
4 Comparability with the 1991 Census

4.1 In drawing up the classifications for output from the 2001 Census, special account has been taken of the need for comparability with 1991 Census classifications. However, changes in questions, concepts and definitions between 1991 and 2001 have been necessary to take into account:

- harmonisation with other Government surveys;
- changing customer requirements; and
- new and improved data collection and processing methodologies,

in order to be able to deliver a high quality, cost-effective Census.

4.2 Summary information is provided below on new and revised questions and an indication given where the questions are essentially unchanged. To assess the detailed changes in classifications and questions between 1991 and 2001, the user is advised to view the Census forms available on the Census Offices' websites.

Household questions

Type of accommodation

4.3 In 1991, these questions were answered partly by the enumerator, and partly by the householder. For 2001, only the householder provided the required information. In 1991 where the type of accommodation was 'Part of a converted or shared house' information was collected on whether the entrance to the building was separate or shared.

Self-contained

4.4 In 1991, this question was only asked where the type of accommodation was given as 'Part of a converted or shared house, bungalow or flat'. In 2001, it was asked of all households.

Exclusive use of bath/shower and toilet

4.5 In 1991, separate information was available for each of these amenities, together with details on whether the toilet was located inside or outside the accommodation. For 2001,

only basic information on the joint availability of these amenities was collected.

Lowest floor level of accommodation

4.6 This question had been previously asked in Scotland only. The householder wrote in the number of the lowest floor on which any of the household's living accommodation was situated. For 2001, the question was asked in all parts of the UK with tick-boxes for groups of floor levels.

Central heating

4.7 In 1991, separate information on the presence or absence of central heating in all or some rooms was provided. For 2001, the categories for 'all' and 'some' were combined.

Number of floors

4.8 This new question was asked in Northern Ireland only.

Tenure

4.9 In 1991, this question was combined with the question on landlord. In 2001, it was a separate question. The 2001 question included a new category: 'Pays part rent and part mortgage (shared ownership)', which, in the 1991 question, was grouped with the 'buying the property through a mortgage or loan' category. Furthermore, the category 'Renting/rent free' used in the 1991 question was split into two separate categories in 2001. However, in Northern Ireland these categories were not separately available in output produced on tenure.

Landlord

4.10 In 1991, this question was combined with the question on tenure. In 2001, it was a separate question. There were also some slight differences in the response categories between the two censuses.

Whether rented accommodation is furnished or unfurnished

4.11 This question was asked in all parts of the UK in the 1991 Census as part of the question on landlord and tenure. In 2001, the question was only asked in Scotland.

Number of cars or vans

4.12 In 1991 there was no write-in box for the last tick-box 'Three or more'. In 2001, the last tick-box 'Four or more' had an associated write-in box which was coded up to '10 or more'.

Number of rooms

4.13 In 1991, only kitchens of at least two metres in width were to be included. In 2001, all kitchens regardless of size were included. There were other lesser differences in the wording of the instructions.

Communal questions**Communal establishment type/ client age/ client type**

4.14 In 1991 the person in charge of the communal establishment was provided with a write-in box and asked to give a full description of the type of establishment and if the establishment catered for a specific group or groups, for example, mentally ill or handicapped, physically disabled, elderly, children, students, nurses.

4.15 In 2001 this information was collected using two separate questions. The first question (type of establishment) provided the person in charge with between 14 and 16 tick boxes, depending on the country, and required them to select the tick box which best described the establishment. The first seven tick boxes related to medical and care establishments while the remainder related to other establishments.

4.16 The second question asked about the client groups that the establishment catered for. This question was split into two parts. The first part (client age) included three tick boxes: elderly, adults and children and the second part (client type) included 16 tick boxes. These categories covered both the examples given in the 1991 question and additional categories which were felt to be relevant. The respondent was allowed to tick as many boxes as applied and was expected to tick at least one box in each section.

Communal establishment registration status

4.17 This new question was asked of medical and care establishments and collected information on whether or not the establishment was registered and who with.

Communal establishment management type

4.18 This new question was asked of medical establishments. The respondent was required to tick a box indicating the type of management of the communal establishment. In 1991, this information was obtained from supplementary material provided by the Department of Health.

4.19 The response to this question is usually combined with the response to the 'type of communal establishment' question to give the derived variable 'communal establishment, combined type and management' used in standard output.

Type of resident

4.20 In 2001 only persons who were usually resident in Communal Establishments were, in making a return, asked to indicate their status within the establishment. Such people were recorded as being:

Staff/Owner;

Relative of staff/owner (including 'partner' in Northern Ireland); or

Other (for example, resident, patient, student)?

4.21 The categories into which residents in communal establishments were classified in 1991 were:

Resident staff;

Resident relatives of staff; and

Resident non-staff.

4.22 But the 1991 Census also enumerated non-residents who were present in a communal establishment on Census night. In output such people were classified as Visitors/guests. Persons living in defence establishments, civilian ships, boats or barges were classified as either 'resident' or 'visitor' depending on their answer to the question on usual residence (see *Resident status* at 4.39 below) irrespective of their response to the question on status with the establishment. The 2001 Census did not record information relating to visitors in communal establishments.

Person questions

Sex and date of birth

4.23 These questions were the same as asked in the 1991 Census.

Relationship within the household

4.24 The 1991 Census question asked for each person's relationship to the first person listed on the Census form (who was designated 'Head' or 'Joint Head' of the household). Tick boxes were provided for:

- Husband or wife;
- Living together as a couple;
- Son or daughter;
- Other relative; and
- Unrelated

Write-in answers were collected for 'Other relative' and 'Unrelated'.

4.25 In the 2001 Census, for households with up to five members (up to six in Northern Ireland) a matrix-style question with 11 categories of relationship was used to identify the relationship of each person in the household to every other household member. Larger households were asked to complete a continuation form for the remaining people in the household. The relationship question on the continuation form asked for relationship to the first person in the household and to the previous two people (for example, person 7 was asked the relationship to person 1, person 5 and person 6).

Marital status

4.26 For 2001, an additional category was provided for 'Separated (but still legally married)'.

Country of birth

4.27 This question was unchanged in 2001, but the write-in responses were coded to a more detailed classification.

Ethnic group

4.28 The 2001 questions on ethnic group in England and Wales, and in Scotland were more detailed than the question asked in 1991. In 1991 there was one category for 'White' and no category for 'Mixed'. In 2001 'White' was split into three categories in England and Wales, and

into four categories in Scotland; and there were four categories of 'Mixed' in England and Wales and one category in Scotland.

4.29 A question on ethnic group was asked for the first time in Northern Ireland in 2001. The question was similar to the 1991 question in Great Britain but included a separate category for 'Irish Traveller'. ONS plans to publish further guidance on comparing results on ethnic group on the 1991 and 2001 classifications.

Welsh/Gaelic/Irish language

4.30 For 2001, an additional category 'Understands spoken (Welsh/Gaelic/Irish)' was included.

4.31 Furthermore, the question in 2001 asked the person 'Can you understand, speak read or write Welsh/Gaelic/Irish?'. In 1991 the question in Wales had asked 'Does the person speak, read or write Welsh'.

Religion

4.32 Censuses in Northern Ireland have traditionally included a question on religion, but questions on religion were included for the first time in the Census in England, Wales and Scotland in 2001. There was one religion question in England and Wales, while two questions were asked in Scotland and a multi-part question was asked in Northern Ireland.

4.33 In Scotland, people were asked to provide information on both their current religion and the religion they had been brought up in.

4.34 In Northern Ireland, the traditional 'current religion' question asked in the 1991 Census, and previous Censuses, was extended to include a supplementary question on 'religion brought up in', only to be answered by those without a current religion. A person's religion has been obtained solely from the response to the current religion part and the output classification includes a 'No religion and religion not stated' category. However, this was not split into separate categories as was the case in 1991.

4.35 Responses from the supplementary question (religion brought up in) have been combined with responses from the current religion part to derive a new output variable, Community Background. The Community Background variable records a person's current religion, if any, or the religion brought up in for those people who do not regard themselves as currently belonging to any religion. This variable

includes a 'None' category. Responses from the supplementary question (religion brought up in) are not available separately.

Limiting long-term illness

4.36 For 2001 the wording of the question was unchanged, except that the reference to 'handicap' in the 1991 question was changed to 'disability'

General health

4.37 This was a new question for 2001 and was asked in all parts of the UK.

Provision of unpaid care

4.38 This was a new question for 2001 and was asked in all parts of the UK.

Resident status

4.39 There was no separate question in 2001 on usual address to determine area of residence as there had been in 1991. Instead, only persons usually resident at an address were required to be enumerated. Visitors at an address who were usually resident elsewhere in the UK were required to be included on the form at their usually resident address. Students and schoolchildren away from home during term-time were counted in 2001 as being usually resident at their term-time address. This differs from 1991 when they were counted as being usually resident at their home address. (See also *1991 Census questions not included in the 2001 Census* at 4.60 below.)

Student status

4.40 There was no separate question in 1991 on student status. This information was obtained from the responses to the questions on term-time address of students and economic activity. A separate question on whether each person was in full-time education was asked in 2001.

Term-time address

4.41 In 1991, those students or schoolchildren included on the form who did not live at that address during term-time were asked to state their term-time address. In 2001, all students or schoolchildren were asked whether or not they lived at the address on the form during term-time. Full-time students with a term-time

address elsewhere were not counted as resident at their vacation address and were only required to provide some basic information at that address.

Address one year before the census

4.42 The 2001 question asked for the same information as in 1991, though the wording of the question provided an additional tick-box response for no usual address one year before the census, under which the form filler was instructed to include children aged under 1, for whom in 1991 there had been a separate response category.

Qualifications

4.43 In 1991, in England, Wales and Scotland each respondent aged 18 years or over was asked to write-in the name of any degrees or professional or vocational qualifications attained, as well as the subject, date obtained and name of the awarding institution. School level qualifications were excluded. In Northern Ireland, the question was asked of each person aged 16 and over, and there were seven tick-boxes indicating different levels of qualification ranging from no formal qualifications through to degree level. There was also a write-in box for professional or vocational qualifications.

4.44 For 2001, the question consisted of simple tick-box response categories (with no write-in) covering broad groupings of school level, degree and vocational qualifications relevant to each country (and specific professional qualifications in England and Wales). No information was collected on name of institution, subject or year, and the question was applicable only to people aged 16 – 74 years.

Economic activity

4.45 In 1991, a single multi-tick question was asked to determine if someone aged 16 or over was economically active or inactive, and why. A separate tick box was included for full-time students. In Northern Ireland all full-time students were classified as economically inactive.

4.46 For 2001, a series of questions were asked of those aged 16 – 74 (including full-time students) to facilitate the derivation of statistics that will be compatible with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition of economic status. In contrast to 1991, information on part-time/full-time status was not an integral part of these questions. A

separate question on hours worked was asked (see also *Changes in definitions* at 4.63 below).

Hours worked

4.47 In 1991, this question was asked in Northern Ireland only of all persons currently working, excluding those on government training schemes, and those who had worked in the last 10 years.

4.48 In 2001, this question was asked in all parts of the UK. In England and Wales, and Northern Ireland it was asked only of those currently working. In Scotland it was asked of all people who had ever worked.

Time since last employment

4.49 In 1991, respondents were asked to tick a box to indicate if they had worked in the last 10 years. For 2001, respondents were asked instead to write in the year that they had last worked if they had not been working in the week before the Census.

Employee/self-employed status

4.50 This question was combined with the economic activity question in 1991, but was a separate question in 2001.

Size of workforce of employing organisation at place of work

4.51 This was a new question asked throughout the UK. Information from the question is mainly used for the derivation of the new National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SeC) and the European variant of the International Standard Classification of Occupations, ISCO 88 (COM).

Occupation

4.52 The information sought about full title of main job and the description of the things done in that main job was unchanged from that in the 1991 Census, though the specific instruction given to members of the Armed Forces on how to answer in 1991 was not repeated on the form in 2001.

4.53 In 1991 information on occupation was collected from all persons aged 16 or over who were currently working (excluding those on government training schemes) and those who had worked in the last 10 years. In 2001 this

information was collected from all persons aged 16 – 74 who had ever worked but only coded for those in employment at the time of the Census or since 1996.

Supervisor status

4.54 This was a new question asked throughout the UK. Information from this question is mainly used for the derivation of NS-SeC.

Name and business of employer (Industry)

4.55 Information on name of the organisation worked for in the person's main job and the nature of the business is used to determine the industry of employment. The information sought in 2001 was unchanged from that in the 1991 Census, though the specific instruction given to members of the Armed Forces on how to answer in 1991 was not repeated on the form in 2001.

4.56 In 1991 information on industry was collected from all persons aged 16 or over who were currently working (excluding those on government training schemes) and those who had worked in the last 10 years. In 2001 this information was collected from all persons aged 16 – 74 who had ever worked but only coded for those in employment at the time of the Census or since 1996.

Travel destination and method of travel

4.57 Respondents in Scotland were asked to provide the address travelled to either for the main job or course of study. The method of travel question related to this address. The 1991 question related only to main job. There was no change to the address of place of work question throughout the rest of the UK, other than the addition, in 2001, of a specific response tick-box to indicate that the place of work was an offshore installation.

4.58 The 2001 method of transport to work question sought essentially the same information as in 1991, except that an additional response category for 'taxi' was included, and that the ordering of the categories was slightly different. In Northern Ireland separate categories were provided for 'Public service bus' and 'Employer's bus' in 1991. These were combined in 2001.

4.59 In 2001 both these questions were asked in Scotland of all persons, and in England, Wales and Northern Ireland of persons aged 16 – 74 who were currently working. In 1991

they were asked of all persons aged 16 and over who were currently working, excluding those on government training schemes.

1991 Census questions not included in the 2001 Census

Water supply and domestic sewage disposal

4.60 These questions were asked in Northern Ireland in 1991, but not in 2001.

Number of children

4.61 In 1991, in Northern Ireland, all married, widowed, separated or divorced women were asked to provide details of the number of children born alive to her, and how many were born after 21 April 1990.

Usual address and Whereabouts on Census night

4.62 For 2001, these questions were not required, as all information about an individual was collected at that person's usual address, which was recorded on the front page of the form by the enumerator.

Changes in definitions

Communal establishment

4.63 In 2001, a communal establishment is defined as an establishment providing managed residential accommodation. Managed means full-time or part-time supervision of the accommodation. The definition has changed since the 1991 Census, where a communal establishment was defined as an establishment in which some form of communal catering was provided. In addition, nurses homes and student hostels etc. with self-catering facilities were enumerated as communal establishments only if there was someone in charge to take responsibility for issuing the Census forms. Otherwise, each person or group of people sharing meals or accommodation was treated as a separate household.

4.64 The rules for small hotels and guesthouses have also changed. In 2001, small hotels and guesthouses are treated as communal establishments if they have the capacity to have 10 or more guests, excluding the owner/manager and his/her family. In 1991, small hotels and guesthouses were enumerated as communal establishments if they had 10 rooms or more. Those that contained fewer than 10 rooms were

classified as communal establishments if any resident staff other than the proprietor and his/her family or five or more guests were present on Census night.

4.65 The treatment of sheltered housing is unchanged from 1991. 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.

Communal establishment resident

4.66 In 2001, the basic Household Resident (see the *Glossary* in chapter 5) definition applied when determining whether someone was a resident of a communal establishment. Where clarification was needed, a resident was any person who had been living, or intended to live, in the establishment for six months or more. People staying at the establishment who did not have a usual address elsewhere were also classified as a resident. Absent usual residents were asked to complete a Census form on their return to the establishment.

4.67 This definition has changed since the 1991 Census, where a communal establishment resident was defined as any person who had spent six months or more in the establishment. Furthermore, in 1991 absent residents were not left Census forms for completion on their return.

Couple

4.68 A person living in a couple is defined in 2001 as a person cohabiting or living with a spouse. It is based on information from the relationship matrix.

4.69 In 1991 'a couple' when used was a male aged 16 and over and a female aged 16 and over, whether married to each other or not, resident in a household with no other residents aged 16 and over.

4.70 In contrast to 1991, where couples were defined as being only 'of the opposite sex', the algorithm used in 2001 provided for the recognition of same-sex cohabiting couples.

Country of birth groupings

4.71 In 1991 'Ireland (part not stated)' was included in 'Republic of Ireland'. In 2001 this is given as a separate category; 'Ireland, part not specified'

4.72 Similarly, in 1991 the 'Isle of Man' and 'Channel Isles' were included in the British Isles. In 2001 they are usually combined and given as a separate category or included in 'Other EU countries'.

4.73 There are other slight differences in the way countries have been grouped in 2001. For full details see the *Country of Birth classification* at 6.22.

Dependent child

4.74 In 2001, a dependent child is a person aged 0 – 15 in a household (whether or not in a family) or aged 16 – 18, in full-time education and living in a family with his or her parent(s).

4.75 This is a change from the 1991 definition when a dependent child was a person aged 0 – 15 in a household or a person aged 16 – 18, never married, in full-time education and economically inactive. In Northern Ireland, except for the SAS tables, a dependent child was a person aged 0 – 15 in a household or a person aged 16 – 19, never married, in full-time education and economically inactive. The revised 2001 definition has been agreed following consultation with users.

Dwelling

4.76 A dwelling can consist of one household space (an unshared dwelling) or two or more household spaces (a shared dwelling). In 1991, The conditions for a household being part of a shared dwelling were different (see *Shared Dwelling* at 4.97 below).

Economic activity

4.77 The definitions of some of the categories within economic activity have changed since 1991. The 2001 definition is compatible with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition of economic status. The main differences are:

a) Unemployed/ Out of employment

In 2001 a person is defined as Unemployed if he or she is not in employment, is available to start work in the next two weeks and has either looked for work in the last four weeks or is waiting to start a new job. This is slightly different from the 1991 definition of Out of employment which included any person not currently working who was seeking work,

prevented by temporary sickness from seeking work or waiting to take up a job already accepted.

b) Economically inactive: student

Though the 1991 form included a separate box for people to indicate that they were a 'student' in the question on activity in the week before the census, the 'economically inactive - student' category was created in output and included all full-time students, irrespective of their indicated economic status from other information recorded on the form. In 2001, the category includes economically inactive full-time students and part-time students who did not give any other reason for economic inactivity.

c) Unpaid work

In 1991 persons in unpaid work (other than those in a family business including a shop or farm) were included under 'Economically Inactive: Other'. In 2001 they are included under 'In employment' and classified according to the person's responses to the questions.

d) Full-time students

The 1991 question included a separate category for full-time students. All full-time students were assumed to be economically inactive and were included in the 'Student' category under economically inactive (see (a) above). In 2001 information on the economic status of full-time students was collected and they are classified according to that status.

Family

4.78 In 2001, the definition of a family has been extended to include a cohabiting couple of the same sex with or without child(ren). The condition that the children are 'never married' has been removed.

Full-time/ part-time employment

4.79 The question on how many hours a week a person usually works in their main job is used to derive whether a person is working full-time (31 hours or more a week) or part-time (30 hours or less per week). In 1991, full-time and part-time status was an integral part of the question on economic activity and, as such, was 'self-assessed'.

Non-dependent child

4.80 This term is used in 2001 for a child who is not a dependent child. Hence, a non-dependent child is a child aged 19 or over, or a child aged 16 – 18 who is not a full-time student.

4.81 In 1991 a non-dependent child was defined in Northern Ireland as a child in a family who was never married, aged 16 years or over, not in full-time education and economically active. In England, Wales and Scotland and the Northern Ireland SAS tables a non-dependent child was defined as a child who was not a dependent child.

Household Reference Person

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

4.83 In 1991, the head of household was taken as the first person on the form unless that person was aged under 16 or was not usually resident in the household. If one of these conditions was not met then the head of household was taken as the first person entered on the form who satisfied these criteria (or the oldest person if all usually resident persons were under 16).

Lone parent

4.84 This term is used in 2001 to describe a father or mother with his or her child(ren) where the parent does not have a spouse or partner in the household and the child(ren) do not have a spouse, partner or child in the household. It also includes a lone grandparent with his or her grandchild(ren) where there are no children in the intervening generation in the household.

4.85 In output produced from the 100 per cent database from 1991 a 'lone parent' was a sole resident aged 16 and over in a household with a child or children aged 0 – 15 in the household. The 'lone parent' was not necessarily a parent of the child. Lone parents in households with

other adults were excluded from this restricted definition. However in 10 per cent output, the definition of lone parent used information on relationship and was the same as for 2001.

Migrant

4.86 In 2001 children aged under one are included in all tables relating to migration. The migrant status for children aged under one in households is determined by the migrant status of their 'next of kin' (defined as in order of preference, mother, father, sibling (with nearest age), other related person, Household Reference Person). Children aged under one in communal establishments are classified as having 'no usual address' one year ago. In 1991 children aged under one were omitted from person level migration tables.

Industry

4.87 In 2001, industry descriptions were coded to a modified version of the UK Standard Industrial Classification of Economic Activities 1992 - UK SIC (92). This gives similar output to 1991 when industry descriptions were coded to a modified version of the 1980 version of this index (UK SIC 80)

Occupation

4.88 In 2001, occupation was coded to the 2000 edition of the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC). This differs substantially from the 1990 edition of the Standard Occupational Classification that was used in 1991.

Qualifications, highest level of (NI only)

4.89 In 2001 the tick boxes in the qualifications question have been grouped into five levels along with a category for 'No qualifications'. In 1991 seven levels were used corresponding to the tick boxes in the question. These levels are not equivalent.

Population base

4.90 The 2001 Census has been conducted on a resident basis. That is, the statistics relate to where people usually live, as opposed to where they were on Census night. Students and schoolchildren studying away from the family home are counted as resident at their term-time address. This differs from the 1991 Resident

Population base (see *1991 Resident Population* at 4.92 below) and is used throughout Census output.

4.91 In 1991 there was also a count of the population present in an area on Census night (Persons Present population base 1991). This information is not available for 2001.

Resident population

4.92 In 1991 this was the count of all persons recorded as resident in an area (based on their answer to the usual address question), even if they completed a form elsewhere on Census night. Students and schoolchildren were counted as resident at their vacation or home address. Persons from wholly absent households were included if a form was returned otherwise information was imputed. The resident population included those persons usually resident in households in an area and those residents present in communal establishments on Census night.

4.93 In 2001, people were included on the Census form at their usual address. The Resident Population is a count of all persons usually resident in households and communal establishments in an area. Students and schoolchildren studying away from the family home are counted as resident at their term-time address. Persons from wholly absent households are included.

4.94 More information on the definition of resident population is provided in *Population base* in Chapter 3.

Social class/ socio-economic groups

4.95 The National Statistics socio-economic classification (NS-SeC) has been introduced by the Government to replace social class based on occupation (also known as the Registrar General's Social Class) and socio-economic groups (SEG). This classification is used in 2001 outputs. Information on comparing the NS-SeC groupings with the classifications used in 1991 can be found on the National Statistics website at www.statistics.gov.uk/nsbase/methods_quality/ns_sec

Social Grade, approximated

4.96 This is a new variable introduced for 2001. Social Grade is the socio-economic classification used by the market research and marketing industries. More information is provided in the *Glossary* in Chapter 5.

Shared dwelling

4.97 In 2001, a household's accommodation (a household space) is defined as being in a shared dwelling if (a) it has accommodation type 'part of a converted or shared house', (b) not all the rooms (including bathroom and toilet, if any) are behind a door that only that household can use, and (c) there is at least one other such household space at the same address with which it can be combined to form the shared dwelling. If any of these conditions is not met, the household space forms an unshared dwelling. In Scotland, an additional clerical exercise was carried out to identify further shared accommodation by inspecting addresses.

4.98 The definition of an unshared dwelling was different in 1991. A household space with its own entrance to the building was said to form as unshared dwelling even if its accommodation was not self-contained. In addition, there was the concept of an 'unattached household space'. If there was only one household space that shared an entrance to the building and was not self-contained this was not joined with other household spaces to form a shared dwelling. Instead, it was described as an unattached household space and did not form part of a dwelling.

Usual address of students and schoolchildren

4.99 Students and schoolchildren studying away from the family home are counted as being resident at their term-time address (wherever they were enumerated). The information on families, household size and household composition for their family home does not include them.

4.100 In the 1991 Census, students and schoolchildren were treated as resident at their family home and were included in the corresponding counts.

Visitor

4.101 The 1991 Census population present population base included information on visitors, that is people enumerated at an address who were not usually resident at that address. This information is not available in 2001.