

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, LONDON  
GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, EDINBURGH

# CENSUS 1961

GREAT BRITAIN

SUMMARY

TABLES

*(Laid before Parliament pursuant to Section 4 (1),  
Census Act, 1920)*

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Census 1961  
Great Britain Tables  
General Explanatory Notes

**GENERAL NOTE**

This volume contains a selection of tables for Great Britain which have already been published separately for England and Wales and for Scotland.

Tables 1 - 24 of this volume deal with the sex, age and marital condition of the population, non-private households, birthplace and nationality, fertility and housing. These are all based on the full count.

Tables 25 - 47 deal with migration, occupation, industry, education and household composition. These tables are based on the 10 per cent sample.

The Report on Scientific and Technological Qualifications was also produced for Great Britain as a whole.

The definitions which follow are the England and Wales versions. Any differences between these and the Scottish versions are mentioned only if the differences are appreciable. It is unlikely, however, that any Scottish differences are of such a nature as to have any significant effect on the Great Britain figures.

**CENSUS POPULATION**

The basic 1961 statistics of population of areas, etc. are of the *enumerated population*. This is the living population enumerated as it was at midnight 23rd/24th April 1961. It includes those residents of the area who were at home but not those who were away on census night. In particular, members of the Armed Forces and Mercantile Marine outside Great Britain have been excluded. Visitors from other areas in the United Kingdom and also from abroad are included. Members of the Armed Forces of Commonwealth or foreign countries, except those aboard foreign naval vessels, are included.

People enumerated aboard vessels which on census night were at moorings or anchorage in Great Britain or were engaged in coastwise or fishing voyages have been included. They have been classified, with as much accuracy as the information furnished allows, to the appropriate local area of the anchorage or mooring of the vessel. If actually in transit on census night they have been classified to their next port or place of call.

People who were travelling during the night or who were otherwise inaccessible at midnight of census day and who had not been previously enumerated were counted as part of the population of the area where they arrived next day.

**NON-PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS**

The term "Non-private households" covers people who were enumerated in hotels, boarding houses and institutions or otherwise grouped in establishments with some functional purpose other than that of providing food or satisfying other domestic convenience. They include also people in defence establishments, ships at moorings or anchorage or on coastwise voyages, and a small miscellaneous element. A household classified by the enumerator as private was re-classified in the census office as non-private if the number of boarders or the number of inmates, patients, or staff, etc., was five or more. In 1951, in doubtful cases in England and Wales where there were ten or more people in the group, the household was treated as non-private if the number of boarders exceeded the number in the family of the head of the household; all households with under ten people were treated as private. In Scotland in 1951 however, a household present in a boarding house or a household in which the head was described as a "boarding house keeper" was classified as non-private only if the accommodation comprised seven rooms or more but no qualification of this kind was applied to other types of institution such as hotels: any house with seven rooms or more was re-classified as a boarding house if the number of boarders exceeded the number in the family of the head of the household.

If all the people who were enumerated in a non-permanent structure (huts, chalets, etc.) or in a mobile structure (caravans, houseboats, etc.) gave a usual residence elsewhere, they were all transferred to the residual "other population" group of non-private households.

In some institutions there are private households having separate accommodation and catering, e.g. the medical superintendent of a hospital with his family, the headmaster of a school or a hotel manager. These have been excluded from the non-private households to which they are attached and included with other private households; their accommodation has been included in the private dwellings. In 1951 they were included in the non-private population.

Some notes on various types of non-private households follow:-

*Hotels, etc.*

Hotels, boarding houses, apartment houses, inns, holiday camps, other similar establishments providing board and accommodation, hydropathic hotels, nature cure camps and similar establishments are included. Households containing 5 or more boarders or paying guests are included. Hostels, Rowton Houses and youth hostels are classified as miscellaneous communal establishments. Establishments which although described as hotels have no sleeping accommodation for guests are treated as private households.

The 1961 figures for hotels, etc. are not wholly comparable with similar figures obtained from the 1951 Census. In 1951, hotels were enumerated on private household schedules but the enumerator was instructed to note the nature of any household which contained 10 or more people or which occupied 10 or more rooms. This information was used to identify hotels at the processing stage. In 1961, hotels were identified by the enumerator who then enumerated them on Institution schedules. The effect of this difference is that any hotel or boarding house of more than 10 rooms which did not clearly advertise the fact (and which the 1961 enumerator therefore might not recognise) was liable in 1961 to be issued with a private household schedule and counted as a private household whereas in 1951 it would in all probability have been classified as a hotel or boarding house. The impact of this change in procedure was reduced in many places by the processing convention adopted in 1961 that any household with 5 or more boarders should be treated as a boarding house but in a number of areas with seasonal boarding houses and hotels this convention would have little effect as there would be few boarders present at the time of the census. In general the number of boarding houses and hotels in 1961 may be lower than if 1951 conditions applied.

*Rooms in hotels, boarding houses, etc.*

The number of rooms to be entered on the schedule was not merely the number of rooms for letting to guests but included all rooms used for living, eating or sleeping by either staff or guests. This included public lounges, dining rooms, private sitting rooms, staff dining and common rooms and bedrooms; store rooms, offices, kitchens, bathrooms and closets were to be excluded. As far as possible these rules were to be applied to establishments such as holiday camps consisting of separated chalets. The rooms occupied by any separate private household were not included in this count.

*Hospitals*

*(i) N.H.S. Hospitals*

These are hospitals and homes administered by a Hospital Management Committee or Board of Governors or directly by the Ministry of Health. Nurses', etc., homes or hostels administered by a Hospital Management Committee or Board of Governors, whether part of the hospital premises or not, are included.

Hospitals classified by the Ministry of Health as "psychiatric" including Broadmoor, Rampton and Moss Side special hospitals, have been included as Psychiatric hospitals.

*(ii) Non N.H.S. Hospitals*

This group includes:- mental and other hospitals or nursing homes registered or exempted from registration under Sections 187-194 of the Public Health Act, 1936 (and the corresponding London Act); Christian Science Homes; Convalescent Homes not required to register or apply for exemption under the Public Health Acts and not vested in the Minister of Health or Secretary of State for Scotland; Homes and hostels for the mentally disordered maintained by Local Authorities under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946 or registered under Section 37 of the National Assistance Act, 1948.

Nurses', etc. homes or hostels attached to such hospitals or nursing homes are treated as for N.H.S. hospitals.

*Homes for the Old and Disabled*

These are residential accommodation in use under Section 21(1) of the National Assistance Act, 1948 including accommodation made available in premises maintained by voluntary organisations; homes for old and/or disabled persons including cripples, blind, deaf, etc., registered with the local authority under Sections 37-40 of the National Assistance Act, 1948.

### *Children's Homes*

These are children's homes and hostels provided under the Children Act, 1948; voluntary children's homes and hostels registered under the Children Act, 1948; households in which the number of children boarded out in accordance with Section 13 of the Children Act, 1948 or maintained under Section 206 of the Public Health Act, 1936 is 5 or more.

### *Educational establishments*

These are residential schools, training colleges, theological colleges and university halls of residence and students' hostels administered by schools, colleges and universities. Training schools provided exclusively for a single employer or for a trade association or government department, e.g. Miners' Training Centre; Foresters' Training School; Civil Defence School, etc., are excluded and treated as miscellaneous communal establishments. Residential schools and homes for handicapped, educationally sub-normal and maladjusted children maintained or assisted by education authorities are included here and not as Children's Homes. Religious institutions which are boarding schools or which are living accommodation for teachers at day schools are included.

### *Places of detention*

These are prisons, borstals, approved schools, classifying schools, remand homes, detention centres, and police stations containing a lock-up where someone might be detained overnight.

### *Defence establishments, including Naval vessels and Service hospitals*

These are Army and Air Force camps or establishments; naval shore stations and vessels manned by service personnel; services hospitals; establishments enumerated under security arrangements. Civilians in service establishments including N.A.A.F.I., etc. staff are included. Hostels for N.A.A.F.I., etc. personnel even if outside the curtilage of a camp are included. Service personnel or civilians living in separate married quarters and residential caretakers or N.C.Os. in Territorial Army Drill Halls are excluded and treated as private households. Fleet Auxiliary vessels are included.

### *Civilian ships, boats and barges*

This includes all civilian ships, boats and barges but excludes lightships and houseboats i.e. vessels permanently moored to the land or to another houseboat or secured by a permanent gangway, and incapable of being moved under their own power, and being used as living accommodation.

### *Miscellaneous communal establishments*

These are temporary accommodation for homeless and evicted persons; accommodation for persons with no settled way of life; re-establishment centres under the National Assistance Act, 1948; religious communities not elsewhere classified; hostels, including youth hostels, Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., Church Army, Salvation Army hostels; workers' hostels attached to training establishments which are excluded from educational establishments; Rowton Houses and similar working men's hostels; common lodging houses; residential clubs; police section houses, fire stations; homes, hostels and residential clubs for district nurses and private nursing associations; probation homes and hostels; homes (not maternity) for unmarried mothers; missions and settlements; lighthouses and lightships.

## **BIRTHPLACE AND NATIONALITY**

For the wording of these questions see specimen schedules opposite page lii.

### **Coding of Birthplace**

The general rule in coding birthplace was to code to countries and frontiers as existing at census date. Persons returning 'Lithuania', 'Latvia' or 'Estonia' have been coded to 'U.S.S.R.'.

## **FERTILITY**

### **Groups of women identified**

Various groups of women have been identified in these tables.

1. Married Women (Table 11) are women married at the time of the census irrespective of whether they are in their first or later marriage.

2. Widowed and Divorced Women (Table 11(ii)) are women who were widowed or divorced at the time of the census irrespective of the number of times they have been married.
3. Women with uninterrupted first marriage (Tables 12(i), 12(ii) and 13) are women:
  - (i) whose only marriage took place before they were 45 and was still in existence at census date or
  - (ii) whose first or only marriage took place before their 45th birthday and lasted until they were 45 years old, irrespective of their marital status at census date.

#### Comparison with 1951

In 1951 the fertility questions were asked only of women younger than 50 at census date. The basic analysis for England and Wales was made for women married once only i.e. women married under 50 and still in their first marriage at census date. The extension of the question to older women has permitted the basic analysis to be related to a wider, less selective group of women viz. the women with uninterrupted first marriage.

#### Treatment of non-response and inconsistent answers

If no reply was entered at all in columns F, G or H, the woman has been omitted from all tables. In England and Wales it was not assumed that particulars entered in error for a man were applicable to his wife, but it was so assumed in Scotland.

**Column F** If the question at F(i) was not answered the number of children was regarded as "Not Stated" and the woman has been omitted from all tables. If the question at F(ii) was not answered the number of children born in the year before census was regarded as "Not Stated" except:-

- (i) if figure zero or "None" had been entered in F(i), "No" was entered in F(ii)
- (ii) if there was a child on the schedule who was clearly the child of the woman and born since 23rd April, 1960, "Yes" was entered at F(ii).

A dash or stroke entered as a reply to question F(i) or F(ii) was treated as "None" and "No", respectively. This practice was supported by the results of the post-enumeration survey.

**Columns G and H** A number of incomplete or inconsistent replies were given to these questions. The treatment accorded to such replies is set out in the tabular statement overleaf.

Women who failed to state, or were assumed not to have stated, the date of their first (or only) marriage have been excluded from all tables. Women who failed to state the date when a terminated first (only) marriage came to an end have been excluded from tables relating to women with uninterrupted first marriage.

#### Children born before marriage

These tables relate to the legitimate fertility of women and are thus intended to exclude any children born to these women before marriage. It is likely, however, that a number of such children have been included in the census returns.

#### Duration of Marriage

The duration of marriage has been calculated by subtracting the date of marriage from the date of the census. If only the month of the marriage was given, the marriage was assumed to have taken place in the middle of the month, and if the year alone was returned, the marriage was assumed to have taken place on 30th June.

Treatment of incomplete or inconsistent replies  
to questions G and H

ANSWERS IN				ACTION TAKEN
Date of present marriage G(1)	Any children in year before census G(11)	Date of first or only marriage H(1)	Date of end of first or only marriage H(11)	

MARRIED WOMEN				
Date	No	Date	Blank	Date at H(1) ignored
Blank	No	Date	Blank	Date at H(1) transferred to G(1)
Blank	No	Date	Date later than H(1)	(a) If no husband present or other confirmatory information, marital condition amended to widowed  (b) If husband present or marital condition confirmed as married, treated as all information "not stated"
Blank	No	Date	Date earlier than H(1)	Date at H(1) transferred to G(1) and date at H(11) ignored

WIDOWED OR DIVORCED WOMEN				
Blank	Blank or Yes or No	Blank	Blank	Treated as "not stated"
Blank	Blank or Yes or No	Blank	Date	Treated as "not stated"
Date	Blank or Yes or No	Blank	Blank	} Date at G(1) transferred to H(1)
Date	Blank or Yes or No	Blank	Date	
Date	Blank or Yes or No	Date	Date or Blank	Date at G(1) deleted

## Age at Marriage

The age at marriage was obtained by the following equation:-

Age at marriage =

Age at Census + Year of marriage - 1961 (+ 1 if the date of marriage was between 24th October and the end of the year).

## Sampling Error

See page xxx.

## HOUSING

### Building

The general definition of a building in the enumerator's instruction book (England and Wales) read as follows:- "Every structure comprising one or more rooms or other spaces enclosed within external or party walls is to be regarded as a building". Enumerators in Scotland were informed that "The entrance to a dwelling or a group of dwellings should normally determine what is a building". In each case the general description was amplified by a series of examples and exceptions such as:

Each house in a semi-detached pair or in a terrace or back-to-back group was a separate building.

A block of flats in which separate apartments were linked by passages or by balconies and staircases or lift-shafts was a single building.

A structure separate from, but subsidiary to, a main building and which was occupied (wholly or partly) by members of the same household as the main building (e.g. staff or other residents) was treated as part of the main building. A similar structure occupied only by a separate household or households was treated as a separate building. Other subsidiary structures such as a barn near to a farm house or a garage near to a private house, which were not used as living quarters, were not regarded as separate buildings.

A group of structures in a common enclosure forming a single factory or similar establishment and not used as living accommodation was treated as a single building.

Caravans, houseboats, barges, boats and other similar mobile structures were treated as buildings and included in the tables only if they were some person's usual residence on census night. Other mobile structures were not included in the tables.

Chalets, huts, shacks, tents, converted railway carriages and similar non-permanent structures were treated as buildings if they were some person's usual residence on census night. Otherwise in Scotland they were ignored while in England and Wales they were treated as vacant buildings only if they had at least one of the following characteristics (which were concerned only with construction and not state of repair) -

- (a) the shorter main wall was (at a rough visual estimate) 15 ft. or more long, OR
- (b) the walls were of brick, stone and mortar, concrete, breeze blocks or similar materials (walls of wood, asbestos, corrugated iron, stones without mortar, lath or expanded metal and plaster or stonedash were not sufficient) OR
- (c) the roof was of ceramic (not asbestos) tiles, slate, thatch, shingles or concrete. Corrugated iron, roofing felt, tarpaulin, etc., were not sufficient.

A further note was given to the enumerators to help them to distinguish buildings with walls with lath and plaster or stonedash from those with brick walls rendered in the same way.

If the vacant structures had none of these characteristics they were ignored by the enumerators as also were dilapidated buildings which were uninhabitable.

Standard pre-fabricated houses of the kind built after the last war were treated as permanent buildings.

## Type of Building

All permanent buildings were classified by the enumerator into one of four types:-

### *Non-residential*

A building was classed as non-residential if it was not normally occupied by any person and no person passed census night there. The presence of non-residential watchmen, shift-workers, etc., did not prevent a building being classified as non-residential.

### *Institutional*

If the building was a residential establishment in which some form of communal feeding arrangements was provided, it was classified as institutional. Such establishments included, for example, hospitals, hotels, boarding houses, residential schools and colleges, prisons and remand homes, army camps and naval shore establishments.

### *Partly residential*

If only part of a building (other than an institutional establishment) was used for residential purposes it was classified as partly residential. A factory, store or block of offices which contained a caretaker's flat would be so classified. In a building much of which was used for residential purposes, the presence of a shop or office would cause it to be classified as partly residential; but if the non-residential part was used as a surgery in a doctor's or dentist's house, as a study by an author or clergyman, or an insurance or other agency was operated from it by a member of the household, then the building would still be classified as wholly residential.

### *Wholly residential*

Any building which was wholly used for residential purposes was so classified; see also the examples quoted under 'Partly residential'.

## Dwelling

The general definition of a dwelling was "a building or part of a building which provides structurally separate living quarters"

A dwelling was normally a private dwelling house, flat or maisonette built as such, with a front door of its own. Where houses or other buildings had been adapted to provide residential accommodation in smaller units, these smaller units were regarded as dwellings if they were structurally separate i.e. if such a unit had a separate front door to the street and was self-contained (separated from the rest of the building by a wall or solid partition), it was counted as a dwelling. When access to such a unit was through part of the building, it was counted as a dwelling only if access to the main door was gained by means of a common staircase or landing. If it could only be reached through the quarters occupied or normally occupied by another household (including a hall) it was not counted as a dwelling. In order for such a unit to count as a dwelling it also had to be possible to move between its rooms internally without making use of the common staircase or landing. Normally there would only be one door of the unit opening on to the common internal part of the building (disregarding access to shop or office portions of the building).

A dwelling would usually have more than one living room in addition to kitchen and bathroom, but one-room flats were counted as dwellings if they met the conditions set out above, provided they had either a separate kitchenette, or a cooking stove in the room and a separate bathroom and water closet. Bed-sitting rooms (sometimes called one-room flatlets) were not counted as separate dwellings.

The whole of the quarters occupied or normally occupied by households (i.e. the household spaces) within any building had to be included on one or other of the dwellings within it. If the building was arranged in such a way that there was no reasonable way of dividing it into dwellings, the whole building was regarded as a single dwelling.

In a hotel, boarding house, hospital or other institution a private dwelling was identified only if it was occupied by a private household. Generally if such a dwelling was vacant or occupied by members of the institution not constituting a private household it was not counted but married quarters in defence establishments were usually counted as dwellings even if they were vacant. In an institution the provision for counting a unit as a dwelling only if it met certain conditions as to access, was modified; private quarters were

counted as a dwelling even though access was through the main institution, but not if access was through another private dwelling.

Dwellings have been classified into permanent and non-permanent dwellings. A non-permanent dwelling is a dwelling in a mobile or non-permanent structure of the type not counted as a building unless it was some person's usual residence on census night (see page xlii). All other dwellings have been classified as permanent.

#### Comparison of definitions of "dwelling", 1951 and 1961

In the 1951 Census the term dwelling included whole buildings, or houses which were not sub-divided and also any structural sub-divisions where these latter were defined as "a portion of a house or building which has been structurally designed or adapted for use as a separate self-contained dwelling. Its distinctive feature is that it has a separate front door of its own, apart from the street door, if any, giving entrance to the house or building as a whole".

The instructions and examples given to enumerators in 1961 aimed in general at adding precision to the 1951 concept. The main specific changes were that normally a dwelling had to have more than one living room in addition to the kitchen and bathroom and the instruction that bed-sitting rooms and some one-room flatlets were not to count as separate dwellings.

In 1951 separate dwellings were not identified in hotels, boarding houses, hospitals or other institutions. This is in contrast to the 1961 practice (see above). A particular example of this is the treatment of married quarters in defence establishments. In 1961 married quarters which met the conditions of being structurally separate were usually classified as dwellings. In 1951 any married quarters which were located within the boundary of the defence establishment would not have been counted as dwellings. For further differences, see note on "Households with all members temporarily absent".

#### Room

The count of rooms was obtained by the enumerator by verbal enquiry from the household. A room was defined to the enumerator as follows:-

"A room is any covered space surrounded by walls, doors, or windows and used by the household for living, eating or sleeping. Rooms available for these purposes but not actually in use e.g. unfurnished spare bedrooms, should be included.

Landings, lobbies, recesses, closets and bathrooms should not be counted as rooms, nor should store rooms, offices, warehouses, shops or any other rooms used for non-domestic purposes.

A kitchen, kitchenette or scullery should be counted if meals are regularly eaten there, otherwise it should not".

#### Comparison of definition of "room", 1951 and 1961

The general purport of the definition of room which was used at the 1951 Census was the same as in 1961. In 1961, however, there was a specific instruction that rooms available for living, eating or sleeping but not actually in use should be included. The comparable section of the instructions in 1951 was "All rooms in which the household live, eat or sleep, including the kitchen if so used, should be counted, but a scullery (or kitchenette), landing, lobby, closet, or bathroom should not normally be included". The lack of specific mention of unfurnished spare bedrooms, etc. may have led to their exclusion in 1951 and their inclusion in 1961. This may contribute to the small but widespread increases in the numbers of dwellings and household spaces with relatively large numbers of rooms.

#### Private Household

A private household was defined to the enumerator as follows:-

"A household comprises one person living alone or a group of persons living together, partaking of meals prepared together and benefiting from a common housekeeping.

A person or persons living but not boarding with a household in a house, flat, etc. should be treated as a separate household. But a person living with a household who usually has at least one main meal a day provided by that household while in residence is part of that household. (Breakfast counts as a meal for this purpose).

A household must have exclusive use of at least one room. If two people

share one room and do not have exclusive use of at least one other room they should be treated as one household".

The rules for identifying a private household in a hotel, boarding house, hospital or other institution were in general the same as those given above except that a person or group was only treated as a private household if they were living in a dwelling (see definition of dwelling in these cases on page xiv) and either

- a family group doing much of their catering separately from the institution or
- a person or group who did not have any meals provided daily by the institution.

#### **Comparison of definition of "household", 1951 and 1961**

The general purport of the definition of a household which was used at the 1951 Census was the same as in 1961. In 1951 however it was not required that a household should have exclusive use of a room and a number of one-room dwellings are therefore shown in the tables as shared by more than one household. Also in 1951 private households which lived within the boundary of an institution were included as part of the population of the institution and not enumerated separately as they were in 1961.

#### *Households sharing dwellings*

Households which did not occupy the whole of a dwelling have been divided into two groups; those which had exclusive use of both a kitchen stove or range and a kitchen sink, and those households which did not have exclusive use of both facilities. The information to make this division was obtained by verbal enquiry by the enumerator who then made entries 'E' (exclusive use) or 'N' (not exclusive use) in the appropriate panel on the schedule.

#### **Household Space**

The household space is the quarters occupied or normally occupied by a private household. In a dwelling which is normally occupied by a number of households any vacant accommodation has usually been regarded as a single vacant household space, although a few household spaces which became vacant just before census date appear in the tables as separate vacant spaces in dwellings which already contain one vacant space.

#### **Occupied and vacant dwellings**

A permanent dwelling was regarded as "occupied" if one or more households were enumerated in the dwelling or at the time of the census were usually resident in the dwelling although not present on census night. A permanent dwelling was regarded as "vacant" if no household was enumerated there on census night and if it was not the usual residence of any household.

#### **Households with all members temporarily absent**

Whereas most tables of households are limited to those households with a member present at census, Table 15 gives details for households with all members absent. These are households of which all members were temporarily absent at the time of the census. This represents a change from the practice at the 1951 Census when a household appeared in the tables only if at least one member of the household was present at the time of the census. This difference has consequences in the treatment of dwellings, etc. In 1951 a dwelling was occupied if a household was present at census; in 1961 a dwelling was treated as occupied either if a member of a household was present, or if a household was usually resident in the dwelling; conversely in 1951 a dwelling where no household was present was classified as "vacant"; for a dwelling to be classified as vacant in 1961 it was necessary for no one to be present at the census and also for no household to be usually resident in the dwelling.

#### **Tenure**

Each household was asked to state how they occupied their accommodation. For details see Panel L on the specimen schedules included in this volume and Note 9 of the schedule notes.

Other examples of accommodation held by virtue of employment in addition to the tied cottage and the caretaker's flat cited on the schedule are accommodation provided by a firm for its employees, that provided by the Police for police officers and the vicarage. This category did not include accommodation obtained by an employer for an employee, without any condition as to employment.

Where a person obtained the accommodation by virtue of his employment, but had since retired from or left that employment the household should still have been included in this category. Generally, such accommodation would be occupied for a limited period after the particular employment came to an end.

The category "in some other way" was provided for various tenancies where the household might be in doubt as to the correct answer: in such cases a full description was sought. All these cases have been assigned, on the basis of the information given, to one of the other categories.

#### Tenure of dwellings

The question on tenure was asked of each household. From this information a classification of dwellings by tenure has been derived. When only one household was present at census the dwelling was assigned the tenure of that household. When there was more than one household present and their tenure categories differed, the dwelling was assigned to the highest ranking tenure category returned by a household present in the dwelling. For this purpose the tenure categories were ranked in the following order:-

1. Owner-occupied
2. Rented with a farm, shop or other business premises
3. Held by virtue of employment
4. Rented from a Local Authority or New Town Corporation (S.S.H.A. etc. in Scotland - see Schedule S.10 for full description).
5. Rented from a private person or company; unfurnished
6. Rented from a private person or company; furnished.

#### Household Arrangements

For the question on household arrangements see Panel M on the schedules and Note 10 of the schedule notes.

#### Dwellings by Household Arrangement

Table 22 gives a classification of dwellings by the availability of household arrangements. The main aim of this table is to estimate the number of dwellings which lack the various household arrangements. As the question was addressed to individual households, Table 22 has had to be derived from these answers and the accuracy of estimates made for dwellings varies according to the type of dwelling under consideration.

(i) The number of *unshared permanent dwellings* that do not contain any one arrangement, for example a watercloset, is approximately equal to the sum of two elements:

- (a) those occupied by households which all lack the arrangement
- (b) those occupied by households which share the arrangement. Group (b) can only occur in Building Types 2 and 3 where there may be a common arrangement on a landing, etc. It can be assumed that members of one household are unlikely to enter the dwelling of another household to make use of the household arrangement.

(ii) The number of *shared permanent dwellings in Building Type 1* (i.e. only one dwelling in a wholly residential building) which do not contain any one arrangement is equal to the number occupied by households which all lack it. The same is nearly true of *non-permanent dwellings* since few of them will be either shared or in buildings containing anything but the one dwelling.

(iii) For *shared permanent dwellings in Building Types 2 and 3* the number which do not contain an arrangement can only be estimated as lying between certain limits:-

The lower limit is given by the number occupied by households which all lack the arrangement;

The upper limit is obtained by subtracting the number of dwellings with at least one household having exclusive use of all four arrangements (in Col. 1 of Table 22) from the total number of shared permanent dwellings in Building Types 2 and 3 (in Col. b of Table 22).

Limits for the number of all dwellings (irrespective of building type) which do not contain a given arrangement are provided by the sums of the above figures which are specific for building type. Where shared permanent buildings

in Building Types 2 and 3 are a small proportion of the total a good approximation to the total dwellings not containing the arrangement is given by adding the number of dwellings occupied by households all of which lack the arrangement to the number of unshared permanent dwellings in Building Types 2 and 3 sharing the arrangement (i.e. by households of which at least one shares the arrangement and none of which have exclusive use of the arrangement).

## **MIGRATION**

The following terms have been used in the tables dealing with migration.

### **Migrant**

A "migrant" is anyone whose usual address on census date (23rd April, 1961) was different from their usual address on 23rd April, 1960. It will be appreciated that this can be only a partial measure of the number of people who moved during the year. Anyone who moved more than once during the year will be counted only once and then as moving from his usual address on 23rd April, 1960 to that on 23rd April, 1961 irrespective of any intermediate moves he may have made.

### **Immigrant**

An "immigrant" to an area was resident there on 23rd April, 1961 but resident outside the area on 23rd April, 1960.

### **Type and Distance of Move**

Certain tables classify migrants by the distance between area of residence at census and former area of residence and also by whether the move was between different urban areas, different rural areas or involved a change between urban and rural areas. For this purpose rural districts in conurbations have been classified as urban areas. (The Scottish equivalents are: burghal for urban, districts of county for rural districts or rural areas.)

The distance involved in any move was estimated as the distance between the centres of the areas involved. To obtain the "centre" for any area the line of latitude which divided the area into two parts containing roughly equal populations was selected. A similar line of longitude was then chosen. The intersection of these two lines gave the "centre" for that area.

Figures for Great Britain have been obtained by simple addition of the corresponding tables for England and Wales and Scotland. It was not practicable to identify people moving between England and Wales and Scotland. These people had therefore to be excluded from the type of move and distance classifications in Tables 27 and 29. They have been included with people immigrating to Great Britain from the rest of the British Isles.

### **Wholly moving private households**

Wholly moving private households are those households enumerated at their usual residence of which all members present on census night (if aged 1 or over) had changed their usual residence in the year before census date. All such members need not have moved from the same area of former usual residence.

### **Treatment of non-response and inconsistent answers**

In the course of the processing it was necessary to assign the replies for people who had either failed to answer the migration question at all or who had given apparently inconsistent answers to the different parts of the question. The codes which were assigned to the different groups are set out in the table on the following page.

People coded "not stated" are excluded from all tables. Their total is given in a headnote to Table 25.

The 145,10 people coded "Migrant, area not stated" appear in the "Under 1 year" columns in Tables 25-26. They are excluded from all subsequent tables.

### **Comparison with other census tables**

In this section the economically active population has been classified by industry. These figures therefore include the out of work who have been classified by former industry. This differs from the practice in other sections where usually only persons in employment have been classified by industry. Also, in tables dealing with households and families, these groups have been formed only from those people enumerated at their usual residence. This differs from the practice in the Household Composition tables where members absent on census night have been included in households and families.

Treatment of Non-response and Inconsistent Answers

ANSWERS IN			CODED AS	
N(i) Was the usual address a year ago the same as in Column C	N(ii) If "Yes" at (i) how many years since move	N(iii) If "No" at (i) the address a year ago	If address in (iii) the same as in Column C	All other cases
No	-	Address	"Not Stated"	Migrant
No	-	-	-	Migrant with area not stated
No	-	"None"	-	If child under 1 "Since birth"
				Otherwise "Migrant" - within area
No	Under a year	Address	"Not Stated"	Migrant
No	1 year or over	-	-	"Not Stated"
No	1 year or over	Address	Non migrant	"Not Stated"
Yes	-	Address	"Not Stated"	Migrant
Yes	Under a year	Address	"Not Stated"	"Not Stated"
Yes	Under a year	-	-	If child under 1 "Since birth"
				Otherwise "Not Stated"
Yes	1 year or over	-	-	Non migrant
Yes	1 year or over	Address	Non migrant	Non migrant
Yes	Birth	-	-	"Since birth"
Yes	Birth	Address	"Since birth"	"Since birth"
-	-	Address	"Not Stated"	Migrant
-	Under a year	Address	"Not Stated"	Migrant
-	Under a year	-	-	If child under 1 "Since birth"
				Otherwise Migrant with area not stated
-	1 year or over	Address	Non migrant	"Not Stated"
-	1 year or over	-	-	Non migrant
-	-	-	-	"Not Stated"

OCCUPATION

The Economically Active population

The occupation tables in this volume are concerned with the whole or part of the economically active population. The latter is defined as those people aged 15 or over who were in employment during the week before the census and those who though intending to get work were out of employment (including those

who were out of employment because of sickness) at the time of the census.

Those in employment include members of the Armed Forces and also people who worked for only a few hours a week (such as a housewife who helped in her husband's shop or did some office cleaning). People away from their employment in the week before census because of holidays, strikes, lock-outs, sickness or because they were temporarily laid off by their employer, are included among those in employment. It should be noted that a sick person was included among those in employment if his job was waiting for him when he recovered. Such cases were distinguished from those where the person was sick and out of employment.

The economically active population does not include people who were not in employment at the time of the census, nor intending to get work, even though they regularly worked at other times of the year, for example, in shops at Christmas or on farms at harvest time. People at school or university during term-time were excluded even if they did paid work during the holidays, weekends, or other free time. These, and all other persons who were not included among the economically active, are described as the *economically inactive* population.

Appendix A to these notes contains a detailed discussion of the differences between the census estimate of the economically active population and the corresponding Ministry of Labour estimate of the working population.

### Status Groups

The economically active and inactive populations are each divided into a number of status groups. These are based on the classifications by employment status and by economic position, full definitions of which are given in "*Classification of Occupations, 1960*" (H.M.S.O. 1960). Some shortened definitions are given below.

#### Economically Inactive

**Institution Inmates:** Inmates of institutions returning a former occupation, but not stated to be retired, who are known or assumed to be withdrawn from employment for a period of six months or more. The kind of institutions where such people are mainly found are psychiatric hospitals, hospitals for the chronic sick and places of detention.

**Retired:** Formerly occupied persons who ceased to be employed before the census, not expecting to work again; women retired due to marriage are excluded.

**Students:** Persons above the compulsory education age 15 who were full-time students in educational establishments.

**Other persons economically inactive:** All other persons over the age of 15 without paid occupation or former occupation, including housewives.

#### Economically Active

**Out of Employment:** Economically active persons out of employment during the whole of the week before the census or ceasing to be employed during that week i.e. those not self-employed, nor having an employer, but expecting to work again.

(a) Sick

Those who were out of employment for the whole week preceding the census and were sick or injured.

(b) Other

The remainder.

#### In Employment

**Self-employed:** Persons who are working but are not employed by any person or company, and persons working in their own home for an employer (out-workers).

The following, for example, are included:-

Proprietors of businesses (including members of partnerships).  
All parochial clergy.

The following, for example, are excluded:-

Directors and managers of limited companies.  
All persons in national and local government and nationalised undertakings.

(a) Without employees

Persons included above who work without paid assistance other than family workers (defined below). Out-workers are included.

The following, for example, are included:-

Members of a partnership without paid employee(s).  
All parochial clergy.

(b) With employees

All self-employed persons not included in (a)

(1) Large establishments

Employers (except farmers) whose establishments number 25 or more persons.

(2) Small establishments

Others.

**Managers:** These include Ministers of the Crown, senior government officials and local authority senior officers, company directors, persons occupied as managers, persons returned as managers, and other persons of equivalent status. Some examples would be, captains of ships or aircraft, station-masters, hospital matrons, head teachers, editors (not sub-editors), etc. A fuller definition in terms of occupation codes is given in "*Classification of Occupations, 1960*".

(a) Large establishments

Managers in establishments (except farms) employing 25 or more persons, including all civil servants and local government officials coded as managers.

(b) Small establishments

Others.

**Foremen and Supervisors:** These include persons returned as foremen or equivalent and other persons with supervisory functions not equivalent to management. Some examples would be a ship's bo'sun or mate, superintendent of typists, ticket inspectors, head waiters, nursing sisters, etc. A fuller definition in terms of occupation codes is given in "*Classification of Occupations, 1960*".

(a) Manual

Persons as above supervising manual occupations.

(b) Non-manual

Others.

**Apprentices, articulated clerks and formal trainees:** These include such people as an apprentice to a skilled craft, an articulated pupil to a profession, a student apprentice, a graduate apprentice or a management trainee. They are people undergoing training for a period fixed in advance, leading to recognition as a skilled worker or technician and/or to a recognised technical, commercial or professional qualification or management post.

**Professional employees:** These are employed persons engaged in work normally requiring qualifications of university degree standard. Examples would be qualified engineers and scientists, university teachers, accountants, dental practitioners, barristers, etc. A fuller definition in terms of occupation codes is given in "*Classification of Occupations, 1960*".

**Other employees:** All occupied persons who are not classified into the status groups, self-employed, managers, foremen and supervisors, apprentices, articled clerks and formal trainees, or professional employees.

The above status groups commencing with *self-employed* and ending with *other employees* comprise the whole of the economically active population in employment. There are two further classifications, namely, *family workers* and *part-time workers* which are not exclusive of these status groups but are contained within them.

**Family workers:** These are occupied persons working full-time or part-time (see below) who are relatives of their employer living in the same household as him.

**Part-time workers:** These are occupied persons, including family workers, whose employment in the week preceding the census was for less than the full working week in the occupation for reasons other than strikes, lock-outs, short-time working, sickness or holidays.

### **Classification of Occupations**

The occupation of a person is the kind of work which he or she performs, regard being paid to the condition under which it is performed; and this alone determines the particular group in an occupation classification to which the person is assigned. The nature of the factory, business or service in which the person is employed has no bearing upon the classification of his occupation, except to the extent that it enables the nature of his duties to be more clearly defined. For example, a crane driver may be employed in a shipyard, an engineering works or in building and construction, but this has no bearing upon his occupation and all crane drivers are classified to the same occupational group.

The occupational descriptions and 3-digit code numbers used in these tables refer to the "*Classification of Occupations, 1960*" (H.M.S.O. 1960). The latter contains a list of short descriptions of the kind of occupations included under each of the 200 or more occupation codes. It also contains an alphabetical index of all known occupation titles which at the time of publication were currently in use. The appropriate 3-digit code is associated with each entry in this index.

### **Comparison of Occupation 1951-1961**

Comparison of occupation figures for 1951 and 1961 is very difficult as the occupation classification has been completely revised. The occupations stated in a sub-sample of census forms for England and Wales from the 1961 Census have been coded according to both the *Classification of Occupations, 1960* and the *Census 1951, Classification of Occupations*. Due to the uncertain validity of this comparison it is not intended to publish the results of the exercise. However, details can be made available if required.

### **SOCIO-ECONOMIC GROUPS**

The thirteen socio-economic groups introduced in 1951 have been replaced by seventeen somewhat differently derived socio-economic groups based on the census recommendations of the Conference of European Statisticians sponsored jointly by the Statistical Commission and Economic Commission for Europe\*.

Ideally each socio-economic group should contain people whose social, cultural and recreational standards and behaviour are similar. As it is not practicable to ask direct questions about these subjects in a population census the allocation of occupied persons to socio-economic groups is determined by considering their employment status and occupation.

The socio-economic groups with brief definitions are:-

- (1) **Employers and managers in central and local government, industry, commerce, etc. - large establishments**

Persons who employ others or generally plan and supervise in non-agricultural enterprises employing 25 or more persons.

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\* European Programme for National Population Censuses. United Nations (Conf. Eur. Stats. WG/6/81) Geneva, 1959.

- (2) **Employers and managers in industry, commerce, etc. - small establishments**  
As in "(1)" but in establishments employing fewer than 25 persons.
- (3) **Professional workers - self-employed**  
Self-employed persons engaged in work normally requiring qualifications of university degree standard.
- (4) **Professional workers - employees**  
Employees engaged in work normally requiring qualifications of university degree standard.
- (5) **Intermediate non-manual workers**  
Employees, not exercising general planning or supervisory powers, engaged in non-manual occupations ancillary to the professions but not normally requiring qualifications of university degree standard; persons engaged in artistic work and not employing others thereat; and persons engaged in occupations otherwise included in Group (6) who have an additional and formal supervisory function.
- (6) **Junior non-manual workers**  
Employees, not exercising general planning or supervisory powers, engaged in clerical, sales and non-manual communications and security occupations, excluding those who have additional and formal supervisory functions.
- (7) **Personal service workers**  
Employees engaged in service occupations caring for food, drink, clothing and other personal needs.
- (8) **Foremen and supervisors - manual**  
Employees (other than managers) who formally and immediately supervise others engaged in manual occupations, whether or not themselves engaged in such occupations.
- (9) **Skilled manual workers**  
Employees engaged in manual occupations which require considerable and specific skills.
- (10) **Semi-skilled manual workers**  
Employees engaged in manual occupations which require slight but specific skills.
- (11) **Unskilled manual workers**  
Other employees engaged in manual occupations.
- (12) **Own account workers (other than professional)**  
Self-employed persons engaged in any trade, personal service or manual occupation not normally requiring training of university degree standard and having no employees other than family workers.
- (13) **Farmers - employers and managers**  
Persons who own, rent or manage farms, market gardens or forests, employing people other than family workers in the work of the enterprise.
- (14) **Farmers - own account**  
Persons who own or rent farms, market gardens or forests and having no employees other than family workers.
- (15) **Agricultural workers**  
Employees engaged in tending crops, animals, game or forests, or operating agricultural or forestry machinery.

(16) Members of armed forces

(17) Indefinite

Persons with inadequately stated occupations.

Further details of the socio-economic groups in terms of the occupation and employment status groups are shown in "*Classification of Occupations, 1960*" (H.M.S.O. 1960).

## INDUSTRY

### Classification of Industries

In the tables in this volume, industries are classified according to the revised (1958) "*Standard Industrial Classification*" (H.M.S.O. 1958). An employed person was allocated to the particular branch of industry in which he or she worked, irrespective of his or her personal occupation. For example, the total employed persons listed under *311 Iron and Steel (general)* included many steelworkers, but also people such as managers, clerks, drivers, fitters, canteen assistants, etc.

The industrial establishments in which these employed persons worked were usually classified (without regard to the kind of ownership) according to the nature of their principal products or, if they were service industries, according to their principal activities.

In most cases an establishment consisted of the whole of the premises under the same management or ownership at a particular address; for example, a farm, a mine, a factory or a shop. All activities engaged in at that address (including for example, departments engaged in selling, bottling, packing, transport, providing power or manufacturing containers or packing for the distribution of the products of the establishment) were included under the industrial heading to which that establishment was allocated. Canteens run by the management were also included under that heading.

However, if such premises contained two or more departments engaged in different activities for which separate records were available, each department was treated as a separate establishment and classified accordingly. One firm may thus in respect of the same address have establishments classified to different industries. Further notes on the allocation of establishments to industrial headings can be found in the prefatory material in "*Standard Industrial Classification*" (H.M.S.O. 1958). A comprehensive index of all the commonly used names and descriptions of industries and the headings to which they should be classified is given in "*Standard Industrial Classification - Alphabetical List of Industries*" (H.M.S.O. 1959).

The industrial analysis tables in this volume use a basic or "minimum" list of 152 industrial headings (excluding the categories "Industry inadequately described" and "Place of work outside U.K."). The three-digit codes and short titles associated with each of the industries are in consequence referred to as *minimum list headings*. The "*Standard Industrial Classification*" (H.M.S.O. 1958) also lists certain sub-divisions of some of these minimum list headings. An industrial analysis of the employed population according to this "full list" (i.e. listing all sub-divisions separately) is given in Table 36 of this volume.

### Comparison of Industrial Classifications 1951-1961

The 1958 Standard Industrial Classification as used in the 1961 Census is a revised version of the 1948 Standard Industrial Classification used in the 1951 Census. Although there were many changes in detail, the main framework of the two classifications remains broadly similar. An attempt has been made to compare the two classifications in Appendix D of the *Industry Tables, Part I* for England and Wales.

## HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

### Size of households

In the tables in this volume, the number of persons in each household is the number in the so-called "de jure" household. This is defined as follows.

In the census schedules E.10 and S.10 (copies included opposite page 111) which were used to obtain the 10% sample information, all persons present in the household on census night, including visitors whose usual address was not given as "here", constituted the "de facto" size of the household, as given (for 100% data) in the *Census 1961, Housing Tables, Parts I, II and III* for England and Wales and in *Housing and Households, Part I for Scotland*.

However, in Part III of the schedules there was provision for listing all persons who were absent from the household on census night but who were usually resident there. The "de jure" size of the household consisted of the "de facto" household, less visitors not giving their usual address as "here", and plus the absent persons listed in Part III.

Householders were instructed to include among the absent persons, school-children who were away at boarding school but normally lived at home during the holidays, persons away on National Service, and anyone temporarily away on his or her job, on holiday or in hospital (including a new-born baby).

Any former member of the household living in an institution such as an old people's home either permanently or for many months was not included as a member of the "de jure" household.

#### Households excluded from tables in this volume

##### Households with all members temporarily absent

In certain households, all members were temporarily absent on census night. Such households do not appear in the tables in this volume since no census schedule would have been completed for them. Estimates of the number of absent households classified by the number of rooms occupied in the usual residence are given in Tables 4, 5 and 6 of the *Census 1961, Housing Tables, Part I* (H.M.S.O. 1964) for England and Wales and *Census 1961, Housing and Households, Part I* for Scotland. These estimates were obtained from entries in the enumerators' record books.

##### Households with no known residents

In some of the households, none of the persons listed on the census schedule were stated to be usually resident at that address. Therefore in the sense defined above, these are households of "de jure" size zero. An example would be a family who were enumerated while on holiday in temporarily rented accommodation.

These households are not usually included in the tables in this volume. Almost certainly some of them represent some of the entirely absent households mentioned in the previous section. An estimate of their number appears in the 1961 Census Household Composition volumes.

Households of this type which were enumerated in a non-permanent structure (hut, chalet, etc.) or in a mobile structure (caravan, houseboat, etc.) were transferred to the residual "other population" group of non-private households (see below) listed in Table 20 of the *Census 1961, Age, Marital Condition and General Tables* (H.M.S.O. 1964) for England and Wales and also for Scotland (H.M.S.O. 1965).

##### Non-private households

See page viii.

#### Head of Household

This is the person so described on the census schedule by the householder making the return. Where the head was present on census night, he/she should have normally made the return by placing his/her name at the head of column A. When the head was absent, the acting head should have indicated the identity of the head in the list of absent persons in Part III of the census schedule.

#### Household Type

In certain of the tables, households are classified into a series of household types. Details of all these types and the definitions of the various terms used in their description are rather lengthy, and are given in Appendix B to these notes.

#### Family

A *family* is a married couple, alone, or with their never-married child or children (of any age). A family may also be a lone parent with his/her never-married child or children. A lone parent is a married parent whose spouse does not reside in the same household, or any single, widowed or divorced parent. The term "*child*" also includes step-child or adopted child (but not foster-child) and also a grandchild (without parents) or great-grandchild (without parents or grand-parents). (See also section headed "*CHILD*").

### Family head

The head of a family is the husband in the case of a married couple, and otherwise is the lone parent.

### Child

Where numbers of children are tabulated in the body of a table, or where reference is made to children in row or column headings other than descriptive titles of household types (see Appendix B), these children are *dependent children* and are defined as children under the age of 15, or as persons of any age in full-time education.

However, for the purpose of defining a family or a household type, a child is a never-married person of any age (including step-children or adopted children) living in the same household as at least one of his/her parents, or, at least one of his/her grandparents when there are no parents, or, at least one of his/her great-grandparents when there are no parents or grand-parents.

### Earners

In a household, an earner is defined as any economically active person, including domestic servants.

### Chief Economic Supporter

The *chief economic supporter* of a household (*chief* for short) is selected from those members of the household who are neither boarders, nor employees of the head of the household, nor unrelated to the head of the household, who are under the age of 15. The chief is selected by application of the following set of rules.

**Rule (1).** Employment status is considered first. Those in full-time employment (or hours worked per week not stated), or out of employment, are selected before those in part-time employment, who are selected before those retired, who are selected before any others.

**Rule (2).** Among those selected by Rule (1) above, position in family is considered next, family heads being selected before other members of families, or persons not in families.

**Rule (3).** Among those selected by Rules (1) and (2), sex is considered next, males being selected before females.

**Rule (4).** Among those selected by Rules (1), (2) and (3), age is considered next, older persons being selected before younger.

If these rules finally select a group consisting of two or more persons, that person whose name appears first on the census schedule is selected as chief.

Where no usually resident member of a household was described on the census schedule as head of that household, and where not all the members were employees of a non-resident head or were children under the age of 15, the first person on the schedule not in one of these two groups was made head and all relationships were amended accordingly even if as given on the schedule they referred consistently to a non-resident head. This could lead to a boarder or other non-relative of a non-resident head becoming chief; it could also affect household type. But such cases must be rare.

Chiefless households are those consisting entirely of persons from whom the chief cannot be selected under the above rules.

### Household Composition in the 1951 Census

The 1961 Census is the first in this country in which a large-scale analysis of households according to their structure has been attempted. In the 1951 Census, some household composition analysis was undertaken but only on a very small scale and using a completely different method of classification.

The 1951 Tables on Household Composition are to be found in section VI of "Census 1951, One Per Cent Sample Tables" (H.M.S.O. 1952). The tables in this publication were based on a one per cent sample abstracted from the census data, and were a preliminary assessment of the principal features of census results published in advance of the main 100% tabulations. This particular topic of Household Composition was not in fact explored further in the subsequent 100% tabulations.

Because of the very different method of analysis used, the figures given in Section VI of the 1% tables are very difficult to compare with 1961 Household Composition Tables. Some of these differences are discussed below.

In the first place, the persons included in the households in the 1951 Tables were persons usually resident in the household who were present on census night, i.e. they excluded visitors, but (unlike 1961 Tables) did not include usually resident persons who were absent on census night. However even more fundamental differences were introduced by the concepts and definitions used in 1951.

The classification of households into different types was not based as in 1961 on the number of families present. Instead, in every household a group of persons was distinguished which was defined as the Primary Family Unit (P.F.U. for short). This consisted of the head of the household together with (where applicable) the head's family, certain relatives of the head or the head's spouse (brothers or sisters not members of a family, or ancestors whether married or not), any children with no parent in the household, and resident domestic servants and their children. It should be noted that a P.F.U. need not have contained a family at all e.g. a person comprising a one-person household would have been a P.F.U.

Households were classified into those containing a P.F.U. only and those containing other persons besides (known as a "remainder section"). The latter type was defined as a "composite" household. Remainder Sections were further classified according to the number of distinct families ("family nuclei") they contained.

One of the principal obstacles to comparison between the 1951 and 1961 tabulations was the different definitions of children in families. In 1951 these could include widowed or divorced children unaccompanied by children of their own. Moreover, as mentioned above, children under 16 in a P.F.U. could include not only the children of the head of the household but also the younger brothers or sisters of the head or the head's spouse.

It is not possible here to discuss the intricacies of comparing the two methods of Household Composition classification. Undoubtedly a limited number of the figures can be regarded as approximately comparable if reasonable assumptions are made about the smallness of certain marginal groups of persons who might be included in one tabulation but not the other. The purpose of these paragraphs is to stress that any such comparisons should only be made with caution after careful study of the definitions used in each method of classification.

#### QUALITY OF THE FIGURES

In 1961 for the first time a post-enumeration survey was taken in England and Wales (but not in Scotland) to check the information collected at the census. A full description of the survey will be given in the general report of the census; in the explanatory notes to volumes and leaflets, results of the survey will be given only where they give a warning of poor quality in figures appearing in the tables.

The following notes and estimates strictly apply only to England and Wales. In the absence of evidence on the quality of the figures from Scotland, it is intended that the points mentioned below should serve as a warning of the likelihood of significant errors in figures for Great Britain.

#### Age and Marital Condition

The items relevant to this subject which were checked in the post-enumeration survey were the total count of the population, age and marital condition. The survey results on these topics show little apparent difference in the total count of the population and the distribution by marital condition. As regards the statement of age the comparison between the census itself and post-enumeration survey is not so illuminating as a comparison of both with registration material, which is not yet complete.

#### Birthplace and Nationality

The items relevant to this subject which were checked in the post-enumeration survey were birthplace and nationality. Two points are clear:-

- (1) Birthplace - 'Ireland (part not stated)'.

A number of persons gave the reply 'Ireland' or 'Eire' with no indication whether this referred to Northern Ireland or the Irish Republic. These people appear in certain tables in the group 'Ireland (part not stated)'. The post-enumeration survey indicates

that practically all these persons were actually born in the Irish Republic.

(ii) Not stated nationality or citizenship

Table 1 of the 1961 Census Birthplace and Nationality Tables shows that of the 1,419,526 residents of England and Wales who were born outside the British Isles, 108,854 failed to state their nationality or citizenship. The numbers in the post-enumeration survey are not large enough to indicate that the distribution of this group by nationality or citizenship is significantly different from that of the persons who stated their nationality or citizenship.

### Fertility

The post-enumeration survey confirmed that most (72 per cent) of women for whom a dash had been entered as a reply to questions F(1) or F(11) should have replied "None" to F(1) (Number of live-born children) or "No" to question F(11) (Any children born in the year before census).

The post-enumeration survey indicated that the net effect on the allocation of women to the "women with uninterrupted first marriage" group of mis-statements in the date of ending of their first or only marriage was quite small. About two-thirds of one per cent of the women in this group were affected. The effect on the whole group of "women with uninterrupted first marriage" was much less, because 10.8 million of the 12.4 million women in this group were still married at census date. It is therefore safe to ignore this effect.

The post-enumeration survey shows no significant mis-statement of either the number of live-born children nor the duration of marriage.

The results of the post-enumeration survey indicated that there was over-statement of the numbers returned with terminal education age 14 (of between 2 and 4 per cent) and some slight under-statement of the numbers with terminal education age of 17-19 (of less than 2 per cent). Information is not available as to whether there is any significant variation by age at the census, etc.

### Housing

The items relevant to these tables which were checked in the post-enumeration survey were the total count of the number of buildings and households and the answers relating to tenure and household arrangements. Some points on the last two topics appear below. The post-enumeration survey did not indicate any significant error in the total numbers of buildings and households.

#### Tenure

The number of households returned as renting their accommodation *unfurnished* from a private person or company was understated on the original census schedule compared with the post-enumeration survey. The households which should have been returned as "renting unfurnished" were returned in all other groups except "holding their accommodation by virtue of employment". The post-enumeration survey indicates that the numbers wrongly returned in the other groups did not differ greatly. However because of the sampling errors involved only the over-statement of the number renting furnished is statistically significant.

#### Household Arrangements

##### (i) Cold water tap

The post-enumeration survey indicates that the number of households returned as being without a cold water tap is understated but it is not possible to give an accurate estimate of the degree of understatement due to the relatively small size of this group of households.

##### (ii) Watercloset

The post-enumeration survey indicates that the number of households returned as being without a watercloset is understated. Some ambiguity in the wording of the questionnaire used for the post-enumeration survey means that the amount of understatement cannot be estimated accurately but it appears that the number of such households was at least 1.5 million compared with the number returned of 1,008,802.

### Migration

On duration of residence there was a tendency to overstate the duration by one year. Among the people who had lived at their usual address for less than 15 years, about one in five overstated the duration by a year. As durations

are shown only in groups of years the net effect is generally much less. The figures for 1 completed year's duration appear to be understated by just over a seventh. This effect seems to have been caused by a tendency to "round up" the duration to the next whole year instead of giving the number of completed years as instructed.

The bias in the duration of residence statements has not affected the number of migrants. As regards the origin of migrants it appears that between 2 and 5 per cent of the previous addresses may be in error. The sample was not large enough to permit any useful classification of these errors.

The number of households returned as renting their accommodation unfurnished from a private person or company was understated. Because of the limited sample size only the overstatement of the renting furnished was shown to be significant although the indications are that households which should have been returned as renting unfurnished were wrongly returned in all the other tenure groups except "held by virtue of employment".

### Occupation and Industry

The items relevant to these tables which were checked in the post-enumeration survey were the statements of occupation, industry, socio-economic group and status. There was generally close agreement between the results of the post-enumeration survey and the original enumeration, although it should be remembered that the sample was too small to allow any but the very largest differences for individual occupation and industry units to be indicated. The only significant differences which the survey showed were as follows:-

#### *Occupation*

- 013 Coal miners (so described)
- 056 Electrical engineers (so described)
- 068 Engineers (so described)

The post-enumeration survey indicated that the men appearing in these units should have been classified to other, more specific units mainly in the same Occupation Order\* but the answer on the census schedule had not provided enough information for this to be done.

#### *Industry*

- 891 Private domestic service

The post-enumeration survey indicated that the number of women in this industry is understated. This is due to numbers of married women working part-time in private domestic service who do not live in and had returned themselves as not being in employment when completing the census schedule.

#### *Socio-economic Group*

- 9. Skilled manual workers
- 10. Semi-skilled manual workers
- 11. Unskilled manual workers.

The post-enumeration survey showed a small but noticeable degree of misclassification among these three groups. As might be expected, the semi-skilled workers were those most subject to misclassification into the skilled or unskilled categories. It is not possible to make very precise quantitative statements, but the percentage of any one group wrongly allocated to either of the other two is probably less than 5 per cent.

#### *Status*

There is some evidence that the number of women in employment was understated while the number who were economically inactive was overstated. The number out of employment was (fortuitously) close to the true figure since a high proportion of women returning themselves as out of employment who were really economically inactive, was approximately equal in numbers to a group of women who were really out of employment but returned themselves as being in employment or (less often) as being economically inactive.

Other aspects, concerning the status of *married* women, are discussed in the section on the comparison of the census estimate of the working population with the Ministry of Labour estimate in Appendix A.

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\* The numbers are not large enough to give a reliable indication of this for unit 056.

## Terminal Education Age

Terminal education age was one of the items that was checked on the post-enumeration survey. The results indicated that there was overstatement of the numbers returned with terminal education age 14 (of between 2 and 4 per cent) and slight understatement of the numbers with a terminal education age of 17-19 (of less than 2 per cent). Information is not available as to whether there was any significant variation by area, age at census, socio-economic group or occupation.

## SAMPLING

The tables dealing with Migration, Occupation, Industry, Education and Household Composition are all based on questionnaires distributed to one private household in ten and to one tenth of the people in hotels, institutions, defence establishments, etc. The procedure designed for selecting the sample of private households was as follows. Great Britain was divided into some 81 thousand enumeration districts. These enumeration districts were listed systematically and a random number between one and ten, taken serially from a table of random numbers, was allocated to each enumeration district. If this number was  $n$  then the enumerator was instructed to give a sample schedule to the  $n$ th,  $(10 + n)$ th,  $(20 + n)$ th, etc. household he contacted. The enumerator was issued with a pack of schedules in which the sample schedules were already placed in every tenth position and the random start was obtained by removing schedules from the top of the pack until the first sample schedule was in the  $n$ th position. The enumerator was instructed to deliver the schedules from the top of the pack to households in the order in which he contacted them. Unfortunately there is evidence that some enumerators did not follow these instructions so that the sample is biased (See notes on "BIAS").

People in institutions, hotels, ships, etc. were not enumerated on the ordinary household schedule but on other special schedules. The size of these institutions varies too much for a sample of the institutions to give reliable figures, and the sample was of individuals. The sample questions were only asked of the person appearing on a specified line on each special schedule. The sample lines were also designated randomly and the person completing the schedule was told to maintain a strict routine when entering the names on the schedule and to avoid any pre-selection of the people for whom the additional sample details were required. Here too there is evidence that the instructions were not strictly followed so that the sample is biased.

The sample of people enumerated in defence establishments was selected at census headquarters; there was no sampling at the enumeration stage.

## SAMPLING ERROR

Two sorts of quantity, totals and proportions, are tabulated. Since both are derived from 10 per cent sample data, they are subject to chance variation (sampling error) and will usually differ to some extent from the unknown true value that would have been obtained from a full count. This element of error is to be distinguished from that due to bias which is discussed in a later section. The sampling errors of totals and proportions will be separately treated.

### Totals

For any sample total which is a small fraction (less than one quarter) of the whole sample population, the statistical quantity known as the "standard error" of this sample figure may be approximately estimated by the square root of the latter. To allow for the fact that sampling was on a 10 per cent basis and was without replacement, this square root should be multiplied by the factor  $\sqrt{0.9}$ . Given this estimate of the standard error, the odds are approximately

2 to 1 that the error in the sample total is less than its standard error

20 to 1 that the error in the sample total is less than twice its standard error.

For an example of how this information can be used there were 16,36 male coal-mine other underground workers (Occupation 011) aged 60-64 in the sample. The odds are therefore 20 to 1 that the number of the whole population lies in the range  $(16,36 \pm 2 \times 0.95 \times 40) \times 10$  i.e. in the range 15,600 to 17,120. It is important to remember that all such calculations should be made using the actual sample number and not the estimate obtained by multiplying the sample figure by ten.

This method of estimating sampling error assumes that the sample is equivalent to a random sample of persons. The justification for this rests on the assumption that the tendency for the sampling error to be increased by the effect of clustering with the use of a sample of households is offset by the high degree of stratification involved in a systematic sample which ensures that one in ten households has been selected evenly throughout the country. It is theoretically possible to calculate the true sampling error taking into account these aspects of clustering and stratification. However to do this for all table entries and to use the whole sample for these calculations was an impracticable computational task.

To throw some light on the correctness of sampling errors based on the assumption of simple random sampling, some limited numerical investigations were undertaken for England and Wales. Using a specially selected sub-sample of census data, estimates were made of the true values of the sampling errors of certain marginal totals in the national tables for the various sample topics. Some detail of the results appear in the national volumes of tables concerned but in general the estimates based on simple random sampling sometimes over-estimated and sometimes under-estimated the true sampling error and the difference was generally within 30 or 40 per cent. The one exception to this generally reassuring pattern was in the migration tables which indicated that standard errors of totals computed on the assumption of simple random sampling should be increased by 50 per cent for numbers of people with a given duration of residence, to treble the conventional standard error for migrants within local authority areas and multiply by 3.5 the conventional standard error of numbers of migrants between local authority areas.

### Proportions

The proportions which appear in some 10 per cent tables are also subject to sampling error. Those proportions for which the sampling error reaches a particular level have been printed with warning symbols as follows:-

Figures in italic type

Standard error between 10% and 25% of the proportion  
i.e. there is a chance of about 1 in 20 that the true proportion would differ from the listed value by something between 1/5 and 1/2 of that value.

Figures in brackets in italic type

Standard error 25% or more of the proportion  
i.e. there is a chance of about 1 in 20 that the true proportion would differ from the listed value by as much as half or more of that value. This symbol also accompanies all zero entries in tables of proportions. In these cases it cannot be interpreted in the numerical terms defined above but is an indication that because of sampling error the true proportions may be a non-zero quantity.

These symbols are a warning that the limits of proportional chance variation are fairly wide.

The formula used to estimate the standard error is as follows. Each proportion is a ratio ( $x/n$ ). The denominator ( $n$ ) may be the total number of residents in the area while the numerator ( $x$ ) may be a particular group of migrants. In fact, as printed these ratios have been multiplied by a constant  $K$ . Thus writing the ratio as

$$p = x/n$$

the printed proportion is  $Kp$ .

$$\text{Let } q = 1 - p$$

and  $S(Kp)$  = estimate of the standard error of  $Kp$

then the formula used was

$$S(Kp) = K \sqrt{\frac{pq}{n}}$$

$$\text{and } C = \sqrt{\frac{q}{np}}$$

gives the standard error as a fraction of the printed proportion. Thus, the

figure was shown in italic type for any table entry for which  $C$  was greater than or equal to 0.10 and less than 0.25, while the figure was shown in brackets than italic type whenever  $C$  was greater than or equal to 0.25.

It may be noted that if two independent proportions  $Kp_1$  and  $Kp_2$  (same value of  $K$ ) are to be compared, the standard error of their difference may be taken as

$$S(Kp_1 - Kp_2) = K \sqrt{\frac{p_1 q_1}{n_1} + \frac{p_2 q_2}{n_2}}$$

The above formulae are approximate; they make no allowance for the fact that sampling was without replacement or for the actual sampling technique which, as in the case of sample totals, introduced the effects of clustering and stratification. Moreover the insertion of the warning symbols in the tables does not take into account the fact that the standard error estimate  $S(Kp)$  is itself subject to sampling error.

As in the case of the sample totals, a numerical investigation based upon a special sub-sample of Census data was made to indicate the effect of the sampling technique upon the sampling error of proportions. Results were generally very similar to those obtained for sample totals already referred to, and again the estimates for migration data were clearly under-estimated by the conventional estimates. The adjusted estimates have been used in deciding which proportions should be indicated as having large sampling errors associated with them.

#### SIGNIFICANCE OF FIGURES - FERTILITY TABLES

Indications of the likelihood of significant sampling errors have been attached to mean family sizes, fertility rates and proportions infertile appearing in the fertility tables included in this volume which are all based on the full count. This indication appears where such a statistic or a ratio of such statistics is based on a relatively small number of women. This shows that, although the statistic concerned may be based on a full count of the number of women included in a sub-group of the population (e.g. the women with a particular age at marriage married in a particular year with a particular number of children) it will not provide a reliable estimate of the true fertility of this particular group. Suppose, for example, that the underlying pattern of fertility for a given group of women is for their mean family size to rise with increasing marriage duration, then for those durations where the census counted large numbers of women, the underlying pattern should be clearly reflected by the census count. If the census only counted one or two women at certain durations then the census count could well depart from the underlying pattern because of the characteristics of the one or two women at those durations. The variance or relvariance (i.e. the variance of a rate, etc., divided by the square of that rate, etc.,) provides a measure of this unreliability.

Two sorts of quantity, totals on the one hand and statistics such as mean family sizes on the other appear in these tables. They can both be regarded as subject to chance variation in the way described above. The variation in totals and derived statistics will be separately treated.

#### Totals

For any number which is a small fraction (less than one-quarter) of the whole population, the standard error of this figure (i.e. the square root of the variance) provides an estimate of possible variation. This standard error may be approximately estimated by the square root of the figure concerned. Where the figure is based on the 10 per cent sample, this square root should be further multiplied by the factor  $\sqrt{0.9}$ . Given these estimates of the standard error the odds are approximately

2 to 1 that the variability in the number is less than its standard error

20 to 1 that the variability in the number is less than twice its standard error.

### Derived Statistics

The statistics concerned are the mean family size, fertility rate and proportion infertile and ratios of the above. The relvariances of these statistics were calculated by the computer making use of the following formulae.

Within any age at marriage and years of marriage group

#### Mean family size

If  $y_i$  = number of children to a woman

$n$  = total number of women in the group

$$\text{Mean family size (m.f.s.)} = \frac{\sum y_i}{n} \quad (i = 1 \text{ to } n)$$

$$\text{Variance (m.f.s.)} = \frac{1}{n(n-1)} \left\{ \sum y_i^2 - \frac{1}{n} \left\{ \sum y_i \right\}^2 \right\}$$

$$\text{and Relvariance (m.f.s.)} = \frac{1}{n-1} \left\{ \frac{n \sum y_i^2}{\left\{ \sum y_i \right\}^2} - 1 \right\}$$

#### Proportion Infertile

If  $n$  = total women

$w$  = women without children

$$\text{Proportion infertile (p)} = \frac{w}{n}$$

$$\text{Variance (p)} = \frac{w(n-w)}{n^3}$$

and

$$\text{Relvariance (p)} = \frac{n-w}{nw}$$

#### Fertility Rate

If  $m$  = women bearing child in year before census

$n$  = total women

$$\text{Fertility rate (p')} = \frac{m}{n}$$

$$\text{Variance (p')} = \frac{m(n-m)}{n^3}$$

and

$$\text{Relvariance (p')} = \frac{n-m}{nm}$$

**BIAS**

After the 1961 Census, the 10% sample was checked for bias by comparing certain items of information common to the full census and the sample census. One such comparison showed clearly that the sample of households was biased. Although the total number of households in the sample is almost exactly one-tenth of the total in the whole country, the distribution of households by number of persons by number of rooms occupied is distorted. The amount of bias is shown in the table below.

There is considerable under-representation of one-person households and of large households. For any stated size of household there is a clear gradient from too few households occupying few rooms towards too many households with large numbers of rooms.

To allow for this bias correcting factors have been calculated which users can apply to the 10% census data. It was not a practical proposition to calculate such factors for every entry in the tables. Private households distributed by persons in the household, by rooms occupied and by the sharing status of the household are tabulated in both 100% and 10% form. In consequence bias factors could be calculated for each cell of such a table and consisted of the 100% figure for the number of households in that cell divided by ten times the 10% sample number of households in that cell. Bias factors are used by multiplying them into an appropriate 10% census figure to give a new figure corrected for bias. Thus a bias factor of 0.98000 denotes that the published census estimate is too high by 2 per cent.

**Percentage Excess in 10% sample when compared with one tenth of the full count figures**

Persons in the household	Number of rooms occupied							All households
	1	2	3-4	5	6	7-8	9 and over	
1	-12	-11	-9	-7	-4	-1	+11	-8
2 - 6	-7	-1	+0	+1	+5	+10	+22	+2
7 and over	-28	-27	-15	-10	-9	-7	+1	-10
All households	-10	-5	-1	+0	+3	+8	+19	+0

In this volume bias factors are presented for most basic 10% topics. These cannot be derived as direct ratios of 100% and 10% figures as described for the characteristics, persons, rooms and sharing status. Instead they are calculated as follows.

The 100% census count of private households and the 10% census sample count of private households were each (separately) distributed over a three-way table whose axes were,

- (i) six categories of the number of persons in the household, (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 or more)
- (ii) six categories of the number of rooms occupied, (1, 2, 3-4, 5, 6-7, 8 or more).
- (iii) three categories of sharing status, namely,
  - non-sharing,
  - sharing with exclusive use of stove and sink,
  - sharing without exclusive use of stove and sink.

Let  $X_{ijk}$  = 100% count of private households in the

$i$ th persons category ( $i = 1$  to 6)  
 $j$ th rooms category ( $j = 1$  to 6)  
 $k$ th sharing category ( $k = 1$  to 3)

Let  $x_{ijk}$  = corresponding 10% count of private households. A "raising factor" for each cell of this table was calculated as

$$R_{ijk} = \left( \frac{X_{ijk}}{x_{ijk}} \right)$$

As an example of the calculation of one bias factor, consider the males in Occupation Order I. This group of males can be distributed over the three-way table of private households from the 10% sample, according to the households in which they were enumerated. Let  $y_{ijk}$  be the number of males in this group who were enumerated in the  $x_{ijk}$  households in any one cell of this table. Then the bias factor for males in Occupation Order I is defined as

$$B_1 = \left[ \begin{array}{ccc} 6 & 6 & 3 \\ \sum_{i=1} & \sum_{j=1} & \sum_{k=1} \\ R_{ijk} & y_{ijk} & \\ \hline & & 10 \\ & & \sum_{i=1} \sum_{j=1} \sum_{k=1} \\ & & y_{ijk} \end{array} \right]$$

Similar bias factors are calculated in exactly the same manner for females in this Occupation Order, and for males and females in the remaining 26 Orders. Similar methods apply to all the other characteristics for which factors are listed in the ensuing bias factor tables.

It is important that these bias factors be correctly interpreted. They are only intended to remove that element of bias associated with the classification of households by numbers of persons by number of rooms by sharing status. They do not remove other elements of bias which may exist and may be fundamentally associated with some other characteristic such as occupation, socio-economic group, etc.

#### PRESENTATION CONVENTIONS

The figures in the tables relating to Migration, Occupation, Industry, Education and Household Composition are numbers of persons in the 10% sample (see paragraph headed "SAMPLING"). To obtain estimates of the numbers in the population these table entries need to be multiplied by 10 by adding a zero on the right. To indicate this, in table entries with three or more digits, a comma is inserted two digits from the right, which indicates thousands when the sample figure is multiplied by 10.

A dash (-) indicates that the quantity is zero.

A blank indicates that a particular combination of line and column is impossible.

In the presentation of rates, a rate shown as 0 indicates that the actual rate is less than one half of a unit but is not zero.

#### CENSUS SCHEDULES

Copies of the census schedules E.10 and S.10 and the relevant schedule Notes are included opposite page 111.