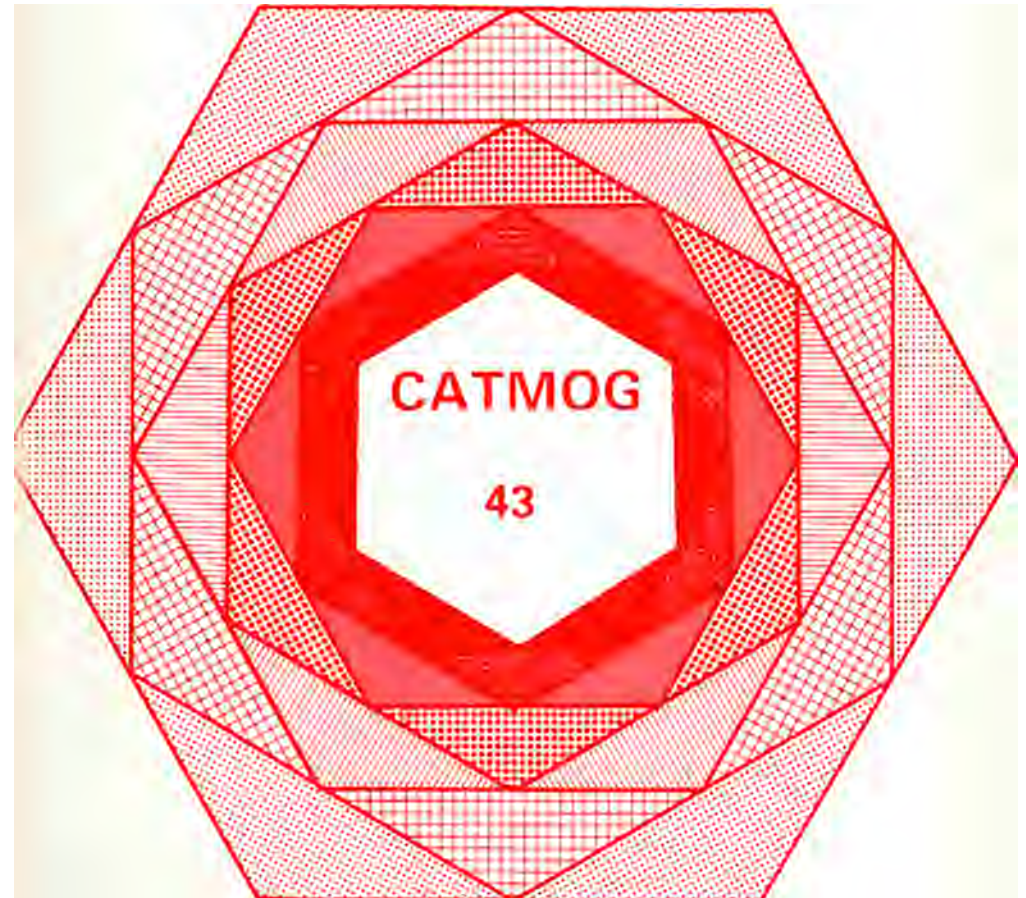


# THE UK CENSUS OF POPULATION 1981



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THE U.K. CENSUS OF POPULATION, 1981

by

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(University of Durham)

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J.C.D.

I INTRODUCTION

An earlier booklet in this series (Dewdney, 1981), while primarily concerned with the scope and content of the 1971 census of the United Kingdom, also presented background information on such matters as the history of the census, the legal provisions under which it operates and the way in which it is organised. Except in instances where the situation in 1981 was significantly different from that in earlier censuses, or where it is felt that additional information might be of value to census users, this background material is not repeated here and the reader requiring more detail is referred to the earlier CATMOG and to more recent publications describing the census (e.g. Rhind, 1983).

The main intention of the present CATMOG is to provide a concise guide to the 1981 census. With this end in view, the main body of the text has purposely been kept fairly general and the more detailed information is relegated to a set of Notes (pp.31-36) and some extensive Appendices (pp.38-75). The latter, it is hoped, will be of assistance to the census user in his search for the data appropriate to his needs. In addition to describing the census held on 5/6 April, 1981, this CATMOG shows how the 1981 census differs from its predecessors, and particularly from the 1971 version, and discusses some of the problems which arise from these differences (see especially Section VIII).

The fact that the U.K. census continues to be carried out separately by, though with a good deal of collaboration between, the three Census Offices<sup>(1)</sup> responsible for England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland respectively presents problems both to the census user with interests which cover the U.K. as a whole and to the writer of this CATMOG. The space available does not allow a definitive treatment of all three sections of the United Kingdom, and attention is inevitably centred on the most populous - England and Wales - which contains 87.7percent of the 'British' population.<sup>(2)</sup> Nevertheless, some attempt is made to indicate where practices in Scotland and/or Northern Ireland diverge from those in England and Wales and to explain at least the major differences between the three countries.

II PREPARATIONS FOR THE 1981 CENSUS

Planning for the 1981 census began almost five years before census day, and involved both a greater measure of consultation with potential users and the publication of a larger volume of explanatory and publicity material than on previous occasions. Potential census users were consulted through three advisory committees - one each for government departments, for local authorities and for research councils and learned societies (OPCS, 1977) and contact was made with a variety of other organisations. Several provisional decisions were made at a very early stage, notably the use of the same questionnaire for all private households,<sup>(3)</sup> the use wherever possible of multiple-choice questions to be answered by the tick-box method and the omission of any questions directly related to fertility.<sup>(4)</sup> It was also proposed to replace the 1971 question on parents' birthplace by "a direct question on each person's ethnic group", a suggestion which aroused

considerable opposition and controversy. A steady stream of detailed information on proposals for the census was provided by a series of OPCS Monitors <sup>(6)</sup> the first of which was published early in 1978, and January 1981 saw the appearance of the first of a series of Census Topics <sup>(6)</sup> information sheets "aimed at the enquiring layman". The Monitor series continued after the census had taken place and reports the publication of results and other post-census activities. Similar documents were produced by the census authorities in Scotland and Northern Ireland.

The Parliamentary process without which no British census can take place was initiated by the July 1978 'White Paper' 1981 Census of Population (Cmd 7146). The appearance of this document nearly three years before census date took place "because the Government believe that there should be time for public discussion and because it is important that firm instructions should be given early to the census planners" if delays such as those experienced in the publication of the 1971 results were to be avoided.<sup>(7)</sup>

The White Paper reiterated "certain broad principles" on which the proposals for the census were based, namely that it "should be confined to obtaining information for which there is a real need and which will be put to good use", that it "should be acceptable to the public by respecting their privacy and limiting its demands" and that it "should meet the essential needs of census-users as rapidly and flexibly as cost will allow". (The cost of the 1981 operation was estimated at £45 million - November 1976 prices - equivalent to about 90 pence per head of the total population). The White Paper also discussed the matters of confidentiality, consultation with potential users, the topics to be covered, the sample surveys to be carried out before and after the census proper and the ways in which the census was to be conducted and its results published.

Following extensive consultation with prospective users, the draft Census Order 1980 (S.I. 1980/702) related to the taking of the census in Great Britain was laid before both Houses of Parliament by the Secretary of State for Social Services on 20 March 1980, as stipulated by the Census Act, 1920, under which all censuses since that date have been held. The Order was debated in the House of Lords on 22 April 1980, and again on 6 May 1980 (Hansard, vol. 408, 116, 123) following a debate in the Commons on 29 April 1980 (Hansard, vol. 983, 165). These debates resulted in several amendments to the draft Order, notably the reinstatement of a question on vehicle ownership, which had been omitted from the original proposals, and the final removal of the proposed 'ethnic' question. The last matter had already provoked vigorous debate, both in Parliament and elsewhere, and a government decision to drop the idea was announced in advance of the debates on the draft Order.

As already indicated, the census authorities, in England and Wales at least, had favoured an ethnic question on the grounds that it would "yield a better measure of ethnicity than, as in 1971, reliance on information on country of birth and parents' country of birth, because by 1981 there (would) be many more members of ethnic minorities themselves born in Britain and having parents, too, born in Britain". The aim of the question would be to provide an objective measure of the numbers and conditions - housing, employment and so on - of the main ethnic groups" (OPCS, 1977, 8). Considerable effort was expended by OPCS in devising a suitable ethnic question for inclusion in the 1981 census and OPCS carried out sample surveys, using a

variety of such questions, in a variety of areas between 1975 and 1978 (Sillitoe, 1978a, b, c). Following representations from a various bodies, it was eventually decided to exclude not only the proposed ethnic question but also those asked in 1971 on parents' birthplaces and on year of entry into the U.K. and to exclude any question on nationality.

On this contentious issue it is intriguing to note that OPCS considered it necessary to produce some of their publicity material in Bengali, Cantonese, Greek, Gujarati, Hindi, Italian, Punjabi and Turkish and to provide translations of the census questions into those languages for use in certain areas. Following the completion of the 1981 census, the Sub-Committee (of the House of Commons Home Affairs Committee) on Race Relations and Immigration carried out an enquiry into whether or not there should be an ethnic question in the next census. The sub-committee recommended that such a question should be asked and that in addition, questions on language spoken and ability to speak English should also be included.

Following these amendments, the final version of the Order in Council was signed by H.M. the Queen on 21 May 1980 and the Census Regulations 1980 (S.I. 1980/897) were made by the Secretary, of State on 30 June 1980. Similar regulations were produced for Scotland and Northern Ireland.

Meanwhile, recruitment of staff to carry out the census operations had proceeded along the usual lines (Dewdney, 1981, 7) involving, for England and Wales, a labour force of about 120 000 - 110 Census Supervisors, 2100 Census Officers, 6400 Assistant Census Officers and about 112 000 Enumerators, together with a large temporary clerical staff at OPCS to assist in processing the data. Although the details of organization were somewhat different in England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland respectively, the post and duties of the Enumerator were common to all three countries and it was the Enumerator who was responsible for the great bulk of the census field operation over a period of four to five weeks. The Enumerator's duties involved the identification and listing of all households<sup>(8)</sup> within his Enumeration District (ED), the delivery to each household of an advance publicity leaflet, followed by the census questionnaire or 'schedule', the collection and checking of the schedules (with return visits to errant households where necessary) and the provision of a preliminary count of the population of the ED for use in the preparation of the census preliminary Reports.

### III THE CENSUS SCHEDULE

A full list of the questions asked in 1981 of all private households in England<sup>(9)</sup> is given in Appendix 1, pages 38- 44 which also indicates where these differed significantly from the questions asked in 1971.<sup>(10)</sup> Appendix 2, pages 45-47, shows the main differences between the questions asked in England and those used in other parts of the United Kingdom.

While the number of questions asked was reduced from 29 (five household and 24 population questions) in 1971 to 21 (five household and 16 population questions) in 1981, the reduction in the total amount of information collected was less than these figures might suggest since, in the answers to several questions, more detail was required than on previous occasions.

A number of questions asked in 1971 were absent from the 1981 schedule. As already indicated, the latter omits any questions on fertility (questions B23, B24 in 1971). In the case of household amenities, (qn. A5 in 1971, H3 in 1981), cooker, kitchen sink and hot water supply were no longer included, presumably on the grounds that there is no longer a significant number of households lacking such basic amenities. In Northern Ireland, however (Appendix 2), a much wider range of information of this type was collected, including details of water supply, sewerage provision, the type of fuel used and the presence or absence of central heating and roof and/or wall insulation. In Scotland, additional details of the household's accommodation were required (see below).

More serious from the point of view of the census user - and particularly the population geographer - was the reduction in the amount of data collected concerning migration movements. Whereas the 1971 schedule asked for 'usual address' both one year and five years prior to the census (1971 qns. B11, B12), the 1981 schedule asks only for "usual address one year ago". This change was largely the result of economic considerations - it halved the very large volume of work involved in the cross-tabulation of addresses to produce the migration tables - though part of this saving was lost by the decision to code migration on a 100% basis instead of from only 10% of the schedules as in previous censuses.<sup>(11)</sup> Thus the 1981 migration data are more accurate than on previous occasions, but relate only to moves during a single twelve-month period.

Other significant omissions were the absence of a question on the number of hours worked per week (qn. B19 in 1971<sup>(12)</sup>), and on change of occupation in the year previous to the census (qn. B22 in 1971).

Attention has already been drawn to the contentious matter of the ethnic origins of the British population and to the arguments which led to the abandonment not only of the proposed "direct question about ethnicity" but also of the questions asked in 1971 on parents' birthplaces (qn. B10) and date of entry into the U.K. (qn. B9b). As a result of these decisions, the 1981 census provides even less information than its predecessors on ethnicity, language, religion or other 'cultural' characteristics of the population.<sup>(13)</sup> There is no information on ethnic origin or affiliation save that provided indirectly and incompletely by the question on 'country of birth' (1981 qn. 9), which is even less satisfactory than in the past, now that many members of ethnic minorities have been born in the U.K.<sup>(14)</sup> Questions on language are confined to the special cases of Welsh and Scottish Gaelic in Wales and Scotland respectively (Appendix 2, pages 45-47) and religious affiliation is recorded only in Northern Ireland, and then only partially since this is a voluntary question (the only such question in the British census).<sup>(15)</sup>

Elsewhere, however, the amount of information recorded has considerably increased, mainly as a result of the addition of new categories to classifications used on previous occasions. This applies particularly in the cases of the questions on tenure (1981 qn. H2), marital status (qn. 4), employment status (qns. 10, 13) and mode of travel to work (qn. 15).

The data collected concerning the physical nature of the household's accommodation has also been expanded by a revision of the details to be filled in on each schedule by the Enumerator. This is particularly true of

Scotland where, *inter alia*, detached, semi-detached and terraced dwellings and blocks of flats with 2, 3 or 4 and 5 or more storeys - with or without lifts - are distinguished, along with the 'actual floor of entry' to households accommodated on the first or higher floors. The wide range of information on amenities collected in Northern Ireland has already been mentioned.

These features, together with certain differences in question wording and in the general format of the household schedules as between England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland, reflect the continuing compartmentalisation of the U.K. census. Differences occur not only in the details of the data collected, but also in the way in which they are published (see below, Section VII).

Other, less important changes may also be noted. The increased use of tick-boxes and a consequent reduction in the amount of information to be written in by the respondent reduces the possibilities for erroneous or ambiguous answers and speeds the processes of coding and manipulating the data (Dewdney, 1981, 12-14). Social pressures are reflected in the matter of the individual responsible for completing the household schedule. In 1971, the schedule was addressed to "the Head or Acting Head of the Household"; in 1981 this underwent a subtle change to "the Head or Joint Heads or Members of the Household" (in Scotland, however, "Head, Joint Heads or Acting Head" was used). In 1971, the first question (81) asking for the name of each individual was to be answered first by "the head of household (if present)", who thus became the 'first person' on the schedule for whom the data were to be provided. Question B5 required the description "Head" for the first person on the schedule and other members of the household were required to state their 'relationship to the head of household'. In 1981, the equivalent question (5) asked for 'relationship in household' and each person was required to state his or her "relationship to the person entered in the first column". Despite this attempt to get round the objections of respondents to whom the term "Head of Household" was obnoxious, the term appears frequently in the published results and has had to be carefully defined for this purpose by OPCS.<sup>(16)</sup>

#### IV PROCESSING THE DATA

Though the computer techniques used in 1981 were more sophisticated and more speedy, the general procedures involved in processing the data which were described in our previous publication (Dewdney, 1981, 12-14) also applied in 1981 and details of these procedures are not repeated here. Information on the production of data files, the way in which these files were used to create the published output and how this affected the order in which the published material appeared are to be found in OPCS (1978) and (Rhind 1983, 36-41). Such matters are of marginal interest to the census user now that the results have been published. We turn, therefore, to various aspects of the publication of the 1981 data.

#### V THE POPULATION BASE

One major change instituted in the 1981 census requires special mention since it presents considerable problems to census users wishing to make comparisons between the 1981 and earlier censuses (see Section VIII). For all British censuses up to and including 1971, individual records were aggregated to areal units on a *de facto* basis, that is each individual was allocated to the area in which he or she happened to be present on census night.<sup>(17)</sup> In 1981, although this long-established system was not wholly abandoned and simple tables of 'persons present' were produced for all areas, the bulk of the tables were produced on a modified<sup>(18)</sup> *de jure* system. An individual was recorded as 'present and usually resident' or 'absent and usually resident' (where someone else was present to fill in the schedule), or as a 'visitor' (giving usual address): this was the basis of allocation to two population bases for each area - the 'population present' (on census night) and the 'usually resident' population.

The great majority of published tabulations refer to the 'usually resident'. This change from a *de facto* to a *de jure* population base was undertaken primarily in response to the wishes of local government officials, who constitute the biggest single group of census users and who made the wholly valid point that they were concerned mainly with the population usually resident within their Local Authority Areas rather than with those who happened to be present there on the occasion of the census.

This matter of the population base is, however, more complex than the simple statement above would suggest and requires further explanation. As already indicated, there are two distinct but overlapping populations of a given area (A) - the population present in that area on census night, used for the majority of tabulations in censuses down to 1971, and the 'usually resident' population, used in 1981. Visitors to area A on census night whose usual residence is outside that area are included in the 'population present' but excluded from the 'usually resident' total. This presents no problems, but difficulties arise in the case of individuals usually resident in area A but absent from that area on census night. Such individuals should, in theory, all be included in the 'usually resident' population. They may be counted in two different ways:

- (i) from the entries on census schedules filled in for households in area A giving details for all persons usually resident at that address; or, alternatively:
- (ii) from the entries on census schedules filled in for households outside area A recording the presence of individuals whose usual address is in area A; the records for such individuals can, in theory, be transferred for inclusion in the totals for area A. (This is the 'transfer method'; see Definitions, OPCS 1981).

The effort involved in tracking down residents of Area A whose particulars appear on schedules filled in outside area A and adding them to the totals for area A (the transfer method (ii) above) would clearly be very great and no final figures for area A could be produced until the schedules for all other areas (i.e. for the entire U.K.) had been processed. Such a procedure would have resulted in unacceptable delays in the publication of the census results; consequently, the totals of 'usually resident' population

which appear in such publications as the County Monitors and County Reports (see Section VII) omit some of this 'transfer' category (i.e. those absent from households in which there was no one present to complete a schedule). Thus they represent, for each area, a count of persons recorded on census schedules from that area as usually living 'at this address', whether or not they were present on census night, excluding visitors whose usual address was in another area and including 'absent residents', providing that there was somebody present in the household to record their absence. It follows that, if an entire household were absent, all its members were omitted from the count.

It should be noted that the count of 'usually resident' population in census publications differs from that used by the Registrar-General in his Annual Estimates for Local Authority and other areas. These do include persons transferred from other areas by method (ii) above. In addition, the Registrar-General's estimates adopt a different convention from the census in the case of students, members of the armed forces and some other categories. A student's 'usual address', for example, is taken for the purposes of the Registrar-General's estimates as his term-time address, but for census purposes as his home address "because this is how most of the public respond best to the questionnaire" (Definitions, OPCS 1981, 5). It follows, regrettably, that the population counts in the two sources are not strictly comparable. More serious is the fact that the base population for 1981 census tabulations is not directly comparable with that used in the 1971 and earlier censuses (see Section VIII).

The various population bases for England and Wales in 1981 were as follows (to the nearest 10 000):

Population present, <u>Preliminary Report</u> figure	49.01 million
Population present, final figure	49.15 million
Usually resident population, transfer method	49.18 million
Usually resident population, present/absent method	48.52 million
Registrar-General's mid-year estimate	49.59 million

Apart from the mid-year estimate, which refers to a date some nine weeks after the census, these figures differ by barely 50 000, equivalent to 0.1 per cent of the population. Larger percentage differences occur for smaller areas and for particular categories of people.

#### VI CENSUS AREAS

As in 1971, 1981 census data were produced, either in the published volumes or as Small Area Statistics (see Section VII) for a wide variety of areal units, which included not only Enumeration Districts (EDs) and the various levels of the administrative hierarchy, but also units of other kinds such as Standard Regions, Parliamentary Constituencies and Regional Health Authorities. A full list of these territorial units appears in Appendix 3, pages 48-49.

Once again, there are significant differences between the constituent countries of the U.K. Some of these are inevitable, resulting from their different administrative structures; others are the result of decisions made by the various census offices, notably those concerned with the matter of postcode areas.

Postcodes form a unique areal reference system which covers all mail-receiving addresses in the U.K. and postcode areas, at first sight, appear to present an ideal areal base for the aggregation of many types of statistics, including the census data. They do, however, present certain difficulties, notably that they cannot always be aggregated to areal units whose boundaries coincide with those of Local Authority Areas (LAAs). Despite such difficulties, the General Register Office (Scotland) decided to form Scottish EDs by grouping unit postcodes, and the latter are split only where this was necessary in order to make ED boundaries coincide with the boundaries of LAAs and other statutory areas. Furthermore, in the Scottish case postcodes had been added to the addresses on the 1971 schedules and it was possible to recreate certain 1971 data to the 1981 ED base, thus aiding comparisons between the two censuses. In England and Wales, the use of postcodes in census geography was tested, but was found to cost more than the conventional approach, and the additional resources necessary to match the Scottish postcoding exercise were not available; consequently EDs were constructed without reference to postcode areas. However, unit postcodes were inserted by the enumerator on all census schedules and were attached to the records in data files of place of residence, workplace and address one year ago.<sup>(19)</sup> These postcodes were used in the preparation of migration, workplace and journey to work tables.

In both countries, the Enumeration District, arrived at somewhat differently in each case, remains the smallest areal unit for which census data are made available (through SAS) to the census user, and aggregates of ED data form the basis for tabulations at LAA and other levels in the published volumes. Problems of comparability between the 1981 and earlier censuses are considerable as a result of intervening changes in the various areal bases, and this applies particularly at the level of EDs which have, in effect, been designed afresh for each successive census. A primary constraint on the design of EDs is the requirement that they should not transgress administrative boundaries (which themselves change between censuses) so that ED data can be aggregated to wards and thence to other levels of the administrative hierarchy. Equally important is the requirement that EDs should "represent a workload that can be performed by the Enumerator in the time available, given the circumstances of the area (Denham, 1980). In the event, only about 46 per cent of the 1981 EDs in England and Wales were precisely the same as those used in 1971. Special methods have been devised by OPCS to overcome this difficulty (see Section VIII).

## VII THE PUBLISHED DATA

As in 1971, there are two basic forms in which 1981 census data are made available to the census user. The simpler and more easily accessible comprises the published volumes (see below, Section VII(ii)) which give a wide range of information tabulated for Local Authority Areas and other types of 'official' territorial divisions. A much greater body of material is contained in the Small Area Statistics (SAS), first produced for the whole of Great Britain in 1971 and greatly expanded in 1981. These are available either direct from the census offices or through a number of intermediate agencies (see below). In addition, special tabulations to the customer's design may be obtained from the census offices provided that the latter have the resources to carry out the computation involved.

### (i) Small Area Statistics (SAS)

SAS comprise a standard set of tables which can be made available on magnetic tape, on microfilm, on microfiche or on paper, for Enumeration Districts, Electoral wards (England and Wales) or Postcode Sectors (Scotland), local government Districts and all higher levels of the administrative hierarchy. Payment to the census offices is involved, but there are several 'communities of users' among whom SAS may be freely circulated once an initial payment has been made. These include Local Authorities, Health Authorities and the Universities and Polytechnics. In the latter case, a full set of SAS has been purchased by the ESRC (Economic and Social Research Council, formerly SSRC), and the magnetic tape version is mounted at a number of regional University computer centres. In addition, several commercial agencies have been established which are licensed to hold SAS and retail them to business and other private users on payment of royalties to the census offices. Dissemination and use of the 1981 SAS is likely to be much wider than in 1971, particularly as the 1981 set provides very much more detail. The 1981 SAS are subject to the same confidentiality restraints and the 'adjustment' and 'suppression' procedures as applied in 1971 (Dewdney, 1981, 15-16). Suppression is likely to affect only a very small proportion of the Enumeration Districts.

Standard 1981 SAS tables are reproduced in Appendix 4, pages 50-59. Each table (usually a group of cross-tabulations) has a header indicating the category or categories of persons or households to which it applies and each cell has a unique number for reference purposes. Thus 'derived variables' can be obtained from the raw data (counts) in the SAS tables by specifying the manipulation of individual cells: the author of this CATMOG has produced a set of 360 such variables,<sup>(21)</sup> details of which may be obtained from him on request.

Comparison of Appendix 4 with the 1971 version (Dewdney, 1981, 34-36) will indicate the great expansion which has occurred both in the number of tables (28 in 1971, 53 in 1981) and, more significantly, in the number of cells (i.e. counts) provided (fewer than 1600 in 1971, more than 5000 in 1981). Such a comparison will also reveal major changes in the layout of these tables, an aspect which requires further explanation.

The 1971 SAS covered three pages, labelled 100% Population, 100% Household and 10% Sample and were standard for the whole of Great Britain. The 1981 version covers ten pages, arranged as follows:

Pages 1-4, Tables 1-32, cells 1-2597: 100% items<sup>(22)</sup>, standard for the whole of Great Britain

Pages 5-6, Tables 44-53, cells 4223-5517: 10% items, standard for the whole of Great Britain

Thereafter there is a division between the two countries:

Pages 7-8, Tables 33-38, cells 2598-3050: 100% England and Wales only

Table 39, cells 3051-3098: 100% Wales only

Pages 9-10, Tables 40-43, cells 3099-4222: 100% Scotland only

As a result of this arrangement, table numbers do not follow the same sequence as page numbers (all 100% tables are numbered before 10% tables). Cell numbers follow the sequence of table numbers. The total number of cells for each country (compared with 1571 in 1971) can be calculated as follows:

	Common		Specific	Total
	100%	10%	100%	
England	2597	1295	453	4345
Wales	2597	1295	501*	4393
Scotland	2597	1295	1124	5016

\* 453 common with England

For the 130 047 Enumeration Districts, this gives a potential data set of well over 500 million items (five times as many as in 1971) though in practice, of course, many of these will be zeroes. The magnetic tapes carry all 4345, 4393 or 5016 items, according to country, but not every cell appears in the printed version. It is possible to identify the missing items in the printed tables from the arrangement of the cell numbers: in Table 2, for example, cell 50 is "total persons", cell 52 is "single, widowed and divorced males" and cell 53 is "married males". The 'missing' cell 51 clearly refers to "total males" and can be obtained by summing cells 52 and 53. Cells where no value is likely to occur - "married males aged 0-4" in Table 2, for example - are marked XXX, but the equivalent cell number (60 in this case) is not used. <sup>(23)</sup>

The contents of the various tables may be summarized as follows: Page 1 gives basic population statistics. Table 1 distinguishes residents - present and absent - from visitors, and gives the two population bases: all present' and all resident' in the area. Tables 2 and 4 divide the resident population by age, sex, marital status and country of birth. Table 5 covers the economic position of all adults (i.e. those aged 16 and over), Table 7 the economic status of adults in employment and Table 9 the age, sex, marital status and employment status of all economically active residents. Table 8 shows the one year migrants' aged 1 year or over by age, sex and marital status. <sup>(24)</sup> Tables 3 and 6, unlike the others on this page, use the all present' population base, giving details of its division between private and non-private households. It is clear from this description, that the totals in the various tables (e.g. cells 50, 210, 380, 450 etc.) are different from each other and care must be taken when constructing derived variables from more than one table to make the appropriate choice.

Page 2 is concerned mainly with the characteristics of households <sup>(25)</sup>, such as tenure, amenities, size (both persons per household and rooms per household) and density (persons per room). In most cases, the tables are concerned with households with residents at the time of the census, but Tables 11 and 16 deal with special cases such as holiday homes and households with no usually resident persons. Table 17 compares household sizes derived from the two population bases. Note that, in the majority of cases, data are given not only on the number of households in a particular category but also on the number of people usually resident in such households. Thus, for example, cell 971 in Table 10 tells us how many owner-occupied households have neither a bath nor an inside w.c. and cell 979 records the number of people usually resident in households of that type.

The tables on page 3 mainly give information on the characteristics of the residents of private households such as their age, sex, marital status

and economic position. At first sight, there might appear to be an overlap or repetition of information provided on page 1 - Table 21, for example, looks very much like Table 2 and Table 20 is similar to Table 5. The table headings, however, point the difference - Tables 2 and 5 refer to all residents, Tables 20 and 21 apply to residents in private households only. Once again, care must be taken to distinguish between the two.

Several tables (18, 19, 22, 24) on page 3 give details of household composition: cell 1549 in Table 18, for example, indicates the number of households composed of a married male, a married female and two or more children below the age of five. This is the nearest approach in the SAS to a statement of family structure, but we cannot assume that such a group represents a family in the biological sense: the married male and married female are not necessarily married to each other and the children are not necessarily the children of both or even one of the two adults.

Data on household composition continue on page 4, which gives details of households likely to be of particular concern to the social services such as lone-parent families (Table 17: note the careful use of inverted commas around the word 'parent' for reasons explained above) and households with or wholly composed of pensioners (Table 32). Table 30 appears somewhat esoteric in indicating the amenities enjoyed by migrant households.

The 10% sample tables on pages 5 and 6 cover items where coding and cross-tabulation at the 100% level would have placed an intolerable burden on the census offices. The main items in this category are industrial class, socio-economic group and travel to work. Care must be taken in using such 10% data for genuinely 'small' areas. At ED level in particular, "10 per cent SAS tables are subject to large errors <sup>(26)</sup> and will generally need to be aggregated to much higher area levels to ensure small variability in the cell values. The statistics are presented at ED level primarily to allow flexible aggregation" (Rhind, 1983, 80).

Pages 7 and 8 are specific to England and Wales (Table 39 on page 8 to Wales alone). Page 7 deals with household spaces, the nature of their accommodation and whether it is self-contained or part of a building shared with other households, and cross-tabulates these features with amenities. In Scotland, these tables are replaced by those on pages 9 and 10, where extremely detailed information on the households' accommodation is cross-tabulated with household composition. As an example of the level of detail in this section of the Scottish SAS, cell 3358 in Table 41 gives the number of female pensioners aged 75 or over living alone in fifth- or sixth-floor accommodation to which there is access by means of a lift.

Page 8 provides, for England and Wales, some further information on households. This includes a number of items not tabulated for Scotland, notably the distinction between freehold and leasehold owner-occupied accommodation (Table 38), which does not apply under Scottish law, and the identification of households with heads born in the U.K., in the Irish Republic, in the New Commonwealth and Pakistan, or elsewhere (Tables 36, 37).

Finally, Table 39 on page 8 and Table 40 on page 10 are derived from answers to the language questions in Wales and Scotland respectively. Both these tables refer to the resident population aged 3 years or over.

A variety of maps have been produced for use with the 1981 SAS and are available, either as paper sheets or on microfilm, from the census offices or from the ESRC Data Archive. There is a complete national coverage at 1:10 000 or 1:50 000 scale showing the boundaries of Local Authority Areas and wards, and at 1:10 000 scale showing wards and Enumeration Districts (one map for each local government District). In addition, ED and ward maps at larger scales (1:2500 and 1:1250) are available for those - mainly urban - areas where their use was necessary in planning Enumeration Districts. Post-code boundary maps have been produced for Scotland. Details of these and of the many written guides to the SAS and other census statistics may be obtained from the census offices.<sup>(27)</sup>

Since the advent of the first nationwide SAS in 1966 and their expansion to the first national 100% SAS in 1971, considerable effort has been devoted to the preparation of statistical packages for use with these data. The most important is SASPAC, produced specifically for the 1981 SAS by the Universities of Durham and Edinburgh under contract to the Local Authorities Management Services and Computer Committee (LAMSAC). SASPAC runs on many different makers' computers, produces straightforward analyses of the data and prepares data for input to more complex statistical and mapping packages. The most widely used mapping package is GIMMS, produced by Gimms Ltd. of Edinburgh. These aspects are well covered in the census User's Handbook (Rhind, 1983).

#### (ii) The Published Volumes

A full set of the published volumes from the 1981 census for the whole of the United Kingdom comprises over 200 separately bound items containing approximately 18 000 pages of tables and costing in the region of £1400. <sup>(29)</sup> However, the summary statistics in OPCS Monitors (q.v.) may be obtained without charge (or at a modest charge for larger orders - for example, £40 for selected data for 22 000 wards and Civil Parishes) and the Key Statistics volumes (q.v.) giving data for every local authority and urban area are moderately priced. Comparison with the equivalent details for 1971 (Dewdney, 1981, 17-22, 37-42) suggests that, in terms of volumes and pages - though not, unfortunately in terms of price - the 1981 output is considerably smaller. However, this results mainly from a reduction in the number of areal units for which data are provided, following the local government re-organisation of 1974/5, an event which reduced the number of Local Authority Areas in Great Britain from 1857 in 1971 to 518 in 1981. <sup>(29)</sup> The amount of information provided for each area was in fact much greater in 1981 than in 1971.

A full listing of the published volumes from the 1981 census is available from the annual HMSO catalogue Government Publications for the years 1981-1984 inclusive. A summary of the volumes available and the distribution of the data among them is attempted in Appendix 5, pages 60-61. A variety of areal bases are used in the published tables and these are also indicated in Appendix 5. Before commenting on these aspects, a number of general points may be made:

(1) In the case of the 1981 census it was decided to reduce to a minimum the amount of 'preliminary' and provisional material, based either on initial counts by the enumerators or on a sample of the census schedules, published in advance of the main results. This permitted the census offices to

concentrate their efforts, from an early stage, on producing the definitive volumes and to complete the publication programme much more rapidly than on previous occasions. Provisional material was therefore confined to the Preliminary Reports.<sup>(30)</sup>

(2) For the U.K. as a whole, the great bulk of the 1981 material has been published at the level of Counties (Regions in Scotland) and Districts. The irritating practice of 'thresholding' LAAS - i.e. omitting certain data for urban divisions with populations below 50 000 and for all rural districts (Dewdney, 1981, 18, 37-39) was abandoned. Whereas in 1971 a very limited amount of material for wards and Civil Parishes was included in the County Reports, in 1981 a rather wider range of information was provided at that level, but was published separately in a set of OPCS Ward and Civil Parish Monitors<sup>(31)</sup> (see below).

(3) An innovation in 1981 was the publication, in parallel with the main results, of pamphlet series which either give a selection of the material also available in the main volumes (OPCS County Monitors in England and Wales, Regional Bulletins in Scotland) or present data at areal levels not covered in the main reports (the Ward and Civil Parish Monitors already mentioned, Parliamentary Constituency Monitors for Great Britain). Details of these publications are given in Appendix 7 pages 66-68. In addition to their publication in pamphlet form, County Monitors and Regional Bulletins are also reprinted in the appropriate County and Regional reports; a second set of Parliamentary Constituency Monitors containing 1981 data re-aggregated to 1983 boundaries is also available both in pamphlet form and as a single, bound volume.

(4) A major factor in the arrangement of all this material has been the distinction between variables derived from the coding of all census schedules (the 100% variables) and those derived from a 10% sample. OPCS has listed the questions from which these two sets of variables are derived as follows:

100% questions: nature of accommodation and sharing; number of rooms; household tenure; household amenities; availability of cars and vans; age; sex; marital status; whereabouts on census night; usual address one year ago; country of birth; Welsh/Gaelic language; activity last week; employment status.

10% questions: relationship in household; occupation; industry; workplace; means of transport to work; higher qualifications.

The way in which this dichotomy affects the Small Area Statistics has already been discussed (p.11 above); it has also been a major factor in the allocation of the census variables to the appropriate published volumes.

(5) The great variety of areal units for which the census data are made available is indicated in Appendix 3. Small Area Statistics are available for all these units, but in the case of the published volumes the situation is more complex. Here, a variety of aggregation levels are used for the presentation of data; in many cases, two or more different levels are used within a single volume. The intricacies of this system preclude a definitive statement within the confines of this CATMOG; however, in Appendix 5, where the published volumes are listed, the main levels of aggregation used in each volume are indicated by an 'aggregation code'. The code number in each case

indicates the lowest level at which data are presented; tabulations usually also include data at higher levels, e.g. for countries where figures are given for counties, for counties where they are given for districts. Where more than one code number appears, this indicates that different levels are used in different sets of tables. The main aggregation levels are:

1. Country level only: Great Britain, England and Wales, England, Wales, Scotland
2. Standard Region-based: Standard Regions, Metropolitan Counties, Regional remainders, Central Clydeside conurbation, Remainder of Scotland
3. County level: Counties of England and Wales, local government Regions and Islands Areas of Scotland
4. LAA level: Districts (including London Boroughs)
5. Ward level: wards and Civil Parishes (Communities in Wales)
6. Postcode Sectors: in Scotland only
7. Special areas as indicated by the volume title

(6) As in 1971, the 1981 census publications may be divided into three main categories: preliminary reports, county volumes and 'national volumes'. This categorisation is used in Appendix 5 and forms the basis of the discussion which follows.

(a) Preliminary Reports The three Preliminary Reports - one each for England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland - give counts, made by the enumerators, of the population present on census night and compare these with their equivalents in earlier censuses. In England, Wales and Northern Ireland, the data are given at County and District levels; the Scottish volume also gives figures for postcode sectors and 'localities'.<sup>(32)</sup>

Comparisons of population counts with those from earlier censuses are carried further in the Historical Tables 1801-1981 published separately for England and Wales and for Scotland.

Prior to the 1974/5 reorganisation of local government, the division of the population into urban and rural components was catered for, albeit inadequately, by the existence of 'urban' and 'rural' LAAs, and the census volumes gave aggregate figures for these groups - i.e. for the 'urban' and 'rural' populations. This distinction does not exist in the current system of local government areas. In Scotland, the problem is overcome by the long-standing practice of defining 'localities' (see note 32), but in England and Wales it has resulted in the publication of a special preliminary Report for Towns: urban and rural areas. This gives provisional figures of population present on census night in 1981 for former County Boroughs, Municipal Boroughs and Urban Districts defined, as far as practicable, by their pre-1974 boundaries. New Towns are also included, and figures are given for rural and urban components. A second edition of this publication corrected errors detected in the first.

The various preliminary reports were published within three months of census day; their provisional figures are amended, where necessary, in the county and national volumes.

(b) County Reports By far the largest single block of 1981 census material is that provided by the County Reports (for England and Wales; Regional

Reports for Scotland), which run to 148 volumes (two volumes - Parts 1 and 2 - for each of the 54 Counties of England and Wales, and four volumes - vols 1 to 4 - for each of the nine Regions and three Islands Areas of Scotland) and more than 8500 pages of tables. Each report has a standard set of tables which are listed, for England and Wales, in Appendix 6 pages 62-65. The great majority of the variables in the SAS also appear in the County Reports, so that comparisons can be made between the census results for small areas, counties, regions and the country as a whole. The layout of the tables in the County Reports, however, differs from the SAS layout, mainly because the County Reports give data for several areas (all Districts, for example), whereas SAS tables contain the results for one area only. OPCS User Guide 86: 1981 Small Area Statistics/County Reports: A Guide to Comparison provides a detailed cross-reference of the two sources.

Part 1 of each report provides variables based on the 100% data. Following the three general tables, these are organised into four main groups. Tables 4-11 cover the demographic characteristics of age, sex and marital status, together with country of birth; Tables 12-16, labelled 'economic characteristics', cross-tabulate economic position and employment status with age, sex and marital status. A third, extensive section on 'housing and amenities' (Tables 17-32) covers such characteristics as occupancy type, size, tenure and amenities, which are cross-tabulated with numbers of persons and of rooms in the households. Tables 34-41 deal with 'household composition': in this case, both households of various types and population groups living in particular types of household are cross-tabulated with economic and demographic characteristics. Table 42, dealing with Welsh language ability is, of course, unique to the Welsh county reports.

Part 2 (Tables 43-51) defines a number of population and household types and cross-tabulates these with 10% characteristics such as industry, occupation, socio-economic group and social class.

In Scotland, volumes 1 and 2 of the Regional Reports replicate the tables in Parts 1 and 2 of the English County Reports, excluding those (11, 17, 19, 20, 21, 33 and 42) for which the appropriate data are not produced north of the border. Volume 3 comprises five additional tables of variables recorded only in Scotland such as the ability to speak Gaelic, the presence or absence of an 'ancillary kitchen', the type of building (detached, semi-detached, terraced, etc.) and the 'lowest floor of living accommodation and means of access'. Scottish volume 4 takes a number of population bases (present, usually resident, in private households) and household types, and gives figures not only for Regions and Districts but also for lower levels of aggregation - Civil Parishes, wards, Electoral Divisions, Inhabited Islands, Postcode Sectors and Localities.<sup>(33)</sup>

The various New Towns Reports - two volumes each for Scotland and for England and Wales - contain the standard county report tables for those units.

In Northern Ireland, there is no direct equivalent of the County or Regional Reports. Most of the information is provided in the 'national' volumes; there is, however, a special Report for Belfast Local Government District, containing data for that area on age, sex, marital status, birth-place, religion, households, tenure, amenities, occupation density, availability of cars, communal establishments, economically active population and employment status.

As already indicated, the tables in the County and Regional Reports contain most of the variables available from the Small Area Statistics (though to a different format), and User Guide 86 provides a link between the two. At the same time, the County/Region table layout is extensively used in the 'national' volumes. Thus a very wide range of census variables can be examined at a great variety of spatial scales.

(c) *National volumes* These include some volumes for Great Britain - but none for the United Kingdom as a whole - and others for Scotland, Northern Ireland, England and Wales or Wales only. They fall into two main types - those which replicate, usually at different levels of aggregation, the tables found in the County and Regional Reports, and those which contain additional material.

In the first category are the Scottish Summary (two volumes), the Report for Wales (which, like other volumes dealing specifically with Wales, is also published separately in Welsh), the Northern Ireland Summary Report and the two-part National Report: Great Britain. The contents of this cluster of volumes can be described in terms of the standard table numbers used in the County and Regional Reports.

The Scottish volumes reproduce Regional Report tables 1-10, 11-16, 18, 22-32, 32-41 (vol. 1) and 34-41 (vol. 2); there are no summary equivalents of the data in volumes 3 and 4 of the Regional Reports, but two additional tables (X, Y) record the various population bases. Some of the tables give data for Scotland only; others adopt lower levels of aggregation (See Appendix 5).

The Report for Wales is more straightforward, providing standard Tables 1-51 for Wales as a whole and for its constituent counties. An additional Table 52 gives population and household counts down to District level.

The Northern Ireland Summary Report gives information for Northern Ireland as a whole and for its 26 local government Districts. The topics covered are those already listed (above) for the Belfast report.

There is no equivalent summary volume for England, and the census user requiring data for all English Counties and/or Districts must assemble these from the County Reports. Data for England as a whole and for a coarser set of areal units (see Appendix 5) are, however, available from the National Report: Great Britain volumes, Part 1 containing the 100% and Part 2 the 10% variables. The tables for Great Britain are as in the County reports. Tables for which there are no Scottish data (11, 17, 19, 20, 21, 33, 42, 44) are assembled as an appendix covering England and Wales only. Summary reports produced at a later stage (the 'key statistics' volumes) are discussed below (p.23).

A second set of national volumes, often referred to as the 'census topic' volumes, provide additional information on subjects not included or only partially covered in the County/Regional reports and the summary volumes. Each topic volume contains an appendix indicating in which other volumes of the census additional tabulations covering that topic are to be found.

Counts of the 'usually resident' population calculated by the 'transfer method' (see p. 8 above) have been published for each census since 1951. In 1981, these are contained in the volume on Usual Residence: Great Britain, which gives figures for all types of census area based on administrative divisions from the District upwards.<sup>(34)</sup>

The three basic demographic characteristics are covered in Sex, Age and Marital Status: Great Britain. The statistics are similar to those in County/Regional report Table 6, but with more detail on age and marital status and a different set of areal units.

An age group of particular concern is dealt with in considerable detail in Persons of Pensionable Age: Great Britain. The usually resident population of pensionable age (35) is shown by marital status, sex and age; persons of pensionable age, by age and sex, are divided between private and non-private households and classified as residents or visitors. The tables also show changes since 1961 in the size of households containing persons of pensionable age and give the household characteristics of those households with one or more usually resident pensioners. Since many elderly people are in communal establishments, this volume also shows the number of persons of pensionable age, by broad age groups, according to the type of establishment and whether or not they are usually resident therein.

The latter aspect is taken further in the volume on Communal Establishments: Great Britain. The population, by sex, is allocated to the 'present resident', 'absent resident' and 'visitor' categories, and the age, sex and marital status of those in private and non-private households respectively are also given. Most of the additional data, as the volume title suggests, refer to those not in private households, including their 'status in the establishment' (whether staff or otherwise)<sup>(36)</sup>. For hotels and boarding houses, the tables show number of rooms and population present, with their status. 'Guests' are tabulated by age, sex and marital status and whether resident or visitors. Inmates in hospitals, homes and similar establishments are tabulated by type of establishment and the individual's economic position, whether resident or visitor and whether born within or outside the United Kingdom.

Details of the educational attainments of the population are provided by the volume on Qualified Manpower: Great Britain, in which the base population is all persons aged 18 or over and the only qualifications recorded are those normally achieved beyond that age ('A' level GCE qualifications, which were recorded in 1971, are excluded).

Three 'levels of qualification' are identified: (a) higher degrees, (b) 'first degrees or other qualifications of the standard of a first degree' and (c) 'qualifications which generally satisfy the three requirements of being (i) obtained at age 18 or over, (ii) above GCE 'A' level or SCE and (iii) below first degree level (most teaching and nursing qualifications, for example, are in category (c)).

The first three of the eleven tables in this volume identify all 'qualified persons' by level of qualification and subdivide them by age, sex, economic position and economic activity. Tables 4 and 5 give an occupational and industrial breakdown of both the total 18+ population and the qualified population at each level. Tables 6 and 7 classify the qualified at each

level according to the subject area in which the qualification was obtained; Tables 8, 9, 10 and 11 cross-tabulate subject area with economic position, employment status, occupation and industry. Most of the tables give a breakdown by age and sex, but only 1, 2 and 7 provide a regional breakdown: the remainder give Great Britain totals only.

Data on other topics appear either in separate volumes for England and Wales and for Scotland, or in Great Britain volumes with supplementary information in separate Scottish publications.

Among such topics, the most complex is migration, which produces the largest single set of census topic volumes: 24 in all. These are: National Migration: Great Britain, Part 1 (100% tables) and Part 2 (10% tables); Regional Migration reports - Part 1 (100%) and Part 2 (10%) - for each of the nine Standard Regions of England and Wales; and the four Scottish Migration volumes, Volumes 1 and 2 covering the 100% and volumes 3 and 4 the 10% variables.

In the 100% section (part 1) of the Great Britain national migration report, migrants<sup>(37)</sup> are first tabulated according to their origins and destinations.<sup>(38)</sup> Migrants, by age, sex and marital status are then classified by 'type of move'<sup>(39)</sup> and (by age and sex only) by 'distance of move';<sup>(40)</sup> adult migrants are also classified by economic position and employment status. 'Wholly moving households' are identified by type of move, type of household, tenure, economic position and employment status of the head of household, amenities, availability of cars and occupation density (persons per room). Migrants who are not part of such households are also tabulated.

In the 10% section (Part 2) migrants, by type and distance of movement, are classified by employment status, occupation, industry and socio-economic group.

As already indicated, the Regional Migration reports are also divided into 100% and 10% sections (Parts). These give much the same data as the national reports, but to a different areal base.

The Scottish migration volumes have a somewhat different arrangement and present variables which are similar to but not always precisely the same as those in the volumes for Great Britain and the English regions. Volumes 1 and 3 cover the items in Parts 1 and 2 of the national report, volumes 2 and 4 are the equivalent of the English regional reports. Thus volumes 1 and 2 contain the 100% and 3 and 4 the 10% items.

International, as distinct from internal, migration<sup>(41)</sup> is treated in the 'country of birth' volumes for Great Britain and Scotland. Country of Birth: Great Britain comprises eight tables. Three of these give a regional breakdown showing the country of birth of the usually resident population by age, sex and marital status and the country of birth, and the age and sex of residents<sup>(42)</sup> who had entered the United Kingdom during the year prior to the census.

The remaining five tables give Great Britain totals only: the usually resident population is classified by country of birth, age, sex and marital status; those usually resident in private households by age, sex, whether born inside or outside the United Kingdom and by the birthplace of the household head. Birthplaces of all heads of household are also

tabulated. The population not in private households is classified by type of establishment, status in the establishment, country of birth, and sex. Private households with usual residents are divided into household types and these are cross-tabulated with the birthplaces of the household heads. Finally, the population present in both 1971 and 1981 is classified by country of birth, whether a visitor to the U.K., and sex.

The Country of Birth volume for Scotland has precisely the same tables, five for Scotland as a whole and three with a regional breakdown.

Another complex set of material is covered in the volume on Housing and Households: England and Wales and the equivalent Housing and Household Report for Scotland. The England and Wales volume contains 31 tables, of which 13 give data for the country as a whole and 18 give a regional breakdown. An initial table identifies 'household spaces'<sup>(43)</sup> by type (permanent or non-permanent, self-contained, shared, etc.) and occupancy (with residents, vacant, etc.). Subsequent tables refer either to 'private households with usual residents' or to specified types of such households - households with children or with pensioners, for example. The variables presented for households include tenure, number of rooms, persons per room, amenities, availability of cars, and number of persons economically active, which are cross-tabulated in a variety of ways.

The Scottish volume contains a similar set of tables and, in addition, reproduces SAS tables 28-29, 31, 32, 41, 43 for Scotland as a whole and 10-15 at District level.

Further details on a household basis appear in the volumes on Household and Family Composition for England & Wales and Scotland respectively. These contain tables based on the structures of households and families as derived from answers to the census question (5) on 'relationship within the household'. Households are classified by type, size, number of rooms, persons per room, and numbers of wage-earners, dependent children and persons of pensionable age. Information is also given on the number and type of families, age and economic activity of the mother, type of lone parent and economic activity, social class, socio-economic group and country of birth of the head of household. Of the 34 complex tables in these volumes, only two (household size and family type) provide a regional breakdown; the rest are all for England and Wales or for Scotland as a whole.

Economic aspects are covered in detail in Economic Activity: Great Britain and the companion Scottish volume, for which the base population is all persons aged 16 or over in each area.<sup>(44)</sup> 18 tables, six of them with a regional breakdown, analyse this population by age, sex and area of workplace<sup>(45)</sup> according to its economic position,<sup>(46)</sup> employment status,<sup>(47)</sup> occupational and industrial class and socio-economic group. Supplementary tables compare the occupational structures of the population of Great Britain in 1971 and 1981. A selection of these data down to District level are provided in 64 microfiche Economic Activity Booklets, one for each Region of Scotland and County of England and Wales.

The great majority of the data mentioned so far are tabulated according to the individual's area of residence. However, as the Economic Activity volumes indicate many people work outside the area in which they reside, and home and workplace are linked in workplace and Transport to Work volumes, of

which there are two - one for Scotland and one for England and Wales. Both are based on the 10% sample.

Each volume contains a similar set of seven tables, covering the 'usually resident (economic activity) population' (i.e. persons aged 16 or over). Table 1 identifies, for each area, the numbers of people economically active or out of employment and, for those in employment, the number in each residence/workplace category - 'usually resident and working in the area', 'usually resident in the area but working outside', 'working in the area but resident outside' and the residual category 'usually resident in the area, workplace not fixed/not stated'. Tables 2 and 3 cross-tabulate the residences and workplaces of the employed population (with a fixed and stated workplace) in both directions, giving area of usual residence by area of workplace' and area of workplace by area of usual residence'. In Tables 4 and 5, the members of each residence/workplace category are subdivided by social class, socio-economic group, occupation order and industrial class. Table 6 identifies the means of travel to work for the same three groups and Table 7 cross-tabulates (for the population in private households only) mode of travel to work with the number of cars available to the household. Data are given in each case for males, females and the total population down to the level of Districts or their equivalent (with the exception of Table 7, which gives figures for regions and counties only).

As already indicated, questions on linguistic ability in the British census are confined to those on Welsh (in Wales) and Scottish Gaelic (in Scotland). The answers to these questions form the basis of two special volumes: the Welsh Language in Wales report and the Gaelic Report for Scotland.

The data for Northern Ireland are published completely separately from those for the rest of the United Kingdom. The Preliminary and Summary reports and the special report for the Belfast local government District have already been mentioned. In addition there are five further volumes:

The Northern Ireland Economic Activity Report divides the population into 'economically active' and 'economically inactive' sections and analyses the employed population by industry and occupation, cross-tabulated with age, sex, marital status, employment status, socio-economic group, workplace and other characteristics. Most of the data are given only for the country as a whole, but in some cases there is a breakdown by District.

The Northern Ireland Workplace and Transport to Work Report gives details of the residence and workplace of the employed population. Movement to work is analysed, at District level, in relation to occupation, industry, socio-economic group, means of transport and time of journey.

The Northern Ireland Migration Report covers the numbers and characteristics of one-year migrants, together with their origins and destinations.

The Northern Ireland Education Report gives, for the country as a whole, the numbers, age, sex, occupation and industry of persons with 'higher educational qualifications'.

The Northern Ireland Religion Report, which is unique to that part of the U.K. provides data on the sex, age, marital status, occupation, industry and other characteristics for each of the main religious denominations.

The sheer scale of the published output from the 1981 census presents problems to the user requiring quick and easy access to a basic piece of information for a particular area. To aid such users, and as part of "a deliberate effort to increase the availability of the results" of the census, OPCS and GRO(S) jointly produced the valuable summary volume Key Statistics for Local Authorities, Great Britain which presents some 120 variables for the 459 local government districts of Great Britain, together with aggregates for the constituent counties, regions and countries.

The data are displayed in 19 standard tables for Scotland, Wales and each of the eight English regions. The tables themselves are organised into two groups - 'Population' and 'Households' - and within each group are arranged by topic. There are eight topics: in the 'Population' section, the 'summary' tables give both population present and the usually resident population; subsequent tables are based on the latter and cover age structure, 'social' attributes (country of birth, social class, higher education), 'work' (economic activity, industry, employment) and 'transport' (travel to work, availability of cars). The 'Households' section deals with household size, households with children and 'housing' (tenure, number of rooms, amenities).

In contrast to the other published volumes, where the data are almost universally in the form of counts, this publication gives the majority of variables as percentages of the appropriate total (which is also given),<sup>(48)</sup> thus reducing the amount of computation to be carried out by the user. In many cases, 1971-81 percentage changes are also indicated. Several of the variables are mapped, and the appendices indicate other sources - both published and SAS - for the variables appearing in this volume.

A further set of 'key statistics' volumes gives selected information for urban areas as identified for the purposes of the 1981 census, which contain some 90 per cent of the population of Great Britain. There are six volumes in this series Key Statistics for Urban Areas, Great Britain, Key Statistics for Localities (Scotland) and four regional volumes - Key Statistics for Urban Areas, the North, the Midlands, the South East and the South West and Wales<sup>(49)</sup>. The Great Britain volume gives data for 302 urban areas with populations of 20 000 or more and for 281 subdivisions of those areas; the regional and Scottish volumes cover all urban areas/localities with 1000 or more inhabitants. Each volume contains five standard tables: (i) population, age and birthplace, (ii) social class, higher qualifications and industry, (iii) economic activity and unemployment, (iv) household tenure, amenities and cars, (v) household size and type, pensioners and children. The Great Britain volume also provides these data for urban and rural populations aggregated to the county level and for urban areas grouped by population size. Maps are provided showing the location and boundaries of each urban area.

#### (iii) Supplementary Documents

Attention must also be drawn to the wide range of supplementary documents produced by the census offices. The volume of such material for the 1981 census is much greater than on any previous occasion and lack of space precludes a full listing in this CATMOG. A brief summary is given below; full details may be obtained from the census offices, which produce Annual Calendars of their publications.

Mention has already been made of the OPCS Monitor series which contain selected census data - the County Monitors (CM), Ward and Civil Parish Monitors (WCPM) and Parliamentary Constituency Monitors (PCM 81, PCM 83). In addition to these, the series OPCS Monitors: Census 1981 (CEN) has been in production since 1978. Issues prior to 1981 reported on the preparations for the census; those published since the census contain a variety of material, including a note on each census publication as it appeared, details of the Small Area Statistics, explanations of the terms used in the census, reports on the Post-Enumeration Survey and comments on the census results. A list of titles is provided in Appendix 8 page 69. GRO Scotland produces a similar series of Census Information Bulletins.

A third set of OPCS Monitors draws on information from sources additional to the census. There are 23 different series on individual topics such as fertility, morbidity, mortality, migration, etc. These series are listed in Appendix 9 page 70.

User Guides, which now number around 200 and thus cannot be listed in this CATMOG, are a series of technical notes explaining the nature and lay-out of the census data. User Guide 52: Small Area Statistics 100% and 10%: Standard Table layouts and cell numbers is reproduced as Appendix 4, pages 50-59. User Guide 79: Change in Small Areas 1971/81: Census Tracts/Parishes and the Change Files deals with the problems of comparing 1971 and 1981 SAS and further details are given in User Guide 84: Guide to Statistical Comparability 1971-81: England and Wales (see below, Section VIII(v)).

A welcome development since the establishment of OPCS has been the publication of research reports by the staff of the census offices and others on a wide range of population topics. The quarterly journal Population Trends, now in its tenth year of publication, contains notes on data sources and a standard series of data on fertility, mortality, migration and population change, as well as short research papers. Longer research monographs appear in two series: OPCS Occasional Publications and Studies on Medical and Population Subjects.

#### VIII COMPARABILITY, 1971-1981

Mention has already been made in several places in this CATMOG of the problems likely to arise when the census user attempts to compare the 1981 results with those of 1971 in order to examine the changes which occurred between the two dates. This important aspect requires more systematic treatment. Problems of comparability can arise from at least four factors, more than one of which may be applicable to a particular item or set of census data. These are:

- (1) changes in the population base
- (2) changes in the areal base
- (3) changes in the classifications used
- (4) changes in the variables presented and their arrangement in the tables.

Each of these will now be discussed in turn, together with the efforts which have been made to overcome the resultant problems. It must be realised that a 'solution' to any one of the four main problems does not necessarily imply

a solution of the remaining three. References in this section will be mainly to the Small Area Statistics, but most of what is said here applies also to the data in the published volumes.

#### (i) Changes in the population base

Attention has already been drawn (above, p. 6) to the 1981 substitution of a 'usually resident' population base for the 'persons present' base used in earlier censuses. This change inevitably produced 1981 base populations for areal units which were not directly comparable with their 1971 and earlier equivalents. This problem can, it is true, be overcome with regard to the total population of each area. The 1981 SAS (Table 1) give 1981 figures for both the 1981 population base ('all present residents' plus all absent residents' = all residents'  $\circ \circ$ ) and the 1971 base ('all present residents' plus all visitors' = 'population present'). The latter can be compared with the 1971 totals, thus permitting the identification of the changes which have occurred between the two dates in the numbers of people present at the time of the census, thus continuing a procedure followed in studies of population change during earlier intercensal periods.<sup>(51)</sup> The only other section of the SAS in which both bases appear is that relating to household size ('households with x persons', Table 17).

Figures to the 1971 population base also appear occasionally in the published volumes, notably in the County Monitor series, though usually at a coarser resolution than those to the 1981 base (e.g. Counties rather than Districts).

For the great majority of the cells in the SAS, direct comparisons with the equivalent 1971 values are invalid not only because of the introduction of many new tables in 1981, but also because sub-sets such as age, sex, or marital status groups in 1981 were sub-sets of the 'usually resident' population, and in 1971 of the 'population present' on census night. In the case of the published volumes, however, comparison is valid in certain cases, notably in the 'national' volumes (see Section VII(ii)) on migration, household composition, economic activity and journey to work which, in 1971, were based on the 'usually resident' population arrived at by either the 'present/absent' or the 'transfer' system described above on pages 8-9 (Definitions, OPCS, 1981, 24).

When undertaking any comparison through time, the census user is advised to pay particular attention to the table headings and to the various descriptive guides to the census material. Variables which at first sight appear to be precisely the same in successive censuses cannot be relied upon to give precise measures of change.

#### (ii) Changes in the areal base

Changes of this kind are a perennial problem to the census user, even if he is concerned only with the published volumes, since it has been extremely common for the boundaries of Local Authority and other 'official' areas used in those volumes to change between successive censuses. Here too, the problem is relatively easy to overcome in the case of total population numbers, for the boundary changes are meticulously recorded in the published volumes and it has long been the practice of the census authorities to present, in the volumes relating to one census, population totals from the

preceding censuses adjusted to the new boundaries. At the level of Local Authority Areas, this is often done for two earlier censuses;<sup>(52)</sup> the Preliminary Report of the 1981 census of England and Wales, for example, gives 1961 and 1971 figures adjusted to 1981 boundaries. This process was taken much further in the case of the 1971 data, which, as reported in our previous CATMOG (Dewdney, 1981, 21), were re-aggregated and republished for LAAs established as a result of the local government reforms of 1974/75. Since relatively few of the 1974/75 LAA boundaries had changed by 1981, the areal base at this level presents only minor difficulties for most census variables.

Local Authority Areas are subdivided into wards, the boundaries of which change more frequently than do those of the 'parent' LAAs. To cope with this, OPCS has adopted a policy of continuous update whereby the 1981 basic counts of population and households are made available for new wards during the year following that in which the latter are created.

The problems of a changing areal base are most severe at the level of the census' basic territorial unit, the Enumeration District (ED). ED boundaries inevitably change between censuses - indeed, they are completely redesigned on each occasion - partly because of changes in the pattern of administrative areas, but mainly owing to changes in the distribution of population and households (see Dewdney, 1981, 8). Of the 112 280 EDs used in the 1981 census of England and Wales, barely 50 000 were the same as those used in 1971. At the same time, the census user concerned with intercensal change requires a consistent set of areal units for which comparisons between the two censuses can be made: to meet this need, new 1981 EDs were either aggregates or subdivisions of those used in 1971 wherever this was possible within the constraints on ED design (p.10 above).

The possibility of comparing 1971 and 1981 data has been greatly increased by the decision of OPCS to provide, for England and Wales, a large number of variables for a set of areal units which can be identified in terms of both 1971 and 1981 EDs: these areas are referred to as 'census tracts'. The official guide to this set of material (OPCS, 1982)<sup>(53)</sup> describes it as follows:

There are two main problems in making comparisons between 1971 and 1981 Census SAS. First, the local geographical base of the census changed - to meet changed physical circumstances, to meet the reorganisation of local government in 1974 and the subsequent revision of ward boundaries, to meet operational needs of the census, and to meet users' local requirements. Second, the censuses differed in topics covered, in question design, definitions, classifications and codings, and in the range of local statistics required - all reflected in differences between 1971 and 1981 SAS ... Because of the need for a systematic approach to these problems, OPCS in England and Wales, with sponsorship from the Department of the Environment, has identified comparable small areas, has determined which statistics are comparable and has produced magnetic tape files of these statistics for the comparable areas throughout England and Wales.

The situation in Scotland is somewhat different:

The General Register Office (Scotland) has retabulated the 1971 census data using the 1981 SAS table outlines as far as the available data will allow. In Scotland alone it has been possible to tabulate the 1971 data for 100 per cent of usual residents, since special coding was undertaken in Scotland. The addition of unit postcodes to individual 1971 household records has permitted re-formatted figures to be available for areas built up from unit postcodes, including 1981 Enumeration Districts.

In Scotland, then, comparisons can be made at the level of 1981 EDs; in England and Wales this is possible only for the specially defined 'comparable small areas'. The design of these units differs as between former urban areas (County Boroughs, Municipal Boroughs, Urban Districts - see Dewdney, 1981, 50) and areas which were formerly Rural Districts.

In former urban areas, census tracts were defined in terms of 1971 and 1981 EDs lying within unchanged boundaries. A tract consists of either a single ED the boundaries of which had remained the same or a group of EDs the external boundaries of which were the same on both occasions. In former Rural Districts, the Civil Parishes (in Wales, the Communities) provide a suitable areal base for 1971/81 comparisons. Very few of these units have undergone boundary changes since 1971; where this has occurred, details are given. In addition, Civil Parishes with populations above 10 000 have been divided into tracts.

The 'comparable small areas' for England and Wales total 60 295 (48 336 'urban' tracts and 11 959 Civil Parishes or Communities - see Appendix 3, p.48) as compared with 109 586 EDs in 1971 and 112 280 in 1981. For Great Britain as a whole there are 78 062 comparable small areas as against 125 475 1971 EDs and 130 047 1981 EDs.<sup>(54)</sup>

The amount of comparable information which can be given for these areas is, however, somewhat limited. Only 100% variables are treated. There were:

840 counts in the 100% 1971 SAS and some 3000 counts in the corresponding parts of the 1981 SAS. After excluding counts that cannot be compared and excluding some further counts where comparison is possible but of doubtful validity, there are 452 that are common to both sets and can reasonably be compared. Only 103 counts are strictly comparable: the major qualification affecting the remainder is the change in the base population counted. (Morgan and Denham, 1982)

OPCS produce, for each 'comparable small area', a standard set of 22 'change-file tables', containing 479 variables giving comparable data from the two censuses (see Section VIII(v) below). Transparent overlays of Ordnance Survey 1:10 000 map sheets, showing the boundaries of census tracts are also available.

Dissatisfaction with LAAs and other 'official' areas as a basis for the presentation of census data has prompted a number of research workers to devise their own sets of territorial units. Prominent among these has been the team at the Centre for Urban and Regional Development Studies (CURDS), University of Newcastle upon Tyne, who have succeeded in "identifying a set of centres on the basis of their importance for employment and shopping and then allocating the areas between these centres to the places with which

they are most closely linked in terms of journey-to-work movements". This has been done on the basis of pre-1974 LAAs, or subdivisions of them to which data from 1971 and 1981 SAS can be aggregated. The result is a set of 228 'Functional Regions' which are further subdivided into 'Cores' (the cities' main built-up areas), 'Rings' (the primary commuting hinterlands), 'Outer Areas' (secondary commuting hinterlands) and 'Rural Areas' (relatively self-contained areas without large urban centres of their own, but looking towards the cities for high-level services). This produces a total of 627 'Zones' which together cover the entire surface of Great Britain (see CURDS, 1983-4; Champion, Coombes and Openshaw, 1984).

An outstanding innovation of the 1971 census was the publication of the full range of Small Area Statistics re-aggregated to 100 m (in some areas), 1 km, 10 km and 100 km squares of the National Grid (Dewdney, 1981, 14). Mainly for reasons of economy, this procedure was not repeated in 1981. However, 'grid square' data from the 1981 census are provided in a different way. 100 metre grid references are allocated to ED centroids and the data for each ED can thus be allocated to the appropriate grid square. The resultant figures are approximations rather than the precise grid-square statistics produced in 1971. Data in this form have been used by OPCS in the production of their People in Britain wall-chart series, where the value for each grid square is represented by a coloured dot.

### (iii) Changes in the classifications used

Certain of the categories tabulated in 1981 - 'households with heads born in the New Commonwealth or Pakistan', for example - were not used in 1971. Conversely, some of the items recorded in 1971, for instance certain household amenities, were dropped in 1981. In cases such as these, obviously, no comparisons can be made. Elsewhere, the 1981 classification is more detailed, as with marital status or mode of transport to work: here, provided that the problems described in VIII(i) and (ii) above can be solved, it is a simple matter to aggregate the 1981 data to 1971 categories.

The matter becomes slightly more complex in cases where social change has affected the categories used. Age structure provides an illustration. In 1972, the legal school-leaving age in the United Kingdom was raised from 15 to 16 years. Thus the category 'children' was defined in 1971 as 'any person less than 15' and in 1981 as 'any person less than 16' years of age. Adults were persons aged 15 or over in 1971, 16 or over in 1981. (The minimum legal age of marriage, however, was 16 on both occasions). Such changes indicate the need for care in the use of variables relating to children or adults.

They have also affected the layout of the age-structure tables. Since five-year age groups, or aggregates of these such as 0-14, 15-64, 65+, are commonly used in international comparisons and in studies of changes in the population's age structure through time, it must still be possible to derive these from the census data. Consequently, British census tables showing five-year age groups (e.g. SAS Table 2) tabulate 15 year-olds separately so that these can be added to the 0-14 year-olds (thus identifying all 'children') or to the 16-19 year-olds (producing the 15-19 five-year group) as required by the census user. Another aspect of age structure concerns the 'persons of pensionable age' who are identified in many census tables. These are men aged 65 or over and women aged 60 or over. Thus age and sex

data must be aggregated in at least two different ways, one giving standard age groups, the other giving such classes as 'adults below pensionable age' and 'pensionable adults', the age bounds of which are different for each sex. Once again, the census user must exercise care in the selection of variables for study.

The problem of changes in the categories used is greatest in the more complex classifications, notably those of industry, occupation, socio-economic group and social class, the latter pair depending primarily on the former. Classifications of the population according to the industries in which it works have been a standard feature of British censuses since 1921, and are based on the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) used by the Department of Employment and its predecessors. This has been changed on several occasions and the 1951, 1961, 1971 and 1981 censuses used SICs drawn up in 1948, 1958, 1968 and 1980 respectively. As regards occupation, prior to 1972, "the classification of occupations prepared by OPCS primarily for census purposes was the sole list used within government for the statistical study of occupations" (Boston, 1980). In 1972, the Department of Employment produced a Classification of Occupations and Dictionary of Occupational Titles (CODOT), which was used for the 1981 census.

In both these cases, considerable effort, involving close study of the classifications themselves and of the explanatory documents produced by the census offices is necessary in order to extract comparable groups from the 1971 and 1981 census data.

The division of the population into 'socio-economic groups' and social classes is carried out in the census offices on the basis of answers to the questions on economic activity, employment status, occupation and industry. Although the titles used in these classifications were the same in 1981 as they had been in 1971, there is no guarantee that exactly the same categories of people were allocated to them. Boston (1980), for example, quotes cases of occupational groups which were assigned to different social classes in the two censuses.

Finally, it must be emphasised that care should always be taken to note the age groups to which these classifications apply. Many of the variables presented for occupation, industry, socio-economic group and social class refer to adults only, that is to persons aged 15 or over in 1971, 16 or over in 1981.

### (iv) Changes in the variables presented and their arrangement in tables

The fourth of our sources of difficulty, which arises mainly from the great increase in the output of census data, requires no further discussion. Changes in census output become apparent if we compare the details given in Section VII above and in Appendices 4, 5 and 7 with the equivalent sections of our earlier CATMOG (Dewdney, 1981, 14-22, 33-42).

### (v) OPCS User Guide 84

Discussions of the problems involved in comparing 1971 and 1981 census material and information on how this can best be done appear in a variety of census office publications. Following the production of the full range of census data, much of this material was consolidated in OPCS User Guide 84:

Guide to Statistical Comparability 1971-81: England and Wales, which constitutes an essential source of information for census users intending to make comparisons between the 1971 and 1981 data. Although the guide deals mainly with comparisons between the Small Area Statistics from the two censuses, much of what it contains is relevant to users of the published volumes and other types of census output.

Following a general statement of the problems involved, User Guide 84 lists the topic content of the two censuses according to the question numbers on the schedules. This is followed by a discussion of who and what was counted" and the various data-processing procedures used by the census offices.

The reader is then introduced to the 'change files', which contain all those variables for which comparable figures can be produced from the two censuses. These 'change file variables' are arranged in a standard set of Change File Tables, which are reproduced in this CATMOG as Appendix 11. The guide then lists the table and cell numbers of the change files and cross-references these to the equivalent table and cell numbers in the 1971 and 1981 SAS, (The '1971-81 change-file listing of comparable cells').

#### IX POST-CENSUS CHECKS

work in connection with a particular census by no means comes to an end once the results of that census have been collected, processed and published. The census offices carry out post-census checks of various kinds with a view to assessing the accuracy of the census and as a guide to those aspects of the process which might be improved on future occasions. ( 55)

The most important of these was the 'Post-Enumeration Survey' (PES), carried out by the Social Survey Division of OPCS between April and June 1981 in a sample of just over 1000 Enumeration Districts. This included a check on the original Enumerators' listings of households and, at households where no-one was present on census night, a check to see if any individuals had been entirely omitted from the census. In addition, the quality of the answers in the census schedules was checked by detailed interviews with a sample of about 5000 private households. The PES thus included both a 'coverage check' and a 'quality check'.

From the coverage check, it has been estimated that about 296 000 people present in private households in England and Wales on census night (0.62% of the total) were omitted from the census. This error was distributed among a variety of causes as shown in Table 1.

In addition, an estimated 83 000 persons were double-counted giving a net under-enumeration of 214 000 or 0.45%. Both under-enumeration and double counting were most common among the more mobile sections of the population, particularly young adults and especially the unemployed and students. Males were 'missed' more often than females. Households missed tended to be concentrated in the private (especially the furnished) rented sector - the type of accommodation most likely to be occupied by mobile young adults.

Table 1. Causes of omission of individuals from the census.

Source of error	Persons	
	000	
Households misclassified as absent by the Enumerator	81	0.17
Household spaces misclassified as vacant by the Enumerator	41	0.09
Property missed	25	0.05
Persons missed in enumerated households	128	0.27
Other causes	21	0.04
Gross under-enumeration	296	0.62

The net under-enumeration of 214 000 (0.45 per cent) was unevenly distributed among the various types of area. An estimated 58 000 persons (2.46%) were 'missed' in Inner London and 42 000 (1.01%) in Outer London, but only 27 000 (0.24%) in other metropolitan 'areas and 87 000 (0.29%) in the rest of the country.

Finally, it may be noted that, towards the end of 1983 it was announced that the idea of a mid-term census in 1986 had been rejected, mainly on economic grounds, ( 56) and that planning in the census offices will proceed on the assumption that the next census will take place in April 1991.

#### NOTES

- The census offices are
  - for England and Wales: the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys, St. Catherine's House, 10 Kingsway, London WC2B 6JP;
  - for Scotland: the Census Office, General Register Office (Scotland), Ladywell House, Ladywell Road, Edinburgh EH12 7TF;
  - for Northern Ireland: the Census Office, Department of Finance, Management Services Building, 11 Stoney Road, Stormont, Belfast BT4 3UP.
- The Preliminary Report (q.v.) gives the following population counts for 1981:

	000	
England	46 221	82.73
Wales	2 790	4.99
England and Wales	49 011	87.72
Scotland	5 117	9.16
Great Britain	54 129	96.88
Northern Ireland	1 547	2.77
United Kingdom	55 676	99.65
Isle of Man	62	0.11
Channel Islands	133	0.24
Total	55 870	100.00

3. There were separate questionnaires for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. This was the procedure also adopted in 1971, but on previous occasions there had been separate 100% and 10% questionnaires (see Dewdney, 1981, 9).
4. This set of questions was not very satisfactorily answered in 1971" and OPCS hoped to analyse fertility on somewhat similar lines to previous censuses by using information from the 1981 census about children shown as part of a family" (OPCS, 1977).
5. OPCS Monitors: Census 1981, listed in Appendix 8 p.69.
6. Census 1981: Census Topics, listed in Appendix 10 p.70.
7. The last volume of 1971 results was not published until 1978. Publication of the full set of 1981 results was achieved, on schedule, during 1984.
8. This applies to England and Wales: Scottish enumerators did not pre-list households and the publicity leaflet was delivered with the census schedule.

The procedures for defining and identifying 'buildings' and 'dwellings' were somewhat different from those used in 1971 (for details, see Definitions, OPCS, 1981) and the concept of the 'household' as the basic unit of enumeration was slightly modified. A household is defined for census purposes as "either one person living alone or a group of people (who may or may not be related) living, or staying temporarily, at the same address with common housekeeping. Enumerators were to treat a group of people as a household if there was any regular arrangement to share at least one meal a day, breakfast counting as a meal, or if the occupants shared a common living or sitting room". The last phrase was a new one, used for the first time in 1981.

Communal establishments - the term now preferred to such earlier ones as 'non-private' or 'institutional' households - were separately identified.

9. There were different schedules for private households in England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland; there were also 'individual' forms for persons in communal establishments and for those in private households who wished to have their own forms.
10. A full listing of the 1971 questions appears in Dewdney, 1981, Appendix 1, pages 29-32.
11. British censuses have traditionally produced some data on a 100% basis (i.e. all individuals in the appropriate category) and some on a 10% basis (i.e. from a sample of one in ten of the census schedules (see Dewdney, 1981, 12, 15).
12. In 1971, the answers to this question were used mainly to distinguish 'part-time' from 'full-time' workers, the latter being those more than 30 hours per week. In 1981, respondents were instructed to classify themselves as part-time or full-time, again using 30 hours as the dividing line.

13. Among the topics recommended by the United Nations for inclusion in the modern census (U.N., 1967) are citizenship, national and/or ethnic group, language and religion. The British census covers none of these in a systematic, comprehensive manner. (It does, however, include all other recommended topics).
14. In the published data, however, there are attempts to locate ethnic minorities, as in the tabulations of 'residents in private households with a household head born in the New Commonwealth or Pakistan'.
15. On previous occasions, more than 70 per cent of the population of Northern Ireland answered this question.
16. The term "Head of Household" as used in the census tables is defined by OPCS as the person entered in the first column of the schedule, provided that person was (a) aged 16 years or over and (b) usually resident at that address. If one of these conditions was not met, the first person aged 16 years or over to be entered on the schedule and recorded as usually resident at that address was to be classified as the Head. In the last resort, the oldest resident under 16 years of age would be taken as Head. No Head was identified in households consisting entirely of visitors." (Definitions, OPCS, 1981).
17. Persons joining the household on the day following census night who had not already been included on a census schedule filled in elsewhere were also included.
18. Modified, that is, in the sense that it was based on 'usual address' rather than on legal residence. The latter would have been very difficult, if not impossible to establish in the majority of cases.
19. Where the postcode was incomplete or not provided, it was added by OPCS using the postcode directories which link unit postcodes to the ward, District and County in which the postcode area is wholly or mainly situated.
20. In Scotland, however, EDs do not aggregate to wards; the equivalent units - Regional Electoral Districts and Electoral District wards (see Appendix 3) are produced by aggregating postcode areas.
21. As an example, the author's derived variable HCV (household composition variable) 279, labelled LNPNNH and defined as "Lone-pensioner households: private households with one resident of pensionable age and no other residents, per 10 000 private households", may be calculated as follows:

$$10\ 000 \times \frac{2508 + 2509 + 2510 + 2511}{929}$$

(Cells 2508-2511 are in table 32, 929 is in table 10, but it is not necessary to specify the table number since, in contrast to 1971, every

- cell number is unique - a welcome improvement). The 1981 SAS, in contrast to the 1971 version which included a selection of ratio variables, are wholly confined to numerical counts of persons and households.
22. For the distinction between 100% and 10% variables, see p.15 of this CATMOG.
  23. The layout is not wholly consistent in this respect. In Table 11, for example, there is no cell number for 'total household spaces in hotels and boarding houses', marked xxx.
  24. In contrast to the published volumes on migration (q.v.), the SAS give no information on the direction of movement. The 1981 SAS are less detailed than 1971 in failing to distinguish between 'migrants within' and 'migrants into' the LAA.
  25. For the definition of 'household', see Note 8, above.
  26. The 'errors' occur if the 10% sample for an ED is assumed to be fully representative of the population, i.e. if we assume that a 10% figure multiplied by ten gives the 'real' total. The 10% figures are, of course, as accurate as any others in the census in stating that the 10% of schedules included in the sample produced a certain number of persons in a particular category.
  27. For their addresses, see Note 1, above.
  28. The various Census Monitor pamphlet series and their equivalents are not included in these totals.
  29. Local Authority Areas in 1971 were: in England and Wales 1425 (59 Counties, 84 County Boroughs, 32 London Boroughs, 259 Municipal Boroughs, 522 Urban Districts, 469 Rural Districts); in Scotland 432 (33 Counties, 4 Cities, 21 Large Burghs, 176 Small Burghs, 198 Districts).  
Local Authority Areas in 1981 were: in England and Wales 453 (7 Metropolitan Counties, 47 Non-metropolitan Counties, 33 London Boroughs, 366 Districts); in Scotland 65 (9 Regions, 3 Island Areas, 53 Districts).
  30. There was no 1981 equivalent of the 1971 Advance Analysis volumes for England and Wales or the Great Britain Summary 1% Sample tables.
  31. This applies in England and Wales; in Scotland a selection of material at Ward, Civil Parish and Postcode sector levels is included in the Regional Reports.
  32. Even before the reorganisation of Scottish local government in 1975, there had been a long-standing problem regarding the division between urban and rural areas. Administrative boundaries defined only cities, burghs and districts, but many sizeable urban areas were never accorded burgh status. Consequently, the census publications also record the population of 'localities', defined for 1981 as "continuously built-up areas with populations of 500 or more in 1971".
  33. The units used differ between the various tables - not every type of area appears in every table. The information given here is similar to but not identical with that in the Ward and Civil Parish Monitors for England and Wales.
  34. These figures were used as a base for the Registrar-General's revised mid-1981 population estimates from which later annual estimates were calculated.
  35. Women 60+, Men 65+.
  36. This provides another example of the need for a careful definition of terms. Classifications of communal establishments and the people in them are given in Definitions (OPCS, 1981), 10-11.
  37. In all cases, 'migrants' are one-year migrants only, i.e. those whose usual address one year ago was different from the usual address at the time of the census.
  38. That is their 'usual address one year ago' and 'usual address at the time of the census'.
  39. 'Type of move' distinguishes between movements within and movements between the areas specified.
  40. 'Distance of move' is a new feature of the 1981 census. Migrants are classified according to the distance between the usual address one year ago and the usual address at the time of the census. The distance classes are 0-4, 5-9, 10-19, 20-49, 50-79 and 80 or more kilometres.
  41. In this case, the migrants are, of course, 'lifetime migrants', persons who, at the time of the census were found in a country other than that in which they had been born.
  42. Here, one-year international migrants are identified.
  43. 'Household spaces' are the units of accommodation identified by the Enumerator. Not all of these necessarily contained 'residents' at the time of the census: some were 'vacant', some contained 'visitors' but no persons 'usually resident' there.
  44. Referred to throughout as the 'usually resident (economic activity) population'.
  45. Whether within or outside the area of residence.
  46. 'Economic position' categories include: persons in employment (full-time or part-time) and persons out of employment (temporarily sick, other reasons).
  47. 'Employment status' categories are: self-employed (with or without employees), employees (managers, foremen and supervisors, professional, apprentices, etc., others).
  48. A procedure adopted elsewhere in 1981, for example in the County Monitor series.

49. These areas are groups of Standard Regions.
50. But note the qualifications recorded on pages 8-9 of this CATMOG
51. Provided, of course that the problems resulting from changes in the areal base can be overcome. Mounsey (1981) discusses this problem at length and has reconstructed the population present for the post-1974 counties and districts of Great Britain for all censuses since 1901. Her figures are reproduced on pages 351-364 of the Census User's Handbook (Rhind, 1983).
52. It is interesting, historically, to note that this was impossible for many areas in 1951, since the 1931 records had been destroyed by fire in 1941.
53. This is one of a large set of User Guides to the 1981 census material which can be obtained from the census offices.
54. In Scotland, 1971/81 comparisons can be made at both postcode sector and District levels as a result of the re-formatting of 1971 100% and 10% SAS.
55. Results and comments appear in the OPCS Monitor Census 1981 series, which continues to be published more than three years after census date and also lists census publications as these are made available.
56. The same fate befell a proposed 1976 census, leaving the 1966 sample census as the only British census outside the normal decennial series. The latter now comprises a run of 17 censuses (none was held in 1941). Details of the coverage of all seventeen may be obtained from Hakim (1982) and from the OPCS pamphlet Census Topics 1801-1981 (CE 30, OPCS, 3/80) published in June 1980.

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APPENDIX 1: THE CENSUS SCHEDULE, 1981

- (i) The questions listed below constitute the schedule administered to private households in England
- (ii) An asterisk \* indicates that there was a difference between the question asked in England and its equivalent in Scotland, Wales or Northern Ireland. These differences are listed under the appropriate country in Appendix 2
- (iii) Each item below is followed by a note, prefixed 71/81, which indicates the equivalent question in 1971 and any differences between the 1971 and 1981 questions. (For precise details of the 1971 questions, see CATMOG 29 (pp.29-32))

TO BE COMPLETED BY THE ENUMERATOR

Census District, Enumeration District, Form Number, Name, Address, Postcode

(71/81: in 1971, a six-figure grid reference was also required)

\*PANEL A: TO BE COMPLETED BY THE ENUMERATOR AND AMENDED, IF NECESSARY, BY THE PERSON(S) SIGNING THIS FORM

This household's accommodation is:

- In a caravan  20
- In any other mobile or temporary structure  30
- In a purpose-built block of flats or maisonettes  12
- In any other permanent building in which the entrance from outside the building is:
  - Not shared with another household  10
  - Shared with another household  11

(71/81: in 1971, some of this information was supplied by answers to question A2; 1981 clarifies the distinction between households sharing/not sharing dwelling and provides additional information on the nature of the dwelling)

QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE HOUSEHOLD'S ACCOMMODATION

(71/81: the method of defining a household was slightly modified in 1981; see p.32 of this CATMOG)

\*H1 Rooms. Please count the rooms in your household's accommodation. Do not count: small kitchens, that is those under 2 metres (6ft 6ins) wide, bathrooms, W.C.s. Rooms divided by curtains or portable screens count as one; those divided by a fixed or sliding partition count as two. Rooms used solely for business, professions or trade purposes should be excluded

Number of rooms ...

(71/81: As 1971 Qn A3, with minor modification to definition of rooms to be included)

APPENDIX 1 (cont.)

\*H2 Tenure. How do you and your household occupy your accommodation?

- As owner occupier (including purchase by mortgage)
  - 1  of freehold property
  - 2  of leasehold property
- By renting, rent free or by lease
  - 3  from a local authority (council or New Town)
  - 4  with a job, shop, farm or other business
  - 5  from a housing association or charitable trust
  - 6  furnished from a private landlord, company or other organisation
  - 7  unfurnished from a private landlord, company or other organisation
- In some other way  
please give details .....

(71/81: As 1971 Qn A1, with the addition of the freehold/leasehold division of owner-occupied property and of category 4 in the rented sector)

\*H3 Amenities. Has your household the use of the following amenities?

- A fixed bath or shower permanently connected to a water supply and a waste pipe.
  - A flush toilet (W.C.) with entrance inside the building
  - A flush toilet (W.C.) with entrance outside the building
- In each case, the following tick boxes are provided
- 1  Yes - for use only by this household
  - 2  Yes - for use also by another household
  - 3  No

(71/81: 1971 Qn A5; in 1981 the range of amenities covered is reduced from six to three by the omission of: cooker or cooking stove; kitchen sink permanently connected; hot water supply from heating appliance or boiler)

H4. Answer this question if box 11 in Panel A is ticked  
Are your rooms (not counting a bathroom or W.C.) enclosed behind your own front door inside the building?  
1  Yes      2  No

(71/81: equivalent of 1971 Qn A2 but reworded in 1981)

H5 Cars and vans. Please tick the appropriate box to indicate the number of cars and vans normally available for use by you or members of your household (other than visitors). Include any car or van provided by employers if normally available for use by you or members of your household but exclude vans used solely for the carriage of goods.

- 0  None;    1  One;    2  Two;    3  Three or more

(71/81: 1971 Qn A4 asked for precise number in all cases)

APPENDIX 1 (cont.)

QUESTIONS RELATING TO INDIVIDUALS

These questions to be answered for:

- all the persons who spend Census night 5-6 April 1981 in this household (including anyone visiting overnight and anyone who arrives here on the Monday and who has not been included as present on another census form)
- any persons who usually live with your household but who are absent on census night (for example on holiday, in hospital, at school or college. Include them even if you know they are being put on another form elsewhere).

(71/81: no basic change, but in 1971 there was a separate section of the schedule (part C) with a limited range of questions to be answered for persons usually resident in the household but not present on census night. The 1981 version permits tabulation by 'usual residence')

1. Name and surname

(71/81: 1971 Qn B1 unchanged)

2. Sex  Male  Female

(71/81: 1971 Qn B3; in 1981 tick-boxes replace insertion of 'M' or 'F')

3. Date of Birth (day, month, year)

(71/81: 1971 Qn B2 unchanged)

\*4. Marital status. Please tick the box showing the present marital status. (If separated but not divorced please tick 'Married (1st marriage)' or 'Re-married' as appropriate)

- 1  Single
- 2  Married (1st marriage)
- 3  Re-married
- 4  Divorced
- 5  Widowed

(71/81: 1971 Qn B6. In 1981, tick boxes replace insertion of marital status; categories expanded from four to five by distinction between '1st marriage' and 'Re-married')

5. Relationship in household. Please tick the box which indicates the relationship of each person to the person entered in the first column. (Please write in relationship of 'Other relative' - for example, father, daughter-in-law, brother-in-law, niece, uncle, cousin, grandchild. Please write in position in household of 'Unrelated person' - for example, boarder, housekeeper, friend, flatmate, foster-child)

01  Husband or wife; 02  Son or daughter;  other relative, please specify .....;  unrelated, please specify .....

(71/81: 1971 Qn B5. The 1981 question removes the concept of 'head of household', introduces tick-boxes, gives additional guidance on 'other relative' and 'unrelated')

APPENDIX 1 (cont.)

6. Whereabouts on night of 5-6 April 1981. Please tick the appropriate box to indicate where the person was on the night of 5-6 April 1981.

- 1  At this address, out on night work or travelling to this address
- 2  Elsewhere in England, Wales or Scotland
- 3  Outside Great Britain

(71/81: No clear equivalent in 1971)

7. Usual address. If the person usually lives here, please tick 'this address'. If not, tick 'elsewhere' and write in the person's usual address. (The home address should be taken as the usual address for a head of household who lives away from home for part of the week. For students and children away from home during term time, the home address should be taken as the usual address. Boarders should be asked what they consider to be their usual address.)

- 1  This address
- 2  Elsewhere - write the person's usual address and postcode .....

(71/81: 1971 Qn B4. The 1981 question attempts a clearer definition of 'usual address'. Note the occurrence of 'head of household' in this question)

8. Usual address one year ago. If the person's usual address one year ago, on 5 April 1980, was the same as that given in answer to question 7 please tick box 1 'Same'. If not, please tick box 2 'Different' and write in the usual address. (For a child born since 5 April 1980 write 'Under One'.)

- 1  Same as question 7
- 2  Elsewhere - write the person's address and postcode on 5 April 1980 .....

(71/81: 1971 Qn B11 reworded. Note the absence of any equivalent of 1971 B12 'Usual address five years ago')

9. Country of birth. Please tick the appropriate box. (If box 6 'Elsewhere' is ticked, please write in the present name of the country in which the birthplace is now situated.)

- 1  England; 2  Wales; 3  Scotland; 4  Northern Ireland;
- 5  Irish Republic; 6  Elsewhere - please write the present name of the country .....

(71/81: 1971 Qn B9 reworded. 'Date of entering U.K.', asked in 1971 is not asked in 1981. Note also the omission of 1971 Qn B10 asking the country of birth of the individual's parents)

APPENDIX 1 (cont.)

QUESTIONS TO WHICH ANSWERS ARE NOT REQUIRED FOR PERSONS UNDER  
16 YEARS OF AGE (born after 5 April 1965)

(71/81: in 1971 the equivalent questions were asked of all persons over 15, then the school leaving age)

10. Whether working, retired, housewife, etc. last week. Please tick all boxes appropriate to the person's activity last week. (A job (box 1 and box 2) means any type of work for pay or profit but not unpaid work. It includes: casual or temporary work; work on a person's own account; work in a family business; part-time work even if only for a few hours. A part-time job (box 2) is a job in which the hours worked, excluding any overtime, are usually 30 hours or less per week. Tick box 1 or box 2, as appropriate, if the person had a job but was not at work for all or part of the week because he or she was: on holiday; temporarily laid off; on strike; sick. For a full-time student, tick box 9 as well as any other appropriate boxes.)

- 1  In a full-time job at any time last week
- 2  In a part-time job at any time last week
- 3  Waiting to take up a job already accepted
- 4  Seeking work
- 5  Prevented by temporary sickness from seeking work
- 6  Permanently sick or disabled
- 7  Housewife
- 8  Wholly retired from employment
- 9  At school or a full-time student at an educational establishment not provided by an employer
- 0  Other, please specify .....

(71/81: 1971 Qns B7 and B8 provide the nearest equivalent; the 1981 question has a larger number of categories. 1971 Qn B19 'Hours worked' is not repeated; 1981 uses 30 hours to distinguish 'full-time' from 'part-time')

Questions about present or previous employment

For persons in a job last week, please answer questions 11-15 in respect of the main job during the week.

For persons wholly retired; persons out of work last week; persons prevented from working because of permanent sickness or disablement, please answer questions 11-13 in respect of the most recent full-time job.

For other persons, including those with no previous job, please write 'not applicable' at question 11 and leave questions 12-15 blank.

11. Name and business of employer (if self-employed, the name and nature of the person's business)

(a) Please give the name of the person's employer. Give the trading name if one is used and avoid using abbreviations or initials.

Name of employer .....

(b) Please describe clearly what the employer (or the person if self-employed) makes or does

Nature of business .....

(For a person employed in private domestic service, write 'Domestic service')

(71/81: 1971 Qn B15 reworded)

APPENDIX 1 (cont.)

12. Occupation. (a) Please give full and precise details of the person's occupation. If a person's job is known in the trade or industry by a special name, use that name. Precise terms should be used, for example 'radio-mechanic', 'jig and tool fitter', 'tool room foreman', rather than general terms such as 'mechanic', 'fitter', 'foreman'.

Occupation .....

(b) Please describe the actual work done

Description of work .....

(71/81: 1971 Qn B16 reworded)

13. Employment status. Please tick the appropriate box. (Box 3 should be ticked for a person having management or supervisory responsibility for other employees. For a person employed as a quality control inspector and concerned only with the technical quality of a product, tick box 2.)

- 1  Apprentice or articled trainee
- 2  Employee not supervising other employees
- 3  Employee supervising other employees
- 4  Self-employed not employing others
- 5  Self-employed employing others

(71/81: 1971 Qns B17 and B18 are here combined in a single question to be answered by tick-box only. Fine distinctions in the 'apprentice or articled trainee' category asked for in 1971 Qn B18 are abandoned, but 'employee' (1971 Qn B17) is now subdivided into 'supervising/not supervising other employees')

14. Address of place of work. Please give the full address of the person's place of work. (For a person employed on a site for a long period, give the address of the site. For a person not working regularly at one place who reports daily to a depot or other fixed address, give that address.)

Full address and postcode of workplace .....

- 1  No fixed place
- 2  Mainly at home

(71/81: 1971 Qn B20 reworded)

15. Daily journey to work. Please tick the appropriate box to show how the longest part, by distance, of the person's daily journey to work is normally made. (For a person using different means of transport on different days, show the means most often used.)

- 1  British Rail train
- 2  Underground, tube, metro, etc.
- 3  Bus, minibus or coach (public or private)
- 4  Motor cycle, scooter, moped
- 5  Car or van - pool, sharing driving
- 6  Car or van - driver
- 7  Car or van - passenger
- 8  Pedal cycle
- 9  On foot
- 0  Other; please specify .....
- 0  Works mainly at home

APPENDIX 1 (cont.)

(71/81: 1971 Qn B21 write-in replaced by tick-boxes. Categories increased by 1981 subdivision of 'rail' (1, 2) and 'car' (5, 6, 7))

QUESTION TO BE ANSWERED FOR ALL PERSONS AGED 18 OR OVER (BORN BEFORE 6 APRIL 1963)

16. Degrees, professional and vocational qualifications. Has the person obtained any qualifications after the age of 18, such as: Degrees, Diplomas, HNC, HND; Nursing qualifications, Teaching qualifications; Graduate or corporate membership of professional institutions; other professional, vocational or educational qualifications? (Exclude qualifications normally obtained at school, such as GCE, CSE and School Certificates.)

- 1 [ ] No - none of these
2 [ ] Yes - give details
Title .....; Subjects(s) .....; Year .....;
Institution .....

(71/81: 1971 Qn B14. 1981 question includes retired persons over 70 who were not required to answer in 1971)

(Fertility. 1971 Qns B23, B24 to be answered by married, widowed or divorced women below the age of 60, are not repeated in 1981)

APPENDIX 2: CENSUS SCHEDULES, 1981 FOR SCOTLAND, WALES AND NORTHERN IRELAND, WHERE DIFFERENT FROM ENGLAND

1. SCOTLAND

TO BE COMPLETED BY THE ENUMERATOR AND AMENDED, IF NECESSARY, BY THE PERSON(S) SIGNING THIS FORM

(a) Enumeration District No., Form No.; (b) Name; (c) Address, Postcode; (d) Type of building in which household's accommodation is situated; House that is: 1 [ ] detached; 2 [ ] semi-detached; 3 [ ] terraced; Flat or rooms in a building with: 4 [ ] 2 storeys; 5 [ ] 3 or 4 storeys; 6 [ ] 5 storeys or over; 7 [ ] a single flat with a shop, office or other business; Non-permanent structure: 8 [ ] caravan; 9 [ ] other non-permanent structure; (e) Level of household's accommodation: (1) [ ] all on ground or on ground and other floors; (2) [ ] all in basement; (3) [ ] all on first or higher floor (state actual floor of entry [ ]); (f) Means of access to household's accommodation: 1 [ ] no lift; no external or internal stair (with 6 or more steps); 2 [ ] external stair or outside steps (with 6 or more steps); 3 [ ] internal stair (with 6 or more steps); 4 [ ] lift.

QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE HOUSEHOLD'S ACCOMMODATION

Rooms (a) How many rooms in your household's accommodation are dining rooms, living rooms or bedrooms? Count spare rooms if they could be used for these purposes ..... room(s).
(b) Is cooking generally done in one of the rooms entered in (a) above?
[ ] Yes [ ] No
(c) Have you any room used for cooking but not included in (a) above?
[ ] Yes [ ] No

Tenure As England, but no freehold/leasehold division of owner-occupied property.

Amenities W.C. with entrance inside the dwelling.

QUESTIONS RELATING TO INDIVIDUALS

Marital status (Scottish Qn 2). Retains the traditional four categories 'Single', 'Married', 'Widowed', 'Divorced' with no distinction between '1st Marriage' and 'Re-married'.

Language (Scottish Gaelic) asked in Scotland only. For all persons aged 3 or over (born before 6 April 1978):

Can the person speak, read or write Scottish Gaelic? Please tick the appropriate box:

- 1 [ ] Can speak Gaelic
2 [ ] Can read Gaelic
3 [ ] Can write Gaelic
4 [ ] Does not know Gaelic

APPENDIX 2 (cont.)

2. WALES

Questions as for England, with one addition

Language (Welsh) asked in Wales only

For all persons aged 3 or over (born before 6 April 1978), please tick the appropriate box

(a) Speaks Welsh 1  Yes; 2  No

(b) If 'Yes', 1  speaks English; 2  reads Welsh; 3  writes Welsh

3. NORTHERN IRELAND

QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE HOUSEHOLD'S ACCOMMODATION

Sharing. A question similar to that used in England in 1971 (A2) is retained: Do you share with any other household in the building the use of any room, landing, hall, passage or staircase?

1  Yes 2  No

Amenities. This question seeks much more extensive information than that collected in Great Britain.

Has your household the use of the following amenities on these premises? Please tick the appropriate boxes

A fixed bath or shower permanently connected to a water supply and a waste pipe

A flush toilet (W.C.) with entrance inside the building

A flush toilet (W.C.) with entrance outside the building

In each of the above cases

1  Yes - for use only by this household

2  Yes - for use also by another household

3  No

Water supply:

1  Public supply piped into house

2  Public supply at a standpipe

3  Other

Domestic sewage disposal:

1  Public sewer

2  Septic tank/cesspit

3  Dry closet/chemical toilet

Central heating:

1  Yes

2  No

Which fuel or power is used to provide the main source of heating for your household. (Please tick one box only.)

1  Solid fuels (includes coal, anthracite, wood, turf)

2  Electricity

3  Oil (includes paraffin)

4  Mains gas

5  Bottled gas

6  Other means; please specify .....

APPENDIX 2 (cont.)

Does your household have any of the following forms of heating insulation? (More than one may be ticked.)

1  Roof space insulation

2  Cavity wall insulation

3  None

QUESTIONS RELATING TO INDIVIDUALS

Journey to work. In the absence of 'underground, tube, metro, etc.', this category is omitted. An additional question is asked:

'Please state the time the journey to work usually starts'

Religion. Unique to Northern Ireland is the voluntary question:

'Please state the Religion, Religious Denomination or Body to which the person belongs. The general term 'Protestant' should not be used alone and the denomination should be given as precisely as possible.'







**PAGE 5**  
**10%**

**CENSUS 1981 SMALL AREA STATISTICS**

**SD No**

**Map Reference**

**Note:** 1 - Special Enumeration District  
2 - Special Enumeration District  
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**44 Residents aged 16 or over in employment (10% sample)**

Sex	Male	Female	Total
1	4221	3726	7947
2	4178	3630	7808
3	4248	3740	7988
4	4294	3786	8080
5	4340	3832	8172
6	4386	3878	8264
7	4432	3924	8356
8	4478	3970	8448
9	4524	4016	8540
10	4570	4062	8632
11	4616	4108	8724
12	4662	4154	8816
13	4708	4200	8908
14	4754	4246	9000
15	4800	4292	9092
16	4846	4338	9184
17	4892	4384	9276
18	4938	4430	9368
19	4984	4476	9460
20	5030	4522	9552
21	5076	4568	9644
22	5122	4614	9736
23	5168	4660	9828
24	5214	4706	9920
25	5260	4752	10012
26	5306	4798	10104
27	5352	4844	10196
28	5398	4890	10288
29	5444	4936	10380
30	5490	4982	10472
31	5536	5028	10564
32	5582	5074	10656
33	5628	5120	10748
34	5674	5166	10840
35	5720	5212	10932
36	5766	5258	11024
37	5812	5304	11116
38	5858	5350	11208
39	5904	5396	11300
40	5950	5442	11392
41	5996	5488	11484
42	6042	5534	11576
43	6088	5580	11668
44	6134	5626	11760
45	6180	5672	11852
46	6226	5718	11944
47	6272	5764	12036
48	6318	5810	12128
49	6364	5856	12220
50	6410	5902	12312

**46 Residents aged 16 or over in employment (10% sample)**

Age	16-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60+
Male	1052	1458	1864	2270	2676	3082	3488	3894	4300	4706
Female	1052	1458	1864	2270	2676	3082	3488	3894	4300	4706
Total	2104	2916	3728	4540	5352	6164	6976	7788	8590	9412

**47 Residents aged 16 or over in employment (10% sample)**

Sex	Male	Female	Total
1	4221	3726	7947
2	4178	3630	7808
3	4248	3740	7988
4	4294	3786	8080
5	4340	3832	8172
6	4386	3878	8264
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8	4478	3970	8448
9	4524	4016	8540
10	4570	4062	8632
11	4616	4108	8724
12	4662	4154	8816
13	4708	4200	8908
14	4754	4246	9000
15	4800	4292	9092
16	4846	4338	9184
17	4892	4384	9276
18	4938	4430	9368
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20	5030	4522	9552
21	5076	4568	9644
22	5122	4614	9736
23	5168	4660	9828
24	5214	4706	9920
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29	5444	4936	10380
30	5490	4982	10472
31	5536	5028	10564
32	5582	5074	10656
33	5628	5120	10748
34	5674	5166	10840
35	5720	5212	10932
36	5766	5258	11024
37	5812	5304	11116
38	5858	5350	11208
39	5904	5396	11300
40	5950	5442	11392
41	5996	5488	11484
42	6042	5534	11576
43	6088	5580	11668
44	6134	5626	11760
45	6180	5672	11852
46	6226	5718	11944
47	6272	5764	12036
48	6318	5810	12128
49	6364	5856	12220
50	6410	5902	12312

**48 Residents aged 16 or over (10% sample)**

Age	16-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60+
Male	1052	1458	1864	2270	2676	3082	3488	3894	4300	4706
Female	1052	1458	1864	2270	2676	3082	3488	3894	4300	4706
Total	2104	2916	3728	4540	5352	6164	6976	7788	8590	9412

**49 Residents aged 16 or over in employment (10% sample)**

Sex	Male	Female	Total
1	4221	3726	7947
2	4178	3630	7808
3	4248	3740	7988
4	4294	3786	8080
5	4340	3832	8172
6	4386	3878	8264
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17	4892	4384	9276
18	4938	4430	9368
19	4984	4476	9460
20	5030	4522	9552
21	5076	4568	9644
22	5122	4614	9736
23	5168	4660	9828
24	5214	4706	9920
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26	5306	4798	10104
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28	5398	4890	10288
29	5444	4936	10380
30	5490	4982	10472
31	5536	5028	10564
32	5582	5074	10656
33	5628	5120	10748
34	5674	5166	10840
35	5720	5212	10932
36	5766	5258	11024
37	5812	5304	11116
38	5858	5350	11208
39	5904	5396	11300
40	5950	5442	11392
41	5996	5488	11484
42	6042	5534	11576
43	6088	5580	11668
44	6134	5626	11760
45	6180	5672	11852
46	6226	5718	11944
47	6272	5764	12036
48	6318	5810	12128
49	6364	5856	12220
50	6410	5902	12312

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**PAGE 6**  
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**CENSUS 1981 SMALL AREA STATISTICS**

**SD No**

**Map Reference**

**Note:** 1 - Special Enumeration District  
2 - Special Enumeration District  
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60 - Special Enumeration District

**49 Residents aged 16 or over in employment (10% sample)**

Sex	Male	Female	Total
1	4221	3726	7947
2	4178	3630	7808
3	4248	3740	7988
4	4294	3786	8080
5	4340	3832	8172
6	4386	3878	8264
7	4432	3924	8356
8	4478	3970	8448
9	4524	4016	8540
10	4570	4062	8632
11	4616	4108	8724
12	4662	4154	8816
13	4708	4200	8908
14	4754	4246	9000
15	4800	4292	9092
16	4846	4338	9184
17	4892	4384	9276
18	4938	4430	9368
19	4984	4476	9460
20	5030	4522	9552
21	5076	4568	9644
22	5122	4614	9736
23	5168	4660	9828
24	5214	4706	9920
25	5260	4752	10012
26	5306	4798	10104
27	5352	4844	10196
28	5398	4890	10288
29	5444	4936	10380
30	5490	4982	10472
31	5536	5028	10564
32	5582	5074	10656
33	5628	5120	10748
34	5674	5166	10840
35	5720	5212	10932
36	5766	5258	11024
37	5812	5304	11116
38	5858	5350	11208
39	5904	5396	11300
40	5950	5442	11392
41	5996	5488	11484
42	6042	5534	11576
43	6088	5580	11668
44	6134	5626	11760
45	6180	5672	11852
46	6226	5718	11944
47	6272	5764	12036
48	6318	5810	12128
49	6364	5856	12220
50	6410	5902	12312

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APPENDIX 4 (cont.)

CENSUS 1981 SMALL AREA STATISTICS  
PAGE 7  
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ED No  
Map Reference  
Notes: 1 = ED name as in 1971  
# = Special Enumeration District  
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\* Separate explanatory notes are available

33 Household spaces, residential buildings, non-parasitic accommodation  
Household spaces in treatment buildings only

TOTAL HOUSEHOLD SPACES	SELF-CONTAINED ACCOMMODATION				MULTI-UNIT CONTAINED ACCOMMODATION			
	SEMI-DETACHED	SEMI-DETACHED	SEMI-DETACHED	SEMI-DETACHED	SEMI-DETACHED	SEMI-DETACHED	SEMI-DETACHED	SEMI-DETACHED
1598	2390	1620	1631	1611	1614	1611	1614	1611
2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618
2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627

34 Household spaces, treatment buildings, parasitic accommodation  
Persons usually resident

TOTAL ROOMS	Household spaces in residential buildings						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635
2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643
2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651
2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659
2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667
2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675
2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683
2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691
2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699
2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707
2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715
2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723
2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731
2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739
2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747
2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755
2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763
2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771
2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779
2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787
2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795
2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803
2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811
2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819
2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827
2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835
2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843
2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851
2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859
2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867
2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875
2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883
2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891
2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899
2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907
2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915
2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923
2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931
2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939
2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947
2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955
2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963
2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	2970	2971
2972	2973	2974	2975	2976	2977	2978	2979
2980	2981	2982	2983	2984	2985	2986	2987
2988	2989	2990	2991	2992	2993	2994	2995
2996	2997	2998	2999	3000	3001	3002	3003
3004	3005	3006	3007	3008	3009	3010	3011
3012	3013	3014	3015	3016	3017	3018	3019
3020	3021	3022	3023	3024	3025	3026	3027
3028	3029	3030	3031	3032	3033	3034	3035
3036	3037	3038	3039	3040	3041	3042	3043
3044	3045	3046	3047	3048	3049	3050	3051
3052	3053	3054	3055	3056	3057	3058	3059
3060	3061	3062	3063	3064	3065	3066	3067
3068	3069	3070	3071	3072	3073	3074	3075
3076	3077	3078	3079	3080	3081	3082	3083
3084	3085	3086	3087	3088	3089	3090	3091
3092	3093	3094	3095	3096	3097	3098	3099
3100	3101	3102	3103	3104	3105	3106	3107
3108	3109	3110	3111	3112	3113	3114	3115
3116	3117	3118	3119	3120	3121	3122	3123
3124	3125	3126	3127	3128	3129	3130	3131
3132	3133	3134	3135	3136	3137	3138	3139
3140	3141	3142	3143	3144	3145	3146	3147
3148	3149	3150	3151	3152	3153	3154	3155
3156	3157	3158	3159	3160	3161	3162	3163
3164	3165	3166	3167	3168	3169	3170	3171
3172	3173	3174	3175	3176	3177	3178	3179
3180	3181	3182	3183	3184	3185	3186	3187
3188	3189	3190	3191	3192	3193	3194	3195
3196	3197	3198	3199	3200	3201	3202	3203
3204	3205	3206	3207	3208	3209	3210	3211
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3228	3229	3230	3231	3232	3233	3234	3235
3236	3237	3238	3239	3240	3241	3242	3243
3244	3245	3246	3247	3248	3249	3250	3251
3252	3253	3254	3255	3256	3257	3258	3259
3260	3261	3262	3263	3264	3265	3266	3267
3268	3269	3270	3271	3272	3273	3274	3275
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3316	3317	3318	3319	3320	3321	3322	3323
3324	3325	3326	3327	3328	3329	3330	3331
3332	3333	3334	3335	3336	3337	3338	3339
3340	3341	3342	3343	3344	3345	3346	3347
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3364	3365	3366	3367	3368	3369	3370	3371
3372	3373	3374	3375	3376	3377	3378	3379
3380	3381	3382	3383	3384	3385	3386	3387
3388	3389	3390	3391	3392	3393	3394	3395
3396	3397	3398	3399	3400	3401	3402	3403
3404	3405	3406	3407	3408	3409	3410	3411
3412	3413	3414	3415	3416	3417	3418	3419
3420	3421	3422	3423	3424	3425	3426	3427
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3596	3597	3598	3599	3600	3601	3602	3603
3604	3605	3606	3607	3608	3609	3610	3611
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3668	3669	3670	3671	3672	3673	3674	3675
3676	3677	3678	3679	3680	3681	3682	3683
3684	3685	3686	3687	3688	3689</		



APPENDIX 5: PUBLISHED VOLUMES OF THE 1981 CENSUS, GREAT BRITAIN

(a) TEXT PAGE(S)	(b) TOPIC AND TITLE	(c) NOTES	(d) AGGREGATION LEVEL(S)	(e) No. of VOLS	(f) No. of PAGES	(g) % of OUTPUT
<b>A. PRELIMINARY REPORTS</b>						
EW	Preliminary Report		4	1	26	
EW	Preliminary Report for Towns, Urban and rural areas	Towns as defined by 1971 boundaries	7	1	39	
SC	Preliminary Report		1,4,6	1	64	
EW	Historical Tables		1,2,3	1	17	
SC	Historical Tables		1,3	1	9	
<b>Totals</b>						
				5	185	0.8
<b>B. COUNTY (and similar) REPORTS</b>						
EW	County Reports	2 vols (Pt 1: 100%; Pt 2: 10%) per County (for standard tables. See Appendix B.)	4	108	6,986	
SC	Regional Reports	4 vols (Vols 1,2 as EW Pts 1,2; Vols 3,4 additional variables/areas) per Region + one vol for Islands Areas	4,6,7	40	1,692	
EW	New Towns Report	2 vols; tables as County Reports 1,2	7	2	297	
SC	New Towns Report	2 vols; tables as Regional Reports 1,2	7	2	75	
<b>Totals</b>						
				152	9,050	48.8
<b>C. NATIONAL REPORTS</b>						
<b>(i) Summary volumes</b>						
GB	National Report	2 vols (Pts 1,2) } Tables as in County/Regional	2	2	374	
SC	Scottish Summary	2 vols (Vols 1,2) } Reports 1,2	1,3,4	2	137	
WA	Report for Wales	Also published in Welsh	3	1	151	
GB	Key Statistics for Local Authorities	Tables arranged by Standard Regions	1,2,3,4	1	126	
GB	Key Statistics for Urban Areas	County/Region aggregates	2,3	1	139	
EW	Key Statistics for Urban Areas	Vols for: North, Midlands, SE, SW and Wales	7	4	355	
SC	Key Statistics for Localities	(Urban areas as defined for 1981) Localities as defined for 1981	7	1	75	
<b>Totals</b>						
				12	1,357	7.3
<b>(ii) Topic volumes</b>						
GB	Birthplace and Usual Residence		1,2	1	164	
GB	Country of Birth		1	1	85	
GB	Country of Birth		4	1	189	
GB	Usual Residence		Totals	3	398	2.1
GB	Migration		1,2,3	1	390	
SC	Regional Migration	4 vols (Pt 1: 100%; Pt 2: 10%)	3,4	4	627	
EW	Regional Migration	2 vols (Pt 1: 100%; Pt 2: 10%) per Standard Region	2,3,4	18	2,658	
<b>Totals</b>						
				23	3,875	19.8

APPENDIX 5 (cont.)

(a) TEXT PAGE(S)	(b) TOPIC AND TITLE	(c) NOTES	(d) AGGREGATION LEVEL(S)	(e) No. of VOLS	(f) No. of PAGES	(g) % of OUTPUT
<b>Housing, Households and Families</b>						
EW	Housing and Households		1,2	1	592	
SC	Housing and Households		1,4	1	116	
EW	Household and Family Composition		1,2	1	190	
SC	Household and Family Composition		1	1	146	
GB	Communal Establishments		1,2	1	107	
<b>Totals</b>						
				5	1,151	6.2
<b>Economic Activity</b>						
GB	Economic Activity		1,2	1	557	
SC	Economic Activity		1	1	288	
<b>Totals</b>						
				2	795	4.3
<b>Workplace &amp; Transport to Work</b>						
EW	Workplace & Transport to Work		4	1	595	
SC	Workplace & Transport to Work		4	1	356	
<b>Totals</b>						
				2	911	4.9
<b>Language</b>						
SC	Gaelic Report		4,5,6,7	1	88	
WA	Welsh Language in Wales	Also published in Welsh	4,5	1	50	
<b>Totals</b>						
				2	138	0.7
<b>Others</b>						
GB	Sex, Age and Marital Status		1,3	1	43	
GB	Persons of Pensionable Age		1,2,3	1	411	
GB	Qualified Manpower		1,2	1	443	
<b>Totals</b>						
				3	897	4.8
<b>Topic Volumes Totals</b>						
				40	7,965	43.0
<b>TOTAL CENSUS OUTPUT</b>						
				209	18,527	100.0

NOTES

Column (a): indicates the pages of this CATMOG where a description of the volume contents may be found

Column (b): this arrangement by topics has no official status

Column (d): the aggregation levels indicated here are: 1. Country level only; 2. Standard Regions and subdivisions thereof; 3. Counties; 4. Local Authority Areas (Districts); 5. Wards or Parishes; 6. Postcode Sectors (Scotland only); 7. Special areas (see also p. above). The code number indicates the smallest areas for which data are presented; where more than one number appears, different aggregation levels are used in different tables.

Column (f): pages of tables, excluding explanatory text, maps, etc.

EW: England & Wales  
GB: Great Britain  
SC: Scotland  
WA: Wales

APPENDIX 6: CENSUS 1981, ENGLAND AND WALES: STANDARD TABLES OF THE COUNTY EFFORTS

CHARACTERISTICS AND CROSS-TABULATIONS

TABLE BASE 'POPULATION'

PART 1 (100% TABLES)

General Tables

1.	Population present, 1891-1981	Numbers, inter-censal change
2.	Boundary changes 1.iv.1974 - 5.iv.1981	Area, population present
3.	Area, population present, 1961-1981	Numbers, inter-censal change
Demographic Characteristics		
4.	Pop. in private households and not in private households	Present residents, absent residents, visitors x sex
5.	Pop. present in private households	Age, marital status, students 16+ x sex
6.	Pop. present not in private households	Age, marital status, students 16+ x status in establishment x sex
7.	Pop. usually resident in private households	Age x marital status x sex
8.	Children usually resident in private households	Age x marital status x sex
9.	Pop. not in private households	Age (single years) x sex
10.	Pop. usually resident	Type of establishment x status in establishment x sex
11.	Pop. usually resident in private households	Country of birth x sex
Economic Characteristics		
12.	Pop. usually resident aged 16+	Born in or out of U.K. x age x birthplace of head of household
13.	Pop. usually resident aged 16+ in employment	Economic position x age x marital status x sex
14.	Pop. usually resident aged 16+ in private households	Employment status x sex x marital status (women)
15.	Pop. usually resident aged 16-24 in private households	Economic position x marital status x sex
16.	Married females usually resident in private households	Economic position, marital status x age (single years) x sex
Housing and Amenities		
17.	Household spaces	Economic position x age
18.	Household spaces	Occupancy type x household space type
	Hotels and boarding houses	Occupancy type x number of household spaces x total rooms
19.	Private households with usual residents	Total rooms
20.	Private households with usual residents	No. of rooms in household, size of household, persons per room x household space type
21.	Private households with usual residents	Tenure x household space type
22.	Private households with population present	Amenities x household space type
		Population present, total rooms

APPENDIX 6 (cont.)

TABLE BASE 'POPULATION'

CHARACTERISTICS AND CROSS-TABULATIONS

23.	Private households with population present	Population usually resident, total rooms
24.	Private households with usual residents	Tenure of households in permanent buildings, households in non-permanent accommodation x number of rooms in household
25.	Persons usually resident in private households	Tenure of households in permanent buildings, households in non-permanent accommodation x number of rooms in household
26.	Private households with usual residents	Size of household x tenure of households in permanent accommodation, households in non-permanent accommodation
27.	Private households with usual residents	Tenure of households in permanent buildings, households in non-permanent accommodation x amenities, persons per room, households with no car
28.	Persons usually resident in private households	Tenure of households in permanent buildings, households in non-permanent accommodation x amenities, persons per room, households with no car
29.	Private households with usual residents	Size of household x number of rooms in household
30.	Private households with usual residents in not self-contained accommodation in permanent buildings	Number of rooms in household
31.	Private households with usual residents	Size of household x amenities, density 1+ per room, total rooms, households with no car
32.	Private households with persons present but no usual residents	Number of cars
33.	Private households with heads born in New Commonwealth or Pakistan	Amenities, persons present, students aged 16+, total rooms, total cars
Household Composition		
34.	Private households with usual residents	Amenities, in not self-contained accommodation, with no car, density 1+ per room
	Persons usually resident in private households	Household composition
35.	Household heads	Household composition x persons economically active, children, adults
	Persons usually resident in private households	Age, marital status x sex
36.	Private households with usual residents aged 16+	Read's age, marital status, sex
	Persons aged 16+ usually resident in private households	No. of adults in household x economic position x no. of children in household
37.	Married females in private households of one married female with one or more married children in private households with one or more married males with one married female with or without others	Economic position x no. of children in household
	One adults resident in private households of one adult with children usually resident	Economic position x household with or without children
		Economic position of married female
		Sex x economic position x household with or without children

APPENDIX 6 (cont.)

TABLE	BASE 'POPULATION'	CHARACTERISTICS AND CROSS-TABULATIONS
38.	Children usually resident in private households of one adult with children usually resident	Economic position of lone adult
39.	Private households with usual residents	Type of household, households with persons of pensionable age only x no. of children x tenure of households in permanent buildings, households in non-permanent accommodation
40.	Children and persons of pensionable age usually resident in private households Private households with dependent child(ren) below the age of 25 Private households with child(ren)	Tenure of households in permanent buildings, households in non-permanent accommodation Households with one-parent families, households with 3+ children x amenities, density of 1+ per room, in not self-contained accommodation, with no car Lone-adult households, households with 2+ adults, households with 3+ children x amenities, density of 1+ per room, in not self-contained accommodation with no car Age x amenities, density of 1+ per room, in not self-contained accommodation, with no car
41.	Persons usually resident in private households with child(ren) Private households with person(s) of pensionable age Persons usually resident in private households with person(s) of pensionable age	Household composition x amenities, tenure, density of 1+ per room, in not self-contained accommodation, with no car Age x amenities, tenure, density of 1+ per room, in not self-contained accommodation, with no car
<b>Welsh Language (Males only)</b>		
42.	Population usually resident aged 3+ Population present aged 3+	Speak, read, write Welsh x age x speak English Speak, read, write Welsh x speak English
<b>PART 2 (10% TABLES)</b>		
43.	Pop. usually resident, 16+ in employment	Industry x age, working outside district of residence x sex
44.	Pop. usually resident, 16+ in employment	Socio-economic group, working outside district of residence x working full-time, part-time.
45.	Persons aged 16+ usually resident in private households	Cars per household x means of travel to work, working full-time, part-time, outside district of residence
46.	Pop. usually resident, economically active or retired	Socio-economic group x economic position x sex x marital status (women)
47.	Private households with usual residents	Socio-economic group of active and retired head, never-active head x tenure of households in permanent buildings, with no car; retired heads x socio-economic group
48.	All persons and persons economically active usually resident in private households Private households with usual residents	Tenure of households in permanent buildings, with no car, in households with retired head No. of families, family type x tenure of households in permanent buildings, with no car

APPENDIX 6 (cont.)

TABLE	BASE 'POPULATION'	CHARACTERISTICS AND CROSS-TABULATIONS
49.	Private households with usual residents Persons usually resident in private households	Social class of economically active heads, retired and never-active heads All persons, married females, children, persons aged 65+, x social class of economically active heads, retired and never-active heads
50.	Persons aged 16+ usually resident in private households	All males, males aged 16-64, marital status (women) x social class of economically active persons, retired and never-active persons
51.	Population usually resident	Country of birth x sex

APPENDIX 7: CENSUS 1981 : OPCS COUNTY, PARLIAMENTARY  
CONSTITUENCY, WARD and CIVIL PARISH MONITORS

I COUNTY MONITORS

(all data given at County and District level except where indicated)

- A. Population present on census night: change and density  
Population present: 1961, 1971, 1981  
Percentage increase or decrease: 1961-71, 1971-81  
Area (hectares): 1981  
Persons per hectare: 1981
- B. Usually resident population, 1971-81  
1971 total  
1981: Total, males, females  
Percentage increase or decrease (total): 1971-81
- C. Population by age  
Usually resident population:  
Total  
Percentage aged: 0-4, 5-15, 16-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45 and under  
pensionable age, all of pensionable age, 75+ men, 75+ women  
Population present on census night:  
same age groups, County only, 1971, 1981
- D. Selected characteristics of the population  
Usually resident population  
Total  
Percentage:  
- in communal establishments  
- living alone  
- born outside United Kingdom  
- in households with head born in New Commonwealth or Pakistan  
Percentage of usually resident children under sixteen in households  
containing only one person aged 16 or over  
Percentage of usually resident pensioners living alone
- E. Economic characteristics of men aged 16-64  
Usually resident population:  
Total men aged 16-44  
Percentage of men aged 16-44  
- economically active  
in employment: full-time, part-time  
out of employment  
- economically inactive  
total  
full-time students  
Population present on census night, 1971  
as above (no distinction full-time/part-time); County only
- F. Economic characteristics of women aged 16-59  
Usually resident population:  
Total women aged 16-59  
as Table E, plus  
percentage of married women aged 16-59 who were  
economically active

APPENDIX 7 (cont.)

- F. (cont.)  
Population present on census night, 1971  
as above, County only
- G. Private households with usual residents: household composition  
Total private households with usual residents  
Number and percentage of households with  
- at least one child aged under five  
- three or more dependent children  
- only one person aged 16 or over plus one or more children under 16  
- one person living alone  
- one pensioner living alone  
- two or more pensioners living alone
- H. Housing tenure, amenities and availability of car  
Total private households with usual residents  
Percentage of households  
- owner-occupied  
- rented from council or new town  
- rented from private landlord, housing association, with a job  
or business  
- not in self-contained accommodation  
- with more than 1.0 persons per room  
- lacking or sharing use of a bath  
- with no car  
Private households with persons present on census night  
- as above, County only

Notes

- (i) Urban 'special area issues give same data at ward level for certain inner urban areas  
(ii) County Monitor: Greater London and the Metropolitan Counties gives similar data for those units  
(iii) County Monitor: Wales: County Summary gives similar data at county level, plus 'percentage of persons present aged 3 and over speaking Welsh'  
(iv) Scottish Regional Bulletin series give same data (excluding percentage in households with NCWP head) for Regions and Districts  
(v) OPCS Monitor: Great Britain: National and Regional Summary (in the County Monitor series) gives similar data (excluding Table B) for: G.B., England and Wales, England, Regions of England, Metropolitan Counties, Regional remainders, Wales, Scotland, Clydeside Conurbation, Remainder of Scotland

II PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUENCY MONITORS

One per region of England; South East split into: Greater London, Remainder north of Thames, Remainder south of Thames; Scotland, Wales. Data similar to those in County Monitors for each Parliamentary constituency (Two series, one for 1981 and one for 1983 constituencies)

III WARD AND CIVIL PARISH MONITORS  
STANDARD TABLE

(All data given at County, District, Ward and Civil Parish levels)

Population present on census night:  
1971, 1981, percentage increase or decrease 1971-81  
Area (hectares), persons per hectare 1981

Usually resident population:  
Total, males, females  
Percentage aged under 16  
Percentage of pensionable age  
Number in private households  
Percentage in households with head of household born in NCWP  
Percentage of usually resident economically active men aged 16-64 out of employment

Households with usual residents:  
Number  
Percentage: owner-occupied; rented from council or new town; with a car

APPENDIX 8: THE OPCS CENSUS MONITOR SERIES

CEN 78/1	1981 Census: introducing Census Monitors
78/2	1981 Census of Population: Small Area Statistics (SAS)
78/3	1981 Census of Population: publication of White Paper
78/4	1981 Census of Population: developing a question of ethnic origin
78/5	1981 Census of Population
78/6	1981 Census of Population
CEN 79/1	1979 Test Census
79/2	1981 Census of Population
79/3	1981 Census of Population
79/4	1981 Census of Population
CEN 80/1	Plans for the 1981 Census
80/2	Tests of an ethnic question
80/3	The government's decision on an ethnic question in the 1981 census
80/4	Parliamentary debates on the draft Census Order
80/5	Dwellings - 1981 Census
80/6	1981 Small Area Statistics (SAS): recent progress and announcement of changes
80/7	1981 Small Area Statistics: final design
80/8	1981 Census Small Area Statistics: Prospectus
CEN 81/1	Census Day: 5 April 1981
81/2	The Census taken
81/3	First results from the 1981 Census
81/4	1981 Census of Population: first detailed county results published
81/5	1981 Small Area Statistics: first counties available
CEN 82/1	County Reports from the 1981 Census: publication begins
82/2	1981 Census: results of the coverage check
82/3	Evaluation of the 1981 Census
82/4	1981 Census: 18 months on
CEN 83/1	Census Results: latest progress
83/2	Population figures from the 1981 Census
83/3	The range of results broadens
83/4	Evaluation of the 1981 Census: Post Enumeration Survey 1981-1991
83/5	1981-1991
83/6	Evaluation of the 1981 Census: the 10 per cent sample
CEN 84/1	Evaluation of the 1981 Census: demographic comparisons
84/2	Census results near completion
84/3	Evaluation of the 1981 Census: Post Enumeration Survey (Quality Check)

Note: Issues labelled '1981 Census of Population' contain a variety of items; other issues often contain items additional to those in their titles.

APPENDIX 9: OPCS MONITOR SERIES

AB	Abortion statistics
DH1	Mortality statistics
DH2	Mortality statistics: cause of death
DH3	Mortality statistics: perinatal and infant
DH4	Mortality statistics: accidents and violence
DH5	Mortality statistics: area
EL	Electoral statistics
FM	Birth statistics
FM2	Marriage and divorce statistics
FM3	Adoption statistics
GHS	General household survey
LFS	Labour force survey
MB1	Cancer statistics
MB2	Communicable disease statistics
MB3	Congenital malformation statistics
MB4	Hospital in-patient enquiry
MN	Migration statistics
PP1	Population estimates
PP2	Population projections (national)
PP3	Population projections (sub-national)
SS	Social surveys
VS	Vital statistics
WR	Registrar-General's weekly returns

APPENDIX 10: THE OPCS 'CENSUS TOPICS' SERIES

1. why do we need a census?
2. The Census in the U.K.
3. The legal basis
4. How the census is taken
5. The questions and how the answers are used
6. Census results
7. Census processing
8. Census confidentiality
9. The history of the census
10. Finding the people who count
11. How to obtain census results

APPENDIX 11: SAS 1971/81 CHANGE FILE TABLES

CF 1	71/81	All persons present		All persons present not in private households			
		1	2	Establishments	All persons	Resident staff	Other residents
ALL PRESENT							
Visitors resident in GB							
Visitors resident outside GB							
Present residents							
Not in private households							
Present residents							
CF 3	1981 ONLY	All persons present plus absent residents					
ALL absent residents							
All absent residents in private households							
All visitors in private households							
ALL residents 1981							
Males in private households							
Females in private households							
Persons not in private households							

CF 2	71/81	All persons present		Resident staff		Other residents	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Establishments							
TOTAL		8	16	24	32	40	48
Hotels/boarding houses		9	17	25	33	41	49
Children's homes		10	18	26	34	42	50
Old people's homes		11	19	27	35	43	51
Psychiatric hospitals		12	20	28	36	44	52
Other hospitals		13	21	29	37	45	53
Schools and colleges		14	22	30	38	46	54
Other establishments		15	23	31	39	47	55

CF 4A	71/81	All persons present	
		Males	Females
Ages			
0 - 4		63	65
5 - 15		64	66

CF 4B	71	81	All persons present	
			Males	Females
Ages				
0 - 4			480	494
5 - 9			481	485
10 - 14			482	486
15			483	487

CF 3	1981 ONLY	All persons present plus absent residents
ALL absent residents		56
All absent residents in private households		57
All visitors in private households		58
ALL residents 1981		59
Males in private households		60
Females in private households		61
Persons not in private households		62

CF 5	71/81	All persons present
Ages		
16-24		67
16+		68

Notes:  
 Source CF1 1971 T.1 ; 1981 T.1  
 CF2 1971 T.1 ; 1981 T.3  
 CF2 1981 T.1 NB These counts provide denominators  
 CF4A 1971 T.4 ; 1981 T.6  
 CF4B 1971 T.4 ; 1981 T.2  
 CF5 1971 T.4, T.6 and T.7 ; 1981 T.6

APPENDIX 11 (Cont.)

Notes

Source CF6 1971 T.7 ; 1981 T.21 ; 1981 T.5 ; 1981 T.9  
 CF7 1971 T.7 ; 1981 T.6 ; 1981 T.5 ; 1981 T.5  
 CF8 1971 T.6 ; 1981 T.6 ; 1981 T.7 ; 1981 T.20

Age	Males		Females	
	SMD	Married	SMD	Married
TOTAL	69	84	98	113
0-14	70	99	99	114
15-19	71	86	100	115
20-24	72	86	101	116
25-29	73	87	102	117
30-34	74	88	103	117
35-39	75	89	104	118
40-44	76	90	105	119
45-49	77	91	106	120
50-54	78	92	107	121
55-59	79	93	108	122
60-64	80	94	109	123
65-69	81	95	110	124
70-74	82	96	111	125
75+	83	97	112	126

CF7 71/81 All persons present in private households

Age	Males		Females	
	SMD	Married	SMD	Married
TOTAL	127	138	138	139
0-14*	128	139	139	140
15-24*	129	140	140	141
25-34	130	141	141	142
35-44	131	142	142	143
45-54	132	143	143	144
55-59	133	144	144	145
60-64	134	145	145	146
65-69	135	146	146	147
70-74	136	147	147	148
75+	137	148	148	149

CF8 71/81 All persons present not in private households

Marital status and ages	Males		Females	
	SMD	Married	SMD	Married
0-24	149	151	151	152
25-34	150	152	152	153
35-44	151	153	153	154
45-54	152	154	154	155
55-59	153	155	155	156
60-64	154	156	156	157
65-69	155	157	157	158
70-74	156	158	158	159
75+	157	159	159	160

Ages	Males		Females	
	SMD	Married	SMD	Married
TOTAL	171	185	199	208
15-19*	172	186	200	209
20-24	173	187	201	210
25-29	174	188	202	211
30-34	175	189	203	212
35-39	176	190	204	213
40-44	177	191	205	214
45-49	178	192	206	215
50-54	179	193	207	216
55-59	180	194	208	217
60-64	181	195	209	218
65-69	182	196	210	219
70-74	183	197	211	220
75+	184	198	212	221

CF9 71 All persons present economically active  
 81 All economically active residents

Economic position	Males		Females	
	SMD	Married	SMD	Married
Working	213	215	215	217
Seeking work and sick	214	216	216	218

CF10 71 All persons present economically active (aged 15 and over)  
 81 All economically active residents (aged 16 and over)

Economic position	Males		Females	
	SMD	Married	SMD	Married
Working	219	222	225	228
Seeking work and sick	220	223	226	229
Economically inactive	221	224	227	230

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APPENDIX 11 (Cont.)

Notes

CF12 71 All persons present in private households (aged 15 and over)  
 81 All residents in private households (aged 16 and over)

Persons economically active (EA)	231
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Country of birth	Males		Females	
	SMD	Married	SMD	Married
England	244	258	258	262
Scotland	245	259	259	263
Wales	246	260	260	264
Rest of UK	247	261	261	265
Irish Republic	248	262	262	266
Old Commonwealth	249	263	263	267
New Commonwealth and Pakistan	250	264	264	268
Africa	251	265	265	269
America	252	266	266	270
India	253	267	267	271
Pakistan/Bangladesh	254	268	268	272
Far East/Ceylon	255	269	269	273
Mediterranean	256	270	270	274
Other European	257	271	271	275

CF13 71 All persons present not in private households (aged 15 and over)  
 81 All residents not in private households (aged 16 and over)

Economic position	Males		Females	
	SMD	Married	SMD	Married
Working	232	235	238	241
Seeking work and sick	233	236	239	242
Economically inactive	234	237	240	243

CF15 71/81 Private households with persons present; persons present in households  
 1981 ONLY Private households with residents; household residents

Households with persons present	Males		Females	
	SMD	Married	SMD	Married
Households with persons present	272	273	273	278
Households with residents (1981 ONLY)	273	274	274	279
Persons present in households	278	279	279	284
Residents in households (1981 ONLY)	279	280	280	285
71/81 Household spaces	284	285	285	290
Households absent	285	286	286	291
71 Private households present; persons present in households	290	291	291	296
81 Private households with residents; household residents	291	292	292	297
Households with - 1 car	275	276	276	281
- 2 or more cars	276	277	277	282
Persons in households with - 1 car	280	281	281	286
- 2 or more cars	281	282	282	287
- No car	282	283	283	288

CF16 71/81 Rooms in absent households Rooms in hotels and boarding houses	Total Rooms	
	Absent households	Hotels and boarding houses
Absent households	283	284
Hotels and boarding houses	284	285

Notes  
 Source CF12 1971 T.7 ; 1981 T.20  
 CF13 1971 T.6 ; 1981 T.5 and T.20  
 CF14 1971 T.8 ; 1981 T.4  
 CF15 1971 T.15 ; 1981 T.11, T.12 and T.17  
 CF16 1971 T.17 ; 1981 T.11

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APPENDIX 11 (Cont)

CF17 71 Private households present; rooms in such households; persons present in households 81 Private households with residents; rooms in such households; household residents		Number of rooms						TOTAL	Total rooms
		1 or 2	3	4	5	6	7+		
ALL HOUSEHOLDS		285	294	303	312	321	330	339	348
2		286	295	304	313	322	331	340	348
3		287	296	305	314	323	332	341	350
4		288	297	306	315	324	333	342	351
5		289	298	307	316	325	334	343	352
6		290	299	308	317	326	335	344	353
7+		291	300	309	318	327	336	345	354
TOTAL PERSONS		292	301	310	319	328	337	346	355
		293	302	311	320	329	338	347	-

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CF19 71 Private households (H) present; persons (P) present in households 81 Private households (H) with residents; persons (P) resident in households		Tenure	All amenities exclusive	Lack bath	Inside WC		Persons per room		No car
					Share	Lack	Over 1/2	Over 1 to 1 1/2	
Owner	H	364	367	373	379	385	391	397	
Occupier	P	488	368	374	380	385	392	398	
Council, New Town, SSHA	H, P	365	369	375	381	387	393	399	
Others	H, P	489	370	376	382	388	394	400	
		365	371	377	383	389	395	401	
		490	372	378	384	390	396	402	

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NOTES  
CF17 1971 T.19 ; 1981 T.14  
CF18 1971 T.19 ; 1981 T.17  
CF19 1971 T.21 ; 1981 T.10  
CF20 1971 T.19 ; 1981 T.13

CF18 71/81 Private households present		Households with the following persons							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7+ TOTAL	
(on 1971 pop. base)		356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363
1981 ONLY Private households with residents									
1981 (1981 pop. base)									
NB Counts 472 to 479 provide denominators									
		472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479

CF20 71 households (H) present; rooms in such households; persons (P) present in households 81 households (H) with residents; rooms in such households; persons (P) resident in households		Tenure	Households with the following rooms							Total households	Total rooms
			1 or 2	3	4	5	6	7+			
Non-permanent buildings	H, P	403	411	419	427	427	447	455			
Owner	H	404	412	420	428	448	448	-			
Occupier	P	405	413	421	429	435	441	456			
Council, New Town, SSHA	H, P	406	414	422	430	436	442	450			
Others	H, P	407	415	423	431	437	443	451			
		408	416	424	432	438	444	452			
		409	417	425	433	439	445	453			
		410	418	426	434	440	446	454			

APPENDIX 11 (Cont)

CF21 71 Private households present; persons present in households 81 Private households with residents; persons resident in households		Households with:	CF17 1971 T.19 ; 1981 T.14 CF18 1971 T.19 ; 1981 T.17 CF19 1971 T.21 ; 1981 T.10 CF20 1971 T.19 ; 1981 T.13

CF22 71 Private households present 81 Private households with residents		HOUSEHOLDS WITH	CF21 1971 T.20 ; 1981 T.18 CF22 1971 T.20 ; 1981 T.32

NOTES  
CF21 1971 T.20 ; 1981 T.18  
CF22 1971 T.20 ; 1981 T.32

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