

# **SCOTLAND'S CENSUS 2001**

## **Reference Volume**

**LAI D BEFORE THE SCOTTISH PARLIAMENT PURSUANT TO  
SECTION 4(1) OF THE CENSUS ACT 1920**

**REGISTRAR GENERAL FOR SCOTLAND**

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## INTRODUCTION

This report is one of five printed reports presenting the main results from the 2001 Census in Scotland. The purpose of the *Reference Volume* is to act as a guide to the **Area Statistics** produced from the 2001 Census in electronic form for many area levels. This printed report contains data for the Scotland level only. It is published under the authority of, and to meet the requirements of, Section 4(1) of the Census Act 1920.

This report is also available free of charge on the GROS website ([www.gros-scotland.gov.uk](http://www.gros-scotland.gov.uk)).

### 2001 Census Reports

There are five printed reports presenting the main results of Scotland's Census 2001.

*Scotland's Census 2001 - 2001 Population Report* (GROS 2002, ISBN 1-874451-66-4).

This report gives population by age and sex for Council areas.

*The Registrar General's 2001 Census Report to the Scottish Parliament*  
(GROS 2003, ISBN 1-874451-70-2).

This is a summary report introducing the Census results – mainly at Scotland level. It also contains some brief commentary on the findings.

*Key Statistics for Council areas and Health Board areas Scotland*  
(GROS 2003, ISBN 1-874451-67-2).

This report provides summary statistics covering the majority of Census topics for Council and Health Board areas.

*Key Statistics for Settlements and Localities Scotland* (GROS 2003, ISBN 1-874451-68-0).

This report provides summary statistics covering the majority of Census topics for Settlements and Localities.

*Scotland's Census 2001 - Reference Volume* (GROS 2003, ISBN 1-874451-69-9).

This report contains, for Scotland level only, the detailed statistical tables produced for the Census. It is useful as a guide to the many tables that are only available electronically. Comparable tables are available electronically for a range of other areas as set out in **Table 2**.

## Information in this report

Area Statistics from the 2001 Census consist of 6 datasets, each of which contains a set of tables. The range of datasets is given in the following table.

**Table 1**

Datasets	Prefix	Number of tables	Description
Key Statistics	KS	24	For each Census variable the percentage in each main category enabling comparisons between areas.
Census Area Statistics	CAS CAST	87 (including 5 theme tables)	The CAS consist of <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- simple cross-tabulations of two or more Census variables</li><li>- theme tables: Groupings of tables for a selection of sub-populations</li></ul>
Scottish Census Profiles	PROFILE	5	These provide a simple picture of the key features of an area compared to a reference area of choice.
Standard Tables	S	116	These are equivalent to the first of the two components for CAS above (i.e. cross-tabulations) but, where possible and appropriate, with slightly more detailed classifications. Tables with a 14-category classification of ethnicity will only be available for a given area if the area satisfies certain confidentiality conditions.
Theme tables	T	16	These present cross-tabulations of selected variables for a particular sub-population.
Univariate Tables	UV	56	Tables containing for each variable the number in each main category.

This report contains table layouts for all of these datasets except the Key Statistics, which have already appeared in the printed Key Statistics reports. Table layouts contain figures for Scotland, but where these are not available such as for travel and migration tables; the table outlines are presented without figures.

There are two appendices in this report to enable the reader to find a table of interest. A **list of Census tables**, contained in each product is given in **Appendix A** in pages 481 to 491. Each table is assigned to one of 6 topics:

Accommodation;	Demographic;
Communal Establishments;	Health;
Cultural;	Labour Market, NS-SeC, Qualifications and Travel to Work or Study.

This is useful if using the SCROL website or CD products to view results for smaller areas as tables are organised by these 6 topics in SCROL. An **index to Census tables** by more detailed subject category or Census variable can be found in **Appendix B** at page 493. Against each subject is listed the tables in which that subject appears. The required table outlines can then be located either in this report or in a Key Statistics report. Actual figures for an appropriate area level can then be sought from the electronic sources. In particular the reader could access results via SCROL (Scotland's Census Results OnLine), a website dedicated to delivering the Area Statistics for all areas on the Internet; or could use the series of CD products which provide electronic access to the results for all areas locally. More information on these products and other methods of accessing Census results is given in the electronic document

‘Scotland’s Census a Guide to the results and how to obtain them’ on the Census pages of the GROS website ([www.gro-scotland.gov.uk](http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk))

The range of areas for which each dataset will be available depends mainly on the amount of detail in the tables for that dataset. For confidentiality reasons, less detail can generally be made available for small areas, and for most datasets there is a minimum size of area expressed in terms of numbers of households and residents.

**Table 2** below shows the areas for which each of the datasets will be available.

**Table 2**

Area <sup>1</sup>	Key Statistics	Scottish Census profiles	Univariate Tables	Census Area Statistics	Standard Tables	Theme tables
Council Area	X	X	X	X	X	X
Scottish Parliamentary Region 2001	X	X	X	X	X	X
Scottish Parliamentary Constituency 2001	X	X	X	X	X	X
Westminster Parliamentary Constituency 2001	X		X	X	X	
Health Board Area	X	X	X	X	X	X
ST Postcode Sector <sup>2</sup>	X		X	X	X	X
CAS Postcode Sector <sup>3</sup>	X		X	X		
ST Wards <sup>4</sup>	X		X	X	X	X
CAS Wards <sup>5</sup>	X		X	X		
Settlement	X		X	X		
Locality	X	X	X	X		
Civil Parish	X		X	X		
Inhabited Islands	X		X	X		
Output Area	X	X	X	X		

*Footnotes:*

1 Details of the geographical areas listed in the above table are given in the Supporting Information section of the electronic document ‘Scotland’s Census – A guide to the results and how to obtain them’, available on the Census pages of the GROS website ([www.gro-scotland.gov.uk](http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk)).

2 An ST Postcode Sector is a group of 1 or more CAS Postcode Sectors (see note 3 below). Grouping is necessary to satisfy the confidentiality thresholds (at least 400 households and 1,000 residents) for Standard Tables (ST).

3 A CAS Postcode Sector is the group of Output Areas assigned to a postcode sector within a council area.

4 An ST Ward 2001 is a group of 1 or more CAS Wards 2001 (see note 5) with, where necessary, amendments to ensure that Standard Tables are not disclosed for ‘slivers’ created by ‘differences’ between ST Postcode Sectors and ST wards.

5 A CAS ward is the group of Output Areas assigned to an electoral ward (as on Census night).

Information on migration, ‘day-time population’ and the distance travelled to work, which was intended to be included in several tables in the Area Statistics, is not available at the time of publication of this report but, once available, will be provided in electronic formats along with results for smaller areas.

Although the tables concerned have been left blank, they will provide a guide to the reader as to what the tables will contain when the figures are available.





## **FURTHER INFORMATION**

### **GROS website**

Further information is available on the Census pages of the GROS website ([www.gro-scotland.gov.uk](http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk)). In particular, the Supporting Information section of the electronic document '*Scotland's Census – A guide to the results and how to obtain them*' describes how the Area Statistics for smaller areas will be delivered.

### **SCROL (Scotland's Census Results OnLine)**

SCROL, will be accessible at [www.scrol.gov.uk](http://www.scrol.gov.uk) from late March 2003 and will progressively provide free on line access to all of the detailed results from the 2001 Census in Scotland.

In addition to the website, a series of CD-ROMs will provide access to a wider range of data than the SCROL website, along with more functionality for analysing the results.

### **Contacts**

Further information about the Census products, or assistance in finding the appropriate data or requests for additional data not part of the Census products can be obtained from GROS Customer Services.

**Customer Services  
Demography and Dissemination Branch  
General Register Office for Scotland  
Ladywell House  
Ladywell Road  
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EH12 7TF**

**Tel: 0131 314 4254  
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Separate Censuses were carried out, on the same day and using similar methodologies, in England and Wales, and Northern Ireland. Information on these Censuses is available from:

*England and Wales*

Census Customer Services  
Office for National Statistics  
Segensworth Road  
Titchfield  
Fareham  
Hants  
PO15 5RR  
Tel: 01329 913800  
Fax: 01329 813587  
International: Tel: +44 1329 813800  
Fax: +44 1329 813587  
E-mail: [census.customerservices@ons.gov.uk](mailto:census.customerservices@ons.gov.uk)  
Website: [www.statistics.gov.uk](http://www.statistics.gov.uk)

*Northern Ireland*

Census Customer Services  
Northern Ireland Statistics and  
Research Agency  
McAuley House  
2-14 Castle Street  
Belfast  
BT1 1SA  
Tel: (028) 9034 8160  
Fax: (028) 9034 8161  
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E-mail: [census.nisra@dfpni.gov.uk](mailto:census.nisra@dfpni.gov.uk)  
Website: [www.nisra.gov.uk](http://www.nisra.gov.uk)

Where results for England and Wales and Northern Ireland have been published in a similar format to the tables in this report, aggregated tables providing results for the UK are available from any of the three UK Census Offices listed above.

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## **2001 CENSUS BACKGROUND**

### **Consultation**

Potential users of the results from 2001 Census have been consulted since 1996, when plans for the first tests of procedures and questions were being planned. A White Paper '*The 2001 Census of Population*' published in March 1999 set out the (pre-devolution) UK government's plans for the 2001 Census. Further major consultations involving Roadshows and consultation papers took place in spring 1999 and autumn 2001 to identify user needs and to assist the design of the results to be produced from the collected data.

### **Legislation**

The 1920 Census Act allows for the carrying out of a Census no sooner than five years after the previous Census. However, various other legislative requirements need to be fulfilled before a Census can be held. In the period up to publication of the White Paper, the Census Offices and users had been refining both the business cases for each Census topic and the wording of the question (or questions) to be asked in order to obtain the required information. Prior to every Census, a Census Order is required. This states the date of the Census, the people who are required to complete the form, those who are to be included on the form and the topics on which questions will be asked. The operational aspects of the Census also require legislative approval. This information is set out in Census Regulations, which contain details of how the Census is to be conducted. The Regulations include a copy of the Census form. The decision to include a question on religion in the 2001 Census, resulted in additional legislation, with the 1920 Census Act, Census Order 2000 and Census Regulations 2000 all requiring amendment to make provision for religion information to be asked.

### **Fieldwork**

The Census was designed to collect information on the resident population on Census Day - 29 April 2001. Ahead of this day, enumerators delivered Census forms to every identified household space and communal establishment. Residents were asked to complete the forms with the information as correct on Census Day, and to return the completed forms by post. If a completed form was not received back, an enumerator visited the address in order to collect the form by hand or to issue a reminder to post back. Special arrangements were made to enumerate the Armed Forces and people sleeping rough. The overall response rate (that is, the proportion of people included on a returned Census form) is estimated as 96 per cent.

The Census was followed by the Census Coverage Survey (CCS), which took place between 24 May and 18 June 2001. This was an interview survey of some 36,000 households and 92 communal

establishments in Scotland. Comparison of the results of the CCS with the Census was used to adjust the Census counts for under-enumeration (see the **One Number Census** paragraphs). The CCS achieved a household response rate (the proportion of identified households, which were successfully interviewed) of 95 per cent.

### **Census content**

The results are based on the information collected from the Census forms. Copies of the Census forms used are contained in the *2001 Census Definitions Volume* or available on the Census pages of the GROS website ([www.gro-scotland.gov.uk](http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk)). All questions included in the 1991 Census were included in the 2001 Census with the exception of questions relating to usual address and whereabouts on Census night (see **Populations covered in this report** in the **Definitions** section on page 13). However, the answer categories in some questions, such as ethnic group were updated. There were also new questions on general health, the provision of unpaid care, time since last paid employment, the size of work force at place of work, supervision of employees and two voluntary questions on religion.

The Census questions asked of all people covered:

- sex, age (date of birth) and marital status
- relationship to others in the household (where applicable)
- whether schoolchild/student
- whether term-time address
- country of birth
- ethnic group
- religion - current and upbringing
- health
- limiting long-term illness
- provision of unpaid care
- address one year ago
- address of place of work or study
- means of travel to work or study
- knowledge of Gaelic
- (if in a communal establishment) whether staff or owner, relative of staff or owner, or other resident

whilst questions for those aged 16 to 74 covered:

- qualifications
- economic activity and employment status
- number of employees at place of work
- year since last employed
- occupation and industry of employment
- hours worked

in addition, the person filling in the form in each household was asked about:

- type of accommodation and whether self-contained
- number of rooms
- availability of bath/shower and toilet
- lowest floor level
- presence of central heating
- availability of cars or vans
- tenure
- landlord
- whether or not accommodation was rented as furnished

and the person in charge of a communal establishment provided information about:

- the type of establishment
- by whom the establishment is managed
- with whom the establishment is registered
- the type of client catered for

### **Processing**

Returned forms were fed through scanning machinery, which captured all the ticked responses, and stored most written answers in digital form. The latter were coded into categories either by automatic systems, which recognise terms given in response to questions, or by manual coding. This data was then edited to ensure that the data was consistent, and was followed by an imputation process to supply responses for questions, which had not been completed on the original form.

## One Number Census

Following the 1991 Census, it was acknowledged that the Census suffered from a degree of undercount, the extent and nature of which was not identified by the 1991 Census Validation Survey. As a result the detailed 1991 Census tables were not consistent with the final estimate of 1991 Census Day population. To avoid a similar situation following the 2001 Census, the Census Coverage Survey (CCS) and the One Number Census (ONC) projects were initiated.

The 2001 CCS was an intensive enumeration of a representative sample of postcodes in Scotland and was designed to be independent of the Census and provide the ONC Project with the required data to estimate underenumeration. The ONC Project derives its name from the intention to eliminate different population counts so that all Census outputs add to one number – the national population estimate that has been adjusted for undercounting. The ONC Project ensured that the most appropriate estimation procedures were used to calculate the final Census data.

More detail on the conduct of the One Number Census is available on the Census pages of the GROS website ([www.gro-scotland.gov.uk](http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk)).

## Comparability with the 1991 Census

Given the approach taken to estimating underenumeration in the 2001 Census, it is not appropriate to compare the 2001 Census results directly with the 1991 Census results. This is because the 2001 Census results cover the whole population but the 1991 Census results did not. In many cases a comparison of percentage distributions will give a more useful comparison than a comparison of counts.

The table below presents comparisons of coverage achieved in the 2001 and 1991 Censuses with two sets of figures for 1991 – those based on the originally published 1991 population (5,095,000) and those based on the revised 1991 population (5,071,000).

Comparison of Census coverage in the 1991 and 2001 Censuses	<i>percentage</i>		
	<b>1991</b> (originally published)	<b>1991</b> (revised)	<b>2001</b>
Enumerated in the Census	96.9	97.3	96.1
People identified as missing and included in Census results	1.2	1.2	3.9
Census coverage of the population	98.1	98.6	100
Missing but not included in Census results	1.9	1.4	0
Total	100	100	100

Material published before 27 February 2003 compared Census coverage between 2001 and 1991 using 1991 percentages based on the level of census underenumeration estimated at the time. However, evidence from the 2001 Census has indicated that the level of underenumeration in the 1991 Census was overestimated. Consequently the 1991 mid-year estimates and 1991 Census day counts have been revised (see GROS website for more information).

As a result of these revisions, the proportion of population enumerated in the 1991 Census was greater than previously reported but remained fairly similar in 1991 and 2001 (97.3 in 1991 to 96.1 in 2001). As the table shows, the 2001 Census results cover the whole population compared with 98.6 per cent coverage in the 1991 Census. The difference in coverage lies in the approach to estimating under-enumeration in the two Censuses.

In 1991, the Census method allowed enumerators to identify many occupied households where the people within them had not returned a form and include an allowance for them in the Census tables. This gave an overall coverage of 98.1 per cent. The method did not enable enumerators to identify people missed from households where a form was returned, nor to make an allowance for any occupied households that they failed to locate. Using data from administrative sources and the 1991 Census Validation Survey it was originally estimated that these people accounted for about 1.9 per cent of the population. These were not added to the Census tables. New evidence drawing on the 2001 Census reduced the estimate of these people to 1.4 per cent.

In the 2001 Census, the One Number Census methodology allowed for both types of missing people to be adjusted for in the Census tables.

### **Quality of the results**

The use of the One Number Census methodology means that the results of the 2001 Census cover the entire population of Scotland, and are believed to be the most reliable results obtained by any Census in Scotland. However, there are a number of sources of potential error in the results. These include:

- Incorrect or incomplete information provided on the forms.
- Sampling error related to estimates derived through the One Number Census process.
- Unidentified dependencies between the Census and the Census Coverage Survey.
- Errors introduced during processing and imputation.

Some elements of incorrect information will have been corrected during the edit process (see **Processing** above). Other biases will have been corrected by the One Number Census process. Following this, the results have undergone an extensive quality assurance process, including checks against aggregated administrative information on particular groups such as students and the Armed Forces. Elements of dependency between the Census and Census Coverage Survey have been identified and corrected for, by cross-checking with alternative data sources.

Since the adjustments for under-enumeration through the One Number Census methodology are estimates based on a sample survey, sampling errors can be used as a guide in assessing the accuracy of the adjustments. The sampling error can be used to construct a 95 per cent confidence interval - that is a



range in which we can be 95 per cent confident that the true value lies. For the population of Scotland, this confidence interval is  $\pm 0.3$  per cent of the estimated population.

### **Confidentiality**

The Registrar General has a legal obligation not to reveal information collected in confidence in the Census about individual people and households. Protecting the Census data is of key importance and steps have been taken to safeguard confidentiality and protect against disclosure of personal information provided on the Census form. Further information is given in *'Scotland's Census – A guide to the results and how to obtain them'* on the Census pages of the GROS website ([www.gro-scotland.gov.uk](http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk)) or by contacting GROS Customer Services.

## DEFINITIONS

### Populations covered in this report

Each table in this report relates to one or more populations, where population is used in the statistical sense of an item being counted. Many tables relate to the population 'All people', but other tables relate to subsets of 'All people', such as 'People in employment aged 16 to 74', or to distinct populations such as 'All households'.

### *People*

In the 2001 Census information was collected only on usual residents (this contrasts to the 1991 Census which collected information on both usual residents and visitors on Census night). A usual resident at an address is generally defined as someone who spends most of their time residing at that address. It includes:

- People who usually live at the address but are temporarily away from home (on holiday, visiting friends or relatives or temporarily in a hospital or similar establishment) on Census Day.
- A spouse or partner who works away from home for part of the time, or is a member of the Armed Forces.
- Students at their term-time address.
- A baby born before 30th April 2001 even if he or she is still in hospital.
- People present on Census Day, even if temporarily, who have no other usual address.

### **However, it does not include:**

- Anyone present on Census Day who has another usual address.
- Anyone who has been living, or will live, in a special establishment such as a residential home, nursing home or hospital for six months or more.

### *Families*

Using the information collected on age, sex, marital status and relationships within the household, individuals in a household are grouped into families. First, any individuals who are partners (married or otherwise) are paired, and then any remaining unassigned person is grouped with his or her parent(s) if also in household. A grand-parent may be grouped with a grand-child if the household does not appear to contain the grand-child's parent. The resulting groups are classified as couple families, lone parent families or ungrouped individuals. Couple families may or may not include children and if they include children may be categorised as having or not having step-children. Ungrouped individuals each count as a

family, so persons living alone and unrelated adults sharing accommodation will each be counted as a separate family.

### ***Households and household spaces***

A household comprises one person living alone, or a group of people (not necessarily related) living at the same address with common housekeeping - that is, sharing either a living room or sitting room or at least one meal a day.

A household space is the accommodation that is occupied (or could be occupied) by a household. Unoccupied household spaces are classified either as vacant or as a second residence or holiday accommodation.

### ***Dwellings***

A household's accommodation (a household space) is initially defined as being in a shared dwelling if

- it has accommodation type 'A flat, maisonette or apartment that is part of a converted or shared house (includes bedsits)';
- not all the rooms (including bathroom and toilet, if any) are behind a door that only one household can use (not self-contained);
- there is at least one other such household space at the same address with which it can be combined to form the shared dwelling.

A dwelling can consist of one household space (an unshared dwelling) or two or more household spaces (a shared dwelling).

The above definition was applied in an amended form where form details were inconsistent or incomplete. For example, a dwelling was assessed as shared if two or more households existed at the address, and the household did not have a bath/shower and toilet for its own use, but surrounding households/dwellings had baths/showers and toilets. Special attention was paid to student accommodation.

### ***Communal establishments***

A communal establishment is defined as an establishment providing managed residential accommodation. Managed means full-time or part-time supervision of the accommodation.

In most cases (for example, prisons, large hospitals, hotels) communal establishments can be easily identified. However, difficulties can arise with small hotels, guesthouses and sheltered accommodation. Special rules apply in these cases:

- Small hotels and guesthouses are treated as communal establishments if they have the capacity to have 10 or more guests, excluding the owner/manager and his/her family.
- Sheltered housing is treated as a communal establishment if less than half the residents possess their own facilities for cooking. If half or more possess their own facilities for cooking (regardless of use) the whole establishment is treated as separate households.

More information on the definition of table populations can be found in the *2001 Census Definitions Volume* due to be published by the Office for National Statistics in March 2003 or from the Census Supporting Information which can be accessed via the electronic document '*Scotland's Census - A Guide to the results and how to obtain them*' on the Census pages of the GROS website ([www.gro-scotland.gov.uk](http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk)) or by contacting GROS Customer Services.



**A list of Census tables contained in each dataset is given in Appendix A at page 481**

**An index to Census tables by subject or census variable can be found in Appendix B at page 493**