

Multi-Source Topic Reports: Update

Introduction

1. As reported in the Output Prospectus, the main results from the 2001 Census will be followed by a range of reports that will draw on new information from the Census itself and other sources. It is planned that this new series of multi-source topic reports (MSTRs), incorporating the existing ONS Social Focus series, will be produced over the period 2003-2005.
2. The aim of the reports is to take advantage of the more detailed information from the 2001 Census and draw on a range of sources to provide a more comprehensive statistical picture of a topic area than would be provided by solely Census-based products. The reports will primarily be electronic which will facilitate the inclusion of text, maps and other visualisation of census data at lower geographies, with links to the Neighbourhood Statistics site, but some may also be made available in hard copy format.

Action

3. **Advisory Group members are asked to note progress on the MSTR project.**

Background

4. Following the 1991 Census, OPCS produced a series of Topic Volumes (presenting detailed tables mainly at the national level) covering a range of themes, such as for example, Ethnic Group and Country of Birth, Limiting Long Term Illness, and Economic Activity. Topic Volumes were accompanied by Topic Monitors which were produced by dedicated statisticians and added a (brief) commentary to the Volumes. In addition to these, four further reports on ethnicity were produced, co-ordinated by John Haskey at OPCS, but edited and prepared by external authors.
5. Furthermore, the long-standing Registrar General's Decennial Supplement Series was further developed, with reports on health-related topics: Occupational Mortality and Health Inequalities (both of which are well-established uses of the Census), the Health of Adult Britain and Children's Health (neither of which are dependent on the Census) and the volume on geographic variations. The Decennial Supplements are weighty volumes, and most are targeted at a relatively narrow specialist audience. Some included contributions from external authors, and most included analyses based on non-Census data.

6. The aim of the current project is to replace the long-standing topic volume reports and to produce a series of Multi-Source Topic Reports for the UK which will:
 - *paint a statistical picture of the topic area (subject and/or region) drawing on the preferred sources recommendations, but taking particular advantage of the new information provided by the 2001 Census;*
 - *be timely and accessible to a wide audience; and*
 - *act as a shop-window for other related National Statistics outputs.*

Format

7. The aim is to provide a short overview report of each topic as soon as possible after the required 2001 Census data is available. This initial report will include key headline data for the topic plus limited commentary. The audience for these reports is the general public who are browsing the NS website. It will provide links to additional information if required.
8. A more in-depth report will then follow. This will be similar to reports in the earlier Social Focus series and will be more analytical than the overview. In addition, more specialised articles will also be linked to the report. The audience for these reports is likely to be the more specialist user.

Topics

9. Social Analytical and Reporting Division (SARD) at ONS has identified topic experts from across ONS and other government departments. The topics to be included in the series and lead authors identified for each report are shown at Annex A. ONS is also looking into the possibility of reports on Education, Environment, Transport and Children.
10. Authors have scoped their reports and these are attached in Annex B. **Advisory Group members should please be aware that these scopes are still very much working documents at this stage and are subject to revision.**
11. The aim of the MSTR project is to use the data which is seen as the 'preferred source' of information for that topic. ONS will have identified these sources, and in some cases will be able to help with obtaining the data, although data collaboration is primarily up to individual authors.
12. The Standard Output Tables from the Census will also be key to the project. Authors also have the chance to commission additional (extension) tables from Census Division. These will provide more complex tabulations than in the Standard Tables.

Topic	Lead author
People and Places (including Migration)	Lucy Vickers, ONS lucy.vickers@ons.gov.uk 01329 813490
Families	John Haskey, ONS john.haskey@ons.gov.uk 0207 533 5121
Ethnicity and Identity	Robert Bumpstead, ONS robert.bumpstead@ons.gov.uk 0207 533 5129
Labour Market	Craig Lindsay, ONS craig.lindsay@ons.gov.uk 0207 533 5896
Inequalities	Helen Cooper, ONS helen.cooper@ons.gov.uk 01329 813569
Health (including disability)	Sue Davies, ONS sue.davies@ons.gov.uk 0207 533 5241
Older people	Ian Davis, DWP ian.davis@dwp.gsi.gov.uk 0207 962 8975
Wales and its people	Lucy Haselden, ONS lucy.haselden@ons.gov.uk 0207 533 5787
Housing and households	Barbara Noble, DTLR barbara.noble@odpm.gsi.gov.uk 0207 944 3270
Gender	Penny Babb, ONS penny.babb@ons.gov.uk 0207 533 5168
Rural Areas	Ann Reed, DEFRA ann.reed@defra.gsi.gov.uk 01904 455254

Scope of Multi-Source Topic Reports

People and Places (including Migration)

Basic picture of the population	numbers, age, gender, ethnicity, educational level, health status, with comparisons over time but particularly since 1951.
Where people live	administrative / health areas, urban versus rural, population density, a review of changes over the 20 th century.
Major statistical differences between men and women seen over the life cycle	morbidity, life expectancy, educational attainment, occupations.
Changing age structure over time	historically and in the future (projections), changes in the young, old and combined dependency ratios.
Who is moving and where (the characteristics of one-year migrants)	short versus long-distance moves, moves from 'north' to 'south' from urban to rural areas.
Movement into and out of London from elsewhere in the UK and from abroad	who and where (origin and destination)
Special population types	students (where do they come from and where do they study).
Social changes since 1991	number and structure of single-person households (age and gender) increase in the very elderly (where do they live, what care).
Comparison of UK population with other countries in Europe and North America.	
Ten major cities and towns;	a picture of the population and housing.

Families

Up-dated estimates of different family types	one-parent families, married couple and cohabiting couple families same-sex couples, a comparison with other sources and trends over time (national level)
Geographical variations	in family types (also including pensioner families) at local authority and health authority level and below, by household, including ethnic group, and housing characteristics.
Analysis of dependant children	type of family (married couple, cohabiting couple, lone parent).
Children	living in relative wealth ('rich' families) those living in relative poverty ('poor' families) as defined by census variables (deprivation indices) cross analysed by individual, household and housing characteristics.
Multi-generational households	health and care provision and a variety of census characteristics
'Boomerang' children	families with 'older' and non-dependant children, analysed by the characteristics of the parent(s) and child(ren).
Step-children and step-families	comparison with natural children, married couple step- families and co-habiting couple step-families.
Families by religion and ethnic groups	inter-faith and inter-ethnic group marriages/ couples.
International and internal migration	family type socio-economic characteristics economic characteristics.
People not in families	including communal establishments.

Ethnicity and Identity

Population

Individuals - age sex and migration, ethnic group

Families

Households

Demography

Social class measured by the National Statistics Socio-Economic Classification (NS-SEC).

Identity

National Identity

Religion

Other aspects

Working Lives

Education and opportunity

Employment and Earnings

Economic Activity

Economic inactivity and unemployment

Employment

Earnings

Living standards

Resources

Consumption

Housing

Well being

Health

Use of Health Services

Caring

Health related behaviour

Community and Citizenship

Neighbourhoods and social support

Experiences of crime and the justice system

Social institutions: Participation and Perception

Labour Market

General economic background

- International context - US, Europe, Japan
- UK
 - dichotomy between output and demand
 - slowdown in GDP growth
 - services vs production
 - consumer strength
- Influencing events
 - Foot and Mouth
 - 11 September
 - population effects, eg migration
 - policy developments eg New Deal, Job Centre Plus,
 - Minimum wage

General social background

- Population structure
 - ageing population
 - other effects
- Participation
 - long term trend increase for females/decrease for males
 - by age
 - workless/workrich households
- Educational attainment- levels
- Household structures - changing structures & family structure
- Ethnic groups

UK labour market

Employment

Unemployment

Inactivity

Earnings

Redundancies and Labour Disputes

Productivity and Unit Wage Cost

Inequalities

Population	Population structure Fertility and families Occupational structure Communal establishments
Working lives	Economic activity and inactivity Type of employment Work and the family Opportunity and the labour market Incomes
Lifestyles	Exposure to health risk (health-related behaviour) Youth offending/criminal activity Patterns of consumption Differences between regions
Wellbeing	Health inequality Welfare services and care provision Psychosocial wellbeing
Living standards	Income inequality (expenditure, wealth) Access to material resources by individuals and/or households Physical environment Access to public services

Health (including disability)

Summary measures of health

Trends in life expectancy

Mortality

Trends by sex and age; by cause; by occupation

Health status

Self-perceived health;

Disability

Cancer trends

Sexual health

Mental health

Dental health

Congenital anomalies

Lifestyles/

Smoking

determinants of health

Drinking

Drug use

Physical activity

Nutrition

Obesity

Blood pressure

Health promotion

Screening

Immunisations

Breastfeeding

Caring and carers

Provision of unpaid care

Communal establishments

Health care human resources

Working in health related occupations

Qualified to, but not working in health related occupations

Use of health services

Consultations with health professionals

Hospital in-patient and day case activity

Outpatient attendance

Access to health services

Survival after hospital admission

Quality of care

Prescription items dispensed

Wales and its People

Demographic characteristics of those living in Wales

Population density (including maps)
Age-sex profile Social Class (NS SEC) by region
Country of Birth
Ethnicity
National Identity
Religion
Economic Activity
Urban/rural split
Births and deaths
Living arrangements and family type of those living in Wales

Welsh language Numbers and proportions of the population who understand, speak, read and write Welsh by:
age and sex/ region / country of birth / national identity / social class/
educational attainment/ ethnic group / urban/rural split
Fluency in Welsh language by fluency of other members of the family.
location and numbers of Welsh speaking schools (administrative data)

Migration In-flows and outflows of people both to the different regions of Wales and to Wales as a whole by age, sex, educational attainment, country of birth, students, urban/rural, welsh language.

Ethnicity and Identity Age and Sex
Respondents country of birth
Educational attainment
Urban/rural
Economic Activity by employment

Key statistics for Wales

Working lives
Economic activity by age sex and region
Hours worked by age and sex
Well being
Health by age and sex and NS SEC
Limiting long standing illness by age and sex and NS SEC
Living standards
Income by age and sex and region
Tenure by age and sex and region
Number of rooms/overcrowding by age and sex and region

Characteristics of the Welsh living outside Wales

Live elsewhere in the UK but have said their national identity is Welsh by:
Region where they live
Age and sex
Economic activity
Educational attainment
Household type

Country of Birth

Live elsewhere in the UK but have said their country of birth was

Wales by:

Region where they live

Age and sex

Economic activity

Educational attainment

Household type

NB depending on the results, these analyses will be treated together

Housing and Households

UK information - reliant on Census

Dwellings by accommodation type

Occupancy (vacant/ second homes etc, occupancy rating, self containment)

Tenure

Sole use of bath etc

Central heating

Lowest floor level

Number of rooms

Number of households

Households by size, composition, average household size

Other topics covered at the Country level

Gender

Population Population structure
Households and families
Housing
Communal establishments

Education

Working Lives Economic activity
Type of employment
Unemployment
Work and family

Wellbeing Health
Disability and caring
Health behaviour
Carers
Voluntary Activity

Living Standards Income and earnings
Expenditure and wealth
Amenities

Life styles Travel
Crime
Time use
Carers
Beliefs and religion
Volunteers

Rural Areas

Population

Population structure
Births, deaths and migration
Rural - urban movement
Settlement structure

Government Expenditure

Working Lives

Business and employment structure
Type of employment
Unemployment (long term)
Role of Agriculture
Recreation and Access
Business Start up and failures
ICT access for business and homes , Broad band availability
Market towns
Tourism

Wellbeing

Health
Community involvement
Health and caring
Public attitude and community

Living Standards

Income and earnings
House prices and rents
Homelessness

Life styles

Travel
Crime
Time use
Carers
Beliefs and religion
Volunteers
Access to services (ICT, childcare, health care, social services, information services, food shops, banks)
Education - qualification and life long learning

Natural environment

Land use
Land cover
Sustainable development
Countryside character