

Guide to the 1961 Census Digitised Statistics

Describes data for England and Wales

Produced by the Office for National Statistics, the Pattern Recognition and Image Analysis (PRImA) Research Lab, University of Salford, and Nomis, University of Durham.

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Background of the Project

The ONS has embarked on a program of 'statistical archaeology' projects to make more historical census outputs available to the public in digital form. The coming years will see the digitisation of census outputs from 1921 through to 1961. This data represents digitised versions of tables from the 1961 Census County Reports and Topic Reports. More data will be added as it becomes available.

These data were never published digitally and until now have been available as scanned images of the printed 1961 Census tables. This project aimed to breathe new life into the data by retrieving and processing content from the 1961 Census County and Topic Reports. The digitisation of the data was performed by the University of Salford's Pattern Recognition and Image Analysis (PRImA) Research Lab.

With the data digitised, the ONS plans to make it available to the public and researchers via the Nomis website.

An important note: there is no attempt being made to update or modernise the language or terminology published as part of the program of historical record digitisation. Rather, the information will be presented, both within the datasets and the surrounding meta-data, as printed at the time wherever possible. There may be some instances in which additional information is given to provide clarity.

These tables are presented in a format which has been designed to be the most accessible and usable to a modern audience. As such they may not be in the same format as originally printed and the presentation will differ from the tables seen in the original county and topic reports. A number of the tables are currently available only as a data download file. Where possible, these will be made available in tabular format in later releases.

Quality Assurance of the Data

During processing, errors were identified in the original printed versions. Where possible these have been corrected. As such some of the figures may be different to the original printed versions.

1961 Census Methodology

The following information has been compiled from documentation produced to accompany the 1961 Census Outputs including the General Report, the Census Schedule (form), and the County and Topic Reports. A digitised version of the General Report for the 1961 Census is available to download via the Nomis website¹.

¹ https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/sources/census_1961

Basis of enumeration

The 1961 Census was undertaken on Sunday 23rd April 1961. The census counted where people were at midnight on the 23rd April/24th April. The enumerated population comprised those people who were present on census night. It does not include those who were not at home. Visitors from other areas of the UK and abroad (including Commonwealth and overseas armed forces, but not those aboard foreign naval ships) were also included. Arrangements were made for enumerating those onboard ships and vessels. People travelling on census night were enumerated where they arrived on the following day, unless they had been previously enumerated. The enumerated population excludes armed forces and 'Mercantile Marine' who were outside England and Wales on census night.

The Census Schedule (form) included the following note for those filling out the form to ensure the correct people were recorded: "Include in this schedule all persons who are alive at midnight on Sunday 23rd April 1961 (Census Night) and who spend the night in this household. If anyone who has not been enumerated elsewhere arrives the next day, include him or her also".

Enumeration has been based on the household since 1841, and with the continued good response from heads of households who must complete the schedule, it was decided that this method still appeared best. It was the duty of the enumerator to deliver a schedule to the head, or person acting as head, of every private household. All schedules were to be completed as at midnight on census night, and then collected by the enumerators on the Monday following, or as soon after as possible. Under this system distribution of schedules and the identification and recording of dwellings and households could be spread over a week or so beforehand.

The head of the household could complete the schedule at his/her convenience and had time to read the form and instructions and to take care over the answers. The head of the household may not have been at home when the schedule was delivered or collected, but this approach meant that the census was not at the mercy of whichever respondent happened to be at home when the enumerator called.

The private household was defined broadly as one or more persons occupying a house or a separate part of a house, flat, apartment, etc. Persons who usually had at least one meal a day provided by the household while in residence were regarded as part of the household. Thus, a boarder or a visitor was counted as part of the household, but a lodger who did not eat with the household was regarded as a separate household for census purposes.

Hotel managers, boarding house proprietors, the chief resident officers or other persons for the time overseeing a hospital, nursing home, sanatorium, hostel or educational establishment, governors of prisons or masters of ships or other vessels were responsible for the enumeration of the persons in their care. The responsibility for enumerating persons in defence establishments, including naval ships (whether serving personnel, civilian employees or dependants), fell to the officer commanding

each separate unit. Families living in married quarters were enumerated as private households on the normal schedules by the census enumerators under arrangements made with the commanding officers. This practice differed from that adopted for the 1951 Census.

The 10% Sample

In 1951 a 1% sample of all census records was extracted and used to provide preliminary figures on all subjects. In planning the 1961 Census it was decided that in view of the expected faster production of the main census tables the case for a preliminary 1% sample was small, so it was not repeated. Instead, the decision was made to produce tables on certain topics on a sample basis.

The advantages of such sample production are mainly in terms of economy. With sample tabulation, the coding and processing burden is reduced with economy to the of cost and quicker production of results. The main drawback of sample-based figures is their lack of precision, since the true figure can only be estimated within certain limits.

The decision was made that topics involving mainly national rather than local statistics, or where the classification was into relatively few groups, were candidates for sample tabulation. Information on economic activity (occupation, industry, workplace, etc.), education, and household composition was mainly required on a national basis, and while migration was of local interest, the main classifications were short; these were therefore suitable for sample treatment. Population count, 5 housing statistics, information on sex, age and marital condition, and birthplace and nationality, were needed for every administrative area and therefore were tabulated on a full count basis. Interested users among government departments, such as the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, the Ministry of Labour, the Board of Trade and the Central Statistical Office, were consulted before final decisions were reached.

Consideration of the proposed sample-based tabulations led to the conclusion that a sample of 10% would provide data of sufficient precision for the main tables and a sample of this size has the practical advantage that the results can be used as they stand because grossing up consists merely of adding a nought. It should be noted that in general the proposed tabulations were not tailored to fit the sample but rather the size of sample chosen to fit the tabulation requirements.

It was determined that it would be unreasonable to ask nine-tenths of the population for information that would not be used. The opportunity was therefore taken to lessen the burden on the public by limiting the sample questions to only those whose information would be used.

Enumeration of the 10% sample had been organised such that enumerators delivered the sample questions to every 10th household, or every 10th person within a communal establishment. The blank schedules were sorted into packs so that the

schedule containing the full range of questions appeared at every succeeding 10th position; the first of these schedules was in differing positions from 1st to 10th for different enumeration districts according to a random number from 1 to 10 allocated to each district.

The enumerator's instructions were to deliver the schedules to private households from the top of their pack of schedules in the order in which contact was made with householders. In this way, a random sample of 1 in 10 of the households in the enumeration district would have received a schedule containing the sample questions. The object of the varying positions for the sample schedule in different enumeration districts was to avoid, as much as possible, any bias that might occur through the enumerator's natural tendency to begin delivery at a corner dwelling. The enumerator was not meant to have any discretion in deciding which household received the sample schedule; this was a matter of chance depending upon the order in which contact was made, and the random placing of the first sample schedule in the pack. Unfortunately, enumerators did exercise choice in delivering the sample schedule, with the result that the sample was biased.

People in non-private households such as institutions, hotels, ships, etc., were not enumerated on the ordinary household schedule but on other special schedules ("I" Schedules). The size of these institutions varied too much for a sample of the institutions to give reliable figures and it was therefore decided that in non-private households the sample should be of individuals. This was achieved by asking the sample question only of the person appearing on a specified line on each of the 6 special schedules. The sample lines were designated randomly and the person completing the schedule was told to maintain a strict routine when entering the names on the schedule and to avoid any pre-selection of the people for whom the additional sample details would be required.

The sample of people enumerated in defence establishments was selected at census headquarters. There was no sampling at the enumeration stage.

Sampling Error

Those census figures which have been derived from the 10% data are subject to sampling error which means that they will usually differ to some extent from the unknown true value that would have been obtained from a full count. This variability is inherent in sample-based figures and should be distinguished from the element of error due to bias which was discussed in the next section. The great majority of figures published from the census fall into two groups, totals and proportions, though small numbers of figures of other types such as ratios of rates and proportions also appear. For more detail on sampling errors for each of these data types, see the Sampling Errors section of the General Report Part II Chapter 2.

Bias

The method of sampling at the enumeration stage, which has been described above, had to be introduced into the 1961 Census without any pre-test. It was anticipated

that there was a clear possibility that the scheme might not operate exactly as it had been designed and plans were therefore made to test the validity of the sample as finally selected.

The tests on the validity of the sample were of two kinds. The first of these aimed to check if there was any bias present in an individual enumeration district or local authority area, while the second aimed to check whether significant bias existed in figures produced at the national level. For more detail on the specific biases found in the 10% sample, see Chapter 2 of the General Report Part II.

Bias Factors

The discovery of bias in the 10% sample raised the difficult problem of deciding how, or if at all, the 10% sample tabulations should be amended or adjusted to attempt to correct the bias. The decision was taken not to alter the actual numbers obtained from the sample in the published tables. Even if the full information necessary to make such adjustments had been available it would have been a vast undertaking which, even with a large computer, would have produced an unacceptable delay in the production of the statistics. In fact, the information available on the true nature and size of the bias was very restricted and was quite insufficient to undertake a full correction programme. Instead of modifying the actual numbers produced it was decided to produce certain correcting factors which users could apply to the tables derived from the 10% sample. It was not a practical proposition to calculate such factors for every entry in the tables or even for all tables. Instead correction factors were obtained for certain of the more important marginal totals. To take one example; a bias factor was worked for each of the occupation orders and each of the 7 industry orders. The intention was that these bias factors should be used by multiplying the sample figure by the appropriate bias factor to give a new figure partially corrected for bias. Thus, a bias factor of 0.98000 denoted that the published census estimate was too high by 2%.

It is very important that the bias factors computed should be correctly interpreted. They can remove only that element of bias associated with the classification of households by numbers of persons, by numbers of rooms, by sharing status, by area and any effect due to the country of birth of the person concerned, though this last factor was only taken account of in a very summary fashion. They cannot remove other elements of bias which may exist and which may be fundamentally associated with other characteristics, such as occupation, socio-economic group, etc. It should also be remembered, as pointed out earlier, that these factors have been calculated in relation to the population enumerated in private households. No specific account was taken therefore in working these factors of biases found in that part of the population which was enumerated outside private households. A brief description of the method of calculating the bias factors appears in Appendix 2B of Chapter 2 of the General Report Part II.

Questions Asked and Questionnaires

Below are some notes related to new questions added to the 1961 census.

The question on usual residence was first included in 1931 and repeated in 1951 and 1961, but the instructions in 1961 differed in that they required the home address for school children and students who lived away from home during termtime.

The questions about occupation, industry and economic status, were set out in 1961 to focus attention first on the person's state of employment in the week before census night, i.e. whether employed or self-employed, or if not employed, whether 8 looking for work, sick or retired, or outside the range of employment, as with students, persons engaged on home duties or of independent means. With the main category clear, more detailed questions on present or former occupation, employer and present place of work were asked. New questions were added allowing those unable to work through sickness to be distinguished from those without a job but seeking work. Persons working part-time (both men and women) were asked to state the number of hours worked, and men working part-time were asked to state their previous full-time occupation.

The question about the age at which full-time education ceased was extended to the population generally instead of being limited to those in employment.

A new question was included at the request of the Minister for Science on the advice of the Advisory Council on Scientific Policy which was designed to establish the location of the country's scientific manpower. The question asked for the professional qualifications held and the main branch of science or technology in which the qualifications were held.

To allow an estimation of internal migration within the country, a new question was included to obtain information about the amount, direction and characteristics of population movements within the country and the number of years a person had lived at their usual residence.

In 1951 questions on certain household arrangements had been included to throw light on housing conditions. These were largely repeated in 1961, with the questions about piped water supply, water closet and fixed bath, but a new question about piped hot water supply was added. The 1951 questions about cooking stove or range and kitchen sink were restricted in 1961 to households sharing structurally separate dwellings.

A question about housing tenure was included for the first time in 1961.

A new question was introduced asking for the particulars of persons usually living in a household who were absent on census night. The information collected with this question did not affect the main count of population numbers, instead it was used solely in the analysis of household composition.

Consistency with Later Censuses

Just as outlined above the 1961 Census included new questions and topics that were not asked about in the previous census, so too have additional questions been asked in the censuses that have been conducted since. The ONS website contains a document² outlining all census topics covered from the first census in 1801, through to the 2011 Census. To give a few examples, 1961 did not ask questions related to the number of cars or vans within a household, ethnic group, or religion.

Geography

The data relates to the 1961 County Reports and Topic Reports for England and Wales. The data is available on Nomis down to 1961 district level although not all tables are available at the most detailed level of geography (see Tables section below for area type available for each table). Lower levels of geography will be included in subsequent releases.

Districts

For 1961 district names, there are suffixed acronyms which give further detail about the nature of the district. These are detailed below:

Acronym	Label
CB	County Borough
CC	County Corporate (London only)
ME	Metropolitan Borough (London only)
MU	Municipal Borough
RD	Rural District
UD	Urban District

When downloading data from Nomis, where districts in different geographical locations have the same name, the name of the administrative county has been included in brackets after the district name. This is to aid users in being able to correctly identify the district selected.

For some tables the districts included may be limited to Urban or Rural Districts over a certain population size (usually 50,000 or 20,000), along with County Boroughs and Metropolitan Boroughs. A corresponding table with less detailed variable classifications includes Urban and Rural Districts with populations under that size.

² <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/1991-and-earlier-censuses/guide-to-earlier-census-data/comparing-census-topics-over-time.pdf>

Tables

County Reports Table 1 – Population 1801-1961 and intercensal variations

Description of Table

Shows census population and intercensal change from 1801 to 1961.

Population

Persons present on census night.

Additional Information

Several variations of header notes giving information about counties, not yet digitised.

Geographical Coverage

England and Wales

The following types of 1961 geography are available on Nomis:

- Administrative county

Variables

Date of Census; Population; Intercensal increase or decrease

Classifications

The following date of census classifications are available:

1801, March 9/10
1811, May 26/27
1821, May 27/28
1831, May 29/30
1841, June 6/7
1851, March 30/31
1861, April 7/8
1871, April 2/3
1881, April 3/4
1891, April 5/6 (Ancient)
1891, April 5/6 (Admin.)
1901, March 31/April 1
1911, April 2/3
1921, June 19/20
1931, April 26/27
1939, Mid-year Estimate
1951, April 8/9 (1951 boundaries)
1951, April 8/9 (1961 boundaries)
1961, April 23/24

The following variable classifications are available:

Population

Intercensal increase or decrease: Amount

Intercensal increase or decrease: Per cent per year

County Reports Table 3 - Acreage, population, private households, and dwellings

Description of Table

Shows population by sex and population density and a population count from 1951 for comparison. Also tabulated are the number of private households and the population therein; a count of structurally separate dwellings occupied by private households, including the number of rooms occupied; number of persons per room and percentage of persons at more than 1½ per room.

Population

Persons present on census night, persons in private households.

Additional Information

The following header notes are provided with the table:

- (1) For definitions of area, dwellings, households and rooms, see pp. ix, x and xi [of the County Report].
- (2) Households temporarily absent on Census night and their dwellings and rooms are included in cols. h, k and l but not in cols. j, m and n.
- (3) Changes since 1951 are indicated by symbols - * boundary, † name, ‡ newly constituted area. Particulars of all these changes (except those relating to wards) are given in Table 4 (not digitised).

Geographical Coverage

England and Wales

The following types of 1961 geography are available on Nomis:

- Administrative county (with county borough where applicable)
- County borough
- County corporate
- Metropolitan boroughs
- Municipal boroughs
- Urban districts
- Rural districts

Conurbation centre, new town, parishes in rural districts and ward data were also produced in the printed County Reports and will be made available on Nomis in a future release.

Variables

Acreage; Total population; Private households and dwellings

Classifications

The following variable classifications are available:

Area in statute acres (land and inland water)

Total population – 1951 – Persons

Total population – 1961 – Persons

Total population – 1961 – Males

Total population – 1961 – Females

Total population – 1961 – Persons per acre

Private households and dwellings – Private households

Private households and dwellings – Population in private households

Private households and dwellings – Structurally separate dwellings occupied

Private households and dwellings – Rooms occupied

Private households and dwellings – Density of occupation – Persons per room

Private households and dwellings – Density of occupation – Percentage of persons at more than 1½ per room

County Reports Table 6 – Age and marital condition

Description of Table

Provides a tabulation of five-year age bands by sex and marital status.

Population

Persons present on census night.

Additional Information

It is important to note that the census asked for current marital status therefore the data is not a measure of individuals who have ever been widowed or divorced as it cannot capture people who have had multiple marriages.

Geographical Coverage

England and Wales

The following types of 1961 geography are available on Nomis:

- Administrative county (with county borough where applicable)
- County borough
- County corporate
- Metropolitan boroughs
- Municipal boroughs (with population over 50,000 only)
- Urban districts (with population over 50,000 only)

Variables

Age; Sex; Marital condition

Classifications

The following age classifications are available:

All Ages

0 to 4
5 to 9
10 to 14
15 to 19
20 to 24
25 to 29
30 to 34
35 to 39
40 to 44
45 to 49
50 to 54
55 to 59
60 to 64
65 to 69
70 to 74
75 to 79
80 to 84
85 to 89
90 to 94
95 and over

The following sex classifications are available:

All persons

Males
Females

The following marital condition classifications are available:

Total

Single
Married
Widowed
Divorced

County Reports Table 8 – Birthplaces and Nationalities of the whole population

Description of Table

Provides a tabulation of birthplace by sex for residents and visitors giving details of birthplace within the British Isles, the Commonwealth, and British Colonies and Protectorates. Also shows nationality and citizenship status of residents born outside the British Isles.

Population

Persons present on census night; Residents born outside the British Isles.

Additional Information

The table is marked with the following footnotes:

* Of the x persons born in the Irish Republic, x were returned as not resident in England and Wales and x of the remainder as citizens of the Irish Republic.

† Of the x persons born in Ireland (part not stated), x were returned as not resident in England and Wales and x of the remainder as citizens of the Irish Republic.

‡ British subjects not stating a citizenship have been included with citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies.

Geographical Coverage

England and Wales

The following types of 1961 geography are available on Nomis:

- Administrative county (with county borough where applicable)
- County borough
- County corporate
- Metropolitan boroughs
- Municipal boroughs (with population over 50,000 only)
- Urban districts (with population over 50,000 only)

Variables

Sex; Country of birth; Nationality and Citizenship of Residents born outside the British Isles

Classifications

The following country of birth classifications are available:

Total

British Isles

England
Wales

Scotland
Northern Ireland
United Kingdom (part not stated)
Irish Republic
Ireland (part not stated)
Isle of Man
Channel Islands

Total born outside the British Isles
Resident in England and Wales
Visitors

Commonwealth Countries
Resident in England and Wales
Visitors

Colonies, Protectorates, etc.
Resident in England and Wales
Visitors

Foreign Countries and at Sea
Resident in England and Wales
Visitors

Birthplace not stated
Resident in England and Wales
Visitors

The following nationality and citizenship of residents born outside the British Isles are available:

Nationality and Citizenship of Residents born outside the British Isles

UK and Colonies by birth or descent
UK and Colonies by registration or marriage
UK and Colonies by naturalisation
UK and Colonies, mode of acquisition not stated
Other commonwealth (and Irish)
Aliens (including Stateless)
Not stated

The following sex classifications are available:

Total (*not available for districts and below*)
Males
Females

County Reports Table 9 – Residents born outside England and Wales by Nationality and Citizenship, and Visitors from outside England and Wales

Description of Table

Shows residents born outside England and Wales by nationality and citizenship (giving details of Commonwealth and Irish citizens and citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies), and shows visitors from outside England and Wales.

Population

Residents born outside England and Wales; Visitors from outside England and Wales.

Geographical Coverage

England and Wales

The following types of 1961 geography are available on Nomis:

- Administrative county (with county borough where applicable)
- County borough
- County corporate
- Metropolitan boroughs
- Municipal boroughs
- Urban districts
- Rural districts

Variables

Total persons from outside England and Wales; Visitors from outside England and Wales; Residents of England and Wales

Classifications

The following variable classifications are available:

Total from outside England and Wales – Persons

Visitors from outside England and Wales – Persons

Visitors from outside England and Wales – Males

Visitors from outside England and Wales – Females

Residents of England and Wales – Total persons born outside England and Wales – Number – Persons

Residents of England and Wales – Total persons born outside England and Wales – Number – Males

Residents of England and Wales – Total persons born outside England and Wales – Number – Females

Residents of England and Wales – Total persons born outside England and Wales – Per 1,000 enumerated population – Persons

Residents of England and Wales – Commonwealth and Irish citizens born outside the British Isles – Total – Males

Residents of England and Wales – Commonwealth and Irish citizens born outside the British Isles – Total – Females

Residents of England and Wales – Commonwealth and Irish citizens born outside the British Isles – Citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies – Males

Residents of England and Wales – Commonwealth and Irish citizens born outside the British Isles – Citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies – Females

Residents of England and Wales – Aliens born outside the British Isles – Males

Residents of England and Wales – Aliens born outside the British Isles – Females

County Reports Table 13 - Private Households by Size, Rooms occupied and Sharing of Dwellings

Description of Table

Shows households by the size of households and rooms occupied, the population in households, and the average number of persons per room.

Population

Persons in household.

Additional Information

Table layout and classifications differ between administrative counties, county boroughs, and districts with a population greater or less than 50,000.

A header note is included with the table:

For definitions of households, dwellings and rooms, see pp. x and xi.

The table is marked with the following footnotes:

N.B. Included above are:-

- in caravans, x households in x rooms with x persons present
- in houseboats, x households in x rooms with x persons present
- in other non-permanent dwellings, x households in x rooms with x persons present

Geographical Coverage

England and Wales

The following types of 1961 geography are available on Nomis:

- Administrative county (with county borough where applicable)
- County borough
- County corporate
- Metropolitan boroughs

- Municipal boroughs
- Urban districts
- Rural districts

Variables

Number of persons present at Census; Number of households occupying the following number of rooms; Total households; Total persons in households; Total rooms occupied; Average number of persons per room

Classifications

The following number of persons present at census classifications are available for Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, Metropolitan Boroughs and districts with a population of over 50,000:

- a) Households in all dwellings: 1
- a) Households in all dwellings: 2
- a) Households in all dwellings: 3
- a) Households in all dwellings: 4
- a) Households in all dwellings: 5
- a) Households in all dwellings: 6
- a) Households in all dwellings: 7
- a) Households in all dwellings: 8
- a) Households in all dwellings: 9
- a) Households in all dwellings: 10 or more
- a) Households in all dwellings: All absent
- a) Households in all dwellings: Total households
- a) Households in all dwellings: Households present
- a) Households in all dwellings: Total persons
- a) Households in all dwellings: Total rooms

- b) Households in shared dwellings: 1
- b) Households in shared dwellings: 2
- b) Households in shared dwellings: 3
- b) Households in shared dwellings: 4
- b) Households in shared dwellings: 5
- b) Households in shared dwellings: 6
- b) Households in shared dwellings: 7 or more
- b) Households in shared dwellings: All absent
- b) Households in shared dwellings: Total households
- b) Households in shared dwellings: Households present
- b) Households in shared dwellings: Total persons
- b) Households in shared dwellings: Total rooms

- c) Households present at Census in shared dwellings without exclusive use of both stove and sink: 1

- c) Households present at Census in shared dwellings without exclusive use of both stove and sink: 2
- c) Households present at Census in shared dwellings without exclusive use of both stove and sink: 3
- c) Households present at Census in shared dwellings without exclusive use of both stove and sink: 4
- c) Households present at Census in shared dwellings without exclusive use of both stove and sink: 5
- c) Households present at Census in shared dwellings without exclusive use of both stove and sink: 6
- c) Households present at Census in shared dwellings without exclusive use of both stove and sink: 7 or more
- c) Households present at Census in shared dwellings without exclusive use of both stove and sink: Total households
- c) Households present at Census in shared dwellings without exclusive use of both stove and sink: Total persons
- c) Households present at Census in shared dwellings without exclusive use of both stove and sink: Total rooms

The following number of persons present at census classifications are available for districts with a population of under 50,000:

- a) Households in all dwellings: 1
- a) Households in all dwellings: 2
- a) Households in all dwellings: 3
- a) Households in all dwellings: 4
- a) Households in all dwellings: 5
- a) Households in all dwellings: 6
- a) Households in all dwellings: 7 or more
- a) Households in all dwellings: All absent
- a) Households in all dwellings: Total households
- a) Households in all dwellings: Households present
- a) Households in all dwellings: Total persons
- a) Households in all dwellings: Total rooms

- b) Households in shared dwellings: 1
- b) Households in shared dwellings: 2
- b) Households in shared dwellings: 3
- b) Households in shared dwellings: 4
- b) Households in shared dwellings: 5
- b) Households in shared dwellings: 6
- b) Households in shared dwellings: 7 or more
- b) Households in shared dwellings: All absent
- b) Households in shared dwellings: Total households
- b) Households in shared dwellings: Households present
- b) Households in shared dwellings: Total persons

- b) Households in shared dwellings: Total rooms
- c) Households present at Census in shared dwellings without exclusive use of both stove and sink: 1
- c) Households present at Census in shared dwellings without exclusive use of both stove and sink: 2
- c) Households present at Census in shared dwellings without exclusive use of both stove and sink: 3
- c) Households present at Census in shared dwellings without exclusive use of both stove and sink: 4
- c) Households present at Census in shared dwellings without exclusive use of both stove and sink: 5
- c) Households present at Census in shared dwellings without exclusive use of both stove and sink: 6
- c) Households present at Census in shared dwellings without exclusive use of both stove and sink: 7 or more
- c) Households present at Census in shared dwellings without exclusive use of both stove and sink: Total households
- c) Households present at Census in shared dwellings without exclusive use of both stove and sink: Total persons
- c) Households present at Census in shared dwellings without exclusive use of both stove and sink: Total rooms

The following variable classifications are available:

- Number of households occupying the following number of rooms: 1
- Number of households occupying the following number of rooms: 2
- Number of households occupying the following number of rooms: 3
- Number of households occupying the following number of rooms: 4
- Number of households occupying the following number of rooms: 5
- Number of households occupying the following number of rooms: 6
- Number of households occupying the following number of rooms: 7
- Number of households occupying the following number of rooms: 8-9
- Number of households occupying the following number of rooms: 10 or more

- Total households
- Total persons in households
- Total rooms occupied
- Average number of persons per room

The following variable classifications are available for Administrative Counties and County Boroughs:

- Number of households occupying the following number of rooms: 1
- Number of households occupying the following number of rooms: 2
- Number of households occupying the following number of rooms: 3

Number of households occupying the following number of rooms: 4
Number of households occupying the following number of rooms: 5
Number of households occupying the following number of rooms: 6
Number of households occupying the following number of rooms: 7
Number of households occupying the following number of rooms: 8-9
Number of households occupying the following number of rooms: 10 or more
Number of households occupying the following number of rooms: 8
Number of households occupying the following number of rooms: 9
Number of households occupying the following number of rooms: 10
Number of households occupying the following number of rooms: 11
Number of households occupying the following number of rooms: 12
Number of households occupying the following number of rooms: 13
Number of households occupying the following number of rooms: 14
Number of households occupying the following number of rooms: 15 or more

Number of households consisting of: 10 persons
Number of households consisting of: 11 persons
Number of households consisting of: 12 persons
Number of households consisting of: 13 persons

Total households
Total persons in households
Total rooms occupied
Average number of persons per room

County Reports Table 17 – Private households, persons and rooms by tenure

Description of Table

Provides a tabulation of households, persons and rooms by tenure type.

Population

Households with at least one person present on census night.

Additional Information

The table is marked with the following header notes:

- (1) For definitions of households and rooms, see p. xi.
- (2) This table is restricted to households of which at least one member was present at Census.

Geographical Coverage

England and Wales

The following types of 1961 geography are available on Nomis:

- Municipal boroughs (with population under 50,000 only)
- Urban districts (with population under 50,000 only)

- Rural districts

Variables

Tenure

Classifications

The following tenure classifications are available:

All tenures

Owner occupiers

Households holding their accommodation by virtue of employment

Households renting their accommodation – together with a farm or business premises

Households renting their accommodation – from a local authority or New Town Corporation

Households renting their accommodation – from a private person or company – Unfurnished

Households renting their accommodation – from a private person or company – Furnished

County Reports Table 25 - Institutions: Number, total population and inmates

Description of Table

Shows number of institutions and the persons living within them by institution type, sex, and whether an inmate of said institution.

Population

Persons present in institutions on census night.

Additional Information

The differentiation of total population and inmates applies only to institution classes 1-8 (see [Classifications](#) section for details).

Geographical Coverage

England and Wales

The following types of 1961 geography are available on Nomis:

- Administrative county (with county borough where applicable)
- County borough
- County corporate
- Metropolitan boroughs
- Municipal boroughs
- Urban districts
- Rural districts

Variables

Institutions; Number of Institutions; Total Population; Inmates only

Classifications

The following institution classifications are available:

All categories: Institutions

- 1 N.H.S. hospitals, other than psychiatric
- 2 Other hospitals, other than psychiatric
- 3 Psychiatric hospitals (N.H.S. and other)
- 4 Homes only for old persons
- 5 Homes only for disabled persons
- 6 Homes for old and disabled persons
- 7 Children's homes
- 8 Places of detention
- 9 Civilian ships, boats and barges
- 10 Miscellaneous communal establishments

The following variable classifications are available:

Number of Institutions

Total population – Persons

Total population – Males

Total population – Females

Inmates only – Males

Inmates only – Females

Education Table 4 – Population aged 25 and over by 7 Terminal Education Age groups (10% Sample)

Description of Table

Shows persons by sex with Terminal Education Age (the age at which full time education ceased); those persons with Terminal Education Age not stated, and students still in education aged 25 and over.

Population

Persons aged 25 and over.

Geographical Coverage

England and Wales

The following types of 1961 geography are available on Nomis:

- Administrative county (with county borough where applicable)

- County borough
- County corporate
- Metropolitan boroughs
- Municipal boroughs
- Urban districts
- Rural districts

Variables

Sex; Total population aged 15 and over; Terminal Education Age

Classifications

The following variable classifications are available:

Sex: Males

Sex: Females

Total population aged 25 and over

Terminal education age not stated

Terminal education age: Total (excluding not stated)

Terminal education age: Under 15

Terminal education age: 15

Terminal education age: 16

Terminal education age: 17-19

Terminal education age: 20 and over

Terminal education age: Full time education continuing

Fertility Table 2i – Married Women: Size of Family by Duration of Current Marriage and Age at Current Marriage

Description of Table

Provides a tabulation of married women by age at current marriage, family size, and duration of current marriage.

Population

Married women.

Additional Information

The table is marked with the following header note:

“Proportions and averages based on small numbers and therefore particularly liable to chance errors are indicated by the symbols * and †. See p. xvi.”

A supplementary table is included with the following note:

“*This table and Table 1 both related to married women. Table 1 classifies these women by age at census and size of family. As these characteristics do not depend upon date of marriage remarried women who failed to give the date of their current marriage have been included in that table. (Women who failed to state the date of their first or only marriage have been omitted from all tables). Such women have been excluded from this table and account for the differences between the numbers included in the two tables. The numbers involved are shown in the following statement:-“

Geographical Coverage

England and Wales

The following types of 1961 geography are available on Nomis:

- Country grouping

Variables

Age at current marriage; Size of family; Duration of current marriage (completed years)

Classifications

The following variable classifications are available:

Age at current marriage: All Ages
Age at current marriage: Under 20
Age at current marriage: 20-24
Age at current marriage: 25-29
Age at current marriage: 30-34
Age at current marriage: 35-39
Age at current marriage: 40-44
Age at current marriage: 45-49
Age at current marriage: 50 and over

Size of family: 0
Size of family: 1
Size of family: 2
Size of family: 3
Size of family: 4
Size of family: 5-6
Size of family: 7-9
Size of family: 10 and over
Size of family: Total Women*
Size of family: Total Children
Size of family: Mean family size
Size of family: Proportion infertile

Duration of current marriage (completed years): 0
Duration of current marriage (completed years): 1
Duration of current marriage (completed years): 2
Duration of current marriage (completed years): 3
Duration of current marriage (completed years): 4
Duration of current marriage (completed years): 5
Duration of current marriage (completed years): 6
Duration of current marriage (completed years): 7
Duration of current marriage (completed years): 8
Duration of current marriage (completed years): 9
Duration of current marriage (completed years): 10-14
Duration of current marriage (completed years): 15-19
Duration of current marriage (completed years): 20-24
Duration of current marriage (completed years): 25-29
Duration of current marriage (completed years): 30-34
Duration of current marriage (completed years): 35-39
Duration of current marriage (completed years): 40-44
Duration of current marriage (completed years): 45-49
Duration of current marriage (completed years): 50 and over

Leaflet Table 1 – Occupation and Status (10 per cent sample)

Description of Table

The first part of the table shows the employment status of those aged 15 years and over by sex.

The second part of the table shows persons in employment of each sex by orders and codes of the Classification of Occupations, 1960.

Population

Persons aged 15 and over.

Geographical Coverage

England and Wales

The following types of 1961 geography are available on Nomis:

- Administrative county (with county borough where applicable)
- County borough
- County corporate
- Metropolitan boroughs
- Municipal boroughs (with population over 50,000 only)
- Urban districts (with population over 50,000 only)

Variables

Sex; Occupation

Classifications

The following variable classifications are available:

Sex: Males

Sex: Females

Occupation: Total Population

Occupation: Population aged 15 and over

Occupation: Total economically inactive (aged 15 and over)

Occupation: Economically inactive: Institution inmates

Occupation: Economically inactive: Retired

Occupation: Economically inactive: Students in educational establishments

Occupation: Economically inactive: Other persons economically inactive

Occupation: Total economically active

Occupation: Economically active: Economically active married women

Occupation: Economically active: Married women in part-time employment

Occupation: Economically active: In employment

Occupation: Economically active: In employment: Self-employed without employees

Occupation: Economically active: In employment: Self-employed with employees

Occupation: Economically active: In employment: Self-employed with employees:
Large establishments

Occupation: Economically active: In employment: Self-employed with employees:
Small establishments

Occupation: Economically active: In employment: Managers

Occupation: Economically active: In employment: Managers: Large establishments

Occupation: Economically active: In employment: Managers: Small establishments

Occupation: Economically active: In employment: Foremen and supervisors

Occupation: Economically active: In employment: Foremen and supervisors: Manual

Occupation: Economically active: In employment: Foremen and supervisors: Non-
manual

Occupation: Economically active: In employment: Apprentices, articled clerks and
formal trainees

Occupation: Economically active: In employment: Professional employees

Occupation: Economically active: In employment: Other employees

Occupation: Economically active: In employment: Part-time workers (included above)

Occupation: Economically active: In employment: Family workers (included above)

Occupation: Economically active: Out of employment: Sick

Occupation: Economically active: Out of employment: Other

Occupation: Orders and codes of the Classification of Occupations, 1960

Leaflet Table 3 – Industry and Status (10 per cent sample)

Description of Table

The first part of the table shows the employment status of economically active persons by sex.

The second part of the table shows persons in employment of each sex by orders and codes of the Census 1961 Classification of Industries

Population

Persons economically active.

Additional Information

Header notes are included with the table:

“(1) For definitions of status see pii.”

“(2) Persons in employment with workplace outside the United Kingdom have been excluded from this table.”

“(3) Persons out of employment have been assigned to area of usual residence if this is within England and Wales, to area of enumeration if their usual residence is outside England and Wales, and have been excluded from this table if their last place of full-time employment was outside the United Kingdom.”

Geographical Coverage

England and Wales

The following types of 1961 geography are available on Nomis:

- Administrative county (with county borough where applicable)
- County borough
- County corporate
- Metropolitan boroughs
- Municipal boroughs (with population over 50,000 only)
- Urban districts (with population over 50,000 only)

Variables

Sex; Industry

Classifications

The following variable classifications are available:

Sex: Males

Sex: Females

Industry: Total economically active

Industry: Economically active: Out of employment (including sick)

Industry: Total in employment
Industry: Total in employment: Married women (included in total)

Industry: In employment
Industry: In employment: In employment married women
Industry: In employment: in part-time employment

Industry: In employment: Self-employed without employees
Industry: In employment: Self-employed with employees
Industry: In employment: Self-employed with employees: Large establishments
Industry: In employment: Self-employed with employees: Small establishments
Industry: In employment: Managers
Industry: In employment: Managers: Large establishments
Industry: In employment: Managers: Small establishments
Industry: In employment: Foremen and supervisors
Industry: In employment: Foremen and supervisors: Manual
Industry: In employment: Foremen and supervisors: Non-manual
Industry: In employment: Apprentices, articled clerks and formal trainees
Industry: In employment: Professional employees
Industry: In employment: Other employees

Industry: In employment: Part-time workers (included above)
Industry: In employment: Family workers (included above)

Industry: Orders and codes of the Census 1961 Classification of Industries

Occupation Table 3 – Occupations and status by marital condition by age (10 per cent sample)

Description of Table

The first part of the table shows economic activity and employment status of males aged 15 and over by marital status, age and sex.

The second part of the table shows males in employment by marital status by orders and codes of the Classification of Occupations, 1960.

The third and fourth parts of the table show the same information for females.

Population

Persons aged 15 and over.

Additional Information

The following header notes are included with the table:

“(1) For status definitions see General Explanatory Notes.”

“(2) S single; M married; W widowed; D divorced.”

Geographical Coverage

England and Wales

The following types of 1961 geography are available on Nomis:

- Country Grouping

Variables

Age; Sex; Marital status; Occupation

Classifications

The following sex classifications are available:

Males

Females

The following age classifications are available:

Total

Under 20

20-24

25-29

30-34

35-44

45-54

55-59

60-64

65-69

70-74

75 and over

The following marital status classifications are available:

Single

Married

Widowed

Divorced

The following occupation classifications are available:

Occupation: Total population aged 15 and over

Occupation: Total economically inactive (aged 15 and over)

Occupation: Economically inactive: Institution inmates

Occupation: Economically inactive: Retired

Occupation: Economically inactive: Students in educational establishments

Occupation: Economically inactive: Other persons economically inactive

Occupation: Total economically active

Occupation: Economically active: In employment

Occupation: Economically active: In employment: Self-employed without employees

Occupation: Economically active: In employment: Self-employed with employees:
Large establishments

Occupation: Economically active: In employment: Self-employed with employees:
Small establishments

Occupation: Economically active: In employment: Managers: Large establishments

Occupation: Economically active: In employment: Managers: Small establishments

Occupation: Economically active: In employment: Foremen and supervisors: Manual

Occupation: Economically active: In employment: Foremen and supervisors: Non-
manual

Occupation: Economically active: In employment: Apprentices, articled clerks and
formal trainees

Occupation: Economically active: In employment: Professional employees

Occupation: Economically active: In employment: Other employees

Occupation: Economically active: In employment: Part-time workers (included above)

Occupation: Economically active: In employment: Family workers (included above)

Occupation: Economically active: Out of employment: Sick

Occupation: Economically active: Out of employment: Other

Occupation: Orders and codes of the Classification of Occupations, 1960

Scientific and Technological Qualifications Table 6 – Qualified persons by subject, sex and age

Description of Table

Provides a tabulation of persons qualified in science, engineering or technology, by
age and sex.

Population

Persons qualified in science, engineering or technology.

Geographical Coverage

England and Wales

The following types of 1961 geography are available on Nomis:

- Country grouping

Variables

Age; Sex; Qualification

Classifications

The following age classifications are available:

All ages

- Under 25
- 25-29
- 30-34
- 35-39
- 40-44
- 45-49
- 50-54
- 55-59
- 60-64
- 65-69
- 70 and over

The following sex classifications are available:

- Males
- Females

The following qualification classifications are available:

Total

- Total qualified in science
 - Agriculture
 - Biology
 - Chemistry
 - Geology
 - Mathematics
 - Physics
 - General science
 - Other sciences
- Total qualified in engineering or technology
 - Chemical
 - Civil and structural
 - Electrical
 - Mechanical
 - Metallurgy
 - Mining
 - Other engineering or technology

Welsh Speaking Population Table 2 – Welsh Speaking Population (aged 3 and over) by Ages

Description of Table

Provides a tabulation of language spoken (English and/or Welsh) by age and sex.

Population

Persons present on census night

Geographical Coverage

Wales

The following types of 1961 geography are available on Nomis:

- Administrative county (with county borough where applicable)
- County borough
- County corporate
- Metropolitan boroughs
- Municipal boroughs (with population over 20,000 only)
- Urban districts (with population over 20,000 only)
- Rural districts (with population over 20,000 only)

Variables

Age; Population; Speaking Welsh only; Speaking both English and Welsh

Classifications

The following Age classifications are available:

All Ages

0-2

3 and over

3-4

5-9

10-14

15-24

25-44

45-64

65 and over

The following variable classifications are available:

Population: Persons

Population: Males

Population: Females

Speaking Welsh only: Persons

Speaking Welsh only: Males
Speaking Welsh only: Females

Speaking both English and Welsh: Persons
Speaking both English and Welsh: Males
Speaking both English and Welsh: Females

Workplace Table 1 – Population in Employment by Areas of Residence and Workplace (10 per cent sample)

Description of Table

Shows economically active population enumerated in the area by sex and workplace. Also shows persons by sex working in the area but enumerated elsewhere.

Population

Persons economically active.

Additional Information

The following header notes are included with the table:

“(1) Members of the Armed Forces enumerated away from their units or in married quarters are treated as resident at their married quarters or other home address and working at their stations; where these two are in different areas the apparent movement is excluded from columns o to t and its net effect included in columns u and . See p. vii.”

“(2) Proportions and ratios based on small numbers and therefore particularly liable to chance errors are printed in italics. See p. x.”

The following footnotes are included with the table:

“* The total number of residents of England and Wales working in a local authority area in England and Wales other than that of their usual residence was 7,808,42 persons (5,572,87 males and 2,235,55 females).”

“† The figures of population in employment in columns w to y exclude persons working outside England and Wales. The England and Wales totals of these columns therefore differ from those in columns g to j and in the Industry Tables by the numbers so excluded, shown on the England and Wales line of columns u and v.”

Geographical Coverage

England and Wales

The following types of 1961 geography are available on Nomis:

- Administrative county (with county borough where applicable)

- County borough
- County corporate
- Metropolitan boroughs
- Municipal boroughs
- Urban districts
- Rural districts

Variables

Economically Active Population Resident in the Area; Persons resident in the area but working elsewhere in England and Wales; Persons working in the area but resident elsewhere in England and Wales;; Excess (or Deficiency, -) of columns q and r over columns o and p; Excess or Deficiency (-) of Armed Forces stationed as compared with those resident in area less persons working outside England and Wales; Population with Employment in the area; Percentage of residents in employment working elsewhere $100(o+p)/g$; Employment in area as percentage of residents in employment $100(w/g) 100(o+p)/g$; Percentage of workers resident elsewhere $100(q+r)/w$

Classifications

The following variable classifications are available:

Economically Active Population Resident in the Area: Total: Persons
 Economically Active Population Resident in the Area: Total: Males
 Economically Active Population Resident in the Area: Total: Females
 Economically Active Population Resident in the Area: Out of Employment: Males
 Economically Active Population Resident in the Area: Out of Employment: Females
 Economically Active Population Resident in the Area: In Employment: Persons
 Economically Active Population Resident in the Area: In Employment: Males
 Economically Active Population Resident in the Area: In Employment: Females
 Economically Active Population Resident in the Area: With no fixed workplace (included in cols. g to j): Males
 Economically Active Population Resident in the Area: With no fixed workplace (included in cols. g to j): Females
 Economically Active Population Resident in the Area: With workplace not stated (included in cols. g to j): Males
 Economically Active Population Resident in the Area: With workplace not stated (included in cols. g to j): Females

Persons resident in the area but working elsewhere in England and Wales: Males
 Persons resident in the area but working elsewhere in England and Wales: Females

Persons working in the area but resident elsewhere in England and Wales: Males
 Persons working in the area but resident elsewhere in England and Wales: Females

Excess (or Deficiency, -) of columns q and r over columns o and p: Males

Excess (or Deficiency, -) of columns q and r over columns o and p: Females
Excess or Deficiency (-) of Armed Forces stationed as compared with those resident
in area less persons working outside England and Wales: Males
Excess or Deficiency (-) of Armed Forces stationed as compared with those resident
in area less persons working outside England and Wales: Females

Population with Employment in the area: Persons
Population with Employment in the area: Males
Population with Employment in the area: Females

Percentage of residents in employment working elsewhere $100(o+p)/g$
Employment in area as percentage of residents in employment $100(w/g)$ $100(o+p)/g$
Percentage of workers resident elsewhere $100(q+r)/w$