

# **Census 2001**

## **ORIGIN-DESTINATION STATISTICS (FINAL SPECIFICATIONS)**

Office for National Statistics  
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Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency

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### ANNEX –

### Table outlines

# Origin – Destination Output

## Introduction

### *The proposed products*

1. The Census Offices plan to produce three sets of output using combinations of address of residence with address of residence one year ago, and of address of residence with that of workplace or (in Scotland) place of study. The products will provide statistics on the origin and destination of migration and of travel to work (or study). Final proposals for these products are given in this paper.

### *Consultation so far*

2. The first firm proposals were put to users as Supplement C to the discussion material for the Output Roadshow conducted in Spring 1999. Comments were received from 67 individuals or organisations. In the following year, revised proposals for origin-destination statistics were issued for discussion at a series of three workshops in June. Forty-three responses to the workshop proposals were received which were summarised in two papers issued to the Census Advisory Groups. A further 12 responses to the Advisory Group papers were received.
3. Throughout this period, while proposals were being worked up, the Census Offices had the benefit of advice from user representatives on the Output, Geography and Confidentiality Working Group (OWG).

### *Consultation to come*

4. The proposals in this paper will be presented in the roadshows planned primarily for Standard Area Statistics in Autumn this year.
5. The Census Offices will continue to consult possible suppliers of ‘delivery’ software whether or not as part of the dissemination projects (Census Access in England and Wales and Northern Ireland or SCROL<sup>1</sup> in Scotland)

### *Who should read this paper*

6. Potential users of statistics on migration and commuting should read this paper. Such users will include
  - those concerned with constructing travel to work areas and other areas of ‘self-containment’ eg housing market areas.
  - researchers into migration patterns and characteristics of migrants moving between particular places
  - transport planners and those concerned with commuting patterns.

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<sup>1</sup> Scottish Census Results Output Library

### ***Need and uses***

7. Origin-destination data from previous Censuses have been used for the following purposes:
  - defining areas of 'self-containment' principally using the workplace statistics at ward level but migration statistics have also been used; applications include travel to work areas, housing market areas, functional urban areas.
  - defining characteristics of origin and destination areas for migration.
  - investigating the relationship between migration and commuting.
  - demographic work: projections for small areas using characteristics of migrants; elderly and other age groups, ethnic minority groups, socio-economic status; migration between urban and rural areas; population redistribution by economic status (employment, unemployment) etc; population 'mixes' in migration flows.
  - training and placement policies, regeneration policies, energy implications of travel to work, inferring travel for other purposes eg to leisure, arts, etc.
  - transport modelling/planning - assigning trips by mode, assessing car dependence, availability of public transport, cycling potential, etc.
  - defining the characteristics of 'lunch-time populations' by assigning to workers at the workplace zones the *area* characteristics of their residence zones.

### ***1991 products on commuting***

8. Output from the 1991 Census for Great Britain was based on 10% of the forms collected in the census. In Northern Ireland the equivalent output was based on 100% of forms. Products included the following:
  - Special Workplace Statistics (SWS)
    - SWS A: tables about commuters by zone of residence
    - SWS B: tables about commuters by zone of workplace
    - SWS C: tables about commuters by zone of residence and zone of workplace
  - SWS was available down to very small areas such as Enumeration District (ED), Output Area (OA) and postcode (there are 38 thousand OAs in the 1991 Census in Scotland). In England and Wales, the smallest zones of origin and destination were asymmetric being EDs and postcodes respectively.
  - Workplace and Transport to Work Great Britain
  - Workplace and Transport to Work Scotland
  - Workplace and Transport to Work Northern Ireland (100% tables)

- Regional and County Reports, LBS<sup>2</sup> and SAS<sup>3</sup> Tables 82 and 83
- Sample of anonymised records (SARs): distance to work, mode of transport and whether workplace inside or outside SAR area.

### ***1991 products on migration***

9. Output from the 1991 Census included the following:
  - Migration (Great Britain) (100% and 10% tables)
  - Migration (Northern Ireland) (100% tables)
  - Regional and County Reports, LBS<sup>2</sup> and SAS<sup>3</sup> Tables: 4, 5, 15, 16, 45\*, 57, 59, 86, 87, 96, 97 (\* not in SAS)
  - Special Migration Statistics, Set 1 (SMS1): flows between and within postcode sectors in Scotland and wards in England and Wales (10,933 areas) and flows into GB from overseas; associated with each origin/destination pair are 2 tables and 20 counts
  - Special Migration Statistics, Set 2 (SMS2): flows between and within the districts of GB (459 areas) and flows into GB from overseas; associated with each origin/destination pair are up to 11 tables and 136 counts; in order to maintain confidentiality, tables that contain cells with a count less than 10 are suppressed
  - Sample of anonymised records.

### ***Scope of products described in this document***

10. The products described in this document are those characterised by having a set of zones of origin and a set of zones of destination. For 1991, these were the Special Migration Statistics (SMS1 and SMS2) and the Special Workplace Statistics Set C (SWS C).
11. Not described in the document are products in the form of reports, printed or machine-readable, for higher areas such as regions. Reports containing regional information may be developed from those proposed here.

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<sup>2</sup> Local Base Statistics

<sup>3</sup> Small Area Statistics

## Charges

12. Charges for the products proposed in this paper would, under Census legislation, have to be recovered from customers. The products are currently *not* within the scope of the Census Access project for England and Wales or Northern Ireland or of SCROL in Scotland but they may be included if the costs of producing them and associated dissemination software could be contained within budgets.

## *Summary of proposals*

### *Standard products*

#### *Special Migration Statistics (SMS)*

13. SMS will be a UK product based on respondents' address one year before the Census. SMS1 will contain flows between local authorities and SMS2 flows between electoral wards (as at 2001) or, in Scotland, postcode sectors.

#### *Special Workplace Statistics (SWS)*

14. SWS will be based on journeys to work and produced for England and Wales and Northern Ireland at three area levels. SWS1 will contain flows between local authorities, SWS2 flows between electoral wards (as at 2001), and SWS3 flows between Output Areas as created for the Census Area Statistics (CAS).

#### *Special Travel Statistics (STS)*

15. STS will be based on journeys to work or study and produced for Scotland for the same area levels as SWS except that STS2 will also be available for postcode sectors. Part of each STS table would correspond to the SWS for elsewhere in the UK although the type of destination will not always correspond; the SWS portion of STS could be produced separately if required.

#### *Comparison with 1991*

16. The SMS and SWS (and SWS subset of the STS) will contain the 'flow' elements of the equivalent 1991 products. Output for workers by zone of destination and migrants for zone of origin has been moved into the Standard Area Statistics. All three origin-destination products for 2001 will comprise data aggregated in the form of tables for each combination of zone of origin and zone of destination.
17. The 2001 origin-destination products will contain the following features compared with 1991.
  - SWS will be based on 100% of the forms collected in the Census (only the case for Northern Ireland in 1991).

- SMS will be a single UK product for each area level; SWS (with the SWS portion of STS) will be a single UK product for each area level; and STS would be a single Scotland product for each area level. It is intended that users with a particular area of interest would have suitable software to extract information for zones within their area.
- With counts of workers/students at workplace and of out-migrants at former address included in the Standard Tables, the origin-destination statistics will take the simple form of flows only.
- This simpler format helps both those using the products and those developing software to handle the products.
- The geography will also be more straightforward with symmetric zones.
- By imputing full postcode for each address we will remove the complexity caused by including a hierarchy of non-geographic zones for ‘address not stated’, although we will still have notional zones for ‘Outside UK’, no usual address one year ago, and various zones for offshore departure points.
- The notion of the ‘moving group’ — those in a household (not necessarily all members) who share a common address one year ago — has been introduced.

#### *Customised products*

18. Request for origin-destination statistics for non-standard zones or containing non-standard tables will be met if paid for and judged not to risk disclosure.
19. Some asymmetry of zoning may be desirable for SWS if, say, an output area (created to contain something like a target number of residents) contains a disproportionately large number of workplaces. The Census Offices will consider requests to split the OA into two or more postcode-based workplace zones.
20. Other *ad hoc* areas may be required. For example zones may be created for the centres of certain cities.

#### *Software*

21. The Census Offices will encourage development of software that would make the origin-destination products easy to use. There have been developments in each of the software projects presented at the roadshows in 2000. It is intended to give updates on these and any developments elsewhere at the roadshow in autumn this year.

*User response*

- 22. The proposals in this paper are put forward as final specifications. Further changes can be made but only in exceptional circumstances.

**From the form to the output database**

*The Census questions relevant to origin-destination statistics*

- 23. An address other than that of residence is needed to generate a set of origin-destination statistics. The question on means of travel is also a key one for the travel statistics. Questions on address and means of travel in the 2001 Census are as follows.

*Address one year ago (same question throughout UK)*

**9 What was your usual address one year ago?**

- If you were a child at boarding school or a student one year ago, give the address at which you were living during the school/college/university term.
- For a child born after 29 April 2000, ✓ 'No usual address one year ago':
  - The address shown on the front of the form
  - No usual address one year ago
  - Elsewhere, please write in below

Form fields for address and postcode.

*Commuting destination (England and Wales and Northern Ireland)*

**33 What is the address of the place where you work in your main job?**

- If you report to a depot, write in the depot address.

Form fields for address and postcode.

- Mainly work at or from home
- Offshore installation
- No fixed place



## *In Scotland*

**11 How do you usually travel to your main place of work or study (including school)?**

✦ ✓ one box only.

✦ ✓ the box for the longest part, by distance, of your usual journey to work or study.

<input type="checkbox"/> Underground, tube, metro or light rail	<input type="checkbox"/> Passenger in a car or van
<input type="checkbox"/> Train	<input type="checkbox"/> Motor cycle, scooter or moped
<input type="checkbox"/> Bus, minibus or coach (public or private)	<input type="checkbox"/> Bicycle
<input type="checkbox"/> Taxi or minicab	<input type="checkbox"/> On foot
<input type="checkbox"/> Driving a car or van	<input type="checkbox"/> Other

### ***Data capture, edit and imputation***

24. Forms completed by the public are to be scanned and the images converted to data records by a combination of recognition software and manual intervention. Generally speaking, if a postcode on the form is valid it will be captured and included in the database. Otherwise, any address written in response to the question will be used to derive a postcode. If the response can provide only a partial postcode then that partial postcode will be captured. A partial postcode is a valid but incomplete sub-sequence of a full postcode starting from the *left*.
25. Where the record requires a full postcode but the above process hasn't provided one, one will be imputed from a donor record that matches the recipient on associated variables including any partial postcode.
26. The postcodes held in the address fields on the Census database will be used to create origin and destination zones. For example, at the lowest level postcodes will be grouped into the same areas as those to be used for Census Area Statistics – Output Areas (OAs).

### ***Disclosure control***

27. It is proposed to make a small number of random amendments to the database as part of the precautions taken not to reveal any information about identifiable individuals or households. The level of amendment should, with adjustments made in previous processes, be sufficient to prevent disclosure for the very detailed classification of origin vs. destination.
28. Potential users should note, however, that ONS have disclosure control methods for Census output for England and Wales under review and the outcome may affect these proposals.

## Classifications

### Special Migration Statistics

#### *Non-geographical classifications*

29. A *migrant within one year preceding the Census* (often referred to simply as a *migrant*) is a person with a different address one year before the Census to that at Census day. Only persons usually resident in the UK at the time of the Census are included. Children in households aged under one at Census date are counted as moving from the same address as their 'next of kin' (in order of preference: mother, father, sibling nearest in age, other relative, household reference person).
30. A moving group is a set of people at the same address at the Census who are migrants and whose responses indicate that they had the same postcode or country one year previously. Some tables are based on a 'head of moving group' which is defined in a way similar to 'household reference person' and 'family reference person' in terms of household relationships and economic activity (details are in the document Output Data Classifications).
31. A wholly moving household is a household all of whose members are migrants with the same postcode or country one year previously.

#### *For address one year ago (SMS)*

32. The full range of categories for each address (the combination of tick box and write-in answer) is given in the following table that also shows how each category is grouped for output. Further details on the assignment of postcodes to Output Areas and thence to 'higher areas' are given in the companion papers on Standard Area Statistics.

Full range of categories on database	Classification for Special Migration Statistics
Same address one year ago	Same address one year ago
No usual address one year ago	No usual address one year ago
Country code (origin outside UK)	Outside UK
Full postcode (origin within UK)	The postcode is first grouped into OAs. Particular attention will be paid to postcodes deleted during the twelve months preceding the Census. Each OA is assigned to a ward or postcode sector and to a local authority. Details are in the documents describing the Standard Area Statistics.

## *Special Workplace and Travel Statistics*

### *Economic activity*

33. The definition of 'worker' for the SWS and of 'schoolchild or student' for the STS will depend largely on the classification adopted for economic activity. The basic classification proposed for the Standard Tables etc is:

#### Economically Active:

- Employee – Part Time
- Employee – Full Time
- Self Employed – Part Time
- Self Employed – Full Time
- Unemployed
- Full-time student

#### Economically Inactive

- Retired
- Student
- Looking after home or family
- Permanently sick or disabled
- Other

This takes account of the feedback from users on how full-time students who are also economically active should be treated. It differs from 1991 when economically active students were included in the appropriate economically active category but were further identified in an additional category 'economically active students (included above)'.

### *Sub-populations for travel statistics*

34. It is students who are in employment that need to be dealt with carefully in the statistics on travel. In 1991, students were counted as resident at their vacation address but, since the Census was generally in term-time, they would have travelled from their term-time address to their workplace. However, the SWS counted workers according to the definition of residence used for output generally with students counted as at their vacation address. For 2001, the definition of residence counts students at their term-time address.
35. In the Scottish Census, as stated earlier, the questions on travel have been extended to cover both travel to work and to study but only one destination was sought. Those with both a place of work and a place of study had to choose one. From the order of the questions on the form and from the results of the Census Rehearsal 1999, it can be assumed that working students generally record their place of study as their travel destination.
36. A number of options have been considered in order to maximise consistency with the rest of the UK. Already rejected is the proposal of the Census Offices in the discussion document on Origin-Destination Statistics in May last year. This proposal was to exclude full-time students in employment (FTSEs) from counts of economically active.

This would have given a clean break between those to be counted as workers and as schoolchildren and students. However, as might have been expected, users in all parts of the UK did not find this proposal acceptable.

37. A second option is to give each FTSE a notional second destination and means of travel. If we assume that what has been collected applies to travel to study, the notional destination and means of travel, for travel to work, could be one of the following three combinations

Means of travel to work	Destination of travel to work
'Not stated'	'Not stated'
duplicate of the study means of travel	Duplicate of the study destination
duplicate of the study means of travel	an imputed second destination.

Special Workplace Statistics (SWS) and a related product Special Place of Study Statistics (SSS) would then be produced with FTSEs included in both. However, FTSEs with workplace set to 'Not stated' could not be allocated to any specific area as a destination and, in effect, setting the destination to 'Not stated' has little useful benefit. The alternative of setting workplace to the place of study may mislead users. The third possibility – of imputing a second (workplace) destination – would make use of the system to impute postcodes not supplied by the form-filler (see paragraph 25). The system could be extended to postcodes that the form-filler was not asked to supply. However, this extension of the imputation system is not straightforward and would increase the scope of imputation from the (ideally) small number of missing postcodes to the much larger number required for FTSEs.

38. The third option for dealing with FTSEs is to specify tables in the Standard Area Statistics and Origin-Destination Statistics that combine travel to work and study. This reflects the way in which data was actually collected on the Scottish Census form and avoids counting FTSEs in output of both travel to work and travel to place of study. Ideally, FTSEs would have to be distinguishable in the product so as to provide consistency with corresponding output for elsewhere in the UK. The aim would be ensure that subsets of the corresponding products are compatible.
39. Under this option, the population would be divided into three groups according to age, economic activity and whether a full-time student or not. The bold lines in the following table depict this division and the groups denoted A, B and C. The table also distinguishes part-time students (who are not identified in the Census if they also have a job). The entries in each cell of the table show the type of destination (work or study) in each case.

It should also be noted that, because of the way the Census form was constructed, it is not possible in all cases to place an individual into a cell of the table:

- the economic activity of a person aged outside the range 16-74 is not known and,
- whether or not a person in employment is also a part-time student is not known.

Type of destination of travel:

Age	Economic activity	Student status		
		Full-time student	Part-time student	Not student
Within range 16-74	In employment	<i>E&amp;W, NI:</i> <b>work</b>  <i>Scotland:</i> predominantly <b>study</b>  <b>A</b>	<i>E&amp;W, NI:</i> <b>work</b>  <i>Scotland:</i> predominantly <b>work</b> for those in full-time employment; predominantly <b>study</b> for others  <b>B</b>	<i>E&amp;W, NI:</i> <b>work</b>  <i>Scotland:</i> <b>work</b>
	Not in employment	<i>E&amp;W, NI:</i> <b>none</b>  <i>Scotland:</i> <b>study</b>	<i>E&amp;W, NI:</i> <b>none</b>  <i>Scotland:</i> <b>study</b>  <b>C</b>	<i>E&amp;W, NI:</i> <b>none</b>  <i>Scotland:</i> <b>none</b>
Outside range 16-74	Not known	<i>E&amp;W, NI:</i> <b>none</b>  <i>Scotland:</i> predominantly <b>study</b>	<i>E&amp;W, NI:</i> <b>none</b>  <i>Scotland:</i> predominantly <b>work</b> for those in full-time employment; predominantly <b>study</b> for others	<i>E&amp;W, NI:</i> <b>none</b>  <i>Scotland:</i> <b>none</b> for those not in employment; <b>work</b> for those in employment

40. It is proposed that Special Workplace Statistics (SWS) be produced for England and Wales and Northern Ireland and that the tables produced distinguish between the two groups

- Group A: Persons aged 16-74 in employment who are in full-time education (note that this group is not exactly the same as those in the category ‘economically active: full-time student’ in the classification in paragraph 33)
- Group B: Persons aged 16-74 in employment who are not in full-time education.

It is further proposed that an extended product is produced for Scotland. It will be denoted as Special Travel Statistics (STS) and the tables in it distinguish

- Group A: Persons aged 16-74 in employment who are in full-time education
  - Group B: Persons aged 16-74 in employment who are not in full-time education
  - Group C: All other persons.
41. Group C for the STS will predominantly contain people (i) with a study destination or (ii) who neither work nor study. The ‘daytime’ destination of sub-group (ii) is their place of residence. Including them in STS will add to the numbers counted but only the numbers who don’t travel from one zone to another. The product will cover the entire population.
  42. Comparisons within UK can be made by taking Group C out of the STS and, further, also taking out Group A for whom the type of destination is most likely to differ. Some destinations – particularly those near the Scotland-England border – will have a mix of ‘day-time population’. In the statistics, Carlisle, say, will have workers only from English places of residence but workers and students from Scottish places of residence. Destinations north of the border will lack students with English places of residence. However, it is expected that numbers will be small and can be brought in line to some extent by excluding Group C or Groups A and C.

*Travel destination (for SWS and STS)*

43. The full range of categories for each address (the combination of tick box and write-in answer) is given in the following table that also shows how each category is grouped for output. Further details on the assignment of postcodes to Output Areas and thence to ‘higher areas’ are given in the companion papers on Standard Area Statistics.

Full range of categories on the database	Special Workplace Statistics	Special Travel Statistics
Not currently working or studying (for residents in Scotland)	Not applicable	Assigned to area of residence
Mainly work (or study) at or from home	Assigned to area of residence	

Full range of categories on the database	Special Workplace Statistics	Special Travel Statistics
No fixed place	Assigned to area of residence because (i) such workers (or students) have an unknown impact on commuting and assignment is neutral, (ii) the assignment is consistent with the instruction on the Census form that those travelling initially to a depot should enter the depot as their destination – the ‘no fixed place’ makes the home a notional depot (iii) it is also similar to the idea of ‘work or (study) from home’ in the previous category.	
Full postcode (destination within UK)	Postcodes are first assigned into OAs. Particular attention will be paid to non-residential addresses and postcodes. Where a postcode has parts in more than one ward or local authority, it may not always be possible to assign a workplace in a split postcode to the correct part. Each OA is assigned to a ward or postcode sector and to a local authority. Details are in the documents describing the Standard Area Statistics.	
Offshore installation: one category for England and Wales and Northern Ireland residents, and one category for each ‘port of departure’ for Scottish residents	One category ‘offshore’	Separate category for each Scottish ‘port of departure’; one category for each of ‘port of departure elsewhere in UK’ and ‘port of departure outside UK’
Country code (destination outside UK)	Outside UK	

## Migration tables

### *Local authority to local authority, Set SMS1*

44. The tables are

Number	Population counted	Variables
M101	Migrants	Age by gender
M102	Migrants	Family status by gender
M103	Migrants	Ethnic group by gender
M104	Migrants	With or without limiting long-term illness, gender and whether or not in household by age (3 categories)
M105	Migrants aged 16 to 74	Economic activity by gender
M106	Moving groups of migrants in households; people in moving groups	Whether wholly moving household and size of group
M107	Moving groups of migrants in households	Tenure by whether wholly moving household and size of group
M108	Moving groups of migrants in households	Gender and (for those aged 16-74) economic activity of head of group by whether wholly moving household and size of group
M109	Moving groups of migrants in households	Gender and NS-SeC <sup>4</sup> of head of group by whether wholly moving household and size of group
M110	Migrants in Scotland, Wales or NI who know <sup>5</sup> Gaelic, Welsh or Irish	Age by gender

45. The main changes made to the tables presented at roadshow in June 2000 are as follows:

- Totals added to tables
- More detailed age groups (M101) and addition of age breakdown (M104)
- More categories in the variable ‘family status’ (M102)

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<sup>4</sup> National Statistics – Socio-economic Classification

<sup>5</sup> One or more of ‘understand spoken language’, ‘speak’, ‘read’ or ‘write’

- Replacement of variable ‘family status’ by age (M110)
- A few more categories of ethnic group given in order to provide a common UK classification but not distinguishing very small groups (M103)
- Economic activity in line with classification used in Standard Area Statistics (M105 and M108)
- NS-SeC in line with classification used in Standard Area Statistics (M109)
- More categories of size of moving group (M106 to M109)

***Sector/ward to sector/ward, Set SMS2***

46. The tables are

Number	Population counted	Variables
M201	Migrants	Age by gender
M202	Migrants	Ethnic group (2 categories) by gender
M203	Moving groups of migrants in households; people in moving groups	Whether wholly moving household
M204	Moving groups of migrants in households	NS-SeC of head of group by whether wholly moving household

47. The main changes made to the tables presented at roadshow in June 2000 are as follows:

- Totals added to tables
- More detailed age groups (M201)
- NS-SeC in line with classification used in Standard Area Statistics (M204)

## Workplace / place of study tables

### *Local authority to local authority, Sets SWS1 and STS1*

48. The tables are

Number	Population counted	Variables
W101	Persons aged 16-74 in employment	Age by whether full-time student in employment/in full-time employment/in part-time employment/other and gender
TV101	All people	
W102	Persons aged 16-74 in employment	Family status by whether full-time student in employment/in full-time employment/in part-time employment/other and gender
TV102	All people	
W103	Persons aged 16-74 in employment	Means of travel to work (or study) by whether full-time student in employment/in full-time employment/in part-time employment/other and gender
TV103	All people	
W104	Persons aged 16-74 in employment	NS-SeC by whether full-time student in employment/in full-time employment/in part-time employment/other and gender
TV104	All people	
W105	Persons aged 16-74 in employment	Industry by whether full-time student in employment/in full-time employment/in part-time employment/other and gender
TV105	All people	
W106	Persons aged 16-74 in employment	Ethnic group by whether full-time student in employment/in full-time employment/in part-time employment/other and gender
TV106	All people	

49. The main changes made to the tables presented at roadshow in June 2000 are as follows:

- Totals added to tables
- Those in employment divided between those who are full-time students and, of the rest, whether in full-time or part-time employment (all tables); the table on hours worked (three categories) has been dropped
- More detailed age groups (W101/TV101)
- More categories in the variable 'family status' (W102/TV102)
- NS-SeC in line with classification used in Standard Area Statistics (W104/TV104)

- A few more categories of ethnic group given in order to provide a common UK classification but not distinguishing very small groups (W106/TV106)

***Sector/ward to sector/ward, Sets SWS2 and STS2***

50. The tables are

Number	Population counted	Variables
W201	Persons aged 16-74 in employment	Age by whether full-time student in employment/in full-time employment/in part-time employment/other and gender
TV201	All people	
W202	Persons aged 16-74 in employment	Family status by whether full-time student in employment/in full-time employment/in part-time employment/other and gender
TV202	All people	
W203	Persons aged 16-74 in employment	Means of travel to work (or study) by whether full-time student in employment/in full-time employment/in part-time employment/other
TV203	All people	
W204	Persons aged 16-74 in employment	NS-SeC by whether full-time student in employment/in full-time employment/in part-time employment/other
TV204	All people	

51. The main changes made to the tables presented at roadshow in June 2000 are as follows:

- Totals added to tables
- Those in employment divided between those who are full-time students and, of the rest, whether in full-time or part-time employment (all tables); table on hours worked (three categories) dropped
- More detailed age groups (W201/TV201)
- Separate tables on age and gender combined (W201/TV201)
- NS-SeC in line with classification used in Standard Area Statistics (W204/TV204)

***Output area to output area, Sets SWS3 and STS3***

52. The tables are

Number	Population counted	Variables
W301	Persons aged 16-74 in employment	Means of travel to work (or study) by whether full-time student in employment/ not full-time student but in employment /other
TV301	All people	

53. The main changes made to the table presented at roadshow in June 2000 are as follows:

- Totals added to table
- Those in employment divided between those who are full-time students and others

**Office for National Statistics  
General Register Office for Scotland  
Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency**

**September 2001**

**Special Migration Statistics: tables***Set SMS1 (level 1, local authority)*

M101: Migrants

Age	Total	Male	Female
Total			
0			
1-3			
4			
5-9			
10			
11			
12-14			
15			
16-17			
18-19			
20-24			
25-29			
30-34			
35-39			
40-44			
45-49			
50-54			
55-59			
60-64			
65-69			
70-74			
75-79			
80-84			
85-89			
90+			

M102: Migrants

Family status of migrant	Total	Male	Female
Total			
Single person household – pensioner			
Single person household – other			
Non-family person in household with others – pensioner			
Non-family person in household with others – other			
In couple family – member of couple			
In couple family – dependent child of couple			
In couple family – other child of couple			
In lone parent family – parent			
In lone parent family – dependent child of parent			
In lone parent family – other child of parent			
Not in household – pensioner			
Not in household – other			

M103: Migrants

Ethnic group	Total	Male	Female
Total			
White			
Indian			
Pakistani and other South Asian			
Chinese			
Caribbean, African, Black British and other Black			
Other			

Tables for Northern Ireland may have categories: White, Mixed, South Asian, Black and Other

M104: Migrants

Limiting long-term illness	Total	Below pensionable age	Pensionable age to 74	75 and over
Total				
Yes				
In household				
Not in household				
No				
In household				
Not in household				
Males				
Yes				
In household				
Not in household				
No				
In household				
Not in household				
Females				
Yes				
In household				
Not in household				
No				
In household				
Not in household				

M105: Migrants aged 16 to 74

Economic activity	Total	Male	Female
Economically Active:			
Employee – Part Time			
Employee – Full Time			
Self Employed – Part Time			
Self Employed – Full Time			
Unemployed			
Full-time student			
Economically Inactive			
Retired			
Student			
Looking after home or family			
Permanently sick or disabled			
Other			

M106: Moving groups of migrants in households

	Wholly moving households				Other moving groups			
	All households	One person	Two people	Three or more people	All groups	One person	Two people	Three or more people
Groups								
Residents in moving groups								

M107: Moving groups of migrants in households

Tenure	Wholly moving households				Other moving groups			
	All households	One person	Two people	Three or more people	All groups	One person	Two people	Three or more people
Owner occupied								
Rented from council								
Rented from housing association or registered social landlord								
Private rented and living rent free								

M108: Moving groups of migrants in households

Gender and economic position of head of group	Wholly moving households				Other moving groups			
	All households	One person	Two people	Three or more people	All groups	One person	Two people	Three or more people
Total								
Economically Active:								
Employee – Part Time								
Employee – Full Time								
Self Employed – Part Time								
Self Employed – Full Time								
Unemployed								
Full-time student								
Economically Inactive								
Retired								
Student								
Looking after home or family								
Permanently sick or disabled								
Other								
Males								
Economically Active:								
Employee – Part Time								
Employee – Full Time								
Self Employed – Part Time								
Self Employed – Full Time								
Unemployed								
Full-time student								
Economically Inactive								
Retired								
Student								
Looking after home or family								
Permanently sick or disabled								
Other								
Females								
Economically Active:								
Employee – Part Time								
Employee – Full Time								
Self Employed – Part Time								
Self Employed – Full Time								
Unemployed								
Full-time student								
Economically Inactive								
Retired								
Student								
Looking after home or family								
Permanently sick or disabled								
Other								

M109: Moving groups of migrants in households

NS-SEC of head of group	Wholly moving households				Other moving groups			
	All households	One person	Two people	Three or more people	All groups	One person	Two people	Three or more people
<i>Total</i>								
Large employers and higher managerial occupations								
Higher professional occupations								
Lower managerial and professional occupations								
Intermediate occupations								
Small employers and own account workers								
Lower supervisory and technical occupations								
Semi-routine occupations								
Routine occupations								
Never worked and long-term-unemployed								
Full-time student								
Not classifiable for other reasons								
<i>Male</i>								
Large employers and higher managerial occupations								
Higher professional occupations								
Lower managerial and professional occupations								
Intermediate occupations								
Small employers and own account workers								
Lower supervisory and technical occupations								
Semi-routine occupations								
Routine occupations								
Never worked and long-term-unemployed								
Full-time student								
Not classifiable for other reasons								
<i>Female</i>								
Large employers and higher managerial occupations								
Higher professional occupations								
Lower managerial and professional occupations								
Intermediate occupations								
Small employers and own account workers								
Lower supervisory and technical occupations								
Semi-routine occupations								
Routine occupations								
Never worked and long-term-unemployed								
Full-time student								
Not classifiable for other reasons								

M110: Migrants resident in Scotland/Wales/NI who know Gaelic /Welsh/Irish

Age	Total	Male	Female
Total			
0			
1-4			
5-9			
10-14			
15-19			
20-24			
25-34			
35-59			
60-64			
65+			

*Set SMS2 (level 2, ward/postcode sector)*

M201: Migrants

Age	Total	Male	Female
0			
1-4			
5-9			
10-15			
16-17			
18-19			
20-24			
25-29			
30-44			
45-59			
60-64			
65-74			
75+			

M202: Moving groups of migrants in households

	Wholly moving households	Other moving groups
Groups		
Residents in moving groups		

M203: Migrants

Ethnic group	Total	Male	Female
White			
Ethnic minority group			

M204: Moving groups of migrants in households

NS-SEC of head of group	Wholly moving households	Other moving groups
Large employers and higher managerial occupations Higher professional occupations Lower managerial and professional occupations Intermediate occupations Small employers and own account workers Lower supervisory and technical occupations Semi-routine occupations Routine occupations Never worked and long-term-unemployed Full-time student Not classifiable for other reasons		

**Special Workplace Statistics: tables**

**Special Travel Statistics: tables**

The shaded areas of the table layouts represent the proposed SWS; the whole layout represents the STS.

X represents a blank cell

*Set SWS1, STS1 (level 1, local authority)*

W101: Persons aged 16-74 in employment

TV101: All persons

Age	All people			Aged 16-74 In employment									Other persons			
				Full-time student			Not full-time student: in employment full-time			Not full-time student: in employment part-time						
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
Total																
0-11				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
12-15				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
16-17																
18-19																
20-24																
25-29																
30-44																
45-59																
60-64																
65-74																
75+				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				

W102: Persons aged 16-74 in employment

TV102: All persons

Family status				Aged 16-74 In employment											
	All people			Full-time student			Not full-time student: in employment full-time			Not full-time student: in employment part-time			Other persons		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total															
Single person household															
pensioner															
other															
Non-family person in household with others															
pensioner															
other															
In couple family															
member of couple															
dependent child of couple															
other child of couple															
In lone parent family															
parent															
dependent child of parent															
other child of parent															
Not in household															
pensioner															
other															

W103: Persons aged 16-74 in employment

TV103: All persons

Method of travel to work or study	All people			Aged 16-74 In employment									Other persons		
				Full-time student			Not full-time student: in employment full-time			Not full-time student: in employment part-time					
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total															
Works or studies mainly at or from home or neither works nor studies															
Underground etc															
Train															
Bus etc															
Taxi															
Car – driver															
Car – passenger															
Motorcycle etc															
Bicycle															
On foot															
Other															

W104: Persons aged 16-74 in employment

TV104: All persons

NS-SEC	All people			Aged 16-74 In employment									Other persons		
				Full-time student			Not full-time student: in employment full-time			Not full-time student: in employment part-time					
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total															
Large employers and higher managerial occupations															
Higher professional occupations															
Lower managerial and professional occupations															
Intermediate occupations															
Small employers and own account workers															
Lower supervisory and technical occupations															
Semi-routine occupations															
Routine occupations															
Never worked and long-term-unemployed															
Full-time student															
Not classifiable for other reasons															

W105: Persons aged 16-74 in employment

TV105: All persons

Industry	All people			Aged 16-74 In employment									Other persons		
				Full-time student			Not full-time student: in employment full-time			Not full-time student: in employment part-time					
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total															
Agriculture, Hunting, and Forestry															
Fishing															
Mining and quarrying															
Manufacturing															
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply															
Construction															
Wholesale and Retail Trade															
Hotels and Catering, Repairs															
Transport, Storage and Communication															
Financial Intermediation															
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities															
Defence															
Public Administration															
Education															
Health and Social Work															
Other															
Never worked or worked before 1996															

W106: Persons aged 16-74 in employment

TV106: All persons

Ethnic group	All people			Aged 16-74 In employment									Other persons		
				Full-time student			Not full-time student: in employment full-time			Not full-time student: in employment part-time					
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total															
White															
Indian															
Pakistani and other South Asian															
Chinese															
Caribbean, African, Black British and other Black															
Other															

Tables for Northern Ireland may have categories: White, Mixed, South Asian, Black and Other

*Set SWS2, STS2 (level 2, ward/postcode sector)*

W201: Persons aged 16-74 in employment

TV201: All persons

Age	All people			Aged 16-74 In employment									Other persons		
				Full-time student			Not full-time student: in employment full-time			Not full-time student: in employment part-time					
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total															
0-15				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
16-24															
25-34															
35-59															
60-64															
65-74															
75+				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			

W202: Persons aged 16-74 in employment

TV202: All persons

Family status	All people			Aged 16-74 In employment									Other persons		
				Full-time student			Not full-time student: in employment full-time			Not full-time student: in employment part-time					
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total															
Not in family															
In couple family															
member of couple															
child of couple															
In lone parent family															
parent															
child of parent															
Not in household															

W203: Persons aged 16-74 in employment

TV203: All persons

Method of travel to work or study	All people	Aged 16-74 In employment			Other persons
		Full-time student	Not full-time student: in employment full-time	Not full-time student: in employment part-time	
Total					
Works or studies mainly at or from home or neither works nor studies					
Underground etc					
Train					
Bus etc					
Taxi					
Car – driver					
Car – passenger					
Motorcycle etc					
Bicycle					
On foot					
Other					

W204: Persons aged 16-74 in employment

TV204: All persons

NS-SEC	All people	Aged 16-74 In employment			Other persons
		Full-time student	Not full-time student: in employment full-time	Not full-time student: in employment full-time	
Total					
Large employers and higher managerial occupations					
Higher professional occupations					
Lower managerial and professional occupations					
Intermediate occupations					
Small employers and own account workers					
Lower supervisory and technical occupations					
Semi-routine occupations					
Routine occupations					
Never worked and long-term-unemployed					
Full-time student					
Not classifiable for other reasons					

**Set SWS3, STS3 (level 3, output area)**

W301: Persons aged 16-74 in employment

TV301: All persons

Method of travel to work or study	All people	Aged 16-74 In employment		Other persons
		Full-time student	Not full-time student	
Total				
Works or studies mainly at or from home or neither works nor studies				
Underground etc				
Train				
Bus etc				
Taxi				
Car – driver				
Car – passenger				
Motorcycle etc				
Bicycle				
On foot				
Other				