of a Tyneside conurbation but would feel neglected as would lie on the edge of the area.

17. A greater Tyneside Authority is needed for efficient planning but two councillors would not be sufficient to represent a diverse area like Blaydon.
 18. Fears rate and rent increases involved in becoming part of a larger authority.
 19. Would like Blaydon to remain in County Durham in a two-tier structure - to keep County Durham alive.
 20. Not sure. Rents and rates would go sky high.
 21. Would prefer Blaydon to remain a part of County Durham. Fears Newcastle overspill housing would spoil the beauty of the area.
-

The difficulty of defining "quality" as far as councillors are concerned is illustrated by the three following observations made by councillors about the "quality" of fellow councillors:-

"His word is his bond."

"He is the man who kept the Labour Party alive during the war."

"There is more joy in heaven over one sinner that repenteth."
(Referring to one who had been expelled from the Labour Party and was applying for re-admission.)

"We need councillors with lots of common sense and humanity."

The Maud Report data on councillors show that 36 per cent of municipal borough and urban district councillors mentioned "sociability" and 30 per cent "Integrity and leadership" as the personal characteristics considered necessary to make a good councillor. ("Integrity and leadership" include the characteristics integrity, sincerity, strong-minded, able to lead, risks being unpopular. "Sociability" includes:- broad-minded, patient, impartial, sense of humour, pleasant personality, good mixer, good speaker. Intellectual qualities, educational qualifications and ability to work hard were all considered to be of less importance.)

According to a Labour woman councillor in Barking "'Quality' to me is someone who is a sincere form of Socialist; to you it might mean a man with a good education. All Labour members of Barking Council have a real interest in the job." (1).

Attitudes of Blaydon Councillors to larger units of Administration

Sixteen of the 21 councillors interviewed accepted the need for a change to larger units of administration for the sake of greater efficiency in the provision of services. (Eight of these favoured becoming part of a Tyneside conurbation and 3 preferred the possibility of staying in County Durham.) Five favoured the constituency Labour Party's resolution of 1939 that the local administrative area's boundaries should coincide with the Parliamentary Constituency boundaries and that Blaydon should unite with the Urban Districts of Ryton and Whickham to form a Borough, but not part of a Tyneside Authority. Three councillors opposed the idea of changing to larger units of administration and two gave "other answers".

TABLE 39

COUNCILLORS' ATTITUDES TO LARGER UNITS OF ADMINISTRATION

<u>FAVOUR CHANGING TO LARGER UNITS</u>		<u>WISH TO UNITE WITH WHICKHAM AND RYTON TO BECOME A BOROUGH</u>	<u>AGAINST LARGER UNITS OF ADMIN.</u>	<u>OTHER ANSWERS</u>
	16		3	2
<u>As part of a Tyneside Authority</u>	<u>Staying in County Durham</u>			
8	3	5		

(1). A.M.Rees and T.Smith Town Councillors. A Study of Barking
(1964)

Most councillors feared that a change to larger units of administration and a reduction in the number of elected representatives would lead to the public's feeling out of touch with the authorities and uncertain as to where to go when in need of help. Suggestions for dealing with the problem of queries and difficulties of the electorate if larger units of administration were adopted made by 11 of the 21 councillors included the establishment of some kind of information centres well advertised and easily accessible to the public.

The Maud Report Study of Councillors shows that the greatest proportions of councillors (67 per cent in all councils and 65 per cent in municipal boroughs and urban districts) consider that the main way they get to know about the needs and attitudes of the members of the public is through informal personal contacts. The next lower proportion was 8 per cent in all districts who mentioned contacts made formally by letter. Other means (through the local press, reports from Council departments, through other councillors etc.) were mentioned by negligible proportions of councillors.

"Special organizations set up for the purpose", although mentioned by 3 per cent of all councillors were mentioned by 11 per cent of councillors in metropolitan boroughs and 8 per cent in county boroughs. This indicates that large units of administration have to work through something like the kind of information centre suggested by Blaydon councillors to help to keep people in touch with local authorities' services in the case of a change to large units of administration. Fifteen per cent of councillors in metropolitan boroughs get to know about the needs and attitudes of the public through political parties.

Eight of those accepting the need for change to larger units of administration did so with reservations. One reservation was that Blaydon Urban District already felt "neglected" by Durham County because it lies on the outer fringe of the County Council's area and councillors expected that the same effect would be felt if Blaydon were included in a Tyneside authority as it would again feel remote from the administrative centre in Newcastle. (This observation was made by 4 councillors.)

Two councillors feared that unity with a Tyneside conurbation would result in their "beautiful rural areas" being used for Newcastle's overspill housing and thus the character of their District being spoiled. Two feared that inclusion in an administrative area with Newcastle would lead to increased rates and rents if Blaydon had to absorb some of Newcastle's expenses.

Those giving "other answers" were doubtful about change. They felt that change to larger units of administration would mean the end of the working man as a councillor and that the poor and inarticulate would suffer as they would miss personal contact with and the help given by their local councillors.

All councillors but one felt strongly that a change to larger units of administration would lead to the electorate feeling remote from sources of help and some suggested that each ward should retain one councillor so that the public could retain access to personal help.

When councillors were asked if they could make any suggestions of ways in which the efficiency of larger units could be combined with the advantages of the present system of local government 7 could not and 3 said

they needed time to think about the matter. Nine councillors, however, felt that some kind of local information office should be established (situated in the present Council Offices, according to one councillor's suggestion) and well advertised as the place to which residents should go for advice and help with problems. One councillor suggested that in addition to the Enquiry Bureau, leaflets, posters and advertising in the press should be used to give information about services and that some "representatives of the people", however few, should still be available for personal help. Another councillor (a Labour member living on a private housing estate) who advocated the establishment of information bureaux observed that "Councillors would only be missed by council house tenants". (Council house tenants were in fact shown to have a higher level of contact with councillors than other respondents. (See Addendum, page

Councillors' attitudes to Payment for Service

Only one Blaydon councillor felt that councillors ought to receive any payment for their council service and this because he thought it would enable more older people to serve. The other councillors felt that to change the voluntary nature of the work would mean that council service would become a "profession" rather than a "vocation".

This proportion of 91 per cent saying that no councillor should be paid shows a greater strength of feeling on the subject than in the country as a whole. The Maud Report data give 66 per cent of all council members and 70 per cent of municipal borough and urban district council members as having the opinion that no councillors should be paid.

Table 40 gives detailed replies to the question.

TABLE 40ATTITUDE OF COUNCILLORS TO PAYMENT OF COUNCILLORS FOR SERVICES

1. Disagrees as a matter of principle - would put the rates up.
2. Very much against payment and would withdraw from Council if a paid Board of Management set up according to Maud Report.
3. Would never agree to payment.
4. (To pay some would make for ill-feeling and completely ruin spirit of local government.) Payment would turn councillors into professionals and would completely change character of local government.
5. As 4.
6. Any payment of councillors would destroy character of local government. (1938).
7. Not favoured. Council work should be a labour of love.
8. Against.
9. Would make them into professionals and quite different from those who give time voluntarily.
10. Paying some councillors on a Board of Management would prevent best type of people from serving.
11. Against.
12. Very much against. Would make Council work a career rather than a vocation.
13. Any payment of councillors would lead to trouble.
14. Very much against.
15. Very much against - people who serve on councils now do it only to help people.
16. Would attract wrong kind of person.
17. Against.
18. Against.

19. APPROVES. Mostly older people being able to serve
 20. If councillors were paid people would get killed in the rush.
 21. Against - would lose the sincere, interested men who serve now.
-

Councillors' Attitudes to Women as Councillors

In view of the fact that in the course of her interview one of the women councillors said she thought some of the men on the Council resented the presence of women amongst them, the thirteen councillors remaining to be interviewed were asked about their attitudes towards women on the Council. All said they approved of their presence on the Council. (Two of the 13 remaining to be interviewed were women and one said she felt her presence was resented and that women were not making their maximum contribution towards council work in the District. The other one said she was not aware of any resentment.) One male councillor said he approved - but that three were sufficient. Another in approving said that women councillors should be regarded as "councillors" and not as "women". Another approved and felt "they had a great deal to offer".

Table 41 gives details of councillors' attitudes to women as councillors.

TABLE 41

ATTITUDE OF COUNCILLORS TO WOMEN AS COUNCILLORS

1. Approves.
2. Approves - should be treated as councillors and not as women councillors.
3. Approves (is one).
4. Approves.
5. Approves.
6. (is one) -
7. -

8. -
 9. -
 10. Is one but feels they are resented. (Women not making maximum contribution)
 11. Approves - not aware of resentment.
 12. Approves on the whole.
 13. Approves.
 14. Feels they have a great deal to offer.
 15. Approves.
 16. Feels they are resented and prevented from playing their full part (is one).
 17. -
 18. Approves - but 3 are sufficient.
 19. Approves.
 20. Approves, if good.
 21. -
-

Willingness of Councillors to stand for election to the County Council and Parliament

No councillor wished to stand for election to parliament and only five would be willing to stand for election to the County Council. Of the 16 unwilling to stand for election to the County Council, 12 said they could not spare the time and were not free to attend day-time meetings; two felt quite satisfied to serve their own community; one felt he had not sufficient education and a teacher felt it would be "professionally unwise as he was not a headmaster".

The councillors who attributed their active interest in politics to their own family background were asked about their own sons' and daughters' interest in politics. Their replies are given in Table 42.

TABLE 42ATTITUDE OF SERVING COUNCILLORS' ADULT CHILDREN TO TAKING
AN ACTIVE PART IN POLITICS

Councillors who were brought up in politically conscious families:-

1. Daughter as a child used to play at having council meetings. She looks forward to voting but at 22 has no wish to enter active politics.
2. Children not following him. His boy prefers football now that living conditions are better.
3. His daughter was sufficiently interested to have taken an active part in politics if she had not moved away from the area.
4. Son not following him.
5. Daughter interested in politics but not sufficiently to participate actively. "Gets things too easily nowadays. Doesn't have enough responsibility."
6. Sons not following father. He advises them not to - councillors "get more kicks than thanks."

Personality in Local Government

Reference has been made by Dahl⁽¹⁾ to "some little understood personal characteristics which, among other factors, affect the variations in participation in political decisions." An apparently very important personal characteristic, which contributed to a long period of powerful participation, emerged from the study of Blaydon councillors and that was tenacity. This quality was apparent to an extremely high degree in the personality of the recently-retired "Father of the Council" (so-called on account of the tradition of "according seniority and respect to Council members with longest service" which was mentioned by several councillors during interviews). This man claimed never to have missed a meeting and always to have been the last to leave so that he always "knew what was going on". A short time before this study was made he had sued for libel a fellow-councillor on account of statements in election literature concerning himself and two other councillors. The other two councillors involved had taken no action. The man's powerful personality was acknowledged by all who had served on the Council with him, whether they agreed with his ideas and policies or not. The combination of a powerful intellect with his ruthlessness ensured that this councillor was always respected.

(1). R.A.Dahl Preface to Democratic Theory (Chicago, 1956)

3. THE IMPORTANCE OF COMMUNICATION IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT

"Judgements on the performance of politicians and administrators as well as these performances themselves are in many ways dependent on the type of communication net work which exists between the 'legislative' body and the outside world." (1).

This observation led to an investigation of the kind of communication system which exists both within the Council and with the outside world.

The three aspects of communication considered were:-

- (i) Communication within the Council.
- (ii) Communication between the Council and the Electorate.
- (iii) Communication by the Urban District Council and the County Planning Authority ^{with} and members of the public affected by planning decisions.

(i) Communication within the Council itself appears to leave much to be desired. Both Independent and Labour councillors described themselves as feeling "starved of knowledge of what is transpiring in sub-committees". This is due to the brevity of the minutes of sub-committees issued and the low content of detailed information given in the minutes.

(ii) The communication system existing between the Council and the electorate was observed to consist of:-

- (a) Reporting in the local press. (On the whole this was not considered by councillors to be good and helpful communication on account of the tendency of the press to accentuate sensational news, to fail to report many successful occasions of local interest (some sponsored by the Council and others the result of good community relations) and the fact that errors in reporting were frequent.

(1). Blondel and Hall "Conflict and Decision-making and the Perceptions of Local Councillors" p.322 Political Studies, No. 3. (Oct. 1967.)

- (b) Publication of the Council's own news-sheet, "The Bellman" two or three times a year. A wider distribution of this would be appreciated by the electorate.
- (c) Personal communication between councillors and electors.
- (d) Monthly reports of Council activities made to local Ward Party and Women's Labour Group meetings.

Judging by responses in the survey of the electorate, the above provided far less information than was necessary both for the satisfaction of residents in the area and for the purpose of encouraging those who expressed an interest in the activities of the local Council with a possible view to active participation in the future (only a small proportion of the sample) to pursue more activity.

(iii) Professor B.Crick has suggested that "Communication, not highly selective representation, must be the key to democracy in a mass industrial society".⁽¹⁾ The greatest frustration amongst all Blaydon councillors was reported (by the Clerk and by the councillors in interviews) as being caused by the obstruction which they felt the County Planning Authority presented to their efficient operation in the District. Serious discontent among the shopkeepers who would be involved was caused by the proposal to build an expensive modern shopping centre (by a firm of private developers) in the centre of Blaydon. This was to be partly on a derelict site from which slum property had been removed and partly on the site of some existing shops, and had been under consideration since the early 1960's. The scheme was also affected by County plans for the building of a new dual-carriage way road to run through some of the existing shopping area of the town. The

(1). B.Crick How Governments should Lead. New Society

shopkeepers had formed the Blaydon Chamber of Commerce in 1960 in the hope of providing a forum for discussion and a body which would be able to negotiate with the planning authority and the property developers concerned. Ten years later - within a few months of the date when demolition and re-building were due to start - they were still very frustrated and dis-satisfied. The Chamber of Commerce had received courtesy and consideration from Blaydon Urban District Council and an undertaking that it would be kept informed of developments. It felt, however, that its local Council was "out of its depth" and "completely at the mercy of the higher tier planning authority". In spite of meetings with the Urban District Council and with representatives of the development company, also representation at two public enquiries, the shopkeepers felt they were being "dictated" to. Although the scheme would deprive them of freehold property, they had found it impossible to get any guidance on the vital matter of the level of rents which the property company would charge for the new accommodation. It was feared that the smaller shopkeepers would "go to the wall". Other shopkeepers felt so uncertain about the future that they could not estimate the size of new shop they would require. They were given no opportunity to propose or consider alternative, cheaper schemes or the possibility of a different developer being employed by the planning authority. They were very resentful of the fact that the first communication about the scheme which shopkeepers received from the County Planning Authority were Compulsory Purchase Orders.

Effect of modern mass communications media on participation in political activity

Councillors were asked "Do you think modern communications media encourage people to participate in local government?" and their replies are given in Table 43.

Most councillors (16) referred to the local newspaper in replying. The majority (13) thought that relationships between the Council and the electorate could benefit from more publicity and the reporting of meetings. It was felt that the local paper could contribute a great deal more as it is inclined to report only sensational news items. Three councillors, however, thought that the local paper had much improved lately in this respect and its reporting was more objective. (Before the second world war, the local paper printed verbatim reports of Council meetings.)

Eight councillors suggested that TV and radio (especially local stations) could stimulate interest in politics and be used as very effective educational media.

Two felt that TV had lessened participation as it kept people away from public meetings and election meetings.

Two felt that financial security and affluence had led to a degree of apathy which the communications media could not overcome. Four councillors mentioned the fact that people do not wish to be informed and involved in local politics and one said "People are only interested and active when they want something - such as a house. Once in a council house they won't even go out to vote if a car calls for them".

TABLE 43"DO MODERN COMMUNICATIONS ENCOURAGE PEOPLE TO PARTICIPATE
IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT"

1. Don't Know.
2. TV negative at the local level. Participation 30 - 40%
Affluence has led to apathy. "The Courier" has much improved recently.
3. "The Courier" doesn't report successful, happy occasions like Community Centre occasions - only sensational news items.
4. TV has done harm. Chopwell used to have the best possible political meetings. Now they don't get more than 12 members.
5. "The Courier" is now much more objective and less sensational in reporting than it used to be. TV and radio could be the most effective educational media.
6. TV has no effect on politics at the local level - not sufficiently personal. Reaction to effect of local newspaper - indifferent. Would like to think modern communications could stimulate interest in politics but present apathy is the result of greater financial security.
7. Need for more publicity of council activities to encourage interest. The relationship between Council and electorate would benefit from more publicity and descriptions of meetings. The local press "only wants a good story". Regular programmes on TV could help.
8. Radio and TV could be used to help participation and interest. Local stations could be useful - if not paid for by ratepayers. "The Courier" - very little reported of good successful, worth-while activities e.g. yearly presentation to Garden Competition winners.
9. TV has led to less participation. It could be used for instruction and to encourage participation. North East News on TV keeps people in touch with local affairs. People have the chance to learn more about the work of local authorities but has killed interest in public meetings.
Local paper - indifferent.
No need for better communications between the Council and the electorate. The press could help more if it reported fully and without slant.
10. The local paper has improved.

11. "The Courier" disseminates information but doesn't give an impartial picture, emphasizes the sensational and trivial. Press and TV ought to be able to contribute to knowledge and interest but people don't want to know or be involved.
 12. TV could be very instructive - but people are very uninterested. Local paper - doesn't give a fair deal at election time. It could do a lot more to gain interest. Public meetings and "surgeries" provide opportunities for greater contact between councillors and electorate.
 13. Local paper not very helpful. Doesn't think TV and radio could increase interest. People only interested and active when they want something - such as a house.
 14. TV could teach and involve people. Local paper makes an adverse contribution.
 15. TV could help.
 16. "The Courier" - not very good supporters of the Council.
 17. "The Courier" - on the whole adversely publicise small items for sensational effect at the expense of larger.
 18. Doesn't think radio and TV could contribute to greater participation. "The Courier" is inexact, omissions and extra parts added. Better now than in the past. The Press could do a great deal more to inform people than it does.
 19. Considers "The Courier" biased and Tory.
 20. "The Courier" makes an indifferent contribution. Very doubtful that it could get more people interested.
 21. The press could educate the electorate if papers would print the truth. "The Courier" has improved in last 2 - 3 years.
-

4. A COMPARISON OF BLAYDON COUNCILLORS WITH THOSE OF LABOUR COUNCIL IN A WORKING-CLASS AREA OF SOUTH EAST ENGLAND

Blaydon council in 1967 showed many similarities to Barking Borough Council in 1962, as described by Rees and Smith.⁽¹⁾ Barking is situated on the north bank of the Thames, ten miles from Charing Cross, in the South West corner of the administrative county of Essex. It is part of a continuous band of industrial development and working-class housing extending along the northern bank of the river. Barking has had a Labour-controlled council since the end of the second world war and in 1962 consisted of 24 Labour aldermen and councillors and 6 Conservatives. Council meetings usually lasted for about twenty-five minutes; debates rarely took place and reports were seldom challenged. Virtually all the positions and honours, also the committee chairmanships and the great majority of outside board and committee places within the gift of the Council were always held by the Labour members. The leaders staunchly supported the rule that majority decisions were binding on all members and it was accepted by the group as a whole. As the authors claimed, Barking provided a clear example of what Bulpitt described as a "one party system" when writing about Salford.

The proportion of working men councillors was similar in Blaydon and Barking. Sixty-four per cent of Blaydon councillors and 66 per cent of Barking councillors were in the Registrar General's socio-economic category III.

(1). A.M.Rees and T.Smith op cit.

The striking similarity between the motivations of Blaydon councillors and Barking councillors at the time of their election and after experience as serving councillors is illustrated by the following quotations from Rees and Smith:-

"It seems that there are two quite separate sets of reasons which explain the political participation of the members of Barking Council. The reasons why they initially became active in politics are very different from those which explain why they remain on the Council. It appears that they became interested in politics in the first place partly because of their family background and partly in response to particular events". (Coming from a large or poor family was mentioned by 8 councillors in Barking and almost half cited having been brought up in a political atmosphere as reasons for becoming active in their parties.) "Only rarely, however, did these two factors operate strongly enough to nourish in the hearts of the members a burning desire to be elected to the Council". (Slightly more than half of the Blaydon councillors stood for election willingly, the remainder were reluctant or neutral when asked to stand.) "Once elected, however, they (most of the Labour members at least) have become fully absorbed in their council work and derive considerable satisfaction from it."

"In Barking, for the Labour councillors, membership of the group affords certain satisfactions. Whatever their differences, the members have a basic respect for each other - they are united in the knowledge that they are doing a necessary and worth-while job."

"Membership of a Council offers a worth-while career to people with unexciting occupations." Apart from the retired, the unemployed and the

one housewife, 36 per cent of Blaydon councillors found their council work more satisfying than their daily occupations.

Of Barking councillors "few have had a desire to transfer their activities to a wider stage. Few regard local government service as a stepping-stone to more important political office". Only one Blaydon councillor is a County Councillor, no councillors wished to stand for election to parliament and only 5 would consider standing for election to the County Council.

As in Blaydon, in Barking "the majority of councillors harbour no illusions about their public standing" and 4 out of 14 said the general impression of councillors was that they were "feathering their own nests".

Labour councillors in Barking "have little time for the County Council, which (even when it had a Labour majority) they feel merely obstructs their more progressive plans; particularly this is so in the case of education". In Blaydon the cause of frustration by the Labour County Council was in connection with planning.

Similar reasons for low interest and participation on the part of the electorate were given in Barking as in Blaydon. When Barking councillors were asked how they accounted for low polls in elections "ignorance", "apathy" and "indifference" were the keynote of the replies. "Six councillors suggested that low polls were caused by public ignorance of the work done by local councils; people mixed up the functions of county councils and lower-tier authorities". "Television, radio, 'home-centredness'" and other counter-attractions were cited as explanations by 3 respondents and 4 more suggested that the growth in material well-being since the war had dampened interest. Three Labour members thought that the results of

elections were foregone conclusions in Barking and that therefore electors did not bother to cast a vote: "people just say 'What does it matter - they all get in anyway'".

However, two contrasts between the two Labour councils emerge.

Firstly the Barking group was a united body compared with Blaydon and many other Labour groups ^{as} ~~and~~ factions within the majority group did not exist.

Secondly, notwithstanding the fact that the Maud Report Study of Councillors found that in the country generally manual workers spend more time on electors and their problems than non-manual workers, the Barking councillors did not regard dealing with people's problems as being one of their most important tasks.

Most of the Barking leadership and personnel come from comparatively new arrivals in the Borough - they are part of a great wave of immigration that swelled the Barking population in the inter-war years. Only 20 per cent of the councillors were born in Barking. In seeking to explain the difference in attitude of Blaydon and Barking councillors to dealing with the problems of the electorate at a personal level, the fact that most Blaydon councillors were born in or near the District and feel a very strong attachment to a District in which face-to-face relationships play a very important part in life, presumably explains their strong desire to be involved personally in helping people. Blaydon councillors gain their greatest satisfactions from helping others and giving service to the community rather than from specified particular council activities. (The survey of the Blaydon electorate showed that 90 per cent of respondents claim to help each other in times of troubles.)

These similarities and differences between Blaydon and Barking councils

provide an interesting example of the effects of the social conditions on local government in two areas of England.

PART III

SURVEY OF THE ELECTORATE OF THE BLAYDON

URBAN DISTRICT

SURVEY OF THE ELECTORATE OF THE BLAYDON URBAN DISTRICT

This survey was undertaken in order to:-

1. Examine the current economic and social characteristics of the District.
2. Attempt to measure some aspects of community consciousness.
3. Measure knowledge of local government in the electorate.
4. Measure the extent of the electorate's contact with local government.
5. Discover attitudes in the electorate towards local government.

The survey was planned to produce information comparable with some of that published in the study carried out for the Maud Commission on Local Government by the Government Social Survey, "The Local Government Elector" by Mary Horton, ⁽¹⁾. and data from two studies which formed part of the Tyneside Research Project of the Universities of Durham and Newcastle upon Tyne. These are R.Batley's study of the Byker Ward of Newcastle upon Tyne, a ward which is scheduled for complete demolition and re-development ⁽²⁾, and a study of sixteen administrative districts in the Tyneside area, which includes a sample of electors in the Urban District of Blaydon, by H.Parris and D.Woodhead. ⁽³⁾. Some of the data produced in the Blaydon survey is compared with information on political behaviour in the United Kingdom published in "The Civic Culture" - A Study of Political Attitudes and Democracy in Five Nations" by G.A.Almond and S.Verber. ⁽⁴⁾.

- | | | |
|------|-------------------------|--|
| (1). | M.Horton | <u>The Local Government Elector</u> Management of Local Government, Vol. 3. H.M.S.O. (1967) |
| (2). | R.Batley | <u>A study of Communications and Leadership in an Area affected by Slum Clearance in Newcastle</u>
(Unpublished thesis) |
| (3). | H.Parris and D.Woodhead | <u>Popular Participation in Local Government on Tyneside</u>
(Unpublished report) |
| (4). | G.A.Almond and S.Verber | <u>The Civic Culture. Political Attitudes and Democracy in Five Nations</u> Princeton, New Jersey (1963) |

M E T H O D

A quasi-random sample of 360 names and addresses in the Blaydon Urban District was drawn in late February, 1968 from the newly-issued Electoral Register. A starting point on the list was chosen from a table of random numbers and thereafter every 60th name on the list was used. The sample was stratified by ward (i.e. a separate sample beginning at a randomly-chosen point was drawn for each) so that data could be compared between the four wards. The unit of study was the elector.

Interviewers were instructed to interview only the person whose name had been drawn from the list and entered on a questionnaire. As many as eight calls were made at some addresses in order to contact the individual named on the questionnaire. Interviews were carried in respondents' own homes by student volunteers, a few professional market research interviewers and the writer. In spite of the difficulty of interviewing at widely scattered addresses over a large area and a discouraging response to a small pilot study, a response rate of 87 per cent was eventually achieved.

Experience in a pilot study showed that respondents tended to assume that references to "Blaydon" in the questionnaire applied to the village of Blaydon and not to the Urban District of Blaydon. Interviewers in the final survey therefore, showed each respondent a copy of map No. II (in part I of this study), and drew attention to the boundary of the Urban District, to the District's size and to the several villages and communities within it so as to ensure as far as possible that questions would be answered for the Urban District as a whole and not for the village of Blaydon.

Married respondents who were not widowed or separated answered some

questions on behalf of both their spouse and themselves in order to increase the amount of information available for analysis. Wherever this occurred (as in the case of membership of organizations or participation in social and other activities) the higher number of responses on which percentages were calculated is indicated in the tables.

A copy of the questionnaire is included in the appendix.

The survey produced the numbers and proportions of respondents in each ward as indicated in Table 44.

TABLE 44

RESPONSE RATE BY WARD

	<u>BLAYDON</u>	<u>CHOPWELL</u>	<u>R.G.H.S.</u>	<u>WINLATON</u>
<u>SAMPLE DRAWN</u>	92 Electors	57 Electors	96 Electors	120 Electors
<u>SUCCESSFUL INTERVIEWS CARRIED OUT</u>	80 Electors	47 Electors	74 Electors	112 Electors
<u>RESPONSE RATE</u>	87%	82%	77%	93%

Chi squared tests show the proportion of respondents in each ward of the Urban District to be adequate to give data dependable at the 5 per cent confidence level.

A breakdown of respondents by age group and sex in each ward is given in Table 45.

TABLE 45BREAKDOWN OF RESPONDENTS BY AGE GROUP AND WARD

Ages	21-30		31-40		41-50		51-60		61-65		65+		All Ages	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
<u>BLAYDON</u>	8	10	8	8	4	7	7	8	2	4	8	6	37	43
	18/80		16/80		11/80		15/80		6/80		14/80		80	
	23%		20%		14%		19%		7%		17%		100%	
<u>WINLATON</u>	9	16	5	10	12	15	8	14	3	4	3	13	40	72
	25/112		15/112		27/112		22/112		7/112		16/112		112	
	22%		13%		24%		20%		6%		14%		100%	
<u>ROWLANDS GILL & HIGH SPEN</u>	7	6	2	7	11	10	10	6	3	6	4	2	37	37
	13/74		9/74		21/74		16/74		9/74		6/74		74	
	18%		12%		28%		22%		12%		8%		100%	
<u>CHOPWELL</u>	3	2	6	6	3	6	3	5	2	5	1	5	18	29
	5/47		12/47		9/47		8/47		7/47		6/47		47	
	11%		26%		19%		17%		15%		13%		100%	
<u>WHOLE WARD</u>	27	34	21	31	30	38	28	33	10	19	16	26	132	181
	61/313		52/313		68/313		61/313		29/313		42/313		313	
	19.5%		17%		22%		19.5%		9%		13%		100%	

The proportions of Blaydon males and females in each age group (from age 20 years upwards), calculated from the 1961 census data, were compared with the proportions who responded in the survey. These are shown in Table 46.

TABLE 46

AGE GROUPINGS OF BLAYDON URBAN DISTRICT RESIDENTS AGED 20 YEARS
AND OVER (FROM 1961 CENSUS) FOR COMPARISON WITH NUMBERS
RESPONDING IN SURVEY

<u>AGE GROUP</u>	<u>MALES</u>		<u>FEMALES</u>	
	<u>POPULATION</u>	<u>RESPONDENTS</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>	<u>RESPONDENTS</u>
20 - 29	1780 17.0%	20%	1886 17.0%	19%
30 - 39	2226 22.0%	16%	2131 20.0%	17%
40 - 49	2124 21.0%	23%	2137 20.0%	21%
50 - 59	1982 19.0%	21%	1981 18.0%	18%
60 - 64	754 7.0%	8%	874 8.0%	10%
65+	1500 14.0%	12%	1815 17.0%	14%
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>10,366</u>	<u>132</u>		<u>181</u>
	<u>MALES AND FEMALES</u>			
	<u>POPULATION</u>	<u>RESPONDENTS</u>		
20 - 29	3666 17.0%	21 - 30	19.5%	
30 - 39	4357 21.0%	31 - 40	17.0%	
40 - 49	4261 20.0%	41 - 50	22.0%	
50 - 59	3963 18.7%	51 - 60	19.5%	
60 - 64	1628 8.0%	61 - 65	9.0%	
65+	3315 15.6%	65+	13.0%	
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>21,190</u>		<u>313</u>	

Chi squared tests show the proportions of respondents in each age group and the proportions of males and females in each age group to be adequate to give dependable data at the 5 per cent confidence level.

The survey data was recorded on punched cards for the purpose of analysis.

As the social and economic characteristics of the four wards of the Urban District were so diverse and as the District covered such a large area, it was decided to analyse the survey data by breaking down results for each ward in order to attempt to discover whether there was any connection between these characteristics and political behaviour. The breakdowns of data by Ward are given at the end of each section.

Breakdowns of data into age group and sex of respondents were also made. The tables showing these are included in the appendix.

Data have been converted to percentages so as to make comparisons possible. Where the numbers involved are small (less than 20) the calculation of percentages is unreliable and the results have been left as a fraction. (In many of the breakdowns in the Appendix tables, only totals have been expressed as a percentage.)

Sampling errors for percentages produced for the study at the 95 per cent confidence level $1.96 \times \sqrt{\frac{\pi(1-\pi)}{n}}$ (π = proportion) where $n = 360$ are given in the following table:-

TABLE 47

P	.10	± 0.031	.90	± 0.031
	.20	± 0.039	.80	± 0.039
	.30	± 0.047	.70	± 0.047
	.40	± 0.051	.60	± 0.051
	.50	± 0.052	.50	± 0.052

Therefore, if for example 50 per cent of the respondents are found to be in a certain category, it is possible to say with a 95 per cent probability of being right, that the proportion for the whole Urban District lies between 45 per cent and 55 per cent. This degree of precision was considered to be statistically adequate.

TABLE 48

CONFIDENCE LIMITS ON PERCENTAGES FROM SAMPLE

<u>Results</u> <u>dependable</u> <u>within:-</u>	<u>10/90%</u>	<u>20/80%</u>	<u>30/70%</u>	<u>40/60%</u>	<u>50/50%</u>
	$\pm 3.1\%$	$\pm 3.9\%$	$\pm 4.7\%$	$\pm 5.1\%$	$\pm 5.2\%$

FOR RAPID APPRAISAL OF THE REMAINDER OF PART III OF THIS
THESIS A SUMMARY OF EACH SECTION (TYPED IN SINGLE SPACING
FOR EASY IDENTIFICATION) PRECEDES THE DETAILED DESCRIPTION.
A SUMMARY, FOLLOWED BY DETAILS, OF THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN
THE FOUR WARDS IN RESPECT OF THE DATA OBTAINED ENDS EACH
SECTION. (THIS ALSO IS TYPED IN SINGLE SPACING.)

BLAYDON URBAN DISTRICT IN 1968S U M M A R YSOCIAL AND ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

THE POPULATION of Blaydon Urban District decreased between 1931 and 1961 but the 1966 census data (based on a 10 per cent sample) suggest that it is now increasing slightly.

The PROPORTIONS OF AGE GROUPS drawn in the random sample of the electorate for the purpose of the survey suggest that the population may no longer be an ageing one and that proportions in the older age groups may have remained constant during the seven years prior to this study.

In common with the Byker Ward of Newcastle upon Tyne, Blaydon Urban District appears to have A HIGHER PROPORTION OF OLDER ELECTORS than urban districts generally (as recorded in the study "The Local Government Elector" prepared for the Maud Committee on the Management of Local Government by the Government Social Survey) but not higher than that of electors in England and Wales generally.

A higher proportion of Blaydon Urban District respondents was born in its present council area than in urban districts and in England and Wales generally.

More men than women respondents were born in the Urban District.

The proportions of respondents who had lived in the Blaydon Urban District for five years or less is lower than in England and Wales generally and than in the Byker Ward of Newcastle upon Tyne. Higher proportions have lived in the Blaydon Urban District for more than 50 years than in England and Wales (but lower than in Byker).

MIGRATION out of the Urban District has been very low since the nineteen thirties.

A marked improvement in EDUCATIONAL EXPERIENCE over one generation has been shown by comparing the ages at which education was ended in a group of parents and their children.

More than 55 per cent of Blaydon Urban District's working population

is EMPLOYED WITHIN THE DISTRICT. (The Maud Report data give 48 per cent as working in their own council area.)

Three-quarters of Blaydon male respondents were occupied in SKILLED or SEMI-SKILLED OCCUPATIONS.

There appears to have been a negligible amount of UPWARD OCCUPATIONAL MOBILITY in the Blaydon Urban District respondents when the socio-economic status of working males is compared with that of their fathers (according to the Registrar General's classification of occupations).

THE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE in North East England for males and females was 4.7 per cent and in Great Britain 2.6 per cent at the time of the survey.

WORKING MEN'S CLUBS are the most frequented social resorts in the District. Proportions of respondents in the survey of the electorate attending regularly CHURCHES, CHAPELS OR OTHER RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS AND PUBLIC HOUSES come next in order.

Similar proportions of respondents were living in LOCAL AUTHORITY PROVIDED HOUSES AND OWNER OCCUPIED HOUSES and these reflected the actual housing situation in the District at the time. Blaydon Urban District provided slightly more COUNCIL HOUSES than the average in the North Region and the Northern Region provided a considerably larger proportion of local authority housing than in England and Wales overall.

Breakdowns of data on the current social and economic background for the four wards of the District illustrate the individual characteristics of each ward.

1. CURRENT SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

1. Population and age structure of the Urban District.
2. Length of Residence in Area of respondents.
3. Migration.
4. Education.
5. Occupations and occupational mobility.
6. Social activities.
7. Ownership of houses.
8. Differences in the four Wards in respect of this information.

In this chapter, an attempt is made to describe the social and economic setting in the Blaydon Urban District as established by information collected at the time this study was made. The most desirable method of presenting the information would be to put it into the context of the District's ^{current} geographical situation in North East England and to compare it with similar / ^{for} information where available/ the Urban District in the past; with similar ^{current} information for the North East Region and with similar/information for England and Wales as a whole. In considering the background information to the study, however, severe limitations are imposed on making many such comparisons on account of the facts that:-

- i. areas of administration vary for different services;
- ii. Census data are published under varying age groupings in different years
- iii. data on aspects observed are classified under different age groupings by different research workers and
- iv. exactly comparable statistics on such matters as education are not available. The age groupings used and some of the questions asked in this

survey were the same as those used by R.Batley⁽¹⁾. in his Study of the Byker Ward of Newcastle upon Tyne so that some comparisons could be made between these two areas of North East England.

1. POPULATION AND AGE STRUCTURE OF THE BLAYDON URBAN DISTRICT

As indicated in Part I of this study, the population of Blaydon Urban District decreased gradually from 1921 to 1961, since when it has shown a slight but steady growth. (See Table 1, page 12.)

From 1931 to 1966 there was an increase in the proportions of elderly residents and a decrease in the proportions of younger people of voting age in the District. As shown in Table 49 the proportions of residents under age 45 declined gradually from 57.9 per cent to 47.2 per cent, and those aged under 60 from 82.3 per cent to 76.9 per cent between 1931 and 1966. During the same period the proportions of residents aged over 60 increased from 17.7 per cent to 23.8 per cent.

A comparison of the proportions in each age group in the years 1961 (from Census data) and in 1968 (from the data obtained in this survey) suggest the possibility, however, that the earlier trend may be changing and that the age structure of the population may be remaining constant, as the proportions shown in Table 50 for these two years are very close.

The age groupings used in the Blaydon survey make a comparison of proportions of electors under the age of 45 as published in the Census impossible but those aged under 50 in 1961 and 1968 represented 58.0 per cent and 58.5 per cent respectively. Those aged over 50 represented 42.0 per cent

(1). R.Batley op. cit.

and 41.5 per cent respectively.

The proportions of those aged over 65 are both likely to be 13 per cent, (if it is assumed that 2 per cent of the population represents one year's "proportion", as the figures in Table 49 suggest).

TABLE 49

AGE GROUP PROPORTIONS OF THE POPULATION OF BLAYDON U.D. AGED
20 YEARS AND OLDER FROM 1931 - 1966

<u>AGE GROUPS</u>	<u>1931 CENSUS</u>	<u>1951 CENSUS</u>	<u>1961 CENSUS</u>	<u>1966 CENSUS *</u>
20 - 24	13.6%		8.2%	9.0%
25 - 44	44.3%		40.0%	38.2%
<u>UNDER 45</u>	57.9%	54.0%	48.2%	47.2%
45 - 59	24.4%		28.7%	29.0%
<u>UNDER 60</u>	82.3%		76.9%	76.2%
60 - 64	5.2%		7.7%	8.8%
65 +	8.3%	13.9%	15.4%	15.0%
<u>OVER 60</u>	17.7%	-	23.1%	23.8%
<u>AGED</u> <u>UNDER 20</u> (% of whole Population)	39.5	33.1	30.0	29.2
<u>U.D.</u> <u>POPULATION</u>	32,263	30,764	30,288	31,000

(Figures for 1951 interpolated from Census data)

* 10 PER CENT SAMPLE CENSUS.

TABLE 50AGE GROUP PROPORTIONS OF THE POPULATION OF BLAYDON U.D. AGED
20 YEARS AND OLDER IN 1961 AND 1968

<u>AGE GROUPS</u>	<u>1961 CENSUS DATA</u>	<u>1968 BLAYDON SURVEY DATA</u>
20 - 29	17.5%	
21 - 30		19.5%
30 - 39	20.5%	
31 - 40		17.0%
40 - 49	20.0%	
41 - 50		22.0%
<u>UNDER 50</u>	58.0%	58.5%
50 - 59	19.0%	
51 - 60		19.5%
60 - 64	8.0%	
61 - 65		9.0%
Over 64	15.0%	
Over 65		13.0%
<u>OVER 50</u>	42.0%	41.5%

BASES

30,288

313

Table 51 makes possible some comparison between the proportions in various age groups in Blaydon Urban District, in the Byker Ward of Newcastle upon Tyne, in England and Wales and in Urban Districts generally in the years 1965 and 1968. The proportions calculated for different age groups in England and Wales and in Urban Districts generally are based on data

collected from a sample of 2,184 electors in 1965 in the study "The Local Government Elector" made by the Government Social Survey for the Maud Commission. (1).

Because the age groupings in which data have been classified are not identical it has been necessary to construct Table 52 using a linear interpolation in the 51-60 age group for Blaydon Urban District and the Byker Ward of Newcastle upon Tyne.

TABLE 51

AGE OF ELECTORATE OF ENGLAND AND WALES, OF URBAN DISTRICTS
GENERALLY, OF THE BYKER WARD OF NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE AND OF
THE BLAYDON URBAN DISTRICT IN 1965 AND 1968

<u>AGE GROUP</u>	<u>ALL INFORMANTS *</u> <u>ENGLAND & WALES</u> <u>1965</u>	<u>URBAN *</u> <u>DISTRICTS</u> <u>1965</u>	<u>AGE GROUP</u>	<u>BLAYDON</u> <u>U.D.</u> <u>1968</u>	<u>BYKER WARD</u> <u>1968</u>
21-34	{23%	{23%	21-30	{20%	22%
35-44	{20%	{23%	31-40	{17%	11%
45-54	{22% 65%	{24% 70%	41-50	{22% 59%	15% 48%
55-64	{19%	{12%	51-60	19%	20%
65 and	{16% 35%	{18% 30%	61-65	9% 41%	9% 52%
<u>OLDER</u>			<u>65 +</u>	<u>13%</u>	<u>22%</u>

BASES

2,184

448

313

443

(All percentages have been rounded.)

* MAUD REPORT FIGURES.

(1). M.Horton The Local Government Elector. Management of
Local Government Volume 3 (1967).

Figures from this study will henceforth be referred to as "Maud Report" figures.

TABLE 52INTERPOLATED DATA FOR PROPORTIONS OF OLDER AGE GROUPS IN
BLAYDON AND BYKER COMPARED WITH MAUD REPORT DATA

<u>AGE GROUP</u>	<u>ENGLAND & WALES</u>	<u>URBAN DISTRICTS</u>	<u>AGE GROUP</u>	<u>BLAYDON U.D.</u>	<u>BYKER</u>
	<u>1965</u>	<u>1965</u>		<u>1968</u>	<u>1968</u>
55-64	19%	12%	55-60 *	11%	12%
			61-65	9%	9%
65 +	16%	18%	65 +	13%	22%
TOTAL	35%	30%	TOTAL	33%	43%
<u>BASES</u>	2,184	448		313	443

(* i.e. 60 per cent of 51-60 age group proportion in preceding table.)

Tables 51 and 52 show that Blaydon Urban District, in common with Byker, has a higher proportion of voters over the age of 55 than Urban Districts generally. Byker also has a higher proportion of electors over the age of 55 than England and Wales generally; Blaydon's proportion is lower.

2. LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN DISTRICT

A higher proportion of Blaydon Urban District respondents (approximately half) were born in their present council area than in England and Wales generally, than in Urban Districts generally and than in the Byker Ward of Newcastle upon Tyne. These proportions are shown in Table 53.

TABLE 53PROPORTIONS OF RESPONDENTS BORN IN THEIR PRESENT COUNCIL AREA

<u>BLAYDON</u>	<u>BYKER</u>	<u>URBAN DISTRICTS</u>	<u>ENGLAND AND WALES</u>
51%	47%	29%	38%
<u>BASES</u> 313	443	448	2,184

Eighty-two per cent of Blaydon Urban District respondents were born in North East England (i.e. in County Durham or Northumberland).

Seventy-one per cent of respondents' fathers were born in North East England.

More men respondents than women had been born in the Urban District (58 per cent of men and 42 per cent of women) and more women than men had moved into the District to live (58 per cent of the women respondents and 42 per cent of the men).

The proportion of respondents who had lived in the Blaydon Urban District for five years or less was slightly lower (13 per cent) than that in England and Wales generally (16 per cent); than that in Urban Districts generally (19 per cent) and that in Byker (15 per cent).

The proportions of those who had lived in Blaydon Urban District for 50 years and longer is high (24 per cent) compared with those in England and Wales generally (19 per cent) and with those in Urban Districts generally (13 per cent). The Byker study data show this characteristic to an even greater degree than those of Blaydon (32 per cent had lived in the ward for 50 years or longer).

The proportions of respondents who had lived in the Blaydon Urban District for 21 years and longer, however, was substantially higher (73 per cent) than in England and Wales generally (57 per cent); than in

Urban Districts (49 per cent - interpolated from Maud Report Survey data) and than in Byker (68 per cent).

Nearly half of the respondents who were not born in the Urban District have lived there for longer than 21 years. (See Appendix Table 2.)

TABLE 54

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN BLAYDON, IN BYKER, IN ALL URBAN DISTRICT'S AND IN ENGLAND AND WALES

<u>Length of Residence</u>	<u>BLAYDON</u>	<u>BYKER</u>	<u>URBAN DISTRICTS</u>	<u>ENGLAND AND WALES</u>
0- 5 years	13.1%	15.1%	19%	16%
6-10 "	6.4%	8.2%		
11-20 "	7.3%	8.8%		
21-30 "	62.6% { 12.8%	53% { 13.0%	{ 64%	{ 63%
31-40 "	16.3%	11.9%		
41-50 "	19.8%	11.0%		
50 years +	24.3%	32.0%	13%	19%
Don't know	-	-	4%	2%
<u>BASES</u>	313	443	448	2,184

3. MIGRATION

The fact that the proportion of respondents born in the Urban District is very much higher than the overall proportion for the rest of England and Wales (51 per cent compared with 29 per cent in Urban Districts generally and 38 per cent in England and Wales) suggests a low rate of migration from the District.

TABLE 55PLACE OF BIRTH OF RESPONDENTS IN BLAYDON, BYKER, URBAN DISTRICTS
AND ENGLAND AND WALES GENERALLY

	<u>BLAYDON</u>	<u>BYKER</u>	<u>URBAN DISTRICTS</u>	<u>ENGLAND AND WALES</u>
Respondents born in own council area	51%	47%	29%	38%
Born in Northumberland or County Durham	31%			
Born in North East England	82%			
Born in village in which now resident	20%			
<u>BASES</u>	313	443	448	2,184

The inter-censal variation figures as shown in Table 56 indicate a very low rate of migration between 1951 and 1961 compared with that of the 1921 - 1931 period.

TABLE 56POPULATION CHANGES IN BLAYDON URBAN DISTRICT BY MIGRATION

<u>CENSUS YEARS</u>	<u>POPULATION CHANGE</u>	<u>BY BIRTHS AND DEATHS</u>	<u>BY MIGRATION</u>
1921 - 1931	- 2.4%	+ 11.4%	- 13.8%
1931 - 1951	- 0.24%	NOT GIVEN	
1951 - 1961	- 0.15%	+ 0.55%	- 0.70%

Inter-censal variations from

1931 Census

1961 Census

The low rate of migration indicated in the above table is a logical result of the very strong reluctance to leave the Urban District for better jobs or better homes and the very strong feeling of attachment to the area which this study has revealed when social security payments are sufficiently adequate to enable the unemployed to remain in the area.

The data produced by this survey support several of the general observations made in Jansen's study "The Social Aspects of Internal Migration".⁽¹⁾ The latter, in which a sample of migrants in Bristol was compared with a sample of Bristol residents during the years 1965 - 1967 ("the first known attempt in Britain to make a specific study of internal migrants") had among its aims the investigation of factors influencing migration and the nature of the main currents of migration. One of the main themes of the study and the aspect most relevant to the situation apparently existing in Blaydon is that the majority of migratory moves at present occurring in Britain are not forced moves. Most migrants have a choice of moving or not moving. Even in an area of relatively low employment and relatively low wages the push and pull elements in migration are considerably less now than in the past.

The climate of optimism created by the Development Area policy; the provision of adequate Social Security payments; the very strong sense of attachment to the area expressed by three-quarters of respondents and very close links with families and friends of between 70 and 80 per cent of respondents have prevented significant migration from the Blaydon Urban District since the war.

(1). C.Jansen Social Aspects of Internal Migration. Bath University Press (1968)

The importance of non-economic factors in attitudes to migration are illustrated in the Bristol Study. Of those who had moved to Bristol a higher proportion mentioned intrinsic advantages like "better working mates, better working conditions" and the ability to make friends than the proportion who mentioned earning more money. Those who earned more in Bristol after moving and those who had a higher standard of living did not appear to be more satisfied by the move than those who had had no change.

The aspect of attachment to the area of residence, which was measured in Blaydon by asking the question:-

"Do you feel
 very strongly attached
 moderately attached or
 not at all attached

to this area?," and to which three-quarters of respondents answered that they felt "very strongly attached", was measured in the Bristol Survey by establishing that two-thirds of respondents had already retired or intended to retire in Bristol.

Dr Jansen observed that "persons who have a strong network of relatives and friends may be reluctant to move off even when better 'career' opportunities may be 'pulling' them elsewhere." Proximity to relatives and friends was given by a number of Bristolians as a reason for not wanting to migrate. (Although attitudes are affected by this, people in the Bristol Survey tended to mention "work" reasons for moving or not moving rather than feelings about proximity to relatives and friends, information on this factor emerging later.) One-sixth of migrants who did not intend moving on and one-third of residents gave as principal reasons the fact that they

did not want to leave close family or friends. Of people who had moved to Bristol and felt dissatisfaction with the move because they felt "more at home" elsewhere, twenty-seven per cent felt dissatisfied because they missed family and fifty eight per cent because they missed friends.

As Jansen observes, a much more meaningful picture of the character of an area is given by the observation of gross inward and outward movement of people than by the consideration of net migration figures as provided by Census statistics, Without these figures for the Blaydon Urban District, it is not possible to measure the extent to which the area is changing in character through the departure of some residents to seek work elsewhere and the arrival of others who are moving into the District for residential purposes.

4. EDUCATION

As is illustrated in Table 57 there has been a definite increase in the proportion of children staying on at school beyond the statutory minimum age in England and Wales since 1956, although the proportion still at school aged 18 and over remained relatively constant at about the 5 per cent level between 1957 and 1961.

In the Northern Region (this is shown in the same Table) the same trends are evident, although percentages were lower than in England and Wales. The proportion of children staying on a school after the statutory minimum leaving age is roughly two-thirds at all ages. However, in the Northern Region, the proportion still at school aged 18 and older, having started at a much lower level than the national figure, is continuing to increase towards the 4 per cent level.

TABLE 57PERCENTAGES OF PUPILS REMAINING AT SCHOOL BEYOND THE
STATUTORY LEAVING AGE

<u>ENGLAND & WALES (1).</u>										
	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>
Boys and Girls aged 13 in school	600,377	628,246	686,634	618,716	753,271	821,758	730,808	689,734	660,073	
% of these remaining at school:-										
2 yrs later aged 15	36.0	37.8	39.3	39.8	42.2	44.0	41.2	44.3	47.1	
3 yrs " aged 16	20.7	21.6	22.2	22.8	24.8	24.9	26.8	28.6		
4 yrs " aged 17	11.1	11.8	12.2	12.8	13.5	13.9	15.1			
5 yrs " aged 18	4.4	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.4	4.9				
(including small Nos. aged over 18)										
<u>NORTH REGION (2).</u>										
Boys and Girls aged 13 in school	39,522	41,210	46,620	41,938	51,628	56,399	51,288	48,716	46,618	45,562
% of these remaining at school:-										
2 yrs later aged 15	22.6	24.0	26.2	26.6	28.6	30.6	24.2	27.4	31.5	36.1
3 yrs " aged 16	12.0	12.6	13.5	13.9	14.9	15.3	16.6	18.3	20.4	
4 yrs " aged 17	6.8	7.2	7.6	7.9	8.5	9.1	9.7	10.8		
5 & 6 yrs " aged 18&19	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.8	3.7				

(1). ANNUAL ABSTRACT OF STATISTICS No. 105. H.M.S.O. London, 1968 p. 97

(2). Department of Education and Science. STATISTICS OF EDUCATION
H.M.S.O. London, 1968. Vol. 1.

The North Region consists of Cumberland, Durham, Northumberland,
Westmorland and the North Riding of Yorkshire.

In order to attempt to assess any increase in educational benefit of residents in the Blaydon Urban District leaving school within the last 20 years, data collected in the course of the survey was used to compare their education with that of the previous generation. The information gathered about the children of all men and women in the sample in the age range 41 - 60 was compared with that relating to their parents. This gave information on 170 children aged 15 or over, of 126 parents and is expressed as percentages in Table 58.

A marked improvement in educational experience over one generation has been shown by the survey data on the ages at which education was ended.

As occurred in the North Region generally, considerably more children of Blaydon respondents left school at the statutory minimum age than did children in England and Wales generally up to 1961. (The survey data shows 68.3% of respondents' children having left school at age 15 or earlier. This can be compared with 78.5 per cent for England and Wales (see Table 58). The number staying on at school until ages between 16 and 18 years has more than doubled in a generation in Blaydon (see Table 58). The proportion of school-leavers going on to further full-time education (technical, professional or university) has also doubled in this time and has now reached half the percentage for England and Wales in 1965 - 66 according to the most recent figures available at the time of writing, these being published by the Department of Education and Science in "Statistics of Education".

(A valid comparison cannot be made between the Blaydon survey figure obtained in 1968 and the published figures for England and Wales for 1965 - 66 as the former includes all children of respondents aged 41 - 60. The

TABLE 58

EDUCATIONAL EXPERIENCE OF FAMILIES OF BLAYDON RESPONDENTS
COMPARED WITH THOSE OF THEIR PARENTS AND OF THOSE GIVEN
IN THE 1961 CENSUS FOR ENGLAND AND WALES (10% Sample)
AND THOSE FOR ENGLAND AND WALES IN 1965 - 66.

		<u>LEFT</u> <u>SCHOOL</u> <u>AGED 15</u> <u>OR EARLIER</u>	<u>LEFT</u> <u>SCHOOL</u> <u>BETWEEN</u> <u>16 & 18</u> <u>YEARS</u>	<u>FURTHER</u> <u>FULL-</u> <u>TIME</u> <u>EDUCA-</u> <u>TION *</u>	<u>PART-</u> <u>TIME</u> <u>DAY</u> <u>EDUCA-</u> <u>TION</u>	<u>ATTENDED</u> <u>EVENING</u> <u>CLASSES</u>	<u>SERVED</u> <u>APPREN-</u> <u>TICESHIP</u>
BLAYDON PARENTS (1968 SURVEY)	(Base 126)	86.5%	9.5%	4.0%	-	5.6%	9.5%
BLAYDON CHILDREN (1968 SURVEY)	(Base 170)	68.3%	23.5%	8.2%	2.9%	6.5%	8.2%
10% SAMPLE ENGLAND & WALES (1961)	(Base 3,230,357)	78.5%	17.2%	4.3%	FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE		
SCHOOL LEAVERS ENGLAND & WALES (1965-66)		-	-	17.8%	-	-	-

* technical, professional or university

Terminal age of Education figures.

1961 Census (10% Sample) Summary Tables London, H.M.S.O. 1966.

Department of Education and Science
 STATISTICS OF EDUCATION, 1966. Vol. 2.

G.C.E. C.S.E. and SCHOOL LEAVERS. London, H.M.S.O. 1968.

"children's" ages begin at 15 and could be as high as 40. The national statistics are the only relevant ones available but include only those children leaving school in 1965 - 66. They are used only as a very rough indication of Blaydon's educational situation compared with England and Wales generally.)

Since these comparisons of data on educational experience in the Blaydon Urban District were made, David Curry, a journalist, has drawn attention to the educational situation of children living in County Durham in an article entitled "The Revolution is Happening now." (1). He observed that in 1965 only 27 per cent of children in the county stayed on at school after the age of 15 but that by 1969 this percentage had risen to 48.5 - "close behind the national average". In view of the conclusions on increasing educational opportunity to which the data produced by this study lead, his observation that "Some areas of Durham are above national average - - - - - Blaydon rose from 32 per cent to 51 per cent" is of particular interest.

(1). "The Journal" 20th February, 1970.

5. OCCUPATIONS AND OCCUPATIONAL MOBILITY

Eighty-six per cent of male respondents were employed. (The occupations of all male respondents are listed in the Appendix in Table 3.) Although 75 per cent of female respondents were employed, the occupations of working women were not recorded.

The occupations of all male respondents and their fathers were recorded and classified according to the General Register Office "Classification of Occupations. 1966". * The majority in both generations had Category III ("Skilled") occupations - 62 per cent of respondents and 71 per cent of the previous generation.

Table 59 shows the number of male respondents who were employees of the National Coal Board at the time of the survey. (Most of these travel by buses provided by the Coal Board to mines in other parts of County Durham.) The corresponding figure for the fathers of these men who were employed in coal mining is given to illustrate the decline in importance of coal mining as a means of livelihood in the District. Almost half of the fathers of male respondents had worked in coal mines; less than one tenth of male respondents had jobs connected with coal mining at the time of the survey.

* Classifications:-

I	Professional, etc.
II	Intermediate occupations
III	Skilled occupations
IV	Partly-skilled occupations
V	Unskilled occupations

TABLE 59

<u>PRESENT GENERATION OF WORKERS EMPLOYED IN COAL MINING</u>		<u>PREVIOUS GENERATION OF WORKERS EMPLOYED IN COAL MINING</u>
BLAYDON	(1/37) 2.7%	(11/37) 30.5%
WINLATON	(3/37) 8.1%	(14/37) 36.8%
ROWLANDS GILL & HIGH SPEN	(5/40) 12.5%	(16/40) 47.1%
CHOPWELL	(4/18) 22.2%	(15/18) 88.2%
<u>WHOLE URBAN DISTRICT</u>	<u>(13/132) 9.9%</u>	<u>(56/132) 42.4%</u>

According to information obtained from the Department of Employment and Productivity, the tendency had been for younger men only to have accepted alternative employment outside the Urban District offered by the National Coal Board. No older men had agreed to be transferred at the time of the survey and only one man who had lost his employment as the result of the closing of Chopwell Colliery had undertaken re-training for another occupation.

Fifty-one new firms, employing numbers varying between two or three and seven hundred, had been established in the Blaydon Urban District since the war. The seventeen business firms (in the District) which employed more than 200 workers, and the North Eastern Electricity Board, were written to and asked for information on the number of their employees who were resident in the Blaydon Urban District. Fifteen of these replied, giving figures or permission to collect the information at their offices. This information showed that 44 per cent of their employees were resident in Blaydon Urban District.

Employment of Blaydon Urban District Council residents by large-scale employers in the District

TOTAL EMPLOYED	2488
RESIDENT IN BLAYDON	1092

The fact that Blaydon Council employs 277 residents of the District (only 35 of its employees living outside the District); that neither figures for County Council employees nor those working in the smaller, older firms and in shops were obtained, shows that considerably more than 55 per cent of Blaydon's male working population work inside the District. (This is a higher proportion than that of 48 per cent of those working in Urban Districts given in the Maud Report as working in their own council area.)

(In the course of collecting the information given above from local employees, it was learned that the higher standards of technical training now enforced by the Industrial Training Act of 1964 have contributed to the disappearance of the tradition of sons following fathers - with employers' encouragement - into skilled work in the old-established, local heavy industries.)

Journeys to Work

Almost half of working respondents travelled to work by bus and one third by car. Almost 20 per cent walked to work. Bus and car journeys to work were made of up to $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours duration; the modal method and time of journeys to work was a half-hour bus ride.

TABLE 60JOURNEYS TO WORK OF RESPONDENTS AND SPOUSES

<u>TIME</u>	<u>CAR</u>	<u>BUS</u>	<u>WALK</u>	<u>TRAIN</u>	<u>BICYCLE</u>
UNDER 5 MINS	4	-	5	-	-
5 MINS	6	1	17	-	-
10 MINS	17	4	20	1	-
15 "	20	11	5	-	-
20 "	13	23	2	-	-
25 "	1	7	1	-	-
30 "	18	<u>41</u>	-	-	1
45 "	5	17	-	-	-
1 HOUR	3	15	-	1	-
1 1/4 HOURS	2	4	-	-	-
1 1/2 HOURS	-	2	-	-	-
TOTALS	89	125	50	2	1
	33.3%	46.9%	18.7%	0.6%	0.4%

BASE 267 respondents working full-time or part-time.

A comparison of the occupational (socio-economic) status of the two generations (male respondents and their fathers) was made by using the Registrar General's classification numbers as an index and calculating an average figure for each generation. This gave a picture of very slight change overall between the two generations. The generation interviewed in the survey gained a score of 3.11 and the previous generation 3.06 (see Table 61). The higher scores correspond to the lower categories.

The majority of the workers in the coal industry among the fathers

of respondents had been skilled workers falling into category III.

TABLE 61

OCCUPATIONAL MOBILITY OF BLAYDON URBAN DISTRICT
MALES IN TWO GENERATIONS

<u>SOCIO-ECONOMIC CATEGORY</u> *	<u>PRESENT GENERATION</u>	<u>PREVIOUS GENERATION</u>
I	2 men	1 man
II	8 "	12 men
III	82 "	89 "
IV	19 "	16 "
V	3 "	3 "
Unemployed	8 "	(11 respondents failed to give information on father's occupation)
Retired	10 "	
<u>BASES</u>	132	121
<u>AVERAGE ECONOMIC CATEGORIES (calculated by using socio-economic categories as an index)</u>		
	3.11	3.06

* General Register Office "Classification of Occupations, 1966."

There is a striking discrepancy between the proportions of the Blaydon sample "Total not working" of 14 per cent and the 40 per cent of the electorate not working in England and Wales, which is partly explained by the fact that Blaydon data was obtained for men only and the Maud Report sample included women. As 75 per cent of Blaydon women respondents were working, however, the "Total not working" in Blaydon would still be below the national figure and this can be assumed to be due to the likelihood of the existence of a larger proportion of working women in the Blaydon Urban

District than in the country as a whole

Unemployment

The number of unemployed and retired male respondents in Blaydon is shown in Table 62 to be 6 per cent and 8 per cent respectively. (The percentage of males unemployed in North East England at the time of the survey was 4.7 and in Great Britain 2.6.*)

TABLE 62

PROPORTIONS OF UNEMPLOYED AND RETIRED MALES IN BLAYDON, BYKER,
URBAN DISTRICTS GENERALLY AND ENGLAND AND WALES

	<u>BLAYDON</u>	<u>BYKER</u>	<u>URBAN DISTRICTS</u>	<u>ENGLAND AND WALES</u>
Unemployed	6%			
Retired	8%	11.5%		
Total not working	14%		41%	40%
<u>BASES</u>	132	443	448	2,184

As Employment Exchange Areas do not coincide with local administrative areas it was impossible to obtain exact numbers of unemployed in the Blaydon Urban District. The Blaydon Employment Exchange area covers a wider area than the Blaydon Urban District in the north (and includes Ryton and part of Whickham Urban District) but it excludes Chopwell in the west. Chopwell is included in the Consett Employment Exchange Area and Managers of Employment Exchanges are not allowed to divulge unemployment figures for a part of an Employment Exchange Area.

In order to illustrate the trend of unemployment in the Blaydon Urban

* Source. North Regional Office of the Department of Employment and Productivity.

District generally, Table 63 shows the increasing numbers of unemployed in the Blaydon Exchange Area between December, 1965 and January, 1969. (These figures were supplied by the Manager of Blaydon Employment Exchange.)

TABLE 63

	<u>Men</u> <u>18 & over</u>	<u>Women</u> <u>18 & over</u>	<u>Boys</u> <u>Under 18</u>	<u>Girls</u> <u>Under 18</u>	<u>Total</u>
6.12.65	408	42	39	15	504
15. 1.66	383	42	30	15	470
12.12.66	538	81	20	26	665
9. 1.67	607	98	24	36	765
11.12.67	601	90	35	25	751
9. 1.68	649	97	41	22	809
9.12.68	720	79	22	17	838
13. 1.69	811	77	24	25	937

As far as Chopwell is concerned, it could be estimated by a count of the number calling at the Chopwell Branch of the Consett Employment Exchange that about 200 men and women were registered as unemployed in the Ward at the time of the survey.

In order to put the rising unemployment in the Blaydon Urban District into the context of North East England and the country as a whole, unemployment percentage rates for the first six months of 1968 are given in Table 64.

TABLE 64UNEMPLOYMENT PERCENTAGE RATES

	<u>North East England</u>			<u>Great Britain</u>		
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
8th Jan. 1968	6.2	1.9	4.8	3.5	1.2	2.7
12th Feb. 1968	6.0	2.0	4.7	3.5	1.2	2.6
11th March 1968	5.9	1.9	4.6	3.3	1.1	2.5
8th April 1968	6.0	1.9	4.6	3.3	1.1	2.5
13th May 1969	5.9	1.8	4.5	3.1	1.0	2.4
10th June 1968	5.7	1.6	4.4	3.0	0.9	2.2
(North East England comprises the counties of Northumberland, Durham and the North Riding of Yorkshire.)						

While the trend of unemployment figures was rising in the Blaydon Unemployment Exchange Area, the percentage rates in North East England decreased very slightly during the six months observed but nevertheless remained twice as high as those for Great Britain.

6. LEISURE ACTIVITIES

The reporting of activities of many local groups in "The Blaydon and Tyneside Courier" and the publication and distribution by the Council of a monthly programme of events in the Urban District suggests a high level of active participation in a wide variety of local clubs and societies.

Respondents were asked "Do you and your husband/wife ever go out to any of the following places regularly or occasionally?" and the list included in Table 65 was read to them. The proportions given in this Table resulted from the analysis of respondents' replies relating to regular

*

(The above figures were supplied by the North Regional Office of the Department of Employment and Productivity.)

attendance. (Comparable figures have been calculated from the Byker Study data and are included where appropriate.)

TABLE 65

PROPORTIONS OF BLAYDON URBAN DISTRICT RESPONDENTS AND SPOUSES
WHO SPEND TIME REGULARLY AT:-

		<u>BLAYDON URBAN DISTRICT</u>				<u>BYKER</u>
		<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>ALL</u>		
1	Working Men's Club	86	30	116	21%	26%
2	Public House	70	28	98	18%	
3	Church, chapel or other Religious Organization	28	69	97	17%	
4	Social Club or Women's Institute	33	39	72	13%	17%
5	Any other place	31	33	64	11%	
6	Bingo Sessions	10	38	48	9%	
7	Cinema	17	24	41	7%	
8	Community Centre	7	16	23	4%	19%
9	Dance, Dance Hall	11	8	19	3%	
10	Political Party meeting	9	2	11	2%	

BASE

559

Some respondents gave multiple answers.

Appendix Table 5 shows the extent to which these proportions are increased when the numbers attending these places occasionally are included.

Roughly one fifth of respondents and their spouses attend churches, public houses and working men's clubs in the District as a whole regularly. A very much higher proportion of men than women spend time at working men's clubs and public houses. Women are more regular attenders of churches, chapels and other religious organizations, cinemas and bingo sessions than men. Men go out rather more frequently than women. Going out to all

places listed except religious institutions appears to decrease after the age of 60. A breakdown of numbers of respondents by age and sex is given in Appendix Table 4.

The extent to which working men's clubs are used for leisure pursuits (regularly attended by 21 per cent of men and women for whom data was recorded) is an important feature of life in the Blaydon Urban District, as in many industrial areas. (Fewer men and women attend them regularly in the Blaydon Urban District, however, than in Byker where the proportion is 26%.)

When this data is broken down by ward, the varying characteristics of the way respondents spent their leisure time were indicative both of the facilities of the wards and of the social characteristics of each ward. (One such feature to emerge was that working men's clubs play a less important part in the lives of Blaydon ward respondents than those of the other three wards.)

7. HOUSING

Of the sample drawn from the Blaydon Urban District, 41% of electors occupied council houses, 39 per cent were in owner-occupied homes and 6 per cent were in houses rented from private landlords. Figures obtained from the North Regional Office of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government show these proportions to be very similar to those existing in the District at the time. Table 66 compares the housing situation in Blaydon, the Northern Region and England and Wales.

HOUSING IN BLAYDON URBAN DISTRICT, NORTH EAST ENGLAND
AND ENGLAND AND WALES

TABLE 66

DWELLINGS BY TENURE 1966

	<u>RENTED</u> <u>FROM L.A.</u> or N.T.	<u>OWNER</u> <u>OCCUPIED</u>	<u>PRIVATELY</u> <u>RENTED</u>	<u>OTHER</u> <u>TENURES</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
BLAYDON	38%	35%	20%	7%	100% (10,390)
NORTHERN REGION	36%	38%	20%	7%	100% (1,027,370)
ENGLAND AND WALES	27%	49%	20%	5.3%	100% (14,684,590)
<u>DWELLINGS BY TENURE 1968</u>					
<u>BLAYDON</u> *	40%	37%	23%		100%
NORTHERN REGION	37%	40%	23%		100% (1,130,000)
ENGLAND AND WALES	27%	51%	17%	5%	100% (16,488,000)
* OFFICIAL FIGURES FOR BLAYDON FOR 1968 WERE NOT AVAILABLE THESE ARE ESTIMATED ACCORDING TO PREVIOUS TRENDS.					
<u>BLAYDON</u>					
<u>SURVEY SAMPLE</u>			18%		
<u>RESPONDENTS OCCUPYING</u>			6%		
<u>TYPE OF HOUSING</u>	41%	39%	6%	12%	100%

* Proportions calculated from Appendix Table 5. Data provided by the North Regional Office of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

Table 66 illustrates that Blaydon Urban District has slightly more local authority-provided houses than the North^{ern} Region generally and that the Northern Region has a considerably higher proportion of local

authority-owned and a lower proportion of owner-occupied houses than England and Wales overall.

Table 66 also illustrates clearly the changing pattern of housing in the Blaydon Urban District. In addition to providing additional public housing for general use, Blaydon Urban District was making rapid progress with the demolition of slum houses in Blaydon Ward and re-housing the occupants mostly in Winlaton. The increase in private housing appears to be progressing at the same rate as that of local authority housing.

The rapid fall in privately rented houses from 20 per cent in 1966 to the 6 per cent figure emerging from the Blaydon Survey is explained by the fact that much of this property constituted the slums which were being demolished. The increase in "other tenures" from 7 per cent in 1966 to the 12 per cent of the survey sample (which included houses owned by employers, relatives, the police and the National Coal Board) is explained by the offer for sale to tenants by the National Coal Board of the houses which were previously owned by the mine owners and occupied by miners. (These houses are mostly in Chopwell and a considerable proportion of them are being bought by their occupants.)

The breakdown by wards of the data on housing shows up very clearly the current characteristics of each ward in respect of its housing provision in an area where rapid changes are taking place in the housing situation.

8. VARIATIONS BETWEEN THE FOUR WARDS IN RESPECT OF THE CURRENT SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC BACKGROUND.

SUMMARY

Chopwell had the highest proportion of respondents who were born in the Urban District or the North East of England (94%).

Blaydon and Winlaton had the lowest proportions of respondents who were born in the Urban District but proportions higher than the mean born in County Durham or Northumberland (85 per cent of Blaydon respondents and 79 per cent of Winlaton respondents were born in North East England).

In Rowlands Gill and High Spen almost half of the respondents were born in the District but a larger proportion than in any other ward had moved in from farther afield than North East England (70 per cent were born in North East England).

Occupational mobility had been very slightly downwards in all wards except Winlaton.

Rowlands Gill and High Spen ward had the highest proportion of respondents travelling to work by car and the lowest walking. Chopwell had the lowest proportion travelling to work by car; the highest by bus and on foot.

Blaydon ward has the highest proportion of respondents who go out regularly. The highest proportion go to churches or chapels, the next highest to public houses and the third highest to working men's clubs. The highest proportion of Chopwell respondents go to working men's clubs. The absence of facilities for entertainment in the village presumably contribute to the low proportions going to cinemas, bingo sessions and community centres.

Rowlands Gill and High Spen respondents go out least. Winlaton has the highest proportions in the District going out regularly to working men's clubs and to bingo sessions.

Winlaton had the highest proportion of respondents living in council houses (57 per cent) and Chopwell the lowest (28 per cent). Blaydon had the highest proportions living in owner-occupied houses (43 per cent) and Rowlands Gill and High Spen and Winlaton wards had proportions almost as high (38 per cent and 39 per cent respectively).

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN URBAN DISTRICT AND PLACE OF BIRTH OF RESPONDENTS

Chopwell ward had the highest proportion of residents born in the Urban District (64 per cent) and the highest still living in the village of their birth (36 per cent). Chopwell had only 6 per cent of respondents not born either in the Blaydon Urban District or North East England.

The lowest proportions of residents born in the Urban District were in Blaydon and Winlaton wards (46 per cent in each). Both these wards, however, had higher proportions than the other two wards of respondents born in County Durham or Northumberland (39 per cent and 33 per cent respectively).

Rowlands Gill and High Spen ward had a comparatively high proportion of respondents born in the District (49 per cent) but the smallest proportion still living in the village of their birth (8 per cent). This ward had the highest proportion of respondents who had moved into the District from farther away than Northumberland and County Durham (30 per cent). The greater proportion of those who had moved in were women (65 per cent). (See Appendix Table 2.)

More women than men have moved into every ward except Winlaton.

TABLE 67PLACE OF BIRTH OF RESPONDENTS IN BLAYDON URBAN DISTRICTBREAKDOWN BY WARD

<u>RESPONDENTS BORN IN</u>	<u>BLAYDON</u>	<u>CHOPWELL</u>	<u>R.G.H.S.</u>	<u>WINLATON</u>	<u>WHOLE URBAN DISTRICT</u>
Urban District	46%	64%	49%	46%	51%
Village in which now resident	24%	36%	8%	20%	20%
Northumberland or County Durham	39%	30%	21%	33%	31%
<u>TOTALS</u>					
BORN IN NORTH EAST ENGLAND	85%	94%	79%	79%	82%
<u>RESPONDENTS' FATHERS BORN IN NORTH EAST ENGLAND</u>					
Urban District	29%	34%	22%	31%	29%
Northumberland or County Durham	38%	38%	48%	44%	42%
<u>TOTALS</u>					
OF FATHERS BORN IN NORTH EAST ENGLAND	67%	72%	70%	75%	71%

OCCUPATIONAL MOBILITY

The breakdown by ward of the occupations of males of two generations classified in the Registrar General's socio-economic categories I - V in Table 68 shows that changes overall for wards have been very slightly downwards in all except Winlaton, which showed a slightly higher average economic category than in the other three wards for all working males at the time of making the survey.

TABLE 68

OCCUPATIONAL MOBILITY IN THE BLAYDON URBAN DISTRICTBREAKDOWN BY WARD

<u>SOCIO-ECONOMIC CATEGORY</u>	<u>B L A Y D O N</u>		<u>C H O P W E L L</u>		<u>R.G. & H.S.</u>		<u>W I N L A T O N</u>		<u>WHOLE URBAN DISTRICT</u>	
	<u>PRESENT GENERATION</u>	<u>PREVIOUS GENERATION</u>	<u>PRESENT GENERATION</u>	<u>PREVIOUS GENERATION</u>	<u>PRESENT GEN.</u>	<u>PREVIOUS GEN.</u>	<u>PRESENT GENERATION</u>	<u>PREVIOUS GENERATION</u>	<u>PRESENT GENERATION</u>	<u>PREVIOUS GENERATION</u>
I	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	1
II	2	7	2	-	1	4	3	1	8	12
III	26	21	10	15	20	24	26	29	82	89
IV	6	5	3	1	5	6	4	4	19	6
V	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	2	3	3
	2 retired		2 retired		3 retired		3 retired		10 retired	
	1 unemployed		3 unemployed		3 unemployed		1 unemployed		8 unemployed	
					4 no reply					
<u>TOTALS</u>	37	35	18	16	40	34	37	36	132	121 *
<u>AVERAGE ECONOMIC CATEGORIES (calculated by using Registrar General's categories as an index)</u>										
	3.12	2.95	2.94	3.06	3.27	3.06	3.03	3.20	3.11	3.06
A higher index indicates a lower socio-economic category							* 11 respondents failed to give information on father's occupation.			

JOURNEY TO WORK DETAILS. Breakdown by Ward.

Table 69 shows that the ward with the largest proportion of respondents travelling to work by car was Rowlands Gill & High Spennings but the proportions in Winlaton and Blaydon were almost as high and represent one-third of respondents in each ward who go out to work.

Chopwell had the lowest proportion of respondents travelling to work by car and the highest by bus.

TABLE 69JOURNEY TO WORK DETAILS FOR WORKING BLAYDON RESPONDENTS AND WORKING SPOUSES.BREAKDOWN BY WARD

<u>WARD</u>	<u>CAR</u>	<u>BUS</u>	<u>WALK</u>	<u>TRAIN</u>	<u>BICYCLE</u>
BLAYDON (Base 77)	33%	43%	23%	1%	-
CHOPWELL (Base 52)	23%	54%	23%	-	-
R.G. & H.S. (Base 66)	39%	50%	11%	-	-
WINLATON (Base 72)	36%	44%	18%	1%	1%

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

Blaydon ward has the highest proportion of respondents who are regular church attenders and the lowest proportion of regular attenders of working men's clubs in the District. (It is the only ward in which a higher proportion of respondents go regularly to public houses than to working men's clubs.) The fact that the "any other place" category gave a greater diversity of answers in Blaydon than in the other wards (including night clubs, the theatre in Newcastle and attending evening classes) illustrates the broader horizons of respondents in this ward. Blaydon respondents also go out to a greater extent than those in the other wards.

Chopwell ward has a higher proportion than the mean going regularly

to working men's clubs and to social clubs. It has the highest proportion of respondents in the District going to "any other place" and these included mostly visits to friends and relatives close at hand. The fact that Chopwell has the lowest proportion going to the cinema, bingo sessions, community centres and dances or dance halls may be due to the absence of facilities for pursuing these activities in the village* (although church attendance is also lowest among respondents in Chopwell ward). Men go out more than women to a greater extent in Chopwell than in other wards.

Rowlands Gill & High Spen respondents go out less than those in the other three wards. Proportions of those attending public houses are the lowest in the four wards. Proportions going out to the working men's clubs, social clubs, bingo sessions and the cinema are lower than the mean; of church attendance higher than the mean. The existence of a successfully run community centre in the ward causes the highest proportion of respondents in the District to go out regularly to a community centre.

Winlaton has the highest proportions of respondents in the District going regularly to working men's clubs and to bingo sessions; rather lower than the mean going to churches and social clubs.

TABLE 70

PROPORTIONS OF RESPONDENTS AND SPOUSES WHO SPEND TIME REGULARLY AT:-

(Breakdown by Ward)

	<u>BLAYDON</u>	<u>CHOPWELL</u>	<u>R.G.&H.S.</u>	<u>WINLATON</u>	<u>WHOLE URBAN DISTRICT</u>
Working Men's Club	14%	23%	17%	27%	21%
Public House	19%	19%	12%	19%	18%
Church, Chapel	26%	11%	18%	14%	17%
Social Clubs including W.I.	14%	17%	10%	12%	13%
Any other place	12%	14%	11%	11%	11%
Bingo sessions	8%	6%	6%	12%	9%
Cinema	10%	5%	5%	8%	7%
Community centre	3%	2%	7%	4%	4%
Dance/dance hall	6%	4%	3%	2%	3%
Political Party meeting	3%	4%	2%	1%	2%

BASES

145

84

132

198

559

* This results in greater participation in the more active pursuits of the activities of local social clubs.

HOUSING

The distribution of respondents amongst owner-occupied and rented property in the Urban District reflected the structure of housing ownership and supply in each ward.

Breakdown of data on housing shows the highest proportion of respondents to be council house tenants in Winlaton (57 per cent) and the lowest in Chopwell (28 per cent). Proportions of respondents living in owner-occupied houses was highest in Blaydon (43 per cent) with Rowlands Gill & High Spen ward and Winlaton ward respondents close behind with 39 per cent and 40 per cent respectively. Chopwell had the lowest proportion of respondents living in local authority-provided houses (28 per cent) and owner-occupied houses (22 per cent).

Almost half of Chopwell's respondents were living in houses owned by the National Coal Board.

At the time of the survey the highest proportion of respondents living in houses rented from a private landlord was in Blaydon but many of these houses were scheduled for demolition as slums.

TABLE 71

BREAKDOWN BY WARD OF HOUSE OWNERSHIP AND TENANCY OF THE BLAYDON URBAN DISTRICT SAMPLE

	<u>BLAYDON</u>	<u>CHOPWELL</u>	<u>R.G. & H.S.</u>	<u>WINLATON</u>	<u>WHOLE URBAN DISTRICT</u>
House rented from Council	30%	28%	40%	57%	41%
Owner-occupied	43%	22%	39%	38%	39%
Rented from private landlord	11%	2%	4%	-	6%
Other owner (N.C.B. Police, employer or a relative)	13%	48%	17%	5%	14%
Respondents who are landlords themselves	3%	-	-	-	1%
<u>BASES</u>	80	47	74	112	313

2. COMMUNITY CONSCIOUSNESS

S U M M A R Y

Almost three-quarters of all respondents (74 per cent) agreed that they were "Very strongly attached" to the area. Seven per cent were "Not at all attached" and the remainder "Moderately attached".

Men showed stronger attachment to the area than women. Seventy-eight per cent of male respondents and 69 per cent of female respondents felt "Very strongly attached" to the area; 4 per cent of males and 12 per cent of females felt "Not at all attached".

Stronger attachment was shown by those born in the Urban District (of which 79 per cent felt "Very strongly attached") than by those born elsewhere. However, equally strong attachment to the area was developed by those born away from North East England as by those born in County Durham or Northumberland. Sixty-seven per cent of respondents born in County Durham or Northumberland felt "Very strongly attached" to the area and 66 per cent of those born away from North East England had also become "Very strongly attached" to the area.

Men born outside the Urban District who had moved into the area had become more attached to it than women who had moved in.

There appears to be a relationship between strength of attachment and length of residence in the District. The greatest proportions of those feeling "Very strongly attached" and who were not born in the District had lived in the District for 10 years or longer.

Strength of attachment to the area appeared to increase with increasing age. The largest proportion of those "Not at all attached" appeared in the youngest age group of the sample.

Considerable reluctance was shown by respondents to leave both the Urban District and the North East. Women were much more willing to leave both than men. Respondents were more willing to move right away from North East England than to move within the North East. (Only 20 per cent of working respondents would leave the Urban District for better jobs but 34 per cent would leave North East England.) Forty-nine per cent of married women said they would leave the Urban District for better jobs for their husbands.

Fewer respondents born in the Blaydon Urban District were willing to move away from both the District (16 per cent) and from the North East (36 per cent) for better jobs than those born in County Durham or Northumberland (22 per cent and 40 per cent respectively). Those least willing to move away from the North East for better jobs were those who had moved into the District from farther afield than County Durham or Northumberland. Thirty per cent of those born farther away were willing to move from the North East compared with 36 per cent born in the Urban District and 40 per cent

born in County Durham or Northumberland.

Willingness to move from the Urban District and from the North East for better jobs appears to be strongest in those aged under 40 and to decline with age.

The greatest willingness to leave both the Urban District and the North East is expressed by the "Not at all attached" (54 per cent and 65 per cent respectively).

More than three-quarters of respondents had relatives in the Urban District and roughly the same proportion saw a minimum of one of these either daily or at least once a week.

Three-quarters of respondents felt most of their good friends lived in the Urban District and half felt that most of their good friends lived in their own village. In Urban Districts in England and Wales generally 52 per cent of respondents felt that all or most of their friends lived in their council area.

Taking "issue organizations" only, Blaydon Urban District respondents had a higher proportion "belonging to no organization" (55 per cent) than respondents in England and Wales generally (39 per cent). However, the survey data suggest that membership of all organizations including social and recreational clubs and religious organizations is likely to be higher in Blaydon than in England and Wales generally.

Membership of trade unions and professional associations (mostly trade unions) is higher in Blaydon (32 per cent) than in England and Wales (20 per cent).

Membership of political parties is lower in Blaydon (6 per cent of respondents) than in urban districts (9 per cent) and in England and Wales generally (8 per cent).

Almost 90 per cent of Blaydon respondents gave to and/or received help from neighbours in times of trouble.

Half the respondents considered that people are less helpful and neighbourly now than they were in the past and half that they are not.

Almost half of all respondents were unable to mention any aspect of the Urban District's life which was likely to be of importance in the future. Re-development and re-housing were the aspects mentioned by most respondents. The aspect receiving the next largest proportion of mentions was that of the need to bring more industry into the area to provide more employment. A higher proportion of men than women was aware of the latter issues.

Less than half of respondents think of the Urban District as one community. Just over one quarter thought it was one community in the past.

Distinct differences are shown in respect of the aspects of community consciousness studied in the four wards of the District.

2. COMMUNITY CONSCIOUSNESS

Attempts were made to measure community consciousness in the following ways:-

1. By asking the questions:-

"Do you feel Very strongly attached

Moderately attached

or Not at all attached

to this area?"

2. By enquiring about willingness to leave the area for better jobs and for better homes.
3. By ascertaining the proximity of residence of relatives and friends and frequency of contact with these.
4. By enquiring about membership of and service to local organizations.
5. By asking questions relating to neighbourliness and the giving of help.
6. By measuring awareness of problems in the Urban District (through asking which issues strike the respondents as being of the greatest importance to Blaydon's future).
7. By the recording of respondents' feelings as to whether they think of the Urban District as one community.
8. An examination was made of variations between the four Wards of the Urban District in respect of this information.

1. EXPRESSED ATTACHMENT TO AREA

When respondents were asked whether they felt "Very strongly attached to the area", "Moderately attached" or "Not at all attached" their replies were in the following proportions:-

Very strongly attached	74%
Moderately attached	18%
Not at all attached	7%
Don't know	1%

ATTACHMENT TO AREA AND PLACE OF BIRTH

Respondents born in the Blaydon Urban District showed stronger attachment to the area than those born in North East England (County Durham and Northumberland) and those born away from the North East. Fewer respondents born in the District felt "Not at all attached" (5 per cent) than those born in North East England (12 per cent) or outside the area (12 per cent). There was no difference in the proportions of respondents feeling strong attachment among those born either outside the Urban District but in County Durham or Northumberland and those born away from the North East (67 per cent and 66 per cent respectively).

TABLE 72

	<u>Very strongly attached</u>	<u>Moderately attached</u>	<u>Not at all attached</u>
<u>BORN IN BLAYDON URBAN DISTRICT</u>	79%	16%	5% Base 153
<u>BORN IN NORTHUMBERLAND OR CO. DURHAM</u>	67%	21%	12% Base 101
<u>BORN OUTSIDE THE AREA</u>	66%	22%	12% Base 59

The figures show comparatively small proportions feeling "Moderately attached" but amongst these the larger, and similar, proportions are amongst those born outside the Urban District and outside the North East (21 per cent and 22 per cent respectively).

STRENGTH OF ATTACHMENT AMONGST MALES AND FEMALES

Expressed attachment to the area in respondents born in the Urban District is similar amongst men and women (80 per cent and 79 per cent). However, twice as many women as men (6 per cent and 3 per cent) appear amongst the small proportion who feel "Not at all attached".

Amongst those born outside the District and outside the North East, however, men become considerably more attached to the area than women and the number of women who describe themselves as "Not at all attached" is three times that of the men.

TABLE 73

	<u>Very strongly attached</u>	<u>Moderately attached</u>	<u>Not at all attached</u>
<u>ALL MALES</u>	78%	18%	4%
<u>ALL FEMALES</u>	69%	19%	12%
<u>BORN IN BLAYDON URBAN DISTRICT</u>			
MALES	80%	18%	3%
FEMALES	79%	15%	6%
<u>BORN IN NORTHUMBERLAND OR CO. DURHAM</u>			
MALES	72%	23%	5%
FEMALES	65%	19%	16%
<u>BORN OUTSIDE THE AREA</u>			
MALES	84%	28%	5%
FEMALES	58%	22%	15%
Base 59			

The "Moderately attached" follow the same pattern as the "Very strongly attached". The proportions in Table 73 suggest that the greater the distance from which women have moved into the area, the less likely they are to become attached to it.

STRENGTH OF ATTACHMENT AND LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN THE AREA

Among the "Very strongly attached" strength of attachment appears to increase with length of residence in the area amongst both men and women. The highest proportions of both males and females feeling "Very strongly attached" had lived in the District for more than 10 years.

There was no apparent relationship between length of residence in the area and "Moderate attachment" or positive lack of attachment. (Table 74 illustrates the relationship between strength of attachment and length of residence in the District.)

STRENGTH OF ATTACHMENT TO AREA AND AGE GROUP OF RESPONDENTS

The data suggest a relationship between the age of respondents and their attachment to the area. Proportions in the District as a whole amongst the "Very strongly attached" would suggest the probability of increasing attachment with increasing age. (See bottom line of Table 75.) However, when these figures are broken down by place of birth this pattern is discernible to a limited extent and only amongst those born in the Blaydon Urban District. Among the "Very strongly attached" born outside the District and all the "Moderately attached" there appears to be no relationship at all between age and attachment to area. High proportions of respondents in the 31-50 age groups who were born away from North East England express "Very strong attachment" to the area.

In the District as a whole the largest proportion of "Not at all attached" appears to be amongst the youngest age group, the 21-30 year-olds. It is, however, very difficult to trace any relationship between age and lack of attachment to the area when the figures are broken down by place of birth. (See Table 75).

(Numbers of respondents from whose responses the "Moderately attached" and "Not at all attached" percentages are calculated for all aspects of attachment to area and willingness to leave the area are so small that the value of the proportions is doubtful. Appendix Tables 7, 8, 9 and 10 give the actual numbers of respondents.)

TABLE 74

SOME ASPECTS OF STRENGTH OF ATTACHMENT TO THE AREA

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN DISTRICT AND ATTACHMENT TO IT

<u>LENGTH OF RESIDENCE</u>	<u>VERY STRONGLY ATTACHED</u>					
	Born in Urban District	Up to 3 yrs.	4 to 10 yrs.	11 to 20 yrs.	21+ yrs.	Totals
<u>MALES</u>	81%	72%	62%	83%	82%	79%
<u>FEMALES</u>	79%	50%	60%	64%	70%	71%
<u>ALL RESPONDENTS</u>	80%	56%	61%	71%	75%	
<u>URBAN DISTRICT TOTAL</u>						74%
		<u>MODERATELY ATTACHED</u>				
<u>MALES</u>	19%	28%	31%	-	15%	19%
<u>FEMALES</u>	15%	28%	20%	9%	16%	17%
<u>ALL RESPONDENTS</u>	17%	28%	24%	6%	15%	
<u>URBAN DISTRICT TOTAL</u>						18%
		<u>NOT AT ALL ATTACHED</u>				
<u>MALES</u>	-	-	8%	17%	3%	2%
<u>FEMALES</u>	5%	12%	20%	27%	14%	12%
<u>ALL RESPONDENTS</u>	3%	16%	15%	23%	10%	
<u>URBAN DISTRICT TOTAL</u>						8%

TABLE 75ATTACHMENT TO AREA AND PLACE OF BIRTH

<u>AGE GROUP</u>	<u>VERY STRONGLY ATTACHED</u>						<u>MODERATELY ATTACHED</u>						<u>NOT AT ALL ATTACHED</u>					
	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	60+	Total	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	60+	Total	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	60+	Total
<u>BORN IN BLAYDON URBAN DISTRICT</u>																		
MALES	62%	73%	89%	94%	75%	<u>80%</u>	23%	27%	11%	6%	27%	<u>18%</u>	16%	-	-	-	-	<u>3%</u>
FEMALES	42%	92%	75%	92%	94%	<u>79%</u>	29%	8%	21%	8%	6%	<u>15%</u>	29%	-	4%	-	-	<u>6%</u>
ALL RESPONDENTS	52%	81%	81%	93%	85%	<u>79%</u>	26%	19%	17%	7%	11%	<u>16%</u>	22%	-	2%	-	-	<u>5%</u>
<u>BORN IN NORTHUMBERLAND OR CO. DURHAM</u>																		
MALES	66%	50%	100%	60%	80%	<u>72%</u>	33%	50%	-	20%	20%	<u>23%</u>	-	-	-	20%	-	<u>5%</u>
FEMALES	80%	58%	45%	53%	86%	<u>65%</u>	10%	21%	45%	20%	7%	<u>19%</u>	10%	21%	10%	27%	7%	<u>16%</u>
ALL RESPONDENTS	74%	56%	67%	56%	83%	<u>67%</u>	21%	28%	27%	20%	13%	<u>21%</u>	5%	16%	6%	30%	4%	<u>12%</u>
<u>BORN OUTSIDE THE AREA</u>																		
MALES	60%	100%	83%	100%	100%	<u>84%</u>	20%	-	-	17%	-	<u>11%</u>	20%	-	-	-	-	<u>5%</u>
FEMALES	40%	100%	60%	40%	60%	<u>58%</u>	40%	-	40%	40%	27%	<u>28%</u>	20%	-	-	20%	13%	<u>15%</u>
ALL RESPONDENTS	47%	100%	73%	50%	70%	<u>66%</u>	33%	-	18%	33%	20%	<u>22%</u>	20%	-	9%	17%	10%	<u>12%</u>
<u>URBAN DISTRICT TOTALS</u>																		
	58%	75%	77%	74%	80%	<u>74%</u>	26%	19%	19%	15%	15%	<u>18%</u>	16%	6%	4%	11%	5%	<u>8%</u>

2. WILLINGNESS TO LEAVE THE DISTRICT FOR BETTER JOBS AND FOR BETTER HOMES

In spite of pit closures and increasing unemployment, two-thirds of all respondents would not leave North East England for a better job for themselves (or for their husbands in the case of female married respondents). Four-fifths of actual breadwinners would not leave the Urban District for better jobs.

Table 77 suggests that respondents would rather move right away from the North East than move within the area for better jobs, although there is considerable reluctance to do either. Women are shown as being much more willing to move than men for the sake of better jobs for their husbands. Of all married women respondents, 48.5 per cent would leave the Urban District for better jobs for their husbands but only 20 per cent of males and women breadwinners would leave the Urban District for a better job.

Only slightly more than a quarter of all respondents would be willing to leave the Urban District for a better home. (The value of this figure as a guide to strength of attachment to the area is limited by the fact that the majority of respondents volunteered that they were already satisfied with their present home.)

TABLE 77

WILLINGNESS TO LEAVE THE BLAYDON URBAN DISTRICT

	<u>% answering "YES"</u>
Would you leave the Urban District for a better job for yourself or for your husband? (Question put to males and bread-winning females.)	20%
Would you leave the North East of England for a better job for yourself or for your husband? (To males and female breadwinners)	34%
Would you leave the Urban District for a better job for your husband? (To married women.)	49%
Would you leave the District for a better home? (To all respondents.)	28%
<u>BASE</u> 313	

WILLINGNESS TO LEAVE THE AREA AND PLACE OF BIRTH

Fewer respondents born in the Blaydon Urban District were willing to leave the District for better jobs (16 per cent) than those born outside the District and away from North East England (22 per cent for both categories).

Fewer respondents born in the Blaydon Urban District were willing to move right away from the North East for better jobs (36 per cent) than those born in other parts of North East England (40 per cent), yet the lowest proportion of those willing to move from the North East occurred amongst those born in areas other than the North East (30 per cent).

WILLINGNESS TO LEAVE AREA AMONGST MEN AND WOMEN

The break-down of figures in Table 76 into willingness to leave area and place of birth shows an outstanding difference in attitude towards moving for the sake of better jobs in men and in women. Only 3 per cent of men but 29 per cent of women born in the Blaydon Urban District would leave the District for better jobs. However, 28 per cent of men and 36 per cent of women born in the Blaydon Urban District would leave the North East for better jobs. Table 76 suggests that respondents who have moved into the District from areas other than North East England show less willingness to leave than those born in Northumberland and County Durham.

WILLINGNESS TO LEAVE THE AREA AND AGE GROUP

Willingness to leave the Urban District and the North East for better jobs appears to be strongest amongst those aged under 40 and to diminish with increasing age. (See bottom line of Table 78).

When the figures are broken down further by place of birth less clear

patterns emerge, except amongst those born in the Blaydon Urban District, where willingness to leave the Urban District and the North East is strongest in the younger age groups and declines with increasing age.

TABLE 76

WILLINGNESS TO LEAVE THE DISTRICT AND PLACE OF BIRTH

<u>WHERE BORN</u>	<u>WILLING TO LEAVE URBAN DISTRICT FOR A BETTER JOB FOR SELVES OR HUSBANDS</u>		<u>WILLING TO LEAVE NORTH EAST FOR A BETTER JOB</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
BLAYDON URBAN DISTRICT	3%	29%	28%	36%
		16%		33%
NORTHUMBERLAND OR CO.DURHAM	3%	35%	29%	46%
		22%		40%
AWAY FROM THE AREA	5%	33%	20%	35%
		22%		30%
ALL RESPONDENTS		20%		34%
<u>BASE</u> 313				

TABLE 88

WILLINGNESS TO LEAVE AREA AND PLACE OF BIRTH
AND AGE GROUP

<u>WHERE BORN</u>		<u>WILLING TO LEAVE URBAN DISTRICT FOR A BETTER JOB</u>						<u>WILLING TO LEAVE NORTH EAST FOR A BETTER JOB</u>					
AGE		21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61+	Totals	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61+	Totals
<u>BLAYDON URBAN DISTRICT</u>													
MALES		-	-	-	1%	-	<u>1%</u>	62%	33%	17%	6%	18%	<u>28%</u>
FEMALES		36%	50%	33%	15%	29%	<u>29%</u>	64%	50%	37%	38%	31%	<u>43%</u>
ALL RESPONDENTS		19%	22%	19%	8%	7%	<u>16%</u>	63%	41%	29%	15%	26%	<u>36%</u>
<u>NORTHUMBERLAND OR CO.DURHAM</u>													
MALES		-	-	-	-	-	<u>0%</u>	33%	50%	-	100%	80%	<u>41%</u>
FEMALES		40%	64%	66%	20%	-	<u>35%</u>	50%	71%	100%	47%	7%	<u>52%</u>
ALL RESPONDENTS		21%	50%	40%	12%	-	<u>22%</u>	37%	61%	73%	56%	21%	<u>48%</u>
<u>OUTSIDE THE AREA</u>													
MALES		-	-	-	-	-	<u>0%</u>	20%	-	17%	-	20%	<u>16%</u>
FEMALES		50%	40%	40%	80%	-	<u>33%</u>	70%	40%	40%	60%	20%	<u>43%</u>
ALL RESPONDENTS		33%	29%	18%	66%	-	<u>22%</u>	53%	29%	27%	50%	20%	<u>34%</u>
<u>URBAN DISTRICT TOTALS</u>		23%	33%	24%	16%	7%	<u>20%</u>	52%	50%	38%	38%	25%	<u>34%</u>

TABLE 79ATTACHMENT TO AREA AND WILLINGNESS TO LEAVE FOR BETTER JOBS

<u>DEGREE OF ATTACHMENT</u>	<u>WILLING TO LEAVE URBAN DISTRICT FOR BETTER JOB FOR SELF OR HUSBAND</u>		<u>WILLING TO LEAVE NORTH EAST FOR BETTER JOB FOR SELF OR HUSBAND</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Very strongly attached	2%	26%	18%	31%
		16%		27%
Moderately attached	0%	39%	33%	65%
		22%		50%
Not at all attached	40%	57%	100%	57%
		54%		65%
<u>ALL RESPONDENTS BASE 313</u>		20%		34%

TABLE 80ATTACHMENT TO AREA AND WILLINGNESS TO LEAVE FOR BETTER JOBS

	<u>WILLING TO LEAVE URBAN DISTRICT FOR BETTER JOB FOR SELVES OR FOR HUSBANDS</u>						<u>WILLING TO LEAVE NORTH EAST ENGLAND FOR BETTER JOB FOR SELVES OR FOR HUSBANDS</u>					
AGE	21- 30	31- 40	41- 50	51- 60	61+	Totals	21- 30	31- 40	41- 50	51- 60	61+	Totals
<u>VERY STRONGLY ATTACHED</u>												
MALES	-	-	-	9%	-	<u>2%</u>	-	20%	-	30%	-	<u>18%</u>
FEMALES	28%	54%	44%	18%	6%	<u>26%</u>	50%	58%	44%	36%	15%	<u>37%</u>
ALL RESPONDENTS	14%	33%	21%	9%	2%	<u>15%</u>	40%	43%	31%	22%	18%	<u>30%</u>
<u>MODERATELY ATTACHED</u>												
MALES	-	-	-	-	-	<u>0%</u>	43%	50%	-	-	40%	<u>33%</u>
FEMALES	25%	50%	50%	33%	-	<u>35%</u>	61%	75%	80%	50%	33%	<u>65%</u>
ALL RESPONDENTS	13%	20%	38%	22%	-	<u>20%</u>	53%	60%	62%	33%	25%	<u>50%</u>
<u>NOT AT ALL ATTACHED</u>												
MALES	-	-	-	100%	-	<u>40%</u>	100%	-	-	100%	-	<u>100%</u>
FEMALES	73%	100%	33%	28%	-	<u>57%</u>	73%	100%	33%	28%	-	<u>57%</u>
ALL RESPONDENTS	55%	100%	33%	43%	-	<u>50%</u>	82%	100%	33%	51%	-	<u>65%</u>
<u>URBAN DISTRICT TOTALS</u>												
	23%	33%	24%	16%	7%	<u>20%</u>	52%	46%	38%	38%	16%	<u>34%</u>

BASE 313

WILLINGNESS TO LEAVE AND ATTACHMENT TO AREA

Attachment to area has very much more influence on respondents' attitudes towards moving for better jobs than their place of birth. Table 79 shows that the highest proportions of the "Not at all attached" express the highest willingness to leave both the Urban District (54 per cent) and the North East (65 per cent). ^{Appendix} Table 10 again shows that willingness to leave the area decreases with age.

WILLINGNESS TO LEAVE AMONGST MEN AND WOMEN

The conclusion is reached that, overall, men are more attached to the Blaydon Urban District and less willing to move out of it than women. This confirms the observation of Dr Clifford Jansea in his Bristol study of "The Social Aspects of Internal Migration" that females have the tendency to be more mobile than males.

Four male respondents had moved away from Blaydon but returned and two of these made the following comments:-

"It was very agony living in Essex."

"I spent 17 years in Winlaton then 18 months away but had to come back."

One man observed "I have been offered a job in London but refused it."

Four other male respondents made the following remarks:-

"I shall live here until I die."

"I like the North East. I was born and bred here."

"I was born here. I am part of the area."

"I shall always stay here - the people are so friendly."

One female respondent in the course of her interview said "My husband was born in Blaydon. He loves it. I would willingly move."

3. PROXIMITY OF RESPONDENTS TO RELATIVES AND FRIENDS AND FREQUENCY OF CONTACT WITH THESE

Respondents were asked how many relatives they and their spouse (where applicable) had (1) within the Urban District and (2) outside the District but within visiting distance. (The question was worded in this way so as to cover contact with relatives by whatever means of transport was available to respondents.) More than three-quarters of the sample had relatives within the District and more than half had relatives outside the District but within visiting distance.

TABLE 81

1. Proportion of respondents with relatives within Blaydon Urban District	78%
2. Proportion of respondents with relatives within visiting distance	60%
3. Proportion of respondents in Byker Study with one or more relatives in Ward	71%

In an attempt to measure the amount of contact between relatives of respondents in the Blaydon Urban District, respondents were then asked whether they saw any of their relations as often as:-

- (1) every day
- (2) at least once a week
- (3) less often

Almost one-third of the sample saw at least one relative every day and almost half at least once a week, the greatest tendency being for parents to visit or be visited by married sons and daughters.

TABLE 82RESPONDENTS SEEING AT LEAST ONE RELATIVE (OUTSIDE OWN HOME)

	* <u>BLAYDON URBAN DISTRICT</u>	<u>BYKER</u>
Every day	79% { 31% 48%	85% { 40% 45%
At least once a week		
At least once a month		6%
Less often	35%	7%
<u>BASE</u>	560	443
* Some respondents gave multiple answers Data for respondents and spouses		

Seventy nine per cent of Blaydon respondents and 85 per cent of Byker respondents had regular contact with relatives at least once a week. These figures indicate that a high proportion of families have remained in close proximity to and maintained contact with their kin in both areas.

In the closely-knit kinship groups in the Blaydon Urban District respondents see any number of relatives between one and six daily or weekly but numbers up to 32 were seen at regular intervals by some respondents. Some with many cousins found them too numerous to count. The tendency was for those in the younger age groups to see the largest number of relatives regularly but some contact with relatives appears to be evenly spread through all age groups.

In order to attempt to measure the extent of contact between friends within the District, respondents were asked whether they felt that most of their good friends lived:-

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) In their Village | (2) In the Urban District |
| (3) On Tyneside | (4) Farther away |

More than half of the sample felt that most of their good friends lived in their own village and three-quarters in the Urban District. The Blaydon Urban District resembles Byker in that a much higher proportion of respondents have best friends living in their own council area than in the rest of England and Wales. (See Table 83).

Friendship patterns are spread evenly through all age groups in Blaydon Urban District and there appears to be no decline in the numbers of friendships outside the village of residence with increasing age.

TABLE 83

RESPONDENTS' CONTACT WITH FRIENDS

	<u>IN OWN VILLAGE</u>	<u>IN BLAYDON URBAN DISTRICT</u>	<u>IN BYKER</u>	<u>ON TYNESIDE</u>	<u>FARTHER AWAY</u>
BLAYDON RESPONDENTS WHO FEEL MOST OF GOOD FRIENDS LIVE - (Some gave multiple answers)	52%	21%		25%	13%
LOCATION OF 3 BEST FRIENDS OF BYKER RESPONDENTS		73%	36%	39%	25%
HAVE ONE FRIEND IN BYKER WARD			62%		
<u>BASES</u> Blaydon 313 Byker 443					
ALL OR MOST OF FRIENDS LIVE IN COUNCIL AREA	<u>All or most best friends live in Council area</u> <u>Most best friends</u>				
URBAN DISTRICTS <u>BASE</u> 448	52% 34%				
ENGLAND & WALES <u>BASE</u> 2,184	60% 36%				

The Bristol Study on Migration already referred to found that "Persons who have a strong network of relatives and friends may be reluctant to move off even when better 'career' opportunities may be 'pulling' them elsewhere."

The attitude of Blaydon residents willing to move, however, appears to be different from that of Bristol respondents in one respect. Thirty-four per cent of Blaydon respondents would leave the North East for a better job but only 20 per cent would leave the Urban District. The latter part of the observation of Jansen that the characteristics of 'non-movers' are predominantly 'local' in outlook, highly representative of lower status occupations and attached importance to kin and friendship connections so that even when they did move house they remained within easy reach of their family and friends. This attitude is confirmed in Blaydon by the fact that few unemployed miners have accepted work offered by the National Coal Board in

other areas of the North East and those who have prefer to make a $1\frac{1}{2}$ hour bus journey to and from work rather than to leave the Urban District.

4. MEMBERSHIP OF AND SERVICE TO LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS

Information collected relating to membership of what the Maud Report Study describes as "issue" organizations (i.e. those likely to be concerned with public issues) gave the figures as shown in Table 84. (These data relate to Blaydon respondents and their spouses.)

TABLE 84

MEMBERSHIP OF:-	<u>BLAYDON URBAN DISTRICT</u>			<u>BYKER</u>	<u>URBAN DISTRICTS</u>	<u>ENGLAND AND WALES</u>		
	M.	F.	ALL	ALL	ALL	M.	F.	ALL
TRADE UNIONS AND PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS	66%	3%	<u>32%</u>	<u>44%</u>	<u>20%</u>	38%	6%	<u>20%</u>
POLITICAL PARTY	9%	2%	<u>6%</u>	<u>1%</u>	<u>9%</u>	7%	8%	<u>8%</u>
TENANTS' OR RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION	2%	4%	<u>3%</u>	-	Not asked	-	-	-
PUBLIC BODY OR COMMITTEE *	-	Not asked	-	<u>0.4%</u>	<u>2%</u>	2%	1%	<u>1%</u>
A VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATION CONCERNED WITH THE WELFARE OF OTHER PEOPLE	5%	7%	<u>6%</u>	2%	-	Not asked		
BASES	559			443	448	2,184		
	Respondents & Spouses							
* A Public or Statutory Committee or Board of Governors i.e. National Savings, Hospital Management, School Governors.								

Membership of Trade Unions and professional associations (although not as high as in Byker) is considerably higher in Blaydon than in the rest of the

TABLE 85MEMBERSHIP OF ORGANIZATIONS

	<u>BLAYDON</u> <u>URBAN</u> <u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>BYKER</u> <u>WARD</u>	<u>ENGLAND</u> ^{1.} <u>AND</u> <u>WALES</u>	<u>UNITED</u> ^{2.} <u>KINGDOM</u>
PROPORTION OF RESPONDENTS AND SPOUSES BELONGING TO AT LEAST 1 ORGANIZATION	45%	66%	61%	47%
PROPORTION OF RESPONDENTS BELONGING TO NO ORGANIZATIONS	55%	34%	39%	53%

BASES

559

443

2,184

963

1. Maud Report figures.
2. Almond and Verber's "Civic Culture" Study.

N.B. The Blaydon and Maud Report figures cover "issue organizations" only, whereas the Byker Study and "The Civic Culture" figures include a wider range of organizations, such as sports and hobbies clubs, social and cultural groups and religious organizations.

country. Membership of political parties, however, is lower. This could well be due to the fact that members of trade unions and particularly of the N.U.M. tend to regard themselves automatically as members of the Labour Party. Also in an area of one party domination fewer active party workers are needed for election campaigns.

Nearly half of all Blaydon respondents and/or their spouses were members of "issue organizations". This is a lower proportion than the figure obtained for England and Wales in the Maud Report Study, yet similar to the observation for the United Kingdom in "The Civic Culture" Study. The proportions for the Blaydon Urban District and those from the Maud Report Study are the only ones which are strictly comparable in Table 85 as both are based on membership of "issue" organizations only. The Byker Study and "The Civic Culture" Study include a wider range of organizations such as sports and hobbies clubs, social and cultural groups, religious organizations and others. If the Blaydon figures were amended to include membership of all such organizations, it is likely that they would be comparable to or higher than those of Byker and of England and Wales and higher than those of the "Civic Culture" Study.

Men represent by far the greater proportion of organization members than women in Blaydon, as in the whole country.

TABLE 86

	<u>BLAYDON</u>		<u>ENGLAND AND WALES</u>	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS & PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS	66%	3%	38%	6%
MEMBERS OF POLITICAL PARTIES	9%	2%	7%	8%

Membership of Trade Unions and professional associations, political parties and voluntary organizations appears to be reasonably spread among all age groups; fewer among the older age groups appear to be members of Tenants' or Residents' associations. (See Appendix Table 11.)

There is a serious discrepancy between proportions of organizational members who were ever officers as recorded in "The Civic Culture" Study and those calculated from the Blaydon Survey data.

TABLE 87

ORGANIZATIONAL MEMBERS WHO WERE EVER OFFICERS

	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>TOTALS</u>
GREAT BRITAIN ("CIVIC CULTURE" STUDY FIGURES)	32%	22%	29%
<u>BASES</u>	304	149	453
BLAYDON URBAN DISTRICT	8%	24%	5%
<u>BASES</u>	198	55	253

The above comparison gives a different impression of participation in Blaydon of organizational members in responsibilities in their groups relative to the rest of Great Britain. The "Civic Culture" Study gives an unexpectedly high proportion of organizational members ~~has~~ having acted as officials and suggests that almost one-third have done so. It should be noted that the "Civic Culture" figures are based on the relatively low response rate of 59 per cent in the Survey made by Almond and Verber and the proportion of 12 per cent resulting from the Blaydon Survey would appear to give more reasonable proportions.

5. AN ATTEMPT TO MEASURE NEIGHBOURLINESS AND THE GIVING AND RECEIVING OF HELP

Actual neighbourliness, helpfulness and willingness to be helpful in times of trouble are high in the Urban District but the general conception of these is that they are less now than in the past. When asked "Do you and your neighbours help each other in times of troubles?" 89 per cent of Blaydon respondents replied in the affirmative. Just over half of all respondents answered that they did borrow from and lend things to neighbours.

TABLE 88

	<u>BLAYDON</u>		<u>BYKER</u>	
	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Often</u> <u>Sometimes</u> <u>Occasionally</u>	<u>No</u>
Do you and your neighbours help each other in times of troubles?	89%	11%	-	-
Do you borrow from and lend things to each other?	52%	48%		
Do you exchange or borrow things from one another?			21%	79%

The roughly even split between affirmative and negative answers in Blaydon Urban District illustrates a commonly-observed hesitation in answering the question about borrowing and lending. Respondents frequently indicated their willingness to lend but showed a reluctance to borrow, suggesting strong independence. In the Byker Study the wording "Do you and your neighbours exchange or borrow things from one another such as books, magazines, dishes, tools, recipes or food: often, sometimes, rarely or never?" brought a negative response of almost 80 per cent.

Roughly half of all respondents in the Blaydon Urban District thought

people are less helpful and neighbourly than they used to be and half that they are not.

TABLE 89

	<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>
Do you think people are less helpful and neighbourly now than they used to be?	49%	51%
<u>BASE</u> 313		

The immediate reaction to this question was often to answer in the affirmative then change to a negative once the respondent remembered specific and recent examples of the giving and receiving of help.

The Maud Report Study measures community responsibility by asking three questions about the giving of help to people in their own area and scoring from 1 - 4 according to the amount of help given and the extent to which people felt that mutual assistance was desirable. The distribution of index scores was negatively skewed and worked out as follows:-

High 4 - 13%
 3 - 26%
 2 - 32%
 Low 1 - 29%

The strength of positive answers (89 per cent) in Table 88 suggests a very much higher sense of "Community responsibility" in the Blaydon Urban District than in the country as a whole.

The mutual assistance during times of difficulty, the care of the aged and sick relatives, neighbours and friends and frequency of daily face to face contacts which have been shown to be powerful forces making for cohesion and contentedness in inner urban areas (as described by Vereker, Mays, Gittus

and Broady in "Urban Redevelopment and Social Change")⁽¹⁾. appear to have had the same effect in the series of villages which make up the Blaydon Urban District. The isolation and loneliness of life on new estates re-housing residents of inner urban areas (described by Young and Wilmot in "Family and Kinship in East London")⁽²⁾ have been avoided in the Blaydon Urban District as families in Blaydon slum property have been re-housed mostly in the next village, Winlaton, where they are not too distant from each other to be unable to retain frequent contact as the two villages are contiguous.

This feature of high community responsibility is one which could constitute a contributing factor to the political climate of the area. It would seem possible that people with this characteristic may feel less dependent on officially provided help in any sphere in which they can help themselves or each other. (This is illustrated by the fact that 8 per cent of respondents who had not sought official help with problems in the past answered the question "Where do you think you would go for help if you had a problem concerning housing, schooling, medical treatment or entitlement to social security benefit?" with replies such as "I should sort matters out for myself" and "I have always managed to help myself".) Also a lower proportion of Byker respondents were shown to have sought help from some source than in the country generally.

For this reason a break-down of responses to the three questions

-
- (1). C.Vereker, J.B.Mays, E.Gittus & M.Broady. Urban Redevelopment and Social Change. Liverpool (1961)
- (2). M.Young & P.Willmott. Family & Kinship in East London. London (1957)
- ~~General Register Office Classification of Occupations, 1966.~~

mentioned in Tables 88 and 89 by age group is of particular interest. The older age groups quote the days when a woman making a pan of broth for her family automatically provided for all her neighbours who were unable to fend for themselves. If the post-war age group of electors has come to depend more on government provision (local and central) than on mutual assistance one aspect of the importance of this attitude will be illustrated.

Although the breakdown of the answers to these questions by age-group and sex gives percentages based on small numbers (see Appendix Tables 13, 14 and 15 for actual numbers of respondents), they show outstandingly strong awareness of and willingness to give mutual help among the younger age groups. It would appear that the social characteristics of community responsibility have been absorbed by the younger generations in spite of changed economic and social circumstances.

There appears to be slightly more willingness to lend and borrow among the younger age groups. Men appear to be more inclined to answer the question about willingness to lend and borrow in the affirmative than women. (Possibly they do not participate greatly in borrowing or lending but are under a strong impression that it takes place.)

6. AWARENESS IN RESPONDENTS OF IMPORTANT ASPECTS IN THE LIFE OF THE URBAN DISTRICT

Although more than half of the Blaydon respondents mentioned one of the aspects which appear to objective observers to be of serious consequence to the District's future when asked the open-ended question "What aspect of Blaydon Urban District's life do you think is going to be of greatest importance in the near future?" the very high proportion of 45 per cent were

not aware of anything. Women made up the higher proportion (52 per cent) of those not able to mention any aspect, the proportion of men being 34 per cent. However, of those replying "Nothing" or "Not interested" 8 per cent were men and 6 per cent women. The "Don't know" replies are evenly spread through all age groups.

Most people gave replies connected with re-development and the re-building of houses and shops, including the projected new Blaydon shopping centre. As might be expected, women mentioned plans for the new shopping centre more frequently than men. The sum of the "Nothing" "Not interested" and "Don't know" replies in the whole District is four times greater than those which express concern about the provision of new industries and more jobs.

The apparent indifference to or lack of awareness of the importance of attracting new industry into the area and the creation of more jobs could be due to the provision of adequate social security benefits. In the older age groups this factor could be combined with resignation amongst those who remember earlier unemployment and poverty and compare the present time favourably with that of the inadequate social security provision of the inter-war period.

In view of the different wording of the Maud Report Study question, which gave only 2 per cent of "Don't know" replies both in Urban Districts and in England and Wales - "In your opinion is enough being done to help people and improve things in your local authority area or should more be done?" and the fact that a list of problems such as housing, leisure facilities, old people's services was read to respondents - a fair comparison of awareness of needs in Blaydon and the rest of the country cannot be attempted. Nevertheless it does

appear that this lack of awareness in Blaydon is very high and a comparison of this aspect of community consciousness in other areas would be of interest.

TABLE 90

WHAT ASPECT OF BLAYDON URBAN DISTRICT'S LIFE DO YOU THINK IS GOING TO BE OF GREATEST IMPORTANCE IN THE NEAR FUTURE?

<u>REPLIES CONNECTED WITH:-</u>	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>%</u>
1. Re-development and re-building of houses and shops (including new Blaydon Shopping Centre)	47/132 36%	60/181 33%	107/313	<u>34%</u>
2. Pit closures, bringing in industry, providing more employment	23/132 17%	17/181 9%	40/313	<u>13%</u>
3. Provision of recreational facilities	14/132 11%	16/181 9%	30/313	<u>10%</u>
4. Improvement of road communications, traffic and road safety.	5/132 4%	3/181 2%	8/313	<u>3%</u>
5. Other answers (Keeping rates down, clearing up the area, Education, amalgamation with Newcastle, Keeping the community together.)	4/132 3%	3/181 2%	7/313	<u>2%</u>
6. Nothing, not interested	11/132 8%	12/181 7%	23/313	<u>7%</u>
7. Don't Know	35/132 27%	82/181 45%	117/313	<u>37%</u>
(Some respondents gave multiple answers)				
<u>BASE</u> 313				

7. IS THE URBAN DISTRICT CONSIDERED TO BE ONE COMMUNITY?

In view of the East-West split which was observed in the study of the existing Council and in the history of the Blaydon Urban District, and the fact of the geographical isolation of Chopwell Ward, respondents were asked whether they thought of the Urban District as one community or as several separate villages. (They were shown a copy of Map No. I, on which the boundaries of the District are marked and the village names underlined in red, so that there was no possibility of uncertainty about the composition of this unit of administration.) They were also asked whether they thought the District had been one community in the past.

The majority consider the District to be made up of several separate villages and do not think of it as one community. However, just over one quarter of respondents thought that it had been one community in the past. The main reason volunteered by those who held the latter opinion was that the hardships of life suffered by the whole District had formed a psychological bond during the miners' resolute but restrained fights for better conditions and during periods of high unemployment and poverty of the inter-war years. Those who considered the District to be one community now suggested that modern means of transport made close relationships within the area such an easy matter that its relative size did not prevent people from feeling a sense of unity and community.

TABLE 91

Respondents thinking of whole Urban District as one community	42%
Respondents thinking of it as several separate villages	58%
Respondents thinking Urban District was one community in the past	27%

In spite of Chopwell's isolation and distance from the administrative centre in Blaydon, it was the only Ward in which a slight majority thought of the Urban District as being one community now. Although Chopwell was shown to be a closely knit community and to be the Ward with the highest degree of attachment to the area among its respondents, its respondents still felt it to be within the community of the Urban District.

This information is considered to be interesting from the point of view of possible reaction of people living on the fringes of newly-enlarged administrative districts in the future. Although Chopwell people are conscious of being geographically isolated, the fact of their having to share the amenities of the other, better-endowed parts of the District and looking to Blaydon as the administrative centre may well be factors contributing to the feeling of community with the rest of the District. If Wards with good facilities can remain "self-contained" and supply their own social resources, they may well react as the three other Blaydon Wards appear to have reacted - that is to feel to be independent units rather than contributing and receiving sections of a larger social unit.

The affirmative answers to these three questions were reasonably evenly spread through all age groups and between both sexes, apart from the tendency of women of all ages to consider, more than men, that the whole Urban District had been one community in the past. (This may be due to the fact that women have been more involved in domestic, "neighbourly" giving and receiving of help than men.)

SUMMARY OF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE FOUR WARDS OF THE
URBAN DISTRICT IN RESPECT OF COMMUNITY CONSCIOUSNESS

Blaydon has the smallest proportions of respondents born in the Urban District. Blaydon has the lowest proportion of respondents feeling "Very strongly attached" to the area and the largest proportion who feel "Not at all attached". It is the only Ward in which the proportion of men feeling "Very strongly attached" is less than that of the women. It has the largest number of respondents willing to leave the Urban District for better jobs and the largest proportion of married women who would leave the North East for better jobs for their husbands. Blaydon respondents have the smallest number of relatives within the Urban District and outside it but within visiting distance. Blaydon respondents have the smallest proportion of friends living in their own village in the Urban District. Blaydon respondents show the highest degree of awareness of issues likely to affect the Urban District in the future and they think of the Urban District as one community to a lesser extent.

Chopwell has the largest proportion of respondents born in the Urban District. It has the highest proportion of residents feeling very strongly attached to the area; fewest respondents who would leave either the Urban District or the North East for a better job and the highest proportion of respondents with relatives within the Urban District or within visiting distance. (Actual contact with relatives, however, is highest amongst Winlaton respondents.) Chopwell has the largest proportion of respondents who feel that most of their good friends are in their own village. It has the highest proportion of members of Trade Union or professional associations but its membership of other "issue organizations" is the lowest in the Urban District. However, Chopwell has the highest figure for active participation as officers in such organizations. Chopwell thinks of the Blaydon Urban District as one community to a greater extent than do the other three Wards.

In many aspects of community consciousness, Winlaton shows similar characteristics to Chopwell. Its strength of attachment to the area is almost as strong as Chopwell's, its respondents are almost as reluctant as those in Chopwell to leave the Urban District and the North East for better jobs and the proportion of its respondents having relatives within the Urban District or within visiting distance comes second to that of Chopwell and is above the average for the Ward. Winlaton is close to Chopwell in the proportion of respondents feeling that most of their good friends live in their own village. Winlaton respondents are less inclined than those in the other Wards to think people less neighbourly and helpful now than they used to be.

Rowlands Gill & High Spennard Ward has almost as high a proportion of respondents born in the District as Chopwell and Winlaton. It has the highest proportion of residents who have moved into the District within the last 10 years. Almost three-quarters of respondents are "Very strongly attached" to the area. (The proportion is almost the same as the average for the District.) All the "Not at all attached" in it are women. It has the

highest proportions willing to leave the Urban District and the North East for better jobs and its respondents the least amount of contact with relatives.

All Wards show similar willingness to give and receive help in times of trouble. Respondents in all Wards show greater willingness to leave the North East than the Urban District.

VARIATIONS BETWEEN THE FOUR WARDS IN RESPECT OF COMMUNITY CONSCIOUSNESS

1. LENGTH OF RESIDENCE

The highest proportion of respondents born in the Urban District was in Chopwell Ward and the lowest in Blaydon Ward (57 per cent and 40 per cent respectively).

A higher proportion of men respondents than women was born in every Ward except Chopwell.

The Ward with the highest proportion of respondents who had moved in within the last 10 years was Rowlands Gill & High Spenn.

Almost as high a proportion of respondents had moved into Winlaton in the last 10 years as into Rowlands Gill. (Most of these had either been re-housed by the Council or moved into the large private housing estate.)

The Ward with the highest proportion of respondents who had lived in the District for 50 years or more was Chopwell (32 per cent).

TABLE 92

BIRTH IN URBAN DISTRICT AND LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN AREA BY WARD AND SEX

	<u>BLAYDON</u>		<u>CHOPWELL</u>		<u>R.G.H.S.</u>		<u>WINLATON</u>		<u>WHOLE U.D.</u>		<u>ALL RESP- ONDENTS</u>	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
BORN IN URBAN DISTRICT	17 40%	15	10 57%	17	26 53%	13	19 50%	37	72 54%	82 45%	154	49%
LIVED UP TO 3 YRS.	2 6%	3	1 4%	1	1 8%	5	3 11%	9	7 5%	18 10%	25	8%
LIVED 4 - 10 YRS.	5 12%	4	1 4%	1	3 15%	8	4 10%	7	13 10%	20 11%	33	10%
11 - 20 YRS.	2 7%	4	1 7%	2	2 4%	1	1 4%	4	6 4%	11 6%	17	5%
20 + YRS.	11 35%	17	5 28%	8	5 20%	10	13 25%	15	34 27%	50 28%	84	28%
50 + YRS.		19%		32%		27%		23%		24%		
<u>BASES</u>	37	43	18	29	37	37	40	72	132	181	313	100%

2. STRENGTH OF ATTACHMENT TO AREA

Chopwell Ward had the highest proportion of residents feeling "Very strongly attached" to the area and Winlaton's proportion was almost as high.

Blaydon Ward has the lowest proportion of respondents feeling "very strongly attached" to the area and the largest proportion of respondents who feel no attachment to the area at all. Blaydon differs from the other three Wards also in that it is the only one in which a lower proportion of men than women feel very strongly attached to the area. In all other Wards a higher proportion of men than women feel very strongly attached to the area.

Those feeling "Not at all attached" to the area are equal in proportions (although small) in Chopwell, Rowlands Gill and Winlaton. In Rowlands Gill and Winlaton all the "Not at all attached" are women.

Almost half of Blaydon Ward's "Not at all attached" respondents were born either in the Urban District or in County Durham or Northumberland. The greatest proportion of women respondents in Blaydon feeling "Not at all attached" were in the 21 - 30 age group. The very strongly attached and "Moderately attached" Blaydon males and females were spread through all age groups.

In Chopwell, all respondents feeling "Not at all attached" were in the 21 - 40 age group.

In the Rowlands Gill & High Spen and Winlaton Wards, the degree of attachment to the area does not appear to be associated with any particular age group.

TABLE 93
ATTACHMENT TO AREA BY WARD

	<u>BLAYDON</u>			<u>CHOPWELL</u>			<u>R.G.H.S.</u>			<u>WINLATON</u>			<u>URBAN DISTRICT</u>		
	M	F	ALL	M	F	ALL	M	F	ALL	M	F	ALL	M	F	ALL
VERY STRONGLY ATTACHED	62%	68%	<u>65%</u>	89%	76%	<u>81%</u>	78%	68%	<u>73%</u>	90%	75%	<u>80%</u>	78%	69%	<u>74%</u>
MODERATELY ATTACHED	30%	16%	<u>23%</u>	6%	21%	<u>15%</u>	22%	24%	<u>23%</u>	10%	19%	<u>16%</u>	18%	19%	<u>18%</u>
NOT AT ALL ATTACHED	8%	16%	<u>12%</u>	5%	3%	<u>4%</u>	0%	8%	<u>4%</u>	0%	6%	<u>4%</u>	4%	12%	<u>7%</u>
DON'T KNOW															<u>1%</u>
<u>BASES</u>	37	43		18	29		37	37		40	72		132	181	313

3. WILLINGNESS TO LEAVE THE URBAN DISTRICT AND NORTH EAST ENGLAND FOR BETTER JOBS AND BETTER HOMES

Chopwell Ward, with the highest number of unemployed, had fewest respondents who would leave the North East for a better job, and Rowlands Gill & High Spen the most. Winlaton respondents had shown a very high strength of attachment to the area (almost as high as that in Chopwell) and in spite of the influx of those re-housed by the Council from Blaydon and the numbers of younger, more mobile occupants of the large private housing estate there, the proportion in Winlaton willing to leave the Urban District for a better job was almost as low as that in Chopwell. (See Table 94).

The greater willingness to move away from the North-East altogether than to move within a more limited area is shown to apply in all four Wards and to be most marked in Rowlands Gill & High Spen Ward. (See Table 95).

TABLE 94

WILLINGNESS TO LEAVE URBAN DISTRICT AND NORTH EAST ENGLAND

	<u>BLAYDON</u>	<u>CHOPWELL</u>	<u>R.G. & H.S.</u>	<u>WINLATON</u>	<u>WHOLE URBAN DISTRICT</u>
	<u>% OF RESPONDENTS ANSWERING "YES"</u>				
Would you leave the URBAN DISTRICT for a better job? (For yourself or for your husband)	28	15	22	15	20
<u>BASES</u>	80	47	74	112	313
Would you leave the NORTH EAST OF ENGLAND for a better job for yourself or for your husband?	33	23	60	31	34
<u>BASES</u>	80	47	74	112	313
Would you leave the URBAN DISTRICT for a better job for your husband? (Married women only)	58	33	60	37	49
<u>BASES</u>	38	21	30	52	141

WILLINGNESS TO LEAVE THE URBAN DISTRICT FOR A BETTER HOME

The overall picture of this aspect of willingness to leave the Urban District shows up the greatest willingness to move among Blaydon respondents. This may be due to the existence of some remaining slum property or to comparative lack of attachment to this part of the District but could will be attributed to a combination of both. There is least willingness to move from Chopwell. In all Wards but Blaydon, considerably greater proportions of women were willing to move than men. (It is probable that women consider housing a more important aspect of life than men.)

TABLE 95WILLINGNESS TO LEAVE URBAN DISTRICT FOR A BETTER HOME

	<u>BLAYDON</u>	<u>CHOPWELL</u>	<u>R.G.& H.S.</u>	<u>WINLATON</u>	<u>WHOLE URBAN DISTRICT</u>
	<u>% OR RESPONDENTS ANSWERING "YES"</u>				
Would you be willing to leave the URBAN DISTRICT for a better home, if you needed one? (All respondents)	47	22	28	29	28
<u>BASE</u>					313

In Blaydon, affirmative responses were evenly spread between males and females, with more amongst the under 40 age group than the over 40's.

In Winlaton more women than men would be willing to move out of the District for a better home. Willingness to move declined noticeably with age. (This supports the strong feeling of attachment of Winlaton men to the area.)

In Rowlands Gill & High Spen, onely one-third of those willing to move were men. The willingness of women to move was evenly spread through all age groups.

In Chopwell also greater willingness to move was expressed by women and this limited willingness was evenly spread through all age groups of men and women.

4. RESPONDENTS' PROXIMITY TO AND CONTACT WITH RELATIVES AND FRIENDS

Chopwell figures indicate that almost all respondents must have relatives within the Urban District and that families in this Ward have been broken up by migration to a negligible extent. More than three-quarters of respondents in Winlaton and Rowlands Gill have relatives within the District and respondents in Blaydon have the smallest proportion.

TABLE 96

RESPONDENTS' PROXIMITY TO RELATIVES

	<u>BLAYDON</u>	<u>CHOPWELL</u>	<u>R.G. & H.S.</u>	<u>WINLATON</u>	<u>WHOLE URBAN DISTRICT</u>
Have relatives within the URBAN DISTRICT	63%	98%	77%	80%	78%
Have relatives within visiting distance outside the URBAN DISTRICT	44%	68%	64%	65%	60%

The proportion of Chopwell respondents having contact with relatives living outside the District but within visiting distance is the highest in the Ward and that in Blaydon the lowest.

Contact with relatives either every day or at least weekly is high in all Wards. Most contact appears from the survey to occur in Winlaton (where 92 per cent of respondents see some relative or relatives either daily or at least once a week). Chopwell, then Blaydon come next in order of proportions seeing relatives as frequently as this and the proportion is lowest in Rowlands Gill & High Spen.

TABLE 97

RESPONDENTS' CONTACT WITH RELATIVES

	<u>BLAYDON</u>	<u>CHOPWELL</u>	<u>R.G. & H.S.</u>	<u>WINLATON</u>	<u>WHOLE URBAN DISTRICT</u>
Respondents seeing a relative or relatives:					
<u>Every day</u>	28%	30%	23%	38%	31%
<u>At least weekly</u>	71% 43%	79% 49%	66% 43%	92% 54%	78% 48%
<u>Less often</u>	29%	13%	42%	42%	35%

When respondents were asked whether they felt that most of their good friends lived in their own village, in the Urban District, on Tyneside or farther away, the highest proportion considered that most of their good friends were in their own village in Chopwell and the lowest in Blaydon.

TABLE 98

RESPONDENTS' CLOSENESS TO MOST OF THEIR GOOD FRIENDS

	<u>BLAYDON</u>	<u>CHOPWELL</u>	<u>R.G. & H.S.</u>	<u>WINLATON</u>	<u>WHOLE URBAN DISTRICT</u>
Do you feel that most of your good friends live:-					
In your village	30%	70%	48%	62%	52%
In the Blaydon Urban District?	99% { 33%	104% { 21%	99% { 22%	95% { 13%	98% { 21%
On Tyneside?	4.6% { 36%	32% { 13%	51% { 29%	26% { 20%	38% { 25%
Farther away?	10%	19%	22%	6%	13%

Some respondents gave multiple answers to this question.

Chopwell respondents appear to have considerably more good friends in their own village than respondents in the other Wards.

The Wards of Blaydon and Rowlands Gill & High Spenn appear to have the highest proportions of respondents with larger proportions of good friends spread over Tyneside and farther away than the other two Wards. In view of Blaydon's geographical situation, near to the River Tyne and Newcastle, a roughly even split between the first three categories seems a reasonable result to observe. Chopwell's isolation and the closed aspect of its community leads to 70 per cent of respondents claiming that most of their best friends live in the village. The Ward in which the largest proportion of respondents has friends right away from Tyneside is Rowlands Gill & High Spenn and this is the Ward into which the largest proportion of respondents has moved from outside the North East. Winlaton has the second highest proportion of respondents with good friends in the village and this appears to be in line with its high degree of attachment to the area.

5. MEMBERSHIP OF AND SERVICE TO LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS

A breakdown of membership of "issue organizations" in the Urban District shows a fairly even distribution of Trade Union membership; low membership of voluntary organizations in Chopwell; higher membership of political parties in Rowlands Gill & High Spennard Ward and low in Winlaton relative to the other Wards and low membership of tenants' or residents' associations in Chopwell and Winlaton.

TABLE 99

	<u>BLAYDON</u>	<u>CHOPWELL</u>	<u>R.G. & H.S.</u>	<u>WINLATON</u>	<u>URBAN DISTRICT</u>
Membership of:-					
A Political Party	5%	5%	9%	3%	6%
A Tenants' or Residents' Association	6%	Nil	3%	2%	3%
A Trade Union or Professional Association	30%	33%	32%	33%	32%
A Voluntary organization	7%	2%	4%	8%	6%

Active participation in the form of office-holding in organizations is highest in Chopwell Ward (at 8%), however, and roughly half this figure in the other three Wards.

TABLE 100

RESPONDENTS WHO HAVE SERVED ON COMMITTEES OR ACTED AS OFFICIALS OF ORGANIZATIONS

<u>BLAYDON</u>	<u>CHOPWELL</u>	<u>R.G. & H.S.</u>	<u>WINLATON</u>	<u>WHOLE URBAN DISTRICT</u>
4%	8%	5%	5%	5%

6. NEIGHBOURLINESS AND THE GIVING OF HELP

The proportions of respondents answering that they and their neighbours did help each other in times of troubles are very similar in all Wards and

ranges from 87 per cent in Chopwell to 91 per cent in Rowlands Gill & High Spen.

TABLE 101

DO YOU AND YOUR NEIGHBOURS HELP EACH OTHER IN TIMES OF TROUBLES

	<u>BLAYDON</u>		<u>CHOPWELL</u>		<u>R.G.& H.S.</u>		<u>WINLATON</u>		<u>URBAN DISTRICTS</u>	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
YES	92%	88%	94%	86%	95%	89%	92%	85%		
	89%		87%		91%		88%		89%	
NO	8%	12%	6%	14%	5%	11%	8%	15%		
	11%		13%		9%		12%		11%	

The proportions of respondents answering that they did borrow from and lend things to each other was also similar in all Wards and again ranged between 47 per cent in Chopwell and 55 per cent in Rowlands Gill & High Spen.

TABLE 102

DO YOU BORROW FROM AND LEND THINGS TO EACH OTHER?

	<u>BLAYDON</u>		<u>CHOPWELL</u>		<u>R.G. & H.S.</u>		<u>WINLATON</u>		<u>URBAN DISTRICTS</u>	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
YES	57%	51%	78%	41%	57%	51%	60%	51%	61%	50%
	54%		47%		55%		54%		52%	
NO	43%	49%	22%	59%	43%	48%	40%	49%	39%	50%
	46%		53%		45%		46%		48%	

There was slightly more variation between Wards in the reaction to the question "Do you think people are less helpful and neighbourly now than they used to be?" but no very significant deviation from the mean for the District. Proportions ranged from 55 per cent answering in the affirmative in Winlaton to 43 per cent in Chopwell and Rowlands Gill.

TABLE 103

DO YOU THINK PEOPLE ARE LESS HELPFUL AND NEIGHBOURLY NOW THAN THEY USED TO BE?

	<u>BLAYDON</u>		<u>CHOPWELL</u>		<u>R.G.& H.S.</u>		<u>WINLATON</u>		<u>URBAN DISTRICT</u>	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
YES	51%	65%	44%	45%	38%	46%	58%	51%	49%	53%
	49%		43%		43%		55%		51%	
NO	49%	35%	56%	55%	62%	54%	42%	49%	51%	47%
	51%		57%		57%		45%		49%	

7. AWARENESS OF IMPORTANT ASPECTS IN THE LIFE OF THE URBAN DISTRICT

Replies to the open-ended question "What aspects of Blaydon Urban District's life do you think are going to be of greatest importance in the near future?" show that concerns of residents relate most strongly to matters affecting their own Ward.

The largest proportions in Blaydon and Winlaton mentioned the proposed new Blaydon Shopping Centre; in Rowlands Gill bringing industry into the area and the new Lido which the Council is building in the Ward, beside the River Derwent, were mentioned most frequently (by men only) and in Chopwell the provision of more employment (by women only).

As might be expected women in all Wards (apart from those in Chopwell, remote from the existing planning schemes) show most interest in the matter of new shopping centres. Men in all Wards show most interest in the matters of demolition and re-building.

The very large number of "Don't know" replies in all Wards are spread evenly through all age groups. The distribution of "Don't know" answers by Ward shows that women give this reply in considerably greater proportions than men in all Wards, Rowlands Gill & High Spen women giving the highest proportion of "Don't know" replies (54 per cent) and Blaydon women the lowest (28 per cent).

TABLE 104

	<u>BLAYDON</u>		<u>CHOPWELL</u>		<u>R.G.H.S.</u>		<u>WINLATON</u>		<u>WHOLE URBAN DISTRICT</u>	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Proportion of respondents who don't know what aspect of Blaydon Urban District's life is going to be of greatest importance in the future	13%	28%	28%	48%	30%	54%	35%	50%	27%	45%
	21%		40%		42%		45%		37%	

Blaydon Ward shows the lowest unawareness of matters likely to affect the District's life (21 per cent) and Winlaton the highest (45 per cent). Chopwell and Rowlands Gill & High Spen have similar degrees of unawareness (40 per cent and 42 per cent).

Appendix Table 16 gives detailed responses to the question "What aspects of Blaydon Urban District's life do you think is going to be of greatest importance in the near future?"

8. THE CONSIDERATION OF THE URBAN DISTRICT AS ONE COMMUNITY

Although more than half of the respondents in the whole Urban District think of it as a group of several separate villages, the only Ward in which more than half the respondents think of the whole Urban District as one community is Chopwell. More respondents in Blaydon than in the other Wards think of the District as several separate villages.

TABLE 165

DO RESPONDENTS THINK OF THE URBAN DISTRICT AS ONE COMMUNITY OR AS SEVERAL SEPARATE VILLAGES?.

	<u>BLAYDON</u>	<u>CHOPWELL</u>	<u>R.G. & H.S.</u>	<u>WINLATON</u>	<u>WHOLE U.D.</u>
Proportion thinking of whole Urban District as one community	38%	51%	43%	41%	42%
Proportion thinking of it as several separate villages	62%	49%	57%	59%	58%
Proportion thinking it was one community in the past	23%	15%	30%	32%	27%

Almost one-third of Winlaton respondents think that the Urban District was one community in the past. Winlaton is centrally placed in the District and for this reason might be expected more than any other Ward to be aware of the other villages around it as part of the administrative unit.

Chopwell has the lowest number of respondents thinking of the Urban District as one community in the past and the change of attitude to the present-day one of being more inclined to view the District as one community than any other Ward could be attributed to better communications and the higher standard of living which makes movement in the District within the means of a much greater proportion of the population now than in the past. The provision of more and better services also is likely to make residents of Chopwell aware of Blaydon as its administrative centre.

3. INTEREST IN AND KNOWLEDGE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

S U M M A R Y

✓ Almost one quarter (23 per cent) of respondents and their spouses in the Blaydon Urban District claimed to be interested in the activities of the local Council.

Almost two-thirds (63 per cent) of respondents talk about local politics frequently or occasionally. (This proportion is not dissimilar to the proportion who "sometimes talk about politics" in the United Kingdom in "The Civic Culture" Study by Almond and Verber.)

Sixty-three per cent of all respondents were able to name spontaneously at least one of the 22 councillors in the Urban District.

Fewer Blaydon respondents (43 per cent) know that councillors work voluntarily than respondents in Urban Districts (58 per cent) and in England and Wales generally (53 per cent).

Knowledge that councillors are chosen at local elections appears to be lower in Blaydon than in England and Wales generally. Although questions were worded differently in the Maud Report Study and the Blaydon Study, replies suggested that 64 per cent of Blaydon respondents knew that councillors were elected compared with 90 per cent of respondents in England and Wales.

More than half of the Blaydon respondents (53 per cent) were unable to name spontaneously at least one service provided by the Urban District Council. This is a considerably higher proportion than in England and Wales generally (26 per cent) but similar to the result recorded in the Byker Study (51 per cent).

The services most frequently named spontaneously were those provided by the Urban District for old people. Most respondents in England and Wales named refuse collection; services for old people came second in order of mention.

A larger proportion of Blaydon respondents had heard or read of local council activities during the previous month than those in England and Wales generally. In the Blaydon Urban District, 48 per cent had heard of some council activity compared with 30 per cent in England and Wales and 28 per cent in Byker.

As in the country generally, most of those who had learned of some council activity within the last month had read it in the local newspaper. Verbal communication, however, played a larger part in the acquisition of

information by respondents in the Blaydon Urban District than by those in England and Wales generally. In common with respondents in England and Wales generally (and with those in the Byker Study) more respondents in Blaydon had heard of items connected with town planning, slum clearance and re-building than any other matters.

A rather smaller proportion of Blaydon respondents (42 per cent) would like to know more about local government than those in England and Wales as a whole (52 per cent).

TV programmes and attendance at public meetings did not appear to be important sources of knowledge about local government in the District.

The most common means by which respondents had gained knowledge of local government was by a gradual acquisition, of which they had been unaware.

In every aspect studied, men respondents' knowledge was higher than that of women. More women than men, however, had watched programmes concerning local government on television and expressed the wish to know more about local government.

Although patterns of relationship between age group and amount of knowledge and interest in local government did not emerge as clearly in this Study as they did in the Maud Report Study, there was a tendency for those in the 30 - 50 age group to be better informed than the younger and older age groups.

Differences between the levels of interest in and knowledge of local government existed between the four Wards.

3. INTEREST IN AND KNOWLEDGE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS

EXPRESSION OF INTEREST

When respondents were asked "Do you and does your husband/wife take any interest in the activities of your local Council?", 23 per cent replied in the affirmative. The proportion of women claiming to be interested in the whole Urban District was exactly the same as that of men. Expressed interest was highest in Blaydon Ward and lowest in Chopwell. In both Chopwell and Rowlands Gill Wards more women than men were interested in the activities of their local Council.

Interest was not highest either among those born in the District or in those who had lived there longest. (See Appendix Table 18.) There appears to be no relationship between age of respondent and expressed interest in local council activities in the Urban District. (See Appendix Table 17.)

DISCUSSION OF LOCAL POLITICS

Twenty-eight per cent of Blaydon Urban District respondents said they discussed local politics frequently and 35 per cent occasionally. About two-thirds of all respondents, therefore, talk about local politics in the District sometimes. "The Civic Culture" Study records 70 per cent of respondents in the United Kingdom as "sometimes talking about politics".

TABLE 106DISCUSSION OF LOCAL POLITICS

	<u>BLAYDON URBAN</u> <u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>UNITED KINGDOM</u> (<u>"Civic Culture</u> <u>Study</u>)
PROPORTION WHO DISCUSS LOCAL POLITICS →		
FREQUENTLY 2	28% } 63%	
OCCASIONALLY	35% }	
SOMETIMES TALK ABOUT POLITICS		70%
NEVER TALK ABOUT POLITICS		29%
OR/DON'T KNOW	37%	1%
<u>BASES</u>	313	963

Although a higher proportion of men discuss local politics more frequently than of women (37 per cent and 21 per cent respectively) almost equal proportions of men and women (33 per cent and 36 per cent respectively) discuss politics occasionally in the District.

No very clear pattern of association with particular age groups arises in the proportions of respondents claiming to discuss politics (see Appendix Table 19) although the informants aged 31 - 50 provide the highest proportions.

There is no apparent association between length of residence in the District and tendency to discuss local politics. (See Appendix Table 18.)

The highest proportion of people discussing local politics frequently or occasionally is in the Blaydon Ward (74 per cent) and the lowest is in Chopwell (55 per cent) and Winlaton (57 per cent).

ABILITY TO NAME COUNCILLORS

Only 37 per cent of the whole sample were unable to name spontaneously one of the twenty-two councillors in the whole Urban District. (Interviewers had lists of the names of councillors in all Wards but were requested not to prompt respondents or to help them to reply to this question in any way.) The distribution of proportions of respondents unable to name any councillor showed no relationship to age group but more women than men were unable to name at least one councillor.

TABLE 107

<u>BLAYDON RESPONDENTS ABLE TO NAME URBAN DISTRICT COUNCILLORS SPONTANEOUSLY</u>			
	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
UNABLE TO NAME ONE COUNCILLOR	27%	43%	37%
ABLE TO NAME FROM 1 - 4 COUNCILLORS	65%	55%	58%
ABLE TO NAME 5 OR MORE COUNCILLORS	8%	2%	5%
<u>BASES</u>	132	181	313

The data on knowledge of Councillors' names was collected because the Study of the existing Council suggested that knowledge of local councillors by the public represented an important aspect of local political life. As No comparable data is given in the Maud Report, it is impossible to judge whether the fact that almost two-thirds of respondents were able to name from one to 11 Councillors out of 22 (see Appendix Table 20) indicates a higher level of knowledge in Blaydon than in the country as a whole. (Knowledge of Councillors in the Blaydon sample of the Tyneside Survey was the highest

in all local authority areas studied, with 39% naming one councillor and none naming councillors incorrectly.)

Respondents showed a very strong tendency to name the councillors representing their own Ward. This was particularly the case in Chopwell, where only one respondent named a councillor of a different Ward.

Chopwell respondents were able to name the highest number of councillors and Winlaton respondents the lowest.

Proportions of respondents knowing no councillor's name increased directly with increasing age. The proportions knowing 2 or 3 councillors' names tend to decrease steadily with decreasing age.

EXTENT OF KNOWLEDGE OF VOLUNTARY NATURE OF COUNCILLORS' WORK

Respondents were asked:-

"Do you happen to know which of the following are paid for their work and which work voluntarily:-

The Councillors
The Clerk to the Council
The Chairman of the Council?"

A rating scale (scoring from 0 - 3) was devised to assess the answers. One mark was given for each correct answer. No mark was given where respondents replied "Don't know" or gave incorrect answers. In the whole Urban District the scores were:-

3 marks	28%
2 marks	24%
1 mark	21%
0 marks	27%

This result suggests that three-quarters of respondents may have had some knowledge on this aspect of Council work. The possibility, however,

of some people guessing the replies to any questions such as these, in which the three parts can be answered by two alternative replies, cannot be disregarded.

When respondents were asked "Do you think councillors get paid for their work?" in the Maud Report Survey, 58 per cent in the Urban Districts and 53 per cent in England and Wales gave correct replies. As 43 per cent of respondents in the Blaydon Urban District answered the part of the question relating to councillors correctly, it appears that Blaydon respondents were less well aware that councillors work voluntarily than electors in England and Wales generally.

Men showed greater knowledge than women on the voluntary nature of councillors' work (see Table 108). A clear relationship between decreasing knowledge and increasing age is shown in Appendix Table 21.

TABLE 108

KNOWLEDGE OF THE VOLUNTARY NATURE OF COUNCILLORS' WORK

<u>SCORES</u>	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>WHOLE URBAN DISTRICT</u>
3	33%	25%	28%
2	34%	17%	24%
1	16%	25%	21%
0	17%	33%	27%

KNOWLEDGE OF ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES

The next question put to respondents was:-

"Do you by any chance know which of these (the councillors, the Clerk to the Council and the Chairman of the Council) are chosen at local elections?"

This produced the information that 64 per cent of respondents answered

that councillors are elected. The Maud Report Survey recorded that 91 per cent of respondents were aware that councillors are elected.

Men's knowledge was somewhat greater than women's on this subject. Sixty-eight per cent of men and 61 per cent of women gave correct answers to this part of the question. Women showed a clear pattern of decreasing knowledge with increasing age after the age of 40 but men did not. (See Appendix Table 22.)

In the Urban District as a whole men's level of knowledge is higher than that of women, although in one Ward the percentages of males and females giving correct answers to the question asking whether councillors, the Clerk to the Council and the Chairman of the Council are chosen at local elections are equal and in another Ward the percentage of correct answers given by women is 73 and by men 59.

KNOWLEDGE OF SERVICES PROVIDED BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT

An attempt to measure the extent of knowledge about the provision of services by local government was made by using two questions. The first asked whether the respondent could name spontaneously any service (or services) provided by the Urban District. The second asked whether the respondent knew whether eight selected services (the list of which was read aloud) were provided by the Urban District Council or the County Council.

Fifty-three per cent of all respondents were unable to name at least one service provided by the Urban District Council correctly. The comparable figures produced by the Maud Report Survey was 26 per cent in England and Wales.

Ability to name spontaneously services provided by the Urban District

Council was highest in Blaydon and lowest in the adjacent community of Winlaton. (As the Council Offices are situated in one of Blaydon's main thoroughfares, Blaydon people might be expected to be more aware of some of the Council's activities than the residents of other Wards.)

Older women were less able to mention spontaneously services provided than men and younger women. Scoring by men on this question was much higher than by women (59% and 38% respectively). Knowledge of services provided was highest in the 31 - 50 age group.

When respondents received some prompting a greater level of knowledge was shown. They were asked "Do you know whether the Urban District Council or the County Council provides the following?" and the list of services given below was read to them:-

1. Street Lighting
2. Street cleaning
3. Refuse collection
4. Housing
5. Libraries
6. Parks
7. Schools
8. Police

Respondents showed surprise when the list was read that some of these services had not already occurred to them. Many felt that they were aware of and had some knowledge of the source of their provision but this had not emerged rapidly earlier in the interview.

(Information emerging from the last two questions referred to give an example of the reasons why several respondents when approached and asked if they were willing to co-operate in the Survey were hesitant and protested that it would be a waste of time to interview them "because they knew so little".

Later most of these people admitted surprise that they "Knew more than they thought they did". Interviewers were specially instructed to try to avoid a "teacher pupil situation" when asking factual questions as people with little or no knowledge could be seriously embarrassed by their lack of knowledge.)

TABLE 109

		Males	Females
8 correct replies	20%	30%	13%
7 "	25%	28%	23%
6 "	20%	19%	22%
5 "	15%	10%	18%
4 "	10%	6%	13%
3 "	5%	5%	6%
2 "	2%	1%	2%
1 "	2%	1%	2%
0 "	1%	0%	1%
BASES	313	132	181

Overall, men were able to name the authority providing the service much better than women. (The possibility of guessing some of the right answers to this question, again cannot be ignored.) The largest proportion of respondents naming at least one service was in the Blaydon Ward and the lowest in Winlaton.

The replies to the two questions just discussed not only indicate a low level of knowledge about the provision of services by local authorities (a considerably lower one than in the rest of England and Wales) but ^{also} confirm the Maud Report findings that there is confusion in the minds of respondents as to the respective responsibilities of local and county authorities amongst

the Blaydon Urban District electorate.

In the first question some of the services mentioned spontaneously as provided by the local council were in fact provided by the County Council. In the second question ignorance was often indicated of the fact that the County Council provided the Libraries, Schools and ~~of~~ the Police services.

A break-down by age group of the services mentioned spontaneously shows that respondents mentioning services for old people were not necessarily those benefiting from them. (This was also observed in the Maud Report Survey.) It is noticeable, however, that only the younger age groups mentioned the provision of "clinics" and these would, presumably, be infant and child welfare clinics.

Appendix Table 23 shows knowledge was highest in the 30 - 50 age group.

The 47 per cent of respondents in Blaydon Urban District able to mention at least one service provided by the local Council is a similar proportion to that obtained in the Byker Study of 49 per cent, of Urban District's /^{generally} 74 per cent. Blaydon respondents, however, had the disadvantage (from this point of view) of being served by a two-tier structure which does not exist to confuse the respondents in a Ward of a County borough.

COUNCIL SERVICES MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED BY RESPONDENTS

The local Council services of which the Blaydon respondents were most aware were those provided for the elderly. The highest proportion of respondents in the District as a whole (16 per cent), and in each Ward, mentioned spontaneously "Services for old people" when asked about provisions by the Urban District Council. "Refuse collection", "Street lighting", "Street cleaning" and total recreational provisions ("Parks and recreation

grounds" 7 per cent, Swimming baths 2 per cent and Community centres 3 per cent.)

The data for England and Wales provided by the Maud Report Survey show that the highest proportion of respondents in Boroughs and County Districts (42 per cent) mentioned spontaneously the total of services connected with recreation and leisure. (These included libraries, museums, art galleries, parks, recreational grounds, swimming baths and others.) "Refuse collection" (mentioned by 32 per cent) and "services for old people" (22 per cent) came next in order.

The actual services mentioned by respondents in the Blaydon Urban District are given in Appendix Table 24.

TABLE 110

COUNCIL SERVICES MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED SPONTANEOUSLY

	<u>BLAYDON URBAN DISTRICT</u>			<u>MAUD REPORT FIGURES FOR ENGLAND & WALES</u>
	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>TOTALS</u>	
SERVICES FOR OLD PEOPLE	20%	14%	16%	22%
REFUSE COLLECTION	17%	14%	15%	32%
STREET LIGHTING	13%	13%	13%	19%
STREET CLEANING	17%	9%	12%	19%
PARKS, RECREATION GROUNDS & OTHER RECREATIONAL FACILITIES	8%	6%	12%	42%
ROAD MAINTENANCE	12%	10%	11%	16%
HOUSING	10%	4%	7%	18%
UNABLE TO NAME ANY SERVICE	41%	62%	53%	26%
<u>BASES</u>	132	181	313	2,184

Some respondents gave multiple answers.

The extent to which the provision of local authority services is taken for granted is illustrated by the fact that in the Blaydon Urban District, 41 per cent of the respondents unable to name any service were living in houses rented from the Council at the time of the interview. Twenty-seven per cent of those living in council houses named services other than housing and only 5 per cent mentioned spontaneously housing as a service provided by the Council. (Further data on respondents living in local authority-provided housing are given in the Addenda on pages 307-311)

THE EXTENT TO WHICH INFORMANTS HAD HEARD NEWS OF LOCAL COUNCIL ACTIVITIES IN PAST MONTH

Less than half of the respondents in the Blaydon Urban District had heard or read anything about local council activities within the last month. This figure (48 per cent), however, shows a higher level of awareness of recent local activities than exists in the country as a whole (30 per cent) according to the Maud Report Survey results, and in Byker (28 per cent).

TABLE 111

RESPONDENTS HEARING OF LOCAL COUNCIL ACTIVITIES IN THE LAST MONTH

		<u>BLAYDON URBAN DISTRICT</u>	<u>BYKER</u>	<u>URBAN DISTRICTS</u>	<u>ENGLAND AND WALES</u>
Have you heard or read anything about your local Council's activities during the last month?	YES	48%	28%	30%	30%
	NO	55%	72%	69%	69%
	D.K.	-	-	1%	1%
<u>BASES</u>		313	443	448	2,184

Slightly more men than women had heard about some local council activity in the last month in the Urban District as a whole in two of the four Wards (Blaydon and Rowlands Gill & High Spen). Slightly more women than men had heard of a local news item.

TABLE 112

RESPONDENTS HEARING OF LOCAL COUNCIL
ACTIVITIES IN THE LAST MONTH BY SEX.

	<u>BLAYDON URBAN DISTRICT</u>		<u>ENGLAND AND WALES</u>	
	M	F	M	F
Heard news in last month	51%	46%	34%	26%
		48%		30%
<u>BASES</u>	132	181	989	1,195

As in Byker and in England and Wales generally, most respondents in Blaydon had heard of an item concerned with town planning, slum clearance or re-building. (Table 113 lists the items mentioned.)

The proportions of respondents having heard or read anything about Council activities recently was highest in Rowlands Gill & High Spen (57 per cent) and lowest in Chopwell (28 per cent).

TABLE 113LOCAL NEWS ITEMS HEARD OR READ ABOUT BY RESPONDENTS WITHIN MONTH PREVIOUS
TO INTERVIEW

	<u>BLAYDON URBAN DISTRICT</u>		
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Respondents</u>
1. Demolition, re-development and road plans*	12	26	38
2. Unemployment	1	1	2
3. Blaydon New Shopping Centre	10	21	31
4. Winlaton Community Centre	-	1	1
5. Housing	5	5	10
6. Rates	4	6	10
7. Recent bye-election	3	7	10
8. Rents going up	4	4	8
9. New school being built	-	2	2
10. Encouraging industry and providing jobs in area	2	1	3
11. Swimming baths and swimming pool	11	10	21
12. Caravan site proposals for Lockhaugh	8	3	11
13. Building a new library	2	1	3
14. A new park being made	2	2	4
14a The new Lido	3	3	6
15. Spring bulb exhibition	1	5	6
16. Water cut	1	-	1
17. New street lighting	1	1	2
18. Tidying up the area	1	1	2
19. A new position for a Councillor	1	-	1
20. Controversies within the Council (Chairman applying for extra allowance)	2	1	3
21. Miscellaneous	3	1	4
22. NOT HEARD ANYTHING	65 = 49%	97 = 54%	52%

BASES

132 181

* These items are grouped together as a considerable amount of demolition and re-development will result from road plans proposed and approved during the course of this Study. The issue of building a large new shopping centre in Blaydon re-emerged at the same time.

Several respondents gave multiple answers. For this reason the number of news items heard does not tally with the numbers of people hearing of news items.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION ON LOCAL NEWS ITEMS

Although respondents were asked to state the source of their information if they had heard of an item connected with local council affairs within the last month, interviewers failed to record this information on more than half the appropriate questionnaires. From the limited data available on this subject it appears that Blaydon Urban District follows the national pattern in acquiring the greatest amount of news from its local newspaper. (See Table 114).

TABLE 114SOURCES OF INFORMATION ON LOCAL COUNCIL AFFAIRS

	<u>BLAYDON URBAN DISTRICT</u>	<u>MAUD REPORT FIGURES</u> <u>ENGLAND AND WALES</u>
From the local newspaper (In Blaydon Urban District "The Blaydon Courier")	59%	68%
By word of mouth from friends, relatives, neighbours or workmates	20%	11%
From the local news-sheet "The Bellman"	18%	-
From other newspapers	3%	2%
At Public meetings	7%	2%
Saw work in progress and enquired about it	3%	4%
At Women's organizations	7%	-
From the Council Office	2%	4%
From electioneering literature	2%	2%
<u>BASES</u>	64	645

Table 114 shows that verbal communication plays a larger part in the dispersal of information among the respondents of Blaydon Urban District than

among those in England and Wales.

It appears that more information about local council activities is obtained in the Blaydon Urban District by word of mouth, at public meetings, at meetings of women's organizations and from the local news-sheet ("The Bellman" published and distributed by Blaydon Urban District Council) than in England and Wales generally. Eighteen per cent of respondents read local news in "The Bellman" (the highest proportion in Blaydon and the lowest in Chopwell).

When respondents were asked whether they ever read about the Council's activities in the following publications, the proportions answering in the affirmative were as indicated:-

1. "The Blaydon Courier	60%
2. "The Bellman"	18%
3. Any other paper	13%

These proportions are considerably higher than those expressing interest in the activities of the local council but correspond with the 63 per cent who claim to discuss local politics occasionally or frequently. (It is also possible that as the above question came later in the interview than that relating to interest in local political affairs and followed questions concerning councillors and Council activities, respondents were becoming aware that their interest and knowledge were greater than their early answers suggested.)

Appendix Tables 26, 27 and 28 show that more men than women read about local politics in the whole Ward in "The Blaydon Courier", in "The Bellman" and in other newspapers.

Although clear patterns of relationship of age group to proportions of respondents reading about local politics do not emerge, Appendix Tables 26,

27 and 28 suggest that respondents in the age groups 40 - 60 years read about local politics most. The proportions calculated from the combined data in Appendix Tables 25, 26 and 27, and given in Appendix Table 28 indicate that the highest proportion reading about local politics generally is in the 41 - 50 age group.

Although the proportions of respondents in the Maud Report Study reading local papers "regularly" and "not regularly" was 89 per cent, only 20 per cent of these had read an item about local council news in the last month. The Blaydon Survey data suggests, therefore, that a larger proportion of Blaydon respondents had heard or read of local council activities within the last month than in England and Wales.

Higher proportions of respondents born in the District or having lived in the District for 10 years or more appear to read "The Bellman", the local news-sheet, than those who have come into the District more recently. Proportions reading about local politics in "The Blaydon Courier" do not appear to be related to the length of time respondents have lived in the District. (See Appendix Table 29).

EXTENT OF WATCHING TV PROGRAMMES CONCERNING LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Twenty-three per cent of respondents claimed to have watched a television programme concerning local government during the previous six months. (At the time of interviewing a series of programmes which illustrated how several aspects of local government operate was being shown on Sunday mornings.) The comparable Maud Report figure for watching television programmes about local government was 32 per cent.

The proportion of women claiming to have watched such a programme was

higher than that of men in three Wards and in the District as a whole.

Although the Maud Report data shows a slightly higher percentage of males claiming to have watched a television programme about local government, the Blaydon data could be indicative of a local social tendency, as men go out more than women (as illustrated by this Survey data) and in the course of staying at home women watch television (possibly to a certain extent, unselectively).

ATTENDANCE AT PUBLIC MEETINGS

Sixteen per cent of all respondents, more men than women, had attended a public meeting in the Urban District.

The numbers involved are too small to use to draw meaningful conclusions but about half of those who had attended considered the meetings satisfactory. Mostly respondents in the oldest age groups had attended public meetings.

The highest proportion of respondents who had attended public meetings was in Blaydon Ward and a higher proportion of Blaydon respondents than of the other Wards considered the meeting satisfactory.

SOURCES OF RESPONDENTS' KNOWLEDGE ABOUT LOCAL GOVERNMENT

In an attempt to assess how respondents had acquired any knowledge they had about local government, after being asked whether the councillors, the Clerk to the Council and the Chairman of the Council are paid or work voluntarily, the questions "Can you remember how you learned about this?" and "Were you taught about local government at school, or elsewhere?" were put. These produced the following data for the Urban District:-

TABLE 115

	<u>BLAYDON</u> <u>RESPONDENTS</u>	<u>ENGLAND AND WALES</u>
Taught at school or college	10%	19%
Learned through talking to and listening to other people	12%	
Through reading newspapers	11%	
Gradually acquired without being aware how	18%	
Other sources	4%	
NOT AWARE OF HAVING ANY KNOWLEDGE AT ALL	50%	
<u>BASE</u>	313	

Some respondents gave multiple answers.

The "Other sources" specified were:-

In the army
Through a trade union
Through membership of voluntary organizations
From parents
Through attending electioneering meetings
A Labour Party postal course
A Labour Party educational group
and "You just go to the election."

This shows that half of the proportion in the Blaydon Urban District who learned about local government at school or college in England and Wales remembered having been so taught. Similar proportions of men and women had learned about local government at school in Blaydon (11 per cent and 10 per cent). The proportion of women not aware of having learned anything at all about local government was slightly higher than that of men (52 per cent and 49 per cent).

Most of the respondents who had learned something about local government at school were in the younger age groups. There is no relationship between age group and any of the other sources of knowledge about local government investigated. (See Appendix Table 32.)

In the replies mentioning learning through talking to and listening to other people, parents, relatives and friends were quoted as sources of knowledge. One particular reply "I learned about local politics through hearing people talk - especially my parents and older people. It's a tradition with them" describes an experience which was referred to frequently in the course of interviews.

The smallest proportion of those not aware of having any knowledge at all about local government affairs is in Blaydon Ward and the highest in Winlaton. Proportions in Chopwell and Rowlands Gill & High Spen are close to the mean for the District.

RESPONDENTS' DESIRE TO KNOW MORE ABOUT LOCAL GOVERNMENT

When asked whether they would like to know more about what goes on in the local government of their District, 42 per cent of respondents said they would.

The comparable figure for England and Wales produced by the Maud Report Study was 52 per cent. Slightly more men than women said they would like to know more about local government (44 per cent and 41 per cent respectively). A striking similarity to the Maud Report results appears in the relationship between age groups and desire for information. The younger people in the Blaydon Urban District have the highest proportion wishing to know more and this interest declines with increasing age. (See Appendix Table 31.)

The fact of being asked questions on the subject of local government and some reflexion on the provision of services which had previously been taken for granted could have caused a temporary interest in the subject for some respondents in both Studies. It is impossible also to know whether any affirmative answers were given because they were assumed to be the most acceptable and co-operative replies.

In the Blaydon Urban District the highest proportion of affirmative answers was given in the Blaydon Ward and the lowest in Winlaton.

SUMMARY OF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE FOUR WARDS OF THE URBAN DISTRICT IN RESPECT OF INTEREST IN AND KNOWLEDGE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS

The tables of break-downs of data by Ward in the following pages suggest a regularity of pattern in the degree of interest in and knowledge of local government affairs in the Blaydon Urban District.

The tendency is for Blaydon Ward respondents to show the greatest interest and knowledge and Chopwell respondents the lowest. Winlaton Ward's knowledge and interest are mostly very close to the Chopwell Ward figures and Rowlands Gill & High Spennard Wards tend to be near the average for the whole District on all aspects studied.

Blaydon Ward shows the highest proportion expressing interest in local government (30%) (cf 16% in Chopwell), discussing local government (74 per cent) (cf 55 per cent), having read local news in the Council's news-sheet "The Bellman" (28 per cent) (cf 13 per cent in Chopwell and Winlaton), able to name one or more of the services provided by the local Council (63 per cent) (cf 45 per cent in Chopwell), having watched a TV programme about local government in the last six months (33 per cent) (cf 15 per cent) and wishing to know more about local government (48 per cent) (cf Winlaton 38 per cent and Chopwell 43 per cent). With the exception of ability to name councillors (in respect of which 92 per cent of Chopwell Ward's respondents - the highest proportion in the District - could name from 1 - 4) either Chopwell or Winlaton Ward had the lowest scores in all these aspects considered.

EXPRESSION OF INTEREST

The highest proportion of respondents expressing interest in local government (30 per cent) was in the Blaydon Ward and the lowest in Chopwell (16 per cent).

TABLE 116

PROPORTIONS ANSWERING THE QUESTION "DO YOU AND DOES YOUR HUSBAND/WIFE TAKE ANY INTEREST IN THE ACTIVITIES OF YOUR LOCAL COUNCIL?" IN THE AFFIRMATIVE

<u>BLAYDON</u>		<u>CHOPWELL</u>		<u>R.G. & H.S.</u>		<u>WINLATON</u>		<u>WHOLE URBAN DISTRICT</u>	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
30%	30%	13%	19%	24%	27%	22%	18%	23%	23%
30%		16%		25%		20%		23%	

BASE 560 (All respondents and spouses)

273 Males

287 Females

DISCUSSION OF LOCAL POLITICS

The greatest proportions of respondents discussing local politics both "frequently" and "frequently" and "Occasionally" combined (49 per cent and 30 per cent) was in Blaydon. Chopwell and Winlaton produced similarly low proportions under the combination of "frequently" and "occasionally" figures. The proportions in Rowlands Gill & High Spen Ward were identical with the mean for the District.

TABLE 117

	<u>BLAYDON</u>		<u>CHOPWELL</u>		<u>R.G. & H.S.</u>		<u>WINLATON</u>		<u>WHOLE URBAN DISTRICT</u>	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Frequently	49%	21%	45%	28%	22%	27%	38%	15%	37%	21%
Occasionally	30%	49%	22%	21%	35%	43%	30%	33%	33%	36%
Combined Totals	79%	70%	67%	48%	57%	70%	78%	46%	70%	57%
WARD TOTALS	74%		55%		63%		57%		63%	

BASE 313

ABILITY TO NAME COUNCILLORS

A considerably larger proportion of Chopwell respondents were able to name spontaneously one or more councillors than respondents in the other Wards.

TABLE 118

	<u>BLAYDON</u>		<u>CHOPWELL</u>		<u>R.G.& H.S.</u>		<u>WINLATON</u>		<u>WHOLE URBAN DISTRICT</u>		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	TOTAL
Respondents unable to name any councillor	32%	51%	6%	7%	19%	46%	42%	54%	27%	43%	37%
	<u>43%</u>		<u>6%</u>		<u>32%</u>		<u>50%</u>				
Respondents able to name 1 - 4 councillors	57%	47%	94%	90%	65%	51%	58%	42%	65%	55%	58%
	<u>51%</u>		<u>92%</u>		<u>58%</u>		<u>47%</u>				
Respondents able to name 5 or more councillors	11%	2%	-	3%	16%	3%	-	4%	8%	2%	5%
	<u>6%</u>		<u>2%</u>		<u>10%</u>		<u>3%</u>				
<u>BASES</u>	37	43	18	29	37	37	40	72	132	181	313

ABILITY TO NAME SPONTANEOUSLY ONE OR MORE SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

A greater proportion of Blaydon Ward respondents was able to name one or more services than of the other three Wards. Winlaton Ward had the lowest.

TABLE 119

	<u>BLAYDON</u>		<u>CHOPWELL</u>		<u>R.G.& H.S.</u>		<u>WINLATON</u>		<u>WHOLE U.D.</u>	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Respondents able to name spontaneously one or more services provided by Urban District	87%	42%	61%	34%	51%	43%	40%	36%	59%	38%
	<u>63%</u>		<u>45%</u>		<u>47%</u>		<u>36%</u>		<u>47%</u>	
<u>BASES</u>	80		49		74		112		313	

TABLE 120RESPONDENTS' KNOWLEDGE OF AUTHORITY RESPONSIBLE FOR PROVIDING EIGHT SPECIFIED SERVICES BY WARD

	<u>BLAYDON</u>		<u>CHOPWELL</u>		<u>R.G. & H.S.</u>		<u>WINLATON</u>		<u>URBAN DISTRICT</u>	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
8 correct replies	42%	11%	17%	21%	24%	8%	30%	14%	30%	13%
7 "	24%	19%	27%	17%	31%	24%	27%	27%	28%	23%
6 "	9%	30%	33%	14%	16%	19%	25%	22%	19%	22%
5 "	7%	16%	11%	21%	16%	22%	12%	17%	10%	18%
4 "	9%	15%	6%	10%	5%	24%	3%	8%	6%	13%
3 "	7%	5%	6%	3%	5%	3%	3%	8%	5%	6%
2 "	-	-	-	7%	3%	-	-	3%	1%	2%
1 "	2%	3%	-	7%	-	-	-	1%	1%	2%
0 "	-	1%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1%

EXTENT OF KNOWLEDGE OF VOLUNTARY NATURE OF COUNCILLORS' WORK

Winlaton Ward showed the highest level of knowledge about the fact that councillors work voluntarily and Chopwell the lowest.

TABLE 121

		<u>BLAYDON</u>	<u>CHOPWELL</u>	<u>R.G. & H.S.</u>	<u>WINLATON</u>	<u>% FOR URBAN DISTRICT</u>
Scores on knowledge of whether Councillors are paid or work voluntarily	3	23%	21%	24%	38%	28%
	2	24%	26%	32%	19%	24%
	1	30%	17%	14%	21%	21%
	0	24%	36%	30%	22%	27%

BASE 313

KNOWLEDGE AS TO WHETHER THE COUNCILLORS, THE CLERK TO THE COUNCIL AND THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL ARE CHOSEN AT LOCAL ELECTIONS

TABLE 122

PROPORTIONS OF RESPONDENTS KNOWING THAT COUNCILLORS ARE CHOSEN AT LOCAL ELECTIONS

<u>BLAYDON</u>		<u>CHOPWELL</u>		<u>R.G. & H.S.</u>		<u>WINLATON</u>		<u>WHOLE URBAN DISTRICT</u>	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
76%	54%	56%	45%	62%	70%	67%	67%		
64%		49%		66%		66%		63%	

Chopwell respondents showed the lowest information on the fact that councillors are chosen at local elections. The level of knowledge on this was similar in the other three Wards.

TABLE 123

LOCAL NEWS ITEMS HEARD OR READ ABOUT WITHIN THE LAST MONTH

	<u>BLAYDON</u>		<u>CHOPWELL</u>		<u>R.G. & H.S.</u>		<u>WINLATON</u>		<u>TOTALS</u>	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Several respondents gave multiple answers.										
1. Demolition, redevelopment and road plans	7	12	-	3	1	6	4	5	12	26
2. Unemployment	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
3. Blaydon New Shopping Centre	7	8	-	-	-	5	3	8	10	21
4. Winlaton Community Centre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
5. Housing	-	1	-	-	4	1	1	3	5	5
6. Rates	-	2	-	-	3	3	1	1	4	6
7. Recent bye-election	-	-	-	-	2	7	1	-	3	7
8. Rents going up	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	3	4	4
9. New School being built	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
10. Buying land for industrial purposes and encouraging industry to provide jobs in area	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	1

(cont.)

LOCAL NEWS ITEMS HEARD OR READ ABOUT WITHIN THE LAST MONTH - TABLE 123 (cont.)

	<u>BLAYDON</u>		<u>CHOPWELL</u>		<u>R.G. & H.S.</u>		<u>WINLATON</u>		<u>TOTALS</u>	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
11. Swimming baths	4	1	-	-	3	-	2	5	9	6
Swimming pool	-	1	-	-	2	2	-	1	2	4
12. Caravan site proposals for Lockhaugh	1	-	-	-	6	2	1	1	8	3
13. Building a library	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
14. A New park being made	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	2
(a) The new Lido	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	1	3	3
15. Spring bulb exhibition	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	5
16. Water cut	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
17. New street lighting	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
18. Tidying up	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
19. Chopwell - A new position for a Councillor-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
20. Controversies within the Council	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	2	1
21. Miscellaneous	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	3	1
22. NOT HEARD ANYTHING	16	17	11	23	17	15	21	42	65	97
	43%	40%	61%	79%	46%	41%	52%	58%	49%	54%
	42%		72%		43%		55%		52%	
<u>BASES</u>	37	43	18	29	37	37	40	72	132	181

TABLE 124

THE EXTENT TO WHICH INFORMANTS HAD HEARD NEWS OF LOCAL COUNCIL ACTIVITIES IN THE PAST MONTH

	<u>BLAYDON</u>		<u>CHOPWELL</u>		<u>R.G. & H.S.</u>		<u>WINLATON</u>		<u>TOTALS</u>		<u>WHOLE DISTRICT</u>
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
RESPONDENTS WHO HAD HEARD NEWS OF COUNCIL ACTIVITIES	57%	60%	39%	21%	54%	59%	48%	42%	51%	46%	
	58%		28%		57%		44%				48%

BASE 313

TABLE 125PROPORTIONS OF RESPONDENTS WHO READ ABOUT LOCAL POLITICS IN"THE BLAYDON COURIER"

<u>WARD</u>	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>
BLAYDON	62%	72%
	<u>68%</u>	
CHOPWELL	44%	59%
	<u>53%</u>	
ROWLANDS GILL & HIGH SPEN	40%	51%
	<u>46%</u>	
WINLATON	72%	64%
	<u>67%</u>	
URBAN DISTRICT	67%	62%
	<u>60%</u>	

BASE 313 All RespondentsTABLE 126PROPORTIONS OF RESPONDENTS WHO READ ABOUT LOCAL POLITICS IN"THE BELLMAN"

<u>WARD</u>	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>
BLAYDON	24%	30%
	<u>38%</u>	
CHOPWELL	6%	17%
	<u>13%</u>	
ROWLANDS GILL & HIGH SPEN	16%	19%
	<u>18%</u>	
WINLATON	23%	8%
	<u>13%</u>	
URBAN DISTRICT	22%	17%
	<u>18%</u>	

BASE 313 All Respondents

TELEVISION AS A SOURCE OF INFORMATION ABOUT LOCAL AFFAIRS

Proportions of respondents claiming to have watched a television programme about local government within the last six months were highest in Blaydon and lowest in Chopwell.

TABLE 127PROPORTIONS OF RESPONDENTS WHO HAVE WATCHED A TV PROGRAMME ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT WITHIN THE LAST SIX MONTHS

<u>BLAYDON</u>		<u>CHOPWELL</u>		<u>R.G. & H.S.</u>		<u>WINLATON</u>		<u>WHOLE DISTRICT</u>	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
27%	42%	5%	20%	13%	32%	27%	16%	20%	28%
33%		15%		22%		20%		23%	

TABLE 128HAVE YOU EVER ATTENDED A PUBLIC MEETING IN THE BLAYDON URBAN DISTRICT?

<u>BLAYDON</u>		<u>CHOPWELL</u>	<u>R.G. & H.S.</u>	<u>WINLATON</u>	<u>% FOR URBAN DISTRICT</u>
YES	25%	13%	9%	15%	16%
NO & DON'T KNOW	75%	87%	91%	85%	84%
<u>BASES</u>	80	47	74	112	313
<u>DID YOU CONSIDER IT A SATISFACTORY MEETING?</u>					
<u>BLAYDON</u>		<u>CHOPWELL</u>	<u>R.G. & H.S.</u>	<u>WINLATON</u>	<u>% FOR URBAN DISTRICT</u>
YES	45%	17%	-	71%	44%
NO & DON'T KNOW	55%	83%	100%	29%	56%
<u>BASES</u>	80	47	74	112	313

TABLE 129RESPONDENTS' SOURCES OF KNOWLEDGE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

	<u>BLAYDON</u>		<u>CHOPWELL</u>		<u>R.G. & H.S.</u>		<u>WINLATON</u>		<u>TOTALS</u>		<u>WHOLE DISTRICT</u>
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
TAUGHT AT SCHOOL OR COLLEGE	11%	9%	16%	4%	5%	5%	10%	12%	10%	8%	9%
	<u>10%</u>		<u>9%</u>		<u>5%</u>		<u>9%</u>				
THROUGH CONTACT WITH OTHER PEOPLE	11%	12%	11%	17%	19%	24%	-	8%	10%	14%	12%
	<u>11%</u>		<u>15%</u>		<u>22%</u>		<u>5%</u>				
THROUGH READING NEWSPAPERS	11%	14%	6%	10%	11%	19%	5%	9%	8%	13%	11%
	<u>12%</u>		<u>9%</u>		<u>15%</u>		<u>8%</u>				
GRADUALLY ACQUIRED GENERAL KNOWLEDGE	54%	14%	17%	24%	5%	14%	13%	6%	23%	12%	17%
	<u>32%</u>		<u>21%</u>		<u>9%</u>		<u>8%</u>				
ANY OTHER SOURCE	5%	12%	6%	-	11%	8%	7%	4%	8%	6%	7%
	<u>9%</u>		<u>2%</u>		<u>9%</u>		<u>5%</u>				
NOT AWARE OF KNOWING ANYTHING	8%	40%	44%	45%	49%	30%	65%	60%	42%	47%	44%
	<u>25%</u>		<u>45%</u>		<u>39%</u>		<u>62%</u>				

RESPONDENTS' WISH TO KNOW MORE ABOUT WHAT GOES ON IN THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT

Blaydon Ward had the highest proportion of respondents who wished to know more about the local government of their District and Winlaton the lowest.

TABLE 130

PROPORTIONS OF RESPONDENTS WHO WOULD LIKE TO KNOW MORE ABOUT WHAT GOES ON IN THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT OF THEIR DISTRICT

<u>BLAYDON</u>		<u>CHOPWELL</u>		<u>R.G.& H.S.</u>		<u>WINLATON</u>		<u>WHOLE DISTRICT</u>	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
48%	49%	50%	38%	38%	49%	47%	35%	44%	41%
48%		43%		42%		38%		42%	

4. ATTITUDES TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT

S U M M A R Y

About two-thirds (63 per cent) of all respondents felt that their part of the Urban District was represented on the Council.

More than half of the respondents (57 per cent) were satisfied with what the Council does for their part of the Urban District.

As in England and Wales generally, more respondents claimed to have voted in the last local elections (63 per cent) than actually voted. The actual polling rate (37 per cent) was lower than in England and Wales generally at the elections previous to the Maud Report Survey (42 per cent).

More than three-quarters of respondents expressed strong, positive feelings about voting. This is a much higher proportion than in England and Wales as a whole (77 per cent compared with 20 per cent).

Deliberate abstentions from voting in the Blaydon Urban District in the last local elections were similar to the proportion in urban districts for the whole country (37 per cent and 38 per cent respectively). Fifty-five per cent of Blaydon respondents who had not voted gave justifiable reasons for not voting compared with 51 per cent in England and Wales generally.

Just over one-third (37 per cent) of respondents felt that voters have a big influence on the way the District is governed.

The majority of respondents (58 per cent) felt it was equally important to vote in local elections as in national parliamentary elections.

Almost two-thirds (61 per cent) of respondents would vote according to the party rather than the personality of the candidate. However, more respondents said they would prefer a councillor to vote according to his conscience rather than according to party decision (44 per cent and 33 per cent).

Blaydon respondents were more strongly oriented to party politics in local government than electors in England and Wales generally. A similar proportion of respondents in the Blaydon Urban District said they would be willing to stand for election to the Council to that in England and Wales generally (9 per cent and 8 per cent respectively) but considerably more

would stand as party candidates rather than independent candidates in Blaydon (71 per cent) than in urban districts (42 per cent) and in England and Wales generally (47 per cent).

Although "Lack of self confidence" is the reason why the largest proportions of respondents in both Blaydon and in England and Wales generally would not be willing to stand as candidates, the degree of lack of self confidence is lower in the Blaydon Urban District than in England and Wales, generally.

In common with electors in England and Wales generally, the largest proportion of respondents considered the giving of service and helping other people the main satisfactions of being a councillor.

Blaydon respondents' conceptions of councillors' motivations as being community-oriented were slightly lower than in the country generally. They were, however, considerably higher than those of Byker respondents.

"Lack of popularity and support from electors" was considered the main disadvantage of being a councillor. One quarter of respondents were unable to give any reply to the questions on the satisfactions and drawbacks of being a councillor.

Less than one third of respondents thought of the Council or the councillors as being the most important and influential people in the District. Forty-four per cent either thought no one was or did not know.

Housing was the most frequently-mentioned aspect of the Council's work for the District for which respondents thought it deserved credit. More than a quarter of respondents were unable to mention any aspect.

When asked "Do you think more could be done to improve the Urban District and if so in what ways?" almost one quarter of respondents replied "No. Quite satisfied" and 15 per cent replied "Don't know". "Road improvements" and "the provision of leisure facilities" were the replies given most frequently. Less than one per cent mentioned the provision of more services for the elderly.

Similar proportions of respondents answered both questions in the affirmative when asked "Do you think democracy works well in the District?" and "Do you think the Council's actions reflect the wishes of the majority?" (69 per cent and 70 per cent respectively).

Satisfaction, both with what the Council does for the respondents' part of the District and as indicated by a decrease in suggestions as to what could be done further to improve the District, increases with advancing age.

~~Although the largest proportion of respondents (29 per cent) think of the Council as representing the most important and influential people in the District, 27 per cent did not know who did and 17 per cent thought no one did.~~

ATTITUDES TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The following attitudes were examined:-

1. Respondents' feelings as to whether they are represented on the Council or not.
2. Satisfaction with what the Council does for their part of the District.
3. Attitudes to voting.
 - i. Importance attached to voting and voting rates.
 - ii. Why people in the Blaydon Urban District feel it is important to vote.
 - iii. Abstentions from voting.
 - iv. Influence of votes on the way the District is governed.
 - v. Relative importance of voting in national parliamentary elections and local elections.
 - vi. Voting for a candidate's personality or his party.
4. Preference for councillors' decisions according to conscience or party decision.
5. Respondents' conceptions of councillors.
 - i. General
 - ii. Main advantages of becoming a councillor.
 - iii. Main disadvantages of becoming a councillor.
6. Willingness to stand for election
 - i. General
 - ii. As independent or party member
 - iii. Reasons for not wishing to stand.
7. Aspects of its work for which the Council deserves credit.
8. Could the Council do more for the District?
9. Respondents' feelings about democracy in the Urban District.
10. Respondents' conceptions of the most important people in the District.

RESPONDENTS' FEELINGS AS TO WHETHER THEIR PART OF THE URBAN DISTRICT IS REPRESENTED ON THE COUNCIL

In view of the fact that the Blaydon Urban District is so extensive it appeared relevant to find out whether electors felt their part of it was represented on the Council and if they were satisfied with what it did for their part of it. Sixty-three per cent of respondents felt that their part of the District was represented on the Council and 37 per cent did not. Chopwell respondents gave the highest proportion of positive answers to this question and Blaydon the lowest.

More men than women felt that their part of the District was represented on the Council (68 per cent and 59 per cent respectively).

Fewer respondents under the age of 40 felt that their part of the Urban District was represented on the Council, (See Appendix Table 33), than those aged over 40. (This could be explained by the lower interest in local affairs on the part of those under 40 already recorded.)

SATISFACTION WITH WHAT THE COUNCIL DOES IN RESPONDENTS' PART OF THE DISTRICT

Although the majority of Blaydon Urban District respondents were satisfied with what the Council does in their part of the District (57 per cent), Blaydon respondents appeared to be less satisfied with their Council than respondents in England and Wales generally.

Of respondents in the Maud Report Survey in Borough and District Councils 28 per cent thought their Council ran things very well and 62 per cent fairly well.

TABLE 131SATISFACTION WITH THE WAY RESPONDENTS' COUNCILS RUN THINGS

	<u>BLAYDON</u>	<u>BOROUGH & DISTRICT COUNCILS</u>
Are you satisfied with what the Council does for this part of the District?		
YES	57%	
Ne	43%	
Informants thinking their Council runs things		
VERY WELL		28%
FAIRLY WELL		62% 90%
NOT AT ALL WELL		6%
DON'T KNOW		4%
<u>BASES</u>	313	2,184

Although this information is not exactly comparable on account of the different way in which questions were put, a lower degree of satisfaction with what the Council does in Blaydon than in Borough and District Councils generally is suggested.

Women in the Blaydon Urban District showed a higher degree of satisfaction with what the Council does for their part of the District than men (64 per cent and 54 per cent respectively).

Breakdown by age group shows that satisfaction with what the Council does increases with advancing age (see Appendix Table 34). (This suggestion is also supported by the fact that 48, 65, 67, 80 and 83 per cent of respondents in England and Wales expressed themselves "Very satisfied" with five specified services.)

Appendix Table 35 shows that there is no relationship between birth in the Urban District or long residence in it and satisfaction with what the Council does for respondents' part of the District.

As shown in Appendix Table 35a, an analysis of some of the characteristics of respondents who declared themselves satisfied by what the Council does for their part of the District shows that fewer had received education after the age of 16, more were owner-occupiers or occupiers of properties owned by other than the local authority than tenants of council houses, more knew more than one councillor and they had a higher conception of councillors' motivations than the respondents of the Urban District generally.

ATTITUDES TO VOTING

i. Importance attached to voting and voting rates.

Respondents were first asked "Do you usually try to vote in elections?" and 80 per cent replied in the affirmative. Appendix Table 37 shows there is a slight tendency for a larger proportion of those born in the District to claim that they usually vote in local elections than of those who have moved into the area.

Fifty per cent of all respondents in the Urban District remembered the date of the last elections and 60 per cent said they had voted then. (One hundred per cent of the smaller sample of Blaydon respondents in "The Tyneside Study" had said they knew an election had been held in their Ward in May, 1967. As the Blaydon Survey was carried out 8 months after the elections, respondents were more likely to remember this than if the elections had been held less recently.)

The actual polling rate in the District then had been 37 per cent. This

discrepancy between claiming to have voted and actual voting rate is a characteristic observed in many other studies of political behaviour. Sixty-eight per cent of respondents in the Blaydon sample of "The Tyneside Study" had claimed to vote in the elections of May, 1967. Other researchers who have recorded considerably higher claims to have voted in elections than the actual polling rates are Bealey, Blondel and McCann⁽¹⁾ in "Constituency Politics" and Birch⁽²⁾ in "Small Town Politics". They observed 63 per cent alleging they had voted when 50 per cent was the polling rate in Newcastle under Lyme and 62 per cent claiming to have voted in Glossop when 49 per cent was the polling rate.

The proportion of respondents claiming to have voted in the last local elections in Blaydon was similar to the figure recorded for England and Wales in the Maud Report Study (about 65 per cent) but the actual polling rate of 37 per cent was lower than the national one of 42 per cent in 1964.

Slightly more women than men claimed to have voted in the last elections (64 per cent and 61 per cent). There is a tendency for claims to have voted to be lowest amongst the youngest age groups and to be higher, but not to follow a clear pattern in the older age groups. (See Appendix Table 36)

(1). F.Bealey, J.Blondel and W.P.McCann Constituency Politics (1965)

(2). A.H.Birch op. cit.

TABLE 132IMPORTANCE ATTACHED TO VOTING, VOTING CLAIMS AND VOTING RATES

	<u>BLAYDON</u>	<u>TYNESIDE STUDY</u>	<u>ENGLAND AND WALES</u> *
DO YOU USUALLY TRY TO VOTE IN LOCAL ELECTIONS?	80%	-	-
DO YOU REMEMBER WHEN THE LAST ELECTION WAS HELD IN YOUR WARD?	50%	100%	-
DID YOU VOTE IN THE LAST ELECTION?	60%	68%	65%
ACTUAL POLLING RATE	37%	37%	42%
<u>BASES</u>	313	31	2,184

* Maud Report Study

ii. Why people in the Blaydon Urban District think it is important to vote.

Answers to the open-ended question "Why do you think it is important to vote?" showed that more than three-quarters of respondents had positive feelings about voting. Only 22 per cent did not know, gave no answer or felt that voting was unimportant. This observation shows Blaydon to be outstandingly different from the country as a whole as 20% respondents expressed a positive attitude to voting and 74 per cent gave answers lying somewhere between positive and negative in the Maud Report Survey. (The "Civic Culture" Study recorded an average of 48 per cent of United Kingdom respondents reporting that they felt satisfaction when going to the polls.)

The great variety of answers to this question (which have been classified in Table 133) was spread through all age groups. The greater proportion of women than men who regard voting as a "duty" and a "right", as something for which people fought within living memory, are in all age groups.

The classification of answers under "Democratic reasons" includes all those mentioning the need for people to be chosen to take responsibility and to make decisions and included "Its the only way of getting representation", "Its the only way democracy can work", "To be represented by someone you know" and "You've a say in things if you vote". This type of reason was given by almost a third of all respondents - equal proportions by men and by women.

Three per cent of respondents replied that they voted through habit. Responses such as "I enjoy voting", "The feeling of it is important" and "I wouldn't miss going to vote if I had to crawl to the polling station on all-fours" (the latter mostly by older women) suggest a strong feeling of the aspect of subjective political competence made up by satisfaction felt about the right to vote.

Table 133 shows that slightly more women than men appear to have more positive feelings about voting and a smaller proportion answered that they did not know or did not think it important when asked why they thought it was important to vote.

Miscellaneous answers included "Because so many people don't vote", "To get housing", "Its important to vote for your class" and "Its important - but useless to vote in Blaydon."

TABLE 133WHY RESPONDENTS THINK IT IS IMPORTANT TO VOTE

	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>URBAN DISTRICT</u>
Answers indicating that voting is a duty	13%	15%	14%
Answers indicating that voting is a right	5%	12%	10%
Answers connected with the need for people to be chosen to take responsibility and make decisions (Democratic Reasons)	74% { 30%	78% { 30%	77% { 30% Positive Answers
To support own party ("To support the Labour Party")	6%	6%	6%
Miscellaneous	20%	15%	17%
Not important - no use for it	4%	2%	3%
No answer or Don't know	23%	16%	19%
<u>BASES</u>	132	181	313

iii. Abstentions from voting

Just over half of those who said they had not voted in the last local elections gave justifiable reasons such as illness or absence from the area. Slightly more than one-third had abstained deliberately. (See Table 134 for reasons for not voting.)

"Other answers" included "I only vote in general elections", "I'm a Conservative and a conservative vote here is wasted" and "I didn't know enough about the candidates to decide."

TABLE 134
REASONS FOR NOT VOTING

<u>REASONS</u>	<u>MALES</u>		<u>FEMALES</u>		<u>BLAYDON URBAN DISTRICT</u>		<u>MAUD URBAN DISTRICTS</u>
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	%
(1) DELIBERATE ABSTENTIONS							
(a) Feel it is a waste of time	5	9%	5	10%	10	9%	17%
(b) Not interested	5	9%	4	8%	9	8%	
(c) Refused to give reason	7	12%	-	-	7	6%	
(d) Didn't like candidates	4	7%	1	2%	5	5%	4%
(e) No confidence in system	2	3%	2	4%	4	4%	
(f) Other answers	2	3%	2	4%	4	4%	
(g) Not called for by car	1	2%	-	-	1	1%	5%
TOTAL	26	45%	14	27%	40	37%	38%
(2) JUSTIFIABLE ABSTENTIONS							
(a) Illness or disability	7	12%	10	20%	17	16%	14%
(b) Working away	6	10%	8	16%	14	13%	24%
(c) Other answers	7	12%	6	12%	13	12%	2%
(d) Not eligible	6	10%	4	8%	10	9%	6%
(e) Didn't know about election	3	5%	-	-	3	3%	5%
(f) Forgot to vote	-	-	3	6%	3	3%	
TOTAL	29	50%	31	61%	60	55%	51%
(3) DON'T KNOW	3	5%	6	12%	9	8%	11%
% BASE	58		51		109		95

The proportions of non-voters abstaining deliberately and for unavoidable reasons in the Blaydon Urban District were similar to those in the Maud Report Survey for Urban Districts generally. (37 per cent and 38 per cent respectively deliberately abstained and 55 per cent and 51 per cent respectively were prevented from voting by outside circumstances.)

In the Blaydon Urban District more men than women abstained deliberately (45 per cent and 27 per cent) and more women than men failed to vote for justifiable reasons (61 per cent and 50 per cent respectively).

Both justifiable and deliberate abstentions were spread through all age groups in three Wards. The lowest abstention rate was in Chopwell, where the few deliberate abstainers were among the men aged under 40 and most justifiable abstainers among the older, ill and disabled. Most abstainers were in the Blaydon Ward and the majority of these gave the reason that "Its a waste of time to vote".

The most frequently given reason for deliberately not voting in Blaydon is that "Its a waste of time" (9 per cent) while in the Maud Report Study "Not interested" and "Can't be bothered" was given as the reason for abstention by the highest proportion of those not voting in Borough and District elections generally (20 per cent).

iv. Do you feel voters have a big influence on the way the District is Governed?

Only 37 per cent of respondents felt that voters have a big influence on the way the District is governed.

Throughout the District exactly the same proportion of men as women gave affirmative answers to this question.

When responses are broken down by age group, proportions were roughly steady about the 30 per cent level in respondents aged up to 50. Bigger proportions of the older age groups replied that they thought voters have a big influence on the way the District is governed. (See Appendix Table 39 for breakdown by age groups.)

- v. Do respondents feel it is more important to vote in national parliamentary elections than in local elections or equally important to vote in both?

The majority of respondents in the District and in all Wards felt it was equally as important to vote in local elections as in national parliamentary elections, the percentage for the whole Urban District being 58. A greater proportion of respondents aged over 50 view the two elections as of equal importance, whereas the younger age groups clearly attach more importance to the national elections. (See Appendix Table 40.)

A higher proportion of male respondents than female respondents feel it is more important to vote in national elections (39% and 30% respectively).

A greater proportion of women than men (62% and 55% respectively) feel it is equally important to vote in both national parliamentary and local council elections.

- vi. Preference for personality or party in voting

Almost two-thirds (61 per cent) of Blaydon Urban District respondents stated that they would vote according to party rather than the personality of a candidate.

Appendix Table 41 shows that women favour voting according to party more strongly than men in the District as a whole and in every Ward except Chopwell.

Rowlands Gill & High Spen Ward is the only one in which an outstandingly larger proportion of respondents would vote for personality rather than party (66 per cent and 44 per cent respectively). Chopwell Ward has the largest proportion preferring to vote by party. (See Appendix Table 41.)

Appendix Table 41 suggests that respondents aged under 40 feel more strongly about voting for a candidate's party than older respondents.

"REFERENCE FOR COUNCILLORS' DECISIONS ACCORDING TO CONSCIENCE RATHER THAN PARTY"

When questioned on their feelings about the way councillors should vote almost a quarter of respondents did not know whether they thought local government works best if each councillor votes according to his conscience or according to his party's decisions. This question obviously caused a good deal of confusion. The majority of those who could reply opted for decisions according to conscience rather than party (44 per cent and 33 per cent respectively). The replies showed women as being rather more strongly in favour of party decisions than men.

There appears to be no relationship between age group and the replies "Conscience" "Party" and "Don't know". (See Appendix Table 42.)

RESPONDENTS' CONCEPTIONS OF COUNCILLORS

- i. The Maud Report Survey index method of scoring positive reactions to five-part questions was used in an attempt to assess the extent to which respondents thought of councillors as being motivated by altruistic or community-centred rather than selfish reasons. Respondents were asked:-
- "Do you think people who stand for election to the Council or County Council do so because:-
1. They have the good of the community at heart.
 2. Because they want to serve their own interests.
 3. Because they want to make money for themselves.
 4. Because they feel a sense of duty to their fellow-citizens¹/₂
 5. For reasons of prestige because they want people to look up to them.

Replies were recorded under "Agree" "Disagree" and "Don't know" headings. One mark was given for each "positive" reply, i.e. a reply indicating that the respondent thought of councillors as being motivated by community-centred and unselfish reasons.

The assessment of the responses indicates that the proportion of Blaydon respondents who gave 4 or 5 "positive" answers (40 per cent) is rather lower than in England and Wales as a whole (49 per cent) but higher than in Byker (28 per cent). Blaydon respondents also indicated a lower "rating" of councillors' motivations by the fact that 11 per cent gave five negative answers, compared with 8 per cent in England and Wales.

TABLE 135

INDEX OF POSITIVE ANSWERS IN ASSESSMENT OF RESPONDENTS' CONCEPTIONS OF COUNCILLORS' MOTIVATIONS

<u>SCORE</u>	<u>BLAYDON URBAN DISTRICT</u>	<u>BYKER</u>	<u>ENGLAND AND WALES</u>
0 positive answers	11%	21%	8%
1 "	12%	17%	11%
2 "	27% { 16%	{ 35%	{ 32%
3 "	21%		
4 "	40% { 19%	28% { 17%	49% { 22%
5 "	21%	11%	27%
<u>BASES</u>	313	443	2,184

A difficulty arose in assessing such replies as "Some do and some don't", "It depends on the person" and "Some start with unselfish motives but lose them if they remain councillors." Such responses were given half a mark in the scoring and for the sake of simplicity in calculations, scores with an

odd half mark were included in the next number higher.

Women tended to attribute unselfish motives to people who become councillors to a greater extent than men. Sixty-six per cent of women and 56 per cent of men gained 4 or 5 positive scores.

TABLE 136

INDEX OF WHAT ELECTORS THINK MOTIVATES PEOPLE TO BECOME COUNCILLORS

Breakdown by Sex

<u>SCORE</u>	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>WHOLE URBAN DISTRICT</u>
0 positive answer	7%	13%	11%
1 "	17%	8%	12%
2 "	20%	13%	16%
3 "	17%	24%	21%
4 "	20%	19%	19%
5 "	19%	23%	21%
	56%	66%	61%
<u>BASES</u>	132	181	313

There was a slight tendency for more respondents with a high proportion of positive scores to fall in the 31 - 50 age groups. However, positive scores were recorded in all age groups.

ii. Respondents' conceptions of the main satisfactions of becoming a Councillor

In common with the biggest proportion of respondents in England and Wales, the greatest proportion of Blaydon Urban District respondents considered that the giving of service and helping other people were the main satisfactions of being a councillor.

The open-ended question "What do you imagine are the main satisfactions of becoming a councillor?" was asked and the replies grouped into the classifications used for the analysis of answers to the same question in

the Maud Report Study. These are recorded in Table 137.

TABLE 137

RESPONDENTS' CONCEPTIONS OF THE MAIN SATISFACTIONS
OF BECOMING A COUNCILLOR

	<u>BLAYDON URBAN DISTRICT</u>			<u>ENGLAND AND WALES</u>
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Totals</u>	
1. GIVING SERVICE - helping other people	30%	29%	29%	47%
2. DON'T KNOW	21%	23%	22%	9%
3. GETTING THINGS DONE - sense of achievement	19%	22%	20%	17%
4. THE PRESTIGE - or the power	14%	8%	11%	21%
5. BEING INVOLVED - in running the locality	10%	5%	7%	10%
6. IMPROVING THE LOCALITY	2%	1%	2%	17%
7. OTHER ANSWERS *	4%	7%	5%	2%
8. BROADENING OF OUTLOOK - leading a fuller life	4%	3%	3%	6%
9. SUPPORTING OWN POLITICAL PARTY	1%	0.5%	0.6%	1%
<u>BASES</u>	132	181	313	2,184

Some people gave multiple answers

* e.g. "They must have nothing else to do."
"Getting time off work."

Unlike the data for England and Wales as a whole, the satisfaction coming second in order of the proportion of responses from Blaydon Urban District informants was "Getting things done - the sense of achievement" rather than "The prestige - or the power". "The prestige or the power" was mentioned by only half as many respondents in Blaydon as in the rest of the country.

Almost one quarter of Blaydon Urban District respondents were unable to give any answer to this question and replied "Don't know".

"Supporting own political party" was a reply given by an insignificant

number of respondents in both the Blaydon and the Maud Report Studies.

There was considerable variation between the proportions under each classification for Blaydon respondents and for respondents in the Maud Report sample for England and Wales. The proportion of all respondents in Blaydon Urban District giving answers which came into the category of "Giving service - helping other people" was 29 per cent and of respondents in England and Wales generally 47 per cent. The proportion giving answers in the "Getting things done - sense of achievement" category was 20 per cent in the Blaydon Urban District and 17 per cent in England and Wales generally.

The responses given by males and females are fairly similar. The only apparent relationship between age and category of reply is that slightly more young people gave "Don't know" replies than those in older age groups.

iii. Respondents' conceptions of the main disadvantages of becoming a Councillor

Equal proportions of Blaydon Urban District respondents gave "Lack of popularity and support from electors" and "Don't know" answers (25 per cent) as the highest proportions of replies to the question asking what they imagined the main disadvantages of becoming a councillor to be.

"Lack of time - all aspects", which headed the list of responses for England and Wales, came third on the list of Blaydon respondents' answers. (This reply was made by 38 per cent of respondents in England and Wales and 16 per cent in Blaydon Urban District.)

Women gave fewer replies than men in the District to this question and more "Don't know" answers (21 per cent for men and 32 per cent for women).

As the following table illustrates, there was less difference between the proportions of answers given to this question in the Blaydon Urban District and in England and Wales than in the replies given to the previous question on the advantages of becoming a councillor. (The exceptions to this observation concern the different proportion of responses mentioning all aspects of lack of time, which was 16 per cent in Blaydon Urban District and 38 per cent in England and Wales and the "Don't know" answers which accounted for 25 per cent of Blaydon responses and 14 per cent in England and Wales.)

TABLE 138

RESPONDENTS' CONCEPTIONS OF THE MAIN DISADVANTAGES
OF BECOMING A COUNCILLOR

	<u>BLAYDON URBAN DISTRICT</u>			<u>ENGLAND AND WALES</u>
	M	F	Totals	
1. LACK OF POPULARITY and support from electors	20%	29%	25%	22%
2. Don't know	16%	32%	25%	14%
3. LACK OF TIME - all aspects	23%	11%	16%	38%
4. PERSONAL INCONVENIENCE (having to be available at all times)	21%	10%	15%	14%
5. THERE ARE NO DRAWBACKS	20%	12%	15%	12%
6. NOT BEING ABLE TO GET THINGS DONE (frustration)	4%	3%	3%	8%
7. RESPONSIBILITY INVOLVED	2%	3%	3%	4%
8. FINANCIAL LOSS	1%	3%	2%	4%
9. OTHER ANSWERS *	3%	1%	2%	2%
10. BEING A PUBLIC FIGURE (always on show)	-	1%	0.3%	2%
<u>BASES</u>	132	181	313	2,184

Some respondents gave multiple answers

* e.g. "Not being free to say what you like"
 "Being a 'yes' man"
 "'Rows' in the Council"

MOST FREQUENTLY-MENTIONED ASPECTS OF COUNCIL'S WORK FOR WHICH RESPONDENTS
FEEL IT DESERVES CREDIT

Housing was the service most frequently mentioned when respondents were asked what aspect of the Council's work deserved most credit and more than a quarter of respondents gave this reply.

Table 139 shows the four services most frequently mentioned. In addition it shows that the highest proportion of respondents replied either "Don't know" or "Nothing".

TABLE 139

<u>WHOLE URBAN DISTRICT OF BLAYDON</u>		
Percentages of Respondents who consider Council deserves credit for:-		
HOUSING	81/313	26%
ENVIRONMENT	47/313	15%
CARE OF ELDERLY	18/313	6%
GENERAL APPROVAL	23/313	7%
OTHER ANSWERS		19%
DON'T KNOW OR NOTHING	86/313	27%

Confusion in the minds of the electorate with regard to the authority providing services is suggested by the fact that provisions by authorities other than the Urban District Council, such as library service, the building of Scotswood Bridge, education and sewage disposal were included in the replies to this question.

It seemed likely that respondents would answer this question in terms of provision in their own Ward and own part of the District rather than in

considering the District as a whole. This is confirmed by the information in Table 140, which is included in this section rather than the one devoted to Ward differences on account of the interest of the replies in this connection.

TABLE 140

MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ASPECTS OF COUNCIL'S WORK FOR WHICH RESPONDENTS FELT IT DESERVES CREDIT

	<u>BLAYDON</u>		<u>CHOPWELL</u>		<u>R.G. & H.S.</u>		<u>WINLATON</u>		<u>WHOLE URBAN DISTRICT</u>		<u>TOTALS</u>
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
HOUSING	16%	21%	11%	3%	22%	24%	53%	35%	28%	24%	26%
	19%		6%		23%		41%				
IMPROVING APPEARANCE OF DISTRICT (ENVIRONMENT)	22%	40%	28%	14%	14%	-	5%	8%	15%	15%	15%
	31%		19%		7%		7%				
CARE OF OLD PEOPLE	-	-	17%	21%	3%	11%	10%	-	6%	6%	6%
	-		19%		7%		4%				
DONE A GOOD JOB GENERALLY	5%	16%	17%	17%	-	-	5%	6%	5%	9%	7%
	11%		17%		-		5%				
DON'T KNOW OR NOTHING	27%	23%	17%	34%	22%	35%	20%	33%	22%	14%	27%
	25%		28%		28%		29%		Other answers		19%

Housing was mentioned by more people in Winlaton (41 per cent) than in any other Ward. Improvements in the environment were particularly appreciated in Blaydon (31 per cent) and to a lesser extent in Chopwell (19 per cent).

Chopwell respondents mentioned the care of old people most frequently and general appreciation expressed by such words as "Its done a good job generally" was indicated to almost the same extent in the Ward.

DO YOU THINK MORE COULD BE DONE TO IMPROVE THE URBAN DISTRICT OF BLAYDON AND IF SO IN WHAT WAYS?

Responses to this question illustrated the awareness of Blaydon respondents of the needs of their District relative to those of the rest of the country. Table 141 shows the replies to this question in order of proportions of responses given by Blaydon respondents

TABLE 141

PROBLEMS ABOUT WHICH ELECTORS IN THE BLAYDON AND OTHER URBAN DISTRICTS AND IN ENGLAND AND WALES GENERALLY THINK MORE SHOULD BE DONE

	<u>BLAYDON URBAN DISTRICT</u>	<u>URBAN DISTRICTS</u>	<u>ENGLAND AND WALES</u>
NOTHING	22%	Not indicated	
ROAD IMPROVEMENTS	16%	12%	11%
DON'T KNOW	15%	2%	2%
LEISURE FACILITIES GENERALLY	14%	28%	24%
IMPROVING APPEARANCE/ CLEANLINESS OF DISTRICT	12%	8%	6%
PLAY PLACES AND NURSERY SCHOOLS	8%	8%	10%
OTHER ANSWERS	8%	3%	3%
FACILITIES AND ACTIVITIES FOR TEENAGERS	6%	26%	22%
HOUSING	6%	17%	24%
IMPROVING AMENITIES GENERALLY	6%	13%	10%
PROVIDING WORK	4%	2%	2%
TRANSPORT	3%	11%	9%
SCHOOLS	2%	6%	4%
PROVISION FOR OLD PEOPLE	0.3%	25%	28%
<u>BASES</u>	313	273	1,228

Some respondents mentioned more than one problem.

In common with electors in England and Wales generally, a relatively high proportion of Blaydon Urban District respondents mentioned their need

for "Leisure facilities generally". Awareness of the need for more playing spaces and nursery schools is the same in Blaydon Urban District as in Urban Districts generally.

The fact that "Provision for old people" is mentioned as a matter about which more should be done by most respondents in England and Wales and by the lowest proportion in the Blaydon Urban District shows that Blaydon electors shared the awareness of Blaydon councillors of the provision of services for the elderly as being the aspect of the District's life in which the Council had helped most. "Housing" the service which councillors thought second in importance of the provisions by the Council for the District, also comes low down on the list of matters about which Blaydon electors felt more should be done.

TABLE 14.2

THE THREE MOST OFTEN MENTIONED PROBLEMS BY SEX OF ELECTOR

<u>MALES</u>		<u>FEMALES</u>	
<u>BLAYDON URBAN DISTRICT</u>	<u>ENGLAND AND WALES</u>	<u>BLAYDON URBAN DISTRICT</u>	<u>ENGLAND AND WALES</u>
NOTHING 25%		NOTHING 20%	
ROAD IMPROVEMENTS; STREET REPAIRS AND STREET LIGHTING 20%		DON'T KNOW 16%	
LEISURE FACILITIES GENERALLY 15%		LEISURE FACILITIES GENERALLY 14%	
	OLD PEOPLE 26%		OLD PEOPLE 31%
	HOUSING 25%		LEISURE FACILITIES GENERALLY 25%
	LEISURE FACILITIES GENERALLY 23%		FACILITIES FOR TEENAGERS 23%

The highest percentage of matters mentioned in any of the Wards (40 per cent) was that of "improving amenities generally" and this was in Chopwell.

"Don't know" replies are very high in the Blaydon Urban District - 15 per cent compared with 2 per cent in England and Wales. As 37 per cent of the whole Urban District were answered either "No" or "Don't know" to the question "Do you think more could be done to improve the Urban District of Blaydon?" (compared with ^{2 per cent in} other Urban Districts and in England and Wales) it is impossible to decide whether this indicates a situation of positive satisfaction or apathy.

The low percentage mentioning "Providing work" in an area where this is of such vital importance for the future could be due to the fact that people are generally unaware that the local Council is able to exercise any influence in this sphere.

The proportion mentioning "schools" is low in all three percentages. This appears to reflect the tendency of the majority to accept local educational provision without question.

The spread of replies was evenly distributed through all age groups apart from those concerning children, teenagers and schools and replies to these were mostly given by the youngest three age groups. As in England and Wales there is little difference between the matters mentioned by men and women (see Appendix Table 47).

WILLINGNESS TO STAND AS CANDIDATES FOR ELECTION TO LOCAL COUNCILS

A similar proportion of respondents in Blaydon Urban District were willing to stand for election to the Council as in England and Wales generally (9 per cent and 8 per cent respectively). A further 9 per cent of Blaydon respondents might be willing to stand at a later stage in their life. A considerably higher proportion of Blaydon respondents willing to stand for election would wish to stand as party candidates rather than as independents. Table 143 shows this to be the reverse of the feeling in Urban Districts generally.

TABLE 143

	<u>BLAYDON URBAN DISTRICT</u>	<u>URBAN DISTRICTS IN ENGLAND AND WALES</u>	
Would stand as party candidate	71%	42%	47%
Would stand as independent	29%	50%	46%
Don't know		8%	
<u>BASES</u>	28	50	230

As in England and Wales generally, more men than women are willing to stand as councillors and willingness to stand for election appears to be highest in the youngest and the 41 - 50 age group then decreases with increasing age. Appendix Table 48 suggests that as in England and Wales generally the youngest people would be those most anxious to stand as party candidates.

Table 145 suggests that on the evidence produced by very small numbers, willingness to stand appears to bear no relationship to length of residence or birth in the area. Willingness to stand as Party candidates rather than

independents is greatest among the youngest respondents.

Some characteristics of those willing to stand for election to Blaydon Urban District Council are given in Tables ^{144, 145 and} 146. The main characteristics show a very strong attachment to the area in 75 per cent; Trade Union membership in 50 per cent; more men than women willing to serve (61 per cent and 39 per cent respectively); the greatest proportion in semi-skilled manual and skilled work (85 per cent), with one unemployed and one a housewife, and the greatest proportion having left school at an age under 16 years (86 per cent). None was a member of a political party.

The main differences between these 28 people and the 22 serving councillors are that trade union membership is lower amongst them; more women express willingness to stand; none come into the Intermediate occupation category and none into the group of those receiving education after the age of 18.

In view of the fact that only small numbers are available for these data and the fact that allowance should be made that possibly some respondents gave what they imagined to be a more acceptable answer when saying they were willing to stand as candidates, this picture of possible future councillors must be considered with a good deal of reservation.

When respondents were asked whether they would support their husbands or wives if they wished to stand for election 43 per cent answered in the affirmative. There was a marked decrease in willingness to give support with increasing age and more women were willing to support husbands (48 per cent) than husbands to support wives (38 per cent).

TABLE 144RESPONDENTS WILLING TO STAND FOR ELECTION TO THE COUNCIL

<u>ATTACHMENT TO AREA</u>	<u>VERY STRONGLY ATTACHED</u>	<u>MODERATELY ATTACHED</u>	<u>NOT AT ALL ATTACHED</u>
	75%	10%	15%

BASE 28

MEMBERSHIP OF TRADE UNIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS

<u>POLITICAL PARTY</u>	<u>TRADE UNION</u>	<u>VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATION</u>	<u>TENANTS' OR RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION</u>
Nil	50%	10%	Nil

BASE 28

TABLE 145LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN URBAN DISTRICT OF THOSE WILLING TO STAND FOR
ELECTION TO COUNCIL

	Born in U.D.	Up to 3 yrs.	4-10 yrs.	11-20 yrs.	21+ yrs.	<u>Totals</u>	
						M	F
BLAYDON	7%	-	11%	14%	-	3%	6%
							5%
CHOPWELL	18%	50%	-	33%	8%	17%	17%
							17%
ROWLANDS GILL & HIGH SPEN	18%	-	-	-	-	16%	3%
							9%
WINLATON	7%	23%	8%	14%	4%		9%
URBAN DISTRICTS	12%	15%	6%	13%	3%	13%	6%
							9%

BASE 313

TABLE 146

CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS WILLING TO STAND FOR
ELECTION TO THE COUNCIL

<u>SEX RATIO</u>	<u>WILLING TO BE COUNCILLORS</u>	<u>CURRENTLY SERVING COUNCILLORS</u>
Men	61%	86%
Women	39%	14%
<u>BASES</u>	28	22
<u>OCCUPATIONS</u>		
Housewife	1 (3.6%)	1 (4.5%)
Unskilled & Semi-skilled Manual	14 (50%)	7 (32%)
Skilled	10 (35%)	5 (32%)
Intermediate	2 (7.1%)	5 (27%)
Professional	-	-
Unemployed	1 (3.6%)	2 (9%)
<u>EDUCATION</u>		
Left school at under 16 yrs.	86%	Left school at 77.5%
Left between 16 and 18 yrs.	14%	17 yrs. and under
Left at 18 yrs. and over		18%

BASE 28BASE 22

Reasons why those who did not wish to stand for election were unwilling to become councillors

All respondents who were not willing to stand for election were asked why they did not wish to become councillors. The replies to this open-ended question were grouped into the classifications used for the analysis of answers to the same question in the Maud Report Study and are recorded in Table 147.

The largest proportion of replies came into the category of "Lack of self confidence" both in the Blaydon Urban District and in England and Wales as a whole. However, the fact that the Blaydon proportion is 24 per cent and the proportion for England and Wales 32 per cent suggests that Blaydon respondents feel less unable to accept the responsibilities of Council work than people in the country as a whole. This could well be the result of the fact that the District has had a "working man's" Council for more than forty years. Experience in trade unions and local organizations may also have given confidence in the ability to participate in community and democratic processes in a way which does not exist in areas which do not have strong labour majorities in local government and where electors have less experience of participatingⁱⁿ community activities. This attitude to local politics in Blaydon respondents is supported by the smaller proportion giving "Lack of knowledge about council work" as their reason (i.e. 4 per cent) compared with 12 per cent for England and Wales.

A striking difference, however, exists between the high proportion of Blaydon respondents giving no answer or saying "Don't know", which is 15 per cent compared with the proportion of 1 per cent for England and Wales as a whole. This suggests that there are in the Blaydon Urban District a group

of people who are politically confident subjectively and a group of "electors" who are completely apathetic about local government. Those giving "Lack of interest in local government" replies amounted to 34 per cent in Blaydon and 13 per cent in England and Wales.

Only 1 per cent of respondents would be unwilling to stand "Because of party politics" both in Blaydon and England and Wales. This suggests that the existence of a Council with only a token opposition does not deter respondents from standing to the extent which might have been expected.

As shown in Table 148, the majority of those who were not willing to stand for election to the Council would prefer to spend their time on hobbies, pleasure or relaxation or with their families and in domestic activities.

Detailed replies to the question asking the ways in which respondents would rather spend their time than in service as a local councillor are given in Appendix Table 49a.

TABLE 14.7REASONS WHY THOSE WHO DID NOT WISH TO STAND FOR ELECTION WERE UNWILLING
TO BECOME COUNCILLORS

	<u>BLAYDON URBAN DISTRICT</u>			<u>ENGLAND AND WALES</u>
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Totals</u>	
1. LACK OF SELF CONFIDENCE				
(a) Temperamentally unsuited to Council work	6%	11%	9%	15%
(b) Not enough education	8%	9%	9%	10%
(c) Not intelligent enough	6%	1%	3%	4%
(d) Don't want the responsibility	4%	3%	3%	3%
2. LACK OF TIME	24%	17%	20%	23%
3. LACK OF INTEREST IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT	22%	17%	19%	12%
4. OLD AGE OR LACK OF HEALTH	9%	19%	15%	13%
5. DON'T KNOW OR NO ANSWER	12%	17%	15%	1%
6. LACK OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT COUNCIL WORK	3%	5%	4%	12%
7. OTHER ANSWERS *	12%	15%	15%	6%
8. BECAUSE OF PARTY POLITICS	2%	-	1%	1%
<u>BASES</u>	115	170	285	1,958

* e.g. "Because I'm employed by the Council"
 "Its a waste of time"

TABLE 14.8

IF YOU DON'T WANT TO BECOME A COUNCILLOR OR M.P., IN WHAT WAYS WOULD YOU
RATHER SPEND YOUR TIME

	MALES	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>ALL RESPONDENTS</u>
WITH FAMILY OR IN DOMESTIC ACTIVITIES	11/132 8%	62/181 34%	73/313 23%
ON HOBBIES, PLEASURE OR RELAXATION	68/132 51%	53/181 29%	121/313 39%
HELPING IN THE COMMUNITY	2/132 2%	11/181 6%	13/313 4%
OTHER ANSWERS	24/132 18%	20/181 11%	44/313 14%
DON'T KNOW	40/132 30%	66/181 36%	106/313 34%

BASES

132

181

313

DETAILS OF REPLIES TO THIS QUESTION ARE GIVEN IN APPENDIX TABLE 4.9a.

(Some respondents gave multiple answers)

RESPONDENTS' FEELINGS ABOUT DEMOCRACY IN THE BLAYDON URBAN DISTRICT

Sixty-nine per cent of all respondents agreed when asked whether they thought democracy worked well in the District and 70 per cent answered "Yes" when asked "Do you think the Council's actions reflect the wishes of the majority of the electorate?"

Slightly more men than women gave answers in the affirmative . (See Appendix Tables 50 & 51). The breakdown of responses by age group given in this table show that it is impossible to relate the affirmative replies clearly to age.

(Although the proportions answering the two questions about the working of democracy in the District in the affirmative were almost identical, questionnaires were studied to check inconsistencies in replies by each respondent. The proportion agreeing that democracy works well in the District then replying "No" to the following question or replying "No" to the first question and "Yes" to the second was 10 per cent of respondents. The existence of these inconsistencies in replies does not suggest the existence of any less feeling that democracy works well in the District, however, as the second question was designed as a definition of democracy and to be identical in meaning to the first.)

Thirty per cent of respondents gave reasons why they considered that democracy does not work in the District. These are given in Table 149.

TABLE 149REASONS WHY PEOPLE CONSIDER DEMOCRACY DOES NOT WORK WELL IN THE URBAN DISTRICT

<u>REASON</u>	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>ALL</u>
"On account of the one party system"; "the big Labour Majority"; "the large number of working class in the area"; "More opposition needed"	5%	6%	5%
"Not enough of the public participate"	1%	2%	1%
Miscellaneous answers *	5%	6%	5%
"Feel it doesn't work but don't know why"	18%	20%	19%
TOTALS	30%	32%	30%
<u>BASES</u>	132	181	313

- * "Disputes among the councillors"
 "It doesn't work anywhere"
 "Public not sufficiently informed about councillors and council activities"
 "Would like a definition of democracy"
 "Too many people not educated"
 "Young people don't understand politics. They vote the way their parents vote"
 "Councillors not educated enough"
 "People funny here"
 "People's pleas ignored"

One fifth of all respondents in the District felt that democracy did not work but they did not know why. Five per cent felt it did not work "on account of the one party system", "the big Labour majority" and "the need for more opposition."

Similar proportions of men and women felt that democracy did not work well in the Urban District and for similar reasons.

RESPONDENTS' CONCEPTIONS OF THE MOST IMPORTANT AND INFLUENTIAL PEOPLE
IN THE DISTRICT

When asked "Who do you think are the most important and influential people in the Blaydon Urban District?" the largest proportion of respondents (29 per cent) replied that these were represented by the Council. (Five per cent named individual councillors, 3 per cent the Chairman of the Council, 3 per cent the Clerk to the Council and 18 per cent councillors generally.)

The next highest proportion (27 per cent) replied "Don't know" and 17 per cent replied "No one". Other replies included doctors, church representatives, the M.P., the Police and the Housing Manager, in this order. Doctors were mentioned by more than half of those who mentioned the Council.

Details of replies to this question (broken down by Ward) are given in Table 150. There is little difference between the responses of males and females throughout the replies. It would appear that men are reluctant to say they do not know and prefer to say "No one".

TABLE 150

**RESPONDENTS' CONCEPTIONS OF THE MOST IMPORTANT AND INFLUENTIAL PEOPLE
IN THE DISTRICT**

	<u>BLAYDON</u>		<u>CHOPWELL</u>		<u>ROWLANDS GILL & HIGH SPEN</u>		<u>WIDLATON</u>		<u>WHOLE URBAN DISTRICT</u>		
	M (37)	F (43)	M (18)	F (29)	M (37)	F (37)	M (40)	F (72)	M (132)	F (181)	ALL (313)
DON'T KNOW	5 21%	12	2 26%	10	7 26%	12	10 32%	26	24 18%	60 33%	84 27%
NO ONE	8 11%	1	3 8%	1	11 20%	4	7 22%	17	29 22%	23 13%	52 17%
COUNCILLORS General	7 23%	11	2 17%	6	7 23%	10	3 13%	11	19 14%	38 21%	57 18%
COUNCILLORS Named	3 5%	1	4 17%	4	-	-	2 4%	3	9 7%	8 4%	17 5%
CHAIRMAN of Council	-	-	1 2%	-	3 8%	3	2 2%	-	6 5%	3 2%	9 3%
CLERK to Council	3 6%	2	-	-	-	-	2 3%	1	5 4%	3 2%	8 3%
DOCTORS	7 19%	8	1 8%	3	2 9%	5	9 14%	6	19 14%	22 12%	41 13%
CHURCHES	7 14%	4	1 4%	1	1 8%	5	4 8%	5	13 10%	15 8%	28 9%
M.P.	3 5%	1	4 23%	7	4 7%	1	1 2%	1	12 9%	10 6%	22 7%
POLICE	3 5%	1	1 6%	2	1 7%	4	3 5%	3	8 6%	10 6%	18 6%
HOUSING MANAGER	1 7%	5	-	-	-	1 1%	1 3%	2	2 2%	8 4%	10 3%
MISCELLANEOUS e.g. trades people, teachers, health inspector, T.U. secretary	6 13%	4	2 13%	4	5 12%	4	3 4%	1	16 12%	13 7%	29 9%
BASES	37	43	18	29	37	37	40	72	132	181	313

Some respondents gave multiple answers.

VARIATIONS BETWEEN THE FOUR WARDS OF THE BLAYDON URBAN DISTRICT
IN RESPECT OF ATTITUDES TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT

S U M M A R Y

The highest proportion of respondents feeling their part of the District is represented on the Council was in Chopwell Ward and the lowest in Blaydon.

The highest proportion of respondents feeling satisfied with what the Council does for its part of the District was in Chopwell and the lowest in Blaydon.

The highest proportion claiming to have voted in the last local elections and the highest proportion actually to have voted was in Chopwell. The lowest actual polling rate was in Winlaton.

The highest proportion to feel that voters have a big influence on the way the District is governed was in Chopwell and the lowest in Winlaton.

Chopwell attached slightly more importance to voting in local elections rather than in national parliamentary elections. The other three Wards showed similar attitudes with roughly two-thirds feeling it is equally important to vote in both.

Chopwell and Winlaton Wards showed a very strong preference for voting for a candidate's party rather than his personality and Rowlands Gill & High Spennard Ward the reverse.

Winlaton and Rowlands Gill & High Spennard Wards felt much more strongly in favour of councillors voting according to their conscience rather than party decisions.

Rowlands Gill & High Spennard Ward had the highest estimation of councillors' motivations and Blaydon and Winlaton the lowest.

Chopwell had the highest proportion of respondents willing to stand for election to the Council and Blaydon the lowest.

Most respondents in Chopwell and fewest in Winlaton replied "Nothing", "Satisfied" or "Its already doing a good job" when asked "Do you think more could be done to improve the Urban District of Blaydon and if so in what ways?" Chopwell was outstanding in that 40 per cent (by far the highest proportion recorded - 40 per cent compared with 14 per cent for the District overall) of respondents mentioned "Leisure facilities". This reflects the lower provision up to date in the Chopwell Ward.

The highest proportions in Winlaton Ward mentioned "housing" and in Chopwell "Improving the appearance of the District" "Care of old people" and

"Done a good job generally" when asked "For which aspect of its work does the Council deserve most credit?" "Don't know" and "Nothing" answers represented at least one quarter of responses in all Wards.

Chopwell and Rowlands Gill & High Spen gave the highest proportions of affirmative answers to the questions "Do you think democracy works well in this District?" and "Do you think the Council's actions reflect the wishes of the majority of the electorate?"

and giving reasons why

The largest proportion of respondents considering/democracy does not work well in the District was in Blaydon.

Conception of the Council or councillors as being the most important and influential people in the District was lowest in Winlaton but otherwise at a similar level in all Wards. Almost one quarter of Chopwell's respondents thought of their M.P. (an ex-miner who lives in the village) and almost one-fifth of Blaydon respondents thought of local doctors in this way.

TABLE 151

ATTITUDES TOWARDS REPRESENTATION ON AND SATISFACTION WITH THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Question 33. Do you feel your part of the Urban District is represented on the Council?

	<u>BLAYDON</u>		<u>CHOPWELL</u>		<u>ROWLANDS GILL & HIGH SPEN</u>		<u>WINLATON</u>		<u>WHOLE URBAN DISTRICT</u>		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Totals
YES	65%	49%	77%	79%	76%	49%	65%	61%	68%	59%	
	56%		75%		61%		63%				63%

TABLE 152

Question 34. Are you satisfied with what it does for this part of the District?

	<u>BLAYDON</u>		<u>CHOPWELL</u>		<u>ROWLANDS GILL & HIGH SPEN</u>		<u>WINLATON</u>		<u>WHOLE URBAN DISTRICT</u>		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Totals
YES	35%	51%	56%	76%	65%	54%	60%	65%	54%	61%	
	41%		68%		57%		63%				57%

BASES 132 Males
181 Females

TABLE 153ATTITUDES TO VOTING IN THE FOUR WARDS OF THE BLAYDON URBAN DISTRICT

	<u>BLAYDON</u>		<u>CHOPWELL</u>		<u>R.G. & H.S.</u>		<u>WINLATON</u>		<u>URBAN DISTRICT</u>		<u>MAUD REPORT DATA FOR ENGLAND & WALES</u>	<u>BYKER</u>
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Question 37 DO YOU USUALLY TRY TO VOTE IN LOCAL ELECTIONS?												
YES	70%	70%	94%	76%	78%	86%	78%	82%	80%	81%		
NO	30%		17%		18%		19%		20%			
Question 39 DO YOU REMEMBER WHEN THE LAST LOCAL ELECTION WAS HELD IN YOUR WARD?												
(Correct answer) YES	43%		25%		75%		50%		50%			
NO	57%		75%		25%		50%		50%			
Question 40 DID YOU VOTE THEN?												
YES	65%		75%		54%		65%		60%		65%	60%
NO	35%		25%		46%		35%		40%			
ACTUAL POLLING RATE	43%		50%		32%		23%		37%		42%	

BASES

80

47

74

112

313

TABLE 154IMPORTANCE ATTACHED TO VOTING AND VOTING RATESBREAKDOWN BY WARDS

	<u>BLAYDON</u>	<u>CHOPWELL</u>	<u>R.G. & H.S.</u>	<u>WINLATON</u>	<u>WHOLE URBAN DISTRICT</u>
DO YOU USUALLY TRY TO VOTE IN LOCAL ELECTIONS?					
YES	70%	83%	82%	80%	80%
DO YOU REMEMBER WHEN THE LAST ELECTION WAS HELD IN YOUR WARD?					
YES	43%	25%	75%	50%	50%
DID YOU VOTE THEN?					
YES	65%	75%	54%	65%	60%
ACTUAL POLLING RATE	43%	50%	33%	23%	37%

BASES

80

47

74

112

313

TABLE 155WHY DO YOU THINK IT IS IMPORTANT TO VOTE?BREAKDOWN BY WARD

	<u>Males</u>		<u>Females</u>		
<u>BLAYDON</u>					
Answers indicating that voting is a duty	6	16%	2	5%	45/80 56%
" " " " a right	2	5%	2	5%	
Answers connected with the need for people to be chosen to take responsibility and make decisions ("Democratic" reasons)	<u>15</u>	41%	<u>30</u>	70%	
To support your own party	2	5%	2	5%	
Miscellaneous	4	11%	4	9%	
Not important - no use for it	2	5%	-	-	
No answer or don't know	<u>6</u>	16%	<u>3</u>	7%	
	37		43		
<u>CHOPWELL</u>					
Answers indicating that voting is a duty	1	6%	3	10%	12/47 26%
" " " " a right	1	6%	6	21%	
"Democratic" reasons	<u>6</u>	33%	<u>6</u>	21%	
To support your party	1	6%	2	7%	
A matter of principle	1	6%	-	-	
A means of expression (of opinions or grievances)	2	11%	-	-	
No answer or don't know	8	44%	6	21%	
Through habit	-	-	3	10%	
Miscellaneous	-	-	2	7%	
To support the Council. Because the Council are our leaders	-	-	2	7%	
	<u>18</u>		<u>29</u>		

(cont.)

TABLE 155 (cont)

WHY DO YOU THINK IT IS IMPORTANT TO VOTE?

	<u>Males</u>		<u>Females</u>		
<u>ROWLANDS GILL & HIGH SPEN</u>					
Duty	6	16%	6	16%	20/74 27%
Right	4	11%	6	16%	
"Democratic" reasons	9	24%	11	30%	
Means of expression	2	5%	3	8%	
To support the Labour party	3	8%	2	5%	
Habit	2	5%	2	5%	
Its a valued possession - a way of life	1	3%	-		
No answer or don't know	8	22%	3	8%	
	37		37		
<u>WINLATON</u>					
Duty	4	11%	16	43%	13/112 12%
Right	2	5%	8	22%	
"Democratic" reasons	8	22%	5	14%	
Means of expression (of opinions and grievances)	3	8%	7	19%	
To help your party	2	5%	5	14%	
To support personalities	4	11%	7	19%	
Miscellaneous	-		5	14%	
No answer or don't know	8	14%	17	30%	
Not important	4	11%	4	11%	
Gives a feeling of satisfaction	2	5%	-		
To support the Council	1	3%	-		
A matter of principle	1	3%	-		
A privilege	1	3%	-		
	37		72		

Question 42.

TABLE 156DO YOU FEEL VOTERS HAVE A BIG INFLUENCE ON THE WAY THE DISTRICT IS GOVERNED?

YES	<u>BLAYDON</u>		<u>CHOPWELL</u>		<u>R.G.& H.S.</u>		<u>WINLATON</u>		<u>WHOLE URBAN DISTRICT</u>		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	<u>TOTALS</u>
	30%	44%	28%	69%	62%	38%	25%	19%	37%	37%	37%
	37%		53%		50%		21%				

Question 43.

TABLE 157DO YOU FEEL IT IS MORE IMPORTANT TO VOTE IN NATIONAL PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS THAN IN LOCAL ELECTIONS OR EQUALLY IMPORTANT TO VOTE IN BOTH?

	<u>BLAYDON</u>		<u>CHOPWELL</u>		<u>R.G.& H.S.</u>		<u>WINLATON</u>		<u>WHOLE URBAN DISTRICT</u>		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	TOTALS
YES	41%	28%	50%	17%	30%	35%	43%	35%	39%	30%	
	34%		30%		31%		38%				34%
NO	2%	12%	17%	17%	5%	-	2%	6%	5%	8%	
	5%		17%		3%		4%				7%
EQUAL	57%	60%	33%	66%	65%	65%	55%	60%	55%	62%	
	65%		53%		65%		58%				59%

Similar attitude in all Wards except Chopwell, where slightly more importance attached to local than national elections.

TABLE 158VOTING ATTITUDES

Question 52.

DO YOU VOTE FOR A CANDIDATE'S PERSONALITY OR HIS PARTY?

	BLAYDON		CHOPWELL		R.G. & H.S.		WINLATON		WHOLE URBAN DISTRICT		TOTALS
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
PERSONALITY	40%	26%	11%	30%	76%	57%	23%	22%	41%	31%	
	32%		21%		66%		22%		35%		35%
PARTY	57%	67%	89%	65%	24%	43%	72%	74%	57%	65%	
	63%		75%		34%		73%		61%		61%
DON'T KNOW	3%	7%	-	4%	-	-	5%	4%	2%	4%	4%

TABLE 159

Question 53.

DO YOU THINK LOCAL GOVERNMENT WORKS BEST IF EACH COUNCILLOR VOTES ACCORDING TO HIS CONSCIENCE OR ACCORDING TO HIS PARTY'S DECISIONS?

	BLAYDON		CHOPWELL		R.G. & H.S.		WINLATON		WHOLE URBAN DISTRICT		TOTALS
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
CONSCIENCE	38%	26%	33%	21%	54%	49%	55%	54%	47%	41%	
	31%		26%		52%		54%		44%		44%
PARTY	38%	28%	22%	35%	30%	19%	38%	42%	33%	33%	
	33%		30%		24%		40%		33%		33%
DON'T KNOW	24%	46%	45%	41%	16%	32%	7%	4%	20%	26%	
	36%		44%		24%		6%		23%		23%

BASES 132 Males
 181 Females

TABLE 160

Question 54.

INDEX OF WHAT ELECTORS THINK MOTIVATES PEOPLE TO BECOME COUNCILLORS

BREAKDOWN BY WARD

<u>SCORE</u>	<u>BLAYDON</u>	<u>CHOPWELL</u>	<u>R.G.& H.S.</u>	<u>WINLATON</u>	<u>WHOLE URBAN DISTRICT</u>
0 positive answers	14%	6%	6%	13%	11%
1 " "	15%	17%	4%	13%	12%
2 " "	16%	9%	17%	17%	16%
3 " "	20%	15%	27%	20%	21%
4 " "	55% { 15%	68% { 21%	73% { 26%	57% { 18%	61% { 19%
5 " "	20% { 20%	32%	20%	19%	21%
<u>BASES</u>	80	47	74	112	313

Blaydon Ward had the lowest proportion of 3, 4 or 5 positive scores and the highest proportion giving no positive answers. Winlaton's scoring was very similar to Blaydon's.

Rowlands Gill & High Spen Ward had the highest estimation of councillors' motivations with 73 per cent of respondents scoring 3,4 or 5 positive responses.

TABLE 161

BREAKDOWN BY MALES AND FEMALES

<u>SCORE</u>	<u>BLAYDON</u>		<u>CHOPWELL</u>		<u>R.G.& H.S.</u>		<u>WINLATON</u>		<u>WHOLE URBAN DISTRICT</u>	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
3, 4 or 5 positive answers	54%	56%	52%	74%	82%	64%	45%	64%	57%	64%
									61%	

TABLE 162WILLINGNESS TO STAND FOR ELECTION TO COUNCIL

<u>BLAYDON</u>		<u>CHOPWELL</u>		<u>HOWLANDS GILL & HIGH SPEN</u>		<u>WINLATON</u>		<u>URBAN DISTRICTS</u>	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
3%	6%	17%	17%	16%	3%	13%	6%	13%	6%
5%		17%		9%		9%		9%	

TABLE 163

DO YOU THINK MORE COULD BE DONE TO IMPROVE THE URBAN DISTRICT OF BLAYDON
AND IF SO IN WHAT WAYS

MORE SHOULD BE DONE ABOUT:-	BLAYDON	CHOPWELL	ROWLANDS GILL & HIGH SPEN	WINLATON	WHOLE U.D.	MAUD REPORT FIGURE U.D.'s	WHOLE COUNT BY
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
NOTHING ("Satisfied or "Its already doing a good job")	19%	30%	24%	14%	22%	-	-
DON'T KNOW	16%	9%	5%	21%	15%	2	2
IMPROVING AMENITIES GENERALLY	3%	4%	3%	18%	6%	13	10
LEISURE FACILITIES	19%	40%	8%	3%	14%	28	24
IMPROVING APPEARANCE OF DISTRICT AND KEEPING IT CLEANER AND TIDIER	13%	14%	16%	1%	12%	8	6
ROAD IMPROVEMENTS STREET REPAIRS AND LIGHTING	10%	10%	11%	15%	16%	12	11
OTHER ANSWERS	6%	11%	14%	6%	8%	3	3
PLACES FOR CHILDREN TO PLAY AND NURSERY SCHOOLS	10%	4%	4%	12%	8%	8	10
TRANSPORT (Bus Services)	-	-	-	6%	3%	11	9
PROVIDING WORK	1%	2%	11%	1%	4%	4	2
FACILITIES AND ACTIVITIES FOR YOUTH (Teenagers)	8%	-	16%	8%	6%	26	22
SCHOOLS	-	-	1%	6%	2%	6	4
HOUSING	9%	-	5%	8%	6%	17	24
FACILITIES FOR THE OLD	-	-	1%	-	0.3%	25	28

TABLE 164

Question 71.

DO YOU THINK DEMOCRACY WORKS WELL IN THIS DISTRICT?

	<u>BLAYDON</u>	<u>CHOPWELL</u>	<u>R.G. & H.S.</u>	<u>WINLATON</u>	<u>% WHOLE URBAN DISTRICT</u>
YES	60%	72.3%	76.0%	70.5%	69%
NO or DON'T KNOW	38%	27.7%	24.0%	29.5%	31%

TABLE 165DO YOU THINK THE COUNCIL'S ACTIONS REFLECT THE WISHES OF THE MAJORITY OF THE ELECTORATE?

	<u>BLAYDON</u>	<u>CHOPWELL</u>	<u>R.G. & H.S.</u>	<u>WINLATON</u>	<u>% WHOLE URBAN DISTRICT</u>
YES	63%	76.6%	72.0%	73.2%	70%
NO or DON'T KNOW	35%	23.4%	28.0%	26.8%	30%

RESPONDENTS' CONCEPTIONS OF THE MOST IMPORTANT PEOPLE IN THE DISTRICT

Responses to the question asking for respondents' conceptions of the most important and influential people in the District are broken down by Ward in Table 150.

The outstanding features revealed are the importance given in Chopwell to named councillors and to their constituency M.P., who lives in the village and is an ex-miner. Seventeen per cent of Chopwell respondents mentioned individual councillors of their own Ward and the proportion for the whole District was 5 per cent. Twenty-three per cent regarded their M.P. as the most important person compared with 7 per cent in the District as a whole.

Winlaton Ward had highest "Don't know" and "No one" responses and at the same time had the lowest proportion of respondents who consider the Council most important.

Blaydon respondents mention doctors and churches more frequently than those in other Wards.

5. ELECTORS' CONTACT WITH LOCAL GOVERNMENT

S U M M A R Y

Requests for help to councillors and at the Council Offices appear to be lower amongst Blaydon respondents than in England and Wales as a whole.

The behaviour of Blaydon respondents resembles that of the electorate in England and Wales as a whole in that a higher proportion go to the Council Offices for help with problems than approach local councillors personally. In the Blaydon Urban District in the previous year, 4 per cent of respondents had contacted a councillor and 12 per cent had called at the Council Offices about problems. In England and Wales in the previous year 6 per cent of respondents had contacted councillors personally and 26 per cent had called at Council Offices or Town Halls. (In the Blaydon Urban District, 15 per cent of respondents had ever contacted a councillor personally about a problem and 26 per cent had ever been to the Council Offices to ask for help.)

The proportion of Blaydon respondents contacting councillors about problems in the study "Popular Participation in Local Government on Tyneside" was the same as that observed as ever contacting councillors in the Blaydon Study (i.e. 15 per cent). This is a lower proportion than that recorded by the Maud Report Survey for England and Wales (17 per cent) and for Urban Districts generally (27 per cent).

Most of the problems of the respondents in the Blaydon Urban District and in England and Wales generally had been concerned with housing (49 per cent and 38 per cent of problems respectively). Problems concerned with other matters in the Blaydon Urban District were minimal.

As applies in England and Wales generally, men appeared to make contact with councillors and the Council Offices about problems in the Blaydon Urban District more than women. Fifty-four per cent of men and 46 per cent of women had contacted some agency about problems.

A higher proportion of respondents who knew the name of at least one councillor went to the Council Offices about problems (73 per cent) than contacted councillors personally (66 per cent). This finding confirms the observation in the Tyneside Study of Parris & Woodhead of only a slight correlation between the percentage of people who have been in touch with local councillors and the percentage of people who do not know any councillors.

Of respondents who had not approached a councillor or contacted an

employee at the Council Offices about problems, similar proportions to those who did in fact contact councillors or go to the Council Offices claimed that they would act in this way.

Respondents who were born in the District and who had lived in the District for 21 years and longer were more inclined to contact councillors and call at the Council Offices about problems than other respondents.

Most people seeking help with problems appear to be those up to the age of 40 and those aged over 65.

There is a distinct difference between the behaviour of the respondents in the four Wards of the Urban District in respect of contact with councillors or Council Office officials about problems.

CONTACT WITH LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Requests for help to councillors and at the Council Offices appear to be lower amongst Blaydon respondents than in England and Wales as a whole. The proportion of Blaydon respondents going to councillors personally for help appears to have been considerably lower than that going to the Council Offices. The tendency for more people to go to Council Offices (or Town Halls) than to approach councillors personally about problems applies generally in England and Wales. (See Table 116.)

In the Blaydon Urban District, 15 per cent of respondents had ever contacted a local councillor personally about a problem. This is similar to the proportion of 17 per cent recorded in the Maud Report Study for England and Wales. It is lower, however, than the Maud Report proportion for Urban Districts, which was 27 per cent. (Four per cent of the sample of the electorate in the Blaydon Urban District had contacted councillors directly within the last year.)

In the study "Popular Participation in Local Government on Tyneside" by Parris and Woodhead the same proportion (15 per cent) of respondents in the Blaydon Urban District sample had had direct contact with local councillors about problems. (The highest proportion of respondents in this category recorded in the sixteen Tyneside areas of administration studied by Parris and Woodhead was 24 per cent and the lowest 8 per cent.)

The higher figure of contact with councillors by electors in Urban Districts than in County Boroughs, Metropolitan Boroughs and Municipal Boroughs given in the Maud Report data suggests that personal contact is

greater in small units of administration than in large in England and Wales generally (27 per cent, 5 per cent, 15 per cent and 17 per cent respectively). The results of the Blaydon Study, however, confirm the observation made in the "Popular Participation in Local Government on Tyneside" Study that on incomplete evidence it appeared that one of the traditional advantages of living in a small community, that of contact with local councillors, was not apparent on Tyneside, in respect of the Blaydon Urban District.

The proportion of respondents in Blaydon who had ever contacted the local council offices about a problem was 26 per cent. Within the previous year 12 per cent of respondents had contacted the local council offices about a problem. The Maud Report figures for England and Wales within the previous year was 26 per cent.

TABLE 166

RESPONDENTS WHO HAD CONTACTED COUNCILLORS AND COUNCIL OFFICES ABOUT PROBLEMS

	<u>BLAYDON URBAN DISTRICT</u>		<u>ENGLAND AND</u>	<u>URBAN</u>
	<u>Blaydon</u>	<u>Tyneside</u>	<u>WALES</u>	<u>DISTRICTS</u>
	<u>Study</u>	<u>Study</u>		
Had ever contacted a Councillor	15%	15%	17%	27%
Had ever contacted Council Offices or Town Hall	26%	Not asked	Not given	Not given
Had ever contacted their M.P.	5%	"Low %"	-	-
Had ever contacted a Church or other Religious Leader	2%	-	-	-
Had ever contacted any other person about a problem	2%	-	-	-
Had contacted a Councillor within the last year	4%	Not asked	6%	Not given
Had contacted Council Offices or Town Hall within last year	12%	Not asked	26%	29%

Most contact with councillors in the Blaydon Urban District appeared to be by means of a direct personal approach rather than by telephone or letter. (Although respondents were not asked where they spoke to councillors about problems, many volunteered the information that they went to see a councillor at his house, stopped him in the street or spoke to him at a Working Men's Club.) Twelve per cent of respondents who had contacted councillors in England and Wales in the Maud Report Study contacted councillors by going to see him, 3 per cent by letter and 2 per cent by telephone.

Respondents were asked:-

"If you have had a problem, have you ever
BEEN TO SEE
TELEPHONED
WRITTEN TO or
APPROACHED IN THE STREET OR ELSEWHERE:-

A local councillor

An official at the Council Offices

An M.P.

A church or other religious organizations
representative

Any other person or organization?

Problems about which respondents had contacted councillors and others
concerned:-

HOUSING	21%		
SCHOOLING	1%		
MEDICAL TREATMENT	1%		
ENTITLEMENT TO SOCIAL			
SECURITY BENEFIT	2%		
A PERSONAL MATTER	4%		
ANY OTHER PROBLEMS	14%		
NO HELP SOUGHT WITH PROBLEMS		TOTAL	43%
			57% 100%

The list of subjects was the same as that used by Parris and Woodhead in the study "Popular Participation in Local Government on Tyneside" so that comparisons of results could be made. Proportions of affirmative responses for the whole Urban District are indicated opposite each subject enquired about.

Forty-nine per cent of respondents who had had problems in the Blaydon Urban District were satisfied as a result of their enquiries and 51 per cent were not or did not know whether they were or not.

The proportion of men making contact with local government (councillors or officials) in the Blaydon Urban District and seeking help from the other agencies listed was higher than that of women (55 per cent of men and 46 per cent of women). According to the Maud Report Study of electors, men requested help with problems more than women in England and Wales generally. (Of respondents who had ever contacted a local councillor in their present area of residence, 20 per cent were men and 14 per cent women. Of respondents initiating contact with the local council, 29 per cent were men and 24 per cent women.)

There appears to be no relationship between knowing the name of at least one councillor in the District and going to see a councillor about problems. In fact a higher proportion of respondents who knew the name of at least one councillor went to the Council Offices about problems (73 per cent) than contacted councillors personally (66 per cent).

TABLE 167

CONNECTION BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE OF COUNCILLORS' NAMES AND MAKING DIRECT CONTACT WITH A COUNCILLOR ABOUT A PROBLEM RATHER THAN CONSULTING AN EMPLOYEE AT THE COUNCIL OFFICES

<u>Respondents in Urban District who had contacted a councillor</u>	<u>Respondents who had been to Council Offices</u>	<u>Proportion of these knowing at least one councillor's name</u>
47	82	<p>Went to Council Offices $\frac{64}{82}$ 73%</p> <p>Contacted councillor $\frac{31}{47}$ 66%</p>

In their Tyneside Study, Parris and Woodhead observe that "Using the percentage of people who ~~don't know any~~ have been in touch with local councillors and the percentage of people who don't know any local councillors, we find there is only a slight correlation".

In the Blaydon Study, of those who had not contacted a councillor or an employee at the Council Offices, 20 per cent of respondents said they would contact a councillor; 30 per cent that they would consult an employee at the Council Offices and 4 per cent that they would contact their M.P. if they had a problem (see Appendix Table 58). This shows that there is a similarity between the way respondents actually behaved and the way they thought they would behave in the Blaydon Urban District. There appears to be a stronger inclination in both men and women respondents to seek help through official channels rather than by personal contact with councillors. This inclination is much stronger in women than in men, however. As is shown in Table 168, more women than men would go to the Council Offices rather than approach a councillor personally (32 per cent and 25 per cent respectively) and more would go to "the appropriate authority or department" (26 per cent and

11 per cent respectively). As the table shows, 58 per cent of women compared with 36 per cent of men would go through official channels to ask for help. More women than men, however, do not know where they would go for help if they had a problem (14 per cent and 7 per cent respectively).

TABLE 168

WHERE RESPONDENTS WHO HAD NOT CONTACTED A COUNCILLOR OR EMPLOYEE AT THE COUNCIL OFFICES WOULD GO IF THEY NEEDED HELP WITH A PROBLEM

	<u>BLAYDON URBAN DISTRICT</u>		
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>All</u>
See or write to a Councillor	32%	15%	20%
Go to or write to Council Offices	25%	32%	29%
"Go to appropriate authority or department"	36%	58%	
Go to Social Security or "National Security"	11%	26%	23%
See M.P.	5%	4%	4%
See a doctor, vicar, priest, headmaster or Citizens Advice Bureau	11%	7%	9%
Sort it out for myself	2%	2%	2%
We need a public advice bureau	2%	-	1%
DON'T KNOW	7%	14%	12%
<u>BASES</u>	44	95	139

The breakdown of data by length of residence in the area (see Appendix Tables 56 and 57) suggests that people born in the District are more likely to contact a local councillor personally about a problem than to go to the Council Offices (43 per cent and 32 per cent respectively). The Maud Report Study of electors observes that people who had lived in an administrative district longest were those most likely to get in touch with a local councillor and Appendix Table 56 shows that the categories of those born

in the Blaydon Urban District and those living there for 21 years or more were those with the highest proportions contacting local councillors. The Maud Report data, however, do not show the relationship between length of residence in a district and contact with Council Offices and Town Halls. Appendix Table 57 illustrates that those born in the Blaydon Urban District and those who had lived there for 21 years or more were also more inclined to go to the local Council Offices for help. Appendix Tables 56 and 57 suggest that respondents born in the Urban District and those having lived there for 21 years and more were more inclined to seek help with problems both from councillors and from the Council Offices.

There was a tendency towards an increase in contact with councillors and the Council Offices up to the age of 40. (See Appendix Table 54.) This was followed by a decrease in the amount of contact with the local council until old age, when it appears that help is needed again by those aged over 65. This tendency for an increased proportion of the oldest age group to go to seek help was not shown in the Maud Report Survey data to apply to England and Wales generally. This is an aspect of life in the Blaydon Urban District which appears to be different from that in the country generally. It is not surprising, however, in view of the fact that the standard of provision for the elderly is seen by councillors and electors to be the aspect of the Urban District's life in which the biggest contribution has been made by the Council that the elderly should be more inclined to ask for help than those in the rest of the country, where the provision of more facilities for the elderly is seen as greatest of all needs.

It was learned after this study had been made and written up that when Blaydon Councillors had arranged to hold "surgeries" in their wards and advertised where and when these would be held the electors did not use them. They preferred the informal method of contacting councillors to which they were accustomed. This suggests that the public need time and patient education to help them to accept any changes in procedure for obtaining help^{or} enquiring about their rights, even when they are sufficiently motivated to take action on their own behalf.

SUMMARY OF VARIATIONS BETWEEN THE FOUR WARDS IN RESPECT OF CONTACT WITH
LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The highest proportion of respondents to contact both officials at the Council Offices and councillors personally about problems was in Blaydon Ward and the lowest in Chopwell.

The highest proportion of respondents who had contacted councillors personally was in Blaydon (25 per cent) and the lowest in Winlaton (9 per cent).

The highest proportion of respondents who had called at the Council Offices personally about a problem was in Blaydon (40 per cent) and the lowest in Chopwell (21 per cent).

In all wards except Chopwell a higher proportion of respondents who could have spontaneously at least one councillor called at the Council Offices in connection with problems than contacted councillors personally.

In all Wards except Chopwell, a higher proportion of respondents who had not sought help with a problem in the past would call at the Council Offices if they should have a problem than would contact councillors directly.

The proportion of respondents in Rowlands Gill & High Spen Ward contacting both councillors and the Council Offices about problems is close to the mean for the whole Urban District.

VARIATIONS BETWEEN THE FOUR WARDS IN RESPECT OF CONTACT WITH LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Most respondents who had contacted councillors and who had contacted the Council Offices were in the Blaydon Ward (25 per cent and 40 per cent). Chopwell Ward had the smallest proportion who had called at the Council Offices (21 per cent), which is not a surprising finding in view of this Ward's distance from the Council Offices in Blaydon. However, in spite of this distance more Chopwell respondents had called at the Council Offices than had approached a councillor personally.

TABLE 169RESPONDENTS WHO HAD CONTACTED COUNCILLORS, EMPLOYEES AT THE LOCAL COUNCIL OFFICES AND OTHERS IN THE BLAYDON URBAN DISTRICT ABOUT PROBLEMS

	<u>BLAYDON</u>	<u>CHOPWELL</u>	<u>R.G. & H.S.</u>	<u>WINLATON</u>	<u>WHOLE URBAN DISTRICT</u>
Had approached a Councillor	25%	17%	12%	9%	15%
Had been to local Council Offices	40%	21%	29%	22%	26%
Had contacted an M.P.	14%	2%	1%	4%	5%
Had contacted a church or other religious leader	4%	-	-	1%	2%
Had contacted any other person	3%	-	-	2%	2%

BASES

80

47

74

112

313

Blaydon respondents had had a higher rate of contact with all agencies than any of the other three Wards.

Proportions of respondents in Rowlands Gill & High Spennard Ward who had sought help were close to the mean for the Urban District.

Breakdown by type of problem shows Blaydon Ward to have the highest percentage of all problems except schooling.

TABLE 170

PURPOSES OF CONTACT WITH COUNCILLORS, COUNCIL OFFICES, ETC.

	<u>BLAYDON</u>	<u>CHOPWELL</u>	<u>R.G. & H.S.</u>	<u>WINLATON</u>	<u>WHOLE URBAN DISTRICT</u>
Problems concerned:-					
HOUSING	24%	15%	18%	23%	21%
SCHOOLING	1%	4%	-	-	1%
MEDICAL TREATMENT	5%	-	-	-	1%
ENTITLEMENT TO SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFIT	5%	-	1%	1%	2%
A PERSONAL MATTER	9%	4%	3%	2%	4%
ANY OTHER PROBLEM	24%	6%	14%	12%	15%
<u>BASES</u>	80	47	74	112	313

A higher proportion of respondents in Chopwell who knew the name of at least one councillor contacted councillors about problems than contacted officials at the Council Office.

TABLE 171

CORRELATION BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE OF COUNCILLORS' NAMES AND CONTACT WITH A COUNCILLOR ABOUT PROBLEMS, RATHER THAN WITH COUNCIL OFFICE

<u>WARD</u>	<u>CONTACTED COUNCILLORS</u>	<u>WENT TO OFFICES</u>	<u>NUMBER OF THOSE KNOWING AT LEAST ONE COUNCILLOR'S NAME</u>
BLAYDON	20 -	- - - - 32	- - 9 45% 28 87%
CHOPWELL	8 -	- - - - 10	- - 8 100% 10 100%
ROWLANDS GILL & HIGH SPEN	9 -	- - - - 21	- - 5 56% 11 52%
WINLATON	10 -	- - - - 25	- - 9 90% 15 60%
WHOLE URBAN DISTRICT	47 -	- - - - 88	- - 31 66% 64 73%

WHAT RESPONDENTS WHO HAD NOT ALREADY SOUGHT HELP ABOUT PROBLEMS WOULD DO

In all Wards except Chopwell, more people would go to the Council Office to ask for help about problems than would contact a councillor personally. (See Appendix Table 59.)

A D D E N D A1. THE EFFECT OF EDUCATION ABOVE THE AGE OF 14 AND 15 ON KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES

Of the 40 respondents in the whole sample of Blaydon Urban District respondents who stayed on at school for longer than the minimum statutory period, some of whom went on to further full-time education at university, training college or to hospitals to undertake nursing training, 12 were born in the Urban District and 28 were not (i.e. 30% and 70%). Eleven (28 per cent) lived in Blaydon, 7 in Chopwell (18 per cent), 10 in Rowlands Gill & High Spen (25 per cent) and 12 in Winlaton (30 per cent).

This group, when compared with the sample from the Urban District as a whole, had fewer people very strongly attached to the area (65 per cent compared with 75 per cent). More were willing to move away from the area for better jobs (73 per cent compared with 34%).

More had good friends on Tyneside and farther away than the other respondents.

Their expressed interest in local activities was higher (33% compared with 23%).

The number willing to stand for election to the Council was higher (16 per cent compared with 9 per cent).

Their knowledge of services provided by local government was higher (70 per cent compared with 45 per cent).

Their rating on their conception of councillors as "community oriented" was higher rather than "person oriented". 77 per cent give scores of 3, 4 or 5 compared with 61 per cent of whole sample.

Their contact with the Council Office about problems was higher (38 per cent compared with 28 per cent) and contact with councillors personally lower (5 per cent compared with 15 per cent).

Their conception of the neighbourliness and appreciation of this aspect of the life of the community was as high (90 per cent and 89 per cent). Their ownership of houses was 73 per cent compared with 39 per cent in the whole sample.

2. DATA ON RESPONDENTS LIVING IN LOCAL AUTHORITY PROVIDED HOUSES IN THE URBAN DISTRICT

A study of the questionnaires completed for respondents living in council houses at the time of the Survey provided the data given in Table

Their expression of interest in the activities of the local Council was the same as that of all respondents; their contact with councillors and conception of the motivation of councillors was higher than in all respondents generally. Their general intention to vote in local elections and claim to have voted in the previous local elections, however, were lower. Their knowledge of services provided by the Council, knowledge of councillors' names and contact with the Council Offices about problems were all lower than those of all respondents generally.

TABLE 172DATA ON RESPONDENTS LIVING IN COUNCIL HOUSES IN THE URBAN DISTRICT

TOTAL 128/313 41%

Proportions in brackets refer to data for all respondents in the Urban District

<u>BORN IN URBAN DISTRICT</u>	<u>LIVED</u>	<u>0-3 years</u>	<u>4-10 years</u>	<u>11-20 years</u>	<u>21+ years</u>
80 63% (51%)	1 0.8% (5%)	4 3% (7%)	5 4% (9%)	38 30% (28%)	

<u>AGE GROUP</u>	<u>INTERESTED IN ACTIVITIES OF LOCAL COUNCIL</u>			
(20%) 21-30 14 11%	31/128 24% (23%)			
(17%) 31-40 18 14%	<u>NORMALLY TRY TO VOTE</u> 116/128 91% (80%)			
(22%) 41-50 37 29%	<u>VOTED AT LAST ELECTION (OR PREVENTED BY A JUSTIFIABLE REASON)</u> 112/128 88% (60%)			
(20%) 51-60 28 22%	<u>CONTACTED A COUNCILLOR ABOUT A PROBLEM</u> 16/128 13% (15%)			
(9%) 60+ 31 24%	<u>CONTACTED COUNCIL OFFICES ABOUT A PROBLEM</u> 41/128 32% (26%)			
	<u>KNOWLEDGE OF COUNCIL SERVICES PROVIDED (6 or more when prompted)</u> 80/128 63% (20%)			
	<u>CONCEPTION OF COUNCILLORS</u>			
	HIGH	65/128	51%	(61%)
	LOW	63/128	49%	(39%)
	<u>KNOWLEDGE OF COUNCILLORS' NAMES</u>	89/128	70%	(58%)
	<u>NUMBER NAMING HOUSING AS A SERVICE PROVIDED BY THE COUNCIL (without prompting)</u>	3/128	2%	

(Cont.)

DATA ON RESPONDENTS LIVING IN COUNCIL HOUSESBLAYDON 24/80 30%

<u>BORN</u>	<u>LIVED</u>			
	<u>0-3 years</u>	<u>4-10 years</u>	<u>11-20 years</u>	<u>21+ years</u>
13	-	-	1	10

<u>AGE GROUP</u>		INTERESTED IN LOCAL POLITICS	9/24
21-30	5	NORMALLY VOTE	22/24
31-40	5	VOTED IN LAST ELECTION (OR PREVENTED BY A JUSTIFIABLE REASON)	18/24
41-50	4	CONTACTED A COUNCILLOR	4/24
51-60	5	CONTACTED COUNCIL OFFICES	11/24
60+	5	KNOWLEDGE OF COUNCIL PROVIDED SERVICES (6 or more)	16/24
		CONCEPTION OF COUNCILLORS	
		HIGH	10/24
		LOW	14/24
		KNOWLEDGE OF COUNCILLORS' NAMES (know from 1 to 6)	18/24
		NUMBER NAMING HOUSING AS A SERVICE PROVIDED	1/24 *

* One did not know even when "prompted".

(Cont.)

DATA ON RESPONDENTS LIVING IN COUNCIL HOUSESCHOPWELL 13/47 28%

<u>BORN</u>	<u>LIVED</u>			
	<u>0-3 years</u>	<u>4-10 years</u>	<u>11-20 years</u>	<u>21+ years</u>
10	-	1	-	2

<u>AGE GROUP</u>			
21-30	1	INTERESTED IN LOCAL POLITICS	2/13
31-40	2	NORMALLY VOTE	12/13
41-50	4	VOTED IN LAST ELECTION	10/13
51-60	2	CONTACTED A COUNCILLOR	2/13
60+	4	CONTACTED COUNCIL OFFICES	1/13
		KNOWLEDGE OF COUNCIL PROVIDED SERVICES (6 or more)	7/13
		CONCEPTION OF COUNCILLORS HIGH	9/13
		LOW	4/13
		KNOWLEDGE OF COUNCILLORS' NAMES (know from 1 to 4)	13/13
		NUMBER NAMING HOUSING AS A SERVICE PROVIDED BY COUNCIL	Nil

(Cont.)

DATA ON RESPONDENTS LIVING IN COUNCIL HOUSESROWLANDS GILL & HIGH SPEN 28/74 38%

<u>BORN</u>	<u>LIVED</u>				
	<u>0-3 years</u>	<u>4-10 years</u>	<u>11-20 years</u>	<u>21+ years</u>	
19	-	-	1	8	

<u>AGE GROUP</u>		<u>INTERESTED IN LOCAL POLITICS</u>	
21-30	5		7/28
31-40	2	<u>NORMALLY VOTE</u>	26/28
41-50	11	<u>VOTED IN LAST ELECTION</u>	23/28
51-60	6	<u>CONTACTED A COUNCILLOR</u>	5/28
60+	4	<u>CONTACTED COUNCIL OFFICES</u>	7/28
		<u>KNOWLEDGE OF COUNCIL PROVIDED SERVICES (6 or more)</u>	18/28
		<u>CONCEPTION OF COUNCILLORS</u> HIGH	15/28
		LOW	13/28
		<u>KNOWLEDGE OF COUNCILLORS' NAMES (know from 1 to 11)</u>	23/28
		<u>NUMBER NAMING HOUSING AS A SERVICE PROVIDED BY COUNCIL</u>	1/28

(Cont.)

DATA ON RESPONDENTS LIVING IN COUNCIL HOUSESWINLATON 63/112 56%

<u>BORN</u>	<u>LIVED</u>				
	<u>0-3 years</u>	<u>4-10 years</u>	<u>11-20 years</u>	<u>21+ years</u>	
38	1	3	3	18	

<u>AGE GROUP</u>			
	INTERESTED IN LOCAL POLITICS		13/63
21-30 30	VOTED IN LAST ELECTION		54/63
31-40 9	NORMALLY VOTED		56/63
41-50 18	CONTACTED A COUNCILLOR		5/63
51-60 15	CONTACTED COUNCIL OFFICES		22/63
60+ 18	KNOWLEDGE OF COUNCIL-PROVIDED SERVICES (6 or more)		39/63
	CONCEPTION OF COUNCILLORS	HIGH	31/63
		LOW	32/63
	KNOWLEDGE OF COUNCILLORS' NAMES (know from 1 to 4)		35/63

PART IV

CONCLUSION

CONCLUSIONSIX ASPECTS OF THE DATA PRODUCED BY THE STUDY

1. The Council as a cross-section of the electorate.
2. The Blaydon Urban District data compared with data for England and Wales generally.
 - (a) The Council
 - (b) The Electorate
3. The Blaydon Urban District data compared with data from other studies of areas in North East England.
4. The effects of one-party domination in local government in Blaydon.
5. Differences between the four Wards in the Blaydon Urban District.
6. Possible effects of changes to larger units of administration.

TO SIMPLIFY THEIR CONSIDERATION ALL RELEVANT DATA
ALREADY RECORDED IN THIS THESIS ARE REPEATED TO
ILLUSTRATE THE FOLLOWING CONCLUSIONS.

S U M M A R Y1. THE COUNCIL AS A CROSS-SECTION OF THE ELECTORATE

The councillors reflected strongly the social characteristics and attitudes of the District but did not represent a cross-section of the electorate as far as ages, education, occupations and the representation of women were concerned.

2(b). THE ELECTORATE OF THE BLAYDON URBAN DISTRICT COMPARED WITH ELECTORS IN ENGLAND AND WALES AS A WHOLE

Blaydon Urban District electors were shown by the sample interviewed to be different from those in England and Wales generally, as illustrated by the Maud Report Survey data, in that larger proportions were born in their present council area or had lived in the District for 50 years or longer, they were much more strongly attached to their area of residence and had a higher sense of community responsibility. They were more strongly oriented to party politics in local government, had much stronger positive feelings about voting and a higher proportion were members of trade unions or professional associations.

Their levels of knowledge of and interest in all matters relating to council activities considered, their polling rates at the previous local elections and their membership of political parties were lower than in electors in England and Wales generally. Lower proportions of Blaydon electors asked for help with problems than in England and Wales generally but older people asked for help more than in the country generally.

2(a). BLAYDON COUNCILLORS COMPARED WITH COUNCILLORS IN ENGLAND AND WALES

Blaydon councillors resembled all councillors in England and Wales generally in respect of the proportion of women serving as councillors and in the fact that the main source of frustration of Blaydon councillors and of those in the country generally related to planning controls.

Blaydon councillors differed from councillors in the country generally in respect of their ages, the ages at which they were first elected to the council, their educational experience, socio-economic status, membership of trade unions, the proportion born in their own council area, their strength of attachment to their council area, their willingness to stand for election to the council, the source of their satisfaction as councillors, the fact that more than half found their council work more satisfying than their daily occupations, their conceptions of their roles, the importance they attached to being well-known to the electorate before standing for election, the fact that their family life was less adversely affected by their council service than that of councillors in England and Wales generally, their conception of their council as not representing a fair cross-section of the community and the facts that they felt less restricted by central government and felt more strongly that councillors should not be paid for their services than councillors in England and Wales generally.

3. DATA ON THE BLAYDON URBAN DISTRICT COMPARED WITH THAT OBTAINED IN OTHER STUDIES OF NORTH EAST ENGLAND

The Blaydon Study and R. Batley's Study of the Byker Ward of Newcastle upon Tyne showed both these areas to have similar social characteristics in respect of birth in the areas and length of residence there, in the existence of high proportions of closely-knit kinship and friendship groups within the areas and level of membership of organizations. Similarities relative to England and Wales generally in respect of knowledge about local government, membership of political parties and conceptions of the motivations of councillors were observed.

A comparison of the Blaydon Study data with that obtained in the Study "Popular Participation in Local Government on Tyneside" by H. Parris and D. Woodhead reveals that all comparable results obtained in the latter were confirmed, apart from the fact that ability to name spontaneously one or more councillors in the District was higher in the Blaydon Study than in the Tyneside Study.

4. THE EFFECTS OF FORTY YEARS OF ONE-PARTY LOCAL GOVERNMENT ON POLITICAL BEHAVIOUR AND ATTITUDES

Forty years of local government control by the Labour Party in the Blaydon Urban District can be assumed to have contributed to the apathy, lack of knowledge of local government matters and the low polling rate in local elections compared with England and Wales generally.

In the absence of an effective opposition, "pressure groups" have developed and these use extra-council means of achieving their ends.

Delays in decision making have occurred, which, in the opinion of councillors and electors, would probably have been avoided if a strong opposition had been in existence.

Data collected in this Study suggest that electors are relatively unaware of the Council as a very powerful institution and that possibly about 10 per cent of the electorate would prefer an independent majority in the Council.

5. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ECONOMIC, GEOGRAPHIC AND SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS IN THE FOUR WARDS OF THE URBAN DISTRICT AND THE POLITICAL BEHAVIOUR OF THEIR ELECTORATES

Each of the four Wards of the Blaydon Urban District was found to have its own particular economic, geographic and social conditions and a pattern of political behaviour related to them.

Blaydon Ward and Chopwell Ward respondents showed entirely opposite characteristics in all the aspects studied. Rowlands Gill & High Spennard Ward respondents showed characteristics which were close to the mean for the whole

Urban District and Winlaton Ward respondents tended to combine most of the social characteristics of Chopwell with political behaviour and attitudes most similar to respondents in Blaydon Ward.

6. POSSIBLE EFFECTS OF CHANGING TO LARGER UNITS OF ADMINISTRATION

As direct contact with councillors about problems and knowledge about services provided is lower in the Blaydon Urban District than in England and Wales generally, it is possible that a reduction in the number of councillors representing the District may not lead to feelings of remoteness and doubt as to where to seek help, provided that information bureaux, well advertised and easily accessible, accompanied changes to larger units of administration.

PART IVC O N C L U S I O NBLAYDON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL AS A CROSS-SECTION
OF THE ELECTORATE

As was found to apply to councils and councillors in England and Wales generally from research carried out for the Maud Committee on the Management of Local Government, the members of Blaydon Urban District Council in 1967 differed in several respects from the sample of the electorate for whom data have been analysed. However in respect of the outstanding social characteristics of the District, the councillors reflected those of the electorate very strongly. In respect of the proportions born in North East England and the great strength of attachment felt for the area the councillors mirror the electors of the Urban District very clearly.

In an area where face-to-face contact is very high and almost 90 per cent of respondents claim to help each other in time of trouble, it appears logical that councillors should consider being well-known to the public an important factor in being elected to the Council and that they should regard their role as being one to serve the public at the personal level. Also that the majority feel their greatest satisfaction in giving service and help to others.

Politically both the councillors and the electors were more strongly party-oriented than those of the country generally. Councillors and electors had congruent views in considering that the Council had served the District best by its provision of housing and services for the elderly.

The councillors resembled the electorate in their pursuit of a wide range of hobbies and leisure activities and both spend time at Working Men's Clubs to a greater extent than at any other social institution.

The Council differed from the sample of the electorate in respect of the proportions in different age groups, of the proportion of women resident in the District, in education, occupational categories and membership of trade unions and professional associations.

Blaydon Council, however, were more aware of the fact that they did not represent a cross-section of the electorate of the District than councillors in England and Wales generally. Forty-five per cent of Blaydon councillors considered that the Council represented a cross-section of the electorate compared with 75 per cent of councillors in England and Wales generally.

BIRTH IN AREA AND ATTACHMENT TO AREA

Exactly the same proportions of councillors and of the sample of the electorate (18 per cent) were born away from the North East of England. The remainder were born either in the Urban District or in County Durham or Northumberland.

Only one councillor (5 per cent) and 7 per cent of the electorate felt not at all attached to the area.

All the remaining councillors interviewed felt very strongly attached to the area. Of the sample of the electorate interviewed 74 per cent felt very strongly attached and 18 per cent moderately attached.

ORIENTATION TO PARTY POLITICS

The majority of the councillors and of the electorate in Blaydon were more strongly oriented to party politics in local government than in England

and Wales generally. Eighty-two per cent of councillors (compared with 45 per cent in England and Wales) thought better candidates were chosen through parties than through other channels. Sixty-one per cent of the electorate would vote according to the party rather than the personality of the candidate. In their situation of powerful majority government however, neither councillors nor electors appeared to be strongly aware of party issues. Sixty-four per cent of councillors preferred to vote according to their own consciences and 44 per cent of electors would prefer a councillor to vote according to his conscience and 33 per cent according to party decision. As debates on matters of political principle will not have arisen throughout the period of the Labour party's majority, the Labour councillors and electors may assume that conscience will normally follow socialist principles in decisions

LEISURE ACTIVITIES

Of all places where respondents spent leisure time Working Men's Clubs were visited regularly by the largest proportion of electors in the District and by almost two-thirds of the male councillors interviewed (61 per cent).

CONCEPTIONS OF THE WAY IN WHICH THE COUNCIL HAS HELPED THE DISTRICT MOST

Both the councillors and the electors feel that the aspects in which the Council has helped the District's life most have been in its provision of services for the elderly and housing. The service provided by the Council most frequently named spontaneously by respondents in the survey of the electorate was that of services for old people. The provision of services for the elderly was mentioned by fewest respondents in answer to the question "Do you think more could be done to help the Urban District of Blaydon and if so, in what ways?" The highest proportion of respondents mentioned housing

as the service for which the Council deserved most credit.

AGES OF COUNCILLORS COMPARED WITH THOSE OF ELECTORATE

The electorate aged 40 and younger were very much under represented on the Council. Those aged 50-60 years were considerably over represented. Only the proportions of councillors and electors in the age groups of 40-50 and the over 60's were roughly similar. (See Table 172.)

TABLE 172

<u>AGE GROUP</u>	<u>COUNCILLORS</u>	<u>ELECTORS</u> <u>(1961 CENSUS FIGURES)</u>
20 - 29 years	-	17%
30 - 39 years	14%	21%
40 - 49 years	23%	20%
50 - 59 years	40%	19%
60 - 64 years	9%	8%
65+ years	9%	15%

PROPORTIONS OF MALES AND FEMALES

The female electorate was very much under represented on the Council. While 51 per cent of the electorate were women only 19 per cent of the councillors were women.

EDUCATION

Overall the councillors had had better educational experience than the electorate. A smaller proportion had left school at the age of 15 or earlier and a larger proportion had had further full-time education after the age of 18.

TABLE 173

	<u>COUNCILLORS</u>	<u>ELECTORS</u>
Left school at age 15 or younger	72%	86%
Left school between 16 and 18 years	5%	10%
Further full-time education after 18 years	18%	4%

OCCUPATIONS

The proportions of councillors in the Registrar General's occupational categories bore little resemblance to those of the male electors. As shown in Table the Intermediate categories (Class II) were over represented and the skilled category (Class III) were under represented among the councillors. The unskilled and semi-skilled manual workers (Category IV) were over represented among councillors.

The retired were fairly well represented but the unemployed were over represented by the councillors.

TABLE 174.

<u>OCCUPATIONS OF COUNCILLORS AND ELECTORS</u>		
<u>REGISTRAR GENERAL'S</u> <u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>ALL</u> <u>COUNCILLORS</u>	<u>MALE</u> <u>ELECTORS</u>
I	-	2%
II	27%	6%
III	32%	62%
IV	32%	14%
V	-	2%
Retired - already classified under category of previous occupation	9%	8%
Unemployed	9%	6%

MEMBERSHIP OF TRADE UNIONS AND PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

All councillors interviewed except the housewife (91 per cent) were members of trade unions or professional associations. Of the sample of the electorate interviewed, 32 per cent were members of trade unions or issue organizations.

A COMPARISON OF BLAYDON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL IN 1967 WITH
COUNCILS IN ENGLAND AND WALES GENERALLY AS OBSERVED IN THE
MAUD REPORT SURVEY OF COUNCILLORS

When the characteristics of Blaydon councillors which were studied were compared with those of councillors in England and Wales generally, as recorded in the Maud Report Survey of Councillors, the Blaydon councillors were seen to resemble those of the country as a whole in two respects only. The proportion of women serving on Blaydon Council was similar to that in England and Wales generally and the main source of frustration of Blaydon councillors and of those in the country generally related to planning controls.

Blaydon Council in 1968 had fewer young councillors and councillors aged over 65 than were serving in England and Wales generally. A higher proportion of Blaydon councillors than of councillors generally were middle-aged when first elected; their educational experience compared favourably with that of councillors in urban districts generally; their socio-economic status, according to the Registrar General's classifications of occupations, was lower than that of councillors generally; membership of trade unions was very much higher among Blaydon councillors than in England and Wales generally. More Blaydon councillors were born in their own council area than in urban districts generally and they were very much more strongly attached to their area than councillors in urban districts in England and Wales generally. They showed stronger willingness to stand for election to the Council. Blaydon councillors found their greatest satisfaction in "Helping others" or "giving service" while most councillors in England and Wales generally gained most satisfaction from particular council activities. More Blaydon councillors found their council work more satisfying than their

daily occupations than councillors in the country as a whole; they considered being available to give help to electors at the personal level as an important aspect of their work and actually spent considerably more time in dealing with electors' problems than did councillors in England and Wales generally. Blaydon councillors considered being well known to the electorate as an important factor in their election of very much more importance than councillors in England and Wales generally. They considered that council service had benefited their family life rather than affected it adversely to a greater extent than the councillors in England and Wales. A lower proportion of Blaydon councillors saw their Council as representing a fair cross-section of the community; they felt less restricted by central government and felt more strongly that councillors should not be paid for their services than did councillors in England and Wales generally.

PROPORTION OF WOMEN SERVING ON THE COUNCIL

Fourteen per cent. of the members of Blaydon Council were women; in England and Wales the proportion of women councillors was 12 per cent.

SOURCES OF FRUSTRATION

More than half of Blaydon councillors and nearly two-thirds of councillors in urban and rural districts made complaints about frustrations related to planning controls.

AGES OF COUNCILLORS

Blaydon Urban District had no councillors aged under 35 years but the proportion aged 44 and younger was the same as in England and Wales generally, 23 per cent. There were lower proportions of councillors in the 45-54 and 65 years and older age groups than in the country generally.

The highest proportion of councillors in the Blaydon Urban District was in the age group 55-64, of which there were 41 per cent compared with 32 per cent in England and Wales.

AGES WHEN FIRST ELECTED TO THE COUNCIL

The proportions first elected when in the younger age groups was similar to those in England and Wales generally. The main differences between Blaydon and other councils generally was that more members were first elected to Blaydon Urban District Council when aged 45-54 (43.5 per cent compared with 33 per cent in urban districts generally) and fewer when aged 55-64 (9 per cent compared with 13 per cent in urban districts generally) and 65 and older (none in the Blaydon Urban District compared with 3 per cent in urban districts generally).

EDUCATION

Similar proportions of Blaydon councillors left school between the ages of 14 and 17 years (73 per cent) and councillors in urban districts generally (72 per cent). A smaller proportion of Blaydon councillors left school at the age of 13 and younger (14.5 per cent) than in urban districts generally (12 per cent) and a higher proportion were educated up to the age of 18 or older (18 per cent) than in urban districts generally (10 per cent).

OCCUPATIONS

There were three times as many unskilled and semi-skilled manual workers serving on the Blaydon Urban District Council, fewer in the Registrar General's Intermediate category than were serving on councils in England and Wales generally and none in the Professional category. At the time of interviewing, 9 per cent of Blaydon Urban District councillors were

unemployed and none in this category appeared in the Maud Report data.

MEMBERSHIP OF TRADE UNIONS

Membership of trade unions was very much higher among Blaydon councillors (at least 91 per cent of Blaydon councillors were members of trade unions or professional associations) than among councillors on municipal boroughs and urban districts (41 per cent).

ATTACHMENT TO AREA

All Blaydon councillors interviewed but one (91 per cent) were "Very strongly attached" to their area. Urban districts came fifth lowest in six types of administrative districts in the Maud Report index of attachment to council area.

BIRTH IN COUNCIL AREA

Forty-one per cent of Blaydon councillors were born in the Urban District and only 14 per cent had moved into the area from farther away than Northumberland or other parts of County Durham. In urban districts generally 33 per cent of councillors were born in their present council area.

WILLINGNESS TO STAND FOR ELECTION

Fifty-five per cent of Blaydon councillors had been willing or anxious to stand for election. In England and Wales generally 23 per cent had "thought much about getting on to the Council before being asked to stand" and 42 per cent had never considered it.

COUNCILLORS' CONCEPTIONS OF THEIR ROLES

Blaydon councillors considered that being available to give help to electors at the personal level with problems was an important aspect of their work to a greater extent than councillors in England and Wales generally.

They also spent considerably more time in the giving of help personally than councillors in England and Wales generally.

At least 86 per cent of Blaydon councillors accepted helping the public at a personal level as of great importance. The Maud Report Study of councillors gives the information that 67 per cent in all councils and 65 per cent in municipal borough and urban district councils considered that the main way they get to know about the needs and attitudes of members of the public is through informal personal contacts.

Maud Report data give the highest percentages of all councillors spending 0-4 hours per month on electors' problems (43 per cent in urban districts), whereas at least 86 per cent of Blaydon councillors spent time on electors' problems which, according to the impression given in interviews, amounted to considerably more than 4 hours per month.

FAMILIARITY OF THE ELECTORATE WITH CANDIDATES BEFORE ELECTION

Ninety-per cent of Blaydon councillors interviewed considered that being well-known by the electorate constituted an important factor in their election. Maud Report data gave 9 per cent of all councillors and 6 per cent of councillors of municipal boroughs and urban districts as regarding being well-known in their area as a reason why they think they were asked to stand.

EFFECT OF COUNCIL WORK ON PRIVATE LIFE

Eighty-five per cent of Blaydon councillors had received strong support and encouragement from wives and families in the course of their public service. According to Maud Report data, 64 per cent of all councillors in England and Wales said that Council work had either made no difference to or had helped their private life.

Councillors' conceptions of the Council as representing a fair

cross-section of the community compared with 77 per cent of all councillors in England and Wales.

SATISFACTIONS OF COUNCILLORS

Forty-one per cent of Blaydon councillors, compared with 9 per cent of all councillors and 13 per cent of councillors of municipal boroughs and urban districts in England and Wales generally considered "Helping others" or "Giving service to the community" as the source of their greatest satisfaction. Particular council activities were mentioned as giving greatest satisfaction to 27 per cent of councillors in Blaydon and 62 per cent in England and Wales.

Housing provision was the most frequently-mentioned particular activity mentioned as the source of greatest satisfaction to all councillors in England and Wales. "Improving the environment" was the particular activity mentioned by most Blaydon councillors and this does not feature in the list of particular activities given in the Maud Report data on councillors.

COUNCIL WORK AND OCCUPATION

Fifty-five per cent of Blaydon councillors and 32 per cent of councillors of municipal boroughs and urban districts found council work more satisfying than their daily occupations. Only 10 per cent of Blaydon councillors (compared with 32 per cent in urban districts generally) found their daily occupation more satisfying than council work.

COUNCILLORS' AWARENESS OF RESTRICTIONS BY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

In the Blaydon Urban District only 23 per cent of councillors felt restricted by central government. In England and Wales generally, 44 per cent of all councillors and 43 per cent of municipal borough and urban

district councillors felt that the central government "put unnecessary limitations on the freedom of their council".

ATTITUDE TO PAYMENT FOR SERVICE

Ninety-one per cent of Blaydon councillors felt that councillors should not be paid; 66 per cent of all council members and 70 per cent of municipal borough and urban district council members were of the same opinion.

THE ELECTORATE OF THE BLAYDON URBAN DISTRICT COMPARED WITH ELECTORS IN ENGLAND AND WALES AS A WHOLE

Although the sample interviewed indicated that Blaydon electors were different from those in England and Wales generally in respect of the larger proportion born in their present council area, the larger proportion having lived in the District for 50 years or longer, their higher degree of attachment to their area of residence and their stronger community sense, they did, however, show some features of political behaviour which were the same as those observed in England and Wales as a whole. Blaydon respondents appeared to show the same patterns of relationship between age group and degree of interest in and knowledge of local politics as those shown in England and Wales generally; as in England and Wales, men showed higher levels of knowledge than women about all the aspects of local government considered and the largest proportions of electors considered that the giving of service and helping other people were the main satisfactions of being a councillor. In both the Blaydon Urban District and in England and Wales generally more people went to the Council Offices (or Town Halls) to ask for help than approached councillors personally.

Blaydon respondents were different from those in England and Wales generally in that they were more strongly oriented to party politics in local government, they had much stronger positive feelings about voting and a higher proportion of respondents were members of trade unions and professional associations. However, their membership of political parties was lower, their actual polling rates at the previous local elections were lower than those in England and Wales as a whole and their levels of knowledge and interest on all the matters relating to council activities considered were lower than those in England and Wales generally. Lower proportions of Blaydon electors asked for help with problems than in England and Wales generally but older people asked for help more in the Blaydon Urban District than in England and Wales generally.

RESPECTS IN WHICH BLAYDON ELECTORS WERE DIFFERENT FROM THOSE IN
ENGLAND AND WALES

PROPORTION BORN IN AREA AND LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN AREA

A higher proportion of respondents was born in the Blaydon Urban District than in urban districts generally and in council area of residence in England and Wales. (51 per cent in Blaydon, 29 per cent in Urban Districts and 38 per cent in England and Wales.)

The proportion of respondents arriving in the Blaydon Urban District in the last 5 years is lower than in Urban Districts and in England and Wales generally (13 per cent compared with 19 per cent and 16 per cent respectively).

The proportion who have lived in the District for over 50 years is higher than in Urban Districts and in England and Wales generally (24 per cent compared with 13 per cent and 19 per cent respectively).

PROPORTION HAVING FRIENDS IN THE URBAN DISTRICT

More respondents in Blaydon have friends living in their area than in England and Wales generally. (Seventy-three per cent of Blaydon respondents' good friends were within the Urban District. The Maud Report figure for most of the informants' best friends living in their council area Urban Districts is 34 per cent and 36 per cent for England and Wales. Fifty-two per cent in Urban Districts and 60 per cent in England and Wales said that all or most of their friends lived in their council area.)

ATTACHMENT TO AREA AND COMMUNITY SENSE

Seventy-four per cent of respondents in the Blaydon Urban District claimed to be "Very strongly attached" to the area. Urban Districts are low on degree of attachment to council area according to an attachment index devised for the Maud Report Study. (They come fourth in rank order of attachment to area in the five types of administrative area studied.)

There is a higher sense of community responsibility in Blaydon than in England and Wales as a whole. Eighty-nine per cent of Blaydon Urban District respondents claim to help each other in times of trouble. In England and Wales the scores on the "Community responsibility index" devised for the Maud Report Study were

4	(High)	13%
3		26%
2		32%
1	(Low)	29%

ATTITUDES TO PARTY POLITICS

A higher proportion of those willing to stand for election to the Council in the future in the Blaydon Urban District would stand as party

candidates than as independents (71 per cent and 29 per cent respectively). In England and Wales 47 per cent would stand as party candidates and 46 per cent as independents and in Urban Districts 42 per cent would stand as party candidates and 50 per cent as independents.

VOTING ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIOUR

There are much stronger, more positive feelings in the Blaydon Urban District respondents about voting than in England and Wales generally. Seventy-seven per cent had positive feelings about voting in Blaydon and 20 per cent in England and Wales. The rate of deliberate abstention from voting in the Urban District in 1967 was roughly the same as in England and Wales in the 1964 local elections - 37 per cent and 38 per cent respectively.

The proportion of respondents claiming to have voted at the last council elections in Blaydon is similar to that for England and Wales (63 per cent and 65 per cent respectively) but the actual polling rate is lower (36 per cent in Blaydon in 1967 and 42 per cent in England and Wales in 1964).

MEMBERSHIP OF TRADE UNIONS, PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS AND POLITICAL PARTIES

Membership of Trade Unions and Professional Associations (mostly Trade Unions) is higher in the Blaydon Urban District (32 per cent) than in England and Wales (20 per cent). Membership of political parties is lower in the Blaydon Urban District (6 per cent) than in England and Wales (8 per cent).

LEVELS OF KNOWLEDGE OF AND INTEREST IN LOCAL POLITICS

Blaydon respondents had less knowledge than those in England and Wales generally as to whether councillors and council officials are elected or not and whether they work voluntarily or are paid, also on ability to mention spontaneously at least one service provided by their local Council. (Sixty-

four per cent of Blaydon respondents and 90 per cent of respondents in England and Wales generally knew that councillors were elected. Forty-three per cent of respondents in the Blaydon Urban District and 53 per cent in England and Wales generally knew that councillors work voluntarily. Forty-seven per cent of respondents in the Blaydon Urban District were able to name spontaneously at least one service provided by their local Council compared with 74 per cent in England and Wales.)

In the Blaydon Urban District half of the respondents were unable to name any aspects of the District's life which are likely to be of importance in the near future. Although it is difficult to compare this piece of information with any from the Maud Report Study of electors due to the difference of wording of questions, it suggests a much lower level of awareness of local needs than exists in the country generally.

CONTACT WITH COUNCIL OFFICES AND COUNCILLORS

Fewer people go to councillors personally and to the Council Offices for help with problems in the Blaydon Urban District than in England and Wales generally. In the year previous to being interviewed 4 per cent of Blaydon respondents and 6 per cent of respondents in England and Wales had contacted a councillor; 12 per cent of Blaydon respondents had been to the Council Offices about a problem and 26 per cent of respondents in England and Wales had been to Council Offices or Town Halls.

Requests for help decline in all age groups after the age of 40 in England and Wales but in the Blaydon Urban District the proportions of those in the age group of 65 and older contacting both councillors and Council Offices increase again.

RESPECTS IN WHICH BLAYDON ELECTORS RESEMBLED THOSE OF
ENGLAND AND WALES

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN AGE AND POLITICAL INTEREST AND KNOWLEDGE IN THE
BLAYDON ELECTORATE

Overall it has been observed that the relationships between age and political behaviour in the Blaydon Urban District followed the same patterns as those observed in the electorate of England and Wales generally.

The Maud Report survey of electors (and many other studies of political behaviour) show interest in and knowledge of local political affairs to be low in the youngest and oldest electors and highest in the middle aged. In view of the facts that many younger respondents in the Blaydon Urban District, in the course of interviews, gave the impression of having been politically socialized by older people in the District (with whom it was a "tradition" to talk about local politics and especially about the past) and that respondents aged 65 and over might have been expected to remember the dramatic nature of local politics from the time of the establishment of the working men's council in 1925 until the second world war and to remember the economic hardships of that period, it appeared that the younger and older age groups in the District might be expected to show different characteristics from those observed in the country generally. The younger people might have become more politically active, interested and informed earlier and the older to have remained more politically active, interested and informed during old age than electors in the country generally. A consideration of the breakdowns of responses by age group, however, did not show conclusively that these characteristics applied to the sample of the electorate studied. There are several tables recording the breakdown of data from the Blaydon Urban District by age group which do not show clear patterns of behaviour

related to age group and from which it is difficult to draw definite conclusions about the old and the young and doubt remains about the effect of local conditions on the electorate, particularly in connection with the possibility of the retention of interest in and knowledge of some aspects of local political life in old age. However, apart from the tables which, in common with the Maud Report data, show

1. a clear relationship between decrease in knowledge and interest with increase in age (the ability to name spontaneously at least one councillor in the Blaydon Urban District, the wish to know more about local government and willingness to stand for election)
2. the proportions of respondents in the 65 and older age group tending to go to the Council Offices and to councillors for help about problems increasing rather than tending to decrease, and
3. proportions of respondents who claim to vote

all tables show the highest proportions of respondents in the 31-40 and 41-50 age groups, with those in the younger and older age groups less close to the mean for the whole District than was expected.

VOTING

The Maud Report findings that people aged under 35 are less likely to vote than their elders (or are more ready to admit they don't vote or have a better memory than older people about whether or not they voted in a specific election several months before being interviewed) is confirmed in the Blaydon Urban District. In the 21-30 age group the lowest percentage answered that they usually try to vote in elections and claimed to have voted in the last local elections. (After the age of 30 in the Blaydon Urban District, however, the proportions in each age group follow such an unclear pattern and remain mostly high to such an extent that on their evidence it seems impossible to reject the theory of continuing interest

in voting into old age. The proportions of all Maud Report respondents claiming to vote from 35 years of age to 65 and older remains fairly constant, however, and this aspect of political behaviour in the Blaydon Urban District requires further study before conclusions could be attempted.

SATISFACTION

The Maud Report shows a very clear pattern of relationship between the proportions of responses and age group in replies to a question about satisfaction with the way in which the respondents' council runs things; satisfaction increases with increasing age. Proportions of respondents feeling their part of the Blaydon Urban District is represented on the Council and who are satisfied with what it does for their part of the District follow a pattern of almost regularly increasing proportions in each age group. Proportions thinking more could be done to improve the Urban District and suggesting ways in which this could be done tend to decrease after the age of 40, suggesting that satisfaction increases.

KNOWLEDGE

The Blaydon Urban District data on knowledge of the services provided by the Council show the same pattern as those recorded in the Maud Report. There is greatest knowledge in those aged up to 50 and a decline of knowledge amongst those in older age groups.

There is no very clear relationship between age group and proportions knowing that councillors are elected in both the Maud Report data and the Blaydon Study data. However, knowledge appears to increase up to middle age then to decrease.

FEELING IN THE ELECTORATE ABOUT THE COUNCIL'S INFLUENCE AND IMPORTANCE

Although the largest proportion of respondents (29 per cent) thought of the Council as representing the most important and influential people in the district, the fact that 42 per cent of respondents replied either "Don't know" or "No-one" and that 13 per cent of respondents mentioned doctors suggests that the electorate's conception of absolute power in the District lying in the hands of the Council was not as high as might have been expected.

Data produced by this Study suggest that the Blaydon Urban District does not represent a "dictatorship" by the Labour party over a substantial number of resentful electors. Only 1 per cent of respondents would be unwilling to stand for election to the Council "Because of party politics" and this is the same proportion as in England and Wales generally.

Only five per cent of respondents felt that democracy didn't work in the District "on account of the one-party system", "th big labour majority" and "the need for more opposition".

The most frequently given reason for deliberately abstaining from voting in Blaydon was that "It's a waste of time" and this was given by 9 per cent of respondents. In the Maud Report Study "Not interested" and "can't be bothered" were given as the reasons for abstention by the highest proportion (20 per cent) of those not voting in Borough and District elections generally.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE LEVELS OF INTEREST IN AND KNOWLEDGE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS IN MEN AND WOMEN IN THE BLAYDON URBAN DISTRICT

As observed in the Maud Report Study of electors in England and Wales, men showed a higher level of interest in and knowledge of local government affairs than women in the Blaydon Urban District.

Fifty-two per cent of women and 34 per cent of men did not know of anything when asked "What aspect of Blaydon Urban District's life do you think is going to be of greatest importance in the near future?"

Fifty-one per cent of men and 46 per cent of women had heard or read of a local news item during the month before interview.

Sixty-seven per cent of men and 62 per cent of women read about local politics in "The Blaydon Courier".

Fifty-two per cent of women and 49 per cent of men were not aware of ever having learned anything about local government.

Forty-four per cent of men and 41 per cent of women said they would like to know more about local government.

Men showed a higher knowledge than women on the voluntary nature of councillors' work. Thirty-three per cent of men and 25 per cent of women gave all correct replies when asked whether the councillors, the Clerk to the Council and the Chairman of the Council work voluntarily or are paid. Seventeen per cent of men and 33 per cent of women gave no correct replies to any part of this question.

Sixty-eight per cent of men and 61 per cent of women knew that councillors were chosen at local elections.

Fifty-nine per cent of men and 38 per cent of women were able to name

spontaneously at least one service provided by the Urban District Council.

Thirty per cent of men and 13 per cent of women gave all correct replies when a list of services was read to them and they were asked whether each was provided by the Urban District Council or the County Council.

CONTACT WITH COUNCILLORS AND THE COUNCIL OFFICES ABOUT PROBLEMS

The behaviour of Blaydon respondents resembles that of the electorate in England and Wales as a whole in that a higher proportion go to the Council Offices for help with problems that approach local councillors personally. Most problems in the Blaydon Urban District and in England and Wales were concerned with housing. Men appeared to make contact with councillors and Council Offices (and Town Halls) about problems more than women both in the Blaydon Urban District and in England and Wales as a whole.

BLAYDON URBAN DISTRICT RESPONDENTS' CONCEPTIONS OF COUNCILLORS

Electors in the Blaydon Urban District resembled those in England and Wales generally in that the greatest proportions in both considered that the giving of service and helping other people were the main satisfactions of being a councillor.

DATA ON THE BLAYDON URBAN DISTRICT COMPARED WITH THAT OBTAINED
IN OTHER STUDIES OF NORTH EAST ENGLAND

When data from R. Batley's Study of the Byker Ward of Newcastle upon Tyne were compared with those obtained in the Study of the Blaydon Urban District and both of these sets of data compared with those for England and Wales generally, the two areas of North East England studied appeared to have the same social characteristics relative to England and Wales. Comparable data from the Byker and Blaydon Studies showed that:-

A higher proportion of electors in the two north eastern areas were born in their own council area and had lived there for 50 years or more than in England and Wales as a whole.

A higher proportion of closely-knit kinship groups and respondents with friends in their own council areas existed in the two north eastern areas than in England and Wales generally. High proportions of respondents in both areas have relatives living near and have regular and frequent contact with them.

Membership of organizations was probably higher in the two north eastern areas than in England and Wales generally.

Membership of Trade Unions and Professional Associations was higher and of political parties lower than in England and Wales generally.

Knowledge about local government was lower than in England and Wales generally.

Respondents in both north eastern areas had lower conceptions of councillors' motivations than those in England and Wales generally.

A higher proportion of respondents had heard something about local

council affairs in Blaydon than in Byker within the last six months.

When data from the study of the Blaydon Urban District was compared with that obtained for the same Urban District in the study "Popular Participation in Local Government on Tyneside" by H.Parris and D.Woodhead, the results where comparable were found to be similar.

The proportion of respondents who had had direct contact with councillors in the Blaydon Urban District was similar in both studies (15 per cent and 19 per cent).

The data for the Blaydon Urban District confirmed the impression gained in the Tyneside Study that "Social security does not appear to figure very largely in people's outlook on life" on Tyneside.

Similar proportions claimed to have voted in the previous local elections in the Blaydon Urban District in both studies (63 per cent in the Blaydon Study and 68 per cent in the Tyneside Study).

In the Blaydon Study 5 per cent of respondents had contacted their M.P. about a problem. In the Tyneside Study 3.2 per cent of Blaydon Urban District respondents had contacted their M.P.

In the Blaydon Study, 63 per cent of respondents were able to name spontaneously one or more councillors in the District; in the Tyneside Study only 39 per cent of Blaydon Urban District respondents named one or more councillors.

A higher proportion had heard or read something about local affairs in the Blaydon Urban District within the month prior to being interviewed (45 per cent) than in Byker during the six months before interview (28 per cent). In view of the existence of a local newspaper in Blaydon and the Urban District's publication and circulation of its own news-sheet, this is

not an unexpected result. Byker, as part of a city, depends for news on Newcastle "local" newspapers and the city's news sheet. "The City News" covers a very much wider area than Byker and may not reach many residents of the Ward.

PROPORTIONS OF RESPONDENTS BORN IN AREA AND LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN AREA

A higher proportion of respondents were born in Blaydon and Byker than were born in their council area of residence in England and Wales generally (51 per cent and 47 per cent compared with 38 per cent).

A lower proportion of respondents had lived in Blaydon and Byker for under 5 years than in council areas of present residence in England and Wales generally (13 per cent, 15 per cent and 16 per cent respectively).

A higher proportion of respondents had lived in Blaydon and Byker for 50 years or longer than in council areas of present residence in England and Wales generally (24 per cent, 32 per cent and 19 per cent respectively).

PROPORTIONS OF RESPONDENTS HAVING RELATIVES AND FRIENDS IN THEIR AREA

Seventy-eight per cent of respondents in the Blaydon Urban District had relatives living in the District; 71 per cent of respondents in Byker had one or more relatives living in the Ward. Seventy-eight per cent of Blaydon respondents had regular contact with their relatives in the Urban District at least once a week; eighty-five per cent of Byker respondents had regular contact with their relatives in the Ward at least once a week. (The Maud Report data do not include information about relatives living in respondents' council areas.)

More respondents in Blaydon and Byker have friends living in their area than respondents in England and Wales generally. Seventy-three per cent of Blaydon respondent's good friends are within the Urban District; sixty-two

per cent of Byker respondents have one friend in the Byker Ward. Maud Report figures for most of informants' best friends living in Urban Districts is 34 per cent and for England and Wales generally 36 per cent. (Fifty-two per cent in Urban Districts and 60 per cent in England and Wales said all or most of their friends live in their council area.)

MEMBERSHIP OF ORGANIZATIONS

Data for membership of organizations is not exactly comparable as the Blaydon Urban District and the Maud Report figures include membership only of "issue organizations", whereas the Byker figure includes membership of sports and hobbies clubs, social and cultural groups and religious organizations. In Byker 66 per cent of respondents and spouses belonged to at least one organization; if the 45 per cent membership of issue organizations in Blaydon had included membership of sports and social clubs and religious organizations, it appears reasonable to assume that it would probably have exceeded the figure for England and Wales generally (which gave 61 per cent of respondents as members of "issue organizations") in view of the relatively large proportions of the electorate attending churches and other religious organizations and social clubs regularly in the District.

Thirty-two per cent of Blaydon respondents and 44 per cent of Byker respondents were members of trade union or professional associations; twenty per cent of respondents in Urban Districts and England and Wales generally were members of trade unions and professional associations. Six per cent of Blaydon respondents and 1 per cent of Byker respondents were members of a political party; in Urban Districts 9 per cent of respondents, and in England and Wales generally 8 per cent of respondents, were members of a political party.

KNOWLEDGE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

In the Blaydon Urban District 47 per cent of respondents and in Byker 49 per cent of respondents were able to mention spontaneously at least one service provided by the local authority. In England and Wales generally 74 per cent of respondents were able to name spontaneously at least one service provided by the local authority.

CONCEPTIONS OF COUNCILLORS' MOTIVATIONS

In the Blaydon Urban District 40 per cent of respondents and in Byker 28 per cent of respondents gave four or five positive answers to questions designed to measure their conceptions of councillors being motivated by community-oriented rather than selfish motives. In England and Wales generally 49 per cent of respondents gave four or five positive answers to the same questions. (In the Blaydon Urban District 11 per cent of respondents and in Byker 21 per cent of respondents gave no positive answers to these questions. In England and Wales generally 8 per cent of respondents gave no positive answers to the questions.

THE EFFECTS OF FORTY YEARS OF ONE-PARTY LOCAL GOVERNMENT
ON POLITICAL BEHAVIOUR AND ATTITUDES

1. Apathy and lack of knowledge of local government matters compared with England and Wales generally.
2. Low polling rate.
3. Delays in decision making.
4. The use of extra-council means of achieving ends. The development of groups outside the Council which become pressure groups.

APATHY IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Larger proportions of respondents gave "Don't know" or "not interested" replies to questions relating to interest in and knowledge of local affairs in the Blaydon Urban District than in England and Wales generally. These respondents presumably felt their interests were well taken care of by others in an area of safe Labour party government.

Almost half of the Blaydon respondents (45 per cent) did not know of anything when asked what aspect of the Urban District's life they thought was going to be of greatest importance in the near future. When respondents were asked for what aspects of its work the Council deserved most credit, more gave "Don't know" or "Nothing" replies (27 per cent) than replies falling into any other category. Of those respondents who were not willing to stand for election to the Council, 34 per cent gave "Lack of interest in local government" replies compared with 13 per cent in England and Wales. Forty-two per cent of Blaydon respondents would like to know more about local government compared with 52 per cent in England and Wales as a whole. A smaller proportion of Blaydon respondents were

aware that councillors are elected than in England and Wales generally (64 per cent and 91 per cent). In the Blaydon Urban District 53 per cent of respondents were unable to name spontaneously one service provided by the local Council; in England and Wales generally "Nothing" and "Don't know" replies amounted to 26 per cent.

It appeared that very little effort was put into election campaigns (judging by the number of the electorate who knew nothing about the candidates standing for election). In a similar way, it was said that the local M.P. never needed to make an election speech due to the absence of any opposition.

POLLING RATE

In the local elections held before the Blaydon Study and before the Maud Report Study were made 37 per cent of the electorate voted in Blaydon and 42 per cent in England and Wales.

The relationship between a low polling rate and lack of possible alternatives is illustrated by the fact that the polling rate in the Blaydon Urban District had been 60 per cent in 1964, when, for the first time ever, opposition candidates stood against every Labour candidate.

DELAYS IN DECISION MAKING

An example (quoted by councillors and electors) of the type of delay in decision making which would presumably not have taken place if an opposition had existed which was sufficiently powerful to exert real influence was that of the siting of the swimming baths under construction at the time of this Study. The decision to build a swimming bath in the District was made by the Council in the 1930's. As the District is so

large and is made up of so many separate communities, and has no agreed focal point, discussion and disagreement as to whether the baths should be built in the east or the west had continued for 30 years before the decision was reached to build in Blaydon Ward.

FORMS OF POLITICAL ACTION OTHER THAN THROUGH ELECTED COUNCIL MEMBERS

The development of the Blaydon Chamber of Trade to act as the voice of the shopkeepers in connection with the proposed new town centre re-development had already been described.

Blaydon Co-operative Society, whose premises were also involved in the plans for demolition of the remaining shops in order to make space for the building of a new road and the proposed new shopping centre, did not have members standing for election to the Council in spite of its right to nominate Labour candidates. The Secretary of the Society said in an interview that the Co-operative "goes direct to the Council through the Clerk" about its needs.

The Chairman of the Residents' Association of a large, private housing estate in the District (a local man) was asked whether he and any of the members of the Association would be willing to stand as Independent councillors to increase the opposition in the Council. His response was that if there appeared to be a real possibility of increasing the opposition to such a size that it could be effective, he felt reasonably sure that several men would be willing to stand. However, the estate houses mostly young people who are at an early stage in their careers. The men are devoting a great deal of time and energy to their work and feel doubtful about being able to spare time for activity in local politics. Also as they are at the stage of having young children their wives are fully occupied and

they felt less inclined than they imagined older people with grown-up children would to spend considerable amounts of time in addition to their long working hours away from helping in their homes. The rate of the turn-over on the estate was high; many householders were salesmen who moved away to promotion after a two-year spell in the area. For this reason the residents tended not to put down roots in the District.

In these circumstances, the Association felt it could be more effective acting independently in the interests of its members than by electing one or two Independent councillors to act as their representatives on the local Council.

The objects of the Association were:-

1. To look after the well-being of its members.
2. To find a building suitable for their activities.

The membership covered 65 per cent of the residents of a 540 house estate, which was scheduled to grow to 800 houses in the following three years. An example of successful efforts on behalf of their members was one of employing a solicitor who successfully fought a proposal of the Northern General Transport Company to run a bus route through the estate.

As an independent group and voice owing no allegiance to any party they felt they stood to gain far more than they would through a small representation on the Council. Their contacts with the Council were made through the Clerk and they feel that they "go a long way towards getting what they ask for". They claim that they are reasonable in their requests and they are satisfied by the Council's responses. The estate contributes £1,250,000 in rates per year to the Urban District and in the present context the association is satisfied with its relationship with the Council.

A further example of awakening from apathy when circumstances appear to demand it (in addition to increased voting as soon as extra opposition candidates justify it) was provided by the formation of action groups in High Spen and Chopwell to help the Council to put the case for the removal of these two villages from D category of the Durham County Council's Settlement Plan. Immediately after the rejection by the Minister of Housing and Local Government in 1969 of an application by Blaydon Urban District Council to replace 25 pre-fabricated houses in High Spen with new houses (as approval would have violated the settlement policy), spontaneous and almost unanimous public participation at grass roots level resulted in the formation of the High Spen Action Committee. The Action Committee prepared a questionnaire which was used by committee members to interview 471 families living in High Spen. Of an estimated 616 families, 471 answered questionnaires giving information about themselves and their reactions to the Settlement Plan. Of the 471 families, 96 per cent would prefer to stay in High Spen for the rest of their lives and 92 per cent did not agree with the County Planning Authority's Settlement policy.

DURHAM COUNTY DEVELOPMENT PLAN - REVIEW OF SETTLEMENT POLICY, HIGH SPENCENSUS OF OPINION AND
AGE STRUCTURE OF FAMILIES

Total Number of Questionnaires Received - 471
Representing 471 Families out of Estimated 616 Families living in High Spen

(N.B. Not every interviewee answered every question)

<u>QUESTION NO. 1</u>	<u>Under 5 years</u>	<u>5-10 years</u>	<u>10-20 years</u>	<u>Over 20 years</u>
How long have you lived in High Spen?	42	27	27	390

<u>QUESTION No. 2</u>	<u>Work</u>	<u>Marriage</u>	<u>Convenience</u>	<u>Housing</u>	<u>Came with Other Parents</u>	<u>Reasons</u>
If you were not born in High Spen, what caused you to move to the gillage?	78	78	15	36	27	12

<u>QUESTION No. 3</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
If the opportunity arose, would you be prepared to move to another area such as Rowlands Gill or Winlaton?	48	363

<u>QUESTION No. 4</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
Would you prefer to remain living in High Spen for the rest of your life?	452	15

<u>QUESTION No. 5</u>	<u>Don't know</u>	<u>Rowlands Gill</u>	<u>Winlaton</u>	<u>Other Places</u>
If you did not live in High Spen, where in the Urban District or immediately adjacent area would you prefer to live?	9	117	27	63

<u>QUESTION No. 6</u>	<u>Retired</u>	<u>Unemployed</u>	<u>Within U.D.</u>	<u>Outside U.D.</u>
Where do you work	141	21	102	111

<u>QUESTION No. 7</u>	<u>Walk</u>	<u>Car</u>	<u>Bus</u>	<u>Motorcycle/Bicycle</u>
What means of transport do you use to go to work?	9	45	129	3

(Cont.)

(Cont.)

<u>QUESTION No. 8</u>	<u>Under 5 miles</u>	<u>5-10 miles</u>	<u>10-20 miles</u>	<u>Over 20 miles</u>
In this day and also bearing in mind the various methods of transport, what in your opinion is the furthest distance a person should reasonably be required to travel to get to his place of work?	60	144	96	12
<u>QUESTION No. 9</u>	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>	
Do you understand the County Planning Authority's Settlement policy in relation to High Spen?	390		45	
<u>QUESTION No. 10</u>				
Do you agree with that Policy?	33		375	

Age Structure of FamiliesPARENTS

<u>Under 45</u>	<u>Over 45</u>
280	576

FAMILY

<u>Up to 5</u>	<u>6 - 18</u>	<u>18 - 35</u>	<u>35 Upwards</u>
82	187	114	18

OTHERS

e.g. Aged Parents

<u>Under 45</u>	<u>Over 45</u>
16	52

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ECONOMIC, GEOGRAPHIC AND SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS
IN THE FOUR WARDS OF THE URBAN DISTRICT AND THE POLITICAL BEHAVIOUR OF
THEIR ELECTORATES

In the course of comparing data from the four Wards of the Blaydon Urban District a distinct pattern emerged into which the Wards fitted consistently in respect of the aspects studied. In this pattern Blaydon and Chopwell wards are at opposite extremes of social aspects, attitudes, knowledge about local politics and political behaviour. (These two Wards are the farthest apart from each other in the District.) Blaydon occupies the north eastern part of the District and is bordered by the River Tyne, while Chopwell lies in an isolated situation in the west of the $14\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide District. Blaydon has a diversity of sources of employment and is adjacent to the bridge crossing the Tyne and to main roads running east and west. Chopwell residents depended almost entirely on its coal mine as their source of livelihood; this has now been closed and no alternative source of employment has replaced it.

The two remaining Wards are residential areas without industry. Both have private and council-owned housing estates; Rowlands Gill & High Spen has roughly equal proportions of privately and council-owned houses (40 per cent of each) and Winlaton has a similar proportion of privately owned houses (38 per cent) and 57 per cent of council houses.

The data for Winlaton show that this Ward combines some characteristics of Blaydon Ward and some of Chopwell Ward. It is very close to Chopwell in respect of attitudes and levels of knowledge about local political affairs but similar to Blaydon Ward (to which it is adjacent) in respect of political behaviour. After the closing of its iron works at the end of the last

century, Winlaton was a small, closely-integrated community, from which men went out to work in other parts of the area, but in the post-war period it has expanded to meet up with Blaydon and now accommodates most of Blaydon's re-housed in the course of slum clearance.

Data on the Rowlands Gill & High Spen Ward (High Spen was until recently a mining village and a number of unemployed miners are now included in its population), which is situated in the south of the District, separated by woods and fields from the other three Wards, show that its levels of knowledge and participation tend to be consistently near the overall levels for the whole District. The only respects in which the respondents in this Ward differed from the respondents of the whole District were in the observations that it had by far the highest proportion willing to leave the north east of England for better jobs and that it was less strongly party-oriented in local politics than the other Wards. As the Ward's respondents show strong attachment to the area and satisfaction with what the Council does for its part of the District (exactly the same as the overall figure for the District) it can only be concluded that these two features are explained by the fact that this Ward had the highest proportion of respondents who were born away from the Urban District and the north east of England.

Blaydon and Winlaton Wards have the smallest proportions of respondents born within the Blaydon Urban District. Blaydon has the lowest proportion of voters who feel "very strongly attached" to the area; the lowest proportion to have relatives within the Urban District or within visiting distance outside the District; the lowest proportion who feel most of their good friends live in their own village; the lowest proportion who feel their

part of the District is represented on the Council; the lowest proportion feeling satisfied with what the Council does for the respondents' part of the District; the lowest proportion claiming to vote regularly; the lowest proportion who consider that councillors work to serve the community rather than for their own interest; its respondents' ability to name any councillors in the District was lower than the mean for the District and it has the highest proportion of respondents who have requested help from a councillor or at the Council Offices. Its respondents had the highest levels of knowledge (i.e. ability to name spontaneously services provided by the local council and knowledge that councillors are elected and work voluntarily) in the four Wards. Blaydon is the only Ward to have elected opposition councillors to the present Council and, with two exceptions, to have done so in the past twenty years.

Chopwell Ward had the largest proportion of residents born in the District; the highest proportion of respondents feeling "very strongly attached" to the area; had the fewest respondents willing to leave the Urban District and the North East for better jobs; the highest proportion to have relatives both in the Urban District and within visiting distance outside; the highest proportion who feel their part of the District is represented on the Council; the highest proportion satisfied with what the Council does for the respondents' part of the District; the highest proportion claiming to vote and actually voting; the highest proportion able to name councillors; it shared with Winlaton the lowest levels of knowledge as far as ability to name spontaneously services provided by the local authority were concerned and knowledge that councillors are elected and work voluntarily. Chopwell had

the second largest proportion of respondents to have contacted councillors but the lowest proportion to have called at the Council Offices.

Winlaton Ward combined an equally low proportion of respondents born in the District to those in Blaydon with equally high attachment to the area as that of Chopwell; similarly low proportions to those in Chopwell are willing to leave the Urban District and the North East for better jobs; it has similar proportions with relatives in the Urban District and within visiting distance outside, the highest rate of contact daily or weekly with relatives in the Urban District; the next highest proportion to Chopwell feeling that their part of the District is represented on the Council; it has the lowest level of knowledge in respect of the ability to name spontaneously services provided by the Council and it had the lowest actual polling rate in the previous local elections.

In Rowlands Gill & High Spen Ward the proportion of respondents born in the Ward was close to the mean for the District; the proportion who had lived in the Ward for 10 years or less was the highest in the District; the proportion who had lived in the District for 20 years or longer the lowest and the proportion who had come to live in the Ward from areas away from North East England the highest in the District. The proportion of respondents feeling "very strongly attached" to the area was close to the mean for the District and that of "Not at all attached" below the mean. Although the proportion willing to leave the Urban District was close to the mean, that willing to leave the North East for better jobs was outstandingly high (60 per cent compared with 34 per cent in the whole District). Respondents with friends in or near the Urban District were close to the mean but the proportion with friends farther away than on Tyneside considerably higher than in the District as a whole. Levels of knowledge on matters connected with local government were close to the figures for the whole District.

The differences and similarities between Blaydon Council and a Labour-dominated borough council in South East England illustrate further the influence of social and economic conditions on local government.

ASPECTS EMERGING FROM THE STUDY WHICH SUGGESTS POSSIBLE EFFECTS OF CHANGE
TO LARGER UNITS OF ADMINISTRATION

The Urban District is not a community with a conscious entity. It is not conceived as a community by the majority of respondents in the survey of the electorate and the survey data reveal four Wards with distinctive social and economic characteristics. These nevertheless combine to make one unit of administration which the majority at present consider democratically and satisfactorily run. Does this augur well for larger units of administration? It is impossible to know whether there is a threshold for disparateness and size, beyond which feelings of satisfaction could not continue.

As direct contact with councillors and knowledge about services provided is already lower than in England and Wales generally, in spite of the area being one of high community consciousness and one in which a high degree of face to face contact exists, a change to a larger unit of administration appears less likely to make electors feel remote from the source of services than might have been expected. As technical progress increases the complexity of life, it appears to be less important that people should know who provides a service than that they should know where to go for help if they have problems. The need for information centres widely advertised and easily accessible emerges as one of the most important aspects of possible change to larger units of administration.

Blaydon electors are represented by one councillor to roughly every thousand electors and this Study did not enquire into the amount of extra help and/or confidence which was gained by electors who approached councillors personally about problems rather than going to the Council Offices.

The independent spirit illustrated by responses to questions about seeking help, however, may be a factor which would help the public in this part of the country to avoid the feelings of remoteness and helplessness which it is feared will be concomitants of large units of administration in local government.

A P P E N D I X

TYNESIDE RESEARCH PROJECT
URBAN DISTRICT OF BLAYDON QUESTIONNAIRE

INTERVIEWER'S NAMENO. OF CALLS MADE

DATE(S)

.....
.....

NAME

ADDRESS

WARD

SEX OF SUBJECT (tick) M

F

MARRIED

WIDOWED; SEPARATED;

DIVORCED

SINGLE(tick)

1. WERE YOU BORN IN THE BLAYDON URBAN DISTRICT?

(As this survey is connected with the whole Urban District, perhaps
this map will help you to see where the boundaries are.)

YES (tick)

NO

HUSBAND

.....

.....

WIFE

.....

.....

2. IN THIS VILLAGE?

YES

NO

.....

.....

.....

.....

3. (IF 'NO' TO QUESTIONS

1 & 2)

YES

NO

.....

.....

.....

.....

IN COUNTY DURHAM OR
NORTHUMBERLAND

4. (IF NOT BORN IN THE U.D.) HOW LONG HAVE YOU LIVED IN THE U.D?

.....

5. DO YOU FEEL VERY STRONGLY ATTACHED TO THE AREA?

MODERATELY ATTACHED TO THE AREA?

NOT AT ALL ATTACHED TO THE AREA?

6. DOES YOUR HUSBAND (OR WIFE) FEEL VERY STRONGLY ATTACHED TO THE AREA?

MODERATELY ATTACHED TO THE AREA?

NOT AT ALL ATTACHED TO THE AREA?

7. COULD YOU TELL ME WHETHER YOUR FATHER WAS BORN IN THIS AREA?
 IN THE URBAN DISTRICT?
 IN COUNTY DURHAM OR NORTHUMBERLAND?

8. WOULD YOU LEAVE THE U.D. FOR A BETTER JOB FOR YOURSELF? (To Male Respondents and female 'breadwinners' only)

YES
 NO

(To married women only) FOR YOUR HUSBAND?

YES
 NO

9. WOULD YOU LEAVE THE NORTH-EAST FOR A BETTER JOB FOR YOURSELF?
 FOR YOUR HUSBAND
 (as above)

10. WOULD YOU LEAVE THE U.D. FOR A BETTER HOME? YES
 NO

11. WOULD YOU BE PREPARED TO MOVE TO ANOTHER PART OF THE U.D. FOR A BETTER HOME? YES
 NO

12. DO YOU THINK OF THE BLAYDON URBAN DISTRICT AS BEING ONE COMMUNITY OR SEVERAL SEPARATE VILLAGES? ONE COMMUNITY
 SEVERAL SEP. VILLAGES

IF "SEPARATE VILLAGES" DO YOU THINK IT WAS ONE COMMUNITY IN THE PAST?
 YES
 NO

13. WHERE DO YOU WORK? FIRM
 (IF UNEMPLOYED), OCCUPATION
 WHERE DID YOU WORK? LOCATION

14. HOW LONG DOES (DID) THE JOURNEY TO WORK NORMALLY TAKE AND WHAT MEANS OF TRANSPORT DO YOU USE?
 DID

15. HOW LONG DOES (DID) YOUR WIFE'S/HUSBAND'S JOURNEY TO WORK NORMALLY TAKE?
 AND WHAT MEANS OF TRANSPORT DO YOU USE?
 DID

16. WOULD YOU MIND TELLING ME WHAT YOUR FATHER'S JOB WAS?

17. WOULD YOU MIND TELLING ME HOW MANY CHILDREN YOU HAVE?
AND WHAT ARE THEIR AGES?

BOYS' AGESGIRLS' AGES

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

- 18.

FURTHER EDUCATION

AT WHAT AGE DID YOU
LEAVE SCHOOL?

Full-timeEvening
classesApprenticeship

YOUR HUSBAND/WIFE?
YOUR CHILDREN
(where appropriate)

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

19. DO YOU MIND TELLING ME WHETHER YOU AND YOUR HUSBAND (OR WIFE) EVER
GO OUT TO ANY OF THE FOLLOWING PLACES EITHER REGULARLY OR
OCCASIONALLY (tick):-

REGULARLYOCCASIONALLY

Once a week to once
a month

Less often than once
a month

WifeHusbandWifeHusband

A working Men's Club .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
A Social Club .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(what kind?)				
A Political Meeting ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
A Community Centre ....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(for what activity)				
.....				
A Bingo Session .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
The Cinema .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
A Pub .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
A Women's Institute				
Meeting... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
A Dance Hall or a Dance	.....	.....	.....	.....
* A Church, Chapel or any				
other religious org. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Any other place? .....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Write down denomination only if volunteered.

20. ON AVERAGE, ON HOW MANY EVENINGS DO YOU GO OUT A WEEK?
21. ON AVERAGE, ON HOW MANY EVENINGS DOES YOUR HUSBAND/WIFE GO
OUT A WEEK?
22. (If married) HOW MANY EVENINGS A WEEK DO YOU GO OUT TOGETHER?
23. DOES SHE MIND YOUR GOING OUT WITHOUT HER?
or (where appropriate) DO YOU MIND HER GOING WITHOUT YOU?
.....
24. DO YOU TAKE ANY INTEREST IN THE ACTIVITIES OF YOUR LOCAL COUNCIL?
YES
NO
25. DOES YOUR HUSBAND (WIFE) TAKE ANY INTEREST IN THE ACTIVITIES OF YOUR
LOCAL COUNCIL YES NO
26. DO YOU HAPPEN TO KNOW WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING ARE PAID FOR THEIR WORK
AND WHICH WORK VOLUNTARILY?:-
The Councillors(Tick if answer "Yes", otherwise
leave blank)
The Clerk to the Council
The Chairman of the Council (SCORE ON CORRECT REPLIES)
27. DO YOU BY ANY CHANCE KNOW WHICH OF THOSE (repeat list again if necessary)
ARE CHOSEN AT LOCAL ELECTIONS?(SCORE)
28. CAN YOU REMEMBER HOW YOU LEARNED ABOUT THIS? (Only when appropriate,
i.e. if some answer has been given to 26 and 27)
.....
29. WERE YOU TAUGHT ANYTHING ABOUT LOCAL GOVERNMENT AT SCHOOL? YES
OR ELSEWHERE? NO
30. DO YOU KNOW THE NAME OF A LOCAL COUNCILLOR IN YOUR U.D. (Tick any named)
Blaydon Ward Winlaton Ward Rowlands Gill
 & High Spennithwaite Chopwell Ward
Mr VEH.Elliott Mr W.E.Ainsworth Mrs Ainsworth Mr W.Foster
Mr W.Gray Mr E.Appleby Mr F.Bilcliffe Miss V.Ledger
Mr D.H.Lee Mr J.W.Beatty Mr J.French Mr McNestry
Mr P.McKnight Mr R.B.Harris Mr W.Grant Mr A.Wright
Mr R.Rudge Mr J.Friestley Mr J.J.Lye*
Miss O.Winder Mr J.Welsh Mr M.Williams SCORE ON CORRECT
REPLIES

* Retiring - a Bye Election on 4th March.

31. DO YOU EVER READ ABOUT THE COUNCIL'S ACTIVITIES IN
- | | <u>YES</u> | <u>NO</u> | <u>OCCASIONALLY</u> |
|--|------------|-----------|---------------------|
| The Blaydon Courier | | ... | |
| The Bellman (the news sheet
published by the Council) | | ... | |
| Any other paper | | ... | |
32. HAVE YOU READ OR HEARD ANYTHING ABOUT YOUR COUNCIL'S ACTIVITIES
DURING THE LAST MONTH OR SO AND IF SO WHAT HAVE YOU HEARD OR
READ ABOUT?
-
-
- (Put in from whom heard or where read)
33. DO YOU FEEL THAT YOUR PART OF THE URBAN DISTRICT IS REPRESENTED ON
THE COUNCIL?
- YES NO D.K.
34. ARE YOU SATISFIED WITH WHAT IT DOES FOR THIS PART OF THE DISTRICT?
- YES NO D.K.
35. WOULD YOU LIKE TO KNOW MORE ABOUT WHAT GOES ON IN THE LOCAL
GOVERNMENT OF YOUR DISTRICT?
- YES NO D.K.
36. HAVE YOU WATCHED A PROGRAMME ABOUT LOCAL GOVERNMENT ON TV IN THE
LAST 6 MONTHS?
- YES NO D.K.
37. DO YOU USUALLY TRY TO VOTE IN LOCAL ELECTIONS? YES NO
38. WHY DO YOU FEEL IT IS IMPORTANT TO VOTE?
-
-
39. DO YOU REMEMBER WHEN THE LAST ELECTION WAS HELD IN YOUR WARD?
- (Say that it was in May, 1967) YES NO
40. DID YOU VOTE THEN? YES NO D.K.

41. IF NOT, CAN YOU REMEMBER THE REASON WHY NOT?

DELIBERATE ABSTENTION
 JUSTIFIABLE REASON
 (such as illness,
 absence from home)
 OTHER REASON
 D.K.

42. DO YOU FEEL VOTERS HAVE A BIG INFLUENCE ON THE WAY THE DISTRICT IS GOVERNED OR DO YOU FEEL THAT VOTERS DON'T HAVE MUCH INFLUENCE ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT?

.....

43. DO YOU FEEL IT IS MORE IMPORTANT TO VOTE IN NATIONAL PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS THAN IN LOCAL ELECTIONS OR EQUALLY IMPORTANT TO VOTE IN BOTH?

YES NO EQUAL

44. HAVE YOU EVER ATTENDED A PUBLIC MEETING IN THE BLAYDON U.D.?

YES NO

IF SO WHAT WAS IT ABOUT?

44a. DID YOU CONSIDER IT A SATISFACTORY MEETING?

.....

45. IF YOU HAVE HAD A PROBLEM HAVE YOU EVER BEEN TO SEE

or TELEPHONED
 or WRITTEN TO

or APPROACHED IN THE STREET OR ELSEWHERE

A Local Councillor (if "Yes" - Where?)
 An Official at the Council Offices
 An M.P.
 A Church or other Religious organization's
 representative
 Any other person or organization?

46. (OMIT IF NOT APPROPRIATE) DID YOUR PROBLEM CONCERN:-
HOUSING
SCHOOLING
MEDICAL TREATMENT
ENTITLEMENT TO SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFIT
A PERSONAL MATTER
ANY OTHER PROBLEM
47. (OMIT IF NOT APPROPRIATE) WAS THIS WITHIN THE LAST YEAR
WITHIN THE LAST 5 YEARS
48. (OMIT IF NOT APPROPRIATE) WERE YOU SATISFIED BY THE RESULT OF YOUR
ENQUIRIES YES NO
49. (IF "NO" TO QUESTION 30) WHAT DO YOU THINK YOU WOULD DO IF YOU HAD
A PROBLEM AND NEEDED HELP ON ONE OF THESE MATTERS? (Re-read list).
50. CAN YOU NAME ANY OF THE SERVICES WHICH THE URBAN DISTRICT PROVIDES?
YES NO
51. DO YOU KNOW WHETHER THE URBAN DISTRICT OR THE COUNTY COUNCIL
PROVIDES THE FOLLOWING:-
- | | U.D. | C.C. | D.K. |
|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Street lighting | | | |
| Street cleaning | | | |
| Refuse collection | | | |
| Housing | | | |
| Libraries | | | |
| Parks | | | |
| Schools | | | |
| Police | | | |
52. DO YOU VOTE FOR A CANDIDATE'S PERSONALITY OR HIS PARTY?
PERSONALITY PARTY
53. DO YOU THINK LOCAL GOVERNMENT WORKS BEST IF EACH COUNCILLOR VOTES
ACCORDING TO HIS CONSCIENCE OR ACCORDING TO
PARTY DECISIONS
54. DO YOU THINK PEOPLE WHO STAND FOR ELECTION TO THE COUNCIL, THE COUNTY
COUNCIL AND PARLIAMENT DO SO BECAUSE:-
- | | <u>Agree</u> | <u>Disagree</u> | <u>D.K.</u> |
|---|--------------|-----------------|-------------|
| (Read list through,
then repeat slowly
and tick appropriate | | | |
| 1. They have the good
of the community at
heart | | | |
| 2. Because they want
to serve their
own interests | | | |

54. (cont'd)

	<u>Agree</u>	<u>Disagree</u>	<u>D.K.</u>
3. Because they want to make money for themselves	.....	.....	.....
4. Because they feel a sense of duty to their fellow citizens	.....	.....	.....
5. For reasons of prestige because they want people to look up to them	.....	.....	.....
1.	P		
2.		P	
3.		P	
4.	P		
5.		P	

55. DO YOU DISCUSS LOCAL POLITICS FREQUENTLY OR OCCASIONALLY

	<u>Frequently</u>	<u>Occasionally</u>
At home
At friends or relatives' homes
At work
In a pub
In a Club
Anywhere else?

56. ARE YOU A MEMBER OF:-

	<u>Husband</u>	<u>Wife</u>
A Political Party
A Tenants' or Residents' Association
A Trade Union
A Voluntary Organization
(e.g. the W.R.V.S., National Council of Social Service or any other voluntary org. concerned with the welfare of other people.)		
Write in details if given, only.		
IS YOUR WIFE OR HUSBAND?		

57. IF SO HAVE YOU EVER SERVED ON THE COMMITTEE OR ACTED AS AN OFFICIAL OF ONE OF THESE? YES NO DETAILS

.....

58. DO YOU THINK MORE COULD BE DONE TO IMPROVE THE URBAN DISTRICT OF
BLAYDON? AND IF SO, IN WHAT WAYS?
-
-
59. DO YOU THINK YOUR COUNCIL DESERVES CREDIT FOR ANY PARTICULAR ASPECT
OR ASPECTS OF ITS WORK FOR THE DISTRICT?
-
-
60. WHAT ASPECT OF BLAYDON URBAN DISTRICT'S LIFE DO YOU THINK IS GOING
TO BE OF GREATEST IMPORTANCE IN THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE?
-
-
61. WHAT DO YOU IMAGINE ARE THE MAIN SATISFACTIONS OF BECOMING A
COUNCILLOR?
-
-
62. AND THE MAIN DISADVANTAGES?
63. DO YOU AND YOUR NEIGHBOURS 1. HELP EACH OTHER IN TIMES OF TROUBLES
YES
NO
ANY OTHER REPLY
-
2. BORROW FROM AND LEND THINGS TO EACH
OTHER YES
NO
ANY OTHER REPLY
-
64. DO YOU THINK PEOPLE ARE LESS HELPFUL AND NEIGHBOURLY NOW THAN THEY
USED TO BE? YES NO D.K.
65. WOULD YOU BE WILLING TO STAND AS A CANDIDATE FOR THE URBAN
DISTRICT COUNCIL THE COUNTY COUNCIL
PARLIAMENT
(Tick for "Yes")

66. WOULD YOU ENCOURAGE AND SUPPORT YOUR HUSBAND (OR WIFE) IF HE (OR SHE) WISHED TO STAND? YES NO
67. IF ANSWER "NO" TO No. 65 - WHAT ARE YOUR REASONS FOR NOT BEING WILLING TO STAND?
.....
68. DO YOU THINK ANYTHING COULD BE DONE TO MAKE YOU WANT TO BE A COUNCILLOR OR M.P. PERHAPS LATER IN LIFE? (Where appropriate).
69. IF "NO" IN WHAT OTHER WAYS WOULD YOU RATHER SPEND YOUR TIME?
.....
.....
70. IF "YES" WOULD YOU WISH TO SERVE AS AN INDEPENDENT OR AS A MEMBER OF A PARTY? INDEPENDENT PARTY
71. DO YOU THINK DEMOCRACY WORKS WELL IN THIS DISTRICT? YES NO
72. IF NOT, WHY NOT
.....
.....
73. DO YOU THINK THE COUNCIL'S ACTIONS REFLECT THE WISHES OF THE MAJORITY OF THE ELECTORATE?
.....
74. COULD YOU TELL ME WHICH OF YOUR RELATIONS YOU AND YOUR HUSBAND(OR WIFE) HAVE WITHIN THE BLAYDON URBAN DISTRICT AND WITHIN VISITING DISTANCE? HOW MANY OF EACH OF THE FOLLOWING:- In the U.D. Within Visiting Dist.
- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|
| <u>Man's Side</u> | Grandparents | ..... | ..... |
| | Parents | ..... | ..... |
| | Children not living at home | ..... | ..... |
| | Brothers and Sisters | ..... | ..... |
| | Uncles and Aunts | ..... | ..... |
| | Any others | ..... | ..... |
| Woman's side | TOTAL | | |
| | Grandparents | ..... | ..... |
| | Parents | ..... | ..... |
| | Children not living at home | ..... | ..... |
| | Brothers and Sisters | ..... | ..... |
| | Uncles and Aunts | ..... | ..... |
| | Any others | ..... | ..... |

75. WHICH OF THESE DO YOU SEE ON AVERAGE AS (tick)

Every day
 At least once a week

 Less often

76. DO YOU FEEL THAT MOST OF YOUR GOOD FRIENDS LIVE

In your village
 In the Blaydon U.D.
 On Tyneside?
 Farther away

77. DO YOU MIND TELLING ME WHETHER YOU RENT OR OWN YOUR HOUSE OR IF IT IS OWNED BY A RELATIVE

IF RENTED, IS IT RENTED FROM THE COUNCIL?
 FROM A PRIVATE LANDLORD?
 ARE YOU A LANDLORD YOURSELF? YES NO

78. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING IS YOUR AGE GROUP?

21 - 30
 31 - 40
 41 - 50
 51 - 60
 61 - 65
 Over 65

79. AND LAST OF ALL, WHO DO YOU THINK ARE THE MOST IMPORTANT AND INFLUENTIAL PEOPLE IN THE BLAYDON URBAN DISTRICT?

.....

APPENDIX TABLE 1COMPOSITION OF BLAYDON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL FROM 1907 TO 1937 *

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>WARD</u>	<u>PARTY</u>		<u>BALANCE OF PARTIES</u>	<u>OCCUPATIONS OF COUNCILLORS</u>
		<u>I.L.P.</u>	<u>NO PARTY LABEL</u>		
<u>1907 ELECTION</u>	<u>BLAYDON</u>	0	7		Gentleman Co-operative Store Manager Master Cooper Iron Manufacturer Colliery Manager Clerk Hotel Manager
	<u>WINLATON</u>	0	5		Congregational Minister Butcher & Farmer Agent Iron Manufacturer Farmer
	<u>CHOPWELL</u>	2	2		2 Mining Engineers 2 Miners
	<u>VICTORIA GARESFIELD</u>	1	1		Colliery Manager Engine Driver
	<u>STELLA</u>	0	1	<u>16 NO PARTY LABEL 3 I.B.P.</u>	Grocer's Assistant

* SOURCE: "The Blaydon Courier" British Museum Newspaper Library.

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>WARD</u>	<u>PARTY</u>		<u>BALANCE OF PARTIES</u>	<u>OCCUPATIONS OF COUNCILLORS</u>
		<u>I.L.P.</u>	<u>NO PARTY LABEL</u>		
<u>1910 ELECTION</u>	<u>BLAYDON</u>	0	7		2 Gentlemen Agent Ironworker Master Cooper Engineer Bottle Manufacturer
	<u>WINLATON</u>	0	5		Congregational Minister Engine Driver Agent Iron Manufacturer Builder
	<u>CHOPWELL</u>	2			Checkweighman Miner
	<u>VICTORIA GARESFIELD</u>	1	1		2 Mining Engineers Colliery Manager Engine Driver
	<u>STELLA</u>	0	1	16 NO <u>PARTY LABEL</u> 3 <u>I.L.P.</u>	Grocer's Assistant

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>WARD</u>	<u>PARTY</u>		<u>BALANCE OF PARTIES</u>	<u>OCCUPATIONS OF COUNCILLORS</u>
		<u>I.L.P.</u>	<u>NO PARTY LABEL</u>		
<u>1913 ELECTION</u>	<u>BLAYDON</u>	0	7		Colliery Manager Master Cooper Iron Worker Picture Hall Proprietor Saddle & Harness Maker Gentleman Checkweighman
	<u>WINLATON</u>	0	5		Iron Manufacturer Agent Builder Congregational Minister Engine Driver
	<u>CHOPWELL</u>	4	2		2 Checkweighmen 2 Miners 1 Draper 1 Butcher
	<u>VICTORIA GARESFIELD</u>	2	0		2 Miners
	<u>STELLA</u>	0	1	<u>13 NO PARTY LABEL 7 I.L.P.</u>	Traffic Manager

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>WARD</u>	<u>PARTY</u>		<u>BALANCE OF PARTIES</u>	<u>OCCUPATIONS OF COUNCILLORS</u>
		<u>I.L.P.</u>	<u>NO PARTY LABEL</u>		
<u>1919 ELECTION</u>	<u>BLAYDON</u>	1	6		Checkweighman Master Cooper Iron Manufacturer 2 Grocer & Provision Merchants Clerk Joiner
	<u>WINLATON</u>		4		Curate Colliery Manager Builder Farmer Miner
	<u>CHOPWELL</u>	1	2		Vicar Schoolmaster 4 Miners
	<u>VICTORIA GARESFIELD</u>	4	1		Miner Under-Manager
	<u>STELLA</u>	1	1		Traffic Manager
				13 <u>NO PARTY LABEL</u> 7 <u>I.L.P.</u>	

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>WARD</u>	<u>PARTY</u>		<u>BALANCE OF PARTIES</u>	<u>OCCUPATIONS OF COUNCILLORS</u>
		<u>LAB.</u>	<u>IND.</u>		
<u>1922</u> <u>ELECTION</u>	<u>BLAYDON</u>		4		Ironworks Manager Butcher Engineer's Clerk Engine Wright
		3			Iron Worker Joiner Joiner
	<u>WINLATON</u>	0	5		Colliery Manager Farmer Blacksmith Property Owner Retired Schoolmaster
	<u>CHOPWELL</u>		3		Vicar Schoolmaster Doctor 3 Miners
	<u>VICTORIA</u> <u>GARESFIELD</u>	1	0		Miner
	<u>STELLA</u>	0	1		Traffic Manager
				<u>13 INDEPENDENTS</u> <u>7 LABOUR</u>	

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>WARD</u>	<u>PARTY</u>		<u>BALANCE OF PARTIES</u>	<u>OCCUPATIONS OF COUNCILLORS</u>
		<u>LAB.</u>	<u>IND.</u>		
<u>1925</u> <u>ELECTION</u>	<u>BLAYDON</u>		4		Retired Engineer's Clerk Engineer Master Butcher Director & Secretary Joiner Miner Moulder
	<u>CHOPWELL</u>	3			
	<u>WINLATON</u>	7	0		6 Miners 1 Married Woman
	<u>WINLATON</u>	3			Checkweighman Engine Driver Engineer Solicitor Retired Schoolmaster
	<u>VICTORIA GARESFIELD</u>	1	0		Miner
	<u>STELLA</u>	0	1		Traffic Manager
				<u>14 LABOUR</u> <u>7 INDEPENDENTS</u>	

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>WARD</u>	<u>PARTY</u>		<u>BALANCE OF PARTIES</u>	<u>OCCUPATIONS OF COUNCILLORS</u>
		<u>LAB.</u>	<u>MODS.</u>		
<u>1928</u> <u>ELECTION</u>	<u>BLAYDON</u>	3	4	<u>16 LABOUR</u> <u>6 MODERATES</u>	
	<u>CHOPWELL</u>	7	0		
	<u>WINLATON</u>	5	1		
	<u>VICTORIA</u>	1	0		
	<u>GARESFIELD</u>				
	<u>STELLA</u>	0	1		
<u>1931</u> <u>ELECTION</u>	<u>BLAYDON</u>	2	5	<u>16 LABOUR</u> <u>6 MODERATES</u>	
	<u>WINLATON</u>	5	0		
	<u>CHOPWELL</u>	6	0		
	<u>VICTORIA</u>	2	0		
	<u>GARESFIELD</u>				
	<u>STELLA</u>	0	1		
<u>1934</u> <u>ELECTION</u>	<u>BLAYDON</u>	7	0	<u>20 LABOUR</u> <u>1 MODERATE</u>	
	<u>CHOPWELL</u>	6	0		
	<u>WINLATON</u>	5	0		
	<u>VICTORIA</u>	2	0		
	<u>GARESFIELD</u>				
	<u>STELLA</u>	0	1		
<u>1937</u> <u>ELECTION</u>	<u>BLAYDON</u>	0	6	<u>14 LABOUR</u> <u>6 MODERATES</u>	
	<u>CHOPWELL</u>	6	0		
	<u>WINLATON</u>	5	0		
	<u>ROWLANDS GILL</u>	3	0		

Question 4

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN BLAYDON URBAN DISTRICT

	BLAYDON		CHOPWELL		R.G.H.S.		WINLATON		WHOLE URBAN DISTRICT		ALL RESP.	U.D.	ENGLAND & WALES
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
BORN IN U.D.	20	17	12	19	27	13	17	34	76	83	159		
	54%	40%	66%	66%	73%	35%	43%	47%	58%	48%	51%	29%	38%
BASES	37	43	18	29	37	37	40	72	132	18	313		
	46%		66%		54%		46%		51%				
Lived under 1 yr.	1	1	-	-	1	-	2	1	4	2	6	26.6% of those not born in U.D.	
1- 5 yrs.	8	12	6	3	8	22	13	15	8	13	35		
	2	4	1	1	3	8	5	11	11	24			
6-10 yrs.	8	5	6	3	-	14	5	8	5	8	20	28.0% of those not born in U.D.	
11-20 yrs.	5	12	6	7	5	11	8	6	6	8	23		
21-30 yrs.	2	5	1	2	2	4	3	4	8	15	23		
31-40 yrs.	8	16	6	10	3	3	5	8	5	9	24	45.4% of those not born in U.D. 1% of those not born in U.D.	
41-50 yrs.	8	5	6	-	-	5	3	6	4	4	13		
51-60 yrs.	3	5	6	3	-	3	5	1	3	3	9		
61 yrs. +	-	2	-	3	3	3	-	1	1	2	5		
	17	26	6	10	10	24	23	38	56	98	154		
	37	43	18	29	37	37	40	72	132	181	313		
	46%	60%	33%	34%	27%	65%	57%	53%	42%	52%	49%		
	43	16		34		61		154					
	80	47		74		112		313					
	54%	33%		46%		54%							

APPENDIX TABLE 3OCCUPATIONS OF MALE RESPONDENTS AND THEIR FATHERS

Questions 13 & 16

(Number in brackets indicates Registrar General's socio-economic category)

<u>INTERVIEWEE'S OCCUPATION</u>	<u>FATHER'S OCCUPATION</u>
<u>BLAYDON</u>	
Building instructor, Axwell Park School (II)	General dealer (II)
Painter, Durham County Council (III)	Roller in steel mill (III)
Crane erection, Stanley Miller's, Newcastle-on Tyne (III)	Pitman (III)
Labourer, Stella Power Station (IV)	Miner (III)
Radio & TV engineer, Rent-a-set, Newcastle-on Tyne (III)	Self-employed business man (II)
Co.Secretary, Taylor Industries, Hookergate (II)	Electrical engineer (III)
Marker-Off., Vickers Armstrong, Elswick (III)	Miner (III)
Maintenance Fitter, N.C.B. (III)	Fireman (III)
Labourer, Rain & Co. (IV)	Miner (III)
Painter & Decorator (Council) - Blaydon (III)	Fitter's mate (IV)
Admiss.clerk, Andrews Weathfoul Ltd., Newcastle (III)	Miner (III)
Toolfitter, Vickers Armstrong, Elswick (III)	Labourer (IV)
Own shop - barber, Bleach Green (III)	Chief engineer, navy (I)
Machine operator, Anglo Gt.Lakes (III)	Miner (III)
Production engineer, Reyrolle & Co., Gateshead (II)	D N A
Toolmaker, R.O.F.Birtley (III)	Iron moulder (III)
Own business, barber, Blaydon (III)	Miner (III)
Workshop supervisor, Joseph Lucas, Gateshead (III)	Garage Manager (II)
Rep. of northern area for W.Allen, shop-fitters (III)	Manager of Drapery Store (II)
Foreman milkman, Blaydon Co-op. (III)	Miner (III)
Policeman, Newcastle-on-Tyne (III)	Miner (III)
Works in N.Gas Board Showroom, Gateshead (III)	Manager - Jane Templeton & Co (II)
Pensioner (was a Labourer) (IV)	Stonemason, bricklayer (IV)
Hotel Manager, S & N Breweries, Blaydon (II)	Miner (III)
Builder, M.Grady, West Denton (IV)	Electrician (III)
Grower, Blaydon Co-op. (III)	Superintendent, Refuge Ins.Co. (II)
Works for Blaydon Maughs, make floor channels (IV)	Invalid - unable to work

<u>INTERVIEWEE'S OCCUPATION</u>	<u>FATHER'S OCCUPATION</u>
<u>BLAYDON (cont.)</u>	
Engineer, Vickers Armstrong & Reyrolles (III)	Insurance agent (III)
Face draining, N.C.B., Westoe (III)	Miner (III)
Gateshead police (III)	Labourer (IV)
Clerical Asst., Min.of Soc.Sec., Blaydon (III)	Iron moulder (III)
Retired	Publican (II)
Blacksmith (J.Leak) Newcastle-on-Tyne (III)	Machine operator, Vickers Armstrong (III)
Tool hardener, Team valley (III)	Blacksmith (III)
Postman, sorter, Blaydon P.O. (IV)	Labourer (IV)
Driver, Speedy Services, Gateshead (III)	Hood carrier (V)
Miner, Blaydon Burn (III)	Bottle maker, Blaydon Haughs (III)
<u>CHOPWELL</u>	
Miner, N.C.B. Killingworth (III)	Miner (III)
Market Gardener, Blackhall Mill (IV)	Miner (III)
Constable, Durham County Police (III)	Examiner in a factory (III)
Clerk - betting shop (Orton's) (III)	Miner (III)
Face worker, N.C.B. Morrison B.Coll. (III)	Miner (deputy) (III)
Marley filer (IV)	Miner (III)
Colliery blacksmith - now retired (III)	In charge of Coke yard (III)
Civil engineer (tarmac) (I)	Miner (III)
Guitarist (self employed) (II)	Bricklayer (III)
Hairdresser (self employed) (III)	Miner (III)
Miner, Kibblesworth Coll. (IV)	Coalman (V)
Charge hand, Blaydon U.D.Council (III)	Miner (III)
Coal hewer, Mosley Hill, N.C.B. (III)	Coal hewer (III)
Driver, Venture Transport (III)	Miner (III)
Labourer, Marley tiler (IV)	Farmer (IV)
General dealer, R.Hawley (III)	Miner (III)
Long distance haulage - self employed (III)	Miner (III)
Retired (II)	Miner (III)
<u>ROWLANDS GILL & HIGH SPEN</u>	
N.C.B.Messenger (V)	Navy (IV)
Charge hand, store-keeper, Consett Iron Co. (III)	Miner & mason's labourer (IV)
Foreman, joiner - Blaydon U.B.C. (III)	Printing ink maker (III)
Driver lorry - Vickers building (III)	Blacksmith (III)
Merchant Navy (III)	Director Linksford Ink Works (I)

<u>INTERVIEWEE'S OCCUPATION</u>	<u>FATHER'S OCCUPATION</u>
<u>ROWLANDS GILL & HIGH SPEN (cont.)</u>	
Retired - was Electrical engineer (III)	Under manager, Hamsterly coll. (II)
Cashier clerk - Venture Transport Co. (III)	Deputy (III)
Supervisor, Co-op. soft drinks (III)	Sales manager, buyer (II)
Labourer, Thos. Armstrong (IV)	Plumber (III)
Conductor, Venture Bus Co. (III)	Miner (III)
Service engineer (III)	Fitter (III)
Refuse collector, Blaydon Council (V)	Miner (III)
Butler - several firms (IV)	Crane driver (III)
Labourer - Federation Breweries (IV)	Miner (III)
Labourer - I.C.I. (IV)	No answer given
Ex-miner (III)	No answer given
Farmer retired	Boilersmith (II)
Plumber, N.C.B. (III)	Coke yard work, council worker (IV)
Plasterer - S. McCinlock (III)	Labourer (IV)
Miner - Marley Hill Coll. (III)	Miner (III)
Retired miner	Miner (III)
Crane driver, McAlpine's (III)	Mine s (III)
Contract engineer, Parsons (III)	Fitter (III)
Unemployed - was at Hamsterley Coll.	Miner (III)
Unemployed - was blacksmith/machinist & miner	Traveller (III)
Coal hewer, Hamsterley Coll. (III)	Fitter examiner (III)
Handyman/kitchen help, Carricks (V)	Labourer (IV)
Unemployed - was at Hamsterley Coll.	Miner (III)
N.C.B. Generating (III)	Pitman (III)
Deputy, Marley Hill Coll. (III)	Deputy (III)
Miner, N.C.B. (III)	Miner (III)
At a Government training centre	Oxide plant worker (IV)
Driver, Northumberland Roadways (III)	Miner (III)
Inspector, Venture Transport (II)	Miner (III)
Road driver, Blaydon U.D.C. (III)	Miner (III)
Chemist - Durham Chemicals (I)	Colliery engineer (II)
Burner, Labourer (IV)	Joiner (III)
<u>WINLATON</u>	
Electrician, Ins. & light (III) in Parkhead Square (III)	Electrician (III)
Furnaceman, Anglo Gt. Lakes (III)	Docker (V)
Haulier, Colliery nr. Ryton (III)	Foreman, civil engineer, quarry owner (III)
	Miner (III)

INTERVIEWEE'S OCCUPATIONS	FATHER'S OCCUPATION
<p>WINLATON (cont.)</p> <p>Miner, Montague Pit (III) Waggon driver, A.Perch & CO., Blaydon (III) Armature worker, Parsons, Heaton (III) Pensioner Fitter, Rein & Co. (III) Conductor, N.General Transport (IV) Ano Works Clerk, De La Rue (III) Hand Grinder, Hugh Woods (III) Retired Driver, S. & N Breweries (III) Mental Welfare Officer, Blaydon D.C.C.(II) Coal teamer, Derwenthaugh Coke works (III) Coal miner, Rising Sun Coll. (III) Wood machinist, U.B.U.Bedding Co. (III) Punchoperator, Huwoods (III) Road making, W.Leech (IV) Engineer, P.O.Telephones (III) Mould shop operator, Anglo.Gt.Lakes (IV) Unemployed Clerk (III) Retired Labourer, Newcastle breweries (IV) Ambulance driver, Newcastle (III) Palumet Maker, O.Allans (III) Electrical engineer, N.E.E. (III) Gen. manager, industrial catering (II) Fitter, B.R. - retired now (III) Bus driver, N.Bus Co. (III) Crane driver, Anglo.Gt.Lakes - graphite (III) Miner, Brentley Coll., N.C.B. (III) Furnaceman, Smith & Patterson (III) Retired publican (II) Driver, Walker Bros. (III) Gen. engineer, Vickers Armstrong (III) Electrician, N.E.E.B. (III)</p>	<p>Electrician (III) Miner (III) Shipwright (III) N.C.B.Foreman (III) Miner (III) Bus driver (III) Clerk (III) Miner (III) No reply marked Coal trimmer (III) Colliery mechanic (III) Miner (III) No reply marked Grower (III) Cobbler (III) Road sweeper (.V) Railway (IV) Miner (III) Miner (III) Lorry driver (III) Boiler fireman (III) Breweries (III) Insurance agent (II) Fitter (III) Elect.foreman (III) Works manager (II) Motor mechanic (III) Miner (III) Weighman - same firm (IV) Miner (III) Crane driver (III) Mason (IV) Bailiff in mental hosp. (IV) Gen.engineer (III) Foreman-coke worker (III)</p>

Questions 14 & 15

JOURNEYS TO WORK FOR A RANDOM SAMPLE OF RESIDENTS OF THE
BLAYDON URBAN DISTRICT

(Information given by respondents for husband and wife if both were employed)

<u>BLAYDON</u>		<u>CAR</u>	<u>BUS</u>	<u>WALK</u>	<u>TRAIN</u>	<u>BICYCLE</u>
	Under 5 mins.	2		3		
	5 mins.	3		6		
	10 mins.	4	3	8	1	
	15 mins.	8	2			
	20 mins.	3	6			
	25 mins.	-	3	1		
	30 mins.	5	14			
	45 mins.		3			
	1 hour		1			
	<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>25/77</u>	<u>33/77</u>	<u>18/77</u>	<u>1/77</u>	
		32.5%	42.9%	23.4%	1.2%	
<u>CHOPWELL</u>	Under 5 mins.			1		
	5 mins.	1		2		
	10 mins.	1		7		
	15 mins.	5	5	2		
	20 mins.		2			
	25 mins.		2			
	30 mins.	4	7			
	45 mins.		8			
	1 hour	1	2			
	1 1/4 hours		2			
	1 1/2 hours	-	-	-		
	<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>12/52</u>	<u>28/52</u>	<u>12/52</u>		
		23.0%	54.0%	23.0%		
<u>ROWLANDS GILL &</u> <u>HIGH SPEN</u>	Under 5 mins.	-	-	-		
	5 mins.	1		5		
	10 mins.	5	1	1		
	15 mins.	3	1	1		
	20 mins.	4	8			
	25 mins.	1	1			
	30 mins.	4	8			
	45 mins.	4	5			
	1 hour	2	8			
	1 1/4 hours	2				
	1 1/2 hours		1			
	<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>26/66</u>	<u>33/66</u>	<u>7/66</u>		
		39.4%	50.0%	10.6%		
<u>WINLATON</u>	Under 5 mins.	2		1		
	5 mins.	1	1	4		
	10 mins.	7		4		
	15 mins.	4	3	2		
	20 mins.	6	7	2		
	25 mins.		1			
	30 mins.	5	12			1
	45 mins.	1	1			
	1 hour		4		1	
	1 1/4 hours		1			
	1 1/2 hours		1			
	<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>26/72</u>	<u>31/72</u>	<u>13/72</u>	<u>1/72</u>	<u>1/72</u>
		36.2%	43.0%	18.0%	1.4%	1.4%

APPENDIX TABLE 5

Question 19

RESPONDENTS AND SPOUSES WHO SPEND TIME REGULARLY AT
Breakdown by Age Group

URBAN DISTRICT

[illegible]

RESPONDENTS AND SPOUSES WHO SPEND TIME REGULARLY ATBreakdown by Age Group and by WardBLAYDON WARD

	21-30		31-40		41-50		51-60		61-65		65 +		TOTALS		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	ALL
WORKING MEN'S CLUB	3	0	3	2	1	1	3	2	2	1	1	1	13	7	20 14%
PUBLIC HOUSE	6	3	5	1	2	3	5	0	0	0	3	0	21	7	28 19%
CHURCH. CHAPEL	2	3	3	4	1	4	0	5	2	5	3	5	11	26	37 26%
SOCIAL CLUBS INCLUDING W.I.	4	3	1	2	0	2	4	3	0	1	0	1	9	12	21 14%
ANY OTHER PLACE	2	0	0	0	2	1	2	2	0	2	4	2	10	7	17 12%
BINGO SESSIONS	0	0	2	3	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	1	5	7	12 8%
CINEMA	2	2	3	4	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	7	8	15 10%
COMMUNITY CENTRE	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	4 3%
DANCE/DANCE HALL	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	8 6%
POLITICAL PARTY MEETING	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	1	4 3%
<u>BASES</u>	13	18	15	16	11	11	13	13	5	6	13	11	70	75	145

RESPONDENTS AND SPOUSES WHO SPEND TIME REGULARLY AT
Breakdown by Age Group and by Ward

GHOPWELL WARD

[illegible]

RESPONDENTS AND SPOUSES WHO SPEND TIME REGULARLY AT
Breakdown by Age Group and by Ward

ROWLANDS GILL & HIGH SPEN. WARD

[illegible]

RESPONDENTS AND SPOUSES WHO SPEND TIME REGULARLY AT
Breakdown by Age Group and by Ward

WINLATON WARD

[illegible]

APPENDIX TABLE 5PROPORTIONS OF RESPONDENTS AND SPOUSES WHO SPEND TIME AT:-Breakdown by WardBLAYDON

	% ANSWERING:-		
	<u>REGULARLY</u>	<u>OCCASIONALLY</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1. CHURCH, etc.	26%	17%	43%
2. CINEMA	10%	29%	39%
3. PUBLIC HOUSE	19%	12%	31%
4. WORKING MEN'S CLUB	18%	17%	31%
5. SOCIAL CLUBS INCLUDING W.I.	14%	6%	20%
6. DANCE/DANCE HALL	6%	8%	14%
7. ANY OTHER PLACE	12%	1%	13%
8. BINGO SESSIONS	8%	4%	12%
9. POLITICAL PARTY MEETING	3%	5%	8%
10. COMMUNITY CENTRE	3%	1%	4%
<u>BASE</u> 145			

PROPORTIONS OF RESPONDENTS AND SPOUSES WHO SPEND TIME AT:-Breakdown by WardCHOPWELL

	% ANSWERING:-		
	<u>REGULARLY</u>	<u>OCCASIONALLY</u>	<u>TOTALS</u>
1. WORKING MEN'S CLUB	27.7%	14.9%	42.6%
2. SOCIAL CLUBS	12.8%	14.9%	27.7%
3. PUBLIC HOUSE	19.1%	-	19.1%
4. CHURCH, CHAPEL	14.9%	2.1%	17%
5. ANY OTHER PLACE	17.0%	-	17.0%
6. CINEMA	4.3%	10.6%	14.9%
7. BINGO SESSIONS	6.4%	6.4%	12.8%
8. SOCIAL CLUBS INCLUDING W.I.	4.2%	-	4.2%
9. POLITICAL PARTY MEETING	2.1%	-	2.1%
10. COMMUNITY CENTRE ACTIVITIES	2.1%	-	2.1%
11. ORGANIZATIONS TO HELP OTHER PEOPLE	2.1%	-	2.1%
<u>BASE</u>	84		

PROPORTIONS OF RESPONDENTS AND SPOUSES WHO SPEND TIME AT:-Breakdown by WardROWLANDS GILL & HIGH SPEN

<u>% ANSWERING:-</u>			
	<u>REGULARLY</u>	<u>OCCASIONALLY</u>	<u>TOTALS</u>
1. CINEMA	6.5%	31.2%	37.7%
2. WORKING MEN'S CLUBS	22.1%	13.0%	35.1%
3. PUBLIC HOUSES	11.7%	23.4%	35.1%
4. CHURCH, CHAPEL OR OTHER RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATION	22.1%	3.9%	26.0%
5. SOCIAL CLUBS INCLUDING W.I.	14.1%	6.5%	20.6%
6. ANY OTHER PLACE (e.g. visiting friends or relatives)	13.0%	5.2%	18.2%
7. DANCE/DANCE HALL	2.6%	13.0%	15.6%
8. COMMUNITY CENTRE ACTIVITIES	9.1%	2.6%	11.7%
9. BINGO SESSIONS	7.8%	3.9%	11.7%
10. POLITICAL PARTY MEETING	2.6%	5.2%	7.8%
<u>BASE</u>	132		

PROPORTIONS OF RESPONDENTS AND SPOUSES WHO SPEND TIME AT:-Breakdown by WardWINLATON

	% ANSWERING		
	<u>REGULARLY</u>	<u>OCCASIONALLY</u>	<u>TOTALS</u>
1. WORKING MEN'S CLUBS	25.9%	11.6%	37.5%
2. CINEMA	8.9%	27.7%	36.6%
3. PUBLIC HOUSES	18.7%	9.8%	28.5%
4. BINGO SESSIONS	14.3%	8.0%	22.3%
5. SOCIAL CLUBS	14.3%	4.5%	18.8%
6. CHURCH, CHAPEL etc.	15.2%	11.6%	16.8%
7. DANCE/DANCE HALL	3.6%	12.5%	16.1%
8. ANY OTHER PLACE	11.6%	1.8%	13.4%
9. COMMUNITY CENTRE ACTIVITIES	5.4%	1.8%	7.2%
10. POLITICAL PARTY MEETING	0.9%	0.9%	1.8%
<u>BASE</u> 198			

APPENDIX TABLE 6

<u>DWELLINGS BY TENURE 1968</u>					
	<u>Rented from</u> <u>L.A. or N.T.</u>	<u>Owner</u> <u>Occupied</u>	<u>Privately</u> <u>Rented</u>	<u>Other</u> <u>Tenures</u>	<u>Total</u>
Northern Region	420,000	452,000	← - 258,000 - →		1,130,000
England and Wales	4,523,000	8,329,000	2,791,000	845,000	16,488,000
<u>SOURCE</u> "Housing Statistics No. 13" H.M.S.O.					
<u>DWELLINGS BY TENURE 1966</u>					
Blaydon Urban District	3,970	3,650	2,060	710	10,390
Northern Region	367,330	388,830	199,910	71,300	1,027,370
England and Wales	3,916,740	7,155,550	2,836,150	776,150	14,684,590
<u>SOURCE</u> 1966 Census.					

~~WILLINGNESS TO LEAVE AREA AND PLACE OF BIRTH~~

APPENDIX TABLE 7
Question 8
FEMALES

WILLINGNESS TO LEAVE AREA AND PLACE OF BIRTH

WHERE BORN	WARD	WILLING TO LEAVE URBAN DISTRICT FOR BETTER JOB FOR SELVES OR HUSBANDS							WILLING TO LEAVE NORTH EAST FOR BETTER JOB FOR SELVES OR HUSBANDS						
		21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-65	65+	WARD TOTALS	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-65	65+	WARD TOTALS
BLAYDON URBAN DISTRICT	BLAYDON	$\frac{4}{6}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{0}{0}$	$\frac{0}{1}$	$\frac{7}{16}$	$\frac{4}{6}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{0}{0}$	$\frac{0}{1}$	$\frac{7}{16}$
	CHOPWELL	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{0}{2}$	$\frac{2}{5}$	$\frac{0}{1}$	$\frac{5}{18}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{0}{2}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{0}{1}$	$\frac{4}{19}$
	ROWLANDS GILL & HIGH SPEN	$\frac{0}{1}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{0}{1}$	$\frac{0}{1}$	$\frac{6}{12}$	$\frac{1}{1}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{0}{4}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{0}{1}$	$\frac{1}{1}$	$\frac{5}{12}$
	WINLATON	$\frac{0}{5}$	$\frac{2}{4}$	$\frac{1}{11}$	$\frac{0}{6}$	$\frac{0}{1}$	$\frac{0}{6}$	$\frac{5}{33}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{2}{4}$	$\frac{1}{11}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{0}{1}$	$\frac{0}{6}$	$\frac{11}{33}$
	TOTALS BORN IN URBAN DISTRICT	$\frac{5}{14}$	$\frac{6}{12}$	$\frac{3}{24}$	$\frac{2}{13}$	$\frac{2}{7}$	$\frac{0}{9}$	$\frac{23}{79}$ 29%	$\frac{9}{14}$	$\frac{6}{13}$	$\frac{2}{24}$	$\frac{3}{13}$	$\frac{1}{7}$	$\frac{1}{9}$	$\frac{29}{80}$ 36%
NORTHUMBER- LAND OR CO. DURHAM	BLAYDON	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{2}{5}$	$\frac{0}{3}$	$\frac{0}{2}$	$\frac{8}{19}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{0}{3}$	$\frac{0}{2}$	$\frac{8}{18}$
	CHOPWELL	-	$\frac{1}{3}$	-	$\frac{0}{3}$	-	$\frac{0}{3}$	$\frac{1}{9}$	-	$\frac{2}{3}$	-	$\frac{0}{3}$	-	$\frac{0}{3}$	$\frac{2}{9}$
	ROWLANDS GILL & HIGH SPEN	$\frac{0}{2}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{2}{4}$	$\frac{0}{1}$	$\frac{0}{2}$	-	$\frac{4}{11}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{4}{4}$	$\frac{0}{1}$	$\frac{0}{2}$	-	$\frac{7}{11}$
	WINLATON	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{0}{1}$	$\frac{0}{3}$	$\frac{2}{23}$	$\frac{2}{5}$	$\frac{4}{6}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{0}{1}$	$\frac{0}{3}$	$\frac{11}{23}$
	TOTALS BORN IN NORTHUMBERLAND OR CO. DURHAM	$\frac{4}{10}$	$\frac{9}{14}$	$\frac{6}{9}$	$\frac{3}{15}$	$\frac{0}{6}$	$\frac{0}{8}$	$\frac{22}{62}$ 35%	$\frac{5}{10}$	$\frac{10}{14}$	$\frac{2}{9}$	$\frac{4}{14}$	$\frac{0}{6}$	$\frac{0}{8}$	$\frac{28}{61}$ 46%
OUTSIDE THE AREA	BLAYDON	$\frac{1}{1}$	$\frac{1}{1}$	$\frac{0}{1}$	$\frac{1}{1}$	$\frac{0}{1}$	$\frac{0}{3}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{1}$	$\frac{1}{1}$	$\frac{0}{1}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{0}{1}$	$\frac{0}{3}$	$\frac{1}{9}$
	CHOPWELL	-	$\frac{1}{1}$	-	-	-	$\frac{0}{1}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	$\frac{0}{0}$	-	-	-	$\frac{0}{1}$	$\frac{0}{1}$
	ROWLANDS GILL & HIGH SPEN	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{0}{3}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{0}{3}$	$\frac{0}{1}$	$\frac{6}{14}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{0}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{0}{3}$	$\frac{1}{1}$	$\frac{5}{14}$
	WINLATON	$\frac{2}{6}$	-	$\frac{0}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{0}{2}$	$\frac{0}{4}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{4}{6}$	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{0}{2}$	$\frac{0}{4}$	$\frac{6}{16}$
	TOTALS BORN OUTSIDE THE AREA	$\frac{5}{10}$	$\frac{2}{5}$	$\frac{2}{5}$	$\frac{4}{5}$	$\frac{0}{6}$	$\frac{0}{9}$	$\frac{11}{40}$ 33%	$\frac{7}{10}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{2}{5}$	$\frac{3}{6}$	$\frac{0}{6}$	$\frac{1}{9}$	$\frac{14}{40}$ 35%
URBAN DISTRICT TOTALS		$\frac{14}{34}$ 41%	$\frac{17}{31}$ 55%	$\frac{16}{38}$ 42%	$\frac{9}{33}$ 27%	$\frac{2}{19}$ 11%	$\frac{0}{26}$ 0%	$\frac{58}{181}$ 32%	$\frac{21}{54}$ 62%	$\frac{17}{31}$ 55%	$\frac{20}{38}$ 53%	$\frac{10}{33}$ 45%	$\frac{1}{19}$ 32%	$\frac{2}{26}$ 12%	$\frac{71}{181}$ 39%

MATES

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN AREA AND

ATTACHMENT TO IT

WARD	BLAYDON		CHOPWELL		NORMANS GILL & HIGH SPERN		URBAN DISTRICT TOTALS	
	Ward Totals	21-30 years	Ward Totals	21-30 years	Ward Totals	21-30 years	Ward Totals	21-30 years
1	17	2	10	2	10	2	19	2
2	10	2	10	2	10	2	16	2
3	10	2	10	2	10	2	16	2
4	10	2	10	2	10	2	16	2
5	10	2	10	2	10	2	16	2
6	10	2	10	2	10	2	16	2
7	10	2	10	2	10	2	16	2
8	10	2	10	2	10	2	16	2
9	10	2	10	2	10	2	16	2
10	10	2	10	2	10	2	16	2
11	10	2	10	2	10	2	16	2
12	10	2	10	2	10	2	16	2
13	10	2	10	2	10	2	16	2
14	10	2	10	2	10	2	16	2
15	10	2	10	2	10	2	16	2
16	10	2	10	2	10	2	16	2
17	10	2	10	2	10	2	16	2
18	10	2	10	2	10	2	16	2
19	10	2	10	2	10	2	16	2
20	10	2	10	2	10	2	16	2
21	10	2	10	2	10	2	16	2
22	10	2	10	2	10	2	16	2
23	10	2	10	2	10	2	16	2
24	10	2	10	2	10	2	16	2
25	10	2	10	2	10	2	16	2
26	10	2	10	2	10	2	16	2
27	10	2	10	2	10	2	16	2
28	10	2	10	2	10	2	16	2
29	10	2	10	2	10	2	16	2
30	10	2	10	2	10	2	16	2
31	10	2	10	2	10	2	16	2
32	10	2	10	2	10	2	16	2
33	10	2	10	2	10	2	16	2
34	10	2	10	2	10	2	16	2
35	10	2	10	2	10	2	16	2
36	10	2	10	2	10	2	16	2
37	10	2	10	2	10	2	16	2
38	10	2	10	2	10	2	16	2
39	10	2	10	2	10	2	16	2
40	10	2	10	2	10	2	16	2
41	10	2	10	2	10	2	16	2
42	10	2	10	2	10	2	16	2
43	10	2	10	2	10	2	16	2
44	10	2	10	2	10	2	16	2
45	10	2	10	2	10	2	16	2
46	10	2	10	2	10	2	16	2
47	10	2	10	2	10	2	16	2
48	10	2	10	2	10	2	16	2
49	10	2	10	2	10	2	16	2
50	10	2	10	2	10	2	16	2
51	10	2	10	2	10	2	16	2
52	10	2	10	2	10	2	16	2
53	10	2	10	2	10	2	16	2
54	10	2	10	2	10	2	16	2
55	10	2	10	2	10	2	16	2
56	10	2	10	2	10	2	16	2
57	10	2	10	2	10	2	16	2
58	10	2	10	2	10	2	16	2
59	10	2	10	2	10	2	16	2
60	10	2	10	2	10	2	16	2
61	10	2	10	2	10	2	16	2
62	10	2	10	2	10	2	16	2
63	10	2	10	2	10	2	16	2
64	10	2	10	2	10	2	16	2
65	10	2	10	2	10	2	16	2
66	10	2	10	2	10	2	16	2
67	10	2	10	2	10	2	16	2
68	10	2	10	2	10	2	16	2
69	10	2	10	2	10	2	16	2
70	10	2	10	2	10	2	16	2
71	10	2	10	2	10	2	16	2
72	10	2	10	2	10	2	16	2
73	10	2	10	2	10	2	16	2
74	10	2	10	2	10	2	16	2
75	10	2	10	2	10	2	16	2
76	10	2	10	2	10	2	16	2
77	10	2	10	2	10	2	16	2
78	10	2	10	2	10	2	16	2
79	10	2	10	2	10	2	16	2
80	10	2	10	2	10	2	16	2
81	10	2	10	2	10	2	16	2
82	10	2	10	2	10	2	16	2
83	10	2	10	2	10	2	16	2
84	10	2	10	2	10	2	16	2
85	10	2	10	2	10	2	16	2
86	10	2	10	2	10	2	16	2
87	10	2	10	2	10	2	16	2
88	10	2	10	2	10	2	16	2
89	10	2	10	2	10	2	16	2
90	10	2	10	2	10	2	16	2
91	10	2	10	2	10	2	16	2
92	10	2	10	2	10	2	16	2
93	10	2	10	2	10	2	16	2
94	10	2	10	2	10	2	16	2
95	10	2	10	2	10	2	16	2
96	10	2	10	2	10	2	16	2
97	10	2	10	2	10	2	16	2
98	10	2	10	2	10	2	16	2
99	10	2	10	2	10	2	16	2
100	10	2	10	2	10	2	16	2

APPENDIX TABLE 8

Questions 5, 6, 8, 9 & 10

FEMALES

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN AREA AND ATTACHMENT TO IT

WARD	VERY STRONGLY ATTACHED						MODERATELY ATTACHED						NOT AT ALL ATTACHED					
	Born in U.D.	Up to 3 yrs	4-10 yrs	11-20 yrs	21+ yrs	Totals	Born in U.D.	Up to 3 yrs	4-10 yrs	11-20 yrs	21+ yrs	Totals	Born in U.D.	Up to 3 yrs	4-10 yrs	11-20 yrs	21+ yrs	Totals
BLAYDON																		
21-30 years	1	0	1	-	0	2	2	0	0	-	0	2	2	1	2	-	1	6
31-40 "	4	-	0	0	1	5	5	0	0	-	0	5	5	0	0	1	1	10
41-50 "	4	1	1	2	0	8	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	1	1	2	4
51-60 "	3	1	2	2	0	8	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
60+ "	2	1	-	1	1	5	1	0	1	1	2	5	2	1	1	1	1	5
Ward Totals	10	3	4	6	2	25	8	0	2	4	4	18	9	2	4	4	17	27
	15	3	4	4	17	43	5	3	4	4	17	23	15	3	4	4	17	43
CHOPWELL																		
21-30 years	0	-	-	-	1	1	0	-	-	-	0	0	1	-	-	-	0	1
31-40 "	1	-	-	1	1	3	0	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	-	0	1	3
41-50 "	3	-	-	-	1	4	3	-	-	2	1	6	3	-	-	2	0	6
51-60 "	2	-	-	-	1	3	0	-	-	0	1	1	0	-	-	-	0	1
60+ "	2	0	-	-	1	3	0	1	-	-	1	2	0	0	-	-	0	2
Ward Totals	6	0	0	0	4	10	3	1	1	1	3	8	4	0	1	2	2	7
	16	0	0	1	7	24	7	1	1	2	2	12	17	0	1	2	2	21
	17	1	1	2	8	29	8	2	2	3	5	18	18	1	2	4	4	25
ROWLANDS GILL & HIGH SPEN																		
21-30 years	1	2	-	-	1	4	0	2	-	-	0	2	0	0	-	-	0	2
31-40 "	1	4	-	-	1	6	1	4	-	-	0	5	1	0	-	-	0	5
41-50 "	2	2	4	-	1	9	0	1	0	-	1	2	0	1	-	-	1	3
51-60 "	2	0	1	-	2	5	1	1	2	0	1	4	0	1	0	0	1	2
60+ "	2	-	-	1	1	4	0	-	-	0	1	1	0	-	1	1	2	4
Ward Totals	8	6	5	2	6	27	2	8	2	1	2	7	0	2	2	2	4	11
	13	5	8	1	10	37	13	5	8	1	10	37	13	5	8	1	10	37
WINLATON																		
21-30 years	3	3	2	2	1	11	2	3	1	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	1	2
31-40 "	3	1	2	2	1	9	1	1	2	0	1	4	1	0	1	1	1	4
41-50 "	4	1	-	-	0	5	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	0	1	1	1	4
51-60 "	8	1	1	-	2	12	1	1	0	1	1	4	1	0	1	1	1	4
60+ "	12	1	1	1	1	16	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	0	1	1	1	5
Ward Totals	26	6	6	6	5	49	5	6	3	3	3	19	3	1	3	3	3	13
	37	9	7	4	15	72	13	9	7	4	15	48	13	9	7	4	15	48
URBAN DISTRICT TOTALS																		
	66	9	12	7	35	129	12	5	4	1	8	30	4	4	4	3	7	22
	82	18	20	11	50	181	82	18	20	11	50	181	82	18	20	11	50	181
	81%	50%	60%	64%	70%	71%	15%	28%	20%	9%	16%	17%	52%	12%	20%	27%	14%	12%

APPENDIX TABLE 2

Questions 5, 6, 8, 9 & 10

WILES

ATTACHMENT TO AREA AND PLACE OF BIRTH

WHERE BORN	WARD	VERY STRONGLY ATTACHED						Ward Totals	MODERATELY ATTACHED						Ward Totals	NOT AT ALL ATTACHED						Ward Totals
		21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-69	70+		21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-69	70+		21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-69	70+	
SLATON URBAN DISTRICT	SLATON	1	1	1	1	0	1	11	1	1	0	1	0	1	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	CROPPWELL	0	1	1	2	1	-	10	0	1	0	0	0	-	1	1	0	0	0	0	-	1
	HOWLANDS GILL & HIGH SPEN	2	1	2	2	2	1	22	1	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	WINLATON	1	1	1	1	1	1	16	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	TOTALS BORN IN URBAN DISTRICT	8	11	16	16	4	4	22	2	2	2	1	0	2	11	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
		13	15	18	17	4	7	7%	13	15	18	17	4	7	7%	13	15	18	17	4	7	7%
NORTH WYOMING OR CO. D'ARNA	SLATON	1	0	2	0	2	1	15	2	2	0	1	0	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	CROPPWELL	1	1	-	1	1	1	2	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	HOWLANDS GILL & HIGH SPEN	1	0	0	1	-	1	2	1	-	-	1	-	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	WINLATON	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTALS BORN IN NORTH WYOMING OR CO. D'ARNA	6	2	6	6	4	4	18	2	2	0	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		9	4	6	10	4	6	10%	9	4	6	10	4	6	10%	9	4	6	10	4	6	10%
OUTSIDE THE AREA	SLATON	-	-	1	-	0	1	2	-	-	0	-	0	0	0	-	-	0	-	0	0	0
	CROPPWELL	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	0
	HOWLANDS GILL & HIGH SPEN	1	1	1	1	1	2	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	WINLATON	1	1	1	0	1	0	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTALS BORN OUTSIDE THE AREA	1	2	2	1	2	1	16	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		5	2	2	1	2	1	15	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
URBAN DISTRICT TOTALS		17	15	27	23	10	11	101	7	6	3	2	0	2	13	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
		27	21	30	28	10	16	132	27	21	10	2	0	2	132	27	21	30	28	10	16	132
		6%	7%	20%	20%	10%	8%	7%	26%	22%	10%	11%	0%	11%	11%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%

APPENDIX TABLE 9

Questions 5, 6, 8, 9 & 10

FEMALES

ATTACHMENT TO AREA

AND PLACE OF BIRTH

WHERE BORN	WARD	VERY STRONGLY ATTACHED							MODERATELY ATTACHED							NOT AT ALL ATTACHED						
		21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-65	65+	Ward Totals	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-65	65+	Ward Totals	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-65	65+	Ward Totals
BLAYDON URBAN DISTRICT	BLAYDON	1 0	1 4	1 3	1 2	0 0	1 1	10 16	2 6	0 4	0 3	1 2	0 0	0 1	1 16	1 6	0 4	0 3	0 0	0 0	0 1	1 16
	CHOPWELL	1 2	2 2	2 4	2 2	2 5	1 1	16 18	0 2	0 2	1 6	0 2	0 5	0 1	1 18	1 2	0 2	0 6	0 2	0 5	0 1	1 18
	ROWLANDS GILL & HIGH SPEN	1 1	2 2	1 4	1 3	1 1	0 1	10 12	0 1	0 2	1 4	0 3	0 1	1 12	0 1	0 2	0 4	0 3	0 1	0 1	0 12	
	WINLATON	1 5	2 4	7 11	6 8	1 1	6 6	26 33	2 5	1 4	1 11	0 6	0 1	0 6	6 33	0 5	0 4	1 11	0 6	0 1	0 6	3 33
	TOTALS BORN IN URBAN DISTRICT	6 14	11 12	16 24	12 15	2 7	8 9	62 79	4 14	1 12	2 24	1 13	0 7	1 9	12 79	4 14	0 12	1 24	0 13	0 7	0 9	6 79
NORTHERNBERLAND OR CO. DURNAM	BLAYDON	1 3	1 3	2 3	2 3	2 3	2 2	10 19	0 3	0 3	0 3	1 3	0 3	0 2	1 19	2 3	2 3	1 3	2 3	1 3	0 2	1 19
	CHOPWELL	-	2 3	-	1 3	-	1 3	6 9	-	1 3	-	2 3	-	0 3	3 9	-	0 3	-	0 3	-	0 3	0 9
	ROWLANDS GILL & HIGH SPEN	2 2	2 2	1 4	1 1	2 2	-	8 11	0 2	0 2	1 4	0 1	0 2	-	3 11	0 2	0 2	0 4	0 1	0 2	0 1	0 11
	WINLATON	2 5	2 6	1 2	1 6	1 1	2 3	16 23	1 5	2 6	1 2	0 6	0 1	1 3	5 23	0 5	1 6	0 2	2 6	0 1	0 3	2 23
	TOTALS BORN IN NORTHERNBERLAND OR CO. DURNAM	5 13	6 14	4 9	5 15	5 8	7 8	40 62	1 10	3 14	2 9	3 15	0 6	1 8	12 62	2 10	3 14	1 9	2 15	1 8	0 6	10 62
OUTSIDE THE AREA	BLAYDON	0 1	1 1	1 1	0 1	1 1	1 3	6 8	0 1	0 1	0 1	1 1	0 1	0 3	1 8	1 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 3	1 8
	CHOPWELL	-	1 1	-	-	-	0 1	1 2	-	0 1	-	-	-	1 1	1 2	-	0 1	-	-	-	0 1	1 2
	ROWLANDS GILL & HIGH SPEN	1 3	1 3	1 2	1 2	2 3	1 1	9 14	2 3	0 3	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 1	2 14	0 3	0 3	1 2	1 2	1 3	0 1	1 14
	WINLATON	1 6	-	1 2	1 2	2 2	0 6	7 16	2 6	-	1 2	1 2	0 2	2 6	6 16	1 6	-	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 1	2 16
	TOTALS BORN OUTSIDE THE AREA	2 10	2 5	3 5	2 5	4 7	2 9	23 40	4 10	0 5	1 5	2 7	0 6	3 9	11 40	2 10	0 5	0 5	2 7	2 9	0 6	4 40
URBAN DISTRICT TOTALS		18 34	24 31	25 38	22 33	17 19	12 26	125 161	9 34	4 31	10 38	6 33	0 19	6 26	35 161	7 34	3 31	1 38	3 33	2 19	1 26	11 161
		21%	27%	66%	67%	89%	71%								12%							12%

Questions 5, 6, 8, 9 & 10.

MALESATTACHMENT TO AREA AND WILLINGNESS TO LEAVE
FOR BETTER JOB

	<u>WILLING TO LEAVE URBAN DISTRICT FOR BETTER JOB</u>							<u>WILLING TO LEAVE NORTH EAST ENGLAND FOR BETTER JOB</u>						
	21- 30	31- 40	41- 50	51- 60	61- 65	65+	Ward Totals	21- 30	31- 40	41- 50	51- 60	61- 65	65+	Ward Totals
<u>VERY STRONGLY ATTACHED</u>														
BLAYDON	$\frac{0}{4}$	$\frac{0}{3}$	$\frac{0}{4}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{0}{2}$	$\frac{0}{3}$	$\frac{2}{19}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{9}{19}$
CHOPWELL	$\frac{0}{2}$	$\frac{0}{5}$	$\frac{0}{3}$	$\frac{0}{3}$	$\frac{0}{2}$	$\frac{0}{1}$	$\frac{0}{16}$	$\frac{0}{2}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{0}{2}$	$\frac{0}{1}$	$\frac{3}{16}$
ROWLANDS GILL & HIGH SPEN	$\frac{0}{4}$	$\frac{0}{2}$	$\frac{0}{10}$	$\frac{0}{9}$	$\frac{0}{3}$	$\frac{0}{4}$	$\frac{0}{32}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{0}{2}$	$\frac{0}{10}$	$\frac{2}{9}$	$\frac{0}{3}$	$\frac{0}{4}$	$\frac{3}{32}$
WINLATON	$\frac{0}{7}$	$\frac{0}{5}$	$\frac{0}{10}$	$\frac{0}{8}$	$\frac{0}{3}$	$\frac{0}{3}$	$\frac{0}{36}$	$\frac{3}{7}$	$\frac{0}{5}$	$\frac{3}{10}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{0}{3}$	$\frac{8}{36}$
<u>TOTALS</u>	$\frac{0}{17}$	$\frac{0}{15}$	$\frac{0}{27}$	$\frac{2}{23}$	$\frac{0}{10}$	$\frac{0}{11}$	$\frac{2}{103}$ 2%	$\frac{5}{17}$	$\frac{3}{15}$	$\frac{5}{27}$	$\frac{5}{23}$	$\frac{3}{10}$	$\frac{2}{11}$	$\frac{23}{103}$ 18%
<u>MODERATELY ATTACHED</u>														
BLAYDON	$\frac{0}{3}$	$\frac{0}{5}$	-	$\frac{0}{2}$	-	$\frac{0}{5}$	$\frac{0}{15}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{2}{5}$	-	$\frac{0}{2}$	-	$\frac{2}{5}$	$\frac{5}{15}$
CHOPWELL	-	$\frac{0}{1}$	-	-	-	-	$\frac{0}{1}$	-	$\frac{1}{1}$	-	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{1}$
R.G. & H.S.	$\frac{0}{3}$	-	$\frac{0}{1}$	$\frac{0}{1}$	-	-	$\frac{0}{5}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	-	$\frac{0}{1}$	$\frac{0}{1}$	-	-	$\frac{1}{5}$
WINLATON	$\frac{0}{1}$	-	$\frac{0}{2}$	-	-	-	$\frac{0}{3}$	$\frac{1}{1}$	-	$\frac{0}{2}$	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{3}$
<u>TOTALS</u>	$\frac{0}{7}$	$\frac{0}{6}$	$\frac{0}{3}$	$\frac{0}{3}$	-	$\frac{0}{5}$	$\frac{0}{24}$ 0%	$\frac{3}{7}$	$\frac{3}{6}$	$\frac{0}{3}$	$\frac{0}{3}$	-	$\frac{2}{5}$	$\frac{8}{24}$ 33%
<u>NOT AT ALL ATTACHED</u>														
BLAYDON	$\frac{0}{1}$	-	-	$\frac{2}{2}$	-	-	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{1}$	-	-	$\frac{2}{2}$	-	-	$\frac{3}{3}$
CHOPWELL	$\frac{0}{1}$	-	-	-	-	-	$\frac{0}{1}$	$\frac{1}{1}$	-	-	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{1}$
R.G. & H.S.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WINLATON	$\frac{0}{1}$	-	-	-	-	-	$\frac{0}{1}$	$\frac{1}{1}$	-	-	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{1}$
<u>TOTALS</u>	$\frac{0}{3}$	-	-	$\frac{2}{2}$	-	-	$\frac{2}{5}$ 40%	$\frac{3}{3}$	-	-	$\frac{2}{2}$	-	-	$\frac{5}{5}$ 100%
<u>URBAN DISTRICT TOTALS</u>	$\frac{0}{27}$	$\frac{0}{21}$	$\frac{0}{30}$	$\frac{4}{28}$	$\frac{0}{10}$	$\frac{0}{16}$	$\frac{14}{132}$ 3%	$\frac{15}{27}$	$\frac{6}{21}$	$\frac{5}{30}$	$\frac{7}{28}$	$\frac{3}{10}$	$\frac{4}{16}$	$\frac{36}{132}$ 37%

Questions 5, 6, 8, 9 & 10.

FEMALESATTACHMENT TO AREA AND WILLINGNESS TO LEAVE
FOR BETTER JOBS

	<u>WILLING TO LEAVE U.D. FOR BETTER JOB FOR SELVES OR FOR HUSBANDS</u>							<u>WILLING TO LEAVE N.E. ENGLAND FOR BETTER JOB FOR SELVES OR FOR HUSBANDS</u>						
	21- 30	31- 40	41- 50	51- 60	61- 65	65+ Ward Totals		21- 30	31- 40	41- 50	51- 60	61- 65	65+ Ward Totals	
<u>VERY STRONGLY ATTACHED</u>														
BLAYDON	$\frac{0}{2}$	$\frac{3}{6}$	$\frac{2}{6}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{0}{3}$	$\frac{0}{6}$	$\frac{7}{26}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{6}$	$\frac{3}{6}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{0}{3}$	$\frac{0}{6}$	$\frac{9}{26}$
CHOPWELL	$\frac{0}{1}$	$\frac{3}{5}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{0}{3}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{0}{4}$	$\frac{5}{23}$	$\frac{0}{1}$	$\frac{2}{5}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{0}{3}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{5}{23}$
R.G. & H.S.	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{4}{7}$	$\frac{4}{5}$	$\frac{2}{5}$	$\frac{0}{5}$	$\frac{0}{1}$	$\frac{11}{27}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{4}{7}$	$\frac{2}{5}$	$\frac{2}{5}$	$\frac{0}{5}$	$\frac{0}{1}$	$\frac{11}{27}$
WINLATON	$\frac{4}{11}$	$\frac{3}{6}$	$\frac{4}{9}$	$\frac{0}{11}$	$\frac{0}{4}$	$\frac{0}{12}$	$\frac{11}{53}$	$\frac{4}{11}$	$\frac{3}{6}$	$\frac{5}{9}$	$\frac{3}{11}$	$\frac{0}{4}$	$\frac{0}{12}$	$\frac{15}{53}$
<u>TOTALS</u>	$\frac{5}{18}$	$\frac{13}{24}$	$\frac{11}{25}$	$\frac{4}{22}$	$\frac{1}{17}$	$\frac{0}{23}$	$\frac{34}{129}$ 26%	$\frac{8}{18}$	$\frac{12}{24}$	$\frac{11}{25}$	$\frac{7}{22}$	$\frac{1}{17}$	$\frac{1}{23}$	$\frac{40}{129}$ 31%
<u>MODERATELY ATTACHED</u>														
BLAYDON	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	$\frac{1}{1}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	-	-	$\frac{3}{6}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	-	$\frac{1}{1}$	$\frac{0}{3}$	-	-	$\frac{3}{6}$
CHOPWELL	-	$\frac{0}{1}$	$\frac{0}{1}$	$\frac{0}{2}$	-	$\frac{0}{1}$	$\frac{0}{5}$	-	$\frac{1}{1}$	$\frac{0}{1}$	$\frac{0}{2}$	-	$\frac{0}{1}$	$\frac{1}{5}$
R.G. & H.S.	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	$\frac{2}{4}$	-	-	$\frac{0}{1}$	$\frac{3}{7}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	-	$\frac{3}{4}$	-	-	$\frac{1}{1}$	$\frac{6}{7}$
WINLATON	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{2}{4}$	$\frac{1}{1}$	-	$\frac{0}{1}$	$\frac{6}{13}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{4}{4}$	$\frac{1}{1}$	-	$\frac{0}{1}$	$\frac{10}{13}$
<u>TOTALS</u>	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{2}{4}$	$\frac{5}{10}$	$\frac{2}{6}$	-	$\frac{0}{3}$	$\frac{12}{31}$ 39%	$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{8}{10}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	-	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{20}{31}$ 65%
<u>NOT AT ALL ATTACHED</u>														
BLAYDON	$\frac{5}{6}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{0}{1}$	-	$\frac{8}{11}$	$\frac{4}{6}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{0}{1}$	-	$\frac{6}{11}$
CHOPWELL	$\frac{1}{1}$	-	-	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{1}$	$\frac{1}{1}$	-	-	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{1}$
R.G. & H.S.	-	-	$\frac{1}{1}$	$\frac{1}{1}$	$\frac{0}{1}$	-	$\frac{2}{3}$	-	-	$\frac{0}{1}$	$\frac{0}{1}$	$\frac{0}{1}$	-	$\frac{0}{3}$
WINLATON	$\frac{0}{1}$	$\frac{1}{1}$	$\frac{0}{2}$	$\frac{0}{2}$	-	-	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{1}$	$\frac{1}{1}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	$\frac{4}{6}$
<u>TOTALS</u>	$\frac{6}{8}$	$\frac{3}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{2}{5}$	$\frac{0}{2}$	-	$\frac{12}{21}$ 57%	$\frac{6}{8}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{2}{5}$	$\frac{0}{2}$	-	$\frac{11}{21}$ 53%
<u>URBAN DISTRICT</u>	$\frac{14}{34}$	$\frac{18}{31}$	$\frac{17}{38}$	$\frac{8}{33}$	$\frac{1}{19}$	$\frac{0}{26}$	$\frac{58}{181}$	$\frac{21}{34}$	$\frac{17}{31}$	$\frac{20}{38}$	$\frac{10}{33}$	$\frac{1}{19}$	$\frac{2}{26}$	$\frac{71}{181}$
<u>TOTALS</u>							32%							39%

Question 56

MEMBERSHIP OF ISSUE ORGANIZATIONS
BREAKDOWN BY WARD, AGE GROUP AND SEX

	Age Group	21-30		31-40		41-50		51-60		61-65		65+		Total Numbers		%
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M & F
BLAYDON																
Membership of:-																
(a) Political Party		1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	5	2	4.9%
														<u>3.5%</u>	<u>1.4%</u>	
(b) Tenants or Residents Association		1	1	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	5	5.6%
														<u>2.1%</u>	<u>3.5%</u>	
(c) Trade Union or Professional Association		10	1	10	0	4	0	8	1	3	1	5	0	40	3	29.7%
														<u>27.6%</u>	<u>2.1%</u>	
(d) Voluntary Organiz.		1	2	1	2	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	7	6.9%
														<u>2.1%</u>	<u>4.8%</u>	
Base 145 M & F																<u>47.1%</u>
CHOPWELL																
Membership of:-																
(a) Political Party		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	2	2	4.8%
														<u>2.4%</u>	<u>2.4%</u>	
(b) Tenants or Residents Association		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33.4%
														<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
(c) Trade Union or Professional Association		3	0	11	0	6	0	4	0	3	0	1	0	28	0	33.4%
														<u>33.4%</u>	<u>0</u>	
(d) Voluntary Organiz.		0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2.4%
														<u>2.4%</u>	<u>0</u>	
Base 84 M & F																<u>40.6%</u>
ROWLANDS GILL & HIGH SPEN																
Membership of:-																
(a) Political Party		1	1	1	0	2	2	2	2	0	1	0	0	6	6	9.2%
														<u>4.6%</u>	<u>4.6%</u>	
(b) Tenants or Residents Association		1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	3.0%
														<u>1.5%</u>	<u>1.5%</u>	
(c) Trade Union or Professional Assoc.		2	1	5	1	13	2	11	3	0	0	4	0	35	7	31.9%
														<u>26.6%</u>	<u>5.3%</u>	
(d) Voluntary Organiz.		0	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	4	3.8%
														<u>0.8%</u>	<u>3.0%</u>	
Base 132 M & F																<u>47.9%</u>
WINLATON																
Membership of:-																
(a) Political Party		0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	2.5%
														<u>2.5%</u>	<u>0</u>	
(b) Tenants or Residents Association		2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1.5%
														<u>1.0%</u>	<u>0.5%</u>	
(c) Trade Union or Professional Assoc.		14	1	11	2	17	2	9	1	4	1	3	0	58	7	32.8%
														<u>29.3%</u>	<u>3.5%</u>	
(d) Voluntary Organiz.		2	3	0	0	2	1	2	2	0	1	0	2	6	9	4.6%
														<u>3.0%</u>	<u>4.6%</u>	
Base 198 M & F																<u>44.4%</u>

APPENDIX TABLE 12

Question 57

ACTED AS OFFICIAL IN AN ORGANIZATION

16 Males

BREAKDOWN BY WARD, AGE GROUP AND SEX

13 Females

	Age Group 21-30		31-40		41-50		51-60		61-65		65+		Totals		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
<u>BLAYDON</u>	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	4	2	$\frac{6}{145} = 4.1\%$
<u>CHOPWELL</u>	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	2	5	$\frac{7}{84} = 8.3\%$
<u>ROWLANDS GILL & HIGH SPEN</u>	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	3	3	$\frac{6}{132} = 4.5\%$
<u>WINLATON</u>	1	1	0	1	1	1	2	0	1	0	2	0	7	3	$\frac{10}{198} = 5.1\%$

OFFICES HELD

Shop Steward

" "

" "

" "

Women's Institute

" "

Road Safety Committee

President of Women's Institute

Shop Steward

Youth Club Committee

Husband Councillor

Secretary British Legion

Card Steward T.U.

Treasurer Working Men's Club

Secretary Women's Labour Party

T.U. T.U.

Chairman Organization for Mentally

Handicapped

Secretary Welfare Committee

Secretary Over 60's Club

Trustee

Treasurer British Legion

W.V.R.S.Organizer

Treasurer C.I.U.

W.V.R.S. & N.S.P.C.C.

T.U.

Church and Rotary

Shop Steward

T.U.Committee

Secretary Union and Ward Labour Party

APPENDIX TABLE 13Question 63DO YOU AND YOUR NEIGHBOURS HELP EACH OTHER IN TIMES OF TROUBLE?BREAKDOWN BY WARD, AGE GROUP AND SEX

		21-30		31-40		41-50		51-60		61-65		65+		Totals	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
<u>BLAYDON</u>															
	YES	$\frac{8}{8}$	$\frac{8}{10}$	$\frac{8}{8}$	$\frac{8}{8}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{6}{7}$	$\frac{7}{7}$	$\frac{8}{8}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{6}{8}$	$\frac{5}{6}$	$\frac{34}{37}$	$\frac{38}{43}$
	NO	$\frac{0}{8}$	$\frac{2}{10}$	$\frac{0}{8}$	$\frac{0}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{7}$	$\frac{0}{7}$	$\frac{0}{8}$	$\frac{0}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{2}{8}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{3}{37}$	$\frac{5}{43}$
														91.9%	88.4%
														8.1%	11.6%
<u>CHOPWELL</u>															
	YES	$\frac{3}{3}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{5}{6}$	$\frac{6}{6}$	$\frac{3}{3}$	$\frac{5}{6}$	$\frac{3}{3}$	$\frac{4}{5}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{4}{5}$	$\frac{1}{1}$	$\frac{4}{5}$	$\frac{17}{18}$	$\frac{25}{29}$
	NO	$\frac{0}{3}$	$\frac{0}{2}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{0}{6}$	$\frac{0}{3}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{0}{3}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{0}{2}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{0}{1}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{18}$	$\frac{4}{29}$
														94.5%	86.3%
														5.5%	13.7%
<u>ROWLANDS GILL & HIGH SPEN</u>															
	YES	$\frac{7}{7}$	$\frac{5}{6}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{6}{7}$	$\frac{10}{11}$	$\frac{9}{10}$	$\frac{10}{10}$	$\frac{5}{6}$	$\frac{3}{3}$	$\frac{6}{6}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{35}{37}$	$\frac{33}{37}$
	NO	$\frac{0}{7}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{0}{2}$	$\frac{1}{7}$	$\frac{1}{11}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{0}{10}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{0}{3}$	$\frac{0}{6}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{0}{2}$	$\frac{2}{37}$	$\frac{4}{37}$
														94.6%	89.2%
														5.4%	10.8%
<u>WINLATON</u>															
	YES	$\frac{8}{9}$	$\frac{16}{16}$	$\frac{5}{5}$	$\frac{9}{10}$	$\frac{12}{12}$	$\frac{13}{15}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{12}{14}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{2}{4}$	$\frac{3}{3}$	$\frac{9}{13}$	$\frac{37}{40}$	$\frac{61}{72}$
	NO	$\frac{1}{9}$	$\frac{0}{16}$	$\frac{0}{5}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{0}{12}$	$\frac{2}{15}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{2}{14}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{2}{4}$	$\frac{0}{3}$	$\frac{4}{13}$	$\frac{3}{40}$	$\frac{11}{72}$
														92.5%	84.7%
														7.5%	15.3%
<u>WHOLE WARD</u>													YES	$\frac{123}{132}$	$\frac{137}{181}$
														93%	76%
													NO	7%	24%

BASE 313

Question 63

DO YOU BORROW FROM AND LEND THINGS TO EACH OTHER?

BREAKDOWN BY WARD, AGE GROUP AND SEX

		21-30		31-40		41-50		51-60		61-65		65+		Totals		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
BLAYDON																
YES		$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{7}{10}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{4}{7}$	$\frac{4}{7}$	$\frac{2}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{21}{37}$	$\frac{27}{43}$	
NO		$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{3}{10}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{7}$	$\frac{3}{7}$	$\frac{6}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{5}{6}$	$\frac{16}{37}$	$\frac{21}{43}$	
														56.8%	51.2%	
														43.2%	48.8%	
CHOPWELL																
YES		$\frac{3}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{2}{6}$	$\frac{3}{6}$	$\frac{0}{3}$	$\frac{4}{6}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{2}{5}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{1}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{14}{18}$	$\frac{12}{29}$	
NO		$\frac{0}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{0}{6}$	$\frac{3}{6}$	$\frac{3}{3}$	$\frac{2}{6}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{3}{5}$	$\frac{0}{2}$	$\frac{4}{5}$	$\frac{0}{1}$	$\frac{4}{5}$	$\frac{4}{18}$	$\frac{17}{29}$	
														77.8%	41.4%	
														22.2%	58.6%	
ROWLANDS GILL & HIGH SPEN																
YES		$\frac{5}{7}$	$\frac{4}{6}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{3}{7}$	$\frac{6}{11}$	$\frac{6}{10}$	$\frac{4}{10}$	$\frac{3}{6}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{0}{6}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{21}{36}$	$\frac{20}{39}$	
NO		$\frac{2}{7}$	$\frac{2}{6}$	$\frac{0}{2}$	$\frac{4}{7}$	$\frac{5}{11}$	$\frac{4}{10}$	$\frac{6}{10}$	$\frac{3}{6}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{6}{6}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{0}{2}$	$\frac{16}{37}$	$\frac{19}{37}$	
														56.7%	51.3%	
														43.3%	48.7%	
WINLATON																
YES		$\frac{4}{9}$	$\frac{12}{16}$	$\frac{3}{5}$	$\frac{6}{10}$	$\frac{10}{12}$	$\frac{8}{15}$	$\frac{4}{8}$	$\frac{6}{14}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{4}{13}$	$\frac{24}{40}$	$\frac{37}{72}$	
NO		$\frac{5}{9}$	$\frac{4}{16}$	$\frac{2}{5}$	$\frac{4}{10}$	$\frac{2}{12}$	$\frac{7}{15}$	$\frac{4}{8}$	$\frac{8}{14}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{9}{13}$	$\frac{16}{40}$	$\frac{35}{72}$	
														60.0%	51.4%	
														40.0%	48.6%	
WHOLE WARD														YES	$\frac{80}{132}$	$\frac{91}{181}$
														NO	$\frac{61}{39}$	$\frac{50}{50}$

Question 64

DO YOU THINK PEOPLE ARE LESS HELPFUL AND NEIGHBOURLY NOW
THAN THEY USED TO BE?

BREAKDOWN BY WARD, AGE GROUP AND SEX

		21-30		31-40		41-50		51-60		61-65		65+		Totals	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
<u>BLAYDON</u>															
	YES	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{8}{10}$	$\frac{4}{8}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{4}{7}$	$\frac{5}{7}$	$\frac{4}{8}$	$\frac{0}{2}$	$\frac{2}{4}$	$\frac{4}{8}$	$\frac{5}{6}$	$\frac{19}{37}$	$\frac{28}{43}$
	NO	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{2}{10}$	$\frac{4}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{7}$	$\frac{2}{7}$	$\frac{4}{8}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{2}{4}$	$\frac{4}{8}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{51.3\%}{18}$	$\frac{65.1\%}{15}$
														$\frac{48.7\%}{37}$	$\frac{34.9\%}{43}$
<u>CHOPWELL</u>															
	YES	$\frac{0}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{6}$	$\frac{2}{6}$	$\frac{3}{3}$	$\frac{3}{6}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{3}{5}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{0}{1}$	$\frac{3}{5}$	$\frac{8}{18}$	$\frac{13}{29}$
	NO	$\frac{3}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{6}$	$\frac{4}{6}$	$\frac{0}{3}$	$\frac{3}{6}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{2}{5}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{4}{5}$	$\frac{1}{1}$	$\frac{2}{5}$	$\frac{44.4\%}{10}$	$\frac{44.8\%}{16}$
														$\frac{55.6\%}{18}$	$\frac{55.2\%}{29}$
<u>ROWLANDS GILL & HIGH SPEN</u>															
	YES	$\frac{3}{7}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{0}{2}$	$\frac{2}{7}$	$\frac{3}{11}$	$\frac{6}{10}$	$\frac{4}{10}$	$\frac{4}{6}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{4}{6}$	$\frac{2}{4}$	$\frac{0}{2}$	$\frac{14}{37}$	$\frac{17}{37}$
	NO	$\frac{4}{7}$	$\frac{5}{6}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{5}{7}$	$\frac{8}{11}$	$\frac{4}{10}$	$\frac{6}{10}$	$\frac{2}{6}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{2}{6}$	$\frac{2}{4}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{37.8\%}{23}$	$\frac{46.0\%}{20}$
														$\frac{62.2\%}{37}$	$\frac{54.0\%}{37}$
<u>WINLATON</u>															
	YES	$\frac{3}{9}$	$\frac{8}{16}$	$\frac{4}{5}$	$\frac{4}{10}$	$\frac{6}{12}$	$\frac{9}{15}$	$\frac{6}{8}$	$\frac{6}{14}$	$\frac{3}{3}$	$\frac{2}{4}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{8}{13}$	$\frac{23}{40}$	$\frac{37}{72}$
	NO	$\frac{6}{9}$	$\frac{8}{16}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{6}{10}$	$\frac{6}{12}$	$\frac{6}{15}$	$\frac{2}{8}$	$\frac{8}{14}$	$\frac{0}{3}$	$\frac{2}{4}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{5}{13}$	$\frac{57.5\%}{17}$	$\frac{51.4\%}{35}$
														$\frac{42.5\%}{40}$	$\frac{48.6\%}{72}$
		<u>WHOLE WARD</u>													
		YES												$\frac{64}{132}$	$\frac{95}{181}$
														$\frac{49\%}{51\%}$	$\frac{52\%}{48\%}$
		NO												$\frac{51\%}{48\%}$	$\frac{48\%}{52\%}$

BASE 313

APPENDIX TABLE 16

WHAT ASPECT OF BLAYDON URBAN DISTRICT'S LIFE DO YOU THINK IS
GOING TO BE OF GREATEST IMPORTANCE IN THE NEAR FUTURE?

Question 60

(Some respondents gave multiple answers)

<u>REPLIES VOLUNTEERED TO OPEN ENDED QUESTION</u>	<u>NUMBER OF RESPONSES</u>									
	<u>BLAYDON</u>		<u>GHOPWELL</u>		<u>R.G.& H.S.</u>		<u>WINLATON</u>		<u>URBAN DISTRICT</u>	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Reply connected with:-										
Rehousing and demolition	4	6	2	-	3	2	7	6	16	14
Redevelopment of Blaydon Centre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	7
New shopping centre	16	20	2	-	2	4	11	15	31	39
Keeping the rates down	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Pit closures	-	-	2	-	3	-	1	-	6	-
Bringing in industry	-	2	-	1	7	-	4	-	11	3
Providing more employment	5	-	-	8	-	6	1	-	6	14
Education	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Provision of recreational facilities	2	-	-	-	2	3	-	2	4	5
The new swimming baths	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
The new Lido	-	-	-	-	5	-	3	5	8	5
Building a new Community Centre	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	2	3
A library	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Amalgamation with Newcastle	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1
Clearing up area	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Keeping the community together	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Caravan site	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Improvement of road communication	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	5	3
Traffic on roads and safety										
Nothing	-	1	4	3	2	-	4	7	10	11
Not interested	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Don't know	5	12	5	14	11	20	14	36	35	82

APPENDIX TABLE 17

Questions 24 & 25

DO YOU AND DOES YOUR HUSBAND/WIFE TAKE ANY INTEREST IN
THE ACTIVITIES OF THE LOCAL COUNCIL?

PROPORTIONS OF RESPONDENTS AND SPOUSES ANSWERING "YES"													
Age Group 21-30		31-40		41-50		51-60		60+		TOTALS			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
<u>BLAYDON</u>													
	$\frac{3}{16}$	$\frac{3}{14}$	$\frac{2}{15}$	$\frac{4}{16}$	$\frac{7}{11}$	$\frac{6}{11}$	$\frac{4}{13}$	$\frac{4}{14}$	$\frac{6}{18}$	$\frac{5}{17}$	$\frac{22}{73}$	$\frac{22}{72}$	$\frac{44}{145}$
													<u>30%</u>
<u>CHOPWELL</u>													
	$\frac{0}{5}$	$\frac{0}{3}$	$\frac{0}{12}$	$\frac{0}{12}$	$\frac{1}{7}$	$\frac{3}{9}$	$\frac{2}{8}$	$\frac{2}{8}$	$\frac{2}{8}$	$\frac{3}{11}$	$\frac{5}{40}$	$\frac{8}{43}$	$\frac{13}{83}$
													<u>16%</u>
<u>ROWLANDS GILL</u> <u>& HIGH SPEN</u>													
	$\frac{5}{12}$	$\frac{5}{11}$	$\frac{2}{9}$	$\frac{3}{9}$	$\frac{3}{19}$	$\frac{5}{20}$	$\frac{5}{14}$	$\frac{4}{13}$	$\frac{1}{14}$	$\frac{1}{13}$	$\frac{16}{68}$	$\frac{18}{66}$	$\frac{34}{134}$
													<u>25%</u>
<u>WINLATON</u>													
	$\frac{5}{24}$	$\frac{3}{23}$	$\frac{5}{15}$	$\frac{1}{15}$	$\frac{5}{25}$	$\frac{8}{25}$	$\frac{3}{18}$	$\frac{2}{20}$	$\frac{2}{9}$	$\frac{5}{22}$	$\frac{20}{92}$	$\frac{19}{106}$	$\frac{39}{198}$
													<u>20%</u>
<u>WHOLE DISTRICT</u>													
	$\frac{13}{57}$	$\frac{11}{51}$	$\frac{9}{51}$	$\frac{8}{52}$	$\frac{16}{62}$	$\frac{22}{65}$	$\frac{14}{53}$	$\frac{12}{55}$	$\frac{11}{49}$	$\frac{14}{63}$	$\frac{63}{273}$	$\frac{67}{287}$	$\frac{130}{560}$
	23%	22%	18%	15%	26%	34%	26%	22%	22%	22%	23%	23%	<u>23%</u>
	$\frac{24}{108}$		$\frac{17}{103}$		$\frac{28}{127}$		$\frac{26}{108}$		$\frac{25}{112}$		$\frac{130}{560}$		
	22%		16%		22%		24%		22%				

BASE 560

Male 273

Female 287

APPENDIX TABLE 18 (1)

MALES AND FEMALES

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN AREA AND INTEREST IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT

BLAYDON	EXPRESS INTEREST IN ACTIVITIES OF LOCAL COUNCIL						DISCUSS LOCAL POLITICS FREQUENTLY OR OCCASIONALLY						KNOW ABOUT LOCAL POLITICS IN "THE BLAYDON COURIER"						NORMALLY VOTE IN LOCAL ELECTIONS					
	Born in U.D.	Up to 3 yrs	4-10 yrs	11-20 yrs	21+ yrs	Totals	Born in U.D.	Up to 3 yrs	4-10 yrs	11-20 yrs	21+ yrs	Totals	Born in U.D.	Up to 3 yrs	4-10 yrs	11-20 yrs	21+ yrs	Totals	Born in U.D.	Up to 3 yrs	4-10 yrs	11-20 yrs	21+ yrs	Totals
BLAYDON 21-30																								
MALES	0	0	0	-	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	2	1	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	1	4
WIVES	0	0	-	-	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	2	1	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	1	4
FEMALES	0	0	-	-	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	2	1	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	1	4
HUSBANDS	0	0	-	-	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	2	1	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	1	4
TOTALS	0	0	-	-	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	2	1	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	1	4
31-40																								
MALES	0	0	0	-	0	0	1	1	1	-	1	3	1	1	1	-	0	3	1	1	1	-	1	3
WIVES	0	0	0	-	0	0	1	1	1	-	1	3	1	1	1	-	0	3	1	1	1	-	1	3
FEMALES	0	0	0	-	0	0	1	1	1	-	1	3	1	1	1	-	0	3	1	1	1	-	1	3
HUSBANDS	0	0	0	-	0	0	1	1	1	-	1	3	1	1	1	-	0	3	1	1	1	-	1	3
TOTALS	0	0	0	-	0	0	1	1	1	-	1	3	1	1	1	-	0	3	1	1	1	-	1	3
41-50																								
MALES	0	0	-	1	1	2	2	-	1	1	-	4	2	-	1	1	-	4	1	-	1	1	-	2
WIVES	0	0	-	1	1	2	2	-	1	1	-	4	2	-	1	1	-	4	1	-	1	1	-	2
FEMALES	0	0	-	1	1	2	2	-	1	1	-	4	2	-	1	1	-	4	1	-	1	1	-	2
HUSBANDS	0	0	-	1	1	2	2	-	1	1	-	4	2	-	1	1	-	4	1	-	1	1	-	2
TOTALS	0	0	-	1	1	2	2	-	1	1	-	4	2	-	1	1	-	4	1	-	1	1	-	2
51-60																								
MALES	0	0	1	-	1	2	2	-	1	-	2	3	1	1	0	-	1	2	1	-	1	-	2	3
WIVES	0	0	1	-	1	2	2	-	1	-	2	3	1	1	0	-	1	2	1	-	1	-	2	3
FEMALES	0	0	1	-	1	2	2	-	1	-	2	3	1	1	0	-	1	2	1	-	1	-	2	3
HUSBANDS	0	0	1	-	1	2	2	-	1	-	2	3	1	1	0	-	1	2	1	-	1	-	2	3
TOTALS	0	0	1	-	1	2	2	-	1	-	2	3	1	1	0	-	1	2	1	-	1	-	2	3
60+																								
MALES	1	-	-	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	5	7	2	-	-	-	1	5	1	-	-	-	6	7
WIVES	1	-	-	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	5	7	2	-	-	-	1	5	1	-	-	-	6	7
FEMALES	1	-	-	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	5	7	2	-	-	-	1	5	1	-	-	-	6	7
HUSBANDS	1	-	-	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	5	7	2	-	-	-	1	5	1	-	-	-	6	7
TOTALS	1	-	-	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	5	7	2	-	-	-	1	5	1	-	-	-	6	7
WARD TOTALS	14	3	4	4	19	44	23	5	6	3	17	34	22	4	6	1	16	49	22	3	7	6	61	76
	20%	33%	6%	44%	41%	38%	38%	60%	22%	14%	36%	77%	30%	45%	9%	29%	61%	30%	15%	29%	17%	29%	76%	76%
BASES	TOTAL 145						TOTAL 80																	
All respondents & spouses	Males 73						Males 57																	
	Females 72						Females 43																	

APPENDIX TABLE 18 (cont.)
(11)

MALES AND FEMALES

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN AREA AND

INTEREST IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT

BLAYDON	HIGH RATING OF COUNCILLORS (RATING OF 3 OR HIGHER)						SATISFACTION WITH WHAT COUNCIL DOES FOR URBAN DISTRICT						WILLING TO STAND FOR ELECTION TO COUNCIL						READ THE "BELLMAN"					
	Born in U.D.	Up to 3 yrs	4-10 yrs	11-20 yrs	21+ yrs	Totals	Born in U.D.	Up to 3 yrs	4-10 yrs	11-20 yrs	21+ yrs	Totals	Born in U.D.	Up to 3 yrs	4-10 yrs	11-20 yrs	21+ yrs	Totals	Born in U.D.	Up to 3 yrs	4-10 yrs	11-20 yrs	21+ yrs	Totals
BLAYDON 21-30																								
MALES	1/3	0/1	2/2	1/1	1/1	7/8	1/3	1/1	0/2	0/1	0/1	4/6 50%	0/3	0/1	0/2	0/1	0/1	0/8	0/3	0/1	0/2	0/1	0/1	0/8
WIVES	1/3	0/1	2/2	1/1	1/1	7/8	1/3	1/1	0/2	0/1	0/1	4/6 50%	0/3	0/1	0/2	0/1	0/1	0/8	0/3	0/1	0/2	0/1	0/1	0/8
FEMALES	1/3	0/1	2/2	1/1	1/1	7/8	1/3	1/1	0/2	0/1	0/1	4/6 50%	0/3	0/1	0/2	0/1	0/1	0/8	0/3	0/1	0/2	0/1	0/1	0/8
HUSBANDS	1/3	0/1	2/2	1/1	1/1	7/8	1/3	1/1	0/2	0/1	0/1	4/6 50%	0/3	0/1	0/2	0/1	0/1	0/8	0/3	0/1	0/2	0/1	0/1	0/8
TOTALS	2/6	0/2	4/4	2/2	2/2	12/16	2/6	2/2	0/2	0/2	0/2	8/12 67%	0/6	0/2	0/4	0/2	0/2	1/16	0/6	0/2	0/4	0/2	0/2	0/16
31-40																								
MALES	1/5	1/1	1/1	-	1/1	4/8	2/5	0/1	1/1	-	0/1	3/8 25%	1/5	0/1	0/1	-	0/1	1/8 13%	2/5	0/1	0/1	-	0/1	5/8 38%
WIVES	1/5	1/1	1/1	-	1/1	4/8	2/5	0/1	1/1	-	0/1	3/8 25%	1/5	0/1	0/1	-	0/1	1/8 13%	2/5	0/1	0/1	-	0/1	5/8 38%
FEMALES	2/4	-	0/1	0/1	1/2	3/8	1/4	-	0/1	0/1	1/2	4/8 50%	0/4	-	1/1	0/1	0/2	1/8 13%	2/4	-	0/1	1/1	2/2	5/8 63%
HUSBANDS	2/4	-	0/1	0/1	1/2	3/8	1/4	-	0/1	0/1	1/2	4/8 50%	0/4	-	1/1	0/1	0/2	1/8 13%	2/4	-	0/1	1/1	2/2	5/8 63%
TOTALS	3/9	1/1	1/2	0/1	2/3	7/16	3/9	0/1	1/2	0/1	1/3	7/16 44%	1/9	0/1	1/2	0/1	0/3	2/16 13%	4/9	0/1	0/2	1/1	4/3	10/16 63%
41-50																								
MALES	2/2	-	1/1	1/1	-	4/4	0/2	-	1/1	1/1	-	2/4 50%	0/2	-	0/1	0/1	-	0/4	0/2	-	1/1	1/1	-	2/4 50%
WIVES	2/2	-	1/1	1/1	-	4/4	0/2	-	1/1	1/1	-	2/4 50%	0/2	-	0/1	0/1	-	0/4	0/2	-	1/1	1/1	-	2/4 50%
FEMALES	2/2	1/1	-	0/1	0/1	3/7	1/2	1/1	-	1/1	0/1	3/7 43%	0/2	0/1	-	0/1	0/1	0/7	0/2	1/1	-	1/1	0/1	2/7 29%
HUSBANDS	2/2	1/1	-	0/1	0/1	3/7	1/2	1/1	-	1/1	0/1	3/7 43%	0/2	0/1	-	0/1	0/1	0/7	0/2	1/1	-	1/1	0/1	2/7 29%
TOTALS	4/4	1/1	1/1	1/1	0/1	7/7	1/2	1/1	1/1	2/2	0/1	5/7 71%	0/4	0/1	0/1	0/1	0/1	0/11	0/4	2/2	2/2	2/2	0/1	4/11 36%
51-60																								
MALES	1/3	-	0/1	-	0/1	1/7	1/3	-	0/1	-	1/3	2/7 29%	0/3	-	0/1	-	0/1	0/7	0/3	-	1/1	-	1/3	2/7 29%
WIVES	1/3	-	0/1	-	0/1	1/7	1/3	-	0/1	-	1/3	2/7 29%	0/3	-	0/1	-	0/1	0/7	0/3	-	1/1	-	1/3	2/7 29%
FEMALES	0/2	1/1	-	1/1	1/4	5/8	2/2	1/1	-	0/1	1/4	6/8 75%	0/2	0/1	-	0/1	0/4	0/8	1/2	0/1	-	0/1	2/4	3/8 38%
HUSBANDS	0/2	1/1	-	1/1	1/4	5/8	2/2	1/1	-	0/1	1/4	6/8 75%	0/2	0/1	-	0/1	0/4	0/8	1/2	0/1	-	0/1	2/4	3/8 38%
TOTALS	1/5	1/1	0/1	1/1	1/7	6/15	3/5	1/1	0/1	0/1	2/7	8/15 53%	0/5	0/1	0/1	0/1	0/7	0/15	1/5	0/1	1/1	0/1	3/7	5/15 33%
60+																								
MALES	1/3	-	-	-	1/7	4/10	1/3	-	-	-	6/7	7/10 70%	0/3	-	-	-	0/7	0/10	0/3	-	-	-	2/7	3/10 30%
WIVES	1/3	-	-	-	1/7	4/10	1/3	-	-	-	6/7	7/10 70%	0/3	-	-	-	0/7	0/10	0/3	-	-	-	2/7	3/10 30%
FEMALES	1/1	-	-	-	7/9	8/10	1/1	-	-	-	1/9	1/10 10%	0/1	-	-	-	0/9	0/10	0/1	-	-	-	1/9	1/10 10%
HUSBANDS	1/1	-	-	-	7/9	8/10	1/1	-	-	-	1/9	1/10 10%	0/1	-	-	-	0/9	0/10	0/1	-	-	-	1/9	1/10 10%
TOTALS	2/4	-	-	-	8/16	12/20	2/4	-	-	-	7/16	8/20 40%	0/4	-	-	-	0/16	0/20	0/4	-	-	-	3/16	4/20 20%
WARD TOTALS	16/30	3/5	7/9	2/7	16/29	44/80 55%	15/30	2/5	4/9	2/7	12/29	18/80 22%	2/30	0/5	1/9	0/7	0/29	1/80 1%	8/30	1/5	2/9	1/7	10/29	24/80 30%
BASES	TOTAL 145						TOTAL 80						TOTAL 145						TOTAL 80					
All respondents & spouses	Males 73						Males 37						Females 72						Females 43					

DISSEMINATES LOCAL POLITICS FREQUENTLY
OR OCCASIONALLY

APPENDIX TABLE 18 (cont.)
(iv)

MALES AND FEMALES

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN AREA AND

INTEREST IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT

CROFTWELL	NORMALLY VOTE IN LOCAL ELECTIONS						SATISFIED BY WHAT COUNCIL DOES FOR URBAN DISTRICT						HIGH RATING OF COUNCILLORS (RATING OF 3 - 5)						WILLING TO STAND FOR ELECTION TO COUNCIL					
	Born in U.D.	Up to 3 yrs	4-10 yrs	11-20 yrs	21+ yrs	Totals	Born in U.D.	Up to 3 yrs	4-10 yrs	11-20 yrs	21+ yrs	Totals	Born in U.D.	Up to 3 yrs	4-10 yrs	11-20 yrs	21+ yrs	Totals	Born in U.D.	Up to 3 yrs	4-10 yrs	11-20 yrs	21+ yrs	Totals
21-30																								
MALES	1/1	1/1	1/1	0/1	-	2/3	1/1	1/1	-	0/1	-	2/3	1/1	1/1	-	1/1	-	2/3	0/1	0/1	-	1/1	-	1/3
WIVES	1/1	-	-	-	0/1	1/2	1/1	-	-	-	1/1	2/3	1/1	-	-	-	1/1	2/2	0/1	-	-	-	0/1	0/2
FEMALES	1/1	-	-	-	0/1	1/2	1/1	-	-	-	1/1	2/3	1/1	-	-	-	1/1	2/2	0/1	-	-	-	0/1	0/2
HUSBANDS	1/1	-	-	-	0/1	1/2	1/1	-	-	-	1/1	2/3	1/1	-	-	-	1/1	2/2	0/1	-	-	-	0/1	0/2
TOTALS	2/2	1/1	-	0/1	0/1	3/5	2/2	1/1	-	1/1	1/1	5/5	2/2	1/1	-	1/1	1/1	5/5	0/2	0/1	-	1/1	0/1	1/5
31-40																								
MALES	4/4	-	1/1	-	1/1	6/6	1/4	-	1/1	-	0/1	2/6	0/4	-	1/1	-	0/1	1/6	0/4	-	0/1	-	1/2	1/6
WIVES	1/3	-	-	2/2	0/1	2/6	2/3	-	-	2/2	0/1	4/6	2/3	-	-	1/2	1/4	4/6	1/3	-	-	2/2	0/1	1/6
FEMALES	1/3	-	-	2/2	0/1	2/6	2/3	-	-	2/2	0/1	4/6	2/3	-	-	1/2	1/4	4/6	1/3	-	-	2/2	0/1	1/6
HUSBANDS	1/3	-	-	2/2	0/1	2/6	2/3	-	-	2/2	0/1	4/6	2/3	-	-	1/2	1/4	4/6	1/3	-	-	2/2	0/1	1/6
TOTALS	7/7	-	1/1	2/2	1/2	11/12	1/7	-	1/1	2/2	0/2	6/12	2/7	-	1/1	1/2	1/2	5/12	1/7	-	0/1	0/2	1/2	2/12
41-50																								
MALES	2/3	-	-	-	-	2/3	2/3	-	-	-	-	2/3	2/3	-	-	-	-	2/3	1/3	-	-	-	-	1/3
WIVES	2/3	-	-	-	-	2/3	2/3	-	-	-	-	2/3	2/3	-	-	-	-	2/3	1/3	-	-	-	-	1/3
FEMALES	6/6	-	-	-	-	6/6	1/6	-	-	-	-	1/6	6/6	-	-	-	-	6/6	2/6	-	-	-	-	2/6
HUSBANDS	6/6	-	-	-	-	6/6	1/6	-	-	-	-	1/6	6/6	-	-	-	-	6/6	2/6	-	-	-	-	2/6
TOTALS	2/9	-	-	-	-	2/9	1/9	-	-	-	-	1/9	2/9	-	-	-	-	2/9	1/9	-	-	-	-	1/9
51-60																								
MALES	1/1	-	-	-	2/2	3/3	0/1	-	-	-	1/2	1/3	1/2	-	-	-	2/2	1/3	0/1	-	-	-	0/2	0/3
WIVES	1/1	-	-	-	2/2	3/3	0/1	-	-	-	1/2	1/3	1/2	-	-	-	2/2	1/3	0/1	-	-	-	0/2	0/3
FEMALES	2/2	1/1	-	-	2/2	5/5	2/2	1/1	-	-	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/1	-	-	1/2	1/5	1/2	1/1	-	-	0/2	2/5
HUSBANDS	2/2	1/1	-	-	2/2	5/5	2/2	1/1	-	-	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/1	-	-	1/2	1/5	1/2	1/1	-	-	0/2	2/5
TOTALS	1/3	1/1	-	-	4/4	8/8	2/3	1/1	-	-	1/4	1/7	2/5	1/1	-	-	1/4	6/8	1/3	1/1	-	-	0/4	1/8
60+																								
MALES	1/1	-	0/1	-	2/2	3/3	1/1	-	-	-	1/2	1/3	0/1	-	-	-	0/2	0/3	0/1	-	-	-	0/2	0/3
WIVES	1/1	-	0/1	-	2/2	3/3	1/1	-	-	-	1/2	1/3	0/1	-	-	-	0/2	0/3	0/1	-	-	-	0/2	0/3
FEMALES	3/6	-	0/1	-	2/5	10/10	5/6	-	1/1	-	1/3	9/10	3/6	-	1/1	-	2/5	7/10	0/6	-	0/1	-	0/5	0/10
HUSBANDS	3/6	-	0/1	-	2/5	10/10	5/6	-	1/1	-	1/3	9/10	3/6	-	1/1	-	2/5	7/10	0/6	-	0/1	-	0/5	0/10
TOTALS	1/7	-	0/1	-	4/5	13/13	6/7	-	1/1	-	1/5	12/13	1/7	-	1/1	-	2/5	7/13	0/7	-	0/2	-	0/5	0/13
WARD TOTALS	25/28	2/2	1/2	2/3	12/12	39/47	17/28	2/2	2/2	1/3	6/12	12/47	17/28	2/2	2/2	2/3	7/12	10/47	1/28	1/2	0/2	1/3	1/12	8/17
						M 24% F 76%						M 44% F 76%						M 50% F 72%					M 17% F 17%	
BASES	TOTAL 83						TOTAL 47																	
All respondents & spouses	Males 40 Females 43						Males 18 Females 29																	

MALES AND FEMALES

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN AREA AND

INTEREST IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT

ROWLANDS GILL & HIGH SPEN	EXPRESS INTEREST IN LOCAL POLITICS						DISCUSS LOCAL POLITICS FREQUENTLY OR OCCASIONALLY						READ ABOUT LOCAL POLITICS IN "THE BLAYDON COURIER"						READ COUNCIL'S NEWS SHEET "THE BELLMAN"					
	Born in U.D.	Up to 3 yrs	4-10 yrs	11-20 yrs	21- yrs	Totals	Born in U.D.	Up to 3 yrs	4-10 yrs	11-20 yrs	21- yrs	Totals	Born in U.D.	Up to 3 yrs	4-10 yrs	11-20 yrs	21- yrs	Totals	Born in U.D.	Up to 3 yrs	4-10 yrs	11-20 yrs	21- yrs	Totals
21-30																								
MALES	0	0	1	-	1	2	1	0	0	-	0	1	2	0	0	-	0	2	1	0	0	-	0	1
WIVES	1	-	1	-	0	2	1	0	0	-	0	1	2	1	0	-	0	2	1	0	0	-	0	1
FEMALES	1	2	1	-	0	4	1	2	-	1	-	4	1	1	-	1	-	3	1	0	-	0	-	1
HUSBANDS	1	2	1	-	0	4	1	2	-	1	-	4	1	1	-	1	-	3	1	0	-	0	-	1
TOTALS	2	2	2	-	1	7	2	2	0	1	0	5	3	1	0	1	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	2
31-40																								
MALES	0	-	-	-	0	0	1	-	-	0	-	1	0	-	-	0	-	0	0	-	-	0	-	0
WIVES	1	-	-	-	0	1	1	-	-	0	-	1	1	-	-	0	-	2	1	-	-	0	-	1
FEMALES	1	-	-	-	0	1	2	-	1	-	1	4	1	-	0	1	-	2	1	-	0	-	0	1
HUSBANDS	1	-	-	-	0	1	2	-	1	-	1	4	1	-	0	1	-	2	1	-	0	-	0	1
TOTALS	2	-	-	-	0	2	3	-	1	0	1	5	2	-	0	1	-	4	2	-	0	-	0	2
41-50																								
MALES	2	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	1
WIVES	11	-	-	-	-	11	11	-	-	-	-	11	11	-	-	-	-	11	11	-	-	-	-	11
FEMALES	10	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	10
HUSBANDS	2	0	1	0	0	3	3	1	1	1	-	4	3	1	1	1	-	6	5	0	1	0	0	1
TOTALS	14	0	1	0	0	15	14	1	1	1	-	17	16	1	1	1	-	16	16	0	1	0	0	2
51-60																								
MALES	2	-	1	-	0	3	4	-	1	-	0	5	4	-	0	-	0	4	4	-	0	-	0	1
WIVES	2	-	1	-	0	3	4	-	1	-	0	5	4	-	0	-	0	4	4	-	0	-	0	1
FEMALES	1	-	-	-	1	2	2	-	-	0	1	3	2	-	0	0	1	3	2	-	1	0	0	1
HUSBANDS	1	-	-	-	1	2	2	-	-	0	1	3	2	-	0	0	1	3	2	-	1	0	0	1
TOTALS	3	-	1	-	1	5	6	-	1	0	1	8	6	-	0	0	1	7	6	-	1	0	0	2
60+																								
MALES	0	0	-	0	1	1	1	-	1	2	4	8	2	0	0	1	2	3	0	0	-	0	1	1
WIVES	0	0	-	0	1	1	1	-	1	2	4	8	2	0	0	1	2	3	0	0	-	0	1	1
FEMALES	0	0	-	0	1	1	1	-	1	2	4	8	2	0	0	1	2	3	0	0	-	0	1	1
HUSBANDS	0	0	-	0	1	1	1	-	1	2	4	8	2	0	0	1	2	3	0	0	-	0	1	1
TOTALS	0	0	-	0	2	2	2	-	2	4	8	16	4	0	0	2	4	6	0	0	-	0	2	2
WARD TOTALS	19	4	5	1	3	22	27	1	4	1	7	44	60	19	2	1	1	28	10	0	1	1	1	13
	71	12	17	8	26	124	139	7	10	7	11	74	104	39	7	10	7	11	39	7	10	7	11	74
						M 24%						M 43%						M 38%						M 16%
						F 27%						F 65%						F 18%						F 12%
BASES	TOTAL 134						TOTAL 74						TOTAL 104						TOTAL 39					
All respondents & spouses	Males 68						Males 37						Males 17						Males 7					
	Females 66						Females 37						Females 17						Females 12					

५५ ५
५५ ५

APPENDIX TABLE 15 (cont.)

(vii)

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN AREA AND

INTEREST IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT

WILKINSON	EXPRESS INTEREST IN LOCAL POLITICS						DISCUSS LOCAL POLITICS FREQUENTLY OR OCCASIONALLY						READ ABOUT LOCAL POLITICS IN "THE BLAYDON COURIER"						READ COUNCIL'S NEWS SHEET "THE BELLMAN"					
	Born in U.D.	Up to 3 yrs	4-10 yrs	11-20 yrs	21 yrs	Totals	Born in U.D.	Up to 3 yrs	4-10 yrs	11-20 yrs	21 yrs	Totals	Born in U.D.	Up to 3 yrs	4-10 yrs	11-20 yrs	21 yrs	Totals	Born in U.D.	Up to 3 yrs	4-10 yrs	11-20 yrs	21 yrs	Totals
21-30																								
MALES	1/3	1/3	1/2	-	0/1	2/5	1/3	1/3	2/2	-	1/1	7/9	1/3	1/3	2/2	-	1/1	2/9	0/3	0/3	0/2	-	0/1	0/9
WIVES	0/2	0/3	1/2	-	-	1/7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
FEMALES	0/4	0/5	2/2	-	0/2	2/3	2/4	4/5	1/4	-	0/3	9/16	1/4	2/5	4/4	-	1/3	11/16	1/2	0/5	4/4	-	0/3	1/16
HUSBANDS	0/3	1/5	1/4	-	0/2	2/5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTALS	1/12	2/16	1/12	-	0/7	8/47	1/7	5/8	4/6	-	1/4	16/25	4/7	8/8	6/6	-	4/4	22/25	1/7	0/8	0/6	-	0/4	1/25
31-40																								
MALES	1/5	-	-	1/1	0/1	2/5	2/5	-	-	1/1	1/1	4/5	0/5	-	-	1/1	0/1	1/5	1/3	-	-	0/1	1/1	4/5
WIVES	0/5	-	-	0/1	1/1	1/5	2/5	-	-	1/1	1/1	4/5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
FEMALES	0/5	0/2	0/1	0/1	0/1	0/5	2/5	4/4	1/1	-	-	7/10	2/5	0/2	1/4	0/1	5/10	1/3	0/2	1/4	1/1	-	5/10	
HUSBANDS	0/5	1/2	0/1	1/1	1/1	3/10	2/5	4/4	1/1	-	-	7/10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTALS	1/12	1/4	0/8	1/4	1/2	6/30	2/6	2/2	4/4	2/2	1/1	11/15	2/6	0/2	1/4	1/2	6/15	4/6	0/2	1/4	1/2	1/1	8/15	
41-50																								
MALES	1/6	0/1	0/1	1/2	0/2	2/5	6/6	1/1	0/1	2/2	1/2	10/12	1/6	1/1	0/1	0/2	0/2	2/12	6/6	1/1	1/1	2/2	2/2	12/12
WIVES	1/4	0/1	0/1	1/2	0/2	2/5	6/6	1/1	0/1	2/2	1/2	10/12	1/4	0/1	0/1	0/2	0/2	2/12	6/6	1/1	1/1	2/2	2/2	12/12
FEMALES	1/6	0/1	0/1	1/2	0/2	2/5	6/6	1/1	0/1	2/2	1/2	10/12	1/6	1/1	-	1/1	0/1	5/15	8/12	0/1	-	0/1	0/1	8/15
HUSBANDS	1/6	0/1	0/1	1/2	0/2	2/5	6/6	1/1	0/1	2/2	1/2	10/12	1/6	1/1	0/1	0/2	0/2	2/12	6/6	1/1	1/1	2/2	2/2	12/12
TOTALS	1/12	0/4	0/2	1/2	0/2	2/5	6/6	1/1	0/1	2/2	1/2	10/12	1/6	2/2	0/1	1/3	0/5	7/27	14/18	1/2	1/1	2/3	2/3	20/27
51-60																								
MALES	1/4	-	1/1	-	0/3	2/8	1/4	-	1/1	-	1/3	1/8	1/4	-	1/1	-	1/3	1/8	1/4	-	0/1	-	1/3	1/8
WIVES	1/2	-	1/1	-	0/3	2/8	1/4	-	1/1	-	1/3	1/8	1/4	-	1/1	-	1/3	1/8	1/4	-	0/1	-	1/3	1/8
FEMALES	0/7	0/1	0/1	-	0/5	1/20	1/2	0/1	1/1	-	0/2	6/6	1/8	1/1	0/1	-	0/4	2/14	7/8	0/1	1/1	-	4/4	12/14
HUSBANDS	0/3	0/1	0/1	-	0/5	1/20	1/2	0/1	1/1	-	0/2	6/6	1/8	1/1	0/1	-	0/4	2/14	7/8	0/1	1/1	-	4/4	12/14
TOTALS	1/16	0/2	1/4	-	1/16	5/38	6/12	0/1	2/2	-	1/7	9/22	2/12	1/1	1/2	-	1/7	5/22	10/12	0/1	1/2	-	5/7	16/22
60+																								
MALES	1/3	-	-	-	0/3	1/6	2/3	-	-	-	1/3	1/6	2/3	-	-	-	1/3	1/6	1/3	-	-	-	2/3	1/6
WIVES	1/2	-	-	-	0/3	1/6	2/3	-	-	-	1/3	1/6	2/3	-	-	-	1/3	1/6	1/3	-	-	-	2/3	1/6
FEMALES	2/5	-	-	1/2	1/7	4/5	2/5	-	-	0/2	2/7	5/17	1/8	-	-	0/2	2/7	3/17	7/8	-	-	1/2	6/7	14/17
HUSBANDS	0/3	-	-	-	1/2	1/5	2/5	-	-	0/2	2/7	5/17	1/8	-	-	0/2	2/7	3/17	7/8	-	-	1/2	6/7	14/17
TOTALS	1/6	-	-	1/2	1/15	3/33	5/11	-	-	0/2	1/10	8/23	3/11	-	-	0/2	3/10	6/23	8/11	-	-	1/2	8/10	17/23
WARD TOTALS	20/88	3/28	7/26	5/12	4/46	19/198	29/54	9/13	11/13	5/7	8/25	62/112	15/54	11/13	10/13	2/7	8/25	46/112	19/54	1/13	5/13	4/7	16/25	65/112
						M 22% F 18%						M 56% F 43%					M 43% F 39%						M 56% F 58%	
BASES	TOTAL 198						TOTAL 112																	
All respondents & spouses	Males 92 Females 106						Males 40 Females 72																	

[illegible]

APPENDIX TABLE 19

Question 55

**BREAKDOWN BY AGE GROUPS AND SEX OF
RESPONDENTS WHO DISCUSS LOCAL POLITICS FREQUENTLY OR OCCASIONALLY**

Age Group	21-30		31-40		41-50		51-60		61-65		65+		Totals		Whole Ward
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
BLAYDON															
Frequently	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{6}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{0}{7}$	$\frac{4}{7}$	$\frac{2}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{0}{4}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{3}{6}$	$\frac{18}{37}$ 49%	$\frac{9}{43}$ 21%	$\frac{27}{80}$ 34%
Occasionally	$\frac{2}{8}$	$\frac{9}{10}$	$\frac{2}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{7}$	$\frac{1}{7}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{2}{4}$	$\frac{4}{8}$	$\frac{3}{6}$	$\frac{11}{37}$ 30%	$\frac{21}{43}$ 49%	$\frac{32}{80}$ 40%
Total	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{10}{10}$	$\frac{8}{8}$	$\frac{6}{8}$	$\frac{4}{4}$	$\frac{1}{7}$	$\frac{5}{7}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{2}{4}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{6}{6}$	$\frac{29}{37}$ 79%	$\frac{30}{43}$ 70%	$\frac{59}{80}$ 74%
CHOPWELL															
Frequently	$\frac{0}{3}$	$\frac{8}{2}$	$\frac{4}{6}$	$\frac{2}{6}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{2}{6}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{2}{5}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{2}{5}$	$\frac{1}{1}$	$\frac{0}{5}$	$\frac{8}{18}$ 45%	$\frac{8}{29}$ 28%	$\frac{16}{47}$ 34%
Occasionally	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{0}{2}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{2}{6}$	$\frac{0}{3}$	$\frac{2}{6}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{0}{2}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{0}{1}$	$\frac{0}{5}$	$\frac{4}{18}$ 22%	$\frac{6}{29}$ 21%	$\frac{10}{47}$ 21%
Total	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{0}{2}$	$\frac{5}{6}$	$\frac{4}{6}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{4}{6}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{3}{5}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{5}$	$\frac{1}{1}$	$\frac{0}{5}$	$\frac{12}{18}$ 67%	$\frac{14}{29}$ 48%	$\frac{26}{47}$ 55%
ROWLANDS GILL & HIGH SPEN															
Frequently	$\frac{0}{7}$	$\frac{0}{6}$	$\frac{0}{2}$	$\frac{1}{7}$	$\frac{4}{11}$	$\frac{4}{10}$	$\frac{3}{10}$	$\frac{2}{6}$	$\frac{0}{3}$	$\frac{3}{6}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{0}{2}$	$\frac{8}{37}$ 22%	$\frac{10}{37}$ 27%	$\frac{18}{74}$ 24%
Occasionally	$\frac{1}{7}$	$\frac{4}{6}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{4}{7}$	$\frac{4}{11}$	$\frac{4}{10}$	$\frac{3}{10}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{2}{6}$	$\frac{2}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{13}{37}$ 35%	$\frac{16}{37}$ 43%	$\frac{29}{74}$ 39%
Total	$\frac{1}{7}$	$\frac{4}{6}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{7}$	$\frac{8}{11}$	$\frac{8}{10}$	$\frac{6}{10}$	$\frac{3}{6}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{5}{6}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{21}{37}$ 57%	$\frac{26}{37}$ 70%	$\frac{47}{74}$ 63%
WINLATON															
Frequently	$\frac{4}{9}$	$\frac{3}{16}$	$\frac{3}{5}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{4}{12}$	$\frac{4}{15}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{2}{14}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{0}{4}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{13}$	$\frac{15}{40}$ 38%	$\frac{11}{72}$ 15%	$\frac{26}{112}$ 23%
Occasionally	$\frac{4}{9}$	$\frac{7}{16}$	$\frac{2}{5}$	$\frac{6}{10}$	$\frac{9}{12}$	$\frac{5}{15}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{2}{14}$	$\frac{0}{3}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{0}{3}$	$\frac{3}{13}$	$\frac{16}{40}$ 40%	$\frac{22}{72}$ 30%	$\frac{38}{112}$ 34%
Total	$\frac{8}{9}$	$\frac{10}{16}$	$\frac{5}{5}$	$\frac{7}{10}$	$\frac{13}{12}$	$\frac{9}{15}$	$\frac{2}{8}$	$\frac{4}{14}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{4}{13}$	$\frac{31}{40}$ 78%	$\frac{33}{72}$ 46%	$\frac{64}{112}$ 57%
WHOLE DISTRICT TOTALS															
Frequently													37%	21%	
Occasionally													33%	36%	
Combined Totals	$\frac{14}{27}$	$\frac{24}{34}$	$\frac{19}{21}$	$\frac{22}{31}$	$\frac{26}{30}$	$\frac{22}{38}$	$\frac{15}{28}$	$\frac{15}{33}$	$\frac{7}{10}$	$\frac{11}{19}$	$\frac{12}{16}$	$\frac{11}{26}$	$\frac{93}{132}$	$\frac{105}{181}$	$\frac{196}{313}$
	52%	71%	90%	71%	87%	58%	54%	45%	70%	58%	75%	42%	70%	57%	63%
	$\frac{38}{61}$		$\frac{41}{52}$		$\frac{48}{68}$		$\frac{30}{61}$		$\frac{18}{29}$		$\frac{23}{42}$		Frequently $\frac{87}{313}$		28%
	62%		79%		71%		49%		62%		55%		Occasionally $\frac{109}{313}$		35%

APPENDIX TABLE 20

Question 30

NUMBER OF COUNCILLORS OF WHOLE WARD NAMED SPONTANEOUSLY
BY RESPONDENTS

<u>NUMBER OF COUNCILLORS NAMED OUT OF 22</u>	<u>BLAYDON</u>		<u>CHOPWELL</u>		<u>R.G.& H.S.</u>		<u>WINLATON</u>		<u>WHOLE URBAN DISTRICT</u>	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
None	12	22	1	2	7	17	17	39	36	80
1 councillor	10	6	2	3	6	10	11	12	31	19
2 councillors	5	6	3	4	13	6	6	14	27	29
3 "	5	4	5	7	2	2	4	2	16	16
4 "	1	4	7	12	3	1	2	3	12	20
5 "	1	1	-	-	4	1	-	1	5	2
6 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
7 "	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	2
8 "	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
9 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 "	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
11 "	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
<u>BASES</u>	37	43	18	29	37	37	40	72	132	181

	<u>BLAYDON</u>		<u>CHOPWELL</u>		<u>R.G.& H.S.</u>		<u>WINLATON</u>		<u>TOTALS</u>	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Respondents unable to name any councillor	$\frac{12}{37}$	$\frac{22}{43}$	$\frac{1}{18}$	$\frac{2}{29}$	$\frac{7}{37}$	$\frac{17}{37}$	$\frac{17}{40}$	$\frac{39}{72}$	$\frac{36}{132}$	$\frac{30}{181}$
	$\frac{34}{80}$		$\frac{3}{47}$		$\frac{24}{74}$		$\frac{56}{112}$		$\frac{116}{313}$	
	43%		6%		32%		50%		37%	
Respondents able to name 1 to 4 councillors	$\frac{21}{37}$	$\frac{20}{43}$	$\frac{17}{18}$	$\frac{26}{29}$	$\frac{24}{37}$	$\frac{19}{37}$	$\frac{23}{40}$	$\frac{30}{72}$	$\frac{85}{132}$	$\frac{97}{181}$
	$\frac{41}{80}$		$\frac{43}{47}$		$\frac{43}{74}$		$\frac{53}{112}$		$\frac{182}{313}$	
	51%		92%		58%		47%		58%	
Respondents able to name 5 + of councillors	$\frac{4}{37}$	$\frac{1}{43}$	-	$\frac{1}{29}$	$\frac{6}{37}$	$\frac{1}{37}$	-	$\frac{3}{72}$	$\frac{11}{132}$	$\frac{4}{181}$
	$\frac{5}{80}$		$\frac{1}{47}$		$\frac{7}{74}$		$\frac{3}{112}$		$\frac{15}{313}$	
	6%		2%		10%		3%		5%	

Question 26

KNOWLEDGE OF VOLUNTARY NATURE OF COUNCILLORS' WORK

WARD	Scores	21-30		31-40		41-50		51-60		61-65		65+		Totals		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M & F
BLAYDON	3	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{0}{10}$	$\frac{2}{8}$	$\frac{2}{8}$	$\frac{2}{4}$	$\frac{1}{7}$	$\frac{1}{7}$	$\frac{2}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{0}{4}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{12}{37}$ 32%	$\frac{6}{43}$ 14%	$\frac{18}{80}$ 23%
	2	$\frac{2}{8}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{4}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{7}$	$\frac{4}{7}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{0}{2}$	$\frac{2}{4}$	$\frac{2}{8}$	$\frac{0}{6}$	$\frac{13}{37}$ 35%	$\frac{6}{43}$ 14%	$\frac{19}{80}$
	1	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{5}{10}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{2}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{2}{7}$	$\frac{2}{7}$	$\frac{2}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{11}{37}$ 30%	$\frac{13}{43}$ 30%	$\frac{24}{80}$ 30%
	0	$\frac{0}{8}$	$\frac{4}{10}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{0}{4}$	$\frac{3}{7}$	$\frac{0}{7}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{0}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{0}{8}$	$\frac{4}{6}$	$\frac{1}{37}$ 3%	$\frac{18}{43}$ 42%	$\frac{19}{80}$ 24%
CHOPWELL	3	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{0}{2}$	$\frac{2}{6}$	$\frac{2}{6}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{0}{3}$	$\frac{0}{5}$	$\frac{0}{2}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{1}$	$\frac{5}{5}$	$\frac{5}{18}$ 28%	$\frac{5}{29}$ 17%	$\frac{10}{47}$ 21%
	2	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{2}{6}$	$\frac{2}{6}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{0}{6}$	$\frac{0}{3}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{0}{5}$	$\frac{0}{1}$	$\frac{0}{5}$	$\frac{8}{18}$ 45%	$\frac{4}{29}$ 14%	$\frac{12}{47}$ 26%
	1	$\frac{0}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{0}{6}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{0}{3}$	$\frac{2}{6}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{2}{5}$	$\frac{0}{2}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{0}{1}$	$\frac{0}{5}$	$\frac{1}{18}$ 5%	$\frac{7}{29}$ 24%	$\frac{8}{47}$ 17%
	0	$\frac{0}{3}$	$\frac{0}{2}$	$\frac{2}{6}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{0}{3}$	$\frac{3}{6}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{2}{5}$	$\frac{0}{2}$	$\frac{3}{5}$	$\frac{0}{1}$	$\frac{4}{5}$	$\frac{4}{18}$ 22%	$\frac{13}{29}$ 45%	$\frac{17}{47}$ 36%
ROWLANDS GILL & HIGH SPEN	3	$\frac{1}{7}$	$\frac{3}{6}$	$\frac{0}{2}$	$\frac{0}{7}$	$\frac{3}{11}$	$\frac{2}{10}$	$\frac{4}{10}$	$\frac{2}{6}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{0}{6}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{0}{2}$	$\frac{11}{37}$ 30%	$\frac{7}{37}$ 19%	$\frac{18}{74}$ 24%
	2	$\frac{1}{7}$	$\frac{3}{6}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{3}{7}$	$\frac{6}{11}$	$\frac{3}{10}$	$\frac{2}{10}$	$\frac{0}{6}$	$\frac{0}{3}$	$\frac{2}{6}$	$\frac{2}{4}$	$\frac{0}{2}$	$\frac{13}{37}$ 35%	$\frac{11}{37}$ 30%	$\frac{24}{74}$ 32%
	1	$\frac{3}{7}$	$\frac{0}{6}$	$\frac{0}{2}$	$\frac{3}{7}$	$\frac{1}{11}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{0}{3}$	$\frac{0}{6}$	$\frac{0}{4}$	$\frac{0}{2}$	$\frac{5}{37}$ 14%	$\frac{5}{37}$ 14%	$\frac{10}{74}$ 14%
	0	$\frac{2}{7}$	$\frac{0}{6}$	$\frac{0}{2}$	$\frac{1}{7}$	$\frac{1}{11}$	$\frac{4}{10}$	$\frac{3}{10}$	$\frac{3}{6}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{4}{6}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{8}{37}$ 21%	$\frac{14}{37}$ 38%	$\frac{22}{74}$ 30%
WINLATON	3	$\frac{2}{9}$	$\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{3}{10}$	$\frac{5}{12}$	$\frac{9}{15}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{4}{14}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{0}{4}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{2}{13}$	$\frac{15}{49}$ 37%	$\frac{27}{72}$ 37%	$\frac{42}{112}$ 38%
	2	$\frac{5}{9}$	$\frac{4}{16}$	$\frac{3}{5}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{12}$	$\frac{1}{15}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{3}{14}$	$\frac{0}{3}$	$\frac{0}{4}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{13}$	$\frac{11}{40}$ 28%	$\frac{10}{72}$ 14%	$\frac{21}{112}$ 19%
	1	$\frac{1}{9}$	$\frac{2}{16}$	$\frac{0}{5}$	$\frac{4}{10}$	$\frac{3}{12}$	$\frac{2}{15}$	$\frac{0}{8}$	$\frac{6}{14}$	$\frac{0}{3}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{0}{3}$	$\frac{3}{13}$	$\frac{4}{40}$ 10%	$\frac{20}{72}$ 28%	$\frac{24}{112}$ 21%
	0	$\frac{1}{9}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{2}{10}$	$\frac{3}{12}$	$\frac{3}{15}$	$\frac{2}{8}$	$\frac{1}{14}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{7}{13}$	$\frac{10}{40}$ 25%	$\frac{15}{72}$ 21%	$\frac{25}{112}$ 22%
URBAN DISTRICT	3	$\frac{7}{27}$	$\frac{12}{34}$	$\frac{5}{21}$	$\frac{7}{31}$	$\frac{11}{30}$	$\frac{13}{38}$	$\frac{10}{28}$	$\frac{8}{33}$	$\frac{4}{10}$	$\frac{1}{19}$	$\frac{6}{16}$	$\frac{4}{26}$	$\frac{43}{132}$	$\frac{45}{181}$	$\frac{88}{313}$
		31%		23%		35%		30%		17%		24%		33%	25%	28%
	2	$\frac{10}{27}$	$\frac{9}{34}$	$\frac{11}{21}$	$\frac{7}{31}$	$\frac{10}{30}$	$\frac{5}{38}$	$\frac{7}{28}$	$\frac{5}{33}$	$\frac{2}{10}$	$\frac{4}{19}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	$\frac{1}{26}$	$\frac{45}{132}$	$\frac{31}{181}$	$\frac{76}{313}$
		31%		35%		22%		20%		21%		14%		34%	17%	24%
	1	$\frac{7}{27}$	$\frac{8}{34}$	$\frac{1}{21}$	$\frac{10}{31}$	$\frac{5}{30}$	$\frac{7}{38}$	$\frac{4}{28}$	$\frac{11}{33}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{5}{19}$	$\frac{3}{16}$	$\frac{4}{26}$	$\frac{21}{132}$	$\frac{45}{181}$	$\frac{66}{313}$
		25%		21%		18%		25%		21%		17%		16%	25%	21%
	0	$\frac{3}{27}$	$\frac{5}{34}$	$\frac{4}{21}$	$\frac{7}{31}$	$\frac{4}{30}$	$\frac{13}{38}$	$\frac{7}{28}$	$\frac{9}{33}$	$\frac{3}{10}$	$\frac{9}{19}$	$\frac{2}{16}$	$\frac{17}{26}$	$\frac{23}{132}$	$\frac{60}{181}$	$\frac{83}{313}$
		13%		21%		25%		26%		41%		45%		17%	33%	27%

BASES Male 132
 Female 181

APPENDIX TABLE 22

Question 26

BREAKDOWN BY AGE GROUPS AND SEX OF RESPONDENTS' KNOWLEDGE AS TO WHETHER COUNCILLORS ARE CHOSEN AT LOCAL ELECTIONS

Age Group	21-30		31-40		41-50		51-60		61-65		65+		<u>Totals</u>		<u>Whole Ward</u>
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
<u>RESPONDENTS</u>															
<u>KNOWING</u>															
<u>COUNCILLORS</u>															
<u>ARE ELECTED</u>															
<u>BLAYDON</u>															
	$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{5}{10}$	$\frac{6}{8}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{4}{4}$	$\frac{3}{7}$	$\frac{5}{7}$	$\frac{4}{8}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{2}{4}$	$\frac{6}{8}$	$\frac{4}{6}$	$\frac{30}{37}$	$\frac{23}{43}$	$\frac{53}{80}$
															<u>65%</u>
<u>CHOPWELL</u>															
	$\frac{3}{3}$	$\frac{0}{2}$	$\frac{2}{6}$	$\frac{4}{6}$	$\frac{3}{3}$	$\frac{2}{6}$	$\frac{0}{3}$	$\frac{3}{5}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{2}{5}$	$\frac{1}{1}$	$\frac{2}{5}$	$\frac{10}{18}$	$\frac{13}{29}$	$\frac{23}{47}$
															<u>49%</u>
<u>ROWLANDS</u>															
<u>GILL &</u>															
<u>HIGH SPEN</u>															
	$\frac{3}{7}$	$\frac{3}{6}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{6}{7}$	$\frac{8}{11}$	$\frac{7}{10}$	$\frac{5}{10}$	$\frac{3}{6}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{5}{6}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{23}{37}$	$\frac{26}{37}$	$\frac{49}{74}$
															<u>66%</u>
<u>WINLATON</u>															
	$\frac{6}{9}$	$\frac{10}{16}$	$\frac{4}{5}$	$\frac{8}{10}$	$\frac{8}{12}$	$\frac{13}{15}$	$\frac{6}{8}$	$\frac{10}{14}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{2}{4}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{5}{13}$	$\frac{27}{40}$	$\frac{48}{72}$	$\frac{75}{112}$
															<u>67%</u>
<u>WHOLE DISTRICT</u>															
	$\frac{19}{27}$	$\frac{18}{34}$	$\frac{14}{21}$	$\frac{23}{31}$	$\frac{23}{30}$	$\frac{25}{38}$	$\frac{16}{28}$	$\frac{20}{33}$	$\frac{7}{10}$	$\frac{11}{19}$	$\frac{11}{16}$	$\frac{13}{26}$	$\frac{90}{132}$	$\frac{110}{181}$	$\frac{200}{313}$
<u>WHOLE DISTRICT</u>															
	$\frac{37}{61}$		$\frac{37}{52}$		$\frac{48}{68}$		$\frac{36}{61}$		$\frac{18}{29}$		$\frac{24}{42}$				$\frac{200}{313}$
	61%		71%		71%		59%		62%		57%				64%

BASE 313

Male 132

Female 181

APPENDIX TABLE 23

Question 50

ABILITY TO NAME SPONTANEOUSLY ONE OR MORE OF
SERVICES PROVIDED BY URBAN DISTRICT

<u>WARD</u>	<u>21-30</u>		<u>31-40</u>		<u>41-50</u>		<u>51-60</u>		<u>61-65</u>		<u>65+</u>		<u>TOTALS</u>		
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M & F</u>
<u>BLAYDON</u>	$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{3}{10}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{6}{8}$	$\frac{4}{4}$	$\frac{3}{7}$	$\frac{7}{7}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{0}{4}$	$\frac{6}{8}$	$\frac{3}{6}$	$\frac{32}{37}$	$\frac{18}{43}$	$\frac{50}{80}$
													87%	42%	63%
<u>CHOPWELL</u>	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{0}{2}$	$\frac{3}{6}$	$\frac{3}{6}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{3}{6}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{2}{5}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{1}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{11}{18}$	$\frac{10}{29}$	$\frac{21}{47}$
													61%	34%	45%
<u>ROWLANDS GILL & HIGH SPEN</u>	$\frac{3}{7}$	$\frac{2}{6}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{7}$	$\frac{6}{11}$	$\frac{5}{10}$	$\frac{5}{10}$	$\frac{3}{6}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{2}{6}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{19}{37}$	$\frac{16}{37}$	$\frac{35}{74}$
													51%	43%	47%
<u>WINLATON</u>	$\frac{3}{9}$	$\frac{6}{16}$	$\frac{2}{5}$	$\frac{4}{10}$	$\frac{4}{12}$	$\frac{8}{15}$	$\frac{4}{8}$	$\frac{4}{14}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{13}$	$\frac{16}{40}$	$\frac{24}{72}$	$\frac{40}{112}$
													40%	33%	36%
<u>URBAN DISTRICT</u>	$\frac{15}{27}$	$\frac{11}{34}$	$\frac{13}{21}$	$\frac{16}{31}$	$\frac{16}{30}$	$\frac{19}{38}$	$\frac{17}{28}$	$\frac{12}{33}$	$\frac{5}{10}$	$\frac{4}{19}$	$\frac{12}{16}$	$\frac{6}{26}$	$\frac{78}{132}$	$\frac{68}{181}$	$\frac{146}{313}$
	56%	32%	62%	52%	53%	50%	61%	36%	50%	21%	75%	23%	59%	38%	47%
	$\frac{26}{61}$		$\frac{29}{52}$		$\frac{35}{68}$		$\frac{29}{61}$		$\frac{9}{29}$		$\frac{18}{42}$				
	43%		56%		52%		48%		31%		43%				

BASE 313

Question 50

SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE URBAN DISTRICT MENTIONED SPONTANEOUSLY

	BLAYDON		CHOPWELL		R.G. & H.S. WINLATON				WHOLE U.D.		TOTALS
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M & F
Services for old people	4	6	5	6	11	3	6	10	26 20%	25 14%	51 16%
Refuse collection	9	6	2	1	6	8	6	10	23 17%	25 14%	48 15%
Street lighting	5	5	2	1	3	8	7	10	17 13%	24 13%	41 13%
Street cleaning	13	4	2	2	3	6	5	4	23 17%	16 9%	39 12%
Road maintenance	3	2	5	1	3	6	5	9	16 12%	18 10%	34 11%
Housing	4	2	3	1	1	2	5	3	13 10%	8 4%	21 7%
Libraries*	2	1	1	2	5	4	1	1	9 7%	8 4%	17 5%
Swimming baths	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	3 2%	2 1%	5 2%
Parks and recreation grounds	6	2	2	2	2	5	1	1	11 8%	10 6%	21 7%
Welfare and clinics	6	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	9 7%	10 6%	10 3%
Schools *	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	3 2%	4 2%	7 2%
Ambulance services *	2	1	-	-	-	1	3	1	5 4%	3 2%	8 3%
Police *	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2 1.5%	-	2 1%
Conveniences	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1 .8%	-	1 .3%
Community centres	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	3	4 3%	4 2%	8 3%
Evening classes *	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1 .8%	1 .6%	2 1%
Public health inspection	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1 .6%	1 .3%
Snow clearing	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	1 .8%	4 2%	5 2%
Cemeteries	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	1 .8%	3 2%	4 1%
Sewerage	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2 1.5%	-	2 .6%
Planning permission*	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1 .8%	1 .6%	2 .6%
Miners' Hall	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 .6%	1
Youth Clubs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
Bulb Shows	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
DON'T KNOW ANY	5	25	7	19	18	21	24	48	54	113	167
	<u>13%</u>	<u>58%</u>	<u>39%</u>	<u>66%</u>	<u>49%</u>	<u>57%</u>	<u>60%</u>	<u>67%</u>	<u>41%</u>	<u>62%</u>	<u>53%</u>
* Services marked with an asterisk are provided by the County Council.											
<u>BASES</u>	37	43	18	29	37	37	40	72	132	181	313

APPENDIX TABLE 25

Question 31

BREAKDOWN BY AGE GROUP AND SEX OF RESPONDENTS READING ABOUT LOCAL AFFAIRS IN "THE BLAYDON COURIER"

6

Age Group	21-30		31-40		41-50		51-60		61-65		65+		Totals		Whole District
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
<u>BLAYDON</u>	$\frac{6}{8}$	$\frac{5}{10}$	$\frac{6}{8}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{4}{4}$	$\frac{6}{7}$	$\frac{2}{7}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{2}{4}$	$\frac{4}{8}$	$\frac{4}{6}$	$\frac{23}{37}$	$\frac{31}{43}$	$\frac{54}{80}$
													62%	72%	68%
<u>CHOPWELL</u>	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{6}$	$\frac{4}{6}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{4}{6}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{4}{5}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{2}{5}$	$\frac{1}{1}$	$\frac{2}{5}$	$\frac{8}{18}$	$\frac{17}{29}$	$\frac{25}{47}$
													44%	59%	53%
<u>ROWLANDS GILL & HIGH SPEN</u>	$\frac{2}{7}$	$\frac{3}{6}$	$\frac{0}{2}$	$\frac{2}{7}$	$\frac{5}{11}$	$\frac{6}{10}$	$\frac{4}{10}$	$\frac{4}{6}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{2}{6}$	$\frac{2}{4}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{15}{37}$	$\frac{19}{37}$	$\frac{34}{74}$
													40%	51%	46%
<u>WINLATON</u>	$\frac{5}{9}$	$\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{2}{5}$	$\frac{3}{10}$	$\frac{9}{12}$	$\frac{14}{15}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{10}{14}$	$\frac{3}{3}$	$\frac{2}{4}$	$\frac{3}{3}$	$\frac{8}{13}$	$\frac{29}{40}$	$\frac{46}{72}$	$\frac{75}{112}$
													72%	64%	67%
<u>DISTRICT TOTALS</u>	$\frac{14}{27}$	$\frac{18}{34}$	$\frac{11}{21}$	$\frac{16}{31}$	$\frac{19}{30}$	$\frac{30}{38}$	$\frac{14}{28}$	$\frac{25}{33}$	$\frac{7}{10}$	$\frac{8}{19}$	$\frac{10}{16}$	$\frac{16}{26}$	$\frac{75}{112}$	$\frac{113}{181}$	$\frac{188}{313}$
													67%	62%	60%
Courier	$\frac{32}{61}$		$\frac{27}{52}$		$\frac{49}{68}$		$\frac{39}{61}$		$\frac{15}{29}$		$\frac{26}{42}$				
	51%		52%		72%		64%		52%		62%				

BASE 313

APPENDIX TABLE 26

Question 31

BREAKDOWN BY AGE GROUP AND SEX OF RESPONDENTS READING ABOUT LOCAL AFFAIRS IN "THE BELLMAN"

Age Group	21-30		31-40		41-50		51-60		61-65		65+		Totals		Whole District
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
<u>BLAYDON</u>	-	-	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{2}{4}$	$\frac{2}{7}$	$\frac{2}{7}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{2}{4}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{9}{37}$	$\frac{13}{43}$	$\frac{22}{80}$
													24%	30%	28%
<u>CHOPWELL</u>	-	-	-	-	-	$\frac{2}{6}$	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{2}{5}$	-	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{18}$	$\frac{5}{29}$	$\frac{6}{47}$
													6%	17%	13%
<u>ROWLANDS GILL & HIGH SPEN</u>	$\frac{1}{7}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	-	$\frac{1}{7}$	$\frac{1}{11}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{3}{10}$	$\frac{3}{6}$	-	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	-	$\frac{6}{37}$	$\frac{7}{37}$	$\frac{13}{74}$
													15%	19%	18%
<u>WINLATON</u>	$\frac{1}{9}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	-	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{4}{12}$	$\frac{3}{15}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{14}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	-	-	-	$\frac{9}{40}$	$\frac{6}{72}$	$\frac{15}{112}$
													23%	8%	13%
<u>DISTRICT TOTALS</u>	$\frac{2}{27}$	$\frac{2}{34}$	$\frac{3}{21}$	$\frac{7}{31}$	$\frac{7}{30}$	$\frac{8}{38}$	$\frac{8}{28}$	$\frac{7}{33}$	$\frac{3}{10}$	$\frac{5}{19}$	$\frac{2}{16}$	$\frac{2}{26}$	$\frac{25}{112}$	$\frac{31}{181}$	$\frac{56}{313}$
	$\frac{4}{61}$		$\frac{10}{52}$		$\frac{15}{68}$		$\frac{15}{61}$		$\frac{8}{29}$		$\frac{4}{42}$		22%	17%	18%
	7%		19%		22%		25%		27%		10%				

BASE 313

APPENDIX TABLE 27

Question 31

BREAKDOWN BY AGE GROUP AND SEX OF RESPONDENTS READING ABOUT LOCAL AFFAIRS
IN PAPERS OTHER THAN "THE BLAYDON COURIER" AND "THE BELLMAN"

Age Group	21-30		31-40		41-50		51-60		61-65		65+		<u>Totals</u>		<u>Whole District</u>
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
<u>BLAYDON</u>	-	$\frac{1}{10}$	-	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{7}$	$\frac{1}{7}$	$\frac{2}{8}$	-	-	$\frac{1}{8}$	-	$\frac{3}{37}$	$\frac{5}{43}$	$\frac{8}{80}$ <u>10%</u>
<u>CHOPWELL</u>	-	-	-	-	-	$\frac{2}{6}$	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	-	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{18}$	$\frac{4}{29}$	$\frac{5}{47}$ <u>11%</u>
<u>ROWLANDS GILL & HIGH SPEN</u>	$\frac{2}{7}$	$\frac{2}{6}$	-	$\frac{2}{7}$	$\frac{3}{11}$	$\frac{4}{10}$	$\frac{2}{10}$	-	$\frac{1}{3}$	-	$\frac{1}{4}$	-	$\frac{9}{37}$	$\frac{8}{37}$	$\frac{17}{74}$ <u>23%</u>
<u>WINLATON</u>	$\frac{1}{9}$	$\frac{2}{16}$	-	-	$\frac{3}{12}$	$\frac{1}{15}$	$\frac{4}{8}$	$\frac{1}{14}$	-	-	-	-	$\frac{8}{40}$	$\frac{4}{72}$	$\frac{12}{112}$ <u>11%</u>
<u>DISTRICT TOTALS</u>	$\frac{3}{27}$	$\frac{5}{34}$	-	$\frac{3}{31}$	$\frac{7}{30}$	$\frac{8}{38}$	$\frac{7}{28}$	$\frac{3}{33}$	$\frac{2}{10}$	$\frac{1}{19}$	$\frac{2}{16}$	$\frac{1}{26}$	$\frac{21}{112}$	$\frac{21}{181}$	$\frac{42}{313}$ <u>13%</u>
	$\frac{8}{61}$		$\frac{3}{52}$		$\frac{15}{68}$		$\frac{10}{61}$		$\frac{3}{29}$		$\frac{3}{42}$		19%	12%	
	13%		6%		22%		16%		10%		7%				

BASE 313

APPENDIX TABLE 28

Question 31

PROPORTIONS OF RESPONDENTS READING ABOUT LOCAL POLITICS IN
IN "THE BLAYDON COURIER" "THE BELLMAN" AND ANY OTHER NEWSPAPERBREAKDOWN BY AGE GROUP

(These proportions have been calculated from the combined data in Appendix Tables 25, 26 and 27.)

<u>Age Group</u>	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-65	65+	<u>Totals</u>
	$\frac{44}{61}$	$\frac{40}{52}$	$\frac{79}{68}$	$\frac{64}{61}$	$\frac{26}{29}$	$\frac{33}{42}$	$\frac{286}{313}$
	72%	77%	116%	105%	90%	76%	91%

Some respondents gave multiple answers.

i.e. read more than one paper.

APPENDIX TABLE 29

Questions 24, 25, 31 & 55

INTEREST IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AID LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN DISTRICT

WARD	EXPRESS INTEREST IN LOCAL POLITICS						DISCUSS LOCAL POLITICS FREQUENTLY OR OCCASIONALLY						READ ABOUT LOCAL POLITICS IN "THE BLAYDON COURIER"						READ COUNCIL'S NEWS SHEET "THE BELLMAN"					
	Born in U.D.	Up to 3 yrs	4-10 yrs	11-20 yrs	21+ yrs	Totals	Born in U.D.	Up to 3 yrs	4-10 yrs	11-20 yrs	21+ yrs	Totals	Born in U.D.	Up to 3 yrs	4-10 yrs	11-20 yrs	21+ yrs	Totals	Born in U.D.	Up to 3 yrs	4-10 yrs	11-20 yrs	21+ yrs	Totals
	M	F					M	F					M	F					M	F				
BLAYDON	20%	33%	60%	44%	41%	30% 30%	38%	40%	22%	14%	36%	79% 70%	73%	80%	66%	14%	55%	62% 72%	27%	20%	22%	43%	34%	50% 30%
						30%						74%						68%						24%
CHOPWELL	14%	50%	-	-	18%	13% 19%	50%	100%	50%	66%	42%	67% 48%	54%	100%	100%	33%	50%	44% 59%	14%	-	-	-	17%	6% 17%
						16%						55%						53%						13%
BOWLANDS CYLL & HIGH SPEY	27%	33%	29%	13%	19%	24% 27%	69%	43%	40%	43%	64%	57% 70%	49%	49%	10%	43%	27%	40% 51%	26%	-	10%	14%	9%	16% 39%
						25%						63%						46%						18%
WINLATON	12%	17%	42%	9%	20%	22% 18%	54%	69%	85%	72%	32%	78% 46%	46%	85%	77%	49%	52%	72% 64%	17%	8%	9%	13%	15%	23% 8%
						20%						57%						67%						13%
WHOLE URBAN DISTRICT	22%	24%	14%	29%	23%	23% 23%	62%	70%	65%	54%	48%	70% 57%	57%	88%	70%	36%	54%	67% 62%	21%	7%	10%	19%	19%	32% 17%
						23%						63%						60%						18%
BASES	560 (All respondents and spouses)						313 (All respondents)						313						313					
	273 Males						132 Males																	
	287 Females						181 Females																	

APPENDIX TABLE 30

Question 44

HAVE YOU EVER ATTENDED A PUBLIC MEETING IN THE BLAYDON URBAN DISTRICT?BREAKDOWN BY WARD, AGE GROUP AND SEX

		21-30		31-40		41-50		51-60		61-65		65+		Totals	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
<u>BLAYDON</u>															
	YES	$\frac{0}{8}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{0}{8}$	$\frac{2}{8}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{2}{7}$	$\frac{3}{7}$	$\frac{2}{8}$	$\frac{0}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{4}{8}$	$\frac{2}{6}$	$\frac{10}{37}$	$\frac{10}{43}$
	NO	$\frac{8}{8}$	$\frac{9}{10}$	$\frac{8}{8}$	$\frac{6}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{5}{7}$	$\frac{4}{7}$	$\frac{6}{8}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{4}{8}$	$\frac{4}{6}$	$\frac{27}{37}$	$\frac{33}{43}$
		WHOLE WARD M & F											YES $\frac{20}{80}$	25%	NO $\frac{60}{80}$ 75%
<u>CHOPWELL</u>															
	YES	$\frac{0}{3}$	$\frac{0}{2}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{0}{6}$	$\frac{0}{3}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{0}{3}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{2}{5}$	$\frac{0}{1}$	$\frac{0}{5}$	$\frac{2}{18}$	$\frac{4}{29}$
	NO	$\frac{3}{3}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{5}{6}$	$\frac{6}{6}$	$\frac{3}{3}$	$\frac{5}{6}$	$\frac{3}{3}$	$\frac{4}{5}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{5}$	$\frac{1}{1}$	$\frac{5}{5}$	$\frac{16}{18}$	$\frac{25}{29}$
		WHOLE WARD M & F											YES $\frac{6}{47}$	12.8%	NO $\frac{41}{47}$ 87.2%
<u>ROWLANDS GILL & HIGH SPEN</u>															
	YES	$\frac{0}{7}$	$\frac{0}{6}$	$\frac{0}{2}$	$\frac{0}{7}$	$\frac{2}{11}$	$\frac{0}{10}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{0}{6}$	$\frac{0}{3}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{4}{37}$	$\frac{3}{37}$
	NO	$\frac{7}{7}$	$\frac{6}{6}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{7}{7}$	$\frac{9}{11}$	$\frac{10}{10}$	$\frac{9}{10}$	$\frac{6}{6}$	$\frac{3}{3}$	$\frac{5}{6}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{0}{2}$	$\frac{33}{37}$	$\frac{34}{37}$
		WHOLE WARD M & F											YES $\frac{7}{74}$	9%	NO $\frac{37}{74}$ 50%
		DON'T KNOW or no answer											41%		
<u>WINLATON</u>															
	YES	$\frac{1}{9}$	$\frac{0}{16}$	$\frac{0}{5}$	$\frac{0}{10}$	$\frac{3}{12}$	$\frac{2}{15}$	$\frac{2}{8}$	$\frac{2}{14}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{0}{4}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{5}{13}$	$\frac{8}{40}$	$\frac{9}{72}$
	NO	$\frac{8}{9}$	$\frac{16}{16}$	$\frac{5}{5}$	$\frac{10}{10}$	$\frac{9}{12}$	$\frac{13}{15}$	$\frac{6}{8}$	$\frac{12}{14}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{4}{4}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{8}{13}$	$\frac{32}{40}$	$\frac{63}{72}$
		WHOLE WARD M & F											YES $\frac{17}{112}$	15.2%	NO $\frac{95}{112}$ 84.8%

APPENDIX TABLE 31

Question 35

"WOULD YOU LIKE TO KNOW MORE ABOUT WHAT GOES ON IN THE LOCAL
GOVERNMENT OF YOUR DISTRICT?"BREAKDOWN BY AGE GROUP AND SEX OF RESPONDENTS GIVING AFFIRMATIVE ANSWERS

Age Group	21-30		31-40		41-50		51-60		61-65		65+		Totals		Whole Ward
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
<u>BLAYDON</u>	$\frac{4}{8}$	$\frac{7}{10}$	$\frac{6}{8}$	$\frac{6}{8}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{4}{7}$	$\frac{2}{7}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{0}{4}$	$\frac{2}{8}$	$\frac{3}{6}$	$\frac{18}{37}$	$\frac{21}{43}$	<u>48%</u>
													48%	49%	
<u>CHOPWELL</u>	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{0}{2}$	$\frac{3}{6}$	$\frac{2}{6}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{5}{6}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{2}{5}$	$\frac{0}{2}$	$\frac{2}{5}$	$\frac{0}{1}$	$\frac{0}{5}$	$\frac{9}{18}$	$\frac{11}{29}$	<u>43%</u>
													50%	38%	
<u>ROWLANDS GILL & HIGH SPEN</u>	$\frac{3}{7}$	$\frac{3}{6}$	$\frac{0}{2}$	$\frac{4}{7}$	$\frac{4}{11}$	$\frac{7}{10}$	$\frac{5}{10}$	$\frac{2}{6}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{2}{6}$	$\frac{0}{4}$	$\frac{0}{2}$	$\frac{14}{37}$	$\frac{18}{37}$	<u>42%</u>
													38%	49%	
<u>WINLATON</u>	$\frac{8}{9}$	$\frac{8}{16}$	$\frac{3}{5}$	$\frac{4}{10}$	$\frac{5}{12}$	$\frac{5}{15}$	$\frac{0}{8}$	$\frac{3}{14}$	$\frac{0}{3}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{4}{13}$	$\frac{17}{40}$	$\frac{25}{72}$	<u>38%</u>
													47%	35%	
<u>WHOLE DISTRICT</u>	$\frac{17}{27}$	$\frac{18}{34}$	$\frac{12}{21}$	$\frac{16}{31}$	$\frac{14}{30}$	$\frac{21}{38}$	$\frac{9}{28}$	$\frac{8}{33}$	$\frac{3}{10}$	$\frac{5}{19}$	$\frac{3}{16}$	$\frac{7}{26}$	$\frac{58}{132}$	$\frac{75}{181}$	<u>42%</u>
	63%	53%	57%	52%	47%	55%	32%	24%	30%	26%	19%	15%	44%	41%	
	$\frac{35}{61}$		$\frac{28}{52}$		$\frac{35}{68}$		$\frac{17}{61}$		$\frac{8}{29}$		$\frac{10}{42}$		$\frac{133}{313}$		
	57%		54%		51%		28%		28%		24%		42%		

APPENDIX TABLE 33

Question 33

DO YOU FEEL THAT YOUR PART OF THE URBAN DISTRICT IS REPRESENTED
ON THE COUNCIL?BREAKDOWN BY WARD, AGE GROUP AND SEX

Age Group		21-30		31-40		41-50		51-60		61-65		65+		Totals	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
<u>BLAYDON</u>															
YES		3	4	5	5	4	4	5	1	1	2	6	5	24 65%	21 49%
NO		5	6	3	3	0	3	2	7	1	2	2	1	13 35%	22 51%
Bases		F 43.		M 37.											
<u>CHOPWELL</u>															
YES		1	2	4	4	3	4	2	4	1	4	1	5	12 67%	23 79%
NO		2	0	2	2	0	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	6 33%	6 21%
Bases		F 29.		M 18.											
<u>ROWLANDS GILL & HIGH SPEN</u>															
YES		4	3	2	4	8	4	10	2	2	3	2	2	28 76%	18 49%
NO		3	3	0	3	3	6	0	4	1	3	2	0	9 24%	19 51%
Bases		F 37.		M 37.											
<u>WINLATON</u>															
YES		3	5	3	7	8	12	6	10	3	3	3	7	26 65%	44 61%
NO		6	11	2	3	4	3	2	4	0	1	0	6	14 35%	28 39%
Bases		F 72.		M 40.											
<u>WHOLE DISTRICT</u>															
YES		11	14	14	20	23	24	23	17	7	12	12	19	90 68%	106 59%
NO		16	20	7	11	7	14	5	16	3	7	4	8	63%	63% <u>All</u>
		25 61 41%		34 52 45%		47 68 69%		40 61 66%		19 29 66%		31 42 74%			

APPENDIX TABLE 34

Question 34

ARE YOU SATISFIED WITH WHAT THE COUNCIL DOES FOR THIS PART
OF THE DISTRICT?

<u>Age Group 21-30</u>			<u>31-40</u>		<u>41-50</u>		<u>51-60</u>		<u>61-65</u>		<u>65+</u>		<u>Whole Ward</u>	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
<u>BLAYDON</u>														
YES	4	3	2	4	2	3	2	6	0	0	3	6	13 35%	22 51%
NO	4	5	6	4	2	4	5	1	2	4	5	0	24 65%	21 49%
DON'T KNOW 2														
Bases F 43. M 37.														
<u>CHOPWELL</u>														
YES	2	2	2	4	1	2	3	4	2	4	1	5	10 56%	22 76%
NO	1	-	4	2	2	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	8 44%	7 24%
Bases F 29. M 18.														
<u>ROWLANDS GILL & HIGH SPEN</u>														
YES	3	2	1	4	5	8	9	2	3	3	3	1	24 65%	20 54%
NO	4	4	1	3	6	2	1	4	0	3	1	1	13 35%	17 46%
Bases F 37. M 37.														
<u>WINLATON</u>														
YES	2	10	3	7	8	7	6	9	2	4	3	10	24 60%	47 65%
NO	7	6	2	3	4	8	2	5	1	0	0	3	16 40%	25 35%
Bases F 72. M 40.														
<u>WHOLE DISTRICT</u>														
YES	11	17	8	19	16	21	19	21	7	11	10	22		
	28		27		37		40		18		32		71	115
	61		52		68		61		29		42		132	181
	45%		52%		54%		66%		62%		76%		54%	64%
													59%	

44%

68%

59%

63%

APPENDIX TABLE 35

Question 34

ARE YOU SATISFIED BY WHAT THE COUNCIL DOES FOR YOUR PART OF THE URBAN DISTRICT?BREAKDOWN BY WARD AND LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN DISTRICT

WARD	UP TO 3 YRS	4-10 YRS	11-20 YRS	21+ YRS	BORN IN U.D.	TOTALS	
						M	F
<u>BLAYDON</u>	40%	44%	29%	41%	50%	35%	51%
						<u>49%</u>	
<u>CHOPWELL</u>	100%	100%	100%	50%	61%	56%	76%
						<u>64%</u>	
<u>ROWLANDS GILL & HIGH SPEN</u>	43%	60%	57%	82%	54%	65%	54%
						<u>59%</u>	
<u>WINLATON</u>	38%	85%	71%	52%	69%	60%	65%
						<u>63%</u>	
<u>WHOLE URBAN DISTRICT</u>	44%	68%	58%	52%	60%	54%	64%
						<u>57%</u>	

BASE 313

APPENDIX TABLE 35a

COMPARISON OF RESPONDENTS WHO DECLARED THEMSELVES SATISFIED
BY WHAT THE COUNCIL DOES FOR THEIR PART OF THE DISTRICT
WITH THE WHOLE SAMPLE

I. BREAKDOWN BY HOUSE OWNERSHIP

	<u>Satisfied</u>	<u>All Respondents</u>
Owner Occupiers	32%	37%
Rent from Council	51%	40%
Rent from Private Landlord	3%	
House provided by other owner e.g. N.C.B., Police or other Employer, Relative	13%	23%
Boarders	1%	

III. BREAKDOWN BY RESPONDENTS KNOWING MORE THAN ONE COUNCILLOR

	<u>Satisfied</u>	<u>All Respondents</u>
Males	79%	65%
Females	57%	55%
Totals M & F	66%	58%

II. BREAKDOWN BY NUMBER LEAVING SCHOOL AFTER STATUTORY MINIMUM AGE

	<u>Satisfied</u>	<u>All Respondents</u>
Educated Full-time to Ages From 16 to 23 Years	Males and Females 8%	13.5%

IV. BREAKDOWN BY RESPONDENTS GIVING COUNCILLORS THE RATING OF 3 OR MORE

	<u>Satisfied</u>	<u>All Respondents</u>
Males	62%	56%
Females	57%	66%
Totals M & F	59%	61%

APPENDIX TABLE 36

Question 37

IMPORTANCE ATTACHED TO VOTINGDO YOU USUALLY ~~TRY~~ TO VOTE IN LOCAL ELECTIONS?

Age Group 21-30			31-40		41-50		51-60		61-65		65+		Whole Ward	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
<u>BLAYDON</u>														
YES	4	3	7	7	3	6	6	4	1	3	7	6	26 70%	29 67%
NO	4	7	1	1	1	1	3	4	1	1	1	-	11 30%	14 33%
Bases F 43. M 37.														69%
<u>CHOPWELL</u>														
YES	2	1	6	5	3	6	3	5	2	3	1	3	17 94%	23 79%
NO	1	1	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	1 6%	6 21%
Bases F 29. M 18.														85%
<u>ROWLANDS GILL & HIGH SPEN</u>														
YES	4	4	1	6	10	9	10	5	2	6	2	2	29 78%	32 86%
NO	3	2	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	2	0	8 22%	6 14%
Bases F 37. M 37.														82%
<u>WINLATON</u>														
YES	4	12	4	9	11	12	7	12	3	3	3	11	32 80%	59 82%
NO	5	4	1	1	1	3	1	2	-	1	-	2	8 20%	13 18%
Bases F 72. M 40.														81%
<u>WHOLE DISTRICT</u>														
YES	14	20	18	27	27	33	24	26	8	15	13	22		
	<u>34</u> 61		<u>45</u> 52		<u>60</u> 68		<u>50</u> 61		<u>22</u> 29		<u>35</u> 42		<u>104</u> 132	<u>142</u> 181
	56%		86%		88%		82%		76%		83%		79%	

APPENDIX TABLE 37

Question 37

DO YOU USUALLY TRY TO VOTE IN LOCAL ELECTIONS?BREAKDOWN BY WARD AND LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN DISTRICT

WARD	UP TO 3 YRS	4-10 YRS	11-20 YRS	21+ YRS	BORN IN U.D.	<u>TOTALS</u>	
						M	F
<u>BLAYDON</u>	60%	78%	86%	79%	73%	76%	76%
						<u>76%</u>	
<u>GHOPWELL</u>	100%	50%	66%	75%	89%	94%	76%
						<u>83%</u>	
<u>ROWLANDS GILL & HIGH SPEN</u>	71%	90%	29%	91%	90%	78%	86%
						<u>82%</u>	
<u>WINLATON</u>	54%	85%	86%	72%	89%	78%	82%
						<u>80%</u>	
<u>WHOLE URBAN DISTRICT</u>	63%	82%	67%	78%	86%	80%	81%
						<u>80%</u>	

BASE 313

APPENDIX TABLE 38

Question 40

DID YOU VOTE IN THE LAST ELECTION?

<u>Age Group</u> 21-30		31-40		41-50		51-60		61-65		65+		<u>Whole Ward</u>	
	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M	F
<u>BLAYDON</u>													
YES	4 6	4 7	2 4	6 4	2 4	5 3	23 62%	28 65%	64%				
NO	4 4	4 1	2 3	1 4	- -	- -	11 38%	12 35%					
<u>Bases</u> F 43. M 37.													
<u>CHOPWELL</u>													
YES	2 1	3 5	3 6	3 2	2 4	1 3	14 78%	21 72%	74%				
NO	1 1	3 1	- -	- 3	- 1	- 2	4 22%	8 28%					
<u>Bases</u> F 29. M 18.													
<u>ROWLANDS GILL & HIGH SPEN</u>													
YES	1 3	0 4	9 6	5 2	2 4	2 2	19 51%	21 57%	54%				
NO	6 3	2 3	2 4	5 4	1 2	2 -	18 49%	16 43%					
<u>Bases</u> F 37. M 37.													
<u>WINLATON</u>													
YES	2 9	4 7	10 9	7 10	2 4	2 7	27 64%	46 68%	65%				
NO		1 3			1 0	1	36%	32%					
<u>Bases</u> F 72. M 40.													
<u>WHOLE DISTRICT</u>													
YES	9 19	11 23	24 25	21 18	8 16	10 15							
	$\frac{28}{61}$	$\frac{34}{52}$	$\frac{49}{68}$	$\frac{29}{61}$	$\frac{24}{29}$	$\frac{25}{42}$						$\frac{189}{313}$	
	46%	65%	72%	46%	83%	60%						60%	

Question 42

DO YOU FEEL VOTERS HAVE A BIG INFLUENCE ON THE WAY THE DISTRICT IS GOVERNED?BREAKDOWN BY WARD, AGE GROUP AND SEX

		21-30		31-40		41-50		51-60		61-65		65+		Totals	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
<u>BLAYDON</u>															
	YES	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{6}{10}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{2}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{2}{7}$	$\frac{4}{7}$	$\frac{4}{8}$	$\frac{0}{2}$	$\frac{2}{4}$	$\frac{2}{8}$	$\frac{3}{6}$	$\frac{11}{37}$ 30%	$\frac{19}{43}$ 44%
	NO	$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{4}{10}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{6}{8}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{5}{7}$	$\frac{3}{7}$	$\frac{4}{8}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{2}{4}$	$\frac{6}{8}$	$\frac{3}{6}$	$\frac{26}{37}$	$\frac{24}{43}$
		WHOLE WARD M & F												YES $\frac{30}{80}$ 38%	NO $\frac{50}{80}$ 62.5%
<u>CHOPWELL</u>															
	YES	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{0}{2}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{3}{6}$	$\frac{0}{3}$	$\frac{5}{6}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{4}{5}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{3}{5}$	$\frac{0}{1}$	$\frac{5}{5}$	$\frac{5}{18}$ 28%	$\frac{20}{29}$ 69%
	NO	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{5}{6}$	$\frac{3}{6}$	$\frac{3}{3}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{0}{2}$	$\frac{2}{5}$	$\frac{1}{1}$	$\frac{0}{5}$	$\frac{13}{18}$	$\frac{9}{29}$
		WHOLE WARD M & F												YES $\frac{25}{47}$ 53%	NO $\frac{22}{47}$ 47%
<u>ROWLANDS GILL & HIGH SPEN</u>															
	YES	$\frac{3}{7}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{0}{2}$	$\frac{3}{7}$	$\frac{7}{11}$	$\frac{6}{10}$	$\frac{7}{10}$	$\frac{2}{6}$	$\frac{3}{3}$	$\frac{0}{6}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{23}{37}$ 62%	$\frac{14}{37}$ 38%
	NO	$\frac{4}{7}$	$\frac{5}{6}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{4}{7}$	$\frac{4}{11}$	$\frac{4}{10}$	$\frac{3}{10}$	$\frac{4}{6}$	$\frac{0}{3}$	$\frac{6}{6}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{0}{2}$	$\frac{14}{37}$	$\frac{23}{37}$
		WHOLE WARD M & F												YES $\frac{37}{74}$ 50%	NO $\frac{37}{74}$ 50%
<u>WINLATON</u>															
	YES	$\frac{3}{9}$	$\frac{3}{16}$	$\frac{2}{5}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{0}{12}$	$\frac{1}{15}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{4}{14}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{4}{13}$	$\frac{10}{40}$ 25%	$\frac{14}{72}$ 19%
	NO	$\frac{6}{9}$	$\frac{13}{16}$	$\frac{3}{5}$	$\frac{9}{10}$	$\frac{12}{12}$	$\frac{14}{15}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{10}{14}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{9}{13}$	$\frac{30}{40}$	$\frac{58}{72}$
		WHOLE WARD M & F												YES $\frac{24}{112}$ 21%	NO $\frac{88}{112}$ 79%
<u>WHOLE DISTRICT</u>		M	$\frac{49}{132}$	37%		F	$\frac{67}{181}$	37%							
<u>TOTAL DISTRICT</u>			$\frac{8}{27}$	$\frac{10}{34}$	$\frac{6}{21}$	$\frac{9}{31}$	$\frac{8}{30}$	$\frac{14}{38}$	$\frac{15}{28}$	$\frac{14}{33}$	$\frac{6}{10}$	$\frac{6}{19}$	$\frac{6}{16}$	$\frac{14}{26}$	
			30%	29%	29%	29%	27%	37%	53%	42%	60%	31%	38%	54%	
			$\frac{18}{61}$		$\frac{15}{52}$		$\frac{22}{68}$		$\frac{29}{61}$		$\frac{12}{29}$		$\frac{20}{42}$		
			30%		29%		32%		48%		41%		48%		

APPENDIX TABLE 40

Question 43

DO YOU FEEL IT IS MORE IMPORTANT TO VOTE IN NATIONAL
PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS THAN IN LOCAL ELECTIONS OR
EQUALLY IMPORTANT TO VOTE IN BOTH?

BREAKDOWN BY AGE GROUP AND SEX

	21-30		31-40		41-50		51-60		61-65		65+		Totals		Whole Ward
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M & F
<u>BLAYDON</u>															
YES	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{5}{10}$	$\frac{4}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{0}{7}$	$\frac{3}{7}$	$\frac{2}{8}$	$\frac{0}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{4}{8}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{15}{37}$ 41%	$\frac{12}{43}$ 28%	$\frac{27}{80}$ 33.8%
NO	$\frac{0}{8}$	$\frac{0}{10}$	$\frac{0}{8}$	$\frac{0}{8}$	-	$\frac{5}{7}$	$\frac{0}{7}$	$\frac{0}{8}$	$\frac{0}{2}$	$\frac{0}{4}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{0}{6}$	$\frac{1}{37}$	$\frac{5}{43}$	$\frac{6}{80}$ 7.5%
Equal	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{5}{10}$	$\frac{4}{8}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{2}{7}$	$\frac{4}{7}$	$\frac{6}{8}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{5}{6}$	$\frac{21}{37}$	$\frac{26}{43}$	$\frac{47}{80}$ 58.7%
<u>CHOPWELL</u>															
YES	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{0}{2}$	$\frac{5}{6}$	$\frac{2}{6}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	-	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{0}{2}$	$\frac{0}{5}$	-	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{2}{18}$ 50%	$\frac{5}{29}$ 17%	$\frac{14}{47}$ 29.8%
NO	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	-	-	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{2}{5}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{0}{5}$	-	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{3}{18}$	$\frac{5}{29}$	$\frac{8}{47}$ 17.0%
EQUAL	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	$\frac{3}{6}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{5}{6}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{2}{5}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{5}$	$\frac{1}{1}$	$\frac{3}{5}$	$\frac{6}{18}$	$\frac{19}{29}$	$\frac{25}{47}$ 53.2%
<u>ROWLANDS GILL & HIGH SPEN</u>															
YES	$\frac{4}{7}$	$\frac{3}{6}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{7}$	$\frac{4}{11}$	$\frac{4}{10}$	$\frac{2}{10}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{0}{3}$	$\frac{2}{6}$	$\frac{0}{4}$	$\frac{0}{2}$	$\frac{11}{37}$ 30%	$\frac{13}{37}$ 35%	$\frac{24}{74}$ 31.2%
NO	$\frac{0}{7}$	$\frac{0}{6}$	$\frac{0}{2}$	$\frac{0}{7}$	$\frac{1}{11}$	$\frac{0}{10}$	$\frac{0}{10}$	-	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{0}{6}$	$\frac{0}{4}$	$\frac{0}{2}$	$\frac{2}{37}$	$\frac{0}{37}$	$\frac{2}{74}$ 3.0%
EQUAL	$\frac{3}{7}$	$\frac{3}{6}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{4}{7}$	$\frac{6}{11}$	$\frac{6}{10}$	$\frac{8}{10}$	$\frac{5}{6}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{4}{6}$	$\frac{4}{4}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{24}{37}$	$\frac{24}{37}$	$\frac{48}{74}$ 65.8%
<u>WINLATON</u>															
YES	$\frac{2}{9}$	$\frac{6}{16}$	$\frac{2}{5}$	$\frac{5}{10}$	$\frac{7}{12}$	$\frac{4}{15}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{4}{14}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{0}{4}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{6}{13}$	$\frac{17}{40}$ 43%	$\frac{25}{72}$ 35%	$\frac{42}{112}$ 37.5%
NO	$\frac{1}{9}$	$\frac{0}{16}$	-	$\frac{2}{10}$	-	-	-	-	-	$\frac{2}{4}$	$\frac{0}{3}$	$\frac{0}{13}$	$\frac{1}{40}$	$\frac{4}{72}$	$\frac{5}{112}$ 4.5%
EQUAL	$\frac{6}{9}$	$\frac{10}{16}$	$\frac{3}{5}$	$\frac{3}{10}$	$\frac{5}{12}$	$\frac{11}{15}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{10}{14}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{2}{4}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{7}{13}$	$\frac{22}{40}$	$\frac{43}{72}$	$\frac{65}{112}$ 58.0%
<u>WHOLE WARD</u>															
YES	$\frac{11}{27}$	$\frac{14}{34}$	$\frac{12}{21}$	$\frac{13}{31}$	$\frac{14}{30}$	$\frac{9}{38}$	$\frac{8}{28}$	$\frac{8}{33}$	$\frac{2}{10}$	$\frac{3}{19}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	$\frac{8}{26}$	$\frac{52}{132}$ 39%	$\frac{55}{181}$ 30%	
NO	$\frac{1}{27}$	$\frac{1}{34}$	$\frac{1}{21}$	$\frac{3}{31}$	$\frac{1}{30}$	$\frac{5}{38}$	$\frac{1}{28}$	$\frac{2}{33}$	$\frac{2}{10}$	$\frac{2}{19}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{26}$	$\frac{7}{132}$ 5%	$\frac{14}{181}$ 8%	
EQUAL	$\frac{15}{27}$	$\frac{19}{34}$	$\frac{8}{21}$	$\frac{15}{31}$	$\frac{15}{30}$	$\frac{24}{38}$	$\frac{19}{28}$	$\frac{23}{33}$	$\frac{6}{10}$	$\frac{14}{19}$	$\frac{10}{16}$	$\frac{17}{26}$	$\frac{73}{132}$ 55%	$\frac{112}{181}$ 62%	
YES	$\frac{25}{61}$	$\frac{25}{52}$	$\frac{23}{68}$	$\frac{16}{61}$	$\frac{5}{29}$	$\frac{13}{42}$	$\frac{107}{313}$								
NO	$\frac{41\%}{2}$	$\frac{48\%}{4}$	$\frac{34\%}{6}$	$\frac{26\%}{3}$	$\frac{17\%}{4}$	$\frac{31\%}{2}$	$\frac{34\%}{21}$								
EQUAL	$\frac{3\%}{56\%}$	$\frac{8\%}{44\%}$	$\frac{9\%}{57\%}$	$\frac{5\%}{69\%}$	$\frac{14\%}{69\%}$	$\frac{5\%}{64\%}$	$\frac{7\%}{59\%}$								

APPENDIX TABLE 41

Question 52

DO YOU VOTE FOR A CANDIDATE'S PERSONALITY OR HIS PARTY?

		21-30		31-40		41-50		51-60		61-65		65+		Totals	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
BLAYDON															
	PERSONALITY	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{3}{10}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{2}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{2}{7}$	$\frac{3}{7}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{2}{6}$	$\frac{15}{37}$ 40%	$\frac{11}{43}$ 26%
	PARTY	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{7}{10}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{6}{8}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{4}{7}$	$\frac{3}{7}$	$\frac{6}{8}$	$\frac{0}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{3}{6}$	$\frac{21}{37}$ 57%	$\frac{29}{43}$ 67%
	DON'T KNOW						$\frac{1}{7}$	$\frac{1}{7}$	$\frac{1}{8}$				$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{37}$	$\frac{3}{43}$
WARD TOTALS		PERSONALITY		26		32.5%		PARTY		50		63.0%		D.K. 4.5%	
				80						80					
CHOPWELL															
	PERSONALITY	$\frac{0}{3}$	$\frac{0}{2}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{2}{6}$	$\frac{0}{3}$	$\frac{2}{6}$	$\frac{0}{3}$	$\frac{2}{5}$	$\frac{0}{2}$	$\frac{0}{5}$	$\frac{1}{1}$	$\frac{2}{5}$	$\frac{2}{18}$ 11%	$\frac{8}{29}$ 30%
	PARTY	$\frac{3}{3}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{5}{6}$	$\frac{4}{6}$	$\frac{3}{3}$	$\frac{4}{6}$	$\frac{3}{3}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{5}{5}$	$\frac{0}{1}$	$\frac{3}{5}$	$\frac{16}{18}$ 89%	$\frac{19}{29}$ 65%
WARD TOTALS		PERSONALITY		10		21.1%		PARTY		35		75%		5% D.K.	
				47						47					
ROWLANDS GILL & HIGH SPEN															
	PERSONALITY	$\frac{5}{7}$	$\frac{3}{6}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{3}{7}$	$\frac{8}{11}$	$\frac{8}{10}$	$\frac{6}{10}$	$\frac{3}{6}$	$\frac{3}{3}$	$\frac{4}{6}$	$\frac{4}{4}$	$\frac{0}{2}$	$\frac{28}{37}$ 76%	$\frac{21}{37}$ 57%
	PARTY	$\frac{2}{7}$	$\frac{3}{6}$	$\frac{0}{2}$	$\frac{4}{7}$	$\frac{3}{11}$	$\frac{2}{10}$	$\frac{4}{10}$	$\frac{3}{6}$	$\frac{0}{3}$	$\frac{2}{6}$	$\frac{0}{4}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{9}{37}$ 24%	$\frac{16}{37}$ 43%
WARD TOTALS		PERSONALITY		49		66%		PARTY		25		34%			
				74						74					
WINLATON															
	PERSONALITY	$\frac{4}{9}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{2}{10}$	$\frac{1}{12}$	$\frac{3}{15}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{4}{14}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{2}{4}$	$\frac{0}{3}$	$\frac{4}{13}$	$\frac{9}{40}$ 22%	$\frac{16}{72}$ 22%
	PARTY	$\frac{5}{9}$	$\frac{15}{16}$	$\frac{4}{5}$	$\frac{8}{10}$	$\frac{9}{12}$	$\frac{9}{15}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{10}{14}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{2}{4}$	$\frac{3}{3}$	$\frac{9}{13}$	$\frac{29}{40}$ 72%	$\frac{53}{72}$ 74%
WARD TOTALS		PERSONALITY		25		22%		PARTY		82		73%			
				112						112					
WHOLE URBAN DISTRICT															
	PERSONALITY	$\frac{12}{27}$	$\frac{7}{34}$	$\frac{7}{21}$	$\frac{9}{31}$	$\frac{10}{30}$	$\frac{15}{38}$	$\frac{10}{28}$	$\frac{10}{33}$	$\frac{7}{10}$	$\frac{7}{19}$	$\frac{8}{16}$	$\frac{8}{26}$	$\frac{54}{132}$ 41%	$\frac{56}{181}$ 31%
	PARTY	$\frac{15}{27}$	$\frac{27}{34}$	$\frac{14}{21}$	$\frac{22}{31}$	$\frac{18}{30}$	$\frac{19}{38}$	$\frac{17}{28}$	$\frac{20}{33}$	$\frac{3}{10}$	$\frac{12}{19}$	$\frac{8}{16}$	$\frac{17}{26}$	$\frac{75}{132}$ 57%	$\frac{117}{181}$ 65%
WHOLE U.D.		PERSONALITY		110		35%		PARTY		192		61%		D.K. 4%	
				313						313					
	PERSONALITY	31%		31%		37%		33%		48%		38%			
	PARTY	69%		69%		54%		67%		52%		62%			

DO YOU THINK LOCAL GOVERNMENT WORKS BEST IF EACH COUNCILLOR VOTES ACCORDING TO HIS CONSCIENCE OR ACCORDING TO HIS PARTY DECISION?

	21-30		31-40		41-50		51-60		61-65		65+		Totals		Whole Ward		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M & F		
BLAYDON																	
CONSCIENCE	$\frac{4}{8}$	$\frac{0}{10}$	$\frac{2}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{2}{4}$	$\frac{2}{7}$	$\frac{3}{7}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{2}{8}$	$\frac{2}{6}$	$\frac{14}{37}$	38%	$\frac{11}{43}$	26%	$\frac{25}{80}$
PARTY	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{4}{10}$	$\frac{2}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{2}{4}$	$\frac{2}{7}$	$\frac{3}{7}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{0}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{4}{8}$	$\frac{3}{6}$	$\frac{14}{37}$	38%	$\frac{12}{43}$	28%	$\frac{26}{80}$
DON'T KNOW	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{6}{10}$	$\frac{4}{8}$	$\frac{4}{8}$	-	$\frac{3}{7}$	$\frac{1}{7}$	$\frac{4}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{2}{4}$	$\frac{2}{8}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{9}{37}$	24%	$\frac{20}{43}$	46%	$\frac{29}{80}$
CHOPWELL																	
CONSCIENCE	$\frac{0}{3}$	$\frac{0}{2}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{2}{6}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{3}{3}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{0}{2}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{1}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{6}{18}$	33%	$\frac{6}{29}$	21%	$\frac{12}{47}$
PARTY	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{4}{6}$	$\frac{0}{3}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{0}{2}$	$\frac{2}{5}$	$\frac{1}{1}$	$\frac{3}{5}$	$\frac{4}{18}$	22%	$\frac{10}{29}$	35%	$\frac{14}{47}$
DON'T KNOW	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{4}{6}$	$\frac{3}{6}$	-	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{0}{3}$	$\frac{3}{5}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{2}{5}$	-	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{8}{18}$	45%	$\frac{12}{29}$	41%	$\frac{21}{47}$
ROWLANDS GILL & HIGH SPEN																	
CONSCIENCE	$\frac{3}{7}$	$\frac{4}{6}$	$\frac{0}{2}$	$\frac{4}{7}$	$\frac{10}{11}$	$\frac{4}{10}$	$\frac{4}{10}$	$\frac{3}{6}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{0}{6}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{20}{37}$	54%	$\frac{17}{27}$	49%	$\frac{37}{74}$
PARTY	$\frac{3}{7}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{0}{7}$	$\frac{1}{11}$	$\frac{3}{10}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{2}{6}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{0}{2}$	$\frac{11}{37}$	30%	$\frac{7}{37}$	19%	$\frac{18}{74}$
DON'T KNOW	$\frac{1}{7}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	-	$\frac{3}{7}$	-	$\frac{3}{10}$	$\frac{5}{10}$	$\frac{2}{6}$	$\frac{0}{3}$	$\frac{4}{6}$	-	-	$\frac{6}{37}$	16%	$\frac{13}{37}$	32%	$\frac{19}{74}$
WINLATON																	
CONSCIENCE	$\frac{7}{9}$	$\frac{10}{16}$	$\frac{3}{5}$	$\frac{5}{10}$	$\frac{8}{12}$	$\frac{7}{15}$	$\frac{2}{8}$	$\frac{9}{14}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{5}{13}$	$\frac{22}{40}$	55%	$\frac{39}{72}$	54%	$\frac{61}{112}$
PARTY	$\frac{2}{9}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	$\frac{2}{5}$	$\frac{5}{10}$	$\frac{3}{12}$	$\frac{8}{15}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{5}{14}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{6}{13}$	$\frac{15}{40}$	38%	$\frac{30}{72}$	42%	$\frac{45}{112}$
DON'T KNOW	-	$\frac{1}{16}$	-	-	$\frac{1}{12}$	-	$\frac{1}{8}$	-	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{0}{4}$	$\frac{0}{3}$	$\frac{2}{13}$	$\frac{3}{40}$	7%	$\frac{3}{72}$	4%	$\frac{6}{112}$
WHOLE URBAN DISTRICT																	
CONSCIENCE	$\frac{14}{27}$	$\frac{14}{34}$	$\frac{6}{21}$	$\frac{14}{31}$	$\frac{21}{30}$	$\frac{14}{38}$	$\frac{12}{28}$	$\frac{16}{33}$	$\frac{4}{10}$	$\frac{5}{19}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	$\frac{11}{26}$	$\frac{62}{132}$	47%	$\frac{74}{181}$	41%	$\frac{136}{313}$
PARTY	$\frac{9}{27}$	$\frac{11}{34}$	$\frac{7}{21}$	$\frac{7}{31}$	$\frac{8}{30}$	$\frac{17}{38}$	$\frac{9}{28}$	$\frac{8}{33}$	$\frac{2}{10}$	$\frac{6}{19}$	$\frac{10}{16}$	$\frac{12}{26}$	$\frac{44}{132}$	33%	$\frac{59}{181}$	33%	$\frac{103}{313}$
DON'T KNOW	$\frac{4}{27}$	$\frac{9}{34}$	$\frac{8}{21}$	$\frac{10}{31}$	$\frac{1}{30}$	$\frac{7}{38}$	$\frac{7}{28}$	$\frac{9}{33}$	$\frac{4}{10}$	$\frac{8}{19}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{3}{26}$	$\frac{27}{132}$	20%	$\frac{47}{181}$	26%	$\frac{74}{313}$
CONSCIENCE	$\frac{28}{61}$	$\frac{20}{52}$	$\frac{35}{52}$	$\frac{28}{61}$	$\frac{9}{29}$	$\frac{16}{42}$	$\frac{31}{29}$	$\frac{38}{22}$									
PARTY	$\frac{20}{33\%}$	$\frac{14}{27\%}$	$\frac{25}{37\%}$	$\frac{17}{28\%}$	$\frac{8}{12\%}$	$\frac{16}{26\%}$	$\frac{12}{41\%}$	$\frac{16}{10\%}$									
DON'T KNOW	$\frac{13}{21\%}$	$\frac{18}{35\%}$	$\frac{8}{12\%}$	$\frac{16}{26\%}$	$\frac{12}{41\%}$	$\frac{16}{10\%}$	$\frac{12}{41\%}$	$\frac{16}{10\%}$									

APPENDIX TABLE 43

Question 54

RESPONDENTS' HIGH RATING OF COUNCILLORS' MOTIVATIONSBREAKDOWN BY WARD AND LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN DISTRICT

WARD	UP TO 3 YRS	4-10 YRS	11-20 YRS	21+ YRS	BORN IN U.D.	TOTALS	
						M	F
<u>BLAYDON</u>	60%	78%	29%	55%	53%	54%	56%
						55%	
<u>CHOPWELL</u>	100%	100%	66%	58%	61%	50%	72%
						64%	
<u>ROWLANDS GILL & HIGH SPEN</u>	71%	50%	29%	54%	59%	65%	46%
						54%	
<u>WINLATON</u>	54%	77%	86%	44%	56%	45%	64%
						57%	
<u>WHOLE URBAN DISTRICT</u>	63%	71%	50%	52%	57%	54%	61%
						57%	

BASE 313

Question 61

MAIN SATISFACTIONS OF BEING A COUNCILLOR

	BLAYDON		CHOPWELL		R.G. & H.S		WINLATON		WHOLE U. DISTRICT		WHOLE COUNTRY
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1. GIVING SERVICE (helping other people)	7	11	5	5	12	16	16	20	40 30%	52 29%	
2. DON'T KNOW	9	9	0	8	11	4	9	20	29 21%	41 23%	47%
3. GETTING THINGS DONE (sense of achievement)	6	6	8	11	7	10	4	12	25 19%	39 22%	9%
4. THE PRESTIGE or the power	12	4	-	1	1	4	6	6	19 14%	15 8%	17%
5. BEING INVOLVED in running the locality	6	3	1	1	3	-	3	5	13 10%	9 5%	21%
6. OTHER ANSWERS	1	3	1	2	2*	2	1	5	5 4%	12 7%	10%
7. BROADENING OF OUTLOOK (leading a fuller life)	1	-	1	-	2	2	1	3	5 4%	5 3%	2%
8. IMPROVING THE LOCALITY	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	3 2%	2 1%	6%
9. SUPPORTING OWN POLITICAL PARTY	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1 1%	1 0.5%	17%
									2 0.6%		1%
BASES	43	37	18	29	37	37	40	72	132	181	2,184

Some people gave more than one answer, * e.g. Days off work

Money

None

Must have nothing to do.

APPENDIX TABLE 45

Question 62

MAIN DISADVANTAGES OF BEING A COUNCILLOR

	BLAYDON		CHOPWELL		R.G. & H.S		WINLATON		WHOLE U. DISTRICT		WHOLE COUNTRY
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1. LACK OF POPULARITY & support from electors	7	13	6	8	6	14	8	17	27 20%	52 29%	
									79 25%		22%
2. DON'T KNOW NO ANSWER	2	14	2	8	9	5	8	31	21 16%	58 32%	
									79 25%		14%
3. LACK OF TIME (all aspects)	9	2	2	3	7	3	12	12	30 23%	20 11%	
									50 16%		38%
4. PERSONAL INCONVENIENCE (having to be available at all times)	15	7	3	1	5	9	5	2	28 21%	19 10%	
									47 15%		14%
5. THERE ARE NO DRAWBACKS	8	6	4	5	8	3	6	7	26 20%	21 12%	
									47 15%		12%
6. NOT BEING ABLE TO GET THINGS DONE (frustration)	1	2	1	2	-	1	3	-	5 4%	5 3%	
									10 3%		8%
7. RESPONSIBILITY INVOLVED	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	2	2 2%	6 3%	
									8 3%		4%
8. FINANCIAL LOSS	-	1	-	-	1	0	-	5	1 1%	6 3%	
									7 2%		4%
9. OTHER ANSWERS	-	-	1*	-	2*	2	1*	-	4 3%	2 1%	
									6 2%		2%
10. BEING A PUBLIC FIGURE (always on show)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 1%	
									0.3%		2%
<u>BASES</u>	37	43	18	29	37	37	40	72	132	181	

* Can't say what you like

* Being a Yes Man

* Rows

APPENDIX TABLE 46

Question 59

DO YOU THINK YOUR COUNCIL DESERVES CREDIT FOR ANY PARTICULAR
ASPECT OF ITS WORK FOR THE DISTRICT?BLAYDON

Age Group	21-30		31-40		41-50		51-60		61-65		65+		Totals	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
NOTHING	3	3	1	1	1	2	3	2	1	1	3	1	10	10
HOUSING	1	3	2	2	1	1	-	1	-	1	2	2	6	9
GENERAL TIDYING UP OF DISTRICT, ITS APPEARANCE AND PARKS	1	4	2	3	2	1	2	3	1	3	-	3	8	17
NEW SWIMMING BATHS	-	1	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	5	2
HOME AND ROAD SAFETY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
NEW STREET LIGHTING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
SHOPPING CENTRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
BOWLING GREEN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
ROAD IMPROVEMENTS	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	2
SPORTS RECREATION GROUND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
NEW CLINIC IN WINLATON	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
NEW INDUSTRIAL ESTATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
SCOTSWOOD BRIDGE	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
BLAYDON RACES	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
MANY GOOD ASPECTS	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	1	5
DESERVE CREDIT GENERALLY	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
RENTS NOT TOO HIGH	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Some people gave multiple answers														

BASES Males 37
 Females 43

APPENDIX TABLE 46 (cont.)

Question 59

DO YOU THINK YOUR COUNCIL DESERVES CREDIT FOR ANY PARTICULAR
ASPECT OF ITS WORK FOR THE DISTRICT?CHOPWELL

	Age Group		21-30		31-40		41-50		51-60		61-65		65+		Totals	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
CARE OF OLD PEOPLE	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	1	-	1	1	2	3	6		
CLEARING UP THE AREA	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	3		
PARKS AND GARDENS	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	3	1		
HOUSING	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	1		
SPORTS FACILITIES	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	1		
BUS SHELTER	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1		
SCHOOLS	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1		
SOCIAL SERVICES	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-		
LIBRARY	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1		
DONE GENERAL GOOD	-	1	-	1	3	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	3	5		
SUPPORT OF LEFT WING ACTIVITIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-		
COMMUNITY CENTRE	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
NOTHING AND DON'T KNOW	1	2	2	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	10		

BASES Males 18
 Females 29

APPENDIX TABLE 46 (cont.)

Question 59

DO YOU THINK YOUR COUNCIL DESERVES CREDIT FOR ANY PARTICULAR
ASPECT OF ITS WORK FOR THE DISTRICT?ROWLANDS GILL & HIGH SPEN

	Age Group		21-30		31-40		41-50		51-60		61-65		65+		Totals	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
HOUSING	-	1	1	1	4	1	2	3	-	2	1	1	8	9		
IMPROVING APPEARANCE OF AREA	1	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	5	-		
PROVISION OF PARKS	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	5	1		
CARE OF ROADS	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	4	3		
CARE OF OLD PEOPLE	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	1	4		
NEW LIDO	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1		
SWIMMING BATHS	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-		
RATES KEPT DOWN	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-		
CARAVAN SITE	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-		
NEW BRIDGE BUILT	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-		
DONE WELL GENERALLY	-	0	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-		
LIBRARIES	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1		
SCHOOLS BUILT	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1		
RENTS KEPT REASONABLE	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2		
WATER CARTS CAME QUICKLY	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
BUS STATION	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	2		
DOING THINGS FOR YOUTH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1		
COMMUNITY CENTRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NOTHING AND DON'T KNOW	4	4	-	2	2	4	-	1	-	2	2	-	8	13		

BASES Males 37
 Females 37

APPENDIX TABLE 46 (cont.)

Question 59

DO YOU THINK YOUR COUNCIL DESERVES CREDIT FOR ANY PARTICULAR
ASPECT OF ITS WORK FOR THE DISTRICT?WINLATON

	Age Group		21-30		31-40		41-50		51-60		61-65		65+		Totals	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
HOUSING AND RE-HOUSING	1	2	4	4	7	5	4	6	2	1	3	7	21	25		
PARKS AND GARDENS & TIDYNESS	-	2	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	2	6		
ROAD IMPROVEMENTS	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	2	1		
NEW CENTRE FOR CHILDREN	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-		
KEPT RENTS DOWN	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1		
LIDO	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-		
REFUSE DISPOSAL	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-		
COMMUNITY CENTRE	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-		
CARE OF OLD PEOPLE	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-		
SWIMMING BATHS	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	3		
COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOLS	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1		
SCOTSWOOD BRIDGE	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1		
LIBRARY	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1		
NOT BAD GENERALLY	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	3		
CHEERFUL EFFICIENT SERVICE	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
CLINIC	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-		
SHOPPING CENTRE AT BLAYDON	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
SEWAGE DISPOSAL	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
DON'T KNOW & NOTHING	4	7	-	4	2	5	2	5	-	1	-	2	8	24		

BASES Males 40
 Females 72

Question 58

DO YOU THINK MORE COULD BE DONE TO IMPROVE THE URBAN DISTRICT OF BLAYDON AND, IF SO, IN WHAT WAYS?

WHOLE URBAN DISTRICT

MORE SHOULD BE DONE ABOUT:-	21-30		31-40		41-50		51-60		61-65		65+		Totals		Urban		U.D.'s		All Inform-	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Urban District	District	District	Maud Report	ants (Maud)			
Nothing (Satisfied. Is doing a good job)	2	6	3	6	11	9	5	5	5	2	6	32 25%	37 20%	69	22%	-	-	-	-	
Road improvements, street repairs and street lighting	2	7	4	6	7	6	8	6	4	-	1	26 20%	25 14%	51	16%	12%		11%		
Don't know	6	4	2	7	2	6	2	2	1	3	4	17 13%	29 16%	46	15%	2%		2%		
Leisure facilities generally (for old and young)	5	6	5	2	4	5	2	4	1	1	3	20 15%	25 14%	45	14%	28%		24%		
Improving appearance and cleanliness of District	3	5	6	3	3	2	6	4	-	2	1	19 14%	18 10%	37	12%	8%		6%		
Places for children to play and nursery schools	2	4	5	5	1	5	1	-	1	1	1	11 8%	16 9%	27	8%	8%		10%		
Other answers	3	3	1	2	2	4	1	4	-	3	1	8 6%	18 10%	26	8%	3%		3%		
Facilities and activities for youth (teenagers)	1	5	1	2	1	5	-	2	-	1	-	3 2%	15 8%	18	6%	26%		22%		
Housing	-	3	2	1	3	-	4	3	-	-	1	10 7%	9 5%	19	6%	17%		24%		
Improving amenities generally	2	5	1	3	1	1	-	1	-	1	3	5 4%	14 8%	19	6%	13%		10%		
Providing work	2	-	-	-	1	3	0	1	-	1	2	5 4%	6 3%	11	4%	4%		2%		
Transport (bus services)	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	1	4 3%	4 2%	8	3%	11%		9%		
Schools	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 2%	3 2%	5	2%	6%		4%		
Facilities for the old	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 1%	1	0.3%	25%		28%		
	31	49	31	39	36	47	33	34	13	19	18	162	220							
	80	70	81	67	32	50						382								
	61	52	68	61	29	42														
	131%	134%	122%	110%	110%	119%														

BASES

132 181 313 273 1,223

DO YOU THINK MORE COULD BE DONE TO IMPROVE THE
URBAN DISTRICT OF BLAYDON AND IF SO IN WHAT WAYS?

	21-30		31-40		41-50		51-60		61-65		65+		Totals		%
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Ward
MORE SHOULD BE DONE ABOUT:-															
No, or satisfied, or its already doing a good job	-	-	-	1	1	3	3	1	3	1	1	1	8	7	19%
													22%	16%	
Leisure facilities generally +	3	1	1	3	2	1	-	2	-	-	1	1	7	8	19%
													19%	19%	
Don't know	1	2	2	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	2	2	5	8	16%
													14%	19%	
Keeping District cleaner and tidier (appearance)	1	-	1	2	-	1	2	1	-	-	1	1	4	6	13%
													11%	14%	
Street repair and lighting	-	1	-	1	-	1	3	1	-	-	1	-	4	4	10%
													11%	9%	
Places for children to play (and nursery schools)	-	3	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	4	10%
													11%	9%	
Housing	-	3	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	4	3	9%
													11%	7%	
Facilities for youth, teen- agers or a youth club	1	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	8%
													8%	7%	
Other answers*	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	3	5	6%
													8%	5%	
Improving amenities (shops, bus shelters, conveniences etc.)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3%
													1	-	
Providing more work for people													1	1	1%
													3%		

* Re-build Blaydon, Snow clearing, Deal with flooding, The area is dying.
+ Playing fields, Parks, Allotments, a cafe, A community centre for elderly.

BASES 80
37 Males
43 Females

Several gave multiple answers.

APPENDIX TABLE 47 (cont.)

Question 58

DO YOU THINK MORE COULD BE DONE TO IMPROVE THE
URBAN DISTRICT OF BLAYDON AND IF SO IN WHAT WAYS?CHOPWELL

MORE SHOULD BE DONE ABOUT:-	21-30		31-40		41-50		51-60		61-65		65+		Totals		Ward
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Leisure facilities for old and young *	1	5	2	-	1	4	-	2	-	-	1	3	19 5 14 28% 48%		40%
No - existing situation is O.K.	-	-	1	2	1	2	1	-	1	3	-	3	14 4 10 22% 34%		30%
Keeping District cleaner and improving its appearance	-	1	4	1	2	-	3	-	-	2	-	-	13 9 4 50% 14%		28%
Street improvements, repairs and lighting	1	1	5	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	11 8 3 45% 10%		23%
Other answers †	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	1	5 - 5 17%		11%
Don't know	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 1 3 6% 10%		9%
Places for children to play	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2 11% 2		4%
Improving amenities - e.g. more public conveniences	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 2 11%		4%
Providing more work	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	- 1 3%		2%
* Community centre and entertainments for adults and youth.															
† Need more money first Stop vandalism Chopwell is dying. Remedy this.															

BASES 47

18 Males

29 Females

Question 58

DO YOU THINK MORE COULD BE DONE TO IMPROVE THE
URBAN DISTRICT OF BLAYDON AND IF SO IN WHAT WAYS?

ROWLANDS GILL & HIGH SPEN

MORE SHOULD BE DONE ABOUT:-	21-30		31-40		41-50		51-60		61-65		65+		Totals		Ward
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Nothing - existing situation O.K.	1	1	-	1	5	4	4	1	1	1	-	1	11 30%	9 24%	27%
Don't know	3	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	2	-	8 22%	2 5%	14%
Improving its appearance †	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	2 5%	6 16%	11%
Leisure facilities for old and young	-	-	2	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	5 14%	3 8%	11%
Providing more work (new factories)	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	2	1	4 11%	4 11%	11%
Road repairs and street improvement	-	1	-	1	2	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	4 11%	4 11%	11%
Other answers *	-	2	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2 5%	5 14%	9%
Entertainment for youth	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	6 16%	8%
Housing	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	4 11%	-	5%
Provide more children's playgrounds	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 8%	4%
Improve school facilities	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 3%	1%
More facilities for old	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 3%	-	1%
More amenities (Public conveniences)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 3%	1%
* Fencing round Council property Restrict car speeds on estates More knowledge of Council and communications															
† Remove derelict buildings															

BASES 74

37 Males

37 Females

APPENDIX TABLE 47 (cont.)

Question 58

DO YOU THINK MORE COULD BE DONE TO IMPROVE THE
URBAN DISTRICT OF BLAYDON AND IF SO IN WHAT WAYS?WINLATON

MORE SHOULD BE DONE ABOUT:-	21-30		31-40		41-50		51-60		61-65		65+		Totals		Ward
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Road improvements and lighting	1	4	1	3	5	3	2	1	1	-	-	-	10 25%	11 15%	19%
Nothing - satisfied	1	5	2	2	4	-	1	3	-	-	1	1	9 23%	10 14%	17%
Don't know	1	1	-	4	2	3	-	1	-	1	-	5	3 8%	15 21%	16%
Improving amenities, shopping centre	1	4	-	3	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	3	2 5%	13 18%	13%
Playing fields for children	2	1	1	2	1	4	1	-	-	1	-	1	5 13%	9 12%	13%
Other answers *	2	1	1	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	5 13%	4 6%	8%
Schools	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	8%
Housing (fairer distribution)	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	3	-	-	-	2	2 5%	6 8%	7%
Transport (bus service)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	1	4 10%	4 6%	7%
Appearance & cleanliness of District	-	2	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	3 8%	3 4%	6%
Entertainment for youth	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	6 8%	5%
Leisure facilities generally †	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	3 8%	-	3%
Work for area	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 1%	1%
* General improvement needed Care of Council house gardens Distance of amenities Demolition/slum clearance															
† Community centre Parks, extend green belt															

BASES 112

40 Males

72 Females

APPENDIX TABLE 48

Question 65

RESPONDENTS WILLING TO STAND FOR ELECTION TO THE LOCAL COUNCIL

	21-30		31-40		41-50		51-60		61+		Totals		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	ALL
<u>BLAYDON</u>	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
<u>CHOPWELL</u>	1	-	1	1	1	2	-	2	-	-	3	5	8
<u>ROWLANDS GILL & HIGH SPEN</u>	2	-	-	-	2	1	2	-	-	-	6	1	7
<u>WINLATON</u>	4	1	1	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	6	4	10
	$\frac{8}{17}$	$\frac{1}{11}$	$\frac{3}{17}$	$\frac{2}{11}$	$\frac{3}{17}$	$\frac{6}{11}$	$\frac{2}{17}$	$\frac{2}{11}$	$\frac{1}{17}$	-	$\frac{17}{28}$	$\frac{11}{28}$	$\frac{28}{313}$
	$\frac{9}{28}$		$\frac{5}{28}$		$\frac{9}{28}$		$\frac{4}{28}$		$\frac{1}{28}$		$\frac{61\%}{28}$	$\frac{39\%}{28}$	$\frac{9\%}{28}$
	<u>32%</u>		<u>18%</u>		<u>32%</u>		<u>14%</u>		<u>4%</u>				
Willing to stand as party members or independents													
<u>INDEPENDENT</u>	$\frac{5}{61}$		$\frac{5}{52}$		$\frac{3}{68}$		$\frac{1}{61}$		-	-	<u>16%</u>	<u>12%</u>	
	<u>8%</u>		<u>10%</u>		<u>4%</u>		<u>2%</u>						
<u>PARTY</u>	$\frac{8}{61}$		$\frac{2}{52}$		$\frac{6}{68}$		$\frac{3}{61}$		$\frac{4}{59}$		<u>22%</u>	<u>24%</u>	
	<u>13%</u>		<u>4%</u>		<u>9%</u>		<u>5%</u>		<u>7%</u>				

APPENDIX TABLE 49

Question 67

REASONS WHY UNWILLING TO STAND FOR ELECTION AS A COUNCILLOR

	BLAYDON		CHOPWELL		R.G. & H.S		WINLATON		WHOLE U. DISTRICT		WHOLE COUNTRY
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1. LACK OF SELF- CONFIDENCE											
(a) Temperamentally unsuited	1	2	2	3	2	4	1	10	6 6%	19 11%	15%
(b) Not enough education	2	2	3	2	4	-	-	11	9 8%	15 9%	10%
(c) Not intelligent enough	3	0	1	-	-	2	2	-	6 6%	2 1%	4%
(d) Don't want responsibility	-	1	-	2	-	2	4	-	4 4%	5 3%	3%
2. LACK OF TIME	6	4	2	2	9	9	9	14	26 24%	29 17%	23%
3. LACK OF KNOWLEDGE about Council work	-	3	1	-	2	4	-	1	3 3%	8 5%	12%
4. OLD AGE or ill health	1	2	2	10	3	4	4	16	10 9%	32 19%	13%
5. LACK OF REAL INTEREST IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT	4	11	1	3	8	8	11	7	24 22%	29 17%	12%
6. BECAUSE OF PARTY POLITICS	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2 2%	-	1%
7. OTHER ANSWERS*	2	2	1	2	2	-	-	1	5 5%	5 3%	6%
8. D.K OR NO ANSWER	7	10	1	2	3	3	1	8	17 12%	28 17%	1%
BASES	26	37	14	26	33	36	34	68	112	173	1958

* e.g. Employed by the Council
Its a waste of time

APPENDIX TABLE 49a

Question 69

IF YOU DON'T WANT TO BECOME A COUNCILLOR OR M.P. IN WHAT OTHER
WAYS WOULD YOU RATHER SPEND YOUR TIME?

BLAYDON

	21-30		31-40		41-50		51-60		61-65		65+		Totals	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
DON'T KNOW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D.N.A. DID NOT ANSWER	5	5	3	3	2	3	2	2	1	0	1	3	14	16
ENJOYMENT (unspecified)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
HELPING THE CHURCH	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
AT HOME OR WITH FAMILY	2	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	3	4
GARDENING	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	1	-	6	2
BACKING HORSES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
AT THE PUB	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
WALKING	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	2
TRAVELLING	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
HOBBIES (knitting, sewing)	-	2	1	2	-	-	-	3	-	1	1	1	2	9
BOWLING, GAMES (Golf, bowling)	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	0
DRIVING	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
READING	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	2
ANY OTHER ANSWER*	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	6	3
HELPING IN HOSPITAL	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
VISITING THE SICK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
WORKING	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	2

BASES 80

Male 37

Female 43

* e.g. Very little time
As I am
Too old to say
Playing accordion
Sleeping

APPENDIX TABLE 49a

Question 69

IF YOU DON'T WANT TO BECOME A COUNCILLOR OR M.P. IN WHAT OTHER
WAYS WOULD YOU RATHER SPEND YOUR TIME?

CHOPWELL

	21-30		31-40		41-50		51-60		61-65		65+		Totals	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
DON'T KNOW	-	-	1	2	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	4
D.N.A.	1	1	2	-	-	5	2	3	-	4	-	3	5	16
ENTERTAINMENT (unspecified)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
READING	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
GARDENING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
WALKING	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
TRAVELLING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
GAMES (Rugby)	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
DRIVING	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
RELAXING	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	3	3
ANY OTHER ANSWER*	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	4	1
HOBBIES °	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	3
AT HOME OR WITH FAMILY	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
HELPING PEOPLE *	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

BASES 47

Male 18

Female 29

* e.g. Anything
Too old to say
British Legion
Own affairs
Doing what I do now

° e.g. Knitting, sewing, embroidery

° e.g. with confinements

APPENDIX TABLE 49a

Question 69

IF YOU DON'T WANT TO BECOME A COUNCILLOR OR M.P. IN WHAT OTHER
WAYS WOULD YOU RATHER SPEND YOUR TIME?ROWLANDS GILL & HIGH SPEN

	21-30		31-40		41-50		51-60		61-65		65+		Totals	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
DON'T KNOW	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
D.N.A.	1	-	-	1	3	1	2	-	1	2	2	1	9	5
AT HOME OR WITH FAMILY (Domestic Activities)	1	1	-	3	3	5	3	3	-	2	1	-	8	16
VISITING RELATIONS								1		1				
HOBBIES °	1	2	-	-	1	1	1	3	-	1	-	-	3	7
SPORT	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
RELAXING														
DRIVING	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
NO SPARE TIME	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	3
GARDENING	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	4	-
WALKING	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	4	-
ANY OTHER ANSWER *	2	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
READING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-
WORKING	-	-	-	-										
VOLUNTARY SERVICE	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
HOSPITAL WORK & CARING FOR ELDERLY	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2

BASES 74

Male 37

Female 37

* e.g. At Clubs, bingo, "different things"

° e.g. Woodwork, whippet dogs, Rest for health's sake

APPENDIX TABLE 49a

Question 69

IF YOU DON'T WANT TO BECOME A COUNCILLOR OR M.P. IN WHAT OTHER
WAYS WOULD YOU RATHER SPEND YOUR TIME?WINLATON

	21-30		31-40		41-50		51-60		61-65		65+		Totals	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
DON'T KNOW	-	1	-	1	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	5
DID NOT ANSWER	2	4	2	-	1	4	2	2	-	-	-	8	7	18
AT HOME OR WITH FAMILY (Domestic activities)	-	5	-	2	-	1	-	6	-	2	-	3	-	19
HOBBIES	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4
SPORT														
RELAXING	1	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	7	-
WORKING	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	7
LEISURE RECREATION (unspecified)	-	4	-	2	2	5	3	3	-	-	-	-	5	14
TRAVEL	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
GARDENING	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	
FREE														
NO TIME														
OTHER ANSWERS*	1	1	-	1	1	3	-	2	2	-	1	4	5	11
HELPING COMMUNITY BUT NOT ON COUNCIL e.g. Social Work	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
DRIVING	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
WOMEN'S GUILD & INSTITUTE	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	3

BASES 112

Male 40

Female 72

- * Horse-racing & TV
 What I do now
 Join Chapel choir
 At Pub
 Just the way I am
 Too old or ill to say

Question 71

DO YOU THINK DEMOCRACY WORKS WELL IN THIS DISTRICT?
BREAKDOWN BY AGE GROUP AND SEX

		21-30		31-40		41-50		51-60		61-65		65+		Totals	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
<u>BLAYDON</u>															
	YES	$\frac{4}{8}$	$\frac{4}{10}$	$\frac{6}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{7}$	$\frac{6}{7}$	$\frac{6}{8}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{2}{4}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{4}{6}$	$\frac{24}{37}$ 65%	$\frac{22}{43}$ 51%
	NO	$\frac{4}{8}$	$\frac{4}{10}$	$\frac{2}{8}$	$\frac{2}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{4}{7}$	$\frac{1}{7}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{0}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{2}{8}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{13}{37}$	$\frac{17}{43}$
	DON'T KNOW	$\frac{2}{8}$								$\frac{1}{4}$		$\frac{1}{6}$		$\frac{4}{43}$ 9%	
		WHOLE WARD		YES		26		60.0%		NO		30		38.0%	
		M & F				80						80		D.K. 2.0%	
<u>CHOPWELL</u>															
	YES	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{4}{6}$	$\frac{5}{6}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{5}{6}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{3}{5}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{4}{5}$	$\frac{0}{1}$	$\frac{5}{5}$	$\frac{11}{18}$ 61%	$\frac{23}{29}$ 79%
	NO	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{2}{6}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{2}{5}$	$\frac{0}{2}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{1}$	$\frac{0}{5}$	$\frac{7}{18}$	$\frac{6}{29}$
		WHOLE WARD		YES		34		72.3%		NO		13		27.7%	
		M & F				47						45			
<u>ROWLANDS GILL</u> <u>& HIGH SPEN</u>															
	YES	$\frac{4}{7}$	$\frac{5}{6}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{5}{7}$	$\frac{10}{11}$	$\frac{9}{10}$	$\frac{8}{10}$	$\frac{2}{6}$	$\frac{3}{3}$	$\frac{3}{6}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{30}{37}$ 81%	$\frac{26}{37}$ 70%
	NO	$\frac{3}{7}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{0}{2}$	$\frac{2}{7}$	$\frac{1}{11}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{2}{10}$	$\frac{4}{6}$	$\frac{0}{3}$	$\frac{3}{6}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{0}{2}$	$\frac{7}{37}$	$\frac{11}{37}$
		WHOLE WARD		YES		56		76%		NO		14		24%	
		M & F				74						74			
<u>WINLATON</u>															
	YES	$\frac{5}{9}$	$\frac{11}{16}$	$\frac{2}{5}$	$\frac{9}{10}$	$\frac{10}{12}$	$\frac{11}{15}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{9}{14}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{3}$	$\frac{7}{13}$	$\frac{29}{40}$ 72%	$\frac{50}{72}$ 69%
	NO	$\frac{4}{9}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	$\frac{3}{5}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{2}{12}$	$\frac{4}{15}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{5}{14}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{0}{3}$	$\frac{6}{13}$	$\frac{11}{40}$	$\frac{22}{72}$
		WHOLE WARD		YES		79		70.5%		NO		33		29.5%	
		M & F				112						112			
<u>TOTAL MALES AND FEMALES</u>															
	YES	$\frac{14}{27}$	$\frac{21}{34}$	$\frac{14}{21}$	$\frac{22}{31}$	$\frac{25}{30}$	$\frac{28}{38}$	$\frac{23}{28}$	$\frac{20}{33}$	$\frac{9}{10}$	$\frac{12}{19}$	$\frac{12}{16}$	$\frac{18}{26}$		
		$\frac{35}{61}$		$\frac{36}{52}$		$\frac{53}{68}$		$\frac{43}{61}$		$\frac{21}{29}$		$\frac{30}{42}$			
		57%		69%		77%		70%		72%		71%		Male $\frac{94}{132}$ 71%	Female $\frac{121}{181}$ 67%

APPENDIX TABLE 51

Question 73

DO YOU THINK THE COUNCIL'S ACTIONS REFLECT THE WISHES OF THE MAJORITY OF
THE ELECTORATE?

BREAKDOWN BY AGE GROUP AND SEX

		21-30		31-40		41-50		51-60		61-65		65+		Totals	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
<u>BLAYDON</u>	YES	6 8	5 10	6 8	5 8	2 4	3 7	6 7	6 8	2 2	1 4	3 8	4 6	25 37	68% 43
	NO	2 8	3 10	2 8	3 8	2 4	4 7	1 7	2 8	0 2	1 4	5 8	2 6	12 37	15 43
	DON'T KNOW		2 10									2 6			4 43
				WHOLE WARD M & F		YES 49 80		63%				NO 27 80		35% D.K. 2%	
<u>CHOPWELL</u>	YES	2 3	1 2	3 6	6 6	3 3	4 6	3 3	4 5	2 2	3 5	0 1	5 5	13 18	72% 29
	NO	1 3	1 2	3 6	0 6	0 3	2 6	0 3	1 5	0 2	2 5	1 1	0 5	5 18	6 29
				WHOLE WARD M & F		YES 36 47		76.6%				NO 11 47		23.4%	
<u>ROWLANDS GILL & HIGH SPEN</u>	YES	4 7	6 6	1 2	3 7	10 11	9 10	8 10	3 6	3 3	3 6	2 4	2 2	28 37	76% 37
	NO	3 7	0 6	1 2	4 7	1 11	1 10	2 10	3 6	0 3	3 6	2 4	0 2	9 37	11 37
				WHOLE WARD M & F		YES 54 74		72%				NO 20 74		28%	
<u>WINLATON</u>	YES	6 9	9 16	5 5	9 10	10 12	9 15	7 8	10 14	1 3	3 4	3 3	10 13	32 40	80% 72
	NO	3 9	7 16	0 5	1 10	2 12	6 15	1 8	4 14	2 3	1 4	0 3	3 13	8 40	22 72
				WHOLE WARD M & F		YES 82 112		73.2%				NO 30 112		26.8%	
<u>TOTAL MALES AND FEMALES</u>															
		18 27	21 34	15 21	23 31	25 30	25 38	24 28	23 33	8 10	10 19	8 16	21 26		
		39 61		38 52		50 68		41 61		18 29		29 42			
		64%		73%		73%		77%		62%		69%			
												Male 98 132		Female 123 181	
												74%		68%	

APPENDIX TABLE 52

Questions 71 & 73

PROPORTIONS OF MALE AND FEMALE RESPONDENTS, BROKEN DOWN BY AGE GROUP, ANSWERING AFFIRMATIVELY THE QUESTIONS:-

"DO YOU THINK DEMOCRACY WORKS WELL IN THIS DISTRICT?" and

"DO YOU THINK THE COUNCIL'S ACTIONS REFLECT THE WISHES OF THE MAJORITY OF THE ELECTORATE?"

<u>AGE GROUPS</u>													
21-30		31-40		41-50		51-60		61-65		65+		Totals	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
<u>"DO YOU THINK DEMOCRACY WORKS WELL IN THIS DISTRICT? AFFIRMATIVE RESPONSES</u>													
52%	62%	66%	71%	83%	74%	82%	60%	90%	63%	75%	69%	71%	67%
57%		69%		77%		70%		72%		71%		69%	
<u>"DO YOU THINK THE COUNCIL'S ACTIONS REFLECT THE WISHES OF THE MAJORITY?"</u>													
67%	62%	71%	74%	83%	66%	86%	70%	80%	53%	50%	81%	74%	68%
64%		73%		73%		77%		62%		69%		70%	

APPENDIX TABLE 53

Question 72

REASONS WHY PEOPLE CONSIDER DEMOCRACY DOES NOT WORK WELL
IN THE DISTRICT

	<u>BLAYDON</u>		<u>CHOPWELL</u>		<u>R.G. & H.S.</u>		<u>WINLATON</u>		<u>TOTALS</u>		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	ALL
"On account of the one party system", "the big Labour majority", "large number of working class in the area", "more opposition needed".	6	1	-	1	1	2	-	6	7 <u>5%</u>	10 <u>6%</u>	17 <u>5%</u>
Not enough of the public participate	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 <u>1%</u>	3 <u>2%</u>	4 <u>1%</u>
Miscellaneous answers*	3	4	3	-	-	-	1	6	7 <u>5%</u>	10 <u>6%</u>	17 <u>5%</u>
Feel it doesn't work but don't know why not	6	13	3	8	10	16	10	9	29 <u>18%</u>	46 <u>20%</u>	75 <u>19%</u>
	<u>16</u> <u>37</u>	<u>21</u> <u>43</u>	<u>6</u> <u>18</u>	<u>8</u> <u>29</u>	<u>11</u> <u>37</u>	<u>18</u> <u>37</u>	<u>11</u> <u>40</u>	<u>21</u> <u>72</u>	<u>44</u> <u>132</u>	<u>69</u> <u>181</u>	<u>113</u> <u>313</u>
	<u>37</u> <u>80</u>		<u>14</u> <u>47</u>		<u>29</u> <u>72</u>		<u>32</u> <u>112</u>		<u>30%</u>	<u>32%</u>	<u>30%</u>
	<u>46%</u>		<u>30%</u>		<u>40%</u>		<u>29%</u>				

BASES 313

Male 132

Female 181

	21-30		31-40		41-50		51-60		61-65		65+		Totals	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
APPROACHED A COUNCILLOR	$\frac{4}{27}$	$\frac{5}{34}$	$\frac{7}{21}$	$\frac{8}{31}$	$\frac{4}{30}$	$\frac{4}{38}$	$\frac{4}{28}$	$\frac{3}{33}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{19}$	$\frac{2}{16}$	$\frac{4}{26}$	$\frac{22}{132}$	$\frac{25}{181}$
	$\frac{9}{61}$	$\frac{15}{52}$	$\frac{8}{68}$	$\frac{7}{61}$	$\frac{2}{29}$	$\frac{6}{42}$	$\frac{47}{313}$							
	15%		29%		12%		11%		7%		14%		15%	
WENT TO COUNCIL OFFICES	$\frac{6}{27}$	$\frac{10}{34}$	$\frac{7}{21}$	$\frac{9}{31}$	$\frac{7}{30}$	$\frac{8}{38}$	$\frac{8}{28}$	$\frac{6}{33}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{4}{19}$	$\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{6}{26}$	$\frac{38}{132}$	$\frac{43}{181}$
	$\frac{16}{61}$	$\frac{16}{52}$	$\frac{15}{68}$	$\frac{14}{61}$	$\frac{5}{29}$	$\frac{15}{42}$	$\frac{82}{313}$							
	26%		31%		22%		23%		17%		36%		26%	
CONTACTED M.P.	$\frac{0}{27}$	$\frac{3}{34}$	$\frac{3}{21}$	$\frac{4}{31}$	$\frac{1}{30}$	$\frac{3}{38}$	$\frac{1}{28}$	$\frac{0}{33}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{0}{19}$	$\frac{2}{16}$	$\frac{0}{26}$	$\frac{8}{132}$	$\frac{10}{181}$
													$\frac{18}{313}$	
													6%	6%
CHURCH OR OTHER RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATION	$\frac{1}{27}$	$\frac{1}{34}$	$\frac{1}{21}$	$\frac{1}{31}$	$\frac{0}{30}$	$\frac{0}{38}$	$\frac{0}{28}$	$\frac{0}{33}$	$\frac{0}{10}$	$\frac{0}{19}$	$\frac{0}{16}$	$\frac{0}{26}$	$\frac{2}{132}$	$\frac{2}{181}$
													$\frac{4}{313}$	
													1%	1%
ANY OTHER PERSON OR ORGANIZATION	$\frac{0}{27}$	$\frac{1}{34}$	$\frac{1}{21}$	$\frac{1}{31}$	$\frac{0}{30}$	$\frac{0}{38}$	$\frac{0}{28}$	$\frac{0}{33}$	$\frac{0}{10}$	$\frac{0}{19}$	$\frac{0}{16}$	$\frac{0}{26}$	$\frac{2}{132}$	$\frac{1}{181}$
													$\frac{3}{313}$	
													1%	1%
Some respondents contacted more than one agency.													$\frac{72}{132}$	$\frac{82}{181}$
													49%	$\frac{154}{313}$

APPENDIX TABLE 55

Question 45

BREAKDOWN BY AGE GROUP OF RESPONDENTS
APPROACHING BOTH THE COUNCIL OFFICES AND
COUNCILLORS ABOUT PROBLEMS

21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-65	65+	Totals
$\frac{25}{61}$	$\frac{31}{52}$	$\frac{23}{68}$	$\frac{21}{61}$	$\frac{7}{29}$	$\frac{21}{42}$	$\frac{128}{313}$
41%	60%	34%	24%	50%	41%	

BASE 313

APPENDIX TABLE 56

Question 45

RESPONDENTS WHO HAVE APPROACHED A LOCAL COUNCILLOR ABOUT A PROBLEMBREAKDOWN BY LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN DISTRICT

WARD	Born in District		Lived up to 3 yrs.		4-10 yrs.		11-20 yrs.		21+ yrs.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
<u>BLAYDON</u>	2	4	3	1	1	3	-	1	2	3
<u>CHOPWELL</u>	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
<u>ROWLANDS GILL & HIGH SPEN</u>	1	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
<u>WINLATON</u>	1	6	-	1	1	3	-	-	2	2
	$\frac{6}{47}$	$\frac{14}{47}$	$\frac{4}{47}$	$\frac{2}{47}$	$\frac{2}{47}$	$\frac{7}{47}$	-	$\frac{1}{47}$	$\frac{4}{47}$	$\frac{7}{47}$
	$\frac{20}{47}$		$\frac{6}{47}$		$\frac{9}{47}$		$\frac{1}{47}$		$\frac{11}{47}$	
	<u>43%</u>		<u>13%</u>		<u>19%</u>		<u>2%</u>		<u>23%</u>	

BASE 47

APPENDIX TABLE 57

Question 45

RESPONDENTS WHO HAVE BEEN TO THE COUNCIL OFFICES ABOUT A PROBLEMBREAKDOWN BY LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN DISTRICT

	Born in Urban District		Lived up to 3 yrs.		4-10 yrs.		11-20 yrs.		21+ yrs.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
<u>BLAYDON</u>	5	2	-	1	-	2	2	3	2	3
<u>CHOPWELL</u>	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	3
<u>ROWLANDS GILL & HIGH SPEN</u>	4	3	2	-	3	3	-	2	4	2
<u>WINLATON</u>	3	5	-	-	1	-	-	2	8	8
	$\frac{13}{82}$	$\frac{13}{82}$	$\frac{2}{82}$	$\frac{1}{82}$	$\frac{4}{82}$	$\frac{5}{82}$	$\frac{2}{82}$	$\frac{8}{82}$	$\frac{18}{82}$	$\frac{16}{82}$
	$\frac{26}{82}$	$\frac{3}{82}$	$\frac{9}{82}$	$\frac{10}{82}$	$\frac{34}{82}$					
	<u>32%</u>	<u>4%</u>	<u>11%</u>	<u>12%</u>	<u>41%</u>					

BASE 82

APPENDIX TABLE 58

Question 49

TO PEOPLE WHO HAVE NOT REQUESTED HELP WITH A PROBLEM IN THE PAST 5 YEARS
"WHAT DO YOU THINK YOU WOULD DO IF YOU HAD A PROBLEM AND NEEDED HELP IN
CONNECTION WITH ONE OF THE MATTERS MENTIONED?"

BLAYDON URBAN DISTRICT

	MALES					FEMALES					TOTALS		All
	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	60+	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	60+	Males	Females	
See or write to a Councillor	2	-	5	6	1	1	-	4	4	5	14 <u>31.8%</u>	14 <u>14.7%</u>	28 <u>20.2%</u>
Go to or write to Council Offices	4	-	2	1	4	2	9	7	7	5	11 <u>25.0%</u>	30 <u>31.6%</u>	41 <u>29.5%</u>
Go to "appropriate authority or dept." (Go to "Social Security")	1	1	1	-	2	6	5	8	1	1	5 <u>11.4%</u>		
	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	3	2 <u>4.5%</u>	25 <u>26.4%</u>	32 <u>23.0%</u>
See M.P.	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	2	2 <u>4.5%</u>	4 <u>4.2%</u>	6 <u>4.3%</u>
See doctor, vicar priest, headmaster or C.A.B.	2	2	-	-	1	2	-	2	-	3	5 <u>11.4%</u>	7 <u>7.4%</u>	12 <u>8.6%</u>
Sort it out for myself-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1 <u>2.3%</u>	2 <u>2.1%</u>	3 <u>2.2%</u>
Need a Public Advice Bureau	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1 <u>2.3%</u>	0	1 <u>0.7%</u>
DON'T KNOW	1	2	-	-	-	2	1	1	3	6	3 <u>6.7%</u>	13 <u>13.6%</u>	16 <u>11.5%</u>

BASES

44

95

139

APPENDIX TABLE 59

Question 49

TO PEOPLE WHO HAVE NOT REQUESTED HELP WITH A PROBLEM IN THE PAST 5 YEARS
 "WHAT DO YOU THINK YOU WOULD DO IF YOU HAD A PROBLEM AND NEEDED HELP IN
 CONNECTION WITH ONE OF THE MATTERS MENTIONED?"

	MALES					FEMALES					M	F	ALL
	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	60+	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	60+			
BLAYDON (27)													
See or write to a Councillor			1	1							2	0	2
Go to or write to Council Offices					1	2	2	1	2	1	1	8	9
Go to "appropriate authority or dept."	1	1		1	2			1			5	1	6
Go to "National Security"							1			1	0	2	2
See doctor, vicar or priest	1							1		1	1	2	3
Need a Public Advice Bureau					1					1	1	0	1
DON'T KNOW						1			1	2	0	4	4
CHOPWELL (22)													
See or write to a Councillor			1	2	1			2	1	1	4	4	8
Go to or write to Council Offices	2		1					1	1	1	3	3	6
Go to "appropriate authority or dept."						2	2	1		1	0	6	6
See M.P.									1		0	1	1
See a Headmaster										1	0	1	1
Sort it out for myself													4
DON'T KNOW											0	0	0
ROWLANDS GILL & HIGH SPEN (39)													
See or write to a Councillor	2		2	1		1				2	5	3	8
Go to or write to Council Offices	2			1	3		1	2	3	2	6	8	14
Go to "appropriate authority or dept."						1		3	1		0	5	5
See M.P.			1								1	0	1
See doctor, vicar, priest or headmaster or consult Citizen's Advice Bureau		2				2		1		1	2	4	6
Go to "Social Security"										1	0	1	1
Sort it out for myself			1								0	1	1
DON'T KNOW	1		1				1				2	1	3
WINLATON (51)													
See or write to a Councillor			1	2				2	3	2	3	7	10
Go to or write to Council Offices			1				6	3	1	1	1	11	12
Go to "appropriate authority or dept."						3	3	3			0	9	9
Go to "Social Security"	1			1						1	2	1	3
See M.P.				1			1		1	1	1	3	4
Consult Citizen's Advice Bureau or doctor	1				1						2	0	2
Sort it out for myself			1							1	1	1	2
DON'T KNOW			1			1		1	2	4	1	8	9