

Census 2001

Report for Parliamentary Constituencies

**Laid before Parliament pursuant to
Section 4(1) Census Act 1920 and
Census (Northern Ireland) Act 1969**

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Northern Ireland Statistics and
Research Agency**

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The Office for National Statistics (ONS) is the government agency responsible for compiling, analysing and disseminating many of the United Kingdom's economic, social and demographic statistics, including the retail prices index, trade figures and labour market data, as well as the periodic census of the population and health statistics. It is also the agency that administers the statutory registration of births, marriages and deaths. The Director of ONS is the National Statistician and the Registrar General for England and Wales.

A National Statistics publication

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Foreword

Results from the Census are made possible by the co-operation of the public in responding to the Census; by the hard work of the Census field-staff; and by the assistance of many other people and organisations that have supported all aspects of the Census. The Registrars General would like to thank all those who have contributed to the Census.

Introduction

This Report provides results from the 2001 Census for all UK Parliamentary Constituencies. It is published under the authority of, and to meet the requirements of, Section 4(1) of the Census Act 1920 and the Census (Northern Ireland) Act 1969. The Report has also been made available on the National Statistics website www.statistics.gov.uk and also at www.nisra.gov.uk. In addition to this printed volume, an accompanying CD provides more detailed results for each constituency. The tables in this Report form only a small subset of the results to be published from the 2001 Census: for details of further results to be published see *Further results from the 2001 Census* below.

Information in this Report

Area boundaries

This Report presents Census results for all UK Parliamentary Constituencies. These have boundaries as defined following the General Election in June 2001. Boundaries of Assembly Constituencies for the National Assembly for Wales also follow these boundaries. Boundaries of Scottish Parliamentary Constituencies also follow these boundaries with the exception of the Parliamentary Constituency of Orkney and Shetland which is split into two Scottish Parliamentary constituencies. Boundaries for the Northern Ireland Assembly constituencies also follow those of the UK Parliamentary constituencies.

Results presented

Results in this volume are presented as constituency profiles. These are a summary of the main Census indicators for each constituency. More detailed results are presented on the accompanying CD in a set of approximately 30 tables covering the range of Census topics in an easily accessible format. Some of these tables have slightly different layouts for the different countries and more information on these differences, along with a list of tables, is available in *Appendix iii: Key Statistics for Parliamentary Constituencies*.

Each topic in the Census, including education, health, ethnicity, religion and accommodation is covered by some statistics on the accompanying CD. For some topics, additional variables have been derived from a combination of responses to a number of questions. Examples of such derived variables are the National Statistics Socio-economic Classification and living arrangements within the household.

The results presented here are a combination of counts, percentages, and derived statistics.

- Counts are used to provide a population total (see *Populations covered in this Report*)
- Percentages relate to the nearest count to the left of the percentage. Percentages are expressed to two decimal places. Note that where a percentage appears, the corresponding count can be approximated by multiplying the appropriate population total by the percentage (exact counts can be derived using the detailed tables on the accompanying CD).
- Derived statistics are used in some tables on the CD to indicate averages or ratios where appropriate: for example, mean age; and average number of rooms per household.

For England and Wales small counts in tables have been adjusted to prevent the disclosure of information about identifiable individuals. A method of adjusting small counts for this purpose has also been adopted in Northern Ireland. This means that different tables may show different counts of the same population. There has been no adjustment of counts for areas in Scotland.

Finding information in this Report

Arrangement of areas

Within this volume, results are presented for all areas in a standard hierarchy.

UK

ENGLAND AND WALES

ENGLAND

EUROPEAN ELECTORAL REGIONS

Parliamentary Constituencies

WALES

Parliamentary Constituencies

SCOTLAND

SCOTTISH PARLIAMENTARY REGIONS

Parliamentary Constituencies

NORTHERN IRELAND

Parliamentary Constituencies

In England, European Electoral Regions (equivalent to Government Office Regions) appear in broadly geographical order from north to south: that is, North East; North West; Yorkshire and The Humber; East Midlands; West Midlands; East of England; London; South East; and South West. All other areas are arranged alphabetically within their place in the above hierarchy.

In Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland, areas are arranged alphabetically within their place in the above hierarchy.

Supporting information

Explanations of terms used in the results are provided in footnotes and in the *Glossary*. Information on the presentation of results on the accompanying CD, and detailed information on classifications used in the output, is provided on the CD.

More detailed information on the terms used in tables; comparability with the 1991 Census; the Census questions; and response and imputation rates will be made available on the National Statistics website and published in other reports. See *Further results from the 2001 Census* for more detail.

Populations covered in this Report

Results in this volume are generally expressed as percentages of a certain 'population': for example, all people, all people in employment or all households. Similarly, tables on the accompanying CD relate to a variety of populations. The basic approach to defining these populations is as follows:

People

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

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

However, it does not include:

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

Households

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

Communal establishments

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

In most cases (for example, prisons, large hospitals, hotels) communal establishments can be easily identified. Identification is less easy with small hotels, guest houses and sheltered accommodation. Special rules apply in these cases:

- Small hotels and guest houses are treated as communal establishments if they have the capacity to have 10 or more guests, excluding the owner/manager and his/her family.

- Sheltered housing is treated as a communal establishment if less than half the residents possess their own facilities for cooking. If half or more possess their own facilities for cooking (regardless of use) the whole establishment is treated as separate households.

More information on the definition of table populations can be found in the *Glossary*.

Quality of the results

The use of the One Number Census methodology (see *Appendix i: Background information on the 2001 Census*) means that the results of the 2001 Census cover the entire population of the United Kingdom and are the most reliable achievable. However, there are a number of sources of potential error in the results. These include

- ‘Incorrect’ information provided on the forms.
- Sampling error related to estimates derived through the One Number Census process, and
- Errors introduced during processing (such as coding errors).

Some elements of ‘incorrect’ information will have been corrected during the edit process (see *Appendix i*). Following this, the results have undergone an extensive quality assurance process, including checks against administrative records and sources of information on particular groups such as students and the Armed Forces.

As the Census results, which incorporate an adjustment for under-enumeration through the One Number Census methodology, are estimates based partly on a sample survey, sampling errors can be used as a guide in assessing the accuracy of the results. The sampling error can be used to construct a 95 per cent confidence interval - that is a range in which we can be 95 per cent confident that the true value lies. For England and Wales as a whole, for example, the confidence interval on the population estimate is +/- 0.2 per cent. This means that the total Census figure has a margin of error of plus or minus 104,000. The corresponding confidence interval for Scotland is 0.3 per cent (+/- 17,000), and that for Northern Ireland is 0.7 per cent (+/- 12,000). An important aspect of the One Number Census methodology is that the estimates are unbiased - that is, that they are not systematically above or below the true value.

Comparison of results with those from the 1991 Census

Comparison of the results in this Report with those of the 1991 Census must be treated with caution as the comparison of results from the 1991 and 2001 Censuses is affected by three factors.

Changes in definition

There a number of differences in definitions and information collected between the 1991 and 2001 Census. More information on this will be available in the 2001 Census *Definitions* volume.

Changes in the geographic base

Changes in geographic boundaries between 1991 and 2001 may mean that results which overtly relate to the same named area actually relate to different boundaries. Information on such boundary changes is available on the National Statistics website.

Adjustment for under-enumeration

Results of the 2001 Census have been adjusted, via the One Number Census process, to account for under-enumeration. As results of the 1991 Census were not subject to the same methodology, direct comparisons with the 1991 results must be undertaken with caution.

Where comparisons between the 1991 and 2001 Census results are required, the effects of the above changes are in most cases minimal but can be further mitigated by comparing differences between percentages calculated from the respective bases in each census rather than measuring the percentage difference between the actual counts at each Census.

Censuses in the UK

Separate Censuses were carried out, on the same day and using similar methodologies, in England and Wales; Scotland; and Northern Ireland: each under the authority of the respective Registrars General. There are slight differences in the information collected in the three Censuses. More information on this is available from the Census organisations.

The statistical tables containing the Census results are also specified slightly differently among the three Censuses. The constituency profiles in this volume are designed to provide comparable information for all areas in the UK. Descriptions of the differences in the tables provided on the accompanying CD are provided in *Appendix iii: Key Statistics for Parliamentary Constituencies*.

Further results from the 2001 Census

Results from the 2001 Census are published for a range of geographies and in a variety of formats. Information regarding planned products and proposed release dates is available on the Census organisations' websites:

England and Wales: www.statistics.gov.uk/census2001/op.asp

Scotland: www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/grosweb/grosweb.nsf/pages/scotcen

Northern Ireland: www.nisra.gov.uk/census/outputprospectus/index.html

or from the Customer Services teams as described under *Further information*.

In addition to the statistical reports, additional reports, including the 2001 Census *Definitions* volume, will provide supporting information to the results.

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Further information

Further information on the 2001 Census is available from the Census organisations as detailed below.

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E-mail: census.customerservices@ons.gov.uk

Website: www.statistics.gov.uk

Scotland

General Register Office for Scotland
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Fax: 0131 314 4696

E-mail: customer@gro-scotland.gov.uk

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