

# Guide to the 1961 Census Small Area 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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# 1 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. The first of these projects focused on the 1961 Small Area Statistics (SAS) tables.

In 1961 local authorities were given the option to obtain, for a fee, additional census outputs down to parish council, ward and enumeration district level. These Small Area Statistics were produced as paper computer print outs and microfilm. As such, these data were never published digitally and all that remains is scanned images of the printouts and microfilm. This project aimed to breathe new life into the data by retrieving and processing content from the Office for National Statistics 1961 Census Image Library. The digitisation of the data was performed by the University of Salford's Pattern Recognition and Image Analysis (PRImA) Research Lab.

The digitisation process started with optical character recognition (OCR) of over 140,000 digital images of the SAS outputs held by the ONS (see Figure 1). This process was able to recognise over 95% of the characters and numbers contained within the images. Difficulties hindering the character recognition include:

- Inconsistent scan quality (illumination, warping, skew, scaling, placement)
- Faint print, handwritten corrections
- Microfilm scratches and general degradation
- Missing parts, printing errors
- Unorganised data (pages not in any particular order)
- Dense tables, sometimes with no separation between columns

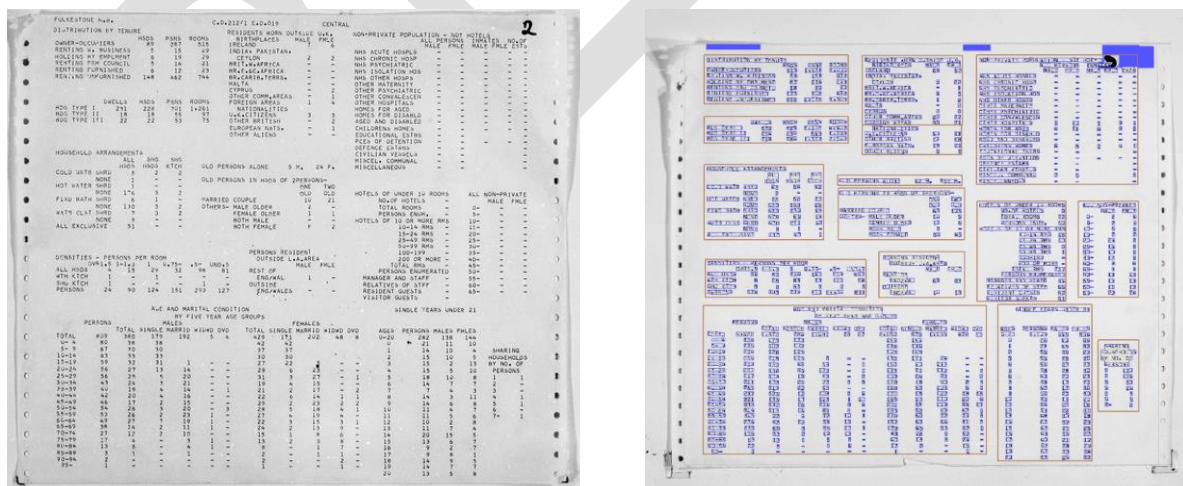


Figure 1 An example of one of the digital images of the computer printout from the 1961 SAS. The second image displays the OCR captured information in blue and the table outlines in brown.

In an effort to extract the extra 5% of characters, the PRImA team used a novel approach, that of crowdsourcing via the citizen science platform Zooniverse. In doing

so, members of the public were able to classify images by submitting the figures from the images presented to them. The Zooniverse project ran from July 2018 until May 2019 and led to over 2,800 volunteers submitting more than 5 million classifications.

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

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.

## 2 Quality Assurance of the Data

Initial exploration and analysis of the information contained in the image collection focussed on identifying and defining the variables and categories that describe the meaning of the numeric data values within the various printed tables, such as the Male and Female categories of the Age variable, and the Single, Married, Widowed and Divorced categories of the 'Marital Condition' variable. The categories include the sets of geographic areas at different scales from countries, through counties, districts, parishes, and wards down to the smallest enumeration districts for which data was produced.

Knowledge of these descriptive structures allowed the creation of a global data model that enabled all of the values recovered from the printed tables in every image to be combined within a single matrix structure in a database, and to be operated upon as a single dataset.

Thousands of relationships were identified within the matrix structure that the values within it should obey. These range from simple examples (e.g. the sum of values for Males and Females should equal any values for All Persons for each area), to much more complex examples involving values recovered from many different images (e.g. the sum of all the values for Males and Females for all single years of age between 0 and 20 for all wards in a district should equal the single value produced for All persons aged 0-20 for the districts itself).

All of the values recovered from the images were tested against these matrix relationships. Where groups of values failed one or more tests, small image 'snippets' containing the values were sent to an interface created using the Zooniverse citizen science platform for validation by volunteers who viewed the snippets and submitted typed values. Multiple validations were obtained for each value from different volunteers. The volunteers' values were then returned to update the database, and the matrix validation tests were run again in an iterative cycle.

Over 5 million volunteer values were received over the ten months for which the Zooniverse interface was in operation.

Due to the incomplete coverage of the original data, further corruption of some of the data while in print and image media, and limits on the time and effort available for QA testing, it was not possible to validate all of the values extracted from the images. Recovered values were cleared for final release only if they passed all possible matrix integrity tests and/or were validated by multiple volunteers. A proportion of values had to be withheld, but it is hoped that it will be possible to release more values as further work with outputs from the 1961 Census and other historical censuses progresses.

### 3 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), the County Reports, and/or the Small Area Statistics Explanatory Notes. A digitised version of the General Report for the 1961 Census is available to download via the Nomis website<sup>1</sup>.*

#### 3.1 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.

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<sup>1</sup> [https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/sources/census\\_1961](https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/sources/census_1961)

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.

### 3.2 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,

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



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.

### 3.2.1 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.

### 3.2.2 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.

### 3.2.3 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

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.

## 4 1961 Census National Results

National level counts did not form part of the Small Area Statistics. As part of this digitisation project, where possible, data from small areas have been aggregated up to produce counts at higher level geographies where such counts were not able to be obtained directly. For example, county level counts (which were not part of the SAS) can be produced if all local authority districts within that county have data available. As data is not available for all lower level geographical areas, this aggregation has not always been possible. It has been possible to provide national level counts for two of the 100% sample tables, SH13 and SH14, as these tables had full coverage at local authority district level. Further national level counts will be made available from the subsequent statistical archaeology projects in the pipeline.

## 5 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 term-time.

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

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.

## 6 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 to have additional questions been asked in the censuses that have been conducted since. The ONS website contains a



document<sup>2</sup> outlining all census topics covered from the first census in 1801, through to the latest census in 2011. 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.

## 7 Geography

The data relates to Small Area Statistics for England and Wales. These statistics were produced for enumeration districts, wards, and civil parishes for only those local authority districts that requested them. As such, this lower level geography data is not available for all districts.

In addition, local authorities could order whichever selection of geographies they wanted. For example, whereas some districts contain only parishes in more rural areas and some only wards in more urban areas, there are some districts in which wards feed into parishes, but the local authority may not have ordered data for both levels of geography. Enumeration district (ED) data is only selectively available. For example, the 100% sample tables only have ED data for London, whereas the 10% sample tables do not have London EDs. From the source data available, we were unable to compile a complete list of EDs for all authorities in England and Wales. For this reason, coverage estimates for EDs have not been included within the Geographical Coverage tables provided for each of the SAS tables.

Where possible, data from small areas have been aggregated up to produce counts at higher level geographies where such counts were not able to be obtained directly. For example, county level counts (which were not part of the SAS) can be produced if all local authority districts within that county have data available. As data is not available for all lower level geographical areas, this aggregation has not always been possible. It has been possible to provide national level counts for two of the 100% sample tables, SH13 and SH14, as these tables had full coverage at local authority district level. Further national level counts will be made available from the subsequent statistical archaeology projects in the pipeline.

In the descriptions for each table below an estimation has been given for the level of coverage available at each level of geography.

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

Acronym	Label
UD	Urban district
RD	Rural district
MB	Municipal Borough (Outside London)

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

	Metropolitan Borough (London only)
CB	County Borough

When downloading data from Nomis, to aid users in being able to correctly identify the ward or parish selected, the name of the parent local authority district has been included in parentheses after the ward/parish name. The decision to include this information was taken as there are instances in which wards and parishes in different geographical locations have the same name.

## 8 Missing Values

Data could be missing for many reasons including, but not limited to, the data not being produced for/requested by a local authority, the data being unreadable/ineligible when digitised, the aggregation from lower level geography to higher not being possible due to missing lower level data, or the ONS not holding copies of the microfilm/images of the SAS outputs for a given local authority. As such, it is possible that there is some data available in the published County and Topic reports, that is not available in the small area statistics published here.

In the descriptions for each table below an estimation has been given for the level of coverage available at each level of geography. The coverage estimates produced reflect the proportion of data available from the digitised images, and as such are not indicative of national coverage (i.e. the proportion of data available for a given table across all civil parishes within the dataset rather than all civil parishes in England and Wales in 1961).

## 9 Beta Release

The 1961 digitised small area statistics (SAS) are being released on the Nomis website in the first instance. The release is being done in stages and as a Beta release. As a Beta dataset, it is our aim that we make improvements to how the data is presented based on user feedback. We are asking users to contact us at [census.historical.research@ons.gov.uk](mailto:census.historical.research@ons.gov.uk) with their thoughts and feedback on all aspects of working with the 1961 SAS data and supporting documentation.

The first set of data to be released on Nomis were a set of 100% sample tables that we designated the 'SH' tables. These tables focus on topics that were felt to be widely applicable to the whole nation and 100% of households were asked to answer these questions.

The second set of data to be made available were the 10% sample tables that we designated the 'ST' tables. The topics contained with these tables relate to questions only asked to 10% of households and largely focus on occupation and industry.

The final data to be released were the final set of 100% sample tables that we designated the 'SC' tables. These tables replicate the structure of three tables within the published County Reports (Tables 11, 13, and 22), with information given at lower levels of geography than were provided in those reports.

The first stage of the release occurred in late January 2021, the second in early April 2021, with the final stage released in May 2021.

In the process of digitising the SAS data and making it available in a format that allows users to choose the variables they wish to see, users should note that the layout of the table created and downloaded may not match that of the original printed tables produced at the time. This does not affect the data itself, just how it is presented.

Another aspect of the SAS data being a Beta release relates to our ongoing project work to digitise more historic census outputs. As part of the wider project, more of the 1961 Census outputs are being digitised, along with other years. It is our aim that when such data has been made digital it can be added to Nomis to sit alongside the SAS data. This will allow users to have access to digital data at all levels of geography from the small areas up to national level, which is not possible from the SAS data alone.

## 10 Definitions

*The following definitions have been taken from the 1961 Census “Summary Tables”, “Topic Reports”, and Census Schedules. They are for England and Wales.*

### 10.1 Building

A building was “every structure comprising one or more rooms or other spaces within external or party walls is to be regarded as a building”. Semi-detached houses, terraced houses and back-to-back houses were to be treated as separate buildings. Blocks of flats were to be treated as a single building. Caravans, houseboats, barges, boats and other mobile structures were treated as buildings, but only included in the census tables if they were a person’s usual residence on census night.

Enumerators classified buildings into 4 building types:

- *Non-residential* buildings were those which were not normally occupied by any person and no one was present on census night.
- *Institutional* buildings were classed as a residential establishment providing communal feeding arrangements. These included hospitals, hotels, boarding houses, residential schools and colleges, prisons and remand homes, army camps and naval shore establishments.
- *Partly residential* buildings were those in which only part of the building was used for residential purposes (not including institutional establishments). This would include a caretaker’s flat or a residential building containing shops or offices. Surgeries or businesses operated by members of the household would be classified as wholly residential.
- A *wholly residential* building was one which was wholly used for residential purposes.

## 10.2 Dwelling

A dwelling was defined as “a building or part of a building which provides structurally separate living quarters”.

A dwelling was usually a private dwelling house, flat or maisonette, with its own front door. If houses or buildings have been converted into smaller units, they were considered as dwellings if they were structurally separate (they have a front door of their own and were self-contained). Dwellings would normally have more than one living room and a kitchen and bathroom. However, one-bedroom flats can be counted as dwellings if they meet the criteria (separate kitchenette or stove and a separate bathroom and WC. Bed-sitting rooms were not considered to be separate dwellings.

If it was not possible to divide the building into dwellings, the building was treated as a single dwelling. A private dwelling in an institutional establishment was only treated as such if it was occupied by a private household. If the dwelling was vacant or occupied by members of the institution not constituting a private household, it was not counted as a private dwelling. Married quarters in defence establishments were treated as dwellings, without exception.

Dwellings were separated into permanent and non-permanent. Non-permanent dwellings were those which were mobile or non-permanent structure and not counted as a building, unless they were a person’s usual residence on census night. All other dwellings were considered to be permanent.

## 10.3 Tenure

The categories for household tenure were:

- owner occupiers (including purchase by mortgage and those with a lease of more than 21 years) ;
- by renting with a farm, shop or other business premises;
- by virtue of employment (the employment of a household member, and would cease when the employment came to an end);
- by renting from the Council or New Town Corporation;
- by renting from another landlord, furnished or unfurnished;
- in some other way.

Dwellings were classified by the tenure of the households who occupy them. If the dwelling was shared by more than one household, the tenure was taken by the household whose tenure which appeared first in the ranked list above.

A permanent dwelling was regarded as “occupied” if one or more households were enumerated in the dwelling or at the time of the census were usually resident in that dwelling, although not present on census night”. A permanent was regarded as “vacant” if no household was enumerated there on census night and if it was not the usual residence of any household.

## 10.4 Private household

A private household was a “household comprising one person living alone or a group of persons living together, partaking of meals prepared together and benefiting from a common housekeeping”.

A person/persons living, but not boarding with a household, in a house or flat should be treated as a separate household. A person living with a household, who usually shares at least one meal a day, was part of that household. A household must have exclusive use of at least one room. If two people share one room and do not have exclusive use of at least one other room, they should be treated as one household.

## 10.5 Non-private households

Non-private households comprised all persons who were enumerated in hotels, boarding houses, and institutions, or otherwise grouped in establishments with some functional purpose other than that of providing food or satisfying other domestic convenience.

As the 1961 Census was undertaken on the basis of where people were on census night (the enumerated population), it is possible for a household to be resident, but for none of the members to be present on census night. It is important to be sure what the definition of households is in a table. A household is present, if a member is in the household on census night.

The following note is provided on page xvi of the 1961 Census Summary Tables for Great Britain.

“Whereas most tables of households were limited to those households with a member present at census, Table 15 (1961 Census Summary Tables Great Britain) gives details for households with all members absent. These were households of which all members were temporarily absent at the time of the census. This represents a change from the practice of the 1951 Census when a household appeared in the tables only if at least one member was present at the time of the census. This difference has consequences in the treatment of dwellings, etc. In 1951, a dwelling was occupied if a household was present at census; in 1961 a dwelling was treated as occupied either if a member of a household was present, or if a household was usually resident in the dwelling; conversely in 1951, a dwelling where no household was present was classified as “vacant”; for a dwelling to be classified as vacant in 1961 it was necessary for no one to be present at the census and also for no household to be usually resident in the dwelling”. [1961 Census Great Britain Summary Tables]

## 10.6 Household space

A household space was “the quarters occupied or normally occupied by a private household”. In a dwelling normally occupied by households, any vacant accommodation was usually treated as a single vacant household space.

Households sharing a dwelling were divided into those which had exclusive use of both a kitchen stove/range and sink and those which did not have exclusive use of both.

## 10.7 Room

A room was “any covered space surrounded by walls, doors, or windows and used by the household for living, eating, or sleeping. Rooms available for these purposes but not actually in use, e.g. unfurnished spare bedrooms, should be included”. Kitchens and kitchenettes were counted as rooms if meals were regularly eaten there. Bathrooms were not counted as rooms.

The number of rooms were also counted for institutions providing accommodation for guests. For institutions, “rooms mean not merely the number of rooms for letting to guests but includes all rooms used for living, eating or sleeping by either staff or guests. Public lounges, dining rooms, private sitting rooms, staff dining, and common rooms and bedrooms should be included; store rooms, offices, kitchens, bathrooms, closets, etc. should not. These rules should be applied, as far as applicable, to establishments such as holiday camps consisting of separated chalets. The rooms occupied by any separate household should not be included in this count”.

## 10.8 Usual Residence

The census schedules asked for details regarding the persons “usual address”. Instructions were given that for school children, students, etc. who lived away from home during term time, their home address should be given not their term-time address. Members of the H.M. Forces not enumerated on the NMA schedules were instructed to give their married quarters or other home address. Resident staff were instructed to regard the private house, boarding house, or other premises where they live as their usual address. Persons with no settled address were instructed to write “none”. Boarders who had settled residence with the household in which they were being enumerated were instructed to call this address their usual residence.

## 10.9 Occupation

The occupation of a person is the kind of work which they perform, due regard being paid to the condition under which it is performed; and this alone determines the particular group in an occupation classification to which the person is assigned. The nature of the factory, business, or service in which the person is employed has no bearing upon the classification of their occupation, except to the extent that it enables the nature of their duties to be more clearly defined. For example, a crane driver may be employed in a shipyard, and engineering works, or in building and construction, but this has no bearing upon their occupation and all crane drivers are classified to the same occupational group. The “Classification of Occupations, 1960” (H.M.S.O, 1960) contains a list of short descriptions of the kind of occupations included under each of the 201 occupation codes.

## 10.10 Industry

Industries were classified according to the revised (1958) “Standard Industrial Classification” (H.M.S.O, 1958). An employed person was allocated to the particular branch of industry in which they worked, irrespective of their personal occupation. For example, the total employed persons listed under “311 Iron and Steel (general)” included many steelworkers, but also people such as managers, clerks, drivers, fitters, canteen assistants, etc.



## 10.11 Economically Active (A)

Individuals aged 15 and over who were in employment during the week before the census and those who, though intending to get work, were out of employment (including those who were out of employment because of sickness) at the time of the census.

The economically active population does not include people who were not in employment at the time of the census, nor intending to get work, even though they regularly worked at other times of the year, for example, in shops at Christmas or on farms at harvest time. People at school or university during term-time were excluded even if they did paid work during the holidays, weekends, or other free time.

## 10.12 Out of Employment

Economically active persons out of employment during the whole of the week before the census or ceasing to be employed during that week, i.e. those not self-employed, nor having an employer, but expecting to work again.

## 10.13 In Employment

Those “in employment” include members of the armed forces and also people who worked for only a few hours a week. People away from their employment in the week before census because of holidays, strikes, lock-outs, sickness, or because they were temporarily laid off by their employer, are included among those “in employment”. It should be noted that a sick person was included among those in employment if their job was waiting for them when they recovered. Such cases were distinguished from those where the person was sick and out of employment.

## 10.14 Economically Inactive (B)

All persons who were not included among the economically active are described as the economically inactive population. A full definition is provided in the “Classification of Occupations, 1960” (H.M.S.O. 1960). This category is sub-divided into the following economic positions.

### 1. Institution inmates

Inmates of institutions returning a former occupation, but not stated to be retired, who are known or assumed to be withdrawn from employment for a period of six months or more. The kind of institutions where such people are mainly found are psychiatric hospitals, hospitals for the chronic sick, and places of detention.

### 2. Retired

Formally occupied persons who ceased to be employed before the census, not expecting to work again; women retired due to marriage are excluded.

### 3. Students

Persons above the compulsory education age 15 who were full-time students in educational establishments.

### 4. Other persons economically inactive

All other persons aged 15 and over without paid occupation or former occupation, including housewives.

Persons in economic groups B(3) and B(4) cannot be allocated to an employment status (“self-employed” or “employee”) since they have no present or former occupation.

## 10.15 Socio-Economic Group

The 13 socio-economic groups introduced in 1951 were replaced by 17 groups based on the census recommendations of the Conference for European Statisticians sponsored jointly by the Statistical Commission and Economic Commission for Europe.

Each socio-economic group should contain people whose social, cultural, and recreational standards are similar. As it was not practicable to ask direct questions about these subjects in a population census, the allocation of occupied persons to socio-economic groups was determined by considering their employment status and occupation. Those out of employment, but intending to get work, at the end of the week before the census, were allocated to the socio-economic group corresponding to their occupation and employment status in their last full-time employment. Part-time workers were allocated to the socio-economic group corresponding to their former full-time occupation and status.

Full definitions of socio-economic groups are provided in the “Classification of Occupations, 1960” (H.M.S.O. 1960), brief definitions are provided below:

- 1. Employers and managers in central and local government, industry, commerce, etc. – large establishments**  
Persons who employ others or generally plan and supervise in non-agricultural enterprises employing 25 or more persons.
- 2. Employers and managers in industry, commerce, etc. – small establishments**  
As in “1” but in establishments employing fewer than 25 persons.
- 3. Professional workers – self-employed**  
Self-employed persons engaged in work normally requiring qualification of university degree standard.
- 4. Professional workers – employees**  
Employees engaged in work normally requiring qualifications of university degree standard.
- 5. Intermediate non-manual workers**  
Employees, not exercising general planning or supervisory powers, engaged in non-manual occupations ancillary to the professions but not normally requiring qualifications of university degree standard; persons engaged in artistic work and not employing others thereat; and persons engaged in occupation otherwise included in Group “6” who have an additional and formal supervisory function.
- 6. Junior non-manual workers**



Employees not exercising general planning or supervisory powers, engaged in clerical, sales, and non-manual communications and security occupations, excluding those who have additional and formal supervisory functions.

**7. Personal service workers**

Employees engaged in service occupations caring for food, drink, clothing, and other personal needs.

**8. Foremen and supervisors – manual**

Employees (other than managers) who formally and immediately supervise others engaged in manual occupations, whether or not themselves engaged in such occupations.

**9. Skilled manual workers**

Employees engaged in manual occupations which require slight but specific skills.

**10. Semi-skilled manual workers**

Employees engaged in manual occupations which require slight but specific skills.

**11. Unskilled manual workers**

Other employees engaged in manual occupations.

**12. Own account workers (other than professional)**

Self-employed persons engaged in any trade, personal service or manual occupation not normally requiring training of university degree standard and having no employees other than family workers.

**13. Farmers – employers and managers**

Persons who own, rent or manage farms, market gardens, or forests, employing people other than family workers in the work of the enterprise.

**14. Farmers – own account**

Persons who own or rent farms, market gardens, or forests and having no employees other than family workers.

**15. Agricultural workers**

Employees engaged in tending crops, animals, game or forests, or operating agricultural or forestry machinery.

**16. Members of armed forces**

**17. Indefinite**

Persons with inadequately stated occupations.

## 10.16 Terminal Education Age

For persons aged 15 and over no longer receiving full-time education at school, college, or university, etc., the age at which such education ceased.

## 10.17 Inmates

Inmates comprise those persons in an establishment for treatment, care or detention, etc. as appropriate for the class of establishment.

## 11 Tables by topic

### 11.1 Dwellings

Table SH02 - Dwellings by building type

Table SC11 - Dwellings by building type, rooms and household spaces

Table SC22 - Dwellings by availability of certain household arrangements

### 11.2 Private households

Table SH01 - Distribution by Tenure

Table SH06 - Household

Table SH07 – Old persons living alone

Table SH07 – Old persons living alone

Table SH11 - Densities – persons per room

Table SH15 - Sharing households by number of persons

Table SC13 - Private households by size, rooms occupied and sharing of dwellings

### 11.3 Rooms

Table SH11 - Densities – persons per room

Table SC13 - Private households by size, rooms occupied and sharing of dwellings

### 11.4 Non-private households

Table SH05a and SH05b - Non-private population - Not hotels

Table SH09 – Non-private population – Hotels

Table SH10 - All non-private

## 11.5 People

Table SH03 - Residents born outside the UK

Table SH04 - Residents born outside the

Table SH12 - Persons Resident Outside Local Authority Area

Table SH13 - Age and marital condition

Table SH14 - Single years under 21

## 11.6 Industry, occupation, and economic activity (10% Sample)

Table ST01 - People and households (10% Sample)

Table ST02 - Workers away and workers within area (10% Sample)

Table ST03 – Workers by age (10% Sample)

Table ST04 - Out of work (10% Sample)

Table ST05 - Industry (10% Sample)

Table ST06 - Terminal education age (10% Sample)

Table ST07 - Socio-economic group (10% Sample)

Table ST08 - Changing usual residence during the previous year (10% Sample)

Table ST09 - Families (10% Sample)

## 12 SH Tables: The 100% Tables

### 12.1 Table SH01 - Distribution by Tenure

**DISTRIBUTION BY TENURE**

OWNER-OCCUPIERS	HSDS	PSNS	ROOMS
RENTING W. USINERS	11	43	58
HOLDING BY LEASEMENT	68	242	375
RENTING FROM COUNCIL	247	876	1,192
RENTING UNFURNISHED	27	70	136
RENTING FURNISHED	305	709	1,342

**HOUSEHOLD ARRANGEMENTS**

ALL	SHG	SHG	SHG
COLD WATER SHRD	18	1	1
HOT WATER SHRD	1	1	1
FIXED BATH SHRD	18	18	18
WATER CLOSET SHRD	277	1	1
WATER SHRD	153	2	2
ALL EXCLUSIVE	841	1	1

**RESIDENTS BORN OUTSIDE U.K.**

BIRTHPLACES	MALE	FEMALE
IRELAND	29	21
INDIA, PAKISTAN	3	8
CEYLON	3	8
BRIT. IN AFRICA	4	1
BR. E. & S. AFRICA	4	1
BR. CARIB. TERRS.	2	1
MALTA	1	1
CYPRUS	1	1
OTHER COMM. AREAS	4	5
FOREIGN AREAS	38	39
NATIONALITIES	22	31
U.K. CITIZENS	4	2
OTHER BRITISH	16	10
EUROPEAN NATS.	8	4
OTHER ALIENS	8	4

**NON-PRIVATE POPULATION - NOT HOTELS**

ALL PERSONS	INMATED	NO. OF
MALE	MALE	MALE
FEMALE	FEMALE	FEMALE
ESTS	ESTS	ESTS

**AGE AND MARITAL CONDITION BY FIVE YEAR AGE GROUPS**

AGES	MALES					FEMALES				
	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	WIDOW	DVD	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	WIDOW	DVD
0-4	1,955	727	1,029	199	10	1,955	727	1,029	199	10
5-9	1,897	790	1,015	81	10	1,897	790	1,015	81	10
10-14	1,852	824	1,022	106	10	1,852	824	1,022	106	10
15-19	1,815	863	1,019	119	1	1,815	863	1,019	119	1
20-24	1,780	906	1,016	136	1	1,780	906	1,016	136	1
25-29	1,745	952	1,012	155	1	1,745	952	1,012	155	1
30-34	1,710	1,000	1,008	175	1	1,710	1,000	1,008	175	1
35-39	1,675	1,048	1,014	196	1	1,675	1,048	1,014	196	1
40-44	1,640	1,096	1,020	217	1	1,640	1,096	1,020	217	1
45-49	1,605	1,144	1,024	238	1	1,605	1,144	1,024	238	1
50-54	1,570	1,192	1,024	259	1	1,570	1,192	1,024	259	1
55-59	1,535	1,240	1,026	280	1	1,535	1,240	1,026	280	1
60-64	1,500	1,288	1,028	301	1	1,500	1,288	1,028	301	1
65-69	1,465	1,336	1,030	322	1	1,465	1,336	1,030	322	1
70-74	1,430	1,384	1,032	343	1	1,430	1,384	1,032	343	1
75-79	1,395	1,432	1,034	364	1	1,395	1,432	1,034	364	1
80-84	1,360	1,480	1,036	385	1	1,360	1,480	1,036	385	1
85-89	1,325	1,528	1,038	406	1	1,325	1,528	1,038	406	1
90-94	1,290	1,576	1,040	427	1	1,290	1,576	1,040	427	1
95+	1,255	1,624	1,042	448	1	1,255	1,624	1,042	448	1

#### 12.1.1 Description of Table

Shows for each tenure category, the number of households and the number of persons enumerated in them and the number of rooms occupied.

#### 12.1.2 Population

Private households in all dwellings, persons within those households, and rooms occupied by those households. Restricted to households of which at least one member was present on Census night.

#### 12.1.3 Geographical Coverage

Geography level	Codes	Total Coverage: Proportion of data available from all possible data cells	Coverage within areas: Proportion of areas with complete data
County	J05000001 - J05000062	87%	68%
Local authority district	J04000001 - J04001467	99%	95%

Ward	J03000001 - J03005212	64%	62%
Civil Parish	J02000001 - J02005212	44%	43%

#### 12.1.4 Example Table

Parish of Ampthill (J02000258) within the local authority district of Ampthill UD in Bedfordshire.

<b>SH01 - Distribution by tenure [1961 Census]</b>			
ONS Crown Copyright Reserved [from Nomis on 12 January 2021]			
population	Private households in all dwellings, persons within those households, and rooms occupied by those households. Restricted to households of which at least one member was present on Census day.		
units	Households / Persons / Rooms		
area type	1961 parishes		
area name	Ampthill (Ampthill UD)		
<b>Tenure</b>	<b>Households</b>	<b>Persons</b>	<b>Rooms</b>
Owner-Occupiers	582	1,736	2,994
Renting with Business	11	40	59
Holding by Employment	68	242	376
Renting from Council	247	896	1,192
Renting Furnished	27	70	136
Renting Unfurnished	305	709	1,342
- These figures are missing.			

#### 12.1.5 Classifications

##### Household Tenure

Households which own their accommodation.

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

Households holding their accommodation by virtue of employment.

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

Households renting their accommodation furnished from a private person or company.

Households renting their accommodation unfurnished from a private person or company.

## 12.2 Table SH02 - Dwellings by building type

DISTRIBUTION BY TENURE					RESIDENTS BORN OUTSIDE U.K.		NON-PRIVATE POPULATION - NOT HOTELS					
OWNER-OCCUPIERS	HSDS	PSNS	ROOMS	IRISH	MALE	FEMALE	ALL PERSONS		INMATES	NONP	NOCF	
	592	1,736	2,974	20	21		MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	ESTS	
RENTING W. BUSINESS	11	40	59	INDIA, PAKISTAN	3		NHS ACUTE HOSPLS	-	-	-	-	
HOLDING BY SQUATMENT	18	142	176	CYPRUS	2		NHS CHRONIC HOSPL	-	-	-	-	
RENTING FROM COUNCIL	247	876	1,192	BRIT. & AFRICA	-	2	NHS PSYCHIATRIC	-	-	-	-	
RENTING FURNISHED	27	70	136	BR. & S. AFRICA	4	1	NHS ISOLATION HOS	-	-	-	-	
RENTING UNFURNISHED	305	709	1,342	BR. & IRELAND, TERRS.	2		OTHER MATERNITY	-	-	-	-	
				CYPRUS	1		OTHER PSYCHIATRIC	-	-	-	-	
				OTHER COMM. AREAS	4	3	OTHER HOSPITALS	-	-	-	-	
				FOREIGN AREAS	38	39	HOMES FOR AGED	84	34	52	32	
BDD TYPE I	1,123	1,197	3,691	NATIONALITIES	22	31	HOMES FOR DISABLED	30	11	24	1	
BDD TYPE II	41	41	115	UK-CITIZENS	4	2	AGED AND DISABLED	-	-	-	-	
BDD TYPE III	21	20	43	OTHER BRITISH	16	10	CHILDRENS HOMES	7	21	7	13	
				EUROPEAN NATS.	4	4	EDUCATIONAL ESTAB	-	-	-	-	
				OTHER ALIENS	4	4	PRCES OF DETENTION	-	-	-	-	
							DEFENCE ESTABS	-	-	-	-	
							CIVILIAN VESSELS	-	-	-	-	
							MISCEL. COMMUNAL	-	-	-	-	
							MISCELLANEOUS	-	-	-	-	

### 12.2.1 Description of Table

Gives the sub-division of permanent dwellings according to the type of building of which they form part, with the total of occupied household spaces, the persons enumerated within those spaces, and the number of rooms they contain.

### 12.2.2 Population

Permanent dwellings, occupied household spaces, persons enumerated therein, and rooms contained.

### 12.2.3 Additional Information

A dwelling or household space is treated as occupied when recorded as the usual residence of a private household. The counts for dwellings in this table refer to both occupied and vacant dwellings within permanent buildings. The counts for household spaces are only for those classed as 'occupied'.

Note: This table refers to household spaces, which are not the same as households. For definitions, see sections 10.4 and 10.6.

## 12.2.4 Geographical Coverage

Geography level	Codes	Total Coverage: Proportion of data available from all possible data cells	Coverage within areas: Proportion of areas with complete data
County	J05000001 - J05000062	79%	36%
Local authority district	J04000001 - J04001467	98%	91%
Ward	J03000001 - J03005212	62%	52%
Civil Parish	J02000001 - J02005212	43%	35%

## 12.2.5 Example Table

Parish of Ampthill (J02000258) within the local authority district of Ampthill UD in Bedfordshire.

<b>SH02 - Dwellings by building type [1961 Census]</b>			
ONS Crown Copyright Reserved [from Nomis on 12 January 2021]			
population	Permanent dwellings, occupied household spaces, persons enumerated therein, and rooms contained.		
units	Dwellings / Households / Persons / Rooms		
area type	1961 parishes		
area name	Ampthill (Ampthill UD)		
Variable	<b>Building type I: Wholly residential permanent building containing one dwelling</b>	<b>Building type II: Not wholly residential permanent building containing one dwelling</b>	<b>Building type III: Permanent building containing more than open dwelling</b>
Permanent dwellings within permanent buildings	1,210	41	21
Occupied household spaces within dwellings	1,197	41	20
Persons within occupied private household spaces	3,531	119	43
Rooms within occupied household spaces	6,029	214	65
- These figures are missing			



## 12.2.6 Classifications

### Building Type

- I – wholly residential permanent buildings containing one dwelling.
- II – not wholly residential permanent buildings containing one dwelling.
- III – permanent buildings containing more than one dwelling.

## 12.3 Table SH03 - Residents born outside the UK by Country of birth

**RESIDENTS BORN OUTSIDE U.K.**

BIRTHPLACES	MALE	FEMALE
IRELAND	20	23
INDIA, PAKISTAN,	-	-
CEYLON	3	8
BRIT. W. AFRICA	4	1
BR. E. & AFRICA	4	1
BR. CARIB. TERRS.	2	-
MALTA	-	1
CYPRUS	1	-
OTHER COMM. AREAS	4	5
FOREIGN AREAS	38	35
NATIONALITIES	22	31
UK & IRELAND	4	2
OTHER BRITISH	16	10
EUROPEAN NATS.	9	4
OTHER ALIENS	-	-

**AGE AND MARITAL CONDITION BY FIVE YEAR AGE GROUPS**

PERGONS	MALES					FEMALES					AGES	PERSONS	MALES	FEMALES	SHARING HOUSEHOLDS
	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	WIDOW	DIVD	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	WIDOW	DIVD					
TOTAL	3,852	1,897	790	1,016	81	10	1,711	727	1,019	199	10	1,203	625	578	
0-4	353	162	182	1	-	-	171	171	-	-	-	1	72	35	36
5-9	274	126	146	1	-	-	134	134	-	-	-	2	64	38	26
10-14	281	127	154	1	-	-	123	116	7	-	-	3	72	40	32
15-19	143	64	79	1	-	-	114	94	7	-	-	4	68	36	32
20-24	208	94	114	1	-	-	137	124	12	-	-	1	63	38	24
25-29	263	126	137	1	-	-	108	8	118	1	1	6	57	28	29
30-34	276	148	128	1	-	-	120	13	107	1	7	67	42	25	2
35-39	247	127	120	1	-	-	134	13	115	4	2	8	55	29	26
40-44	248	114	134	2	4	1	129	10	114	5	3	9	53	25	28
45-49	273	144	129	1	2	2	130	14	117	6	5	11	59	29	29
50-54	251	124	127	1	4	2	120	14	83	23	-	11	56	34	22
55-59	239	119	120	1	3	1	97	14	64	19	-	12	64	34	30
60-64	175	78	97	1	4	2	73	12	21	30	-	14	59	31	28
65-69	142	58	84	1	12	-	63	8	22	35	-	15	41	19	22
70-74	128	55	73	1	19	-	41	5	8	28	-	16	35	29	26
75-79	129	46	83	1	14	-	20	3	16	-	-	17	39	23	32
80-84	72	31	41	1	17	-	5	-	-	-	-	18	46	24	22
85-89	38	19	19	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	46	25	21
90-94	10	5	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	32	14	18
95+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

### 12.3.1 Description of Table

Shows sex and country of birth of residents of England and Wales born outside the UK except that the figure for Ireland includes persons born in both Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland.

### 12.3.2 Population

Residents of England and Wales born outside the UK.

### 12.3.3 Additional Information

Country names provided in this table are as they were when it was produced for the 1961 Census. For example, Ceylon refers to modern day Sri Lanka.

The original SAS table only contained figures for males and females. As part of the digitisation process we have now included an additional count for the total number of



persons. It should be noted that this count could only be provided if the count for both males and females was able to be retrieved from the digitised data.

### 12.3.4 Geographical Coverage

Geography level	Codes	Total Coverage: Proportion of data available from all possible data cells	Coverage within areas: Proportion of areas with complete data
County	J05000001 - J05000062	92%	77%
Local authority district	J04000001 - J04001467	99%	98%
Ward	J03000001 - J03005212	63%	60%
Civil Parish	J02000001 - J02005212	44%	42%

### 12.3.5 Example Table

Parish of Ampthill (J02000258) within the local authority district of Ampthill UD in Bedfordshire.

<b>SH03 - Residents born outside UK country of birth [1961 Census]</b>			
ONS Crown Copyright Reserved [from Nomis on 12 January 2021]			
population	Residents of England and Wales born outside the UK		
units	Persons		
area type	1961 parishes		
area name	Ampthill (Ampthill UD)		
<b>Country of Birth</b>	<b>All persons</b>	<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>
Ireland	41	20	21
India, Pakistan, Ceylon	11	3	8
British West Africa	0	0	0
British East and Central Africa	5	4	1
British Caribbean Territories	2	2	0
Malta	0	0	0
Cyprus	1	1	0
Other Commonwealth Areas	9	4	5
Foreign Areas	77	38	39
- These figures are missing			

### 12.3.6 Classifications

None.

## 12.4 Table SH04 - Residents born outside the UK by Nationality

The table provides a comprehensive breakdown of the population in Amphill U.D., focusing on those born outside the UK. It details their distribution by tenure (e.g., owner-occupiers, council housing), their nationalities (U.K. citizens, other British, European, and other aliens), household arrangements (single, married, lone parents), and their age and marital status. A specific section highlights the nationalities of these residents, showing that U.K. citizens and other British residents are the most prominent groups, followed by European nationals and other aliens.

### 12.4.1 Description of Table

Shows Nationality or Citizenship of residents of England and Wales by sex born outside the British Isles. Persons with nationality not stated are included with “other aliens”.

### 12.4.2 Population

Residents of England and Wales born outside the British Isles.

### 12.4.3 Additional Information

The British Isles consists of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Republic of Ireland, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man.

The original SAS table only contained figures for males and females. As part of the digitisation process we have now included an additional count for the total number of persons. It should be noted that this count could only be provided if the count for both males and females was able to be retrieved from the digitised data.

### 12.4.4 Geographical Coverage

Geography level	Codes	Total Coverage: Proportion of data available from all possible data cells	Coverage within areas: Proportion of areas with complete data
County	J05000001 - J05000062	90%	77%
Local authority district	J04000001 - J04001467	99%	98%
Ward	J03000001 - J03005212	63%	61%
Civil Parish	J02000001 - J02005212	44%	43%

### 12.4.5 Example Table

Parish of Ampthill (J02000258) within the local authority district of Ampthill UD in Bedfordshire.

<b>SH04 - Residents born outside UK nationality [1961 Census]</b>			
ONS Crown Copyright Reserved [from Nomis on 12 January 2021]			
population	Residents of England and Wales born outside the British Isles		
units	Persons		
area type	1961 parishes		
area name	Ampthill (Ampthill UD)		
<b>Nationality</b>	<b>All persons</b>	<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>
UK Citizens	53	22	31
Other British	6	4	2
European Nationals	26	16	10
Other Aliens	12	8	4
- These figures are missing			

### 12.4.6 Classifications

None.

## 12.5 Table SH05a and SH05b - Non-private population - Not hotels

### 12.5.1 Description of Table

Gives the population enumerated in various types of institutional households (not hotels) by sex, giving counts of all person, and (where appropriate) the number of inmates.

### 12.5.2 Population

SH05a: Persons in institutional households, excluding those in hotels.

SH05b: Institutional establishments, excluding hotels

### 12.5.3 Additional Information

For this table to made be available on Nomis, it was necessary to separate it into two parts. Part a contains the counts of persons, while part b contains the counts of establishments.

The original SAS table only contained figures for males and females separately within the 'Persons' and 'Inmates' counts. As part of the digitisation process we have now included an additional count for the total number of persons within each of these categories. It should be noted that this count could only be provided if the count for both males and females was able to be retrieved from the digitised data.

The description for this table in the SAS Explanatory notes states the person level counts separated “(where appropriate) inmates and the remainder”. This description implied that the counts for ‘All persons’ did not include those who are ‘Inmates’, instead representing ‘the remainder’. However, when comparing example figures from the SAS reports with comparable County Reports as part of the quality assurance process, the counts provided for ‘All persons’ are in fact for all persons, including inmates. For this reason, the description for this table was updated to the above.

#### 12.5.4 Geographical Coverage

Geography level	Codes	Total Coverage: Proportion of data available from all possible data cells	Coverage within areas: Proportion of areas with complete data
County	J05000001 - J05000062	92%	73%
Local authority district	J04000001 - J04001467	99%	98%
Ward	J03000001 - J03005212	64%	63%
Civil Parish	J02000001 - J02005212	44%	44%

#### 12.5.5 Example Tables

Parish of Ampthill (J02000258) within the local authority district of Ampthill UD in Bedfordshire.

The below example shows ‘Inmates’ in SH05a only.

<b>SH05a - Non-private population - Not hotels - Persons [1961 Census]</b>			
ONS Crown Copyright Reserved [from Nomis on 20 May 2021]			
population	Persons in institutional households, excluding those in hotels		
units	Persons		
area type	1961 parishes		
area name	Ampthill (Ampthill UD)		
person/inmate	Inmates		
<b>Institution</b>	<b>All persons</b>	<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>
NHS Acute Hospitals	0	0	0
NHS Chronic Hospitals	0	0	0
NHS Psychiatric Hospitals	0	0	0
NHS Isolation Hospitals	0	0	0
NHS Other Hospitals	0	0	0

Other Maternity Hospitals	0	0	0
Other Psychiatric Hospitals	0	0	0
Other Convalescence	0	0	0
Other Hospitals	0	0	0
Homes for Aged	84	52	32
Homes for Disabled	24	24	0
Aged and Disabled	0	0	0
Children's Homes	20	7	13
Educational Establishments	-	-	-
Places of Detention	0	0	0
Defence Establishments	-	-	-
Civilian Vessels	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Communal Establishments	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-
- These figures are missing.			
- These figures are missing or were not applicable in the original table.			

Missing values and impossible values are currently indistinguishable in the digitised data and are both represented by a dash. To highlight this difference, in the above example table, cells containing impossible values (those not printed in the original tables as they are not appropriate/possible values) have been shaded grey. As such, any dash in a downloaded table that does not correspond to a shaded cell above, is a missing value for which no digitised data exists where data could be expected. Please note these impossible values are only applicable for 'Inmates' in SH05a, and do not apply to 'All Persons' in SH05a, nor to data in SH05b.

### 12.5.6 Classifications

None.



## 12.6 Table SH06 - Household arrangements

AMPHILL U.D.

DISTRIBUTION BY TENURE

	HSDS	PSNS	ROOMS
OWNER-OCCUPIERS	592	1,736	2,974
RENTING W. BUSINESS	11	40	59
HOLDING BY ESTATEMENT	18	282	376
RENTING FROM COUNCIL	247	896	1,192
RENTING FURNISHED	27	70	136
RENTING UNFURNISHED	305	708	1,342

RESIDENTS BORN OUTSIDE U.K.

	IRISH	INDIA, PAKISTAN, BANGLA, AFRIKA	BRITAIN, AFRIKA	BR. E. & S. AFRIKA	BR. CARIB. TERRS.	OTHER COM. AREAS	FOREIGN AREAS	CYPRUS	NATIONALITIES	OTHER BRITISH	EUROPEAN NATS.	OTHER ALIENS
MALE	20	3	3	4	2	4	38	1	22	4	16	4
FEMALE	21	6	1	1	1	5	33	1	31	2	10	4

NON-PRIVATE POPULATION - NOT HOTELS

	ALL PERSONS	INMATES	NO. OF
MALE	578	14	1
FEMALE	578	14	1

HOUSEHOLD ARRANGEMENTS

	HSDS	PSNS	KITCH
COLD WATER SHRD	18	1	1
W.C.	1	1	1
HOT WATER SHRD	316	1	1
FIXD BATH SHRD	18	1	1
WATER CLST SHRD	292	1	1
W.C.	13	1	1
WATER SHRD	153	1	1
ALL EXCLUSIVE	841	1	1

DEMOGRAPHICS - PERSONS PER ROOM

	OV1-5	1-1.5	1	0.75-	0.5-	UND. 0.5
ALL ROOMS	8	64	127	230	423	386
WITH KITCH	3	2	1	3	2	1
SHG. KITCH	-	-	-	-	-	-
PERSONS	57	375	519	879	1,269	878

AGE AND MARITAL CONDITION BY FIVE YEAR AGE GROUPS

AGE	MALES					FEMALES					SINGLE YEARS UNDER 21
	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	WIDOW	DVD	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	WIDOW	DVD	
0-4	353	189	162	81	10	171	171	171	171	171	0
5-9	324	162	162	100	60	134	134	134	134	134	0
10-14	291	147	147	88	54	114	114	114	114	114	0
15-19	143	120	119	71	42	123	116	116	116	7	0
20-24	205	94	56	38	22	114	74	76	76	2	0
25-29	263	126	20	105	11	137	12	124	124	1	0
30-34	276	148	20	128	12	188	8	118	118	1	1
35-39	447	127	14	112	1	123	13	117	117	1	0
40-44	248	114	12	96	2	134	13	115	115	4	2
45-49	273	144	7	137	1	129	10	114	114	5	0
50-54	439	119	9	106	4	120	14	83	83	23	0
55-59	175	78	8	64	2	97	14	64	64	19	0
60-64	142	58	8	43	12	84	14	46	46	29	1
65-69	128	55	9	37	19	73	12	31	31	30	0
70-74	149	16	5	28	12	63	8	22	22	35	0
75-79	12	3	4	10	17	41	5	8	8	28	0
80-84	38	1	4	14	1	23	9	1	1	16	0
85-89	10	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	5	0
90-94	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
95+	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0

### 12.6.1 Description of Table

Shows tabulation of households according to their possession of household arrangements, the number of households with exclusive use of all four arrangements, the number sharing and without each of the arrangements; households sharing a dwelling 'sharing households' are shown and within these, those without exclusive use of a stove and a sink 'sharing kitchen' are shown separately.

### 12.6.2 Population

Private households. Restricted to households of which at least one member was present on Census night.

### 12.6.3 Additional Information

'Household arrangements' refers to household amenities such as hot and cold running water, toilet, and a fixed bath.

'Sharing Households' refer to those households who share a dwelling with other households.

'Sharing Kitchen' refers to those household who share a dwelling with other households and share kitchen facilities with those households.

## 12.6.4 Geographical Coverage

Geography level	Codes	Total Coverage: Proportion of data available from all possible data cells	Coverage within areas: Proportion of areas with complete data
County	J05000001 - J05000062	86%	48%
Local authority district	J04000001 - J04001467	99%	88%
Ward	J03000001 - J03005212	62%	51%
Civil Parish	J02000001 - J02005212	42%	30%

## 12.6.5 Example Table

Parish of Ampthill (J02000258) within the local authority district of Ampthill UD in Bedfordshire.

<b>SH06 - Household arrangements [1961 Census]</b>			
ONS Crown Copyright Reserved [from Nomis on 12 January 2021]			
population	Private households. Restricted to households of which at least one member was present on Census day.		
units	Households		
area type	1961 parishes		
area name	Ampthill (Ampthill UD)		
<b>Amenities</b>	<b>All Households</b>	<b>Sharing households</b>	<b>Sharing kitchen</b>
Cold water shared	0	0	0
Cold water none	18	0	0
Hot water shared	1	0	0
Hot water none	316	1	0
Fixed bath shared	18	15	0
Fixed bath none	292	1	0
Water closet shared	17	13	0
Water closet none	103	2	0
All exclusive	841	1	0
- These figures are missing.			
Households can be in multiple categories except for all exclusive in which they have exclusive access to all four amenities.			

## 12.6.6 Classifications

None.



## 12.7 Table SH07 – Old persons living alone

The table provides a detailed breakdown of old persons living alone, categorized by tenure, birthplace, household type, and age group. A specific row is highlighted to show the count of old persons living alone: 20 males and 94 females.

### 12.7.1 Description of Table

Gives persons of each sex of pensionable age (males aged 65 and over and females aged 60 and over) enumerated alone.

### 12.7.2 Population

Persons of pensionable age - males aged 65 and over, females aged 60 and over – living in 1 person households.

### 12.7.3 Additional Information

The original SAS table only contained figures for males and females. As part of the digitisation process we have now included an additional count for the total number of persons. It should be noted that this count could only be provided if the count for both males and females was able to be retrieved from the digitised data.

### 12.7.4 Geographical Coverage

Geography level	Codes	Total Coverage: Proportion of data available from all possible data cells	Coverage within areas: Proportion of areas with complete data

County	J05000001 - J05000062	94%	92%
Local authority district	J04000001 - J04001467	99%	99%
Ward	J03000001 - J03005212	63%	62%
Civil Parish	J02000001 - J02005212	44%	44%

### 12.7.5 Example Table

Parish of Ampthill (J02000258) within the local authority district of Ampthill UD in Bedfordshire.

<b>SH07 - Old persons alone [1961 Census]</b>	
ONS Crown Copyright Reserved [from Nomis on 12 January 2021]	
population	Persons of pensionable age - males aged 65 and over, females aged 60 and over.
units	Persons
<b>Sex</b>	<b>Ampthill (Ampthill UD)</b>
All persons	114
Males	20
Females	94
- These figures are missing.	

### 12.7.6 Classifications

None.

## 12.8 Table SH08 – Old persons in households of 2 persons

### 12.8.1 Description of Table

Shows households of two persons with one or both of pensionable age, divided into: married couples, two males, two females, other sub-divided according to the sex of the elder. The total "Male Older" includes cases where both are the same age.

### 12.8.2 Population

Persons of pensionable age - males aged 65 and over, females aged 60 and over – living in 2 person households.

### 12.8.3 Additional Information

The category 'one old' counts refers to households in which only one of the two occupants is of pensionable age.

The category of 'two old' refers to household in which both occupants are of pensionable age.

### 12.8.4 Geographical Coverage

Geography level	Codes	Total Coverage: Proportion of data available from all possible data cells	Coverage within areas: Proportion of areas with complete data
-----------------	-------	--	--

County	J05000001 - J05000062	92%	79%
Local authority district	J04000001 - J04001467	99%	98%
Ward	J03000001 - J03005212	64%	62%
Civil Parish	J02000001 - J02005212	44%	43%

### 12.8.5 Example Table

Parish of Ampthill (J02000258) within the local authority district of Ampthill UD in Bedfordshire.

<b>SH08 - Old persons in households of 2 persons [1961 Census]</b>		
ONS Crown Copyright Reserved [from Nomis on 12 January 2021]		
population	Persons of pensionable age - males aged 65 and over, females aged 60 and over - living in 2 person households.	
units	Persons	
area type	1961 parishes	
area name	Ampthill (Ampthill UD)	
<b>Household Composition</b>	<b>One old</b>	<b>Two old</b>
Married couple	44	76
Other : Male Older	5	5
Other : Female Older	17	1
Other : Both Male	2	1
Other : Both Female	15	9
- These figures are missing.		

### 12.8.6 Classifications

None.

## 12.9 Table SH09 – Non-private population – Hotels

AMPHILL U.D.

DISTRIBUTION BY TENURE				RESIDENTS BORN OUTSIDE U.K.				NON-PRIVATE POPULATION - NOT HOTELS			
OWNERS/OCCUPIERS	HSDS	PSNS	ROOMS	BIRTHPLACES	MALE	FEMALE	ALL PERSONS	INMATES	NO. OF	ESTS	
RENTING W. ASSISTERS	582	1,736	2,994	IRELAND	29	23	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	
HOLDING BY EMPLOYMENT	68	262	376	INDIA+PAKISTAN	3	8	NHS ACUTE HOSPLS	-	-	-	-
RENTING FROM COUNCIL	247	896	1,142	CEYLON	3	8	NHS CHRONIC HOSPL	-	-	-	-
RENTING FURNISHED	27	70	136	BRIT.+AFRICA	4	1	NHS PSYCHIATRIC	-	-	-	-
RENTING UNFURNISHED	809	709	1,342	BR.F&G.AFRICA	4	1	NHS ISOLATION HOS	-	-	-	-
				BR.F&G.W.TERRS.	2	-	NHS OTHER HOSPLS	-	-	-	-
				MALTA	1	-	OTHER MATERNITY	-	-	-	-
				CYPRUS	1	-	OTHER PSYCHIATRIC	-	-	-	-
				OTHER COMM. AREAS	4	5	OTHER CONVASCEN	-	-	-	-
				FOREIGN AREAS	38	39	OTHER HOSPITALS	-	-	-	-
BOG TYPE I	1,220	1,197	3,881	NATIONALITIES			HOMES FOR AGED	84	34	52	32
BOG TYPE II	41	41	119	U.K. CITIZENS	22	31	HOMES FOR DISABLED	30	11	24	-
BOG TYPE III	21	26	43	OTHER BRITISH	4	2	AGED AND DISABLED	-	-	-	-
				EUROPEAN NATS.	16	10	CHILDRENS HOMES	7	21	7	13
				OTHER ALIENS	8	4	EDUCATIONAL ESTBS	-	-	-	-
							PLACES OF DETENTION	-	-	-	-
							DEFENCE ESTABS	-	-	-	-
							CIVILIAN VESSELS	-	-	-	-
							MISCELL. CONVASC.	-	-	-	-
							MISCELLANEOUS	-	-	-	-

HOUSEHOLD ARRANGEMENTS				HOTELS OF UNDER 10 ROOMS				ALL NON-PRIVATE	
ALL SHG	HSDS	PSNS	ROOMS	NO. OF HOTELS	TOTAL ROOMS	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
COLD WATER SHRD	18	-	-	10-14 RMS	-	15	3	5	5
HOT WATER SHRD	1	-	-	15-24 RMS	1	23	-	2	2
FIXD BATH SHRD	318	15	-	25-49 RMS	-	25	3	2	2
WATER CLOST	292	1	-	50-99 RMS	-	30	2	1	1
WATER CLOST	103	2	-	100-199	-	35	3	2	2
ALL EXCLUSIVE	861	1	-	200 OR MORE	-	40	4	5	5

PERSONS RESIDENT OUTSIDE L.A. AREA				HOTELS OF UNDER 10 ROOMS				ALL NON-PRIVATE	
ALL SHG	HSDS	PSNS	ROOMS	NO. OF HOTELS	TOTAL ROOMS	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
OTHER BRITISH	17	3	-	10-14 RMS	-	15	3	5	5
EUROPEAN NATS.	16	10	-	15-24 RMS	1	23	-	2	2
OTHER ALIENS	8	4	-	25-49 RMS	-	25	3	2	2
				50-99 RMS	-	30	2	1	1
				100-199	-	35	3	2	2
				200 OR MORE	-	40	4	5	5
				TOTAL RMS	23	45	5	6	6
				PERSONS ENUMERATED	10	50	4	5	5
				RELATIVES OF STAFF	2	52	10	2	2
				RESIDENT GUESTS	60	60	6	1	1
				VISITOR GUESTS	63	63	45	27	27

AGE AND MARITAL CONDITION BY FIVE YEAR AGE GROUPS												
PERSONS	MALES						FEMALES					
	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRI	WIDOW	DVD	DVD	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRI	WIDOW	DVD	
0-4	393	182	182	-	-	-	371	171	171	-	-	
5-9	624	162	162	-	-	-	132	132	-	-		
10-14	981	147	147	-	-	-	134	134	-	-		
15-19	143	120	119	1	-	-	123	116	7	-		
20-24	208	94	56	38	-	-	114	36	78	-		
25-29	263	126	20	105	-	-	137	124	-	1		
30-34	276	148	20	128	-	-	138	8	130	1		
35-39	247	127	14	112	-	1	120	13	107	-		
40-44	248	114	12	96	2	4	134	13	115	4		
45-49	273	144	7	137	-	-	129	10	114	5		
50-54	251	121	10	107	2	2	130	14	107	6		
55-59	239	119	9	105	4	-	120	14	83	23		
60-64	175	78	8	64	4	2	97	14	64	19		
65-69	142	58	3	43	12	-	84	14	40	29		
70-74	120	55	3	37	9	-	73	12	31	34		
75-79	109	46	5	28	12	-	63	8	22	33		
80-84	76	31	4	10	17	-	41	5	8	28		
85-89	39	19	1	4	14	-	20	3	1	14		
90-94	10	5	1	-	4	-	5	-	-	5		
95+	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-		

### 12.9.1 Description of Table

Gives population enumerated in hotels split into staff, relatives of staff, resident guests and visitor guests; number of hotels in different size categories.

### 12.9.2 Population

Hotels and persons enumerated therein.

### 12.9.3 Additional Information

From Table 26 within the County Reports for the following definitions can be given: "Resident guests" are those who stated the establishment to be their usual residence.

"Visitor guests" are the remainder who stated a usual residence elsewhere or did not state any usual residence.

For hotels of under 10 rooms, only a total number of persons enumerated is given with no breakdown for type of person, e.g. staff, relative of staff, etc.

### 12.9.4 Geographical Coverage

Geography level	Codes	Total Coverage: Proportion of data	Coverage within areas: Proportion
-----------------	-------	------------------------------------	-----------------------------------



		available from all possible data cells	of areas with complete data
County	J05000001 - J05000062	93%	76%
Local authority district	J04000001 - J04001467	99%	98%
Ward	J03000001 - J03005212	64%	64%
Civil Parish	J02000001 - J02005212	44%	44%

### 12.9.5 Example Table

Parish of Ampthill (J02000258) within the local authority district of Ampthill UD in Bedfordshire.

<b>SH09 - Non-private population - hotels [1961 Census]</b>	
ONS Crown Copyright Reserved [from Nomis on 12 January 2021]	
population	Hotels and persons enumerated therein.
units	Establishments, Rooms and Persons
<b>variable</b>	<b>Ampthill (Ampthill UD)</b>
Number of hotels	0
Total rooms	0
Persons enumerated	0
Number of hotels - 10 to 14 rooms	0
Number of hotels - 15 to 24 rooms	1
Number of hotels - 24 to 49 rooms	0
Number of hotels - 50 to 99 rooms	0
Number of hotels - 100 to 199 rooms	0
Number of hotels - 200 or more rooms	0
Persons enumerated - managers and staff	2
Persons enumerated - relatives of staff	0
Persons enumerated - resident guests	0
Persons enumerated - visitor guests	0
- These figures are missing.	

### 12.9.6 Classifications

None.

## 12.10 Table SH10 - All non-private

The table provides a detailed breakdown of population data for 'All non-private' households. Key sections include:

- DISTRIBUTION BY TENURE:** Lists categories like OWNER-OCCUPIERS, RENTING W. BUSINESS, etc., with counts for HSDS, PSNS, and ROOMS.
- RESIDENTS BORN OUTSIDE U.K.:** Breaks down residents by birthplace (e.g., IRELAND, INDIA, PAKISTAN, BRIT. W. AFRICA) and nationality.
- NON-PRIVATE POPULATION - NOT HOTELS:** Details various types of non-private accommodations such as NHS ACUTE HOSPLS, HOMES FOR AGED, etc.
- HOUSEHOLD ARRANGEMENTS:** Shows household types (e.g., ALL, SHG, SHG KITCH) and arrangements (e.g., OLD PERSONS ALONE, MARRIED COUPLE).
- DENSITIES - PERSONS PER ROOM:** Provides data for different room types (e.g., SHG, SHG KITCH) and room counts.
- PERSONS RESIDENT OUTSIDE L.A. AREA:** Lists persons by sex (MALE, FEMALE) and marital status (SINGLE, MARRIED, WIDOW, DIVORCED).
- AGE AND MARITAL CONDITION BY FIVE YEAR AGE GROUPS:** A large table showing population counts for males and females across various age groups (0-4 to 95+).
- PERSONS:** A summary table showing total counts for males, females, and all persons.

A blue box highlights the following summary statistics for 'ALL NON-PRIVATE':

ALL NON-PRIVATE	MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL ROOMS	0	6
PERSONS ENUM.	5	1
HOTELS OF UNDER 10 ROOMS	14	1
TOTAL RMS	15	3
10-24 RMS	1	3
25-49 RMS	4	2
50-99 RMS	3	2
100-199	5	4
200 OR MORE	4	2
DEFENCE ESTABLS	45	5
PERSONS ENUNERATED	50	3
MANAGER AND STAFF	2	2
RELATIVES OF STFF	60	6
RESIDENT GUESTS	65	45
MISCELL. COMMUNAL	2	2
MISCELLANEOUS	2	2

### 12.10.1 Description of Table

Shows population enumerated outside private households by sex in quinquennial age groups up to 65 and over.

### 12.10.2 Population

Persons enumerated outside private households.

### 12.10.3 Additional Information

The original SAS table only contained figures for males and females. As part of the digitisation process we have now included an additional count for the total number of persons. It should be noted that this count could only be provided if the count for both males and females was able to be retrieved from the digitised data.

### 12.10.4 Geographical Coverage

Geography level	Codes	Total Coverage: Proportion of data available from all possible data cells	Coverage within areas: Proportion of areas with complete data
County	J05000001 - J05000062	85%	84%



Local authority district	J04000001 - J04001467	99%	99%
Ward	J03000001 - J03005212	64%	64%
Civil Parish	J02000001 - J02005212	44%	44%

### 12.10.5 Example Table

Parish of Ampthill (J02000258) within the local authority district of Ampthill UD in Bedfordshire.

<b>SH10 - All non-private [1961 Census]</b>			
ONS Crown Copyright Reserved [from Nomis on 12 January 2021]			
population	Persons enumerated outside private households		
units	Persons		
area type	1961 parishes		
area name	Ampthill (Ampthill UD)		
<b>Age</b>	<b>All persons</b>	<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>
Aged : 0 to 4	18	6	12
Aged : 5 to 9	2	1	1
Aged : 10 to 14	1	0	1
Aged : 15 to 19	8	3	5
Aged : 20 to 24	3	0	3
Aged : 25 to 29	5	3	2
Aged : 30 to 34	3	2	1
Aged : 35 to 39	5	3	2
Aged : 40 to 44	6	4	2
Aged : 45 to 49	9	5	4
Aged : 50 to 54	7	4	3
Aged : 55 to 59	13	10	3
Aged : 60 to 64	7	6	1
Aged : 65 or more	72	45	27
- These figures are missing.			

### 12.10.6 Classifications

None.

## 12.11 Table SH11 - Densities – persons per room

**DENSITIES - PERSONS PER ROOM**

	OV1.5	1-1.5	1	0.75	0.5	UND.0.5
ALL DWELLINGS	64	127	230	425	385	
WITH KITCHEN	-	-	-	-	-	
SHG. KITCHEN	-	-	-	-	-	
PERSONS	97	375	519	879	1,269	678

### 12.11.1 Description of Table

Shows distribution of households and of the persons in them according to the number of persons per room with separate rows for households sharing a dwelling with exclusive use of stove and sink “with kitchen” and those sharing a dwelling without exclusive use of stove and sink “sharing kitchen”.

### 12.11.2 Population

Private households and persons enumerated therein.

### 12.11.3 Additional Information

‘With Kitchen’ refers to shared households in dwellings that have exclusive use of both stove and sink.

‘Sharing kitchen’ refers to shared households in dwellings that do not have exclusive use of both stove and sink.

An explanation of the data included within each of the density bands is outlined below:

Label	Explanation
Over 1.5	Above 1.5
1 - 1.5	Over 1 up to and including 1.5

1	1.0
0.75 – 1	0.75 up to but not including 1.0
0.5 - 0.75	0.5 up to but not including 0.75
Under 0.5	Up to but not including 0.5

#### 12.11.4 Geographical Coverage

Geography level	Codes	Total Coverage: Proportion of data available from all possible data cells	Coverage within areas: Proportion of areas with complete data
County	J05000001 - J05000062	85%	68%
Local authority district	J04000001 - J04001467	99%	97%
Ward	J03000001 - J03005212	64%	63%
Civil Parish	J02000001 - J02005212	44%	44%

#### 12.11.5 Example Table

Parish of Ampthill (J02000258) within the local authority district of Ampthill UD in Bedfordshire.

<b>SH11 - Densities - persons per room [1961 census]</b>			
ONS Crown Copyright Reserved [from Nomis on 12 January 2021]			
population	Private households and persons enumerated therein		
units	Households / Persons		
area type	1961 parishes		
area name	Ampthill (Ampthill UD)		
<b>Persons Per Room</b>	<b>All households</b>	<b>Sharing households : own kitchen</b>	<b>Sharing households : shared kitchen</b>
Persons per room : Over 1.5	8	0	0
Persons per room : 1 to 1.5	64	0	0
Persons per room : 1	127	12	0
Persons per room : 0.75 to 1	230	1	0
Persons per room : 0.5 to 0.75	425	3	0
Persons per room : Under 0.5	386	2	0

## 12.11.6 Classifications

None.

## 12.12 Table SH12 - Persons Resident Outside Local Authority Area

**PERSONS RESIDENT OUTSIDE L.A. AREA**

	MALE	FEMALE
REST OF ENGLAND	15	18
OUTSIDE ENGLAND/WALS	4	4

### 12.12.1 Description of Table

Gives figures by sex of persons with a usual residence outside the Local Authority area of enumeration distinguishing visitors from elsewhere in England and Wales and from outside England and Wales. For Local Authority areas split by New Town or Conurbation Centre boundaries the parts of the local authority area within and outside the New Town or Conurbation Centre are treated as separate Local Authority areas.

### 12.12.2 Population

Persons with a usual residence outside the local authority area of enumeration.

### 12.12.3 Additional Information

The original SAS table only contained figures for males and females. As part of the digitisation process we have now included an additional count for the total number of persons. It should be noted that this count could only be provided if the count for both males and females was able to be retrieved from the digitised data.

## 12.12.4 Geographical Coverage

Geography level	Codes	Total Coverage: Proportion of data available from all possible data cells	Coverage within areas: Proportion of areas with complete data
County	J05000001 - J05000062	93%	87%
Local authority district	J04000001 - J04001467	99%	99%
Ward	J03000001 - J03005212	64%	63%
Civil Parish	J02000001 - J02005212	44%	43%

## 12.12.5 Example Table

Parish of Ampthill (J02000258) within the local authority district of Ampthill UD in Bedfordshire.

<b>SH12 - Persons resident outside local authority area [1961 census]</b>		
ONS Crown Copyright Reserved [from Nomis on 12 January 2021]		
population	Persons with a usual residence outside the local authority area of enumeration	
units	Persons	
area type	1961 parishes	
area name	Ampthill (Ampthill UD)	
<b>Sex</b>	<b>Rest of England and Wales</b>	<b>Outside England and Wales</b>
All persons	33	8
Males	15	4
Females	18	4
- These figures are missing.		

## 12.12.6 Classifications

None.



## 12.13 Table SH13 - Age and marital condition by five year age groups

The image shows a detailed census table with multiple columns and rows. A specific section is highlighted with a blue border, showing the following data:

PERSONS	MALES					FEMALES				
	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	WIDOW	DIVORCED	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	WIDOW	DIVORCED
0-4	353	162	192	-	-	171	171	-	-	-
5-9	324	162	162	-	-	162	162	-	-	-
10-14	291	147	144	-	-	147	147	-	-	-
15-19	183	120	119	1	-	119	119	1	-	-
20-24	208	94	56	38	-	114	94	78	-	-
25-29	263	126	20	105	-	137	12	124	-	-
30-34	276	148	20	128	-	188	8	118	1	1
35-39	447	147	14	112	-	120	13	117	-	-
40-44	248	114	12	96	2	134	13	115	4	2
45-49	273	144	7	137	-	140	10	114	5	-
50-54	439	119	9	106	4	120	14	83	23	-
55-59	179	78	8	54	4	97	14	64	19	-
60-64	142	58	9	43	12	84	14	46	29	1
65-69	128	55	9	37	19	73	12	31	30	-
70-74	109	46	5	28	32	63	8	22	35	-
75-79	72	31	4	10	17	41	5	8	28	-
80-84	39	16	1	4	14	20	3	1	16	-
85-89	10	5	1	-	4	5	-	-	5	-
90-94	10	5	1	-	4	5	-	-	5	-
95+	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-

### 12.13.1 Description of Table

Gives population by sex and marital condition in quinquennial age-groups.

### 12.13.2 Population

All persons enumerated on Census night.

### 12.13.3 Additional Information

The original SAS table did not include totals for all persons by each marital status, only counts for males and females separately. As part of the digitisation process we have now included additional counts for the total number of persons by marital status. It should be noted that these counts could only be provided if the count for both males and females was able to be retrieved from the digitised data.

### 12.13.4 Geographical Coverage

Geography level	Codes	Total Coverage: Proportion of data available from all possible data cells	Coverage within areas: Proportion of areas with complete data
County	J05000001 - J05000062	100%	100%

Local authority district	J04000001 - J04001467	100%	100%
Ward	J03000001 - J03005212	64%	64%
Civil Parish	J02000001 - J02005212	44%	44%

### 12.13.5 Example Table

Parish of Ampthill (J02000258) within the local authority district of Ampthill UD in Bedfordshire. The example data shown below is for 'all persons' only, data is also available for Males and Females.

<b>SH13 - Age and marital condition by five year age groups [1961 Census]</b>					
ONS Crown Copyright Reserved [from Nomis on 12 January 2021]					
population	All persons enumerated on census night				
units	Persons				
area type	1961 parishes				
area name	Ampthill (Ampthill UD)				
sex	All persons				
Age	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced
Age: total	3,852	1,517	2,035	280	20
Age: 0 to 4	353	353	-	-	-
Age: 5 to 9	294	294	-	-	-
Age: 10 to 14	281	281	-	-	-
Age: 15 to 19	243	235	8	0	0
Age: 20 to 24	208	90	116	0	2
Age: 25 to 29	263	32	229	0	2
Age: 30 to 34	276	28	246	1	1
Age: 35 to 39	247	27	219	0	1
Age: 40 to 44	248	25	211	6	6
Age: 45 to 49	273	17	251	5	0
Age: 50 to 54	251	24	214	8	5
Age: 55 to 59	239	23	189	27	0
Age: 60 to 64	175	22	128	23	2
Age: 65 to 69	142	17	83	41	1
Age: 70 to 74	128	21	68	39	0
Age: 75 to 79	109	14	50	45	0
Age: 80 to 84	72	9	18	45	0
Age: 85 to 89	39	4	5	30	0
Age: 90 to 94	10	1	0	9	0
Age: 95 and over	1	0	0	1	0



- These figures are missing.				
- These figures are missing or were not applicable in the original table				

Missing values and impossible values are currently indistinguishable in the digitised data and are both represented by a dash. To highlight this difference, in the above example table, cells containing impossible values (those not printed in the original tables as they are not appropriate/possible values) have been shaded grey. As such, any dash in a downloaded table that does not correspond to a shaded cell above, is a missing value for which no digitised data exists where data could be expected.

### 12.13.6 Classifications

Single – individuals who have never been married or are under the age of 15

Married – includes individuals who are legally separated but not divorced

Widowed

Divorced

## 12.14 Table SH14 - Single years under 21

DISTRIBUTION BY TENURE										RESIDENTS BORN OUTSIDE U.K.										NON-PRIVATE POPULATION - NOT HOTELS									
OWNER-OCCUPIERS	RENTING W. BUSINESS HOLDING BY EMPLOYMENT	RENTING FROM COUNCIL	RENTING FURNISHED	RENTING UNFURNISHED	HSDS	PSNS	ROOMS	IRELAND	INDIA, PAKISTAN, CEYLON	BRITISH AFRICA	BR. E. & S. AFRICA	BR. CARIB. TERRS.	MALTA	CYPRUS	OTHER COMM. AREAS	FOREIGN AREAS	NATIONALITIES	U.K. CITIZENS	EUROPEAN NATS.	OTHER ALIENS	MALE	FMLE	ALL PERSONS	INMATES	NO. OF				
11	68	247	27	305	11	68	247	24	3	4	2	1	1	4	38	33	22	31	16	8	29	27	56	11	25				
11	41	119	21	181	11	41	119	21	3	4	2	1	1	4	38	33	22	31	16	8	29	27	56	11	25				

HOUSEHOLD ARRANGEMENTS										PERSONS RESIDENT OUTSIDE L.A. AREA															
ALL	SHG	SHG	SHG	SHG	HSDS	HSDS	HSDS	HSDS	HSDS	OLD PERSONS ALONE	OLD PERSONS IN HSDS OF 2 PERSONS	MARRIED COUPLE	OTHERS - MALE OLDER	OTHERS - FEMALE OLDER	BOTH MALE	BOTH FEMALE	HOTELS OF UNDER 10 ROOMS	HOTELS OF 10 OR MORE ROOMS	TOTAL ROOMS	PERSONS ENUM.	MANAGER AND STAFF	RELATIVES OF STFF	RESIDENT GUESTS	VISITOR GUESTS	
18	1	1	1	1	18	1	1	1	1	20	94	5	17	1	2	1	15	18	23	55	2	64	6	65	45

AGE AND MARITAL CONDITION BY FIVE YEAR AGE GROUPS										SINGLE YEARS UNDER 21															
TOTAL					MALES					FEMALES					AGES					PERSONS					
0-4	393	182	182	171	171	171	171	171	171	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5-9	674	362	362	332	332	332	332	332	332	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
10-14	958	517	517	477	477	477	477	477	477	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
15-19	243	120	119	111	111	111	111	111	111	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
20-24	208	94	96	88	88	88	88	88	88	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
25-29	263	126	126	118	118	118	118	118	118	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
30-34	276	146	146	138	138	138	138	138	138	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
35-39	247	127	127	119	119	119	119	119	119	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
40-44	248	114	112	106	106	106	106	106	106	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
45-49	273	144	144	137	137	137	137	137	137	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
50-54	251	141	141	134	134	134	134	134	134	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
55-59	197	119	119	112	112	112	112	112	112	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
60-64	175	78	78	74	74	74	74	74	74	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
65-69	142	58	58	54	54	54	54	54	54	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
70-74	108	45	45	41	41	41	41	41	41	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
75-79	129	46	46	42	42	42	42	42	42	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
80-84	72	31	31	28	28	28	28	28	28	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
85-89	39	19	19	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
90-94	10	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
95+	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20

### 12.14.1 Description of Table

Shows population under 21 by single years of age.

### 12.14.2 Population

All persons under 21 years of age, enumerated on Census night.

### 12.14.3 Additional Information

None

### 12.14.4 Geographical Coverage

Geography level	Codes	Total Coverage: Proportion of data available from all possible data cells	Coverage within areas: Proportion of areas with complete data
County	J05000001 - J05000062	100%	100%
Local authority district	J04000001 - J04001467	100%	100%
Ward	J03000001 - J03005212	64%	64%
Civil Parish	J02000001 - J02005212	44%	44%

### 12.14.5 Example Table

Parish of Ampthill (J02000258) within the local authority district of Ampthill UD in Bedfordshire.

<b>SH14 - Single years under 21 [1961 census]</b>			
ONS Crown Copyright Reserved [from Nomis on 12 January 2021]			
population	All persons under 21 years of age, enumerated on Census night		
units	Persons		
area type	1961 parishes		
area name	Ampthill (Ampthill UD)		
Age	All persons	Males	Females
Age: 0 to 20	1,203	625	578
Age: 0	73	35	38
Age: 1	76	33	43
Age: 2	64	38	26
Age: 3	72	40	32
Age: 4	68	36	32

Age: 5		62		38	24
Age: 6		57		28	29
Age: 7		67		42	25
Age: 8		55		29	26
Age: 9		53		25	28
Age: 10		59		30	29
Age: 11		56		34	22
Age: 12		64		34	30
Age: 13		43		18	25
Age: 14		59		31	28
Age: 15		41		19	22
Age: 16		55		29	26
Age: 17		55		23	32
Age: 18		46		24	22
Age: 19		46		25	21
Age: 20		32		14	18
- These figures are missing.					

### 12.14.6 Classifications

None.

### 12.15 Table SH15 - Sharing households by number of persons

AMPHILL U.D.

DISTRIBUTION BY TENURE				RESIDENTS BORN OUTSIDE U.K.		NON-PRIVATE POPULATION - NOT HOTELS			
	HSDS	PSNS	ROOMS	MALE	FEMALE	ALL PERSONS		MALES	FEMLES
OWNER-OCCUPIERS	1736	21974		29	23				
RENTING W. BUSINESS	11	43	59			NHS ACUTE HOSPLS	-	-	-
HOLDING BY SUPPLEMENT	45	252	372			NHS CHRONIC HOSP	-	-	-
RENTING FROM COUNCIL	247	876	1192			NHS PSYCHIATRIC	-	-	-
RENTING FURNISHED	27	70	136			NHS ISOLATION HOS	-	-	-
RENTING UNFURNISHED	305	709	1142			NHS OTHER HOSPLS	-	-	-
						OTHER PSYCHIATRIC	-	-	-
						OTHER CONValescen	-	-	-
						OTHER HOSPITALS	-	-	-
						HOMES FOR AGED	84	34	52
						HOMES FOR DISABD	30	11	24
						AGED AND DISABLED	-	-	-
						CHILDRENS HOMES	7	21	13
						PCES OF DETENTION	-	-	-
						DEFENCE ESTABS	-	-	-
						CIVILIAN VESSELS	-	-	-
						MISCEL. COMMUNAL	-	-	-
						MISCELLANEOUS	-	-	-

HOUSEHOLD ARRANGEMENTS				OLD PERSONS ALONE		OLD PERSONS IN HSOS OF 2 OR MORE	
	HSDS	PSNS	SHG	20 M.	94 F.	ONE	TWO
ALL							
COLD WATER SHRD	18	-	-				
HOT WATER SHRD	-	-	-				
FIXD BATH SHRD	18	15	-				
WATER CLOST SHRD	17	13	-				
ALL EXCLUSIVE	841	1	-				

DENSITIES - PERSONS PER ROOM				PERSONS RESIDENT OUTSIDE L.A. AREA				TOTAL ROOMS			
	HSDS	PSNS	SHG	MALE	FEMALE	200 OR MORE	100-199	50-99	10-19	5-9	4-9
ALL HSDS	8	64	127	230	423	385					
4TH KTCH	-	12	1	3	2						
SHG KTCH	-	-	-	-	-						
PERSONS	57	375	519	875	1189	678					

AGE AND MARITAL CONDITION BY FIVE YEAR AGE GROUPS												
PERSONS	MALES						FEMALES					
	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	WIDOW	DWO	DVD	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	WIDOW	DWO	DVD
0-4	393	182	182				171	171				
5-9	294	182	182				132	132				
10-14	291	182	182				134	134				
15-19	243	120	119	1	-	-	123	116	7	-	-	-
20-24	248	94	96	38	-	-	114	94	78	-	-	-
25-29	263	126	20	108	-	-	107	12	124	-	-	-
30-34	276	146	20	128	-	-	188	8	118	1	1	6
35-39	248	127	14	112	-	-	125	13	117	1	1	7
40-44	248	114	12	96	2	4	155	13	115	4	2	8
45-49	273	144	7	137	-	-	149	10	114	5	-	9
50-54	231	121	10	107	2	2	130	14	117	6	3	11
55-59	239	115	9	106	4	-	120	14	83	25	-	11
60-64	175	78	8	64	4	2	97	14	64	19	-	12
65-69	142	58	7	49	12	-	88	14	44	29	1	13
70-74	128	55	9	37	9	-	73	12	31	30	-	14
75-79	129	46	6	28	12	-	63	8	22	35	-	15
80-84	72	31	4	10	17	-	41	5	8	34	-	16
85-89	39	19	1	4	14	-	20	3	1	14	-	17
90-94	20	8	1	4	9	-	5	-	-	9	-	18
95+	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
												20

### 12.15.1 Description of Table

Gives number of households sharing a dwelling by number of persons (1 to 7 and over) in each sharing household.

### 12.15.2 Population

Private households sharing a dwelling. Restricted to households of which at least one member was present on Census night.

### 12.15.3 Additional Information

None

### 12.15.4 Geographical Coverage

Geography level	Codes	Total Coverage: Proportion of data available from all possible data cells	Coverage within areas: Proportion of areas with complete data
County	J05000001 - J05000062	80%	73%
Local authority district	J04000001 - J04001467	99%	98%
Ward	J03000001 - J03005212	64%	63%
Civil Parish	J02000001 - J02005212	44%	43%

### 12.15.5 Example Table

Parish of Ampthill (J02000258) within the local authority district of Ampthill UD in Bedfordshire.

<b>SH15 - Sharing households by number of persons [1961 census]</b>	
ONS Crown Copyright Reserved [from Nomis on 12 January 2021]	
population	Private households sharing a dwelling. Restricted to households of which at least one member was present on Census day
units	Households
<b>Number of Persons</b>	<b>Ampthill (Ampthill UD)</b>
Persons : 1	15
Persons : 2	1

Persons : 3	0
Persons : 4	2
Persons : 5	0
Persons : 6	0
Persons : 7 or more	0
- These figures are missing.	

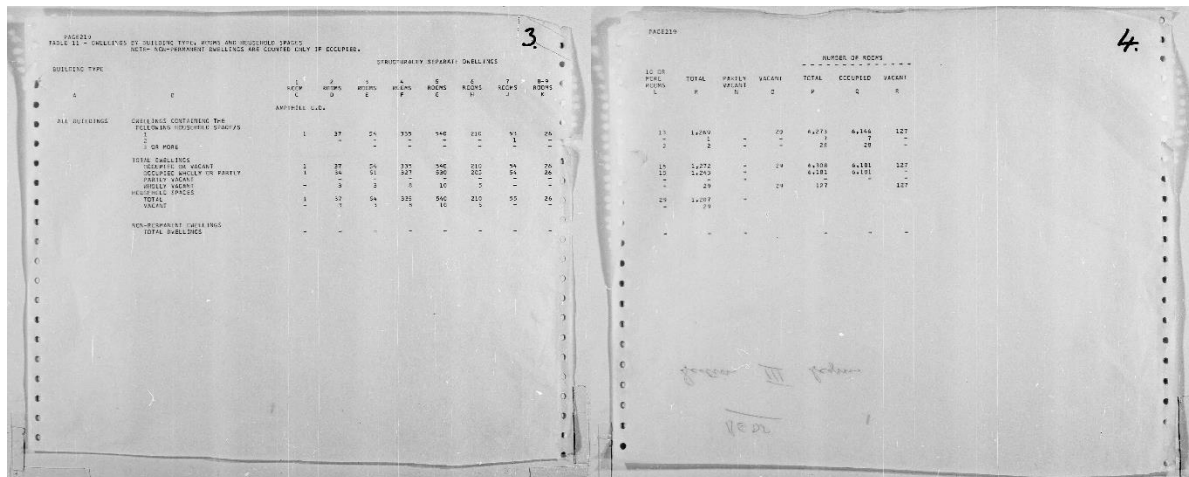
### 12.15.6 Classifications

None.

BETA

# 13 SC Tables: 100% Tables that match layout of the County Reports

## 13.1 Table SC11 - Dwellings by building type, rooms and household spaces



### 13.1.1 Description of Table

Provides a tabulation of dwelling according to the number of household spaces and the number of rooms within them.

### 13.1.2 Population

Dwellings and household spaces. Non-permanent dwellings only counted if occupied.

### 13.1.3 Additional Information

The SC tables are 100% sample tables that closely match the layout and content of 1961 County Report tables. The County Report tables are not yet available digitally, but their digitisation is in the pipeline of work the ONS and its partners are currently undertaking.

SC11 follows the layout of Table 11 in the County Reports.

### 13.1.4 Geographical Coverage

Geography level	Codes	Total Coverage: Proportion of data available from all possible data cells	Coverage within areas: Proportion of areas with complete data
County	J05000001 - J05000062	32%	0%

Local authority district	J04000001 - J04001467	50%	23%
Ward	J03000001 - J03005212	63%	48%
Civil Parish	J02000001 - J02005212	46%	37%

BETA



### 13.1.5 Example Table

Parish of Ampthill (J02000258) within the local authority district of Ampthill UD in Bedfordshire.

<b>SC11 - dwellings by building type, rooms and household spaces [1961 census]</b>										
ONS Crown Copyright Reserved [from Nomis on 20 May 2021]										
population	Dwellings and household spaces. Non-permanent dwellings only counted if occupied									
units	Dwellings									
date	1961									
area type	1961 parishes									
area name	Ampthill (Ampthill UD)									
Rooms	Dwellings containing 1 household space	Dwellings containing 2 household spaces	Dwellings containing 3 or more household spaces	Total Dwellings - Occupied or Vacant	Total Dwellings - Occupied Wholly or Partly	Total Dwellings - Partly Vacant	Total Dwellings - Wholly Vacant	Households Spaces - Total	Households Spaces - Vacant	Non-permanent dwellings - Total Dwellings
Structurally separate dwellings : 1 room	1	-	-	1	1	-	0	1	0	0
Structurally separate dwellings : 2 rooms	37	0	-	37	34	0	3	37	-	0
Structurally separate dwellings : 3 rooms	54	0	0	54	51	0	3	54	-	0
Structurally separate dwellings : 4 rooms	335	0	0	335	327	0	8	335	-	0
Structurally separate dwellings : 5 rooms	540	0	0	540	530	0	10	540	-	0
Structurally separate dwellings : 6 rooms	210	0	0	210	205	0	5	210	-	0
Structurally separate dwellings : 7 rooms	53	1	0	54	54	0	0	55	-	0
Structurally separate dwellings : 8 or 9 rooms	26	0	0	26	26	0	0	26	-	0
Structurally separate dwellings : 10 or more rooms	13	0	2	15	15	0	0	29	-	0

Structurally separate dwellings : Total	1,269	1	2	1,272	1,243	0	29	1,287	-	0
Structurally separate dwellings : Partly vacant	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	-	0
Structurally separate dwellings : Vacant	29	0	0	29	-	-	29	-	-	-
Rooms : Total	6,273	7	28	6,308	6,181	0	127	-	-	0
Rooms : Occupied	6,146	7	28	6,181	6,181	0	-	-	-	0
Rooms : Vacant	127	0	0	127	0	0	127	-	-	0
- These figures are missing.										
- These figures are missing or were not applicable in the original table.										

Missing values and impossible values are currently indistinguishable in the digitised data and are both represented by a dash. To highlight this difference, in the above example table, cells containing impossible values (those not printed in the original tables as they are not appropriate/possible values) have been shaded grey. As such, any dash in a downloaded table that does not correspond to a shaded cell above, is a missing value for which no digitised data exists where data could be expected.

### 13.1.6 Classifications

None.

## 13.2 Table SC13 - Private households by size, rooms occupied and sharing of dwellings

PAGE 219  
TABLE 13 PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE, ROOMS OCCUPIED AND SHARING OF DWELLINGS- CONTINUED

5.

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
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8-9	10 OR MORE					
A- HOUSEHOLDS IN ALL DWELLINGS														
1	12	22	17	53	39	12	4	1	2		162	162	643	0.25
2	-	10	19	127	162	54	11	4	2		389	778	1,859	0.42
3	-	2	8	25	131	45	5	3	2		230	870	1,442	0.60
4	-	-	5	26	113	49	10	5	2		220	890	1,123	0.74
5	-	-	2	14	48	25	10	5	1		105	525	574	0.91
6	-	-	1	4	25	12	6	1	4		53	318	311	1.02
7 OR MORE	-	-	-	1	11	6	2	1	-		21	160	117	1.37
ALL ABSENT	1	1	1	8	2	3	1	1	-		18		82	
TOT HSELS	13	35	53	328	531	206	53	26	13		1,258	3,493	6,181	
HSELS, PRES	12	34	52	320	529	203	52	25	13		1,240	3,493	6,099	0.61
TOT PERS	12	48	115	807	1,481	494	196	91	49		3,493			
TOT ROOMS	13	70	159	1,312	2,655	1,236	371	234	151		6,181			
B- HOUSEHOLDS IN SHARED DWELLINGS														
TOT HSELS	12	1	2	1	1	1	-	-	-		18	25	35	
HSELS, PRES	12	1	2	1	1	1	-	-	-		18	25	35	0.71
TOT PERS	12	1	3	1	4	4	-	-	-		25			
TOT ROOMS	12	2	6	4	4	6	-	-	-		35			
C- HOUSEHOLDS PRESENT AT CENSUS IN SHARED DWELLINGS WITHOUT EXCLUSIVE USE OF BOTH STOVE AND SINK														
TOT HSELS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	
HSELS, PRES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	
TOT PERS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	
TOT ROOMS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	

### 13.2.1 Description of Table

Provides a tabulation of households according to the number of rooms they occupy and the number of persons there on Census night.

### 13.2.2 Population

Private households in all dwellings, persons within those households, and rooms occupied by those households.

### 13.2.3 Additional Information

The SC tables are 100% sample tables that closely match the layout and content of 1961 County Report tables. The County Report tables are not yet available digitally, but their digitisation is in the pipeline of work the ONS and its partners are currently undertaking.

SC13 follows the layout of Table 13 in the County Reports.

### 13.2.4 Geographical Coverage

Geography level	Codes	Total Coverage: Proportion of data	Coverage within areas: Proportion
-----------------	-------	------------------------------------	-----------------------------------

		available from all possible data cells	of areas with complete data
County	J05000001 - J05000062	33%	3%
Local authority district	J04000001 - J04001467	48%	25%
Ward	J03000001 - J03005212	61%	45%
Civil Parish	J02000001 - J02005212	41%	37%

BETA

### 13.2.5 Example Table

Parish of Ampthill (J02000258) within the local authority district of Ampthill UD in Bedfordshire.

<b>SC13 - Private households by size, rooms occupied and sharing of dwellings [1961 census]</b>													
ONS Crown Copyright Reserved [from Nomis on 20 May 2021]													
date	1961												
area type	1961 parishes												
area name	Ampthill (Ampthill UD)												
Variable	Number of households occupying 1 room	Number of households occupying 2 rooms	Number of households occupying 3 rooms	Number of households occupying 4 rooms	Number of households occupying 5 rooms	Number of households occupying 6 rooms	Number of households occupying 7 rooms	Number of households occupying 8-9 rooms	Number of households occupying 10 or more rooms	Total households	Total persons in households	Total rooms occupied	Average number of persons per room
Households in all Dwellings - 1 person present	12	22	17	53	39	12	4	1	2	162	162	643	0.25
Households in all Dwellings - 2 persons present	0	10	19	127	162	54	11	4	2	389	778	1,859	0.42
Households in all Dwellings - 3 persons present	0	2	8	85	131	45	9	8	2	290	870	1,442	0.60
Households in all Dwellings - 4 persons present	0	0	5	36	113	49	10	5	2	220	880	1,153	0.76
Households in all Dwellings - 5 persons present	0	0	2	14	48	25	10	5	1	105	525	574	0.91
Households in all Dwellings - 6 persons present	0	0	1	4	25	12	6	1	4	53	318	311	1.02
Households in all Dwellings - 7 or more persons present	0	0	0	1	11	6	2	1	0	21	160	117	1.37
Households in all Dwellings - All absent	1	1	1	8	2	3	1	1	0	18	-	82	-

Households in all Dwellings - Total households	13	35	53	328	531	206	53	26	13	1,258	3,693	6,181	0.60
Households in all Dwellings - Households present	12	34	52	320	529	203	52	25	13	1,240	3,693	6,099	0.61
Households in all Dwellings - Total persons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,693	-	-	-
Households in all Dwellings - Total rooms	13	70	159	1,312	2,655	1,236	371	214	151	6,181	-	-	-
Households in shared dwellings - Total households	12	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	18	25	35	0.71
Households in shared dwellings - Households present	12	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	18	25	35	0.71
Households in shared dwellings - Total persons	12	1	3	1	4	4	0	0	0	25	-	-	-
Households in shared dwellings - Total rooms	12	2	6	4	5	6	0	0	0	35	-	-	-
Households present at census in shared dwellings without exclusive use of both stove and sink - Total households	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
Households present at census in shared dwellings without exclusive use of both stove and sink - Total persons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-
Households present at census in shared	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-



dwelling without exclusive use of both stove and sink - Total rooms														
- These figures are missing.														
- These figures are missing or were not applicable in the original table.														

Missing values and impossible values are currently indistinguishable in the digitised data and are both represented by a dash. To highlight this difference, in the above example table, cells containing impossible values (those not printed in the original tables as they are not appropriate/possible values) have been shaded grey. As such, any dash in a downloaded table that does not correspond to a shaded cell above, is a missing value for which no digitised data exists where data could be expected.

**Warning:** Due to how Nomis handles the data, values have been provided by the system that were not part of the original table and should be considered impossible values. These cells are highlighted in grey above and relate to the “Average number of persons per room” for “Households in all Dwellings - Total households” and “Households in shared dwellings - Total households”. Please disregard any values produced in these cells. The reason these values are impossible is because the calculation is based on “Occupied rooms”, but the number of “Persons per household” includes people for both absent and present households. As such, it cannot be ascertained how many of the estimated rooms within absent households are in fact “occupied”.

### 13.2.6 Classifications

None.

## 13.3 Table SC22 - Dwellings by availability of certain household arrangements

PAGE 219  
TABLE 22 DWELLINGS BY AVAILABILITY OF CERTAIN HOUSEHOLD ARRANGEMENTS

NOTES - 1. THIS TABLE IS RESTRICTED TO DWELLINGS WITH AN OCCUPIER PRESENT AT CENSUS, CLASSIFIED BY THE ARRANGEMENTS AVAILABLE TO HOUSEHOLDS PRESENT.  
2. BUILDING TYPE 1- WHOLLY RESIDENTIAL PERMANENT BUILDING CONTAINING ONE DWELLING, 2- NOT WHOLLY RESIDENTIAL, 3- PERM. BUILDS, CONTAINING MORE THAN ONE DWELLING.

6.

AREA AND TYPE OF DWELLING	TOTAL NUMBER OF DWELLINGS WITH AN OCCUPIER PRESENT	THOSE OCCUPIED BY HOUSEHOLDS ALL LACKING/SHARING-								THOSE OCCUPIED BY HOUSEHOLDS AT LEAST ONE OF WHICH HAS EXCLUSIVE USE OF ALL FOUR ARRANGEMENTS		
		PIPED COLD WATER		PIPED HOT WATER		FIXED BATH		WATER CLOSET		NUMBER	PER CENT	
		NUMBER	PER CENT	NUMBER	PER CENT	NUMBER	PER CENT	NUMBER	PER CENT			
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	L	M	
AMPTHILL U.C.												
1 ALL DWELLINGS												
TOTAL	1,225	18	1.47	315	25.71	291	23.76	101	8.24	841	68.65	
UNSHARED PERM. DWELLINGS	1,222	18	1.47	315	25.78	291	23.81	101	8.27	840	68.74	
SHARED - TYPE 1 PERMANENT - ---- 2 DWELLINGS - ---- 3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	33.33	
NCA-PERMANENT DWELLINGS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2 UNSHARED PERM. DWELLINGS	60	-	-	1	1.67	3	5.00	4	6.67			

### 13.3.1 Description of Table

Gives a tabulation of dwellings according to their possession of household arrangements. Dwellings are restricted to building types 2 and 3.

### 13.3.2 Population

Dwellings. Restricted to dwellings of which at least one occupier was present on Census night.

### 13.3.3 Additional Information

The SC tables are 100% sample tables that closely match the layout and content of 1961 County Report tables. The County Report tables are not yet available digitally, but their digitisation is in the pipeline of work the ONS and its partners are currently undertaking.

SC22 follows the layout of Table 22 in the County Reports. The original printed tables contained percentages. For these digitised tables, percentages are computed by the system and are available as an option rather than being available by default.

### 13.3.4 Geographical Coverage

Geography level	Codes	Total Coverage: Proportion of data	Coverage within areas: Proportion
-----------------	-------	------------------------------------	-----------------------------------

		available from all possible data cells	of areas with complete data
County	J05000001 - J05000062	84%	74%
Local authority district	J04000001 - J04001467	97%	94%
Ward	J03000001 - J03005212	52%	47%
Civil Parish	J02000001 - J02005212	31%	29%

BETA

### 13.3.5 Example Table

Parish of Ampthill (J02000258) within the local authority district of Ampthill UD in Bedfordshire.

<b>SC22 - Dwellings by availability of certain household arrangements [1961 census]</b>												
ONS Crown Copyright Reserved [from Nomis on 21 May 2021]												
date	1961											
area type	1961 parishes											
area name	Ampthill (Ampthill UD)											
Area/type of dwelling	Total number of dwellings with an occupier present		Those occupied by households all lacking/sharing - piped cold water		Those occupied by households all lacking/sharing - piped hot water		Those occupied by households all lacking/sharing - fixed bath		Those occupied by households all lacking/sharing - water closet		Those occupied by households at least one of which has exclusive use of all four arrangements	
	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%
All dwellings - total - all lacking	1,225	100.00	18	1.47	315	25.71	291	23.76	101	8.24	841	68.65
All dwellings - unshared perm. dwellings - all lacking	1,222	100.00	18	1.47	315	25.78	291	23.81	101	8.27	840	68.74
All dwellings - shared - building type 1 - all lacking	3	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	33.33
All dwellings - shared - building type 2 - all lacking	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
All dwellings - shared - building type 3 - all lacking	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-

All dwellings - non-permanent dwellings - all lacking	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Unshared perm. dwellings - sharing	60	100.00	0	0.00	1	1.67	-	-	4	6.67	-	-
- These figures are missing.												
- These figures are missing or were not applicable in the original table.												

Missing values and impossible values are currently indistinguishable in the digitised data and are both represented by a dash. To highlight this difference, in the above example table, cells containing impossible values (those not printed in the original tables as they are not appropriate/possible values) have been shaded grey. As such, any dash in a downloaded table that does not correspond to a shaded cell above, is a missing value for which no digitised data exists where data could be expected.

### 13.3.6 Classifications

#### Building Type

Building Type I – wholly residential building containing 1 dwelling

Building Type II – not wholly residential permanent building containing 1 dwelling

Building Type III – permanent building containing more than 1 dwelling

## 14 ST Tables: The 10% Sample

The ST tables contain the counts provided by the 10% sample of the population. To produce an estimated figure for the whole population, it is necessary to multiply the counts by 10. The descriptions of the tables have been taken from the Small Area Statistics Scale 'D' (10% sample) Explanatory Notes which were written to accompany the tables.

The counts in the ST tables are based on an individual's 'area of enumeration' as opposed to 'area of usual residence' used for all other published tables from the 1961 Census. For this reason, the counts presented in the ST tables do not match those found in the 10% sample tables of the County Reports, Topic Reports, or Economic Activity Leaflets.

Data for some enumeration districts are available for the ST tables and have been digitised. This data is sparse and has no coverage for London. For technical reasons, these have not yet been made available on Nomis. This is being actively investigated and the data will be made available as soon as possible.

### 14.1 Table ST01 - People and households (10% Sample)

The image shows two pages of a 1961 Census ST01 table for Amthill. The top page is for 'AMTHILL 1961' and the bottom page is for 'AMTHILL 1961'. Both pages show population counts by sex (Male and Female) and age group (0-4, 5-9, 10-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49, 50-54, 55-59, 60-64, 65-69, 70-74, 75-79, 80-84, 85-89, 90-94, 95-99). It also shows household counts by type (One Family, Two or More, No. 1 Castle) and workers by area (Within Area, Away). The table is divided into two sections: 'WORKERS' and 'HOUSEHOLDS'. The 'WORKERS' section includes counts for Males and Females by occupation (Agriculture, Industry, Mining, Service, Defence, etc.). The 'HOUSEHOLDS' section includes counts for Males and Females by age group and household type.

#### 14.1.1 Description of Table

Gives the totals of males, females, and households in the sample.

#### 14.1.2 Population

People and households in the 10% Sample.

### 14.1.3 Additional Information

To obtain an estimated count for the 100% sample from this 10% sample table, the counts must be multiplied by 10.

### 14.1.4 Geographical Coverage

Geography level	Codes	Total Coverage: Proportion of data available from all possible data cells	Coverage within areas: Proportion of areas with complete data
County	J05000001 - J05000062	84%	74%
Local authority district	J04000001 - J04001467	97%	94%
Ward	J03000001 - J03005212	52%	47%
Civil Parish	J02000001 - J02005212	31%	29%

### 14.1.5 Example Table

Parish of Ampthill (J02000258) within the local authority district of Ampthill UD in Bedfordshire.

<b>ST01 - People and households (10% Sample) [1961 census]</b>	
ONS Crown Copyright Reserved [from Nomis on 2 March 2021]	
population	People and households in the 10% Sample
units	Households / Persons
<b>Sex / Households</b>	<b>Ampthill (Ampthill UD)</b>
Persons	413
Males	202
Females	211
Households	122
- These figures are missing.	

### 14.1.6 Classifications

None.



## 14.2 Table ST02 - Workers away and workers within area (10% Sample)

### 14.2.1 Description of Table

Shows the number of persons in the sample enumerated at their usual residence by (a) those working outside the local authority area of residence and (b) those working within the local authority area of usual residence. Workers away include those resident workers who work within the Conurbation Centre or New Town, as well as those outside the local authority area.

### 14.2.2 Population

Persons aged 15 and over in employment in the 10% sample.

### 14.2.3 Additional Information

To obtain an estimated count for the 100% sample from this 10% sample table, the counts must be multiplied by 10.

### 14.2.4 Geographical Coverage

Geography level	Codes	Total Coverage: Proportion of data available from all possible data cells	Coverage within areas: Proportion of areas with complete data
County	J05000001 - J05000062	86%	82%
Local authority district	J04000001 - J04001467	99%	98%
Ward	J03000001 - J03005212	54%	54%
Civil Parish	J02000001 - J02005212	32%	32%

### 14.2.5 Example Table

Parish of Ampthill (J02000258) within the local authority district of Ampthill UD in Bedfordshire.

<b>ST02 - Workers away and workers within area (10% Sample) [1961 census]</b>	
ONS Crown Copyright Reserved [from Nomis on 2 March 2021]	
population	Persons aged 15 and over in employment in the 10% sample
units	Persons
<b>Away / Inside Area</b>	<b>Ampthill (Ampthill UD)</b>
Workers away	100
Workers inside area	62
- These figures are missing.	

### 14.2.6 Classifications

None.

## 14.3 Table ST03 – Workers by age (10% Sample)

The image shows a scan of a 1961 census form for Ampthill. The form is divided into two main sections: 'AMPHTHILL' and 'AMPHTHILL WITHIN AREA'. Each section contains data for 'WORKERS AWAY' and 'WORKERS WITHIN AREA'. The data is organized into columns for age groups (15-24, 25-44, 45-64, 65+), sex (M, F), and marital status (S, M, W, D, O). The 'WORKERS AWAY' section shows 100 workers, and the 'WORKERS WITHIN AREA' section shows 62 workers. The data is presented in a tabular format with various sub-headers and numerical values.

### 14.3.1 Description of Table

Shows for males, single females, and other females the numbers in four age groups who are economically active, i.e. in employment or out of employment but intending to get work.

### 14.3.2 Population

Persons aged 15 and over who are economically active in the 10% sample.

### 14.3.3 Additional Information

To obtain an estimated count for the 100% sample from this 10% sample table, the counts must be multiplied by 10.

The original SAS table only contained figures for males, 'single females' and 'other females'. As part of the digitisation process we have now included additional counts for the total number of females and the total number of persons. It should be noted that totals could only be provided if all the required counts were able to be retrieved from the digitised data.

### 14.3.4 Geographical Coverage

Geography level	Codes	Total Coverage: Proportion of data available from all possible data cells	Coverage within areas: Proportion of areas with complete data
County	J05000001 - J05000062	79%	63%
Local authority district	J04000001 - J04001467	98%	93%
Ward	J03000001 - J03005212	52%	46%
Civil Parish	J02000001 - J02005212	31%	25%

### 14.3.5 Example Table

Parish of Ampthill (J02000258) within the local authority district of Ampthill UD in Bedfordshire.

<b>ST03 - Workers by age (10% Sample) [1961 census]</b>				
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population	Persons aged 15 and over who are economically active in the 10% sample			
units	Persons			
area type	1961 parishes			
area name	Ampthill (Ampthill UD)			
<b>Sex</b>	<b>Aged 15 to 24</b>	<b>Aged 25 to 44</b>	<b>Aged 45 to 64</b>	<b>Aged 65 and over</b>
Persons	40	72	53	4
Males	24	56	40	2
Females	16	16	13	2

Single females	9	6	2	0
Other females	7	10	11	2

### 14.3.6 Classifications

None.

## 14.4 Table ST04 - Out of work (10% Sample)

### 14.4.1 Description of Table

Shows the numbers of males and females out of employment but intending to get work.

### 14.4.2 Population

Persons aged 15 and over who are economically active but out of employment in the 10% sample.

### 14.4.3 Additional Information

To obtain an estimated count for the 100% sample from this 10% sample table, the counts must be multiplied by 10.

The original SAS table only contained figures for males and females. As part of the digitisation process we have now included an additional count for the total number of persons. It should be noted that this count could only be provided if the count for both males and females was able to be retrieved from the digitised data.

### 14.4.4 Geographical Coverage

Geography level	Codes	Total Coverage: Proportion of data	Coverage within areas: Proportion
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		available from all possible data cells	of areas with complete data
County	J05000001 - J05000062	92%	89%
Local authority district	J04000001 - J04001467	99%	99%
Ward	J03000001 - J03005212	55%	54%
Civil Parish	J02000001 - J02005212	33%	32%

#### 14.4.5 Example Table

Parish of Ampthill (J02000258) within the local authority district of Ampthill UD in Bedfordshire.

<b>ST04 - Out of work (10% Sample) [1961 census]</b>	
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population	Persons aged 15 and over who are economically active but out of employment in the 10% sample
units	Persons
<b>Sex</b>	<b>Ampthill (Ampthill UD)</b>
All persons	5
Males	3
Females	2
- These figures are missing.	

#### 14.4.6 Classifications

None.

## 14.5 Table ST05 - Industry (10% Sample)

### 14.5.1 Description of Table

Shows persons in employment of each sex by orders of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) 1958.

### 14.5.2 Population

Persons aged 15 and over in employment in the 10% sample.

### 14.5.3 Additional Information

To obtain an estimated count for the 100% sample from this 10% sample table, the counts must be multiplied by 10.

The original SAS table only contained figures for males and females. As part of the digitisation process we have now included an additional count for the total number of persons. It should be noted that this count could only be provided if the count for both males and females was able to be retrieved from the digitised data.

### 14.5.4 Geographical Coverage

Geography level	Codes	Total Coverage: Proportion of data available from all possible data cells	Coverage within areas: Proportion of areas with complete data
County	J05000001 - J05000062	90%	74%
Local authority district	J04000001 - J04001467	99%	97%
Ward	J03000001 - J03005212	54%	51%
Civil Parish	J02000001 - J02005212	32%	28%

### 14.5.5 Example Table

Parish of Ampthill (J02000258) within the local authority district of Ampthill UD in Bedfordshire.

<b>ST05 - Industry (10% Sample) [1961 census]</b>			
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population	Persons aged 15 and over in employment in the 10% sample		
units	Persons		
area type	1961 parishes		
area name	Ampthill (Ampthill UD)		
Industry	All persons	Males	Females
Agriculture	8	7	1
Mining	0	0	0
Production	84	74	10
Service	72	38	34
Defence	0	0	0
- These figures are missing.			

### 14.5.6 Classifications

Agriculture	Order I
Mining	Order II
Production	Order III – XVIII
Services	Order XIX – XXIII and MLHs. 901/6 and 906.
Defence	Order XXIV MLH. 901/1-5 only.

The full 1958 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) can be found on the ONS website<sup>3</sup>.

<sup>3</sup>

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/methodology/classificationsandstandards/ukstandardindustrialclassificationofeconomicactivities/uksicarchive>



## 14.6 Table ST06 - Terminal education age (10% Sample)

### 14.6.1 Description of Table

Shows persons with Terminal Education Age under 16, 16-19, and 20 and over; those persons with Terminal Education Age not stated, and students still in education aged 15 and over; all by Sex.

### 14.6.2 Population

Persons aged 15 and over in the 10% sample.

### 14.6.3 Additional Information

To obtain an estimated count for the 100% sample from this 10% sample table, the counts must be multiplied by 10.

A definition of Terminal Education Age is provided in section 10.16.

The original SAS table only contained figures for males and females. As part of the digitisation process we have now included an additional count for the total number of persons. It should be noted that this count could only be provided if the count for both males and females was able to be retrieved from the digitised data.

### 14.6.4 Geographical Coverage

Geography level	Codes	Total Coverage: Proportion of data available from all possible data cells	Coverage within areas: Proportion of areas with complete data
County	J05000001 - J05000062	58%	52%
Local authority district	J04000001 - J04001467	88%	72%
Ward	J03000001 - J03005212	40%	19%

Civil Parish	J02000001 - J02005212	22%	11%
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#### 14.6.5 Example Table

Parish of Ampthill (J02000258) within the local authority district of Ampthill UD in Bedfordshire.

<b>ST06 - Terminal education age (10% Sample)</b>			
<b>[1961 census]</b>			
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population	Persons aged 15 and over in the 10% sample		
units	Persons		
area type	1961 parishes		
area name	Ampthill (Ampthill UD)		
<b>Terminal Education Age</b>	<b>All persons</b>	<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>
Aged 15 and under	206	98	108
Aged 16 to 19	50	23	27
Aged 20 and over	13	7	6
Students	8	4	4
Age not stated	24	13	11
- These figures are missing.			

#### 14.6.6 Classifications

None.

## 14.7 Table ST07 - Socio-economic group (10% Sample)

### 14.7.1 Description of Table

Shows economically active ('occupied') and retired males - separately in Socio-Economic Groups, see Classification of Occupations 1960.

### 14.7.2 Population

Males aged 15 and over who are economically active or retired in the 10% sample.

### 14.7.3 Additional Information

To obtain an estimated count for the 100% sample from this 10% sample table, the counts must be multiplied by 10.

The original SAS table only contained figures for 'occupied' and 'retired' males separately. As part of the digitisation process we have now included an additional count for the total number of males. It should be noted that this count could only be provided if the count for both occupied and retired males were able to be retrieved from the digitised data.

### 14.7.4 Geographical Coverage

Geography level	Codes	Total Coverage: Proportion of data available from all possible data cells	Coverage within areas: Proportion of areas with complete data
County	J05000001 - J05000062	70%	53%
Local authority district	J04000001 - J04001467	95%	80%
Ward	J03000001 - J03005212	48%	29%
Civil Parish	J02000001 - J02005212	28%	16%

### 14.7.5 Example Table

Parish of Ampthill (J02000258) within the local authority district of Ampthill UD in Bedfordshire.

<b>ST07 - Socio-economic group (10% Sample) [1961 census]</b>			
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population	Males aged 15 and over who are economically active or retired in the 10% sample		
units	Persons		
area type	1961 parishes		
area name	Ampthill (Ampthill UD)		
<b>Socio-Economic Group</b>	<b>Males</b>	<b>Males occupied</b>	<b>Males retired</b>
Groups 3,4	5	5	0
Groups 1,2,13	14	13	1
Groups 8,9,12,14	53	49	4
Groups 5,6	24	22	2
Groups 7,10,15	23	22	1
Groups 11,16,17	16	11	5
- These figures are missing			

### 14.7.6 Classifications

Socio-economic groups:

- Groups 3,4 Professional workers.
- Groups 1,2,13 Employers & Managers.
- Groups 8,9,12,14 Foremen, Skilled Manual Workers, Own Account Workers (other than professional).
- Groups 5,6 Non-Manual workers.
- Groups 7,10,15 Personnel Service workers, Semi-skilled Manual workers and Agriculture workers.
- Groups 11,16,17 Unskilled Manual workers, Armed Forces and persons with inadequately described occupations.

At this time there is no digital version of the 1960 SOC available (this is expected to be available late 2021). A compilation of scanned images of the classification is available in PDF format from the Nomis website.

## 14.8 Table ST08 - Changing usual residence during the previous year (10% Sample)

### 14.8.1 Description of Table

Shows for persons enumerated at their usual residence the numbers who had changed their usual residence during the year previous to the Census, distinguishing those moving within and those moving between local authority areas by persons 14 years and under, and persons 15 and over by Sex, and whether single or ever married (i.e. 'other males', 'other females' represents other than single male or female).

### 14.8.2 Population

Persons who changed their usual address within the year before Census in the 10% sample.

### 14.8.3 Additional Information

To obtain an estimated count for the 100% sample from this 10% sample table, the counts must be multiplied by 10.

The original SAS table only contained figures for males and females for persons aged 15 and over. As part of the digitisation process we have now included an additional count for the total number of persons. It should be noted that this count could only be provided if the all counts for both males and females was able to be retrieved from the digitised data.

### 14.8.4 Geographical Coverage

Geography level	Codes	Total Coverage: Proportion of data available from all possible data cells	Coverage within areas: Proportion of areas with complete data
County	J05000001 - J05000062	61%	53%

Local authority district	J04000001 - J04001467	91%	75%
Ward	J03000001 - J03005212	44%	25%
Civil Parish	J02000001 - J02005212	23%	10%

#### 14.8.5 Example Table

Parish of Ampthill (J02000258) within the local authority district of Ampthill UD in Bedfordshire.

<b>ST08 - Changing usual residence during the previous year (10% Sample) [1961 census]</b>		
ONS Crown Copyright Reserved [from Nomis on 2 March 2021]		
population	Persons who changed their usual address within the year before Census in the 10% sample	
units	Persons	
area type	1961 parishes	
area name	Ampthill (Ampthill UD)	
<b>Age / Sex / Marital Status</b>	<b>Same Area</b>	<b>Different Area</b>
Persons	20	28
Aged 0 to 14	5	6
Single males - aged 15 and over	2	3
Other males - aged 15 and over	6	7
Single females - aged 15 and over	1	1
Other females - aged 15 and over	6	11
- These figures are missing.		

#### 14.8.6 Classifications

None.

## 14.9 Table ST09 - Families (10% Sample)

The image shows a scan of a data table with two main sections, each representing a different geographical area. Each section contains demographic data such as 'WORKERS', 'MALE', 'FEMALE', 'HOUSEHOLDS', and 'WORKERS AWAY'. The second section includes a sub-section for 'FAMILIES' which is highlighted with a blue box. The data is presented in a grid-like format with various columns and rows of numbers.

### 14.9.1 Description of Table

Shows households divided into those containing no family, one family, two or more families.

### 14.9.2 Population

Households in the 10% Sample.

### 14.9.3 Additional Information

To obtain an estimated count for the 100% sample from this 10% sample table, the counts must be multiplied by 10.

### 14.9.4 Geographical Coverage

Geography level	Codes	Total Coverage: Proportion of data available from all possible data cells	Coverage within areas: Proportion of areas with complete data
County	J05000001 - J05000062	81%	71%
Local authority district	J04000001 - J04001467	98%	95%
Ward	J03000001 - J03005212	54%	49%
Civil Parish	J02000001 - J02005212	32%	30%



### 14.9.5 Example Table

Parish of Ampthill (J02000258) within the local authority district of Ampthill UD in Bedfordshire.

<b>ST09 - Families (10% Sample) [1961 census]</b>	
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population	Households in the 10% sample
units	Households
<b>Families</b>	<b>Ampthill (Ampthill UD)</b>
No family	9
One family	111
Two or more families	2
- These figures are missing.	

### 14.9.6 Classifications

None.