

2001 Census

STANDARD AREA STATISTICS

- **KEY STATISTICS**
- **STANDARD TABLES**
- **CENSUS AREA STATISTICS (CAS)**

A discussion paper

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2001 CENSUS OUTPUT: STANDARD AREA STATISTICS - A DISCUSSION PAPER

Foreword

This paper presents the outcomes following the third round of consultation with users on the Key Statistics and Standard Tables and the first round of consultation on the Census Area Statistics. This consultation process began in Spring 1999. The Key Statistics and Standard Tables are now final specifications, whilst the Census Area Statistics are 'open' for a final round of consultation. Together these statistics form the comprehensive package of 'core' standard area statistics, to be delivered to users as part of the Census Access Project in England and Wales and Northern Ireland, and the SCROL project (Scottish Census Results Output Library) in Scotland.

This paper should be read in conjunction with the revised tables provided in separate documents. A full alphabetical index by variable has been included for this round of consultation, allowing users to cross-reference between the different sets of tables more easily. A separate Discussion Paper for Scotland has been produced and can be provided on request from GROS (see details in Section 9).

The package of area statistics represents an enormously rich set of results from the 2001 Census. The data will vary in detail from basic counts, for example the Key Statistics, to the more detailed cross-classifications of variables contained in the Standard Tables. In all, there will be in excess of 2 billion unique counts produced from the 2001 Census.

The data, together with the metadata, and digitised output area boundaries will be delivered free in effect to users, in integrated products through a user-friendly service.

All potential users of the 2001 Census are invited to respond to the proposals in this paper and the Census Area Statistics (CAS). Please send your comments to the respective Census organisations – see Section 9.

This paper is issued by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) who conduct the Census in England and Wales and the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA) for Northern Ireland. A separate paper has been issued by GROS who conduct the Census in Scotland. If you would like a copy of the Scottish paper, please contact GROS directly – details in Section 9.

ONS, GROS and NISRA are described in this paper as 'Census organisations'.

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

Overview

1. This paper gives background information to the revised table outlines for the Standard Area Statistics, as well as information on output geography and on how users will be able to access the statistics.
2. It follows extensive feedback from the third round of consultation held between August and November 2000. **The Census organisations are grateful to all those who took part, and provided many detailed and helpful comments** – see Annex B for a full list of the organisations that provided comments in some or all three rounds of consultation.
3. This single document updates both the '*Key Statistics and Standard Tables: 2001 Census, A discussion paper*' and '*Census Area Statistics (CAS): 2001 Census, A discussion paper*' issued in August 2000.
4. The Key Statistics and Standard tables are now final specifications, whilst the Census Area Statistics are 'open' for a final round of consultation.
5. In addition to this discussion paper, the documentation consists of:
 - Output Classifications - Final version
 - Key Statistics - Final specifications
 - Standard Tables - Final specifications
 - Census Area Statistics - Concluding consultations
 - Standard Area Statistics - Master Index
 - Origin-Destination Statistics - A discussion paper and tables
 - Scottish specific version of this discussion paper

About the Standard Area Statistics

6. The Standard Area Statistics consist of:
 - Headcounts
 - Key Statistics
 - Standard Tables
 - Census Area Statistics

Headcounts

7. The numbers of people (males / females) and households are provided as part of the Key Statistics. They will also be provided for any civil parish or ward in England, community in Wales, or ward in Northern Ireland which falls below the confidentiality thresholds (see paragraphs 78 -80). They will also be provided for each unit postcode (and part postcode in Northern Ireland) as part of the Output Area/ postcode look-up file (see paragraph 59).

Key Statistics

8. The Key Statistics consist of around 500 counts and indicators, mainly expressed as percentages with denominators, that will be presented in tabular format in a total of 34 simple tables. They will be published on paper (and electronically) in Reports to the relevant legislatures down to Local Authority District level. They will also be available electronically as part of the Reports to the relevant legislatures at ward and Output Area level.

This dataset is intended as a compact reference source, enabling between area comparisons, which will be useful to the occasional user of statistics as well as the more seasoned researcher. The principles behind the Key Statistics are explained in Section 5 of this document.

Standard Tables

9. The Standard Tables consist of 169 tables (65 UK; 29 E&W, 47 Scotland, 28 Northern Ireland) that provide the core of pre-planned output. They convey the full range of Census results, particularly the unique wealth of inter-related variables for different areas across the whole country. They are designed to be user-friendly and will be supported by integrated metadata. Their content and form meet clearly demonstrated customer needs. The Standard Tables include a number of 'Theme Tables', each providing consistent information on a particular set of categories.
10. The Standard Tables will be available from National to ward level in electronic form. The tables will also be available in paper format at a charge through a print-on-demand service. The principles behind the Standard Tables are explained in Section 6 of this document.

Census Area Statistics (CAS)

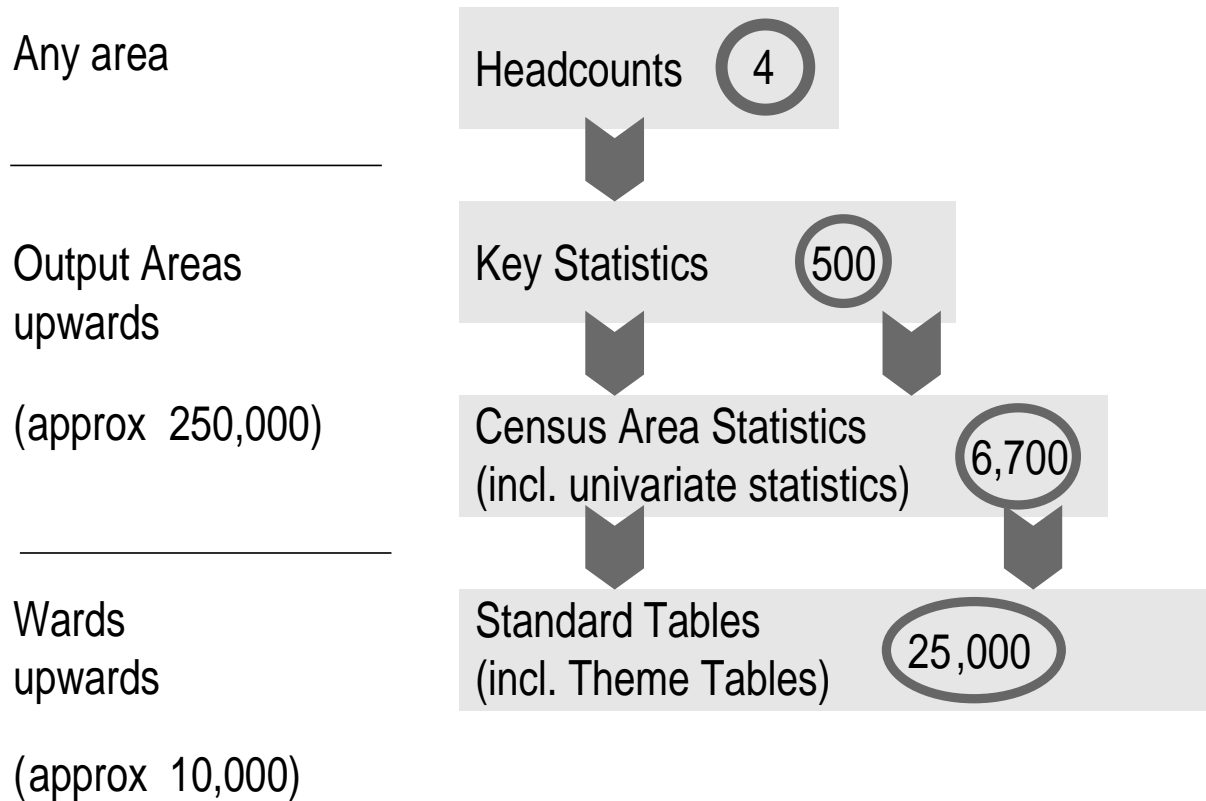
11. The Census Area Statistics are designed to enable analysis of data at small area levels (in particular neighbourhoods). They will be produced in electronic format at Output Area level, and as aggregates for Civil Parishes/ Communities (England and Wales only), wards and postal sectors. (Output Areas will have a target size of 100-125 households and are explained in Section 3). A main attribute of the CAS and the Output Areas they are produced for, is that they can be used as building blocks for non-standard geographical areas. They will form a major component of the Neighbourhood Statistics Service (NeSS) when released in 2003.
12. The tables are a sub-set of the Standard Tables and 'nest' within them for comparability. Given they are to be produced for these small geographical areas, the CAS tables generally have broad banding or collapsing of classifications used in the Standard Tables, or take the form of univariate counts, but will maintain comparability with them. The principles behind the Census Area Statistics are explained in Section 7 of this document.

Volume of statistics and relationships between them

13. As stated above, the CAS will nest within the Standard Tables and will be directly comparable. This will mean users will be able to 'drill down' through geographical levels to find comparable information.
14. The Census Area Statistics will provide users with over 6,000 unique counts for a variety of geographic area levels from Output Area (OA), which will contain approximately 250 people (130 people in Scotland), across the UK, through to the National level. In total, there will be over 1.25 billion unique census counts in the CAS alone. Together with the Standard Tables and Key Statistics, the total amount of information available to the customer will be in excess of 2 billion unique counts.
15. The diagram below shows the relationship between the statistics and the counts of information at each area:

Area Statistics - 'drilling down'

 Counts per area



Consultation so far...

16. These Standard Area Statistics are the result of a comprehensive process of consultation with users. The Census organisations circulated the first round of proposals in Spring 1999. Over 200 organisations made some 6,000 individual comments on the tables. In the second round of consultation in February 2000, just over 100 organisations made approximately 2,400 comments on the proposed dataset, as the tables came closer to meeting needs. In the third round in August 2000, just under 150 organisations made some 3,500 comments on the proposed dataset, reflecting an increase in interest in the first draft outlines of the CAS. A full list of organisations involved in the all three rounds of consultation is shown in Annex B.
17. The Key Statistics and Standard Tables should now be regarded as final specifications. A further opportunity to comment on any aspect of the enclosed revised Census Area Statistics (CAS) is invited through submissions **by 16th November 2001** (see Annex C).

Summary of points for user comment

18. Throughout this Discussion Paper, users are invited to comment on various issues that have been highlighted:

- a) the methodology being used as the homogeneity criteria for the creation of Output Areas (OAs) – (paragraphs 47- 51)
- b) the requirement to subdivide Output Areas into multiple workplace OAs - (paragraphs 57 and 58)
- c) the research and requirement for comparability between 1991 Enumeration Districts and 2001 Census Output Areas – (paragraphs 72 and 73)
- d) suggestions for other non-tabular formats for output – (paragraph 115)
- e) to indicate preferences for the options for release of tranches of output – (paragraphs 132 and 133).

SECTION 2: ACCESS, FUNDING AND CONDITIONS OF USE

This section relates to England and Wales. Parallel arrangements are being made in Northern Ireland. Scottish users should refer to their separate paper '2001 Census Area Statistics – Final proposals' for details of the SCROL project.

Summary

19. Access for all end users to the package of Standard Area Statistics will be through a user-friendly service which will be a portal to all Neighbourhood Statistics, and, subject to simple licence terms, will be free-in effect and for unrestricted use. This responds to requirements expressed earlier in consultation and accords with developments in wider Government policy.

The Census Access Project

20. The effort and cost of taking a Census is only worthwhile when results meet needs and are delivered effectively. This simple but fundamental point is a cornerstone of UK Census strategy. The aim of the Census Access project is to deliver the results of the 2001 Census to all users in unrestricted, largely electronic and user friendly ways from a dataset of statistics, geography and supporting information, with a choice of facilities to suit all levels of expertise.
21. The project has funding from the Government's Invest to Save Budget (ISB) and ONS is partnered by key players representing all public sector customers - DTLR (central government), DH (the health service), the Local Government Association (LGA), and the ESRC (higher education and research). The funding from ISB is £2.1 million over a three year (2000 - 03) period, to which a further 25 percent (£0.7 million) is being added by the partners.
22. The project covers England and Wales. Parallel arrangements are being made in Scotland and Northern Ireland.

Development of Census Access

23. From the start, the project has adjusted to a gathering momentum of change in policy on access to Government information, principally reflected in the Treasury review of the knowledge economy. The project was initially seen as free standing, but a synergy with the Neighbourhood Statistics Service (NeSS) became clear (see paragraphs 26 to 32 for more information on the Neighbourhood Statistics Service). In addition, changes in licensing arrangements for Government information have been accommodated.
24. Results from the 2001 Census will be a major component of NeSS from 2003, and the Census Output Area 'building bricks' will be used throughout the Service. As a consequence, the technical development of a free standing dissemination service for Census Access was more or less put on hold at the end of 2000. It was decided in principle in March 2001 to provide a single access service to local statistics, meeting all the objectives of Census Access but giving the benefit of a common entry point to much more than the Census alone. It is also expected that Neighbourhood Statistics would support the service as it rolled forward on a regular basis beyond 2002- 03, thus safeguarding the investment of the Census Access partners and ISB.
25. The Census Access project will retain responsibility for the delivery of the project objectives, which remain fundamentally unchanged, and for the 'front end' of the project with links to Census users. However, part of the project resources, together with other funding from Neighbourhood Statistics, will be put into a separate project to provide the IS development of a single access service.

The Census Access partners have re-affirmed their contribution to the project under these revised arrangements.

The Neighbourhood Statistics Service (NeSS)

26. The Neighbourhood Statistics Service (NeSS) was launched by the Office for National Statistics on 26 February 2001. A similar service was launched by NISRA in July 2001. At the heart of this new Internet based service, is the aim to meet the information needs of the National Strategy for Neighbourhood Renewal, namely "*to develop integrated and sustainable approaches to the problems of the worst housing estates, including crime, drugs, unemployment, community breakdown and bad schools*". Tackling these sorts of issues requires comprehensive and good quality information at a small area level to enable a better understanding of local problems and the targeting of solutions.
27. The NeSS initiative involves central Government departments, local government and the wider public service, for the mutual benefit of all these bodies and for the community more generally. It promises to transform the availability of statistics and the other information for thousands of areas across the country. **Results of the 2001 Census at the Output Area level will provide the major component in the service when these become available in 2003.**
28. In its full implementation the Neighbourhood Statistics Service will offer users ready access to a large range of social and economic data on a consistent geographical basis for small areas supported by a range of analytical tools. This consistent geography will be the Output Area geography created for, and used in, the 2001 Census.
29. The service will take a number of years to reach full implementation, and will be built steadily over that period in a series of phases. The initial databases contain data at ward (electoral division) level where this is available. Later developments will extend the range of data, in particular taking in the 2001 Census data in 2003, and introducing the smaller geographical unit provided by the Census Output Area.
30. The Neighbourhood Statistics Service will be managed centrally by ONS. Detailed policies on matters such as protecting confidentiality, the criteria for inclusion of data, rules on updating, and guidance for users will be developed in consultation with suppliers and users of data. ONS will guide the work under a formal code of practice, working closely with the Data Protection Registrar. The aim will be to balance the value of comprehensiveness against the risks of including data of lesser quality or reliability.
31. The initial set of Neighbourhood Statistics for England are now available on the National Statistics website, www.statistics.gov.uk. The Northern Ireland service is available at www.nisra.gov.uk. The expanded service will also be provided via the Internet, and to build on the synergy between the Census output and other Neighbourhood Statistics, ONS now plans to have a single 'gateway' to the combination of Census and non-census data that will form Neighbourhood Statistics from 2003 onwards.
32. The series of output roadshow meetings planned for September (see paragraphs 132 and 133) will give users the opportunity to find out more about the Neighbourhood Statistics Service and links to the 2001 Census.

Conditions of use

33. All Census output is Crown copyright and is subject to conditions of use. The re-use and publication of all information produced wholly or substantially for Government purposes, which includes all Census reports to the relevant legislatures and the Standard Area Statistics, is now subject to the free HMSO click-use licensing scheme.
34. Where Census output is supplied in electronic form a user will accept conditions on a first access, and it is also intended for the avoidance of doubt about any further use that a user would routinely obtain a click-use licence.
35. On acceptance, the user will obtain unrestricted use of the information, subject to the following key conditions:
 - acknowledgement of Crown copyright (in a form of words provided);
 - acknowledgement of source when re-used or published (in a form of words provided);
 - not using the output to attempt to disclose Census information about identified individuals or purporting to have done so;
 - acknowledgement of any other rights in the dataset;
 - agreement to pass the terms and conditions to all third parties supplied, to the 'nth' party.

The Census organisations will agree to rectify any material faults without charge, and the user would obtain the right to re-use and publish the information through a click-use licence and acceptance of its terms. The definition of 're-use and publication' is currently being clarified with HMSO.

36. Further details of the click-use licence scheme may be obtained from the HMSO web-site www.clickanduse.hmso.gov.uk, but essentially the free licences are issued for existing information that has been produced and funded for Government purposes. The licences are obtained by a user through the HMSO web-site on a 'once-and-for-all' basis. The licences cover all re-use and publication of any Government information included in the scheme. The information is obtained from the Government department or agency concerned, which may recover costs of supply.
37. The click-use scheme was introduced in April 2001 following the Treasury review of the 'knowledge economy'. At that time, HMSO as controller of Crown copyright information, rescinded authority previously delegated to Government departments and agencies, except for trading funds, to licence the use of Crown copyright information.

Funding and charges

38. The funds to cover the marginal additional costs of producing the package of area statistics, geography, metadata and access service are being provided through the Census Access project. There will be no charges by ONS for access to and downloading of output via the NS web-site.
39. The same package will be supplied, in whole or part, in other free-standing electronic media where more suitable than supply by the Internet, particularly for large once-off bulk requirements and/or where preferred by users. Material costs will be recovered through charges in these circumstances, and price guidelines will be issued in advance of release dates. In addition there will be services to provide hard copy versions of output such as statistical summaries or output geography reference maps (see paragraph 66) on demand. Material costs and any copyright charges would be recovered, and standard prices would be issued.

These terms are subject to the continuation of the current arrangements for the Census Access project, the wider arrangements for the Neighbourhood Statistics programme, and to policy on Government information. The terms apply only to the Standard Area Statistics, and there will be charges to cover the additional marginal costs of producing other output commissioned by customer as required by section 4.2 of the Census Act 1920 and the Census Act (Northern Ireland) 1969.

SECTION 3: OUTPUT GEOGRAPHY

This section provides an update on the geographical framework of the Census Area Statistics. Details refer to the output geography in England, Wales and Northern Ireland. Output geography for Scotland is covered in the supplementary discussion paper for Scottish specific issues.

Introduction

40. The geographical framework for use with CAS will be supplied by ONS and NISRA, primarily in electronic form, either as an integrated package with the statistics for 'desktop' use or as free-standing products. The basis of the framework will be Output Area (OA) 'building bricks' which will nest into civil parishes/communities (England And Wales) and wards. The OAs are being created by the automated mapping and grouping of unit postcodes, optimised for statistical purposes.

Output Areas (OAs)

41. OAs are generated from the Ordnance Survey product ADDRESSPOINT which gives a co-ordinate reference to a one metre resolution for addresses in the Royal Mail Postal Address file. In Northern Ireland they are generated from a similar OSNI product COMPAS. This is a two stage process, working on ward at a time :

I. Creation of unit postcode polygons

a). England and Wales

- addresses enumerated in the Census but not in the version of ADDRESS-POINT™ used for Enumeration District planning purposes are co-ordinate referenced and added to the database;
- boundaries are generated midway between every individual address - a process called 'tessellation' - so that there is a polygon around every address;
- the boundaries between addresses with common unit postcodes are 'erased', leaving postcode unit polygons;
- the polygons are then adjusted to follow, or 'snap' onto, the more natural features of road centre lines and Enumeration District boundaries, and are split when they cross ward or civil parish/community boundaries.

b) Northern Ireland

- addresses enumerated in the Census, but not on the Northern Ireland Census Geography database used for ED planning, are co-ordinate referenced with the centroid of the postcode and added to the database;
- boundaries are generated around groups of similarly postcoded addresses thereby creating a polygon for each unit postcode or part postcode within the ward. The polygons are adjusted to follow natural features such as road centre lines.

II. Creation of OAs :

Unit postcode polygons are automatically zoned into groups which:

- must comprise contiguous postcodes;
- must have populations above the minimum confidentiality thresholds of households and people;

and, as far as possible:

- have populations within a target range;
- group postcodes that minimise distance between the (address-weighted) centroids;
- use DTLR settlement boundaries to define postcodes as urban or rural, and create urban or rural OAs by zoning groups of similar (urban or rural) postcodes (not applicable in Northern Ireland);
- tend towards homogeneity as measured by accommodation type and tenure (see paragraphs 47 to 51).

42. The automatic zoning process involves the iterative computation of a very large number of combinations within a ward until a solution is reached which satisfies the mandatory criteria and is a net optimisation of the desirable criteria. The main output is digital boundaries and look-up tables.
43. After consultation during 1999, which produced widespread support for the new output geography, and subsequent assessment of trial OA boundaries by a number of local authorities, the target population range for OAs is set at 100 to 125 households.
44. The statistical detail in the proposed CAS is appropriate for such a population. Not all OA populations will be in this range, and the populations of a limited number of OAs may also be permitted to fall into the 'cushion' between the target and the confidentiality thresholds to meet exceptional local requirements.
45. The production of OAs will be largely automated. This will permit the complete framework to be created both speedily and cost effectively when final 2001 population data are available in around June 2002. In this situation it will not be possible for ONS or NISRA to make manual interventions in the process on a regular basis or to supply OAs in draft form. ONS has sought systematic solutions to requirements identified in the assessment process, and these are being built into the production system.
46. The current intention is to create a one-off set of postcode polygons to reflect the position on census day and a one-off set of OAs on the basis of the postcodes and administrative boundaries on Census day. The postcode polygons would be used only for the creation of OAs and could not form part of the geographical framework made available to users. The requirement for subsequent updates of the geography is discussed in paragraphs 67 to 71 below.

Maximising homogeneity in 2001 Output Areas

47. Since the August 2000 *CAS Discussion Paper*, the maximising of homogeneity in the populations within OAs has been researched further and a paper produced by Dr. David Martin, Southampton University. The paper is available on the National Statistics web-site. Based on a set of empirical experiments in Kerrier, Cardiff and Manchester using alternative combinations of OA design criteria, it is apparent that the most important single influence on OA homogeneity is the scale of aggregation: in general, smaller OAs are more homogeneous. At a given scale, however, it is possible to increase the degree of homogeneity by using a specific statistical objective as part of the OA design process.
48. The tenure-based measure used at the prototype stage, identified the tenure category which was dominant within each formative OA and, during OA construction, attempted to maximise the proportion of households falling in that category. This measure was originally introduced on the basis that it provided a 'first cut' attempt at homogeneity measurement, pending further work. The same logic may in principle be applied to any other multi-category variable and is not restricted to tenure. Previous research has shown that tenure and accommodation type offer the greatest degree of structure when considered nationally.
- Other variables that have been suggested by some users, such as ethnicity, are too geographically skewed to be helpful in the context of OA design, as they show very little variation from very low values in the vast majority of small areas.
49. There are two disadvantages with the prototype: firstly, there are many areas in which tenure itself does not display sufficient variation to greatly aid in the OA design process. More fundamentally, the maximisation of the dominant category will not produce very satisfactory results when there is a strong intermixing of categories, such that none of the available OA configurations offers much increase in the proportion in the dominant category.
50. In response to these shortcomings, an Intra Area Correlation (IAC) measure has been proposed. It seeks to maximise the ratio of the area level variance to the individual level variance, effectively grouping together within an OA unit postcodes with similar mixtures of categories, regardless of the proportional contribution of the different categories involved. This approach has been successfully implemented using the test area data. IAC has the advantage of working independently of the specific proportions of different categories present at a given location. In addition, it is possible to directly compare the IAC measures for different variables and to use a composite measure (such as a weighted average) based on the IACs for more than one variable (for example, tenure and accommodation type).
51. On the basis of this work, it is recommended that IAC based on accommodation type and tenure should be used in preference to the existing tenure-based measure for both methodological (performance of the statistic) and empirical (distribution of tenure categories) considerations. It is recommended that this applies to both England and Wales and Northern Ireland.

Point for User Comment: Any comments of a methodological nature on the use of an Intra Area Correlation (IAC) measure based on accommodation type and tenure being used as the homogeneity criteria for the creation of Output Areas (OAs).

Treatment of large communal establishments

52. The August 2000 CAS Discussion paper asked for comment on the approach to the treatment of large communal establishments in output from the 2001 Census.
53. The residents of all communal establishments will be treated as originally proposed. That is, they will be counted in the CAS of the Output Area in which they are located, which will ensure that the number of households is above the confidentiality threshold. This is one of the 'strict' criteria in the creation of Output Areas.
54. There are two additional reasons for this approach. The 2001 Census was held on a 'usual resident' basis. This was a change from the 1991 Census which enumerated 'persons present'. This has a marked effect on the enumeration of people in communal establishments. Many communal establishments such as hospitals and hotels will have very few, if any, usual residents. Further, the population can not easily be estimated in advance as in the 1991 Census, where 'special enumeration districts' were used for large communal establishments.
55. Furthermore, the ADDRESS-POINT™ (COMPAS in Northern Ireland) information for a large communal establishment may be limited to a single point that limits the possibilities of the automated OA production system generating a meaningful polygon/boundary.
56. CAS tables have been set up to allow communal establishment populations to be distinguished at key points, particularly within the univariate statistics.

Workplace Output Areas

57. Some users asked if it would be possible to create special 'workplace' OAs that subdivided central business districts or large business parks where there were many workplaces but few residents..
58. Output Areas are fundamentally residence based and cannot readily be subdivided to identify workplace and retail or industrial areas without falling below confidentiality thresholds. However, this requirement will be further researched and exceptions may be possible where there are strong cases. It should be noted that this requirement also arises from the Neighbourhood Statistics Service where not all information is residence based.

Point for user comment: Users to submit business cases of requirement for subdividing Output Areas into multiple workplace OAs where there is a much higher proportion of people working in an area to the number of usual residents. However, no commitment can be made by the census organisations until further research has been carried out.

Area codes

59. In response to feedback from the users, the Output Area coding system has been revised.

The code continues to consist of a ten-character code that will cover the standard area hierarchy down to OA level, but the composition of the code has been modified slightly.

Character position	Area Level
1-2 (numeric)	County (or 00 for Unitary Authorities)
3-4 (alpha)	District / Unitary Authority*
5-6 (alpha)	Ward****
7-10 (numeric)	Output Area**

- * The alphabetical code for Districts and Unitary Authorities is standard throughout ONS and throughout Census processing.
- ** A look-up table will be supplied to link OAs to parishes/communities, and a further look-up tables supplied to link OAs to ward/parishes/communities where these are divided and have two or more OA codes.
- *** Ward codes in Northern Ireland will be numeric.

Delivering geography to users

60. The Census Organisations propose to deliver geographical products in user-friendly packages where geography is integrated with statistics, metadata and software, moving away from the stand-alone products of earlier censuses. The latter would still be available where required, as would hard copy versions of some products. The purpose of consultation at this stage is to gain a further indication of the balance of user requirements and of what should be included in integrated packages.

61. Base products, which would form the minimum geographical content of an integrated package, would be

- boundaries
- spot references or centroids
- look-up tables describing one set of areas in terms of another
- derived data such as hectare measurements
- metadata, both about the input to the production system as well as about the products

coupled with software to provide agreed functionality. These base products would provide users with the facilities to 'visualise' the statistics through maps, and to derive measurements such as distances and densities, as well as many other manipulations and analyses through GISs, either through the functionality built into the package or through users' existing systems. They also provide through look-up tables, the basis to link non-census data to Census 'denominators', and possibly to the geography of earlier censuses.

62. There is also a range of optional products that might be included in a package subject to user requirements, or made available as free-standing products, as well as a number of linked products and services. The potential range is described in paragraph 66 below.

63. Feedback from users from the last round of consultation showed that users were generally content with the proposed split between base and optional products as described.

Charges and terms of use

64. In England and Wales the costs of producing the base products will be met through the arrangements for the funding of the Census Access project (see paragraphs 20 to 25). That is a share of the funding allocated for the production of local statistics and geography, part coming from the project funding partners and part from the Invest to Save (ISB) funding. Analogous arrangements are being made in Northern Ireland.

65. In England and Wales boundary products derived from Ordnance Survey material will be included in the 'free in effect' services, with necessary payments to Ordnance Survey covered by the funding 'up front', although this is still subject to final agreement. It is also intended to include topographical maps in raster form in a sufficiently detailed scale to allow OAs to be precisely located, which is essential to the understanding of the information produced through Census Access / Neighbourhood Statistics.

This will be included by the same arrangements. It is likely, however, that it will be necessary to have separate arrangements to cover the supply of boundaries in vector form where the user has the ability to manipulate the boundaries in GIS. Discussion is ongoing with OSNI on the format this may take in Northern Ireland.

Products

66. This section updates the *2000 CAS Discussion Document* on base and optional products for delivery either as part of a package or in free-standing form. Any product that was part of a package would be available for the whole of England and Wales, and for Northern Ireland. However, users could opt to access a smaller part of the dataset such as the OA boundaries for a local authority district. Free-standing products in either electronic or hard copy forms would be supplied to provide coverage of the user's choice, with exact coverage options set out in the product metadata.

Base Products

- *Digital boundaries for OAs*

these would provide the full detail of the boundaries created in the ONS production system together with codes to identify OAs and higher level standard geographies, and it is planned to supply the boundaries in ESRI format. Consideration is being given to additionally supply boundaries in other industry standards.

- *Spot references/centroids for OAs*

these would be population (household) weighted one metre resolution co-ordinate references placed within the OA polygon in all cases, supplemented by similarly (OA centroid) weighted centroids for wards.

- *Look-up tables*

these would provide a link between each whole or part unit postcode as at (approximately) the time of the Census to OAs and higher level standard geographies, and would include headcounts (see paragraph 7). Postcodes for which only low quality spatial references were available in ADDRESS-POINT™, and which were therefore not included in the OA production process, would be included on a 'best estimate of location' basis and flagged appropriately. (All valid postcodes enumerated in the Census will be included so that all returns will be located within the output geography, and there may therefore not be an exact match with any other directory of postcodes.)

- *Area measurements*

hectare figures will be provided for each OA, with aggregates for higher level standard geographies, and these would be calculated to agree with, or sum to, any standard area measurements adopted by ONS and NISRA. Population density figures, in terms of usual residents per hectare, will also be provided for each OA and higher level standard area.

- *Metadata*

textual information will be provided on all products and services so that users have an understanding of the purpose and origin of each element in the geographical framework as well as any limitations, and also on general matters such as terms and conditions for use.

There will be an illustrated explanation of the OA production process and a general comparison with previous Census geography, which will be particularly important in view of the innovative nature of the 2001 Census output geography. Full technical specifications of all products will also be included.

Optional products and services

The following products could be provided if there is a sufficient user requirement.

- *A 'lite' version of digital boundaries for OAs*

the full detail of the boundaries created in the production system would be 'filtered' to provide one or more generalised, or 'lite', versions which would make less demand on users' computing resources.

- *Boundaries of populated land*

digital boundaries generated around all addresses where population was enumerated, generalised or 'smoothed' as appropriate, to provide an overlay for choropleth (shaded area) thematic maps to allow the user to omit unpopulated areas or shade them less intensely.

- *Hard copy reference maps*

ONS will be able to produce hard copy maps of any Census boundaries to order either in outline form or overlain on Ordnance Survey base maps at 1:10,000 or 1:50,000 scales. This will be either for standard areas such as local authority districts or for customised areas. Charges would include royalty payments to Ordnance Survey for the reproduction of any base maps. The customised areas could be maps showing the area within a user-defined distance of a central location.

- *Spot references/centroids for OAs*

these could also be calculated as 'centres of gravity' of the OA polygons if required, or on other generally required bases.

- *Look-up tables (best fit basis)*

these could be produced to link OAs to non-standard areas such as postcode sectors on a best fit basis using data on location of population within OAs split, for example, by sector boundaries.

- *Thematic maps and other visualisation*

ONS intend to include some mapping and graphical functionality in integrated packages, and this is being researched and developed through the Census Access project.

Updates and time series

67. All products described in previous sections will relate to the position as at Census day. However, both administrative and postal geographies will change during the currency of 2001 Census output and there is also a known user requirement to link 2001 Census geography to those of earlier Censuses for time series analyses (see paragraphs 72 and 73 below).
68. ONS plan to produce regular six monthly up-dates of the base look-up tables to link changed postcodes and changed administrative areas to the 'frozen' OA geography. This approach has been welcomed by users. The links will be made by GIS methods, on a best-fit basis where necessary. The updated look-up tables will be part of the Census Access services and it is intended that there will be no additional *direct* charge to end-users. The updates would also be available as free-standing products.
69. ONS also plan to produce re-aggregated CAS and Standard Tables for any administrative areas such as wards which change after Census day, and to make these available through the Census Access services without any additional *direct* charge to end users.

The statistics will either be re-aggregated from the co-ordinate referenced output database to provide exact counts subject to disclosure control conditions being satisfied, or alternatively re-aggregated from the best fit of OAs using data on the location of population within the OAs split by new boundaries. However, ONS do not currently plan to revise or update OA boundaries in any way.

70. The 2001 OAs will generally bear little relation to the EDs of previous Censuses, but it would be possible, if there was a requirement, to produce a best fit by GIS methods between 1991 and 2001 ED and OA boundaries generally in terms of groups of EDs/OAs. Alternatively, 2001 Census statistics could be produced for old geographies available in digital form, subject to disclosure control conditions being satisfied (see paragraphs 78 to 80).
71. Consideration is being given to similar arrangements in Northern Ireland with regard to Updates and Time Series.

Comparability between 1991 Enumeration Districts and 2001 Output Areas

72. Research is currently being conducted in ONS into the use of automatic zoning methods for grouping together 1991 EDs and 2001 OAs into comparable areas on a best-fit basis. The automated method has the advantage of cost-effective production of an output that would be immediately suitable for use in GIS. The automated method would use objective criteria to gain an optimum solution overall.
73. The resultant 1991/2001 'tracts' would normally be larger than either 1991 EDs or 2001 OAs, but more 'finely grained' than the ward level geography. This research is being carried out by Dr. David Martin and the full paper is available on the NS web-site.

Point for user comment : Any contributions of a methodological nature of this research are welcomed, together with any statements of the user requirement for this work.

Customised geography

74. Users have requested that Standard Area Statistics should be produced for a variety of non-standard or customised areas, for example, Primary Care Groups (PCGs) for the health sector. The referencing of individual records on the 2001 Census output database by 1 metre resolution co-ordinates would allow statistics to be aggregated by GIS methods to any old, new or customised geography, subject to there being no disclosure risks through differencing of statistics for overlapping areas. Such risks and disclosure control methods remain under review (see paragraphs 78 to 80).
75. The OAs will, in any event, provide units that would build to many old, new or customised geographies. Users would be able to build ad hoc areas through the functionality provided by Census Access, or through their own systems. ONS and NISRA would also be able to apply an 'intelligent' best-fit algorithm using the geographically referenced records on the output database either to produce standard output, such as CAS for postal sectors, or on a commissioned basis.

Other geographies

76. In previous censuses, NISRA have made available statistics for areas defined by grid squares. In order to protect against disclosure, only a limited number of counts were made available for each area. NISRA intend to make a similar output available for the 2001 Census.

SECTION 4: GENERAL ISSUES AFFECTING THE STANDARD AREA STATISTICS

Output Classifications

77. Final decisions on all output classifications have now been made. A revised version of the document *Output Classifications* setting out the full and final data classifications for output has been re-issued and accompanies this set of documentation. The full set of output data classifications will also be made available on the NS web-site: www.statistics.gov.uk and the NISRA website www.nisra.gov.uk.

Disclosure Control

78. Procedures for ensuring the statistical confidentiality were stated in the March 1999 White Paper “The 2001 Census of Population” (Cm 4253):

“Precautions will be taken so that published tabulations and abstracts of statistical data do not reveal any information about identifiable individuals or households. Special precautions may apply particularly to statistical output for small areas. Measures to ensure disclosure control will include some, or all, of the following procedures:

- *restricting the number of output categories into which a variable may be classified, such as aggregated age groups;*
- *where the number of people or households in an area falls below a minimum threshold, the statistical output – except for basic headcounts – will be amalgamated with that for a sufficiently large enough neighbouring area; and/or*
- *randomly modifying some data before the statistics are released.”*

79. The August 2000 *CAS Discussion Paper* (paragraph 3.14) provided more details of proposed measures. However, disclosure control measures are currently under review as part of an ONS wide programme of methods and quality.

80. It will be necessary to amalgamate a number of parishes/communities and wards with neighbouring areas so that populations pass confidentiality thresholds. Consultation by correspondence will begin in autumn 2001 with all local authorities in England and Wales where amalgamations may have to be carried out. ONS will propose an amalgamation in each case and invite approval or revised proposals.

Occupation and Industry coding

81. In the previous round of consultation, it was reported that the decision had been taken to restrict the coding of occupation and industry. Following representations from users, the restriction has been eased slightly so that occupation and industry will be coded for all people aged between 16 and 74 in work at the date of the Census. For people not in work, the data will be coded for those aged between 16 and 64 who last worked in 1996 or later. The restriction does not apply in Northern Ireland where occupation and industry will be coded for all people aged between 16 and 74 who have ever worked. The tables have been amended to reflect the changed populations.

Dependent child

82. The agreed Census definition of a dependent child is:

'A dependent child is a person aged 0 to 15 in a household (whether or not in a family) or aged 16 to 18, in full-time education and living in a family with his or her parent(s).'

83. This takes account of user comments that to include 'and economically inactive' in the definition is no longer appropriate because of the number of schoolchildren with part-time jobs.

Ethnic group

84. In recognition of the need for output on ethnic minority groups such as Bangladeshi, Pakistani and Irish (England and Wales output only), it has been agreed that in England and Wales standard tables will be produced for all wards using a detailed 16-way classification. There will also be two CAS Theme Tables using the 16-way classification at the Output Area level. There are now no proposals for output using a common UK five-way classification of ethnic group.

85. In Northern Ireland standard tables will be produced for all wards using a detailed 12-way classification. The output at the Output Area level will, for confidentiality reasons, use a less detailed 5-way classification.

Economically active students

86. It has been decided that the basic classification for economic activity to be used in standard tables will be:

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

87. 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 identified in an additional category 'economically active students (included above)'.

Imputation of remote addresses

88. It has been agreed that missing or partial postcodes for the place of work (place of work or study in Scotland) and the usual address one year ago will be imputed. This decision takes account of the generally favourable feedback from the Origin-Destination workshops held in June 2000 and the results of the research into the statistical validity of such imputation.

Revised migration classification

89. The revised classification to be used in the standard migration tables is:

- Lived at same address
- Lived elsewhere one year ago within same area
- No usual address one year ago

Inflow

- Lived elsewhere one year ago outside present area but within district (or unitary authority)
- Lived elsewhere one year ago outside district (or unitary authority) but within UK
- Lived elsewhere one year ago outside UK

Outflow

- Moved out of the area but within district (or unitary authority)
- Moved out of the district (or unitary authority) but within UK

90. For tables produced at the district (unitary authority) level 'within the same area' is the same as 'within district (unitary authority)'. The decision to revise the classification takes account of feedback in the previous round of consultation.

Household Reference Person

91. This term will be used in 2001 output instead of the term 'Head of Household' which was applied in 1991. For a person living alone, that person is clearly the Household Reference Person (HRP). If the household contains only one family (with or without ungrouped individuals) the HRP is the same as the Family Reference Person (FRP). If there is more than one family in the household, the HRP is chosen from among the FRPs using the same criteria as for choosing the FRP (economic activity, then age, then order on the form). If there is no family, the HRP is chosen from the individuals using the same criteria.

People Sleeping Rough

92. It has been decided that people sleeping rough will be included in the standard tables with residents in communal establishments (with residents of hostels for the homeless). They are counted separately and are shown (not classified by any other variable) in the CAS (Univariate Table UV01 only) produced down to the Output Area (OA) level.

Workplace and Travel to Work

93. In Scotland, the travel address and method of travel relate to the person's place of work or place of study. Because of this, there are no UK versions of the tables relating to place of work or to method of travel to work. Tables covering both place of work and place of study will be produced for Scottish areas.

The standard area statistics contain a large number of tables which provide data on both migration (in-flows and out-flows – see paragraph 89) and workplace (daytime and night-time populations). The datasets providing matrix-flow statistics – *Origin-Destination Statistics* – is contained in a separate document and is part of the consultation documentation.

Comparability between 1991 and 2001 Census data

94. The Census organisations recognise this requirement, and work in this area is being carried out in a number of academic research projects. Outcomes from this research will be applied where possible and included as part of the metadata. Basic comparability between 1991 and 2001 is given for a number of key variables in the Key Statistics.

Social Class

95. Standard Tables will provide information on socio-economic status using the new National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SeC). Output using the Approximated Social Grade will be produced as part of the Census Area Statistics (CAS) output on the basis of an algorithm agreed with the Market Research Society.

Age

96. Although it has not been possible to meet all user requirements, significant revisions have been made to the tables to recognise the key age groupings and age breaks to allow comparison between the tables.

Dissemination of information about imputation

97. Consideration is still being given to the level of detail and the method of dissemination for releasing information on imputed, missing or inconsistent data. Current recommendations are that:

- data on imputation should form part of the Census metadata rather than part of the Standard Table and CAS output;
- Imputation levels should be quoted as percentages, not actual numbers of people or households;
- data to be available by LA districts and above;
- the extent of imputation should be shown for each Census variable;
- data on the application of edit rules should be published at country level.

A reminder of requests we are unable to meet

98. This section summarises requests for changes which it has not been possible to meet:

- *Accommodation Type*: Field tests showed difficulties in distinguishing separate counts for second homes and holiday homes, and that data would be of low quality. As a result, enumerators were not asked to differentiate between second homes and holiday homes. They cannot be distinguished in output. However, there will be a separate count of vacant homes.
- *Visitors*. The 2001 Census information was collected on a usually resident basis only. As a result, no information will be available on the number of visitors or persons present in an area on Census night or their characteristics. The information collected at Table 2 on the Census Form was designed purely to assist the householder in listing household residents correctly and was not part of the legally required return. The Census organisations feel that it would not be appropriate to produce any count from Table 2 when it is known that the output would be incomplete.

SECTION 5: KEY STATISTICS – PRINCIPLES AND MAIN CHANGES

Introduction

99. Following extensive consultation and feedback from users after the 3rd round of consultation on the ‘core’ standard area statistics from the 2001 Census, the third version of the Key Statistics have been revised.
100. The Key Statistics will be a sub-set of a suite of products, produced on a UK-basis (where possible), that will be released from the 2001 Census as part of the Census Access Project (SCROL in Scotland).
101. The key target for planning purposes is the production of the first 2001 Census report in December 2002 in the form of Key Statistics for each of the parts of the UK, and all local authorities within them. This Report is to be laid before the legislatures, but with a UK-wide version available through the National Statistics web-sites.

Principles behind the design and content of the Key Statistics

102. A number of principles have been observed in the development of the content and dissemination of the Key Statistics, namely that they will:
 - be produced on a harmonised, UK-basis (where possible), recognising differences in requirements in different parts of the UK;
 - provide key statistics from the 2001 Census that will cover the majority of census questions and topics and take account of user requirements;
 - provide denominators in all tables and percentages based on the denominators;
 - provide appropriate tables recognising differences in gender (Tables 15a, 15b, 15c, 16, 17a, 17b, 17c, 18a, 18b, 18c, 22a, 22b, 22c, 32)
 - be presented in table outline format, similar to the 1991 Census Reports, in a series of 34 tables including over 500 key counts/percentages covering all the main topics of the 2001 Census;
 - where possible, provide data on 1991 Census variables to enable users to assess change between 1991 and 2001;
 - provide commentary (to be drafted) focusing on key topics and summarising the key results from the 2001 Census;
 - be derived from counts appearing in the Standard Tables and Census Area Statistics to assist comparability of the Census results at all geographic levels from the Output Area (OA) through to the National level;
 - be released to the public as the first results from the 2001 Census representing a unique and high profile public activity for the National Statistics and the Census organisations;
 - be published in paper format from National to Local Authority level to form part of the Report to Parliament in England and Wales (for UK Parliament and Welsh Assembly); for Scotland (for the Scottish Parliament) and for Northern Ireland (for NI Assembly) with a CD containing all versions at a UK level. The three versions would be released simultaneously with a bilingual Welsh version for the Welsh Assembly;
 - be available electronically from the National to OA level and provide useful summary information ‘at a glance’ on an area.

Revisions since the 3rd draft

103. There have been a number of revisions to the draft table outlines to better meet user requirements and meet some of the principles set out above. The detailed changes to each table have been summarised within the document. Key changes are:

- Removal of the tables 23 to 27 inclusive. DETR (now DTLR) requested that these tables, which provided data on the current Standard Spending Assessment (SSA) variables in England, be removed. The main reason was that these variables are currently being reconsidered following the review of Local Government Finance;
- Ensuring greater consistency and inter-relationship between the variables in the Univariate, Theme, Standard Tables and the CAS;
- Improved sign-posting to help users find more detailed output on a variable/topic in the Standard Tables and the CAS;
- Ensuring all tables have appropriate absolute totals to provide the denominator for all the percentages;
- Improved detail of feedback setting out changes made, and also reasons why some changes were not made;
- Introduction of an alphabetical index to link variables with table numbers;
- Table 5. Migration. Classification agreed between ONS, GROS and NISRA following consultation with users on a preferred classification for migration;
- Tables 7 to 10 inclusive. Introduced to acknowledge the different questions and classifications for ethnic group and to provide greater data on key ethnicities;
- Tables 15a, 15b and 15c. Gender split introduced acknowledging user interest in variability between genders;
- Tables 17a, 17b, 17c, 18a, 18b and 18c. Gender split introduced acknowledging user interest in variability between genders;
- Tables 19, 20 and 21. To acknowledge differences in the questions and classifications between different parts of the UK and provide greater data on key qualifications;
- Tables 22a, 22b and 22c. Gender split introduced acknowledging user interest in variability between genders and using the updated NS-SEC classification titles;
- Table 23. Now has full means of travel to work classification;
- Table 28. This has been introduced for Scotland only to provide information on the furnished/unfurnished question H10.
- Tables 31 and 32. Created to provide additional information on lone parent households and dependent children.
- Tables 33 and 34. Country differences in types of communal establishments acknowledged by a separate table for Northern Ireland (Table 34).

With these revisions, it is acknowledged that the Key Statistics broadly meet user requirements and are now ‘final specifications’.

SECTION 6: STANDARD TABLES – PRINCIPLES AND MAIN CHANGES

Introduction

104. The Standard Tables consist of a set of ‘Theme Tables’, each taking a particular sub-group of the population and cross-classifying this population against a series of related variables, as well as the more traditional set of Standard Tables, cross-classifying multiple variables in single tables.
105. Following a number of responses from users after the 3rd round of consultation on the ‘core’ standard area statistics from the 2001 Census, the Standard Tables have been revised and are contained in two separate accompanying documents. As in the first and second rounds of consultation, the majority of tables have been revised to some degree. There is an additional 12 Theme Tables, and 13 UK, 14 Scotland and 2 Northern Ireland Standard Tables provided, with the aim of improving the overall quality and richness of the standard output. Annex A provides a useful look-up list of changes between the 3rd round of consultation and current tables.
106. The documentation also includes an alphabetical index to help you look up a particular subject or variable of particular interest and go directly to the relevant table(s) in this document.

Principles behind Standard Tables

107. The Standard Tables will form a sub-set of a suite of products, produced on a UK basis (where possible) that will be released from the 2001 Census as part of the Census Access Project (SCROL in Scotland).
108. The design and specification of the Standard Tables and the subsequent revisions have been based on a number of key principles (see below).

The Standard Tables should :

- provide the core of pre-planned output;
- have content, fitness for purpose, and form that meets clearly demonstrated customer needs;
- be readily accessible through good design and good metadata;
- be user-friendly, thereby improving access to Census data;
- convey the full range of Census results in terms of topics and geographical areas particularly the unique wealth of inter-related variables for different areas across the whole country;
- contain multi-variate cross-classifications and derived variables to improve the ‘richness’ of output.
- be produced on a harmonised, UK-basis (where possible);
- provide useful and relevant data on particular sub-groups of the population in a succinct form;
- be released to the public, in electronic format, as part of the second tranche of results from the 2001 Census;
- provide useful summary information ‘at a glance’ on a particular sub-group for a variety of standard geographies from Ward to National.

Additions and Revisions since the 3rd draft

109. There have been a number of revisions to the draft table outlines to meet user requirements better and meet some of the principles set out above.

Key changes are :

- **General.** Use of agreed migration and workplace classifications following extensive consultation.
- **General.** Ethnicity. All tables for England and Wales have a 16-way ethnic classification. Northern Ireland tables have a 12-way ethnic classification.
- **Theme Tables: Twelve new theme tables**
 - **T06: Pensioner Households (UK)**
 - **T11: Communal Establishment Residents (UK)**
 - **T12: Dependent Children (E & W)**
 - **T13: Religion (E&W)**
 - **T16: Ethnicity of dependent children (Scot)**
 - **T17: Current religion (Scot)**
 - **T18: Religion of upbringing (Scot)**
 - **T19: Gaelic speakers (Scot)**
 - **T20: Night-time/day-time population (Scot)**
 - **T21: Current religion (NI)**
 - **T22: Ethnicity of dependent children (NI)**
 - **T23: Irish Language (NI)**
- **Standard Tables: Thirteen new UK tables:**
 - **S02: Age by gender and marital status**
 - **S03: Age of (HRP) by gender and marital status (Headship)**
 - **S05: Age of Household Reference Person (HRP) by gender and living arrangements**
 - **S11: Family composition by age (of HRP)**
 - **S12: Schoolchildren and students in full-time education living away from home in term-time by age**
 - **S13: Age of HRP and tenure by economic activity**
 - **S14: Age and number of dependent children by household type**
 - **S24: Gender and age and limiting long-term illness by NS-SeC**
 - **S35: Gender and occupation by whether full-time or part-time**
 - **S38: Gender and industry by whether full-time or part-time**
 - **S46: Gender and NS-SeC (of HRP) by tenure**
 - **S47: NS-SeC by tenure**
 - **S61: Tenure and car or van availability by economic activity**

Annex A provides users with a comprehensive list of changes made to the Standard Tables following the 3rd round of consultation.

With these revisions, it is acknowledged that the Standard Tables broadly meet user requirements and are now ‘final specifications’.

SECTION 7: CENSUS AREA STATISTICS (CAS) - PRINCIPLES AND MAIN CHANGES

Introduction

110. Feedback from the Output Roadshow meetings held in Spring 1999 strongly indicated that there was a wide requirement for a standard and consistent set of CAS tables. The Census Area Statistics (CAS) consist of ;
- a set of 68 univariate tables (that is information on a single variable); and,
 - a main set of 118 CAS tables, cross-classifying variables (similar in concept to the 1991 Small Area Statistics).
 - Two theme tables for England and Wales showing ethnic group output using the 16-way classification – available from OA to National
111. Following a number of responses from users after the 3rd round of consultation on the ‘core’ standard area statistics from the 2001 Census, the first version of the Census Area Statistics (CAS) have been revised.
112. The CAS currently comprises of some 70 cross-tabulations for UK containing some 6,000 unique counts for each area together with some 70 univariate tables providing 700 unique counts.

Principles behind Census Area Statistics

113. The CAS will form a sub-set of a suite of products, produced on a UK basis (where possible) that will be released from the 2001 Census as part of the Census Access Project (SCROL in Scotland). A number of principles and criteria have been observed in the development of the content and dissemination of the CAS, namely that:
- they will be produced on a harmonised, UK-basis (where possible);
 - they will be designed based on the 100-125 household (approx. 250 people) OA size for England and Wales and Northern Ireland with Scottish OAs being approximately 50 households (approx. 130 people);
 - the number of individual cells for each table (excluding totals) would not exceed 250, i.e. would not exceed average population. However, there will be OAs that are below this average population size;
 - the majority of CAS will be a sub-set of the Standard Tables and 'nest' within them for comparability;
 - they will include univariate statistics from the 2001 Census, covering the major census topics using reasonably detailed Census classifications from the range of Census variables
 - OAs in England and Wales will nest within present electoral wards and parishes. OAs in Northern Ireland will nest within present electoral wards. In Scotland, users expressed a higher precedence to have their OAs nest within settlements;
 - the CAS will have broad banding or collapsing of classifications used in the Standard Tables;
 - the CAS tables would be designed to exploit the ‘richness’ and inter-relationships between census variables;
 - Data available electronically with digitised OA boundaries to enable user to create non-standard geographies, for example, neighbourhoods;
 - Areas and tables can be aggregated;

- for such small populations in an OA, account will be taken of:
 - the accuracy and reliability of the statistics;
 - the need to reduce the actual and perceived risks of inadvertent disclosure of information about identifiable individual people and households. Broad brush consideration is being given to reducing the number of individual, rare or unusual counts;
 - having content that would meet needs of a range of customers across the country as whole - recognising rural populations.

114. Although these table proposals have been produced in paper format, the CAS will be produced in electronic format (with a print-on-demand service available). At this stage, no detailed consideration has been made on principles for screen-based design and the tables may not appear exactly as seen in these proposals, although the content will not be affected.

115. The census organisations are prepared to consider other non-tabular formats for outputs, for example.

- multi-variate area classifications;
- digital geographies allowing opportunities to visualise population densities.

Point for user comment: suggestions for other non-tabular formats for output

Additions and Revisions since the 1st draft

116. There have been a number of revisions to the draft table outlines to meet user requirements better and meet some of the principles set out above. The detailed changes to each table have been summarised within the document.

Key changes to the univariate tables are:

- ◆ Increasing the number of tables from 28 to 68 to meet one of the principles better - of providing output on major census topics - and take account of user requirements;
- ◆ Ensuring greater consistency and inter-relationship between the variables in the Key Statistics, Theme Tables, Standard Tables and the CAS;
- ◆ Improved sign-posting (indexes) to help users find more detailed output on a particular variable/topic - linking variables with table numbers;
- ◆ Inclusion of new 'alternative household classifications' – see paragraph 116 below;
- ◆ **New Tables:** 40 new tables have been created: 01, 02, 05, 07, 08, 13, 15, 16, 17, 23, 24, 25, 26, 38, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 50 – 68 inclusive
- ◆ **UV04 (Age):** Single years up to 100 years and over.
- ◆ **UV23/UV48 (Migration):** Classification agreed between ONS, GROS and NISRA following consultation with users on a preferred classification for migration;
- ◆ **UV28/UV29 (Economic Activity):** Extension of categories to deal with economically active students
- ◆ **UV32 (Industry):** Extension of categories to split 'manufacturing' and categories M, O, P and Q.
- ◆ **UV61 to UV62:** Inclusion of Alternative Household Classification Tables.
- ◆ **UV64 to UV68 (Communal Establishments).** Full classification of establishment types and count of people in establishments.

117. There have been a number of revisions to the draft table outlines to meet user requirements better and meet some of the principles set out above. Key changes are:
- ◆ **General.** Use of agreed migration and workplace classifications following consultation with users.
 - ◆ **General.** Two theme tables for England and Wales (CAST01 and CAST02) giving output for the 16-way classification for all OAs in England and Wales.

Four new CAS Theme Tables:

- **CAST01. New theme table on dependent children in households.**
- **CAST02. New table on people aged 50 and over.**
- **CAST03. 16-way ethnic group classification for people (E&W only)**
- **CAST04. 16-way ethnic group classification for households (E&W only)**

Thirteen new UK CAS tables:

- **CAS02: Age by gender and marital status**
- **CAS03: Age of (HRP) by gender and marital status (Headship)**
- **CAS05: Age of Household Reference Person (HRP) by gender and living arrangements**
- **CAS11: Family composition by age (of HRP)**
- **CAS12: Schoolchildren and students in full-time education living away from home in term-time by age**
- **CAS13: Age of HRP and tenure by economic activity**
- **CAS14: Age and number of dependent children by household type**
- **CAS24: Gender and age and limiting long-term illness by NS-SeC**
- **CAS35: Gender and occupation by whether full-time or part-time**
- **CAS38: Gender and industry by whether full-time or part-time**
- **CAS46: Gender and NS-SeC (of HRP) by tenure**
- **CAS47: NS-SeC by tenure**
- **CAS61: Tenure and car or van availability by economic activity**

Annex A provides further details of all changes to the CAS Tables following the 3rd round of consultation with users.

Differences between parts of the UK

118. A number of univariate tables (UV 09 – UV19, 24 – 26, UV33 – UV38, UV41 – UV44, UV50, UV57 – UV60, UV64 – UV68), have been created to acknowledge differences in questions between the parts of the UK. Where possible, all tables have been designed on a harmonised UK-basis to allow comparisons of different areas across the UK.

Alternative Household Classifications

119. Following a programme of consultation with users, the conclusions of an ESRC funded Project to consider Alternative Household Classifications for the 2001 Census have been produced and have been included in the univariate set of tables – UV61 to UV63.

Further consultation on Census Area Statistics

120. You are invited to provide comments on the revised Census Area Statistics (CAS) including the univariate tables – see paragraphs 123 and 124 and Annex C. Comments should be returned to the respective Census organisations, see following pages, by **no later than 16 November 2001**.

SECTION 8: NEXT PHASES OF CONSULTATION

121. This section contains plans for consultation on:

- Key Statistics and Standard Tables
- Census Area Statistics
- Topic-theme reports and Topic Statistics
- Output timetable

Paragraphs 132 and 133 provide details of a series of output roadshow meetings being arranged during September and October 2001 to facilitate further consultation with users.

Key Statistics and Standard Tables

122. The table outlines included in this round of consultation for Key Statistics and Standard Tables (including Theme Tables) are final specifications. It is felt that users need now to have firm information on the form of these key results from the 2001 Census. Further changes will only be made in exceptional circumstances.

Census Area Statistics (CAS)

123. **Comments are invited on any aspect of the proposals for CAS** and are welcome from any potential user. Even a single point may help improve the final version. Comments should be submitted to the relevant census organisation, preferably by e-mail, to the contact points detailed in Section 9 **by no later than 16 November 2001**. Final specifications will then be circulated in early 2002.

124. As the Census Area Statistics are a version of the Standard Tables, modified where necessary to be suitable for smaller geographical areas, the Standard Tables will not be signed off until consultation on the Census Area Statistics is completed. The census organisations will make any necessary minor adjustments to the Standard Tables resulting from the comments received on the Census Area Statistics.

Topic Theme Reports and Topic Statistics

125. ONS and NISRA plan to produce multi-source Topic-Theme Reports that combine Census information with statistics from other NS sources on the same topic, for example the Labour Market, which would be issued as part of National Statistics series. Users will be kept informed of developments and consulted on proposals for topics and content.

126. Topic Statistics similar in scope to the 1991 versions, although fewer in number and issued largely in electronic form, will be produced for topics not included within the scope of the Topic-Theme Reports. Consultation on these reports will take place early in 2002.

Output Timetable

127. The Census White Paper (paragraph 159) states that “the main national and local results will be released to a pre-announced timetable, as speedily as possible, over a short period of time – in effect concurrently – once processing is complete and the total population of the country has been determined”.

128. The pre-announced timetable is expected to be released when output production systems have been fully rehearsed and tested. However, the Census organisations have the following targets for the production of the main national and local results from the 2001 Census:

- **mid-year estimates** for 2001 based on ONC results, but not issued as a preliminary Census report - **August 2002**
- **Key Statistics** for areas throughout the UK (separate reports for England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland laid before the respective legislatures with detailed results in electronic supplements, and accessible 'simultaneously' for the UK as a whole through the Census organisations web-sites) – **early December 2002**
- **main national and local results** (Standard Tables and Census Area Statistics) delivered in 'concurrent' tranches – **first half of 2003** (in England completed in the **second quarter of 2003** for delivery through Census Access/NeSS, and to DTLR for SSA purposes).

Organisation of 'tranches' for the release of main national and local results

129. There is some flexibility over how the main national and local results should be delivered, either to form part of the Census Access service (see paragraphs 20 to 25) or in free-standing electronic form to organisations requiring delivery one-off in bulk. Initial trials of the Superstar fast tabulation package used in the Output Production System have indicated that it will be most cost effective to produce a table for all areas rather than all tables for an area, so groups of tables could be prioritised for a series of 'concurrent' tranches. A 'tranche' may consist of a number of sections of the tables (for example, demographic, cultural and labour market), meaning that these would be released shortly in advance of a second tranche containing other sections of the tables (for example, household accommodation, health and communal establishments).

130. Another option would be to release Standard Tables accompanied by CAS, simply in tranches, by table number order. A final option is that, assuming the overall time period for the release of these statistics is considered suitably short, then users may be content to wait until the full set can be released together.

Point for user comment: Users are asked to indicate any preferences for the way in which these tranches are devised for the release of output, from those outlined or any other suggestions, as well as the plans for the release of output more generally.

Further plans for output

131. Further plans for output are :

- Key Statistics reports for health authorities and for urban and rural areas (using the format of the first Key Statistics report), provisionally scheduled for the first quarter of 2003.
- a report on Government Office Regions (GORs) in England (an 'archival' and demographic report containing the Standard Tables at England and GOR level (possibly linked to commentary on the outcome of the ONC), provisionally scheduled for mid 2003.
- a report on Wales and the Welsh language (a bilingual report equivalent to the GORs report, laid at Westminster but simultaneously made available to the Welsh Assembly), provisionally scheduled for mid 2003, possibly supplemented by a multi-source 'special report' on Wales.

- multi-source Topic Reports, unlikely to be published before mid 2003 and Census topic reports scheduled for publication in series in the second and third quarters of 2003.
- Census Topic Report(s) (reports covering topics where the Census is the only source, with a contingency to cover any shortfall in the coverage achieved by the multi-source reports), provisionally scheduled for publication in series in the second and third quarters of 2003.
- UK tables for Eurostat, three phases with final delivery requested for June 2003 (current timetable status uncertain, but could form the basis of a NS report for the UK published in the third quarter of 2003).
- Superstar service for commissioned output (at an early stage of development, but the assumption is that high priority output will be required from the end of 2002).
- workplace and migration flow matrices (origin-destination statistics); provisionally timetabled for third quarter of 2003.
- other commissioned output, including SARs, no firm timetables.

Roadshow Meetings

132. During September and October there are a number of roadshow meetings planned across the UK. At these meetings, users of census statistics will get the opportunity to discuss these output proposals, discuss the 2001 Census more generally and also to see some early ideas for how users will be able to access 2001 Census data once it is released.
133. Details of dates and venues for these output roadshow meetings will be sent to all recipients of this documentation and also via *Census News 46* and the National Statistics web-site.

SECTION 9: ENQUIRY POINTS AND WEB SITES

Queries and comments about this *Discussion Paper* and the revised Key Statistics, Standard Tables and Census Area Statistics (CAS) in **England and Wales** should be directed to:

- C Foster. Tel: 01329 813949 fax: 01329 813587
E-mail: census.consultation@ons.gov.uk
at Office for National Statistics, Segensworth Road, Titchfield, Fareham, Hampshire PO15 5RR.

and from those in **Scotland** to:

- FG Thomas. Tel: 0131 314 4217 fax: 0131 314 4344
E-mail: frank.thomas@gro-scotland.gov.uk
at General Register Office for Scotland, Ladywell House, Ladywell Road, Edinburgh EH12 7TF

and from those in **Northern Ireland** to:

- J Hyvart. Tel: 028 90 348131 fax: 028 90 348134
E-mail: jacquie.hyvart@dpfni.gov.uk
at Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency, 2 –14 Castle Street, Belfast BT1 1SA

Please make all substantial submissions using the pro forma provided or via e-mail.

Further copies of this documentation can be obtained from:

England and Wales

Census Customer Services
Office for National Statistics
Segensworth Road
Titchfield
Fareham
Hampshire PO15 5RR
Tel: 01329 813800
MINICOM 01329 813669 – for the hard of hearing
Fax: 01329 813587
Internet address: <http://www.statistics.gov.uk>

Scotland

Customer Services Population Statistics Branch
General Register Office for Scotland
Ladywell House
Ladywell Road
Edinburgh EH12 7TF
Tel: 0131-314 4254
Fax: 0131-314 4344
Internet address: <http://www.open.gov.uk/gros/groshome.htm>

Northern Ireland

Census Office for Northern Ireland

Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency

2 –14 Castle Street

Belfast BT1 1SA

Tel: 01232 526087

Fax: 01232 526949

Internet address:<http://www.nisra.gov.uk>

**CONCORDANCE BETWEEN
AUGUST 2000 SET OF TABLES AND
REVISED STANDARD AREA
STATISTICS**

Table Conversion Chart A : Theme tables

Standard Theme Tables

New Table Number	Old Table Number
-------------------------	-------------------------

T01	T01
T02	T02
T03	T03
T04	T04
T05	T05
T06	New
T07	T06
T08	T07
T09	T08
T10	T09
T11	New
T12	New
T13	New
T14	T10
T15	T11
T16	New
T17	New
T18	New
T19	New
T20	New
T22	New
T23	New

CAS Theme Tables

New Table Number	Old Table Number
CAST01	New
CAST02	New
CAST03	New
CAST04	New

Table Conversion Chart B : Standard Tables

United Kingdom Tables

New Table Number	Old Table Number
S01	S01
S02	New
S03	New
S04	S02
S05	New
S06	S03
S07	S04
S08	S05
S09	S06
S10	S07
S11	New
S12	New
S13	New
S14	New
S15	S09
S16	S18
S17	S19
S18	S20
S19	S21
S20	S22
S21	S23
S22	S24
S23	S25
S24	New
S25	S26
S26	S27
S27	S28
S28	S29
S29	S30
S30	S31
S31	S32
S32	S33
S33	S34
S34	S35
S35	New
S36	S36

New Table Number	Old Table Number
S37	S37
S38	New
S39	S38
S40	S39
S41	S40
S42	S41
S43	S42
S44	S43
S45	S44
S46	New
S47	New
S48	S51
S49	S52
S50	S53
S51	S54
S52	S55
S53	S56
S54	S57
S55	S58
S56	S61
S57	S62
S58	S63
S59	S64
S60	S65
S61	New
S62	S66
S63	S67
S64	S68
S65	S72

There are no Standard Table equivalents for CAS66 and CAS67 (Approximated Social Grade Tables).

Table Conversion Chart B : Standard Tables (continued)

England and Wales

New Table Number	Old Table Number
S68	S08
S69	S10
S70	S76
S71	S77
S72	S78
S73	S11
S74	S12
S75	S13
S76	S14
S77	S15
S78	S16
S79	S17
S80	S79
S81	S81
S82	S82
S83	S83
S84	S80
S85	S45
S86	S46
S87	S47
S88	S48
S89	S49
S90	S59
S91	S60
S92	S71
S93	S69
S94	S70
S95	S73
S96	S84

Scotland Tables

New Table Number	Old Table Number
S97	S08
S98	S10
S99	S97
S100	S89

New Table Number	Old Table Number
S101	S11
S102	S85
S103	S12
S104	S13
S105	S14
S106	S28
S107	S15
S108	S16
S109	S17
S110	S90
S111	S92
S112	S91
S113	S45
S114	S46
S115	S88
S116	S87
S117	S86
S118	New
S119	S48
S120	S49
S121	S96
S122	S59
S123	S60
S124	S71
S125	S93
S126	S94
S127	S95
S128	S69
S129	S70
S130	S73
S131	New
S132	New
S133	New
S134	New
S135	New
S136	New
S137	New
S138	New
S139	New
S140	New
S141	New
S142	New
S143	New

Northern Ireland

New Table Number	Old Table Number
-------------------------	-------------------------

S144	S08
S145	S10
S146	S103
S147	S98
S148	S106
S149	S11
S150	S109
S151	S12
S152	S13
S153	S105
S154	S14
S155	S15
S156	S16
S157	S17
S158	S99
S159	S107
S160	S101
S161	S108
S162	S100
S163	New
S164	S71
S165	S59
S166	S60
S167	New
S168	S102
S169	S69
S170	S70
S171	S72

Armed Forces Tables

*England, Wales and
Scotland*

New Table Number	Old Table Number
-------------------------	-------------------------

AF1	AF1
AF2	AF2
AF3	AF3
AF4	AF4

Table Conversion Chart C : Census Area Statistics

United Kingdom Tables

New Table Number	Old Table Number
------------------	------------------

CAS01	CAS01
CAS02	New
CAS03	New
CAS04	CAS02
CAS05	New
CAS07	CAS04
CAS08	CAS05
CAS09	CAS06
CAS10	CAS07
CAS11	New
CAS12	New
CAS13	New
CAS14	New
CAS15	CAS09
CAS16	CAS18
CAS17	CAS19
CAS18	CAS20
CAS19	CAS21
CAS20	CAS22
CAS21	CAS23
CAS22	CAS24
CAS23	CAS25
CAS24	New
CAS25	CAS26
CAS26	CAS27
CAS27	CAS28
CAS28	CAS29
CAS29	CAS30
CAS30	CAS31
CAS31	CAS32
CAS32	CAS33
CAS33	CAS34
CAS34	CAS35

New Table Number	Old Table Number
------------------	------------------

CAS35	New
CAS36	CAS36
CAS37	CAS37
CAS38	New
CAS39	CAS38
CAS40	CAS39
CAS41	CAS40
CAS42	CAS41
CAS43	CAS42
CAS44	CAS43
CAS45	CAS44
CAS46	New
CAS47	New
CAS48	CAS51
CAS49	CAS52
CAS50	CAS53
CAS51	CAS54
CAS52	CAS55
CAS53	CAS56
CAS54	CAS57
CAS55	CAS58
CAS56	CAS61
CAS57	CAS62
CAS59	CAS64
CAS60	CAS65
CAS61	New
CAS62	CAS66
CAS63	CAS67
CAS64	CAS68
CAS66	CAS74
CAS67	CAS75

Table Conversion Chart C : Census Area Statistics (continued)

England and Wales

New Table Number	Old Table Number
------------------	------------------

CAS70	CAS76
CAS72	CAS78
CAS80	CAS79
CAS81	CAS81
CAS85	CAS45
CAS86	CAS46
CAS87	CAS47
CAS88	CAS48
CAS89	CAS49
CAS93	CAS69
CAS96	CAS84

Scotland Tables

CAS97	CAS08
CAS98	CAS10
CAS99	CAS97
CAS100	CAS89
CAS101	CAS11
CAS102	CAS85
CAS103	CAS12
CAS104	CAS13
CAS105	CAS14
CAS106	CAS28
CAS107	CAS15
CAS108	CAS16
CAS109	CAS17
CAS113	CAS45
CAS114	CAS46
CAS115	CAS88
CAS116	CAS87
CAS117	CAS86
CAS118	New
CAS119	CAS48
CAS120	CAS49
CAS121	CAS96
CAS122	CAS59
CAS123	CAS60
CAS126	CAS94
CAS127	CAS95
CAS128	CAS69

Northern Ireland

New Table Number	Old Table Number
------------------	------------------

CAS144	CAS08
CAS145	CAS10
CAS146	CAS103
CAS147	CAS98
CAS149	CAS11
CAS151	CAS12
CAS152	CAS13
CAS154	CAS14
CAS155	CAS15
CAS156	CAS16
CAS157	CAS17
CAS158	CAS99
CAS160	CAS101
CAS165	CAS59
CAS166	CAS60
CAS169	CAS69

**LIST OF ORGANISATIONS WHO
CONTRIBUTED TO THE
DEVELOPMENT OF THE
STANDARD AREA STATISTICS**

LIST OF ORGANISATIONS WHO CONTRIBUTED TO DEVELOPMENT OF THE STANDARD AREA STATISTICS

Name of Authority or Organisation:

Also Representing Views From:

Aberdeen City Libraries
 Aberdeen City Council
 Aberdeenshire Council
 Aberdeen University
 Anglia Polytechnic University
 Argyll and Clyde Health Board
 Association of Greater Manchester Authorities (AGMA)

The Metropolitan Borough Councils of Bolton, Bury, Oldham, Rochdale, Stockport, Tameside, Trafford and Wigan; the City Council of Manchester and Salford; and AGMA's joint policy, research, planning and transportation units.

Ayrshire and Arran Acute Hospitals NHS Trust
 Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council
 Baha'i Community of the UK
 Barnet London Borough
 Bedfordshire County Council
 Berkshire Unitary Authorities
 Birmingham City Council
 Bolton Metropolitan Council
 Bournemouth Borough Council
 Bradford City Metropolitan District Council

Brent London Borough

Bristol City Council

Bath and North East Somerset Council, South Gloucestershire Council, North Somerset Council, Joint Strategic Planning and Transportation Unit

Bromley Health Authority
 Bro-Taf Health Authority
 Burnley Borough Council
 Calderdale Metropolitan Borough Council
 Cambridge City Council
 Cambridgeshire County Council

Cambridgeshire County Council, Cambridgeshire Careers Service, Cambridge City Council, Huntingdonshire District Council, Greater Peterborough Chamber of Commerce.

Camden Council
 Camden London Borough
 Cannock Chase Council
 Canterbury University at Kent
 Cardiff County Council
 Carmarthenshire County Council
 Cathie Marsh Centre for Census and Survey Research (University of Manchester)

Name of Authority or Organisation:

Cheshire County Council

Colchester Borough Council
Comhairle Nan Eilean Siar
Convention of Scottish Local Authorities (CoSLA)
Conwy County Borough Council
Cornwall Community Council
Cornwall County Council
Cornish Stannary Parliament
Corporation of London
Countryside Agency
Demographics User Group (DUG)

Denbighshire County Council
Department for Education and Skills
Department for Education Northern Ireland
Department of Transport, Local Government and
The Regions (DTLR) formerly known as DETR
Department of Health (DH)
Derbyshire County Council
Dorset County Council
Dumfries & Galloway Health Board
Dundee City Council
Dundee University
Dyfed Powys Health Authority
East Ayrshire Council
Eastbourne Borough Council
East London and City Health Authority
East Riding of Yorkshire
East Sussex County Council
Economic and Social Research Council
Edinburgh College of Art
Equality Commission (Northern Ireland)
Economic and Social Research Council
Edinburgh City Council

Edinburgh University

Enfield London Borough

Essex County Council

Also Representing Views From:

Cheshire County Council, Chester City Council,
Congleton Borough Council, Crewe and Nantwich
Borough Council, Ellesmere Port and Neston Borough
Council, Macclesfield Borough Council, Vale Royal
District Council.

Representing all 32 Scottish Councils

DUG comprises 13 companies : Abbey National, Bank of
Scotland, Bradford & Bingley, Halifax, Marks &
Spencer, Marks & Spencer Financial Services,
Nationwide, Royal Bank of Scotland, Saga Group,
Sainsbury, Tesco, Whitbread and Yellow Pages.

Essex County Council, Braintree District Council,
Chelmsford Brough Council, Tendring District Council,
Basildon, Brentwood, Castle Point, Colchester Borough
Council, Epping Forest, Harlow, Maldon, Rochford,
Southend-On-Sea, Thurrock, Uttlesford
District/Borough/Unitary Councils, North Essex Health
Authority, South Essex Health Authority, Essex Police,
Essex TEC .

Name of Authority or Organisation:

Falkirk Council
Federation of Irish Societies
Fife Acute Hospitals NHS Trust
Flintshire County Council
Gaelic Development Agency
Gateshead Council
General Register Office for Scotland (GROS)
Glasgow City Council
Glasgow Museums
Glasgow University
Government Actuary's Department (GAD)
Grampian Health Board
Grampian Police
Greater London Authority (GLA)
Great Eastern Trains
Gwynedd County Council
Guy's, King's and St.Thomas' School of Medicine
Hammersmith Irish Centre
Hampshire County Council

Harrow London Borough
Herefordshire Council
Hertfordshire County Council

Highland Council
Highlands and Islands Enterprise
Home Office (HO)
Humberside TEC
Inter Faith Network
Inverclyde Council
Isle of Anglesey County Council
Islington London Borough Council
Jain Samaj Europe
Kent County Council
Kensington and Chelsea Royal Borough of
Lake District National Park Authority
Lambeth, Southwark and Lewisham Health Authority
Lanarkshire Health Board
Leeds City Council
Leeds University
Leicestershire County Council

Also Representing Views From:**Local Authorities in Greater London**

Hampshire County Council, Basingstoke & Deane Borough Council, East Hampshire District Council, Eastleigh Borough Council, Fareham Borough Council, Gosport Borough Council, Hart District Council, Havant Borough Council, New Forest District Council, Portsmouth City Council, Rushmoor Borough Council, Southampton City Council, Test Valley Borough Council and Winchester City Council.

Hertfordshire County Council, Hertfordshire Constabulary, Broxbourne Borough, Dacorum Borough, East Hertfordshire District, Hertsmere Borough, North Hertfordshire District, St Albans City and District, Stevenage Borough, Three Rivers District, Watford and Welwyn Hatfield Councils.

Name of Authority or Organisation:

Lincolnshire County Council

Lincolnshire Police
Liverpool University

Local Government Association (LGA)

Loch Lomond and the Trossachs (National Parks)
Luton Borough Council
Manchester City Council
Manchester Health Authority
Manchester University
Market Research Society, Census and Geodemographics Group
Merthyr Tydfil County Borough Council
Muslim Council of Britain
National Assembly for Wales (NafW)
Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council
Newcastle City Council
Newcastle University
Norfolk County Council
North Ayrshire Council
North Hertfordshire District Council
North Kesteven District Council
North Lanarkshire Council
Northumberland County Council
North Somerset Council
Nottingham City Council
Nottinghamshire County Council
Office for National Statistics (ONS) – Demography and Health Division (DHD)
Office for National Statistics (ONS) – Socio-Economic Statistics and Analysis Group (SESAG)
Oxfordshire County Council
Oxfordshire City Council
Peak District National Park Authority
Pembrokeshire Coast National Park
Pembrokeshire County Council
Plymouth City Council
Poole Borough Council
Powys County Council
Presbyterian Church in Ireland
Redditch Borough Council
Renfrewshire Council
Richmondshire District Council
Rossendale Borough Council
Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council
Scottish Borders Council
Scottish Census Advisory Group (SCAG)
Scottish Council for Voluntary Organisations
Scottish Executive

Also Representing Views From:

Lincolnshire County Council,
Lincolnshire Development

Local Government in England and Wales. The LGA represents all 410 local authorities across England and Wales.

Name of Authority or Organisation:

Scottish Executive – transport
Scottish Inter Faith Council
Sheffield City Council
Sheffield University
Sheffield Institute for Studies on Ageing
Shetland Islands Council
Shropshire County Council
Shropshire Health Authority
Somerset County Council
South Lanarkshire Council
Southampton City Council
South Gloucestershire Council

Southend on Sea Borough Council
Southwark Community Care Forum
St Andrews University
St Edmundsbury Borough Council
Strathclyde Passenger Transport Executive
Strathclyde University

Suffolk County Council

Sunderland City Council
Surrey County Council
Sutton London Borough
Swindon Borough Council
Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council
Tamworth Borough Council
Tees Health Authority
Tees Valley Joint Strategy Unit

Telford and Wrekin Council
Tonbridge and Malling Borough Council
Tower Hamlets London Borough
Trades Union Congress (TUC)
Tyne & Wear Research and Information

Wakefield Metropolitan District Council
Wales International
Warrington Borough Council
Warwickshire County Council
Wellingborough Borough Council
West Dumbartonshire Council
West Lancashire District Council
West Sussex County Council

Also Representing Views From:

South Gloucestershire Council, Bath and North East Somerset Council, Bristol City Council, North Somerset Council and the Joint Strategic Planning and Transportation Unit.

Suffolk County Council, Child Care Team, Education, Environment and Transport, Fire Service, Library Service and Social Services. Suffolk Constabulary. Babergh, Forest Heath, Mid Suffolk, Suffolk Coastal and Waveney District Councils. The Boroughs of Ipswich and Edmundsbury.

Surrey County Council, Woking Borough Council

Darlington, Hartlepool, Middlesborough, Redcar & Cleveland and Stockton-on-Tees Borough councils, Tees Health Authority

The five Tyne & Wear Districts (the Cities of Newcastle and Sunderland, and the Metropolitan Boroughs of Gateshead, North Tyneside and South Tyneside).

Name of Authority or Organisation:

Westminster City Council
Wiltshire County Council
Wrexham County Borough Council
Wycombe District Council

Also Representing Views From:

**PROFORMA FOR FEEDBACK ON
CAS**

Method for giving feedback on the latest draft of Census Area Statistics (including Univariate Tables)

As this is the final stage of consultation on the Census Area Statistics, users are only asked to give feedback on tables where they have suggestions for amendment to a proposed table, or still have a requirement for an additional table.

Users are asked to respond using the addresses shown below, preferably by e-mail or post. Feedback is welcomed both by correspondence or by using the pro forma shown overleaf. An electronic copy of this pro forma, along with background information to the consultation exercise on proposed 2001 output, is available on the National Statistics web-site (www.statistics.gov.uk).

Responses are required no later than 16th November 2001.

Contact points for correspondence

England and Wales

Census Customer Services
Office for National Statistics
Segensworth Road
Titchfield
Fareham
Hampshire PO15 5RR
Tel : 01329 813959
MINCOM : 01329 813669 - for the hard of hearing
Fax 01329 813587
E-mail : census.consultation@ons.gov.uk

Scotland

Customer Services Population Statistics Branch
General Register Office for Scotland
Ladywell House
Ladywell Road
Edinburgh EH12 7TF
Tel : 0131 314 4342
Fax : 0131 314 4344
E-mail : wilma.smith@gro-scotland.gov.uk

Northern Ireland

Census Office for Northern Ireland
Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency
2-14 Castle Street
Belfast BT1 1SA
Tel : 028 90 348131
Fax : 028 90 348161
E-mail : jacquie.hyvart@dfpni.gov.uk

Cases for Final changes to proposed 2001 Census Area Statistics (CAS)

Table Number	Changes required	Reason for requesting change

Cases for new 2001 Census Area Statistics (CAS)

Variables (& level of detail)	What would information be used for	Other potential customers