

Appendix IV 1971 Census: definitions and concepts

(reproduced from *Census 1971, England and Wales, General Report Part 1, Definitions*)

2.1 Population and households

The enumerated population

The **enumerated population** of an area is the total of persons alive at midnight on 25/26 April 1971 who spent that night with a *household*, in a *non-private establishment*, on board a vessel or elsewhere in the area of enumeration. In particular the enumerated population includes people who usually lived elsewhere, including abroad, but who were temporarily staying in the area on census night. Persons away from their *usual residence* on night work and persons who had travelled overnight were enumerated at the address of the *household* or *non-private establishment* which they joined on 26 April provided they had not been recorded as present on a census form elsewhere. Members of the armed forces and mercantile marine outside Great Britain on census night were excluded. Members of foreign or Commonwealth armed forces were included if present in the country on census night, but foreign and Commonwealth naval vessels, and the people on board them, were not enumerated.

Shipping: persons on board vessels (with the exception of foreign or Commonwealth naval vessels) which were at mooring or anchorage in Great Britain on census night were counted as part of the enumerated population of the area in which the vessels were moored. Persons on board vessels that were engaged on coastwise or fishing voyages, from or between ports in Great Britain, on census night were counted as part of the enumerated population of their first port of call after census night. In order to enumerate as many fishing vessels as possible details were collected from such arrivals until the 17 May 1971.

Persons enumerated elsewhere in the area of enumeration: in addition to campers and vagrants, these persons include those enumerated in caravans which were not the *usual residences* of any of the persons present in them on census night.

Persons counted in the enumerated population are sometimes referred to as enumerated persons to distinguish them from persons normally resident in the area.

Absent persons: with the exceptions of the night workers and overnight travellers mentioned above, persons normally resident in the area who were absent on census night were not counted in the enumerated population. The information about such persons, entered on a separate part (part C) of the census form, was used only in the tables on *Household Composition* (see definition of *usually resident household* given below and in 2.5).

The usual residence concept and the resident population

The **usual residence** of enumerated persons was obtained from the answers to question B4 on the household form, or question 4 on the personal form, which asked for the usual address of persons present on census night. If this was the same as the address of enumeration, the instruction was to write 'Here'; otherwise to give the usual address. Boarders were to be counted usually resident at the address of enumeration if they considered this was their usual address. For students and children away from home during term time the home address was to be given as their usual address. The usual address for persons for whom no answer was given, or for whom the answer was 'None', was taken as the place of enumeration.

In communal establishments for the sick or disabled, such as hospitals, homes for the aged and nursing homes a leaflet (E 14) was left with the person responsible at the establishment for distributing the personal forms, advising how patients should answer the question about usual address. A copy of leaflet E 14 is shown in Figure 1 (p 7).



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C E N S U S

DEFINITION OF 'USUAL ADDRESS'

ISSUED FOR USE IN HOSPITALS AND CERTAIN OTHER TYPES OF COMMUNAL ESTABLISHMENT

The purpose of this leaflet is to give advice on how question 4 on the Census form should be answered.

The definition of 'usual address' for patients in your establishment is given below.

Please be good enough to pass on this advice to the patients concerned before they fill in their form.

<p>A Patients in :-</p> <p>Communal Establishments providing Part III or Part IV accommodation</p> <p>Homes for epileptics Homes for incurables Homes for the blind Homes for the deaf and dumb Homes for mentally defective children Almshouses</p>	<p>B Patients in :-</p> <p>Convalescent homes General, Maternity or Special Hospitals (not psychiatric) Homes for unmarried mothers Maternity homes General nursing homes Sanatoria</p>	<p>C Patients in :-</p> <p>Chronic sick hospitals Psychiatric hospitals</p>	<p>D If the establishment is a combination of any of those in groups A, B or C, give the advice appropriate to the group.</p> <hr/>
<p>ANSWER</p> <p>"Here"</p>	<p>ANSWER</p> <p>Give the home address.</p>	<p>ANSWER</p> <p>"Here"—If the patient has been in hospital for six months or more.</p> <p>Otherwise give the home address.</p>	

For inmates of prisons, remand centres, borstals and detention centres the following procedure was carried out. If a prisoner had served six months or more of a sentence in custody (not necessarily in the same prison or establishment) immediately prior to 25 April 1971, the answer to question 4 was 'Here'. If he had served less than six months, his usual address before admission (or 'None' if he had no fixed address) was given. A similar procedure was followed for children in approved schools and remand homes.

The concept of usual residence is capable of more than one interpretation and has varied between censuses (see 3.1).

The **estimated resident population (census definition)** of an area is obtained from the information on the *usual residence* of enumerated persons described above. Persons *usually resident* outside Great Britain were counted in the resident population of the area where they were enumerated. Thus the estimated resident population of an area is derived according to the following identity (the figures shown in brackets are for England and Wales):

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Estimated resident population of an area (48,754,815)} \\ = & \text{Enumerated population (48,749,575)} \\ - & \text{Population enumerated in area but returned as resident elsewhere in Great Britain} \\ & \text{(26,170)} \\ + & \text{Population resident in area but enumerated elsewhere in Great Britain (31,410)} \end{aligned}$$

The census definition of resident population differs from the definition used in the Registrar General's annual population estimates. The annual estimate of the population of an area includes forces stationed in the area (wherever their homes) and excludes forces whose homes are in the area but who are stationed elsewhere. Similarly students and school children who spend term time away from home are included in the annual estimate of the population of the area containing their college, school or lodgings and not in that for the area of their home address.

Visitors to an area are those persons enumerated in the area whose usual address lies outside the area. (An entry of 'Visitor' in answer to question B5 on the household form, asking for relationship of each person to the head of the household, is not used to distinguish between visitors and residents.)

For country (area) of usual residence the following definitions apply:

Irish Republic includes Ireland *part not stated* unless the latter is separately identified;

Old Commonwealth consists of Australia, Canada and New Zealand;

New Commonwealth consists of Commonwealth countries other than the *United Kingdom* and the *Old Commonwealth*, as at 1971 (the term New Commonwealth in the tables therefore includes Pakistan);

Foreign countries are all countries outside the *United Kingdom, Irish Republic, Old Commonwealth* and *New Commonwealth*

General demographic terms

Age is the completed years of age at the census date and was calculated from the date of birth given in reply to question B2 on the household form or question 2 on the personal form. The question (B2) was

B2
Write the date of
birth of the
person.
Day Month Year

Year of birth: to facilitate coding, the *Advance Analysis* tabulations were produced according to year of birth. These analyses cannot be directly compared with those using *age* at census date in the main series of tabulations.

Pensionable age is the minimum age at which a person may receive a National Insurance Retirement Pension – 60 for women and 65 for men.

Marital condition was obtained from the answers to question B6 on the household form or question 6 on the personal form. The question (B6) was

B6

Write 'single',
'married',
'widowed' or
'divorced' as
appropriate.

If separated and
not divorced
write 'married'.

It gives the marital condition at census day. **Single** persons are persons who have never married (that is spinsters and bachelors). **Married** persons include those who were separated but not *divorced*. **Widowed** persons are those who have not remarried since their spouse died. **Divorced** persons are those who have not remarried after divorce.

Average annual rate of change of population is defined for an intercensal period as the annual percentage rate of change assuming a constant proportional annual increase (or decrease) in population over the period.

Households

A **household** (equivalent to the term private household used in recent censuses) is either one person living alone, or a group of persons (who may or may not be related) living at the same address with common housekeeping. Persons staying temporarily with the household are included. A boarder having at least one meal a day with the household counts as a member of the household (breakfast counts as a meal for this purpose); but a lodger taking no meals with the main household counts as a separate one-person household, even if he shares kitchen and bathroom. A group of unrelated persons sharing a house or flat would count as one or as several households according to whether they maintained common housekeeping or provided their own meals separately. It was the enumerator's responsibility to ascertain how many households were present at a given address and to obtain a completed household form from each: his conclusions were not amended in the Census Offices except that in the case of more than one household sharing a single room or sharing a caravan such households were amalgamated to form a single household.

An **enumerated household** is a *household* containing at least one enumerated person, that is with at least one person present on census night, irrespective of whether that person usually lives at the address of enumeration.

An **absent household** is a *household usually resident* at an address at which there was no person present on census night. Information about absent households was obtained by the enumerators for addresses for which no return was made and from census forms of which only part A or parts A and C were completed.

For the *Household Composition* tables (see 3.5) a different concept of household is used, namely the *usually resident* or *de jure household*. **Usually resident (de jure) households** are

- (a) **enumerated households** with at least one person normally resident at the address of enumeration (note: the *usually resident* person(s) need not have been present on census night) and
- (b) **absent households** who returned forms with only parts A and C completed.

Persons enumerated at an address other than their usual address are excluded from the usually resident household at the address of enumeration. **Resident domestic servants** are also excluded.

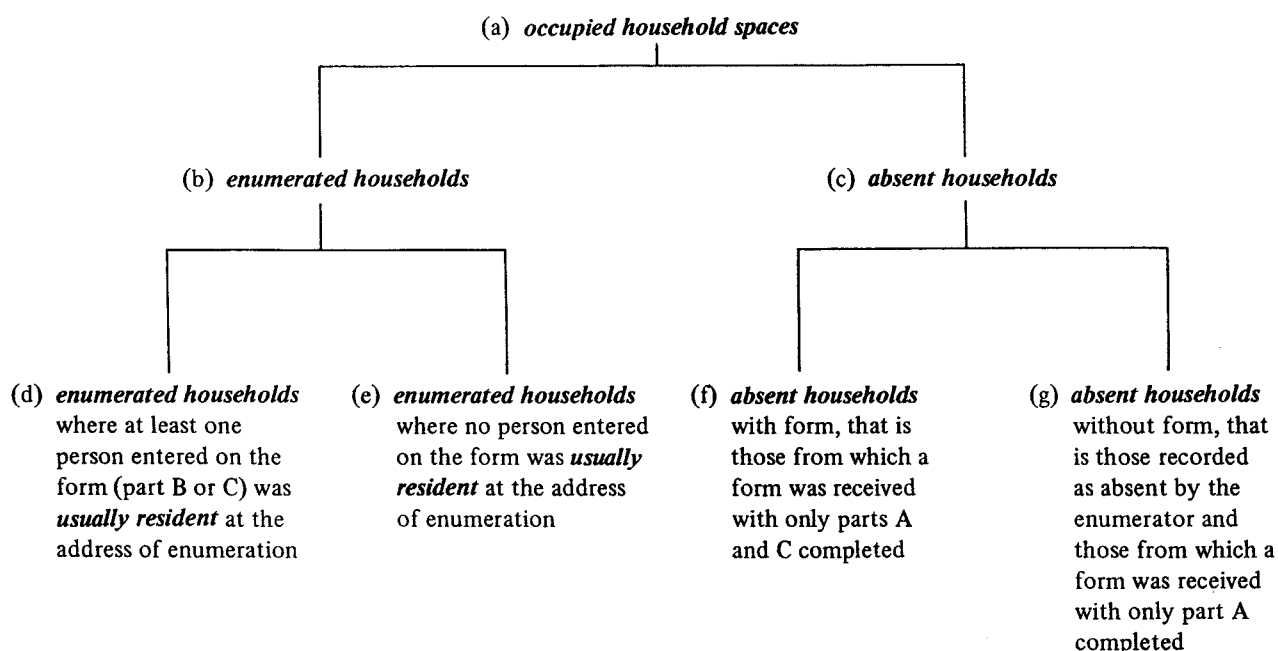
The population covered by the *Household Composition* tables should not be confused with that covered by the *Usual Residence* tables which give analyses of all enumerated persons according to their usual address as given in the census form for their place of enumeration.

Figure 2 and the table below show how *enumerated* and *usually resident households* are interrelated. *Usually resident households* are those in parts (d) and (f) in Figure 2.

Thus *usually resident households equal enumerated households minus (e) plus (f)*. Quantifying this identity gives the following ten per cent sample figures¹ for England and Wales:

	Total <i>enumerated households</i>		1,650,989
<i>minus</i>	<i>Enumerated households with no known usual residents other than domestic servants</i>	box (e)	4,526
<i>equals</i>		box (d)	1,646,463
<i>plus</i>	<i>Households from which all usually resident members were absent and no non-residents were present</i>	box (f)	15,425
<i>equals</i>	Total <i>usually resident households</i>		1,661,888

Figure 2 *Enumerated and usually resident households*



2.2 Non-private establishments

Population covered

In addition to the persons in *households* people were enumerated in a variety of *non-private establishments* (equivalent to non-private *households*) such as hotels, boarding houses, hospitals, mental homes, homes for old people, children's homes, boarding schools, prisons, armed forces establishments, ships, hostels, religious communities and the like. Generally the distinguishing characteristic is some form of communal catering and *households* enumerated on H forms with whom there were five or more boarders (or patients, foster children, lodgers or non-domestic employees) on census night were not counted as *households* but counted under the appropriate class of non-private establishments.

Caravan dwellers who were part of a larger establishment but who provided their own catering arrangements (for example fairground or circus families) were counted as *households* as were persons occupying married quarters within the perimeter of a defence establishment. Likewise persons occupying private residences in the grounds of hospitals, schools, and other non-private establishments were treated as *households* but households

¹ Source: *Census 1971, England and Wales, Household Composition Tables, Part I (10% Sample)* HMSO (London 1975)

occupying flats or suites of rooms within the main building of an establishment were not required to be identified separately from the establishment. (This is a change of procedure from the 1961 and 1966 censuses which was made because of the difficulty of determining catering arrangements and the extent of the accommodation occupied – see 3.2). Annexes to non-private establishments were treated as separate establishments if they provided meals (breakfast counts as a meal) but were treated as part of the main establishment if they did not provide meals. In previous censuses hotels which were closed with only the manager's *household* in residence at the time of the census were not counted as hotels and only the manager's accommodation counted as a *household space*. In the 1971 Census tables, however, these are included as hotels as the *household spaces* occupied by the managers were not identified separately.

Classification of non-private establishments.

Some notes on the classification of *non-private establishments* follow.

Hotels, etc: these are hotels, boarding houses, apartment houses, inns, holiday camps and other similar establishments providing board and accommodation for visitors. Also included are *households* containing five or more boarders or paying guests and hydro-pathic hotels, nature cure camps and similar establishments. (Establishments which, although described as hotels or inns, have no accommodation for guests are excluded. Hostels, Rowton Houses, common lodging houses and residential clubs are excluded and treated as *miscellaneous communal establishments*.)

National health service hospitals and homes: these are hospitals and homes administered by a Hospital Management Committee or Board of Governors or directly by the Department of Health and Social Security. Nurses, etc homes or hostels administered by a Hospital Management Committee or Board of Governors are included in this category whether part of the hospital premises or not. (Separate accommodation which is occupied by a *household*, for example a house occupied by the medical superintendent and his *family*, is excluded and treated as a private *dwelling*.)

Psychiatric: these are hospitals classified by the Department of Health and Social Security as psychiatric including Broadmoor, Rampton and Moss Side special hospitals.

Other: these are all other National Health Service hospitals and homes.

Non-national health service hospitals and homes: these are hospitals, convalescent homes and nursing homes not administered under the National Health Service. Christian Science Homes are included. Also included are nurses, etc homes or hostels attached to such hospitals or nursing homes.

Psychiatric: these are mental hospitals or homes administered as above and include homes and hostels for the mentally disordered maintained by Local Authorities and mental after-care units.

Other: these are all other *non-National Health Service hospitals* and homes including households containing five or more patients.

Homes for the old and for the disabled: these are homes for old and/or disabled persons registered with the Local Authority, that is Part III Accommodation, and residential accommodation for the old and/or disabled including accommodation made available in premises maintained by voluntary organisations. Almshouses are included provided they are not occupied by *households*.

Children's homes: these are children's homes and hostels including those provided or maintained by voluntary organisations. *Households* with five or more foster-children are included. (Residential schools and homes for handicapped, educationally subnormal and maladjusted children maintained or assisted by education authorities are excluded and classified as *educational establishments*.)

Educational establishments: these are residential schools, training colleges, theological colleges and university halls of residence and students' hostels administered by schools, colleges and universities. Residential schools and homes for handicapped, educationally subnormal and maladjusted children maintained or assisted by education authorities are included here and not as children's homes. Also included are religious institutions which are boarding schools or which have living accommodation for teachers. (Training schools

provided exclusively for a single employer or for a trade association or government department, for example Miners' Training Centre, Foresters' Training School and Civil Defence School, are excluded and classified as *miscellaneous communal establishments*.)

Places of detention: these are prisons, borstals, approved schools, remand homes, detention centres and police stations containing a lock-up where someone might be detained overnight. (Probation homes and hostels are excluded and classified as *miscellaneous communal establishments*.)

Defence establishments, including naval vessels and services hospitals: these are Army and Air Force camps or establishments, Naval Shore Stations and vessels manned by service personnel, Fleet Auxiliary vessels, services hospitals and establishments enumerated under security arrangements. Hostels for NAAFI etc personnel even if outside the grounds of a camp are included. Civilians in services establishments including NAAFI staff are included in the population of defence establishments. (Service personnel or civilians living in separate married quarters and residential caretakers or NCOs in Territorial Army Drill Halls are excluded and treated as *households*.)

Civilian ships, boats and barges: these include all civilian ships, boats and barges. (Lightships are excluded and classified as *miscellaneous communal establishments*. Houseboats are excluded and treated as being occupied by private *households*.)

Miscellaneous communal establishments: these are residential clubs; common lodging houses; Rowton Houses and similar working men's hostels; hostels attached to vocational training establishments (ie those excluded from *educational establishments*); homes, hostels and residential clubs for district nurses and private nursing associations; homes for unmarried mothers (provided they are not maternity homes); probation homes and hostels; youth hostels, YMCA, YWCA, Church Army and Salvation Army hostels; missions and settlements for example Missions to Seamen, Oxford House (Bethnal Green); temporary accommodation for homeless and evicted persons, accommodation for persons with no settled way of life and re-establishment centres; fire stations; lighthouses and lightships; households containing five or more non-domestic employees; religious institutions not elsewhere classified. (Religious institutions which are in whole or part assignable to one of the other categories are included in those categories. If assignable to more than one category the religious, other staff and inmates are assigned to the separate categories but if no division of the religious or other staff is possible they are assigned to miscellaneous communal establishments with the inmates in their separate categories. All other religious institutions are assigned to miscellaneous communal establishments.)

Other terms used

Status in establishment: for *non-private establishments* other than *defence establishments*, *civilian ships* and *miscellaneous communal establishments* a distinction is made between staff and other persons. In *hotels, etc* persons not classified as staff are grouped into a further three categories giving the following classification:

- (a) **Manager and staff** – the manager or employers and all employed staff;
- (b) **Relatives of manager and staff** – all relatives who are not staff members;
- (c) **Visiting guests** – guests whose usual address given in answer to question 4 of the personal form, was not that of the establishment in which they were enumerated;
- (d) **Resident guests** – guests whose usual address, given in answer to question 4 of the personal form, was 'Here', that is the address of enumeration.

In *non-private establishments* other than *hotels*, *defence establishments*, *civilian ships* and *miscellaneous communal establishments* persons not classified as staff have been identified as **inmates**. These are persons within the establishment for treatment, care, schooling or detention.

The number of rooms in hotels and boarding houses is the number of rooms used by guests or staff and their families for living, eating or sleeping but does not include store-rooms, offices, kitchens, bathrooms or closets.

2.3 Housing

Population covered

The statistics in the *Housing* tables concern the characteristics of the housing of *households*. The information was derived from the answers to questions A1, A2, A3 and A5 on the household form and, for the identification of *dwellings*, extra data collected by the enumerators. Most of the tables cover *enumerated households* but some relate specifically to *dwellings*. Many of the tables are restricted to *enumerated households* in *permanent buildings*. At the 1971 Census there were 16,509,905 *enumerated households* in England and Wales 16,434,075 of which were in *permanent buildings*. The statistics in the *Availability of Cars* tables were derived from the answers to question A4 on the household form and refer to all *enumerated households*.

Household space and dwelling

In the test census carried out in 1968 as preparation for the 1971 Census the concept of a dwelling as used in previous censuses was used again and the procedures by which it was hoped enumerators would identify dwellings followed the same principles as earlier.

However, observation of the problems presented to the enumerators in doing this revealed that the work could not be done efficiently. The doubt consequently cast on the validity of the figures obtained in this way led to the decision not to repeat the procedures used in the past. The old concept of a dwelling was replaced by a new one which required the enumerator to obtain only simple information which could be gathered with less difficulty. Chapter 3 gives details of the dwelling concepts used in previous censuses.

The term *dwelling* used in the tables produced from the 1971 Census has therefore a different meaning from the one it carried in previous censuses. In all previous censuses the meaning of the word *dwelling*, in the context of the census, has been defined and explained in the instructions given to enumerators who were told to identify individual dwellings and indicate in the records the *households* occupying each dwelling so identified. In 1971, the term *dwelling* was not used in the printed instructions given to enumerators or in the training they received from Census Officers.

The new concept depended on classifying households according to the degree of privacy they enjoyed and then grouping together *households* whose living accommodation lacked certain degrees of privacy. The new concept of a dwelling starts from the idea of household spaces.

The term *household space* is used to describe the totality of all the rooms used by the *household* for living purposes, together with the areas such as halls, landings, passages and stairs which are necessary for movement between such rooms and for, but not only for, access to that household's living accommodation. Rooms used for living purposes exclude bathrooms, toilets, sculleries not used for cooking, closets, pantries and store rooms, lobbies, recesses, offices or shops used for business purposes and small kitchens less than six feet wide; none of these rooms are of general use and are not therefore counted as space the *household* has available for living purposes. Any circulation areas (such as stairs or landings) used by a *household* to get to such rooms as small kitchens, toilets and bathrooms will only be counted as part of the household space if the *household* also uses it to move between rooms counted in its household space.

The answer to question A2 on the census household form served to alert the enumerator to the possibility of a *household* sharing some accommodation with another *household*, and in these circumstances the enumerator had to decide on the nature of the sharing, record it on the form and in his record book. The question was

A2

Does your household share with anyone else the use of any room, or hall, passage, landing, or staircase?

Yes

No

The final record prepared by the enumerator shows, by means of brackets and symbols in columns, those *households* who shared household space and the extent of the sharing. The brackets inserted by enumerators are used to define the extent of dwellings for the purpose of producing statistics – all *households* within a bracket being considered as sharing one dwelling.

Two or more *households* can share space in all or some of a number of ways. They can share rooms (other than bathrooms and toilets) used for living and a dwelling should be so defined to ensure that any such *households* are included within the same dwelling. Thus, for example, the spaces of two *households* living in one house and sharing one room should be grouped together to count as one dwelling. *Households* can share the areas (such as halls, passages, landings, stairs, sometimes referred to as access space) which they use to get to their own accommodation but (assuming that no rooms are shared) such *households* will encroach on one another's privacy only if such access space has to be used also by one or more of the *households* for moving between the rooms of their living accommodation. Where this is the case it seems reasonable for the *household spaces* of such *households* to be grouped together to count as one dwelling. Thus, the spaces of *households* who each occupy a separate floor of a two or three storeyed house, not properly converted into flats, so that movement between the rooms on the lower floors involves crossing a hall or landing used for access to the upper floors, should be grouped together to count as a dwelling. However, where *households* share access areas with one another and such areas are used by all these *households* only for access purposes, such *households* do not encroach on one another's privacy and the *household spaces* of each such *household* could reasonably be treated as a separate dwelling. So that in purpose-built flats and in houses properly converted into flats each flat should count as a separate dwelling. Clearly households who share neither rooms nor any access spaces with any other household should be considered as occupying a single dwelling and the whole of their space should count as a dwelling. The total of the *household spaces* as defined above of households who share household space also constitutes a single dwelling.

Thus, as used in these tables, the term *dwelling* means either:

- (a) the total *household space* occupied by a *household* which shares none of its household or access space of any kind with any other *household*;
- (b) the *household space* of a *household* which shares its access space with other *households* but
 - (i) itself uses this space only for access, and
 - (ii) this space is used by other *households* for access only;
- (c) the total of the *household spaces* of those *households* who share
 - (i) rooms (other than toilets or bathrooms) and/or
 - (ii) access space, part or the whole of which is used by at least one of the *households* to move between the rooms in their *household space*.

An *unshared dwelling* is any *household space* defined by either (a) or (b) above, while a *shared dwelling* is one defined by (c) above.

The situation could arise in which a house was shared by a number of *households*, each of whose *household space* was completely self-contained; that is to say none of them used the access areas for moving between their rooms. However, because of the exclusion of small kitchens from the *household spaces*, such *households* might be sharing a small kitchen and have access to it only by means of the common access areas. In such exceptional circumstances the limitations of the definition of the *household space* would mean that each *household space* would be considered as a separate *dwelling*. An indication of the extent of these circumstances is given in the footnotes to the tables showing the number of *households* in *unshared dwellings* who nevertheless share sinks and stoves.

An *occupied dwelling* is either a *dwelling* in which at least one *household* was enumerated on census night or a *dwelling* in which at least one *household* usually, or occasionally, lived, although absent on census night.

A *vacant dwelling* is a *dwelling* which the enumerator recorded as having no *household* enumerated there on census night, and is neither the *usual residence* of any *absent household*, nor is it a *dwelling* which while not being the *usual residence* of any *household* is occupied occasionally by a *household*.

A *vacant household space* (other than a *vacant dwelling*) is the vacant accommodation in a *shared occupied dwelling*. A *shared dwelling* can consist of *occupied household space* (in the same sense as when applied to *dwelling*) and *vacant household space*.

Type of building and type of household space

Household spaces are classified by type according to the type of building and the degree of sharing within the *dwelling*. The following categories are identified:

- (a) *households in unshared dwellings in permanent buildings;*
- (b) *households in self-contained accommodation within shared dwellings in permanent buildings;*
- (c) *households in self-contained accommodation within shared dwellings in permanent buildings* with exclusive use of both stove and sink;
- (d) *households not in self-contained accommodation;*
- (e) *households not in self-contained accommodation* with exclusive use of both stove and sink;
- (f) *households in caravans and other non-permanent buildings;*
- (g) *households in caravans.*

A **permanent building** is a building which satisfies at least one of the following criteria;

- (a) the walls are of brick, stone and mortar, concrete, breeze block or similar material; or
- (b) the roof is of ceramic tiles, slate, thatch, shingle or concrete; or
- (c) the length of the shortest wall is at least 15 feet.

A **non-permanent building** is a structure that does not satisfy any of the above conditions. Non-permanent buildings are sub-classified as caravans or **other non-permanent buildings**. Note that non-permanent buildings were not recorded unless they were occupied on census night or they were someone's *usual residence*. Thus vacant non-permanent buildings were not recorded. As all occupants of a non-permanent building were treated as one *household* there are no shared non-permanent buildings.

A **permanent dwelling** is a *dwelling in a permanent building*.

A **household in self-contained accommodation within a shared dwelling** is a *household* which uses the space it shares in the *dwelling* for access to its own space and not for moving between its rooms.

A **household not in self-contained accommodation** is one which shares with one or more other *households* either room(s) in its own *household space* and/or space for moving between the rooms in its *household space*.

In classifying by *type of household space* the last two categories defined above are sub-divided according to whether or not the household has exclusive use of stove and sink (see amenities).

Rooms and density of occupation

The **size of a dwelling or household space** is the number of rooms in a *dwelling or household space* and is derived from the answers given to question A3 on the household forms. The question was

A3

How many rooms are there in your household's accommodation?

Do not count

Small kitchens less than 6 ft wide, bathrooms and toilets, sculleries not used for cooking, closets, pantries and storerooms, landings, halls, lobbies or recesses, offices or shops used solely for business purposes.

Note

A large room divided by a sliding or fixed partition should be counted as two rooms.

A room divided by curtains or portable screens should be counted as one room.

A **vacant room** is a room in a *vacant household space*.

Notes on the rooms counted in previous censuses are given in 3.3. These show that the rooms counted in 1971 included the same types as in the 1966 Sample Census with the

exclusion only of small kitchens, but in 1961 kitchens were counted only if they were used regularly for meals, or as living rooms or bedrooms.

The enumerators recorded on the household form the rooms shared between *households* as the appropriate fraction of a room (that is the number of shared rooms divided by the number of sharing households) for each of the sharing households; this ensured that the count of the total number of rooms in a *shared dwelling* could be correctly decided. However, in tabulating the number of rooms in *household spaces*, fractions of a room could not be used easily and the shared rooms were re-allocated to household spaces in the following manner. The number of shared rooms was subtracted from the answer to question A3 and the fractions of the shared rooms added on to give the actual number of rooms occupied by the *households*; this number could contain a fraction, but the sum of the number of rooms in every *household* in a *dwelling* still remained equal to the correct total of rooms in that dwelling. The fractional counts of rooms were then adjusted by rounding some numbers up and others down so as to maintain the correct total of rooms in the *dwelling*. Whether a number was rounded up or down depended on its position in the list of sharing *households* recorded in the enumerator's record book, those at the beginning of the list being rounded up and those at the end being rounded down.

The *density of occupation* is the ratio of the number of persons in a *household* to the number of rooms in that household's accommodation. (For the *Housing* tables the number of persons in a *household* is the number of enumerated persons. However in the *Household Composition* tables the number of persons in the *usually resident household* is used to define the *density of occupation*.) The following classification of density is used:

- Over 1½ persons per room
- Over 1 and up to 1½ persons per room
- Over ¾ and up to 1 person per room
- ½ and over and up to ¾ person per room
- Less than ½ person per room.

Tenure

The *tenure of a household* was obtained from the answers to question A1 on the household form. The question was

A1

How do you and your household occupy your accommodation?

- 1 As an owner occupier (including purchase by mortgage)
- 2 By renting it from the Council, New Town, or SSHA
- 3 As an unfurnished letting from a private landlord or company
- 4 As a furnished letting
- 5 In some other way (Please give details, including whether furnished or unfurnished)

.....
Note: if the accommodation is occupied by lease originally granted for more than 31 years, tick 'owner occupier'.

The five categories of tenure given in the tables are:

- (i) Owner occupier;
- (ii) Rented from a Council or New Town;
- (iii) Rented furnished;
- (iv) Rented unfurnished from a private landlord;
- (v) Not stated;

and the first four of these correspond to the first four boxes of the question. Where the fifth box was ticked and the householder answered by giving details of his tenure, the information was classified into one of these four categories. Tenure from a housing association was treated as renting unfurnished from a private landlord. Renting with a farm, shop or other business premises, and tenure by virtue of employment were both classified as renting unfurnished from a private landlord unless furnished tenure was specified when the tenure was treated as rented furnished. Statements of 'rent-free'

tenure from a relative, employer, previous employer, charitable organisation or from the Crown were similarly coded as rented unfurnished from a private landlord unless stated to be furnished. Leasehold tenure was counted as owner occupation if the lease was originally granted for, or since extended to, more than 21 years; otherwise it was treated as unfurnished tenancy.

The tenure of a dwelling was taken to be that of the lowest numerical code (see above list) allocated to any of the *households* in that *dwelling*.

Amenities

Household amenities are cookers or cooking stoves, kitchen sinks, fixed baths or showers, hot water supplies and flush toilets. Information about the possession of these and the extent to which they were shared by other *households*, and whether toilets were available inside or outside was obtained from answers to question A5. The question was:

A5

Has your household the use of the following amenities on these premises?

- | | |
|--|--|
| a A cooker or cooking stove with an oven | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> YES – for use only by this household |
| | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> YES – for use also by another household |
| | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> NO |
| b A kitchen sink permanently connected to a water supply and a waste pipe | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> YES – for use only by this household |
| | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> YES – for use also by another household |
| | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> NO |
| c A fixed bath or shower permanently connected to a water supply and a waste pipe | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> YES – for use only by this household |
| | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> YES – for use also by another household |
| | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> NO |
| d A hot water supply (to a washbasin, or kitchen sink, or bath, or shower) from a heating appliance or boiler which is connected to a piped water supply | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> YES – for use only by this household |
| | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> YES – for use also by another household |
| | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> NO |
| e A flush toilet (WC) with entrance inside the dwelling | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> YES – for use only by this household |
| | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> YES – for use also by another household |
| | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> NO |
| f A flush toilet (WC) with entrance outside the dwelling | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> YES – for use only by this household |
| | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> YES – for use also by another household |
| | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> NO |

The answers to questions A5a and A5b on the sharing of cookers, or cooking stoves, and sinks, were used in the classification of *type of household space*.

Some additional notes on the amenities questions were provided to the enumerator in 1971 to assist him when asked for advice. These were briefly:

- b kitchen sink: a wash hand basin should not be counted
- d hot water supply: geyser over a sink etc counts but not a copper from which water has to be transferred by hand to the sink, bath etc.
- e/f flush toilet: any toilet which can be flushed into a sewer, cesspit etc should be counted, even if the cistern is temporarily broken.

Householders who omitted part e (inside flush toilet) or part f (outside flush toilet) while answering 'Yes' to the other part, were assumed not to have the omitted amenity. If more than one answer was given to any part of the question, the lowest-numbered answer was accepted, that is exclusive use before shared was used for classification and shared use before no use.

Chapter 3 includes a summary table of the amenity questions asked at post-war censuses.

Availability of cars

Tables were produced analysing *households* by the number of cars and vans available for use by household members from the answers given to question A4. The question was

A4

How many cars and vans are normally available for use by you or members of your household (other than visitors)?

Include any provided by employers if normally available for use by you or members of your household, but exclude vans used solely for the carriage of goods.

If None, write 'NONE'.

2.4 Country of birth

Population covered

A person's **country of birth** was obtained from the answer given to question B9 on the household form, or question 9 on the personal form. The question was asked in respect of all enumerated persons. The question (B9) was

B9

a If the person was born in England or Wales or Scotland or Northern Ireland tick the appropriate box.

or

b If the person was born in another country, write the name of the country (using the name by which it is known today) and the year in which the person first entered the United Kingdom (that is England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland).

a Born in

<input type="checkbox"/>	England	01	<input type="checkbox"/>	Scotland	
02	<input type="checkbox"/>	Wales (including Monmouthshire)	03	<input type="checkbox"/>	Northern Ireland

or b Born in (country)
and entered UK in (year)

Classification of country of birth

For the classification of country of birth the United Kingdom has been taken to include Jersey, *Guernsey* and the Isle of Man as well as England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland; *Guernsey* has been taken to include all the Channel Islands other than Jersey.

Persons born outside the *United Kingdom* as defined above, are divided into *visitors to the United Kingdom* and *residents in the United Kingdom*.

Visitors to the United Kingdom are persons whose usual address is outside the *United Kingdom*, as defined above.

Note: an entry of 'Visitor' in answer to question B5 on the household form (asking for relationship of each person to the *head of the household*) is not used to distinguish between visitors and residents.

Residents in the United Kingdom are persons whose usual address is in the *United Kingdom*, as defined above.

Irish Republic includes cases in which the country of birth was returned as 'Ireland', except in tables where these cases are shown separately as Ireland (part not stated).

The *Old Commonwealth* consists of Australia, Canada and New Zealand.

The *New Commonwealth* is the Commonwealth outside the *United Kingdom* and *Old Commonwealth* as at 1971; the term *New Commonwealth* in the tables therefore includes Pakistan.

The *New Commonwealth* is subdivided into:

Africa – Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Nigeria, Rhodesia, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and other African Commonwealth (including Ascension Island, Botswana, British Indian Ocean Territories, Gambia, Lesotho, Mauritius, Seychelles, St Helena, Swaziland and Tristan da Cunha);

America – Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago and other and unspecified countries in America (including Bahama Islands, Barbuda, Bermuda, British Honduras, Cayman Islands, Falkland Islands, Leeward Islands, Redonda, Turks and Caicos Islands, Windward Islands and West Indies (so stated));

Asia and Oceania – Ceylon, Cyprus (see note after **Europe** below), Hong Kong, India, Malaysia, Pakistan (as constituted in 1971), Singapore and other countries in Asia and Oceania (including Brunei and all Commonwealth islands in the Pacific, not elsewhere mentioned);

Europe – Gibraltar, Malta and Gozo. (in the *Household Composition* tables Cyprus was included in *Europe New Commonwealth*.)

The following terms are also used to describe sub-divisions of the **New Commonwealth**:

Far East – Hong Kong, Malaysia, Singapore, Brunei and all Commonwealth Islands in the Pacific not elsewhere classified;

West Indies – Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago. Note that Commonwealth birthplaces in unspecified parts of the Caribbean (including West Indies (so stated)) have been included under other and unspecified New Commonwealth countries in America. (In the *Advance Analysis* the term West Indies included all *New Commonwealth* countries in the Americas.)

Foreign countries are all countries outside the *United Kingdom* (as defined above), *Irish Republic* (including Ireland (part not stated)), *Old Commonwealth* and *New Commonwealth*.

European Economic Community: it was not possible to distinguish between the German Federal Republic and the German Democratic Republic. The term EEC or European Economic Community is therefore used for the Community as at census date but including the whole of Germany, (that is Belgium, France, Germany (GFR and GDR), Italy, Luxembourg and The Netherlands).

Year of entry into the United Kingdom

The **year of entry into the United Kingdom** is the year in which a person born outside the United Kingdom (England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland) first came to the United Kingdom and was obtained from the answer to question B9b on the household form or question 9b on the personal form. This is not necessarily the year in which a person now permanently resident in the UK first settled in the UK.

Parents' countries of birth

A person's **parents' countries of birth** were obtained from the answers given to question B10 on the household form, or question 10 on the personal form.

B10

Write the country of birth of:

- a the person's father
- b the person's mother

This question should be answered even if the person's father or mother is no longer alive. (If country not known, write 'not known')

Give the name by which the country is known today.

- a Father born in (country)
- b Mother born in (country)

The countries of birth of the person's father and mother were classified into broader categories than those used for classifying the person's own birthplace, since it was likely that the answers would be less accurate. The twelve areas used in the classification of father's (and mother's) country of birth were:

United Kingdom (including Jersey, Guernsey and Isle of Man)

Irish Republic (including Ireland part not stated)

Old Commonwealth

New Commonwealth – Africa

New Commonwealth – America

Cyprus, Gibraltar, Malta and Gozo
 India
 Pakistan
 Other countries in *Asia and Oceania New Commonwealth*
 Other countries in *Europe*
 Elsewhere
 Not stated

The above classification was also condensed to give only five groups, the British Isles (that is the *UK* and *Irish Republic* as previously defined), the *Old* and *New Commonwealth* separately, elsewhere in the world and country not stated. In some tables persons are classified into 11 groups according to the countries of birth of their parents in particular combinations of these five groups.

2.5 Household composition

Population covered

The statistics in the *Household Composition* tables are based on the ten per cent sample and refer to the characteristics of *households* and of *persons usually resident* in those *households* at the time of the census. Most of the tables cover *usually resident households* (see also 2.1 (p 6)). These are:

- (a) *enumerated households* with at least one person normally resident at the address of enumeration (note: the *usually resident* person(s) need not have been present on census night) and
- (b) *absent households* who returned forms with parts A and C only completed.

Chapter 2.1 (p 10) gives details of the relationship between *de jure* and *enumerated households*. Note that the population covered by the *Household Composition* tables should not be confused with that covered by the *Usual Residence* tables which give analyses of all enumerated persons according to their usual address as given on the census form for their place of enumeration.

The (*de jure*) size of a household used in the tables analysing household composition is the number of persons in the household whose usual address was given as the household address in reply to question B4 on the household form (or question 4 on the personal returns from private households), together with persons who usually lived with the household but who were absent on census night (and who were thus entered in part C of the household form). *Resident domestic servants* and members of resident domestic servants' families are excluded from the count of persons in a *usually resident household*.

Households with no known residents are *households* in which either (a) every person listed on the census form was stated to be *usually resident* at an address different from the address of enumeration, or (b) all persons usually resident were *resident domestic servants* or members of their families. An example of the former type is a *household* which was enumerated while on holiday in temporarily rented accommodation.

A **resident domestic servant** is a person *usually resident* at the address of enumeration whose *occupation* was private domestic servant and whose *place of work* was the address of enumeration.

Note: for the remaining definitions in this section the term *households* should be taken to mean *usually resident household*.

Type of household and household composition coding

Household type: *households* are classified by type according to the answers given for individual members to question B5 on the household form (question 5 on the personal form), or to the corresponding question C1b for absent persons who were usually resident at the address.

B5

Write 'HEAD' for the head of the household and relationship to the head for each of the other persons: for example 'wife', 'son', 'daughter-in-law', 'visitor', 'boarder', 'paying guest'.

Each person in the *household* was given a two-digit code. The first digit of the code gave the relationship to the head of the household either of that person or of the head of that person's *family* and the second digit identified each *family* in the household separately.

In coding relationships, in-law, step and adopted relationships were treated as blood relationships but foster relationships were not. Thus 'son-in-law', 'adopted son' and 'step-son' were treated as equivalent to 'son', but 'foster-son' was treated as 'unrelated'. This practice can result in apparent contradictions; for instance a 'child' can be recorded as older than one of its parents.

The following classification by type of household was derived using the codes described above. A shortened form omitting the third level of classification (roman numerals) is used in some tables.

0 No *family*

(a) One person

(b) Two or more persons

- (i) All related in *direct descent* no other(s)
- (ii) Some related in *direct descent* with other relative(s) only
- (iii) Some related in *direct descent* with other relative(s) and unrelated person(s)
- (iv) Some related in *direct descent* with unrelated person(s) only
- (v) All related but none in *direct descent*
- (vi) Some related, (none in *direct descent*) with unrelated person(s)
- (vii) All unrelated persons

1 One *family*

(a) Married couple, no *child(ren)*, no other(s)

(b) Married couple, no *child(ren)*, with other(s)

- (i) With *lone ancestor(s)*, no other(s)
- (ii) With *lone ancestor(s)*, and other relative(s) only
- (iii) With *lone ancestor(s)*, other relative(s) and unrelated person(s)
- (iv) With *lone ancestor(s)* and unrelated person(s) only
- (v) With other relative(s) only (ie no *lone ancestor(s)*)
- (vi) With other relative(s) and unrelated person(s)
- (vii) With unrelated person(s) only

(c) Married couple with *child(ren)*, no other(s)

(d) Married couple with *child(ren)*, with other(s)

- (i)–(vii) as for 1(b) above

(e) Lone parent with *child(ren)*, no other(s)

(f) Lone parent with *child(ren)*, with other(s)

- (i)–(vii) as for 1(b) above

2 Two *families*

(a) *Direct descent*

- (i) No *child(ren)* of second generation, no other(s)
- (ii) No *child(ren)* of second generation, *lone ancestor(s)* with or without other(s)
- (iii) No *child(ren)* of second generation, with other(s) but no *lone ancestor(s)*
- (iv) With *child(ren)* of second generation, no other(s)
- (v) With *child(ren)* of second generation, with *lone ancestor(s)*, with or without other(s)
- (vi) With *child(ren)* of second generation, with other(s) but no *lone ancestor(s)*

(b) Not *direct descent*

- (i) No *child(ren)*, no other(s)
- (ii) No *child(ren)*, *lone ancestor(s)* with or without other(s)
- (iii) No *child(ren)*, with other(s) but no *lone ancestor(s)*
- (iv) With *child(ren)*, no other(s)
- (v) With *child(ren)*, with *lone ancestor(s)* with or without other(s)
- (vi) With *child(ren)*, with other(s) but no *lone ancestor(s)*

3 Three or more *families*

(a) All *direct descent*

- (i) No *child(ren)* of second or younger generation, no other(s)
- (ii) No *child(ren)* of second or younger generation, *lone ancestor(s)* with or without other(s)
- (iii) No *child(ren)* of second or younger generation, with other(s) but no *lone ancestor(s)*
- (iv) With *child(ren)*, no other(s)
- (v) With *child(ren)*, with *lone ancestor(s)* with or without other(s)
- (vi) With *child(ren)*, with *lone ancestor(s)* with or without other(s)

(b) Not all *direct descent*

- (i) With *lone ancestor(s)* with or without other(s)
- (ii) No *lone ancestor(s)* with or without other(s)

Terms used

Head of household was taken to be the person reported in answer to either question B5 or C1b on the H form as 'Head' unless this person was:

- (a) under 15 years of age;
- (b) not *usually resident* at the address of enumeration, or;
- (c) a *resident domestic servant* of the household, or a member of such a domestic servant's family;

in which case the first stated resident member over 15 years of age who was not a *domestic servant* was taken to be head. In the last resort, a resident under 15 years of age was taken as head. No head was identified for *households* with no persons *usually resident* at the address or *households* consisting entirely of *domestic servants*.

A family consists of

- (a) a married couple with or without their never-married *child(ren)*,
or
- (b) a father or mother together with his or her never-married *child(ren)*,
or
- (c) grandparents (or a lone grandparent) with their grandchild(ren) if there are no parents *usually resident* in the household.

A *family* of type (a) is a **married couple family** and a *family* of type (b) is a **lone parent family**. *Families* of type (c) are classified as appropriate.

The head of a *family* was taken to be the husband in a *married couple family* or the lone mother or lone father in a *lone parent family*.

Persons not in a family are those persons in the *household* who could not be allocated to a *family* on the above definition.

A **visitor** is a person enumerated as a member of the *household* but who was not *usually resident* at the address of enumeration (including people with 'no fixed' *usual residence*).

Note: *visitors* and their *families* and *resident domestic servants* and their *families* are excluded from the count of *persons in a household*. Details of persons in these categories are given in Tables 13, 14 and 15 of the *Household Composition Report*. A family code

was assigned to domestic servants only if the eldest employed member or spouse in a *family* was a *resident domestic servant*.

Direct descent: A group of related *persons not in a family* were regarded as in direct descent if for every possible pair of persons in the group.

either (a) one was the ancestor or descendant of the other by blood, marriage or adoption or (b) one could be linked to the other by a sequence of such ancestor/descendant relationships involving other members of the group.

Similarly, in *households* consisting of more than one *family*, any two *families* were described as two *families, direct descent*, if one *family* contained a descendant (that is child, grandchild or great grandchild by blood, adoption or marriage) of a member of the other *family*. This ancestor descendant link could span more than one generation, and other *families* or individuals could lie on the line of descent between the two *families* so linked.

Lone ancestor: this was a *person not in a family* who was an ancestor of the *head of the household* or of his or her spouse, or of the direct descendants of the *head of the household*. The latter case includes those *households* where the lone ancestor was himself the *head of the household*. In *households* with two or more *families in direct descent*, the lone ancestor had to be an ancestor of a first generation *family*.

Children: in classifying households by type any never-married child of a *family head* counts as a child in that *family*. Grandchildren allocated to their grandparents also count as children.

Other relatives: any related persons, no matter how distant the relationship, is included in this category.

Dependent children: are *children in families* who are either:

- (a) under 15 years of age, or
- (b) under 25 years of age and classified as student (that is, if present at address of enumeration on census night answering 'Yes' to question B8 on the household form, or if absent having 'Student' entered in reply to question C4 which asked for particulars of the job held in the week before Census for absent persons).

The **size of a family** is the number of persons belonging to a *family*, as defined above, formed from persons given as *usually resident* in the *household*. The classification of *households* into *families* is such that any one person cannot belong to more than one *family*.

A **husband** is the male of a married couple.

A **wife** is the female of a married couple (not to be confused with *housewife* – see below).

A **mother** is the lone parent in a female *lone parent family* (in *Household Composition Analysis* only).

The **chief economic supporter** of a *household* (CES for short) was selected from those members of the *household* who were 15 years of age and over and were either the *head of the household* or related to the *head*, by applying the following rules.

- (a) **Employment status** is considered first. Those in full-time employment (that is who worked more than 30 hours in the week before the census) or *out of employment* were selected before those in part-time employment, who in turn were selected before those *retired*, who in turn were selected before any others.
- (b) Among those selected by rule (a) above, position in *family* was considered next, *married* men or *widowed* or *divorced* persons in *families* being considered before other members of *families* or *persons not in families*.

- (c) Among those selected by rules (a) and (b), sex was considered next, males being selected before females.
- (d) Among those selected by rules (a), (b) and (c), *age* was considered next, older persons being selected before younger.

If these rules finally select two or more persons, the person whose name appears first on the form was selected as CES. In the rare cases where the *head of household* and all related persons were aged under 15 the *head* was selected as CES.

The *housewife* is defined as that member of the *household*, male or female, who is mainly responsible for the household shopping. There was no question on this subject in the census but the following rules were developed for selecting the housewife for each *household*.

- (a) If the *head of the household* is female she is the housewife.
- (b) If the *head of the household* is a *married* man, his wife is the housewife.
- (c) If the *head of the household* is a *single, widowed or divorced* man, or a *married* man whose *wife* is not shown as a member of the *household* then
 - (i) if there are no females aged 20 or over in the *household* the *head* himself is the housewife or
 - (ii) if there are females aged 20 or over in the *household* the eldest related member is housewife and if none are related then the eldest female is housewife.

These rules were developed in consultation with interested Government Departments, the Royal Statistical Society, the Market Research Society and the Institute of Practitioners in Advertising.

The number of earners in a *household* or *family* is the number of *economically active* persons in the *household* or *family*.

Density of occupation: this is as defined in 2.3 (p 16) except that for the *Household Composition* tables the *de jure size of household* was used as the numerator of the ratio.

2.6 Migration

Population covered

The statistics in the *Migration* tables are based on the ten per cent sample of census forms and refer only to those persons classified as *migrants*.

The census concept of a *migrant* is based on the statements made in answer to questions B4, B11 and B12 on the household form and 4, 11 and 12 on the personal form concerning the person's usual address at the time of the 1971 Census, on 25 April 1970 and 25 April 1966.

Questions B4 asked if the address of enumeration was the same as the person's usual address and, if it was not, for the latter to be stated.

B4

If the person usually lives here write 'HERE'.

If not, write the person's usual address.

For boarders write 'HERE' only if they consider this their usual address.

For students and children who are away from home during term time give their home address.

For persons with no settled address write 'NONE'.

Note: more details about the concept of usual address (*usual residence*) are given in 2.1 (p 6).

Question B11 asked for the person's usual address one year before the census if it was different from the usual address on census day.

B11

Was the person's usual address one year ago (on 25 April 1970) the same as that shown by the answer to question B4?

Write 'YES' or 'NO'.

If 'NO', write also the usual address on 25 April 1970.

For a child now under one year of age, write 'UNDER ONE'.

Question B12 asked for the person's usual address five years before the census if it was different to the address one year before the census.

B12

Was the person's usual address five years ago (on 25 April 1966) the same as that shown by the answer to question B11?

Write 'YES' or 'NO'.

If 'NO', write also the usual address on 25 April 1966.

For a child now under five years of age, write 'UNDER FIVE'.

These questions or their equivalents on the personal form, were asked in respect of all enumerated persons but not in respect of persons *usually resident* at an address but absent on census night. Persons giving a usual address at census date outside Great Britain are excluded from the analysis of migration. It should be noted that the form of the definition entails that the following categories of persons moving residence in the year or five years preceding the census are excluded from the count of migrants:

- (a) children born after 25 April 1970 (see definition of *wholly moving family*, p 26)
- (b) children born after 25 April 1966 but before 25 April 1970 in tables showing five year migrants (see definition of *wholly moving family*, p 26)
- (c) persons who had emigrated overseas or had died before the census
- (d) persons who were absent from home on census night and were not enumerated elsewhere in Great Britain.

In addition the intermediate moves of persons making several successive moves have not been counted. A person's move has been tabulated as a migration from his usual address one or five years ago direct to his usual address at census date.

Area coding of addresses

The addresses given in reply to questions B4, B11 and B12 or their equivalents on the personal form were coded to the local authority area within Great Britain, or to an overseas country. If question B4 was answered 'Here' or 'No fixed place' or was left unanswered it was coded to the address of enumeration. A distinction was made between an answer to B11 or B12 indicating the same former address as current usual address (a non-migrant), and an answer indicating another address within the same local authority area. Persons who indicated in B11 and B12 that they had moved but who gave no former address or an address that could not be located by the coders were put in the category 'migration not stated'.

Terms used

A migrant within one year preceding census is a person whose usual address on 25 April 1970 was different to his usual address at the date of the census.

A migrant within five years preceding census is a person whose usual address on 25 April 1966 was different to his usual address at the date of the census.

A migrant within a defined area is a person whose former usual address differed from his usual address at the time of the census but was in the same defined area.

An immigrant to a defined area is a person with a usual address in the area at the time of the census whose former usual address was not in the area. **An immigrant from overseas** is a person with a usual address in the area whose former usual address was outside Great Britain. This term carries no implication regarding the birthplace or nationality of the immigrant.

An emigrant from a defined area is a person whose former *usual residence* was in the area but whose usual address at the time of the census was outside the area and in Great Britain.

Migrants resident in a defined area is the sum of migrants within the area and migrants into the area.

A wholly moving family is a *family*

- (a) with at least one person aged one year or over (five years or over) present at the address of *usual residence* on census night and
- (b) all of whose members present on census night aged one year and over (five years and over) are migrants with the same area code of *usual residence* one year ago (five years ago).

Any children under one (or five) are included in the tabulations as members of wholly moving families even though they are not normally classed as *migrants*. Any *family* all of whose members are absent from their *usual residence* on census night is excluded from the analysis of wholly moving families even though the family members, as individuals, may be included in the count of *migrants*.

2.7 Economic activity

Population covered

All the tables relating to economic activity except table 18 in the *County Reports* and table 1 in Part I of the *Economic Activity Volume* are based on an analysis of the ten per cent sample of census returns. The two exceptions, which cover the *enumerated population* aged 15 and over, are based on 100 per cent of the census returns.

The statistics in the tables based on the ten per cent sample refer to people aged 15 and over enumerated in Great Britain who either:

- (a) were usually resident in Great Britain, or
- (b) had a place of work in Great Britain although usually resident in another country.

Further details concerning the population covered in the census and the concept of *usual residence* are given in 2.1.

In these tables the following classifications, relating to economic activity, are used:

- (a) *economic position*
- (b) *occupation*
- (c) *industry*
- (d) *employment status*
- (e) *type of earner, salary or wage*
- (f) *social classes*
- (g) *socio-economic groups and socio-economic classes*
- (h) *hours worked*
- (i) *workplace*

In general, tabulations relating to *economic position* include the whole population aged 15 and over, those relating to *social class* or *socio-economic group* and *class* include the *economically active* and *retired*, and those relating to *occupation* include the *economically active*, where a geographical breakdown is given it refers to areas of *usual residence*. Tabulations relating to *industry* and *hours worked* normally include *persons in employment* and where a geographical breakdown is given it refers to areas of *workplace*. In cross tabulations of *industry* and *hours worked* by *occupation*, by *social class* or by *socio-economic class* only *persons in employment* are included and areas of *workplace* are used. In certain tables only sub-sets of these populations are included and where this is so it is made clear in the table headings.

The following tables do not conform to these general rules:

- (a) Table 22 (*Economic Activity Volume, Part III*): *Occupation one year before census by occupation at census*, and sex, includes only *persons in employment*.
- (b) Table 34 (*Economic Activity Volume, Part IV*): *Industry by salary/wage earner groups* and sex, includes all *persons in employment* except the armed forces and the *self employed*.
- (c) Table 37 (*Economic Activity Volume, Part V*) and table 4 (*Economic Activity County Leaflets, New Towns Volume and Sub-Regional Volume*): Males by area of *usual residence* and *socio-economic class*, include only *economically active* males.

- (d) Table 2 (*Economic Activity County Leaflets, New Towns Volume and Sub-Regional Volume*) includes only persons in employment, who are analysed by area of *work-place*.
- (e) Table 1 (*Economic Activity Volume, Part I*), table 18 (*County Reports*) and tables 1 and 2 (*Advance Analysis*) are analyses by areas of enumeration.

In some published tables thresholds have been applied, that is details are only tabulated for groups above a certain size; whenever this has been done details are given below the table heading and unthresholded unpublished versions of the table are available showing all groups.

Economic position

This classifies the population into those *economically active* and those *economically inactive* and provides data on the numbers of *persons in* and *out of employment*. All people aged 15 or over were classified on the basis of the replies to questions B7 and B8 on the household form, and questions 7 and 8 on the personal return.

The questions were

B7

Did the person have a job last week (the week ended 24 April 1971)? (See note B7)

Tick box 1 if the person had a job even if it was only part-time or if the person was temporarily away from work, on holiday, sick, on strike, or laid off.

If the person did not have a job tick whichever of the boxes 2, 3, 4 or 5 is appropriate: if box 5 is ticked state the reason: for example 'Housewife', 'Student', 'Permanently sick'.

This question need not be answered for children under 15 years of age.

1 YES – in a job at some time during the week.

2 NO – seeking work or waiting to take up job.

3 NO – intending to seek work but sick.

4 NO – wholly retired.

5 NO – not seeking work for some other reason, namely

B8

Will the person be a student attending full-time at an educational establishment during the term starting April/May 1971? (See note B8)

This question need not be answered for children under 15 years of age.

YES

NO

These questions were supplemented by the following notes:

B7

Job Last Week

A job means any work for payment or profit. In particular it includes:

(a) work on a person's own account

(b) part-time work, even if only for a few hours, such as jobbing gardening or paid domestic work

(c) casual or temporary work of any kind (for example seasonal work, week-end work and vacation work by students)

(d) unpaid work in a family business, for example a shop or farm.

Unpaid work, other than in a family business does not count as a job.

B8

Students

Do not count as full-time students people who are:

(a) on day release from work to attend school or college

(b) attending night school only

- (c) attending an educational establishment provided by employers, such as an apprenticeship school.

The following categories are distinguished, and are defined as follows:

Economically inactive persons are those who are either:

- (a) **Retired**: that is formerly in employment but no longer seeking it. Housewives and persons engaged on home duties are classified as retired or housewife according to how they were described in the census form;
- (b) **Students in educational establishments**: that is persons who either answered 'Yes' to question B8 on the census form or gave 'Studying' as a reason for not seeking work in question B7. A person was counted as a student if he would be attending full-time at an educational establishment during the term starting in April or May 1971. (Establishments provided by employers for training workers, such as apprenticeship schools, did not count as educational establishments.) Persons answering 'Yes' to question B8 were treated as students even if they had a job in the week before census, but persons with a job on day release did not count as students;
- (c) **Permanently sick**: that is those who stated in reply to question B7 that they were not seeking work because of permanent sickness or disability;
- (d) **Others economically inactive**: that is those persons never in employment or not seeking it. This group includes persons of independent means, housewives and others engaged on unpaid domestic duties, and by convention, trainees in Government training centres and au pair girls. Persons who failed to answer the economic activity questions, and those usually resident at their address of enumeration who gave 'Inmate', or a similar term as a reason for not seeking work in answer to question B7, are also included.

People aged 55 and over who were described on the census forms as 'Students' were re-classified as *others economically inactive*; so were people under the age of 35 who were described as 'Retired'.

All people aged 15 and over not in the inactive category are in the category of **economically active persons**; they are sub-divided between those who are *in employment* and those who are *out of employment*.

Persons in employment during the week ended 24 April 1971 are those who had a job or worked for pay or profit at any time during the week, including work on own account, part-time work, casual or temporary work and unpaid work in a family business (other unpaid work does not count as employment). Persons temporarily away from work during the week because of holiday, sickness or injury, industrial dispute or temporary lay-off count as in employment if their job is waiting for them on their return. Thus in employment is intended to cover those who had 'a job' in the contractual sense irrespective of whether they were actually at work in the week before census, and all others who did work for pay or profit in that week.

Economically active persons out of employment throughout the week ended 24 April 1971 comprise two categories:

- (i) **Out of employment – sick**, that is those persons who were out of work throughout the week and were prevented by temporary sickness or injury from seeking work, and
- (ii) **Out of employment – other**, that is those persons who throughout the week were seeking work or waiting to take up a job already obtained. Persons giving 'Inmate', or a similar term, as a reason for not seeking work in answer to question B7 are also included, if they were not usually resident at the address at which they were enumerated (see 2.1 (p 6) for concept of usual residence of inmates).

Occupation

The **occupation** of a person is the kind of work which he or she performs, regard being paid to the conditions under which it is performed. This alone determines the occupational group 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. Thus, 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.

A person's **former occupation** is the most recent occupation of the *retired* or those *out of employment* as stated in answer to question B16.

The questions on occupation were B16 and B18 on the household form (16 and 18 on the personal return). These had to be answered for the main employment for all persons who had a job in the week before the census or for their most recent job if they were retired or out of work. The questions were

B16

a What was the person's occupation? Give full details. (See note B16)

b Describe the actual work done in that occupation.

B18

If the person is an apprentice or trainee, write 'Apprentice', 'Articled clerk', 'Articled pupil', 'Student apprentice', 'Graduate apprentice', 'Management trainee', 'Trainee technician' or 'Trainee craftsman' as appropriate. (See note B18).

These were supplemented by the following notes:

B16

Occupation

Full and precise details of occupation are required.

If a person's job is known in the trade or industry by a special name use that name.

Terms such as 'scientist', 'technician', 'engineer', 'machinist', 'fitter', 'foreman', 'checker' should not be used by themselves, greater detail is required as for example: wood working machinist, civil engineer, toolroom foreman. For civil servants, local government officers and other public officials, give their rank or grade.

B18

Apprentices, etc

Answer this question only for a person who is undergoing training for a period fixed in advance and leading to recognition as a skilled worker or technician or to a recognised technical, commercial or professional qualification or managerial post.

Do not answer this question for a young person undergoing probationary training who has not yet entered into formal apprenticeship.

The coding of the answers to questions B16 and B18 was done by reference to the index of occupation titles published in the *Classification of Occupations 1970*, (HMSO 1970) which contains detailed notes on how to use the index. If the title was not indexed a code was allocated in accordance with the principles of the classification.

Persons were classified according to their stated main occupation in the week before census. This may have been quite different from their usual occupation or from the occupation for which they had been trained.

Certain combinations of occupation codes and *employment status* codes and certain combinations of occupation codes and *industry* codes were regarded as invalid and were corrected during computer editing.

The Classification of Occupations used in the 1971 Census is closely comparable with those employed in 1961 and 1966. However, within certain unit groups important occupational sub-groups have been identified by sub-dividing the original groups.

The following groups have been abolished:

Boiler scalers

Chimney sweeps

Company directors

Coopers, hoopmakers and benders

In addition as a result of more accurate answers resulting from improvements in the formulation of the census questions it has been possible to abolish some groups qualified by the phrase 'so described'. Details of the changes are given in the *Classification of Occupations 1970*.

The resulting classification is broadly comparable with the 2 digit level of the *International Standard Classification of Occupations*¹. A short description of the contents of the individual groups is given in Appendix A.

The main purpose of the *Classification of Occupations* is to provide groups with at least one common characteristic. The basic common factor of all groups is the kind of work done and the nature of the operation performed. But if, by reason of the material worked in, the degree of skill involved, the physical energy required, the environmental conditions, the social and economic status associated with the occupation, or any combination of these factors, unit groups based solely on the kind of work done seemed too comprehensive, they were further broken down on the basis of these other factors in order to identify what are substantially separate occupations.

A separate unit group has been included only if it covered a sufficiently large number of persons in a ten per cent sample of the population, if it was likely to be tolerably complete when based on the limited information obtained in a census, if there was sufficient potential interest in it to justify separate identification and if it could not be obtained as a result of the cross-classification of occupation by *employment status* or by *industry*.

Certain groups of *persons in employment* in particular the *self-employed* and the *managers*, give rise to difficult conceptual problems.

Self-employed: (for definitions see paragraphs below on *employment status*). Even within the same field of economic activity self-employed persons range from the working craftsman to the owner and manager of a large industrial concern, extremes for which a single occupational code is not appropriate. But no general rule can be formulated about the size of the undertaking that requires the owner to be occupied mainly on managerial work (see also the remarks that follow under *Managers*), and, moreover, the available census data give no indication of the size of undertaking involved.

As most self-employed persons control or operate only small enterprises, all persons in the self-employed category are excluded from Occupational Order XXIV (Administrators and Managers) and assigned to appropriate groups elsewhere. Where self-employed persons form an important group whose occupational assignment is not self-evident, a specific mention has been made in the occupational unit group concerned. Owners of services, such as typewriting, office cleaning, and car hire services, about whom there is no evidence that they perform the actual work associated with such services, are classified in group 150 unless specifically mentioned elsewhere.

Managers: the growing recognition of management as an occupation in itself, which is to a certain extent independent of the particular field in which it is exercised, has led to all managers being included in Order XXIV, except for a few stated exceptions. These exceptions arise in some fields, mainly services, when the title of manager is given to persons with comparatively limited responsibilities; and in some cases where the main activity is that of an occupation other than management. In the first category would come the shop manager and in the second the ship's captain. These persons are given the *employment status* code of *manager* but excluded from Occupation Order XXIV. A full list of such persons is given in the *Classification of Occupations 1970*.

Most employed professional workers in industry are commonly regarded as closely associated with management. The criteria for allocating them between Orders XXIV and XXV are set out in a note to Order XXIV in the *Classification of Occupations 1970*. The principle is that professionally and technically qualified persons should be classified as managers if in actual charge, at a level above works foreman, of the execution of a task either directly or through subordinate managers unless the task so supervised is a professional or technical service.

Foremen: foremen, other than road and rail transport operating foremen who are classified in group 123, are classified with the workers they control and distinguished in the status coding. Where a foreman controls a variety of workers or is identifiable only by the branch of industry, he is classified in the group of workers not elsewhere classified (n e c) most appropriate to the branch of industry. Thus a pottery works foreman is classified in 017, a clothing factory foreman in 077, and a food factory foreman in 081. Such foremen in the engineering industries are, however, coded in 031.

¹International Labour Office, *International Standard Classification of Occupations*, Geneva 1968.

Labourers: the groups 107–114 assigned to labourers are limited to persons performing occupations requiring little or no training or experience, and for this reason certain groups who have some degree of skill but are returned as labourers, eg fitter's labourers, are excluded.

Allocation of labourers other than in groups 107–114, is on a strictly industrial basis, thus departing from the general basis of classification elsewhere; the industry concerned is that of the 'establishment' taken as a whole. (For definition of an establishment see the extract from the *Standard Industrial Classification* quoted on pages 32–33). This sub-division of the occupation of labourer is purely for convenience and, except that foundry labourers are separated into group 109, could also be obtained from a cross classification by industry.

(Although the allocation of *managers* to groups 175–177, 180, refers to the *Industrial Classification*, the allocation refers to the industrial activity of which the person is in charge, not that of the establishment as a whole.)

Apprentices, artiled pupils and learners are classified to the group appropriate to those whose training is completed. Graduate and student apprentices are classified to the professional occupation for which they are training or, if this is unknown, to group 201 (Engineers n e c).

Armed Forces: for the purposes of economic activity and social classification all uniformed members of the Services are assigned to Order XXVI; medical personnel and chaplains are accordingly assigned to that Order.

Occupation one year before the census was determined from the answers to question B22. This question was asked of all persons with a job in the week before the census; it was as follows:

B22

Was the person's occupation one year ago the same as last week?

If so, write 'SAME'

If not, give details of the occupation one year ago. (See note B16)

If none write 'NONE'

This was supplemented by note B16 which is quoted at the beginning of this section (p 29).

The following categories for a person's occupation one year before the census compared with his *occupation* at the census are recognised in table 22, *Economic Activity Volume, Part III*.

- (a) Same occupation. The answer to question B22 was 'SAME'.
- (b) Same unit group, different occupation. The person gave details of a different occupation one year before the census but this occupation was classified to the same occupation unit group as the *occupation* at the census.
- (c) Same order, different unit group
- (d) Different order
- (e) Not stated
- (f) None

Office occupations: Appendix B gives the Occupation Unit Groups included in the standard definition of office occupations.

Industry

The allocation of an employed person to an industry is based on the answer to question B15 on the census form. The question, to be answered in respect of the main employment for persons who had a job in the week before the Census or for their most recent job if they were retired or out of work, was as follows:

B15

What was the name and business of the person's employer (if self-employed, the name and nature of the person's business)? (See note B15) Give the trading name if one was used.

The following note was given with this question.

B15

Employer's name and business

Describe the business fully and try to avoid abbreviations or initials. General terms such as 'manufacturer', 'merchant', 'agent', 'broker', 'factor', 'dealer', 'engineering', are not enough by themselves and further details should be given about the articles manufactured or dealt in.

For civil servants, local government officers and other public officials give the name of the Government department, local authority or public body and the branch in which they are employed.

For people employed solely in private domestic service write 'PRIVATE' in answer to this question.

For members of Armed Forces give arm and branch of service.

Industry codes were assigned as far as possible by reference to lists of names and addresses of employers with more than 25 employees on which was shown the industry code allocated by the local office of the Department of Employment. Information about establishments, that is name, address, number of employees and type of business is collected by the Department of Health and Social Security and sent to the Department of Employment in June of each year. The appropriate industry code for each establishment is added by the Department of Employment. The forms were passed to the Census Officers, who compiled both a Central Register of Establishments and local lists of establishments with more than 25 employees (lists of *large establishments*) for each area in the country. These were the basic coding documents.

In the tables industries are classified according to the revised *Standard Industrial Classification* (HMSO 1968). The following extract from this publication explains the basis of the classification and its application to establishments.

"The basis of classification

3. The Classification is based on industries and not on occupations. All persons (including administrative, technical, clerical and ancillary staffs) employed in a 'unit' of industry are included, irrespective of their occupations, in the figures of employment for the industry to which the 'unit' is classified. The classification is also based on industries without regard to who owns or operates them. Thus manufacturing 'units' owned or operated by the Central Government are classified in the same way as those in private hands are not included under 'National Government Service'. Similarly the transport services operated by local authorities are included under 'Transport' and not under 'Local Government Service'.
4. The Classification has been prepared to conform with the organisation and structure of industry and trade as it exists within the United Kingdom. All relevant factors such as the commodity produced or service given, the raw materials used and the nature of the process of the work done, have been taken into consideration.
5. The Classification is arranged in a list of industry headings which show the minimum detail in which statistics by industry will normally be provided, and which are therefore called Minimum List Headings. The Headings of related industries are grouped into Orders.

Classification of establishments

6. For the purpose of this classification the unit taken is the 'establishment'. An establishment is the smallest unit which can provide the information normally required for an economic census, for example, employment, expenses, turnover, capital formation. Usually the principal activities carried on in an establishment fall within a single heading of the Classification (eg steel making or sugar refining). Typically the establishment embraces all the activities carried on at a single address, eg a farm, a mine or a factory, including those which are ancillary to the principal activities.
7. Frequently, distinct activities characteristic of different industries are carried on at one address eg cotton weaving and the making up of household textiles, but normally these are not classified separately, and the whole establishment is classified according to the main activity. If, however, the required range of data can be provided for each activity, each is taken to constitute a separate establishment.
8. Sometimes activities which are conducted as a single business are carried on at a number of addresses. Where this is so businesses are asked to provide the full range of separate information in respect of each address, whether or not the activities are different. Their activities may however be integrated to such an extent that they constitute a single establishment. In that case the establishment is defined to cover the combined activities at these addresses, which in the case of manufacturing establishments would normally be in close proximity. For some subjects, however, eg employment, separate data will be available for each address.
In such circumstances each address will be identified as a 'local unit' and can be classified in either of the following ways according to the purpose for which statistical data are needed, viz (a) to the classification of the establishment of which it is part or (b) to the classification appropriate to its own major activity. As appropriate, statistics will be prepared on either or both bases of classification.

9. Activities which are ancillary to the main activities of a business are most frequently transport, wholesale or retail distribution, construction, power generation, and research and development. The classification of these ancillary units, other than separate offices, is determined according to the circumstances, as follows:
- (a) If a full range of information can be provided they are counted as separate establishments and classified according to their own activities;
 - (b) Where a full range of information cannot be provided the establishment within which they are integrated is defined to include them. Where they are carried on at a separate address, they are, however, separately identified as local units classified in accordance with the principle outlined in paragraph 8. Separately obtainable particulars for them, eg of employment, may be required for purposes of geographical analysis.
10. A number of businesses have Head Offices or other Central Offices at separate locations from those of the establishments at which the main activities of the business are carried out. These separate offices present a special problem, since they do not have any measurable output of their own but contribute to that of the establishment(s) which they serve. The treatment of these offices is described below.

Central offices of businesses operating in the United Kingdom are classified, as follows:

- (1) If all or most of the activities of the establishments served by the office are appropriate to a single Heading, the office is treated as a local unit of an establishment classified in that Heading.
- (2) If all or most of the activities of the establishment served by the office are appropriate to a single Order the office is treated as a local unit of an establishment classified in that Heading within that Order appropriate to the largest part of these activities.
- (3) If neither (1) nor (2) above applies, the office is treated as an independent establishment and classified in Heading 866.

Any activities of branches or subsidiary companies operating overseas, with which part of the business of a central office is concerned, are regarded as falling outside the Order(s) appropriate to the home activities of the business but are taken into account in applying the foregoing rules to the office.

The United Kingdom offices of business operating mainly abroad are classified in Heading 866.

11. Some special points should be mentioned:

- (a) **Merchanting activities.** Establishments mainly engaged in merchanting, broking, importing and exporting are classified in the distributive trades, and not in the industry or trade producing the goods in which they deal.
- (b) **Repair work.** Most kinds of repair work are associated with activities which are classified either to manufacturing or to distribution and in these cases the underlying principle of classification is that where the bulk of the repair work on goods of any particular type is carried out by manufacturers, any establishments specialising in the repair of these goods are classified to manufacturing. Where, however, most of the repairs are carried out at establishments whose main business is distribution the specialist repair establishments are also classified to distribution.

Thus establishments repairing radio and television sets, watches and clocks, furniture, etc are classified to the distributive trades. Establishments engaged in the repair of ships, locomotives, aircraft, and most kinds of plant and machinery are classified to manufacturing industry.

In a few cases repair work is not classified to either manufacturing or distribution. Establishments engaged in the repair and maintenance of buildings are included in Construction. The activities of motor repairing and boot and shoe repairing, which are regarded as services, are sufficiently extensive and distinct to be treated as industries in themselves although particular establishments may engage to some extent in manufacturing or distributive activities. Provision is made for these two kinds of repair work in Miscellaneous Services.

- (c) **Installation work.** The installation of machinery equipment, etc is an activity which is normally carried out by an establishment having a different major activity, which decides its industrial classification.

Where, however, installation is the only, or major, activity of a separate establishment or department for which the full range of data can be provided, it should be classified to an appropriate Heading in the following Orders, according to the kind of service provided:

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| Construction | The installation of items or equipment which can be regarded as forming an integral part of the building eg an electrical wiring system, heating and ventilating equipment. |
| Distribution | The installation of items which require little more than the connection of the equipment to the mains eg domestic washing machines, television sets. |
| Manufacturing | The installation of plant and machinery eg a computer, a telephone exchange system." |

Tables showing industry use a basic or minimum list of industrial headings (including the category industry inadequately described).

In allocating an individual to an industry, the first stage was to see if the employer's name and address, given in question B15, was on the list of *large establishments* for that area. If so, the listed code was taken. If not, the employer's business stated in question B15 was looked up in an alphabetical list of industries and the code then taken from that list. If the description on the census form was inadequate, the establishment was looked up in the central register and the code allocated from that. If the establishment did not appear in the central register and the industry code could not be discovered from other sources, it was classified as industry inadequately described. In cases where a person's *workplace*

was returned as outside the United Kingdom this procedure was not followed and an industry code indicating *workplace* outside UK was allocated.

The allocation of industry codes is therefore based partly on information from the Department of Employment, which was about nine months out of date on census day, and partly on individuals' replies on census forms about the nature of their employer's business. The industry statistics provided by the census are not, therefore, on exactly the same basis as those of the Department of Employment.

Employment status

Employment status is allocated on the basis of the answers to questions B17 (to distinguish the categories of self-employment), B16 on *occupation* (because some occupations have a pre-determined conventional status eg *managers, foremen*) and B18, apprenticeship. Questions B16 and B18 are given in the section on occupation (page 29), the additional question B17 was as follows:

B17

Was the person an employee or self-employed employing others (see note B17), or self-employed without employees?

- 1 An employee
- 2 Self-employed employing others (see note B17)
- 3 Self-employed without employees

This question was supplemented by the following note.

B17

Self-employed

'Self-employed, employing others' means having one or more employees other than 'family workers'. A 'family worker' is one who lives in the same household as the employer and is related to him. Although 'family workers' are not counted for the purpose of deciding whether an employer has employees, they should themselves be recorded as employees.

The following categories are distinguished and are defined as follows.

Self-employed persons are those working on their own account with or without employees. As far as possible all Class II insured persons were included eg proprietors of businesses, members of partnerships, parochial clergy and medical practitioners who are principles in the National Health Service and in private practice. The self-employed were mainly identified from replies to question B17. **Self-employed without employees** includes parochial clergy even if they employ curates. It also includes outworkers ie people who work at home but give the name of an employer other than themselves. Domestic servants and *family workers* do not count as employees when determining whether or not a self-employed person has employees. All other self-employed persons are classed as **self-employed with employees**.

Employees are all those in employment not classified as self-employed.

Managers are all those *employees* coded as follows: administrators and managers (occupation groups 173–180); farmers, farm managers, market gardeners (002); deck, engineering officers and pilots, ship (115); office managers nec (138); proprietors and managers, sales (143); finance, insurance brokers, financial agents (149); publicans, inn-keepers (154); proprietors and managers, boarding houses and hotels (156); restaurateurs (159); proprietors and managers, service, sport and recreation nec (171); all persons described on the census form as managers and all persons whose *occupation* code is preceded by an M in the index of occupations.

Large establishments are those shown on the Department of Employment lists as having more than 25 employees. Managers were classified as working in large establishments if their establishments came into this category, except that those coded as fishermen (occupation group 001), farmers, farm managers, market gardeners (002), and foresters and woodmen (006) were classified as managing small establishments. All persons of managerial status employed in the civil service or local government or coded as deck, engineering officers and pilots, ship (115), aircraft pilots, navigators and flight engineers (117) and teachers nec (194) were classified as working in large establishments.

Small establishments are those with not more than 25 employees. Managers assigned to occupation order 223 (inadequately described occupations) or whose industry was inadequately described were taken as working in small establishments.

Foremen and supervisors are *employees* described on the census form as foreman, supervisor, boss, chargehand, gaffer, ganger, headman, overlooker, overseer, overman (but not assistant foreman, assistant supervisor, etc) and other persons with supervisory functions not equivalent to management who were coded as foremen (engineering and allied trades) (031) and civil service executive officers (142) or whose occupation code number is preceded by F in the index of occupations.

A list discriminating between **manual** and **non-manual** occupations is given in Appendix B1 to the *Classification of Occupations 1970*.

Apprentices, articulated clerks and formal trainees form a separate category and were identified from the answers to question B18. Statements such as 'articled clerk', 'articled pupil', 'student apprentice', 'graduate apprentice', 'management trainee', 'trainee technician' and 'trainee craftsman' are considered to be synonymous with 'apprentice' and, where present, are taken in preference to any other statement concerning employment status except 'self-employed'. The 'apprentice' status is edited against certain *occupation* groups and only applied to *economically active* persons *in employment*.

Professional employees are *employees* for whom it is impossible to determine from their occupation titles the extent to which they have managerial functions, namely, employees coded as medical practitioners (qualified) (occupation group 181), dental practitioners (182), pharmacists (184), ophthalmic and dispensing opticians (186), university teachers (192), civil, structural, municipal engineers (195), mechanical engineers (196), electrical engineers (197), electronic engineers (198), planning production engineers (200), engineers nec (201), metallurgists (202), technologists nec (203), chemists (204), physical and biological scientists (205), accountants, professional (209), company secretaries and registrars (210), surveyors (211), architects, town planners (212), clergy, ministers, members of religious orders (213), judges, barristers, advocates, solicitors (214) and professional workers nec (217). They are separately tabulated in some tables.

Family workers are persons employed by and living in the same *household* as a relative. Family workers who are *managers*, *foremen* and *apprentices* are coded as such, and not as family workers. The status of family worker can only be given to persons who are enumerated in the same *household* as their employer, and are shown as a relative.

Salary/wage earner classification

Persons *in employment*, excluding the *self-employed* and members of the Armed Forces, are classified as either **salary earners** or **wage earners**. These are further sub-divided into six categories as follows:

Salary earners:	managerial technical and professional clerical
Wage earners:	industrial non-industrial agricultural

These groups are designed to distinguish, as far as possible, between employed persons who typically earn salaries and those who typically earn wages. To accomplish this, employed persons are allocated to these categories on the basis of their *occupation* and *employment status*. Each such occupational group is assigned as a whole and no account is taken of individual differences within the group. A full definition of each salary and wage earner category is given in Appendix C.

Social classes

Economically active and *retired* persons are assigned to one of the following **social classes** by reference to their present or former *occupation* and *employment status* in such a way as to bring together, so far as possible, people with similar levels of occupational skill.

- I Professional, etc, occupations
- II Intermediate occupations

- III (N) Skilled occupations – non-manual
- III (M) Skilled occupations – manual
- IV Partly skilled occupations
- V Unskilled occupations

In general each occupational group is assigned as a whole to one or another social class and no account is taken of differences between individuals in the same *occupation group*, eg differences of education or level of remuneration. However, persons of *foreman* status in occupations normally assigned to Social Class IV or V are placed in Social Class III. Similarly persons of *manager* status in occupations which would normally be assigned to Social Class IV or V, and excepting those in occupation unit groups 003, 004 and 006, are placed in Social Class III. All others of *manager* status are placed in Social Class II.

Socio-economic groups and socio-economic classes

Economically active and *retired* persons are also assigned by reference to their present or former occupation and *employment status* to 17 **socio-economic groups** (SEG's) and, by further sub-dividing some of these, into 39 **socio-economic classes**. The classifications aim to bring together people with jobs of similar social and economic status. The five **social classes** (of which Social Class III is sub-divided into two parts) described above are coterminous with certain groupings of the 39 socio-economic classes, with one very small qualification.

A list of these socio-economic groups and socio-economic classes is as follows:

SEG 1.1 Employers in industry, commerce, etc, – large establishments

- (a) Social Class II intermediate occupations
- (b) Social Class III(N) skilled occupations – non-manual
- (c) Social Class III(M) skilled occupations – manual

(SEG 1.1 (c) Social Class III(M) includes very small numbers of persons in Social Classes IV and V)

SEG 1.2 Managers in central and local government, industry, commerce, etc, – large establishments

- (d) Social Class II intermediate occupations
- (e) Social Class III(N) skilled occupations – non-manual
- (f) Social Class III(M) skilled occupations – manual

SEG 2.1 Employers in industry, commerce, etc, – small establishments

- (g) Social Class II intermediate occupations
- (h) Social Class III(N) skilled occupations – non-manual
- (j) Social Class III(M) skilled occupations – manual
- (k) Social Class IV partly skilled occupations
- (l) Social Class V unskilled occupations

SEG 2.2 Managers in industry, commerce, etc, – small establishments

- (m) Social Class II intermediate occupations
- (n) Social Class III(N) skilled occupations – non-manual
- (o) Social Class III(M) skilled occupations – manual

SEG 3 Professional workers – self-employed

- (p) Social Class I professional, etc, occupations

SEG 4 Professional workers – employees

- (q) Social Class I professional, etc, occupations

SEG 5.1 Ancillary workers and artists

- (r) Social Class II intermediate occupations

SEG 5.2 Foremen and supervisors non-manual

- (s) Social Class III(N) skilled occupations – non-manual

SEG 6 Junior non-manual workers

- (t) Social Class III(N) skilled occupations – non-manual
- (u) Social Class IV partly skilled occupations

SEG 7 Personal service workers

- (v) Social Class II intermediate occupations
- (w) Social Class III(N) skilled occupations – non-manual
- (x) Social Class III(M) skilled occupations – manual
- (y) Social Class IV partly skilled occupations

SEG 8 Foremen and Supervisors – manual

- (z) Social Class III(M) skilled occupations – manual

SEG 9 Skilled manual workers

- (aa) Social Class III(M) skilled occupations – manual

SEG 10 Semi-skilled manual workers

- (ab) Social Class IV partly skilled occupations

SEG 11 Unskilled manual workers

- (ac) Social Class V unskilled occupations

SEG 12 Own account workers (other than professional)

- (ad) Social Class II intermediate occupations
- (ae) Social Class III (N) skilled occupations – non-manual
- (af) Social Class III(M) skilled occupations – manual
- (ag) Social Class IV partly skilled occupations
- (ah) Social Class V unskilled occupations

SEG 13 Farmers – employers and managers

- (aj) Social Class II intermediate occupations

SEG 14 Farmers – own account

- (ak) Social Class II intermediate occupations

SEG 15 Agricultural workers

- (al) Social Class III(M) skilled occupations – manual
- (am) Social Class IV partly skilled occupations

SEG 16 Members of armed forces

SEG 17 Inadequately described occupations

Full details of the allocation of occupations and employment status to **social class, socio-economic group and socio-economic class** are given in the appendices to the *Classification of Occupations 1970*.

Hours worked

These are derived from the answers to question B19 on the household form, and question 19 on the personal return form, asked in respect of persons who had a job in the week before the census. Question B19 was

- B19
How many hours per week does the person usually work in this job? Exclude overtime and meal breaks.

The hours worked of members of the armed forces were not asked for in the census, and appear as not stated in all relevant tables.

Workplace

Persons whose *workplace* was returned as outside the United Kingdom are included in the analyses of workplace in the *Economic Activity* tables by treating their usual residence as their *workplace*. This was also done for persons whose workplace was returned as Northern Ireland although these are not specifically identified in the tables.

2.8 Workplace and transport to work

Population covered

The statistics in the *Workplace and Transport to Work* tables are based on the ten per cent sample and refer to people aged 15 and over enumerated in Great Britain who were either:

- (a) usually resident in England and Wales and employed at a *workplace* in Great Britain (that is including those with a workplace in Scotland) or
- (b) usually resident in Scotland but employed at a *workplace* in England and Wales or
- (c) usually resident in England and Wales and *in employment* but with no fixed workplace or with workplace not stated.

Persons usually resident in England and Wales with a *workplace* outside Great Britain are excluded from these tables. This group was, however, included in the *Economic Activity* tables by treating the area of *usual residence* as an area of *workplace*. Persons usually resident outside Great Britain with a *workplace* in England and Wales are also excluded from these tables. This group was included in the *Economic Activity* tables by treating the area of enumeration as an area of *usual residence*.

Table 10 in the *Workplace and Transport to Work* tables refers only to a subset of those persons defined above, namely those who were enumerated in private *households*.

Details of the *usual residence* concept are given in 2.1 (pp 6–8). Some people give an address for *usual residence* which is different from the address from which they go to their place of work. As a result, the cross tabulation of address of usual residence by address of place of work produces some apparently unlikely combinations, even more so when *means of transport to work* is added as an extra axis of classification as in these tables, though a few of the more unlikely combinations may be due to processing errors.

Workplace

Workplace was asked in respect of all person who had a job in the week before the census.

The question (B20) was:

B20

What is the full address of the person's place of work? (see note B20). If the work is carried on mainly at home write 'AT HOME'.

This was supplemented by the note:

B20

Place of work

For people who do not work regularly at one place or who travel during the course of their work (for example, sales representatives, seamen and some building and transport workers):

- (a) if they report daily to a depot or other fixed address give that address:
- (b) if they do not report daily to a fixed address write 'NO FIXED PLACE'.

For people such as building workers employed on a site for a long period give the address of the site.

For dock workers give the name and address of the dock or wharf at which they are usually employed.

In *Workplace and Transport* table 1 persons *in employment* with no fixed workplace or workplace not stated are shown separately. In all other tables they are, by convention, regarded as employed in their area of *usual residence*. This is consistent with the treatment in the censuses of 1951, 1961 and 1966.

Tables of the *means of transport, occupations, industries* and other economic characteristics of people with no fixed workplace or workplace not stated are available unpublished.

Means of transport to work

The **means of transport to work** were obtained from the answers given in response to question B21 on the household form and question 21 on the personal form. The question was asked of all persons in a job during the week prior to census day and was as follows:

B21

What means of transport does the person normally use for the longest part, by distance, of the daily journey to work.

If the person walks to work, or works mainly at home, write 'NONE'.

This was supplemented by the following notes:

B21

Means of Transport

- (i) If the person uses different means of transport on different days give the means most often used.
- (ii) Do not use terms such as 'public transport' or 'private transport' but give the actual means used, for example, 'train', 'bus', 'car', 'bicycle'.

The following classification of means of transport was used:

Train (including LT Tube);

Bus (private as well as public);

Car (including van);

Motor Cycle (including motor cycle combination);

Pedal Cycle;

On foot and none (including people stating 'None' but whose usual address was different from address of workplace);

Other (including people who lived and worked at same address);

Public transport (so described);

Not stated.

When more than one means of transport was given on the census form the one highest on the above list was taken, for example car and train – train taken.

Despite the instruction not to use general terms such as 'public transport' this answer was in fact given in many cases and consequently a separate category has been included to cover these persons.

There was also a considerable number of persons for whom *workplace* was shown as 'at home' and yet a means of transport to work other than 'none' was given. It was possible to recognise a number of major categories of such persons. These include vehicle drivers, shop keepers, itinerant salesmen (eg commercial travellers), tradesmen (eg plumbers), professionals (eg doctors), and police. On the basis of these *occupations* the *workplace* was either accepted as at home – as in the case of shop keepers, itinerant salesmen, self-employed tradesmen, professionals, and police, or amended to no fixed – as in the case of vehicle drivers, and tradesmen who are employees. Those whose *workplace* was accepted as at home have been included in the other category for means of transport to work. Those whose workplace was amended to no fixed workplace have been included in whichever means of transport category corresponds to their answer to question B21.

The distinction between **households with or without cars** was made from the answers given to question A4 on the household census form (see 2.3 p 18). This question asked each householder to give the **number of cars and vans normally available for use by members of the household** (other than visitors). Cars and vans provided by employers and normally available for use by the householder or members of the *household* were to be included, but vans used only for carriage of goods were to be excluded.

2.9 Fertility

Population covered

The statistics in the *Fertility* tables refer to women enumerated in England and Wales who were *married, widowed or divorced*, aged 16–59 (ie born between 26 April 1911 to 25 April 1955 inclusive) with a stated *number of children*, stated *date of marriage* and (if *widowed or divorced*) with a *stated date of termination of marriage* on their census form.

These tables therefore exclude women for whom any of these last three items of information was missing from the census form. The population in question derived from the answers to census questions on sex, marital condition, age (date of birth) and the following fertility questions:

For women aged under 60 who are married, widowed or divorced

B23

Enter the month and year of birth of each child born alive to her in marriage; include any who have since died.

If none, write 'NONE'.

Enter the dates in order of birth starting with the first born.

If she has been married more than once give the dates for the children of all her marriages.

Month	Year	Month	Year
-------	------	-------	------

B24

(a) Write the month and year of marriage (the first marriage if married more than once).

(b) If the first marriage has ended (by the husband's death or by divorce) write the month and year when it ended. If not ended, write 'NOT ENDED'.

(a) Date of (first) marriage

Month	Year
-------	------

(b) Date (first) marriage ended

Month	Year
-------	------

Equivalent questions (23 and 24) were asked on the personal forms. Some of the fertility tables are based on 100 per cent of the census returns whilst others are based on the 10 per cent sample. The dates of birth given in answer to question B23 were coded for the 10 per cent sample whereas only the number of children was noted for the 100 per cent analysis

Terms used

Married, widowed, and divorced women are defined in terms of the answers to the marital condition question (B6 on the household form or 6 on the personal form). The question asked for marital condition at census day. **Married women** include those who were separated but not divorced. **Widowed women** are those who had not remarried since their spouse died. **Divorced women** are those who had not remarried after divorce.

Remarried women are *married women* (so stated from the marital condition question) for whom a date of termination of first marriage was recorded at question B24b (or question 24b).

Married women married once only are *married women* (so stated from the marital condition question) and for whom, in answer to question B24b (or question 24b), either 'not stated' was given or no date of termination was recorded.

Women with uninterrupted first marriage are women who were first married at age under 45 and for whom

- (a) no date of termination of first marriage was recorded at question B24b (or question 24b), or
- (b) a date of termination was recorded at question B24b (or question 24b) and this date corresponded to termination of first marriage at an age of 45 or over.

Age last birthday is the completed years of age at the census date and is calculated from the date of birth given in reply to question B2 on the household form or question 2 on the personal form.

Age at first or only marriage is calculated from the year and month of marriage (obtained from the answer to question B24a on the household form or question 24a on the personal form) and from the year and month of birth (obtained from the answer to question B2 on the household form or question 2 on the personal form). The day of the month on which the birth of the women concerned occurred, is ignored in the calculation because the day of the month on which the marriage occurred was not asked for.

Duration of (first) marriage is the interval from the date of first marriage to date of termination of first marriage where the latter date was stated, or for *married women* whose first marriage had not terminated, the interval from date of first marriage to April 1971. It is derived from the answers to the questions on marital condition (B6 or 6), date of first marriage (B24a or 24a) and date first marriage ended (B24b or 24b).

Time since first marriage started is the number of completed years from the date of a woman's first marriage to April 1971. It is derived from the answer to the question on date of marriage (B24a or 24a).

Year of marriage is the year recorded by *married, widowed or divorced women*, in answer to the question on date of first marriage (question B24a on the household form and question 24a on the personal form). In some tables the year of marriage is given in groups of five years and is known as the **period of first marriage**.

The number of children born live in (all) marriage(s) is the number of children born to a woman as returned in answer to question B23 (question 23 on the personal form).

The number of children born live in first marriage is the number of children born in the first marriage to a *remarried woman* and equals the *number of children born live in all marriages* minus any children whose dates of birth are stated to be more than nine months after the given date of termination of the first marriage.

Intervals between live births: these are the intervals (in months) between the date of marriage and the date of first birth, the date of first birth and the date of second birth, etc, of children born live in marriage.

Social class is assigned as described in 2.7 except for tables with the **social class of husband and wife in combination** where only *economically active* persons were assigned to a social class.

Social class of husband and social class of husband and wife in combination are given only for *married women* whose husbands were either present, or absent but usually resident, at the address of enumeration.

The academic level of husband and wife in combination is given only for *married women* enumerated with their husband (no information was obtained about the qualifications held by absent persons). The academic levels used in the *Fertility* tables are as follows (shown in brackets are the equivalent *levels* as used in the *Qualified Manpower* tables):

level 1 (<i>levels a, b and c</i>)	higher university degree or other degrees or equivalent or other qualifications higher than GCE 'A' level
level 2 (<i>level d</i>)	GCE 'A' level and equivalent
level 3 (<i>level e</i>)	none of the above

Treatment of not stated answers

As previously mentioned, certain categories of women who failed to complete answers to Questions B23 and B24 (23 and 24 on the personal form) are excluded from the *Fertility* tables. In detail the women excluded from these tables are

- (a) married, widowed or divorced women who failed to state the dates of births, and hence number, of their live born children at question B23;
- (b) married, widowed or divorced women who failed to state the date of their first marriage at question B24a;
- (c) widowed or divorced women who failed to state the date of termination of their first marriage at question B24b: married women (ie women shown as married at the marital status question) who only failed to state whether their first marriage was ended have had this marriage regarded as 'not ended' and are consequently included in the tables.

The exclusion of these categories may lead to bias in the tables, this being the case if women omitting certain fertility items are unrepresentative of women who did state the

information and are therefore included in the tables. For example, it appears probable that the high proportion of women aged under 20 with not stated number of children are in fact women with no children. If this is so, then distributing the not stated cases over the known distribution of children for those women who have completed the question would give biased fertility measures.

Consequently it was decided to produce an additional set of tables covering the various 'not stated' categories only. These tables are given as an appendix to the 100 per cent *Fertility Volume* where a short commentary describing the problem can also be found.

2.10 Qualified manpower

Population covered

The *Qualified Manpower* tables are based on the enumerated population of Great Britain and are derived from the ten per cent sample of the census forms. Although all the tables are produced for Great Britain many are also available for England and Wales.

The tables are based on information provided by the enumerated population about qualifications they have obtained since reaching the age of 18; and about any GCE 'A' levels or equivalent qualifications (including Ordinary National Certificate, Ordinary National Diploma and the Higher Grade of the Scottish Certificate of Education) they have obtained.

This information is used to classify the population into five different *educational attainment* categories. These categories, together with a classification of the subject of the person's main qualification, are the main attributes analysed in the tables.

The tables are restricted to a sub-set of the enumerated population, usually those aged 18–69 (that is 18 and over but under 70) but sometimes more specifically to those possessing qualification(s) of an accepted standard. Tables concerned with the occupations of *economically active* persons or the *industries* of persons *in employment* cover persons of all ages (15 and over) although, in the ten per cent sample, there were only 25,843 persons aged 70 and over who were *economically active*. This figure differs slightly from that given in the *Economic Activity Volume* because that volume is based on enumerated population usually resident in Great Britain. In the 100 per cent analyses the enumerated population numbered 53,978,538. Of these 34,315,085 were aged 18–69. The 10 per cent sample contained 3,431,665 persons aged 18–69.

Questions concerning qualifications and students

Full time students: information was derived from answers to question B8 on the household form and question 8 on the personal form. The question was

B8

Will the person be a student attending full-time at an educational establishment during the term starting April/May 1971? (see note B8)

This question need not be answered for children under 15 years of age.

YES

NO

The question was supplemented by the following note

B8

Students

Do not count as full-time students people who are:

- (a) on day release from work to attend school or college
- (b) attending night school only
- (c) attending an educational establishment provided by employers, such as an apprenticeship school.

GCE 'A' levels and equivalent qualifications: information was obtained from answers to question B13 on the household form and question 13 on the personal form. The question was

B13

Has the person obtained any of the following?

GCE 'A' level

Higher School Certificate (HSC)

Higher Grade of Scottish Certificate of Education (SCE)
 Higher Grade of Scottish Leaving Certificate (SLC)
 Ordinary National Certificate (ONC)
 Ordinary National Diploma (OND)

This question need not be answered for children under 15 or retired persons over 70.

- 1 GCE 'A' level or HSC
- 2 SCE higher or SLC higher
- 3 ONC or OND
- 4 None of these

Higher qualifications: information was obtained from answers to question B14 on the household form and question 14 on the personal form. The question was as follows:

B14

Has the person obtained any of the following qualifications since reaching the age of 18?

- a HNC or HND
- b Nursing qualifications
- c Teaching qualifications
- d Degrees, diplomas or other educational qualifications
- e Graduate or corporate membership of professional institutions
- f Any other professional or vocational qualifications

If so, give full details of all such qualifications in the order in which they were obtained, even if not relevant to the present job or if the person is not working.

If none, write 'NONE'

Please check these details by asking each person about his qualifications.

This question need not be answered for persons under 18 or retired persons over 70

Qualification	Major Subject or Subjects	Awarding Institution

Definitions of terms

Level of qualification and qualification codes: each qualification entered in answer to question B14 (or 14) was checked against a list of higher level qualifications prepared in collaboration with the Department of Education and Science and the Scottish Education Department. (Copies of the index of higher qualifications and associated codes are available free of charge from Customer Services, Office of Population Censuses and Surveys, Titchfield, Fareham, Hants PO15 5RR.) A higher level qualification is one normally obtained at age 18 or over and by study at a level above that required for GCE 'A' level. Such qualifications are categorised into three *levels a, b* and *c* where *level a* is considered higher than *level b* which in turn is considered higher than *level c*.

The levels are:

level a higher university degrees;

level b first degrees and all other qualifications of first degree standard or of a standard higher than first degree, other than higher university degrees;

level c qualifications that generally satisfy the three requirements of: obtained at age 18 or over; above GCE 'A' level; below first degree level: this level includes most nursing and teaching qualifications.

A **qualified person** is one holding at least one qualification at *level a, b or c*.

Level of highest qualification: *qualified persons* are classified to *a, b or c level* according to the level of the highest qualification that they hold; the term 'level' is sometimes used to represent the level of highest qualification. The last stated qualification at the highest level (which is assumed to be the most recent qualification at the highest level because the question asked for the qualifications to be entered in chronological order) is the one used in analyses by subject unless otherwise stated in the table.

Educational attainment: this is a categorisation of the population aged 18 and over into five groups. Groups a, b and c are the levels of the highest qualification of **qualified persons**. **Non-qualified persons** have been assigned to groups d and e on the basis of their responses to the GCE 'A' level question (B13):

group d – persons not qualified at either a or b or c levels but holding a GCE 'A' level or equivalent qualification;

group e – persons not qualified at either a or b or c levels and not holding a GCE 'A' level or equivalent qualification.

The five groups are mutually exclusive. Amongst the 3,431,665 persons in the ten per cent sample of the enumerated population aged 18–69 the numbers in the five categories are as follows:

group a	9,577	} 261,205
group b	103,473	
group c	148,155	
group d	213,285	
group e	2,957,175	

Persons in group d are occasionally sub-categorised by the **type of qualifications held**. The types are (i) ONC/OND – Ordinary National Certificate or Diploma, (ii) SCE (higher)/SLC (higher) – the higher level of the Scottish Certificate of Education or Scottish Leaving Certificate, (iii) GCE 'A' level/HSC – the General Certificate of Education Advanced level or Higher School Certificate. Persons holding more than one of the three types are allocated to category (i) if held, but otherwise to category (ii).

Basic state is the classification of persons qualified at *level a, b or c* by the **type of qualification**, if any, held at GCE 'A' level or equivalent standard. There are four basic states:

- (i) ONC/OND – Ordinary National Certificate or Diploma;
- (ii) SCE (higher)/SLC (higher) – the higher level of the Scottish Certificate of Education or Scottish Leaving Certificate;
- (iii) GCE 'A' level/HSC – the General Certificate of Education Advanced level or Higher School Certificate;
- (iv) Others – persons not holding at least one of the categories (i), (ii) or (iii).

Persons holding more than one of (i), (ii) or (iii) are allocated to category (i), if held but otherwise to category (ii).

Qualification types at the a and b levels: qualifications at the a and b level are considered as three types:

with degree qualification – persons who hold a degree with or without a professional qualification.

with professional qualifications – persons who hold a professional qualification with no degree;

other a or b level – persons who hold neither a degree nor a professional qualification.

Graduate/non-graduate: graduates are defined as persons possessing a degree qualification.

Awarding institution groups: the awarding institution of degree qualifications are considered in 13 groups. The constituent institutions of each group are specified in Appendix D.

Subject groups and primary subjects: the major subject or subjects of each qualification were classified according to the Department of Education and Science's standard subject classification. This classification consists of ten main subject groups and 145 primary subjects within the main groups. It is detailed in Appendix E.

Student status: a full time student is a person assigned to the category 'student in an educational establishment' in the classification of economic position.

2.11 Welsh language

The questions relating to the Welsh language were as follows:

W

a Does the person speak Welsh? Tick the appropriate box.

b If so does the person:

Speak English?

Read Welsh?

Write Welsh?

a Speaks Welsh

Yes No

b If YES

Speaks English

Reads Welsh

Writes Welsh

These questions were included in form W, the household form, and form PW, the personal form, issued in Wales (including Monmouthshire) and their Welsh language equivalents. They were not included in the census forms used in the remainder of the United Kingdom.

As the questions were asked only of persons who were enumerated in Wales the statistics include persons enumerated but not usually resident in Wales and exclude persons usually resident in Wales who were elsewhere on census night.

No information was tabulated in respect of children aged under three.