PROBLEMS OF IMPUTATION IN THE 1991 CENSUS

Census Microdata Unit Occasional Paper 1

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INTRODUCTION

One of the new innovations of the 1991 Census was the 'Imputation of wholly absent households'. Unlike the imputation of individual data items which was used in the 1981 Census, the 1991 Census includes statistics for households where nobody was present on census night.

Wholly absent households are those households where all residents of the household were absent on census night. These households were asked to complete a census form voluntarily. Those which returned a late voluntary form are termed 'Enumerated wholly absent households' and households for which no return was received are termed 'Imputed wholly absent households'. The records for these households are copied from nearby households who returned a late form voluntarily.

In Great Britain imputed census - records representing 869 thousand residents or 1.6% of the population are included in 100% tabular output for residents who did not return a census form; however, they are not included in 10% tabular output or in the Samples of Anonymised Records (SARs). Whilst the level of imputed absent households is low in most parts of Great Britain, it is much higher in some areas, reflecting the difficulty of enumerating certain areas, especially urban ones. This paper examines the imputation of wholly absent households and its effect on the 1991 Census.

Section 1 looks briefly at editing and the imputation of individual data items which is carried out on the forms that are returned. Section 2 then goes on to consider why the imputation of wholly absent households was done and the method used to impute wholly absent households. Section 3 looks at the variations in imputation rates at county, district, ward and ED level. Section 4 examines the level of imputation at Ward and ED level for the districts of Great Britain. Section 5 presents at the percentage of persons in imputed wholly absent households by selected socio-demographic characteristics. Section 6 discusses the factors that may affect the variations in imputation and Section 7 examines the results of the Census Validation Survey. Section 8 concludes the paper.

1. Editing and Imputation of Individual Data Items

Before the imputation of individual data items a process called editing (checking and improving the consistency of the data) takes place during census processing (Mills and Teague, 1991). The objective in editing the answers to census questions is to amend any cases where answers are missing, invalid (that is out of range, for example persons aged 130 years) or inconsistent with other answers such as a married three year old working full time. Once the editing system has identified these missing, invalid or inconsistent values a method known as 'Hot deck' imputation is used to replace the values.

The hot deck imputation procedure replaces missing or invalid answers with values from households and persons 'similar' to the ones being processed. Imputation is carried out using a series of tables which store valid values for particular census items. The imputation tables are designed to reflect the relationship between the item to be imputed and other census items. In total, 50 imputation tables were used - 13 for household items, 24 for persons in households, 1 for communal establishments, and 12 for persons enumerated in communal establishments. More than one imputation table may be available for a particular census item, depending upon the complexity of the relationship between the subject and other census topics. The imputation as described only applies to 100% coded items and not for the 10% items such as occupation, industry, higher qualification and family composition.

To impute the number of cars available to a household, for example, a value will be selected from the distribution of cars in other households which are comparable in terms of the number usual residents, the tenure of the household and whether the accommodation is in a permanent or non-permanent building. These variables are selected because analysis of previous censuses show that they give a good indication of the likely number of cars in a household. So, the imputation table for the number of cars stores observed values for the number of cars available to households with the various combinations of these variables. The method described produces plausible data as it always recreates actual relationships between census variables. As the processing of household and individual records progresses, wholly valid records are used to update continuously the imputation tables with new values. A new value is inserted into a table cell at the expense of the oldest value in the cell. When an item requiring imputation is encountered, the most recent value from the relevant cell is copied onto the record, unless it has already been used to impute a value in which case the next most recent is used.

2. Imputation of Wholly Absent Households

The procedure of imputing wholly absent households replaces missing values with values imputed from households or persons assumed to be similar to the ones being processed.

In the 1981 Census, some 700,000 households containing an estimated one million persons were classified as wholly absent households, that is, no person was present in the household on census night and the residents of the household were excluded from the enumeration at their usual address. Many were enumerated as visitors at some other address in Great Britain where they happened to be staying on census night. However, because of the way in which the population base was defined for most census output and because information on residents enumerated elsewhere could not be transferred to the area of usual residence for inclusion in local statistics, absent households were omitted from almost all 1981 Census tabulations.

Therefore in the 1991 Census a method of imputation was used in order to provide a more complete base for census output. To improve on the 1981 Census, for the 1991 Census the Census Offices obtained information about wholly absent households at the address of usual residence. Any household absent on census night was left a form with a letter asking them to complete the census form voluntarily and return it to the Census Office. However, the Census Offices expected that not all absent households would return forms.

2.1 Why Census Forms May Not Be Returned

The reasons for the non return of census forms from wholly absent households were, firstly, that not all absent households returned home soon enough after the Census to be able to return their form in time for processing. Secondly, the Census Offices could only ask for the return of the form on a voluntary basis because the members of a household may already have fulfilled their statutory requirement by filling a form elsewhere in Great Britain.

The non-return of forms by people who were resident on census night may have been linked to the introduction of the Community Charge; many people, particularly young adults, had not registered themselves for the electoral roll, and there were fears that if they completed a census form, their names and addresses would be disclosed to the relevant authorities. Secondly, some people with problems in reading English may not have returned their census forms. Thirdly, ill and disabled people may have been incapable of filling and returning their form. It was estimated that 60% of wholly absent households would return late forms voluntarily, but in fact for the 1991 Census only 44% returned late forms voluntarily and therefore there was incomplete data for the remaining 56% who failed to return a form to the Census Offices. It was for these remaining 56% that the imputation procedure during census processing was used for the first time in the British Census.

2.2 <u>Method Used to Impute Wholly Absent Households</u>

The characteristics of the absent households were obtained by using the data from those absent households who did return completed forms. Four key variables were collected for all absent households by the enumerators on a dummy form. These were the type of area in which located, the number of residents, the number of rooms in the household and whether the accommodation was self-contained. The information was supplied either by contacting someone in the household before they went away, by contacting a neighbour, or as a last resort, by estimating the information. For households where no completed form was returned these items were entered on the computer base.

An imputation table was used along the same lines as those for individual census items discussed in section 1. At the beginning of processing the imputation table, which is referenced by the four key items described above, was given an initial set of values derived from the 1981 Census and the 1989 Census test. As the processing system encountered completed forms from absent households, the household and personal details were stored in the relevant cell of the imputation table at the expense of the oldest household stored. When a non-responding absent household was encountered, details for the 100% items were imputed by copying the most recently stored absent household record which matched the four key variables. Again, 10% items were not imputed.

If there was a household member present at the delivery stage of the census but the enumerator failed to make contact with the household during the collection stage, such cases were referred to the Census Officer and special measures were taken with the aim of obtaining a completed return through the post.

3. Variations in Imputation at County, District, Ward and ED Level

Figure 1 shows the variations in imputation at county, district, ward and enumeration district (ED) level. An ED is an area defined by the census as the unit for enumeration, with the average ED containing about 200 households. The imputation rate is the total number of imputed residents in wholly absent households as a percentage of total residents in the 1991 Census.

Clearly we can see that there is more variation in the level of imputation at the smaller levels, especially at ED level.

The county level chart shows that a high proportion of counties have an imputation rate between 1-2% with one county (Inner London) having an imputation rate between 7-8%.

At the district level a higher proportion of districts have an imputation rate between 0-1% with a small proportion of districts having imputation rates between 15-20%.

The ward level chart is similar to the chart at district level but varies more at higher levels of imputation.

Finally at ED level the chart shows much more variation with some EDs having levels of imputation in excess of 20% (the maximum rate being 86.14% for an ED within Inner London). As a result of such large variations care must be taken when analysing data at this level.

4. Levels of Imputation at Ward and ED Level For Districts of Great Britain

The amount of imputation varies geographically reflecting local difficulties in carrying out the census. Appendix A and figure 2 show an overall picture for the imputation rate in Great Britain. Appendix A shows the imputation rate for each Local Authority District of Great Britain and also the proportion of Wards and EDs having imputation rates in excess of five percent and the proportion of EDs having imputation rates in excess of ten percent. It also shows the maximum percentage imputed within an ED. Figure 2 shows an overall view of imputation in Great Britain highlighting those areas with a high level of imputation (the data has been classified using nested means).

Imputation Rate (%) <u>Area</u> 1.58 Great Britain 1.61 England and Wales 1.28 Scotland 7.58 Inner London 2.29 Outer London 1.41 Met Districts 2.34 **Principal Cities** 1.00 Other Met Districts 1.09 Non Met Districts 1.86 Large Non-Met Cities 1.60 Small Non-Met Cities 0.86 Industrial 1.07 Districts with New Towns 1.37 Resort & Retirement 0.92 Mixed Urban Rural 0.92 Remoter, Largely Rural

4.1 Imputation Rates for District Types of Great Britain

Source: Local Base Statistics, 1991 Census.

In England and Wales 1.6% of the population (an estimated 869,000 residents) have been imputed in the census. Scotland shows an imputation rate of 1.28%. Areas with high imputation include Inner London (which has an imputation rate four times the national average), Outer London, metropolitan counties and particularly the six principal cities (these being the largest districts in each of the six metropolitan counties). For the non-metropolitan districts all the large cities apart from Stoke on Trent show a high level of imputation.

High imputation rates in inner city areas, could be due to the large proportion of multi-occupied buildings, as they tend to cause difficulties in enumeration.

The level of imputation also tends to be high in areas with higher proportions of ethnic minorities for example, Nottingham, Leicester, Birmingham and some parts of London, as well as in areas of high unemployment, for example, Brighton.

Levels of high imputation are also found in areas with large numbers of students such as Cambridge and Oxford. The timing of the census may have played an important part in this. The census is dated in order to avoid public holidays and local elections and to ensure that most people are enumerated at their home address. The 1981 Census was taken on the 5th April 1981. However, the 1991 Census was taken on the 21st/22nd April 1991 by which time half of all academic institutions were still in term time and half were on Easter vacation. This resulted in a high percentage of student accommodation left unoccupied and as a result enumerators may have misclassified student accommodation as containing as wholly absent households, therefore resulting in such households being imputed into the Census.

Finally districts classed as resort and retirement areas show higher imputation rates than expected. Again this may be due to the large proportion of multi-occupied buildings. Also it could be due to the high proportion of second residences and holiday homes which again enumerators may have misclassified as containing wholly absent households (See section 7).

(a) <u>Inner London</u>

Within Inner London, half of the boroughs have an imputation rate greater than the average for England and Wales, with the City of London showing the highest rate. Apart from Newham, all the boroughs have over 50% of wards with an imputation rate above 5%, with City of London, Hackney and City of Westminster having 100% of the wards with an imputation rate above 5%. Those boroughs with a high imputation rate also have high proportions of EDs with an imputation rate above 10%. The maximum percentage imputed is 86.14% within an ED in Kensington & Chelsea.

(b) <u>Outer London</u>

Compared to Inner London, Outer London boroughs show much lower imputation rates. Brent seems to be an obvious outlier, having the highest rate of imputed residents and also higher proportions of EDs and Wards with an imputation rate above 5%. It also shows a relatively high proportion of EDs with an imputation rate above 10% when compared to the other boroughs within Outer London.

(c) <u>Metropolitan Districts</u>

Manchester, Liverpool and Birmingham have the highest rates of imputation among the six principal cities. They also have higher proportions of wards with an imputation rate above 5% when compared to Leeds, Sheffield and Newcastle. Leeds has almost the same proportion of wards as EDs with an imputation rate above 5%. Manchester has the highest proportion of EDs with an imputation rate above 10% and also the highest maximum imputed within an ED.

The other metropolitan districts which surround the six principal cities have much lower imputation rates. For example, whilst Manchester has a high imputation rate, districts such as Bolton, Bury, Oldham, Rochdale, Salford, Stockport, Tameside and Trafford all have lower imputation rates. Among these other metropolitan districts, Coventry and Sandwell are the only two districts that have wards with an imputation rate above 5%. Coventry, along with Salford, also has the highest proportion of EDs with an imputation rate above 10%.

(d) Non Metropolitan Districts

Among the large non-metropolitan cities, Bristol, Plymouth, Leicester Nottingham and Cardiff all have relatively high rates for imputed residents. These cities also have high proportions of wards and EDs with an imputation rate above 5%.

In small non-metropolitan cities, Bath, Reading, Cambridge, Brighton and Oxford show the highest rates for imputed residents. Brighton, which could be described as a seaside resort has a high proportion of wards and EDs with an imputation rate above 5%, and also a relatively high proportion of EDs with an imputation rate above 10%. This could be due to the reasons mentioned earlier for resort and retirement areas. York shows no wards with an imputation rate above 5%, but a relatively high proportion of EDs with imputation rates above 5%. This may suggest that the EDs with imputation rates above 5% are scattered around different wards rather than being clustered in one ward.

Amongst districts classed as 'Industrial', Slough and Luton seem to be the only two districts with relatively high rates of imputed residents. Luton, along with East Northamptonshire, also has high proportions of wards and EDs with an imputation rate above 5%.

For Districts with New Towns, Peterborough is the only district with a high imputation rate when compared to the other districts. Also it is the only district with a high proportion of wards having an imputation rate above 5%.

A large proportion of 'Resort and Retirement' districts have a high imputation rate when compared to the national average. Districts such as Eastbourne, Hastings and Hove not only show high rates of imputation but also high proportions of wards and EDs with an imputation rate above 5%. However, Bournemouth and Scarborough have no wards with an imputation rate above 5% but a high proportion of EDs with rates above 5%, again suggesting that the EDs with high rates of imputation are scattered around different wards.

Watford is the only district classed as 'Mixed Urban Rural' which has a high imputation rate when compared to the other districts. Along with Forest Heath it also has a relatively high proportion of Wards and EDs with an imputation rate above 5%.

Amongst districts classed as 'Remoter, Largely Rural' few have high rates of imputation, although North Devon, St.Edmundsbury and Ceredigion have relatively high proportions of Wards with an imputation rate above 5%. The district of Arfon shows no Wards with an imputation rate above 5% but a high proportion with EDs above 5%.

(e) <u>Scotland</u>

In Scotland the overall imputation rate is 1.28%. The imputation rates for Scotland show a similar pattern to England and Wales in that the urban districts Aberdeen, Edinburgh and Glasgow show higher than average imputation. Apart from Edinburgh, Glasgow and Renfrew there are no other districts that have Postcode sectors (ward equivalent) with an imputation rate above 5% and Clackmannan is the only district that has no EDs with an imputation rate above 5%.

5. <u>Percentage of Persons in Imputed Wholly Absent Households by Selected</u> <u>Socio-Demographic Characteristics</u>

Table 1	Imputed Residents
<u>una di inizia di secondene di second</u>	Imputed Residents of Wholly Absent Households

Sex, Age, Marital Status, Long-Term Illness,	% Persons	
Economic Position and Ethnic Group	Imputed	
Total Persons	1.58	
Male	1.58	
Female	1.58	
0-15	1.25	
16-17	1.01	
18-29	2.11	
30-44	1.58	
45 up to Pensionable Age	1.26	
Pensionable Age and Over	1.69	
Single	1.78	
Married	1.26	
Widowed and Divorced	2.17	
With Limiting Long Term Illness	1.64	
In Employment	1.58	
Unemployed	2.54	
Economically Inactive	1.66	
White	1.46	
Other Ethnic Groups	3.79	

Source: Local Base Statistics, 1991 Census.

Table 2Imputed HouseholdsWholly Absent Households With Imputed Residents;Imputed Residents in Such Households

	Total Households
All Households Imputed	2.08
Owner Occupied Rented Privately Rented from a Housing Association Rented from a Local Authority or New Town or Scottish Homes	1.65 4.79 3.85 2.24
Lacking or Sharing use of a Bath/Shower and/or Inside WC	6.10
No Central Heating	2.56
No Car	2.84
1 Person Aged 16 and Over with Child(ren) Aged 0-15	2.38
Household with 1 Person Household with 2 Persons Household with 3 or More	3.86 1.77 1.13

Source: Local Base Statistics, 1991 Census.

Tables 1 and 2 are derived from table 18 and table 19 from Local Base Statistics describing imputed census records, and other tables of the same characteristics but for the full census population. They show the percentage of residents in imputed households, and imputed households, respectively, for a selection of key characteristics for Great Britain.

It is important to remember that the imputation rates shown are not the characteristics of absent households, which are unknown, but the characteristics copied from the records of absent households who voluntarily returned a late census form.

Table 1 shows the type of people imputed into the Census. The overall percentage of people imputed for Great Britain is 1.58% with similar figures for the percentage of males and females. A high proportion of people aged between 18-29 are imputed. Similarly there seem to be relatively high imputation rates for single people, widowed and divorced, unemployed and ethnic minorities.

Table 2 shows the type of households imputed. It shows that 2.08% of households were imputed, with all tenures apart from owner occupied households having high imputation rates. Also there is high imputation of households lacking or sharing use of a bath/shower and/or inside WC. This may be because they are most likely to be situated in multi-occupied properties which cause difficulty in enumeration. Households without car also have a high imputation rate.

Finally households having one person and lone parent households also tend to show high imputation rates. This could be because there is more chance of finding someone present in a larger household than a smaller household.

OPCS suggest that absent households tend on the whole to be smaller, most having only one resident, with residents more likely to be aged 16-24 or 65 or over (Britton and Birch (1981), 1981 Post Enumeration Survey). The above tables show that if the same was true in 1991 then the system may have over-imputed particular characteristics, for example the numbers of widowed and divorced, unemployed and ethnic groups.

6.	Which Factors	Affect the	Variations in Impu	tation?
	Characteristics	of Wards	Against Percentage	Imputed Residents

Ward Characteristic	Г _в
 % Age 0-15 % Age 16-17 % Age 18-29 % Age 30-44 % Age 45-Pensionable Age % Above Pensionable Age 	-0.0687 -0.2954 0.2799 -0.1511 -0.3963 0.0540
% Males % Females	-0.2570 0.2570
% Single% Married% Widowed and Divorced	0.3286 -0.4180 0.2990
% Limiting Long Term Illness	0.1431
% In Employment% Unemployed% Economically Inactive	-0.1975 0.3197 0.0942
% White % Other Ethnic Groups	-0.3626 0.3646

All correlation coefficients are significant at $1\,\%$

Characteristics of Wards Against Percentage Imputed Households

Ward Characteristic	r ₂
 % Owner Occupied % Rented Privately % Rented from a Housing Association % Rented from a Local Authority or New Town 	-0.1408 0.4019 0.3314 0.0953
% Lacking or Sharing use of a Bath/Shower and/or Inside W/C	0.3326
% No Central Heating	0.2887
% No Car	0.3693
% 1 Person Aged 16 and Over with Child(ren) aged 0-15	0.3076
 % Households with 1 Person % Households with 2 Persons % Households with 3 or More 	0.4623 0.1116 -0.3820

All correlation coefficients are significant at 1%

The above tables are produced for ward level data showing the correlation coefficients for the characteristics of wards correlated with the percentage of imputed residents and the characteristics of wards correlated with the percentage of imputed households. The correlation coefficients are calculated using Spearmans rank correlation and are all significant at the 1% level. The aim of the correlation is to point out the types of areas that tend to have high rates of wholly absent households and therefore high imputation rates.

Areas that tend to have high positive correlation coefficients are for example those with more people aged 18-29, females, unemployed people, single people, widowed and divorced and ethnic minorities, as well as those with more people in households renting privately and renting from a housing association, those lacking or sharing use of a bath/shower and/or inside WC, those with no car, lone parent households and one person households. These highly correlated variables tend to reflect areas with high proportions of young, working class people on low incomes coming from deprived areas who may be reluctant to return census forms, maybe to avoid the Community Charge. Those with high negative correlations tend to be aged between 45 and pensionable age, male, married, white. They also tend to own their own homes and come from households with 3 or more people. This tends to reflect areas with high proportions of mature, working people coming from affluent areas who may be more willing to return their census forms.

7. <u>Results from the Census Validation Survey</u>

Finally we can check the quality of imputation through the Census Validation Survey, as the quality of imputed data is of great importance to users of census statistics. The Census Validation Survey carried out checks on a sample of households which did not return forms in order to establish whether they were households containing residents and whether any persons were present on census night. Information on the number of usual residents in the household was also collected.

7.1 Over-Imputation for District Types of England & Wales

Area	Over-Imputation (%)
England and Wales	0.23
Inner London	0.79
Outer London	0.28
Main Met areas	0.19
Other Met areas	0.20
Non Met Cities	0.15
Other non-met areas	0.19

Source: 'Notes on the various steps in calculating final rebased mid-1991 population estimates from 1991 Census resident figures.' OPCS Population Unit, June 1993.

The Census Validation Survey judged that enumerators had made a slight-over estimation of residents in wholly absent households and as a result found an over-imputation rate of 115,000 residents (0.23%) in England and Wales. Inner London has the largest rate of over-imputation (0.80%). The main metropolitan areas and other metropolitan areas show similar figures of over-imputation. The non-metropolitan cities have a higher rate of over imputation than the other non-metropolitan areas.

8. <u>Conclusion</u>

The imputation system used in the 1991 Census was a considerable improvement on previous censuses as it provided a more complete base for population output. Nonetheless, it is important to recognise its limitations. The system makes the major assumption that households who did not return a form have similar characteristics to those who returned a late form on a voluntary basis. The imputation system does not take into account 'wholly absent communal establishments' for example, a residential home where the residents were away on holiday at the time; no imputation procedure is used to cover this eventuality. The system may also result in the misclassification of household spaces, as holiday homes, second residences and vacant accommodation may be misclassified as containing usually resident wholly absent households. Finally the imputation may be unreliable at smaller areas, giving rise to some minor anomalies, especially, at ED level. For example, imputed data on tenure may result in local authority housing appearing in the statistics for an area where there is none. Overall the imputation system is an improvement on past censuses and at the moment the only alternative to it is to improve enumeration procedures so that all households can be captured.

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Percentage of usual residents imputed at County, District, Ward and ED level.



Figure 1





APPENDIX A

Imputed residents in each Local Authority District of Britain.

	% of Census residents imputed	% of Wards more than 5% imputed	% of EDs more than 5% imputed	% of EDs more than 10% imputed	maximum % imputed in an ED
England and Wales	1.61	4.00	9.00	3.00	86.14
<u>Greater London</u>					
Inner London	7.58				
City Of London	15.08	100.00	73.00	50.00	72.07
Camden	8.64	92.31	69.00	35.00	40.83
Hackney	9.64	100.00	78.00	41.00	36.19
Hammersmith & Fulha	m 7.83	/8.26	66.00	28.00	44.15
Talington	7.31	82.61	59.00	24.00	33.99
Kongington & Cholco	7.09	80.00	60.00	21.00	37.24
Lambeth	a 12.01	95.24	83.00	54.00	86.14
Lewisham	£ 23	95.45 57.69	/0.00	41.00	48.42
Newham	5 00	15 83	49.00	19.00	20.07
Southwark	8.80	88 00	72 00	34 00	12 76
Tower Hamlets	5.35	57.89	42.00	14.00	36.22
Wandsworth	5.22	63.64	39.00	13.00	46.10
Westminster, City of	11.58	100.00	78.00	50.00	70.83
<u>Outer London</u>	2.29				
Barking & Dagenham	1.65	0.00	8.00	1.00	27.37
Barnet	2.67	5.00	16.00	2.00	22.64
Bexley	0.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.06
Brent	5.90	48.39	44.00	20.00	42.30
Bromley	1.30	0.00	4.00	0.00	10.60
Croydon	2.56	3.70	15.00	3.00	18.43
Ealing	3.10	16.67	19.00	5.00	26.95
Creenuich	2.06	0.00	8.00	2.00	15.53
Harrow	J.JZ 1 50	11.11	24.00	4.00	30.07
Havering	0 04 0 04	0.00	4.00	1.00	12.72
Hillingdon	0.94	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.55
Hounslow	1.JJ 2 F1	$\begin{array}{c} 0.00\\ 22 & 01 \end{array}$	25 00		T2.0/
Kingston upon Thame	3.31 s 1.78	0 00	6 00	0.00	20.14 11 10
apon iname		0.00	0.00	0.00	14°T7

Merton Redbridge Richmond Upon Thames Sutton Waltham Forest <u>Metropolitan Distric</u>	2.48 1.52 5 2.03 1.40 3.71 2ts	5.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 25.00	13.00 4.00 11.00 3.00 25.00	3.00 0.00 1.00 0.00 8.00	17.61 14.56 12.27 17.28 24.63
	% of Census residents imputed	% of Wards more than 5% imputed	% of EDs more than 5% imputed	% of EDs more than 10% imputed	maximum % imputed in an ED
Principal Cities.	2.34				
Birmingham	2.98	15.38	19.00	7.00	51.99
Leeds	1.80	9.09	9.00	4.00	50.00
Liverpool	2.93	24.24	21.00	7.00	40.48
Manchester	4.08	27.27	31.00	12.00	53.23
Newcastle upon Tyne	1.73	3.85	11.00	2.00	15.02
Sheffield	1.14	0.00	5.00	1.00	15.24
Other Met Districts	_ 1.00				
Barnsley	0.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.78
Bolton	0.93	0.00	3.00	1.00	13.32
Bradford	1.26	0.00	5.00	1.00	23.11
Bury	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	9.88
Calderdale	1.23	0.00	4.00	1.00	22.13
Coventry	1.84	5.56	11.00	3.00	28.42
Doncaster	0.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.41
Dudley	0.54	0.00	1.00	0.00	11.06
Gateshead	1.10	0.00	3.00	1.00	22.19
Kirklees	0.82	0.00	1.00	0.00	15.15
Knowsley	1.42	0.00	6.00	2.00	18.18
North Tyneside	0.89	0.00	1.00	0.00	5.76
Oldham	0.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.43
Rochdale	1.65	0.00	7.00	2.00	23.04
Rotherham	0.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.20
Salford	1.73	0.00	10.00	2.00	21.86
Sandwell	1.28	4.17	6.00	2.00	24.05
Sefton	1.11	0.00	2.00	1.00	24.01
Solihull	0.93	0.00	3.00	0.00	13.93
South Tyneside	0.89	0.00	1.00	0.00	8.19
St. Helens	0.66	0.00	1.00	0.00	6.60
Stockport	0.77	0.00	1.00	0.00	8.09
Sunderland	0.97	0.00	3.00	0.00	10.64
Tameside	1.43	0.00	5.00	1.00	20.28
Trafford	1.46	0.00	7.00	1.00	20.59

Wakefield Walsall Wigan Wirral Wolverhampton	0.62 0.82 0.55 1.21 1.15	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	0.00 2.00 0.00 3.00 4.00	0.00 0.00 1.00 0.00	$13.71 \\ 10.31 \\ 5.04 \\ 29.34 \\ 21.74$
<u>Non Metropolitan Di</u>	stricts.				
	% of Census residents imputed	<pre>% of Wards more than 5% imputed</pre>	% of EDs more than 5% imputed	% of Eds more than 10% impute	maximum % imputed in an ED ed
Large Non-Met Citie	<u>s</u> 1.86				
Bristol Cardiff	2.86	14.71	20.00	6.00	48.12
Derby	1.43	5.00	6.00	3.00	18.59
Kingston Upon Hull	1.63	0.00	7.00	1.00	20.73
Leicester	2.14	7.14	14.00	3.00	46.67
Nottingham	3.03	18.52	21.00	7.00	29.38
Plymouth	1.99	10.00	13.00	4.00	19.13
Portsmouth	1.72	0.00	7.00	1.00	16.27
Southampton	1.57	6.67	9.00	1.00	15.17
Stoke-on-Trent	0.81	0.00	1.00	0.00	12.24
Swansea	1.29	0.00	5.00	1.00	19.49
Small Non-Met Cities	<u>s</u> 1.60				
Bath	2.24	6.25	12.00	2.00	21.14
Brighton	3.78	31.25	28.00	12.00	40.56
Cambridge	2.20	14.29	11.00	3.00	20.63
Cheltenham	1.37	0.00	6.00	1.00	11.56
Durnam	0.59	0.00	1.00	0.00	5.18
Clougostor	1.63	0.00	7.00	1.00	12.23
Lincoln	1.12	0.00	7.00	0.00	9.55
Middlesbrough	1.13	0.00	3.00	0.00	7.56
Newport	1 67	5 00	2.00	2 00	11.22
Norwich	1.74	0.00	7.00	2 00	18 70
Oxford	2.11	0.00	9,00	2.00	25.68
Preston	1.35	0.00	4.00	1.00	11.63
Reading	2.37	6.67	14.00	3.00	22.39
Worcester	0.78	0.00	1.00	0.00	7.79
York	1.46	0.00	13.00	1 00	11 26

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<u>Industrial</u>	0.86
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Allerdale	0.65	0.00	2.00	0.00	13.22
Alvn and Deeside	0.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.90
Amber Vallev	0.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.83
Ashfield	0.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.50
Barrow-in-Furness	1.05	0.00	1.00	0.00	6.44
Bassetlaw	0.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.22
Blackburn	1.58	0.00	5.00	0.00	11.61
Blaenau Gwent	1.10	0.00	4.00	1.00	11.14
Blvth Vallev	0.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.08
Bolsover	0.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.01
Broxtowe	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.40
Burnley	1.26	0.00	5.00	0.00	8.29
Cannock Chase	0.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.23
Carlisle	0.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.47
Chester-le-Street	0.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.32
Chesterfield	0.90	0.00	1.00	0.00	5.10
Chorley	0.82	0.00	1.00	0.00	5.77
Cleethornes	0.86	0.00	1.00	1.00	27.40
Copeland	0.70	0.00	2.00	0.00	5.34
Crewe and Nantwich	0.75	0.00	1.00	0.00	5.52
Cynon Valley	0.82	0.00	2.00	0.00	8.86
Darlington	1.15	0.00	4.00	0.00	7.95
Dartford	1.30	0.00	3.00	0.00	9.04
Delvn	0.81	0.00	1.00	0.00	8.45
Derwentside	0.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.11
Fast Staffordshire	0.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.65
East Northamptonshire	1.01	10.00	6.00	2.00	29.47
Ellegmere Port and N	0.84	0.00	1.00	1.00	19.26
Frewach	0.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.63
Codling	0.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.87
Great Grimsby	0.90	0.00	1.00	0.00	5.71
Hartlencol	0.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.35
Har Crepoor High Deak	0.84	0.00	1.00	0.00	5.24
Hinckley and Boswort	0.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.85
Hyndburn	1.15	0.00	2.00	0.00	9.81
Inswich	1.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	9.16
	0.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.79
Kottoring	0.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.23
Langhaurgh-On-Tees	0 79	0.00	1.00	1.00	16.30
Langbaurgn-on rees	0.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.56
Lin Vallov	0.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.91
Liiw valley	2 63	12 50	16.00	5.00	30.39
Lucon	2.05	12,50		0.00	4.29
Mansileiu Morthur Dudfil	1 34	0.00	2.00	0.00	7.31
Merthyr Tydill Nesth	1.34	0.00	0 00	0.00	3.52
Neath Newsyla and Charwood	0.74	0.00	1 00	1 00	14.04
Newark and Sherwood	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.42
Newcastle-under-Lyme	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	6.90
North Warwickshire		0.00	0 00	0.00	2.68
North West Leicester	0.4/	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.72
North East Derbyshire	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.12

Nuneaton and Bedwort	0.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.28
Ogwr	1.05	0.00	3.00	0.00	12.63
Pendle	1.10	0.00	2.00	0.00	7.76
Port Talbot	0.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.89
Rhondda	0.72	0.00	1.00	0.00	7.29
Rhymney Valley	0.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.20
Rochester upon Medwa	1.19	0.00	4.00	1.00	15.38
Rossendale	0.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.98
Scunthorpe	1.22	0.00	3.00	1.00	12.18
Slough	2.03	0.00	7.00	2.00	16.45
South Derbyshire	0.61	0.00	1.00	0.00	5.35
Staffordshire Moorland	0.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.02
Stockton-on-Tees	0.81	0.00	2.00	0.00	11.16
Swale	0.88	0.00	2.00	0.00	12.37
Taff-Ely	0.73	0.00	1.00	0.00	8.42
Tamworth	0.72	0.00	1.00	0.00	5.14
Thamesdown	1.20	0.00	2.00	0.00	16.40
Thurrock	1.43	0.00	6.00	2.00	13.51
Wansbeck	0.58	0.00	1.00	0.00	7.39
Wear Valley	0.56	0.00	1.00	1.00	10.42
Wellingborough	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.97
Wrexham Maelor	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.00
Wyre Forest	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.44
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<u>With New Towns</u>	1.07				
Basildon	1.19	0.00	3.00	1.00	15.47
Bracknell Forest	1.51	0.00	6.00	1.00	16.79
Corby	1.04	0.00	1.00	0.00	5.30
Crawlev	1.31	0.00	2.00	1.00	11.49
Dacorum	0.94	0.00	2.00	0.00	8.88
Easington	0.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.26
Halton	1.11	0.00	1.00	0.00	10.77
Harlow	0.97	0.00	1.00	0.00	5.96
Milton Keynes	1.37	0.00	3.00	1.00	14.37
Montgomeryshire	1.07	0.00	3.00	0.00	8.62
Northampton	1.35	0.00	4.00	0.00	10.18
Peterborough	2.02	9.09	7.00	4.00	28.47
Redditch	0.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.13
Sedgefield	0.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.53
South Ribble	0.67	0.00	1.00	0.00	5.70
Stevenage	1.07	0.00	1.00	0.00	5.75
The Wrekin	0.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.94
Torfaen	0.79	0.00	1.00	0.00	6.79
Warrington	0.88	0.00	2.00	0.00	9.54
Welwyn Hatfield	1.34	0.00	4.00	1.00	15.30
West Lancashire	0.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.44

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Resort and Retirement	1.37				
Aberconwy	1.65	4.76	8.00	2.00	16.13
Adur	0.94	0.00	1.00	0.00	7.48
Arun	1.50	0.00	6.00	1.00	19.31
Blackpool	1.48	0.00	4.00	1.00	12.61
Bournemouth	1.73	0.00	15.00	2.00	14.15
Canterbury	1.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.27
Christchurch	1.06	0.00	1.00	0.00	5.49
Colwyn	1.25	0.00	3.00	1.00	10.53
Dover	1.12	0.00	3.00	0.00	8.27
East Devon	1.26	0.00	3.00	0.00	8.13
East Dorset	0.86	0.00	1.00	0.00	5.09
Eastbourne	2.16	10.00	13.00	3.00	20.58
Fylde	1.20	0.00	4.00	0.00	7.56
Great Yarmouth	1.52	4.76	4.00	2.00	17.30
Hastings	2.57	12.50	17.00	4.00	25.19
Hove	2.98	30.00	24.00	7.00	20.67
Lancaster	1.26	0.00	5.00	1.00	13.37
Lewes	1.24	0.00	3.00	0.00	9.78
Medina	1.38	0.00	2.00	0.00	7.34
New Forest	1.16	0.00	3.00	1.00	18.95
Poole	1.16	0.00	4.00	2.00	13.22
Rhuddlan	1.44	6.25	5.00	4.00	14.54
Rother	1.46	0.00	2.00	0.00	8.97
Scarborough	1.44	0.00	16.00	4.00	39.47
Shepway	2.24	4.00	13.00	3.00	18.07
South Wight	1.49	0.00	3.00	1.00	14.87
Southend-on-Sea	1.71	0.00	5.00	1.00	13.32
Taunton Deane	0.91	0.00	1.00	0.00	6.82
Teignbridge	1.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.08
Tendring	1.18	0.00	3.00	0.00	11.90
Thanet	2.04	3.70	12.00	1.00	23.20
Torbay	1.71	0.00	9.00	1.00	20.26
Wealden	1.01	0.00	2.00	0.00	7.00
Weymouth & Portland	1.26	0.00	2.00	0.00	6.65
Worthing	1.40	0.00	6.00	1.00	18.66
Wyre	1.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.88
4					

<u>Mixed</u>	Urban	Rural	0.92

Aylesbury Vale	0.85	0.00	1.00	0.00	8.81
Basingstoke and Dean	0.93	0.00	1.00	0.00	14.57
Blaby	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.20
Brentwood	0.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.49
Bromsgrove	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.91
Broxbourne	0.78	0.00	1.00	1.00	11.42
Castle Morpeth	0.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.80
Castle Point	1.01	0.00	1.00	0.00	5.38
Charnwood	0.75	0.00	1.00	0.00	6.25
Chelmsford	0.74	0.00	1.00	0.00	5.33
Cherwell	1.36	0.00	4.00	2.00	12.85
Chester	1.08	0.00	2.00	0.00	8.93
Chiltern	0.74	0.00	1.00	0.00	7.07
Colchester	0.79	0.00	1.00	0.00	10.47
Congleton	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.35
East Yorks. Borough	0,56	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.29
East Hertfordshire	0.96	0.00	2.00	0.00	6.49
East Hampshire	0.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	5 29
Eastleigh	1.02	0.00	3 00	0.00	9.23
Elmbridge	1.54	0.00	3 00	0.00	2.75
Epping Forest	1.21	0.00	2 00	0.00	12 25
Epsom and Ewell	0 95	0.00	1 00	0.00	13.23
Fareham	0.54	0.00	1.00	0.00	2 25
Forest Heath	1 63	6.67	10.00	2.00	3.33
Gillingham	1.00	0.07	10.00	2.00	20.40
Gosport	0.98	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.04
Gravesham	1 21	0.00	2.00	1 00	4.00
Guildford	1 27	0.00	2.00	1.00	12.57
Harborough	1.37	0.00	0.00	1.00	12.4/
Harrogato	1 09	0.00	1.00	0.00	8.24
Hart	1.08	0.00	8.00	2.00	13.64
Har C	0.87	0.00	1.00	1.00	11.02
Havanc	0.88	0.00	1.00	0.00	5.83
Hertgrand	0.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.48
Hercham	1.04	0.00	1.00	0.00	6.66
	1.02	0.00	1.00	0.00	12.29
Kannah	0.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.52
Kennet	0.90	0.00	3.00	1.00	10.47
Kingswood	0.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.79
Lichfield	0.71	0.00	2.00	0.00	6.06
Macclesfield	1.01	0.00	1.00	0.00	8.70
Maidstone	1.28	0.00	3.00	1.00	12.33
Maldon	1.29	0.00	2.00	0.00	8.66
Mid Bedfordshire	0.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.56
Mid Sussex	0.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.56
Mole Valley	0.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.56
Monmouth	0.99	0.00	1.00	1.00	10.12
Newbury	0.77	0.00	1.00	0.00	12.90
North Kesteven	0.75	0.00	1.00	0.00	5.06
North Wiltshire	0.97	0.00	2.00	0.00	6.68
North Bedfordshire	1.07	0.00	3.00	0.00	9.38

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North Hertfordshire	0.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.67
Northavon	0.84	0.00	1.00	0.00	9.50
Oadby and Wigston	0.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.71
Reigate and Banstead	1.69	0.00	5.00	0.00	16.20
Ribble Valley	0.78	0.00	2.00	0.00	6.50
Richmondshire	1.27	0.00	7.00	1.00	15.83
Rochford	0.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.68
Rugby	0.97	0.00	4.00	0.00	12.26
Runnymede	1.09	0.00	3.00	0.00	8.33
Rushcliffe	0.73	0.00	1.00	0.00	14.91
Rutland	0.69	0.00	1.00	0.00	5.88
Salisbury	0.87	0.00	2.00	0.00	14.71
Selby	0.79	0.00	3.00	1.00	11.00
Sevenoaks	0.85	0.00	1.00	0.00	28.83
Shrewsbury and Atcha	0.94	0.00	1.00	0.00	6.56
South Cambridgeshire	0.82	2.38	1.00	1.00	14.36
South Bucks	1.33	0.00	1.00	0.00	5.34
South Oxfordshire	0.89	0.00	1.00	0.00	8.12
South Northamptonshire	0.75	0.00	1.00	0.00	5.07
South Staffordshire	0.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.28
South Bodfordshire	0.83	0.00	1.00	0.00	5.54
South Bearorashire	1 19	0.00	2.00	0.00	7.89
Sperchorne Ct. Albang	1 21	5 00	3.00	1.00	52.76
St.Albans	1.31	0.00	0 00	0.00	7.37
Stallord	0.00	0.00	2 00	0.00	10.13
Stratiord-on-Avon	0.83	0.00	2.00	0.00	8 87
Stroud	0.79	0.00	2.00	0.00	7 22
Surrey Heath	1.07	0.00	3.00	0.00	5 22
Tandridge	0.89	0.00	1.00	0.00	10 71
Test Valley	1.01	0.00	1.00	0.00	10.11
Tewkesbury	0.78	0.00	2.00	0.00	8.89
Three Rivers	0.98	0.00	1.00	0.00	9.05
Tonbridge and Mallin	0.84	0.00	1.00	0.00	5.26
Tunbridge Wells	1.04	0.00	3.00	0.00	9.92
Vale of Glamorgan	1.37	0.00	2.00	1.00	13.02
Vale of White Horse	0.71	0.00	1.00	0.00	5.63
Vale Royal	0.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.33
Wansdyke	0.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.93
Warwick	1.14	0.00	3.00	0.00	8.16
Watford	2.10	8.33	11.00	3.00	18.21
Waverley	1.08	0.00	2.00	1.00	10.38
West Wiltshire	0.90	0.00	2.00	0.00	10.97
West Oxfordshire	0.77	0.00	2.00	1.00	13.70
Winchester	0.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.30
Windsor & Maidenhead	1.60	0.00	8.00	2.00	14.66
Woking	0.83	0.00	1.00	0.00	5.92
Wokingham	1.04	0.00	2.00	0.00	7.19
Woodspring	1.13	0.00	3.00	1.00	23.03
Wycombe	1.07	0.00	3.00	0.00	11.06
117 00 mb 0					

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<u>Remoter</u> ,	Largely	Rural	0.	92
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Alnwick	0.79	0.00	2.00	0.00	6.29
Arfon	2.22	0.00	11.00	2.00	11.20
Ashford	1.11	0.00	1.00	0.00	5.33
Babergh	0.71	0.00	2.00	0.00	7.36
Berwick-upon-Tweed	0.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.82
Boothferry	1.07	0.00	4.00	1.00	10.98
Boston	0.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.18
Braintree	0.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.91
Breckland	0.81	0.00	2.00	0.00	11.07
Brecknock	1.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.60
Bridgnorth	0.63	0.00	1.00	0.00	5.36
Broadland	0.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.76
Caradon	1.03	0.00	2.00	1.00	13.77
Carmarthen	0.84	0.00	1.00	0.00	5.66
Carrick	1.42	0.00	5.00	0.00	11.67
Ceredigion	1.52	2.86	3.00	1.00	16.05
Chichester	1.14	0.00	4.00	0.00	8.00
Cotswold	0.98	0.00	3.00	0.00	11.25
Craven	0.99	0.00	2.00	0.00	5.72
Daventry	0.69	0.00	2.00	0.00	7 95
Derbyshire Dales	0.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.50
Dinefwr	0.81	0.00	1.00	1 00	50 59
Dwvfor	1.22	0.00	3.00	1 00	12 79
East Cambridgeshire	0.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	4 88
East Yorkshire	0.78	0.00	2 00	0.00	7 37
East Lindsev	1.29	0.00	3 00	0.00	13 74
Eden	0.80	0.00	1 00	0.00	5 66
Fenland	0.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	4 64
Forest of Dean	0.88	0.00	1.00	0.00	9 41
Glanford	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	1 16
Glvndwr	0.95	0.00	1.00	0.00	7 1/
Hambleton	0.68	0.00	2.00	0.00	6 22
Holderness	0.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	1 21
Isles of Scilly	0.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	3 75
Kerrier	1.01	0.00	1.00	0.00	9 30
King's Lynn and West	0.94	0.00	2 00	1 00	12 31
Leominster	0.81	0.00	1.00	0 00	5 88
Malvern Hills	0.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	5 83
Meirionnydd	1.46	0.00	6.00	1 00	11 13
Melton	0.53	0.00	0.00	0 00	2 90
Mendip	0.98	0.00	2.00	0.00	7 9/
Mid Suffolk	0.66	0.00	1.00	0.00	7 69
Mid Devon	0.92	0.00	2 00	1 00	14 75
North Devon	1.75	3,33	6 00	1 00	19 04
North Shropshire	0.74	0.00	1 00	0.00	5 99
North Dorset	0.92	0.00	2 00	0.00	7 46
North Cornwall	1.27	0.00	4,00	1 00	12 26
North Norfolk	1.07	0,00	3.00	0 00	13 22
Oswestry	0.47	0,00	0.00	0.00	1J.JJ 2 /1
Penwith	1.48	0.00	3.00	1.00	18 27

Dueseli Dembrokochire	0 96	0.00	2.00	0.00	7.89
Presell Pemblokeshile	1 20	0.00	5.00	2.00	14.43
Purbeck	1 51	0.00	3.00	0.00	6.76
Radnor	1 11	0.00	3,00	0.00	8.98
Restormel	1 16	0.00	5.00	0.00	9.03
Rushmoor	1.10	0.00	6.00	0.00	8.89
Ryedale	0.80	0.00	1 00	0.00	6.69
Sedgemoor	0.79	0.00	1 00	0.00	10.48
South Noriolk	0.07	0.00	1 00	0.00	5.19
South Pembrokeshire	0.83	0.00	1 00	0.00	6.67
South Shropshire	0.85	0.00	2 00	0.00	8.72
South Lakeland	0.99	0.00	2.00	0.00	8 13
South Hams	1.45	0.00	2.00	0.00	5 95
South Herefordshire	0.76	0.00	2.00	0.00	1 15
South Holland	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	5 40
South Kesteven	0.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.40
South Somerset	1.06	0.00	1.00	0.00	12 21
St.Edmundsbury	1.32	3.03	4.00	1.00	13.31
Suffolk Coastal	1.07	0.00	2.00	0.00	9.01
Teesdale	0.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.82
Torridge	1.10	0.00	3.00	0.00	6.62
Tvnedale	0.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.98
Uttlesford	0.90	0.00	1.00	0.00	8.33
Waveney	1.03	0.00	3.00	1.00	15.52
West Lindsev	0.62	0.00	1.00	0.00	16.44
West Somerset	1.40	0.00	4.00	0.00	5.81
West Dorset	1.09	0.00	3.00	1.00	18.46
West Devon	1.21	0.00	2.00	0.00	6.71
Wychayon	0.60	0.00	1.00	0.00	8.61
Vnvs Mon-Isle of Ang	1.17	0.00	2.00	0.00	6.99
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SCOTLAND

	% of Census residents imputed	% of Postcode areas more than 5% imputed	% of Output areas more than 5% imputed	% of Output areas more than 5% imputed	Maximum % imputed in an Output area
Scotland	1.28	2.00	7 00	1 00	45 10
Aberdeen Citv	4.02	0.00	11.00	3.00	27 59
Angus	1.35	0.00	4.00	1.00	12 50
Annandale & Eskdale	1.44	0.00	2.00	0.00	10.67
Argyll & Bute	1.89	0.00	8.00	1.00	23.08
Badenoch &					20000
Strathspey	2.00	0.00	11.00	2.00	20.59
Banff & Buchan	1.30	0.00	2.00	0.00	16.67
Bearsden &					
Milngavie	1.67	0.00	2.00	0.00	14.88
Berwickshire	1.48	0.00	3.00	0.00	8.05
Caithness	1.55	0.00	7.00	1.00	11.97
Clackmannan	1.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.40
Clydebank	1.08	0.00	7.00	1.00	12.16
ClydsedaleE	1.16	0.00	2.00	0.00	14.81
Cumbernauld &					
Kilsyth	1.06	0.00	6.00	1.00	15.38
Cumnock &					
Doon Valley	0.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.14
Cunningname	1.18	0.00	3.00	0.00	15.79
Dumbarton	1.61	0.00	6.00	1.00	26.67
Dundee City	1.33	0.00	12.00	2.00	31.15
Fact Vilbride	1.40	0.00	4.00	1.00	15.79
East Lothian	1.28	0.00	3.00	0.00	12.50
East Lounian	1.41	0.00	2.00	0.00	9.20
Edinburgh City	1.53	0.00	3.00	0.00	9.38
Ettrick &	1.99	7.00	11.00	0.00	9.91
Lauderdale	1 10	0 00	2 00	0 00	10.00
Falkirk	1 26	0.00	3.00	0.00	10.98
Glasgow City	1 20	0.00	10 00	0.00	14.81
Gordon	2 25	9.00	2 00	5.00	36.78
Hamilton	0.96	0.00	2.00	0.00	11.43
Inverclvde	1.65	0.00	6.00	0.00	42.90
Inverness	1.51	0.00	5.00	0.00	15 52
Kilmarnock &	_ • • • •			0.00	10.04
Loudoun	1.26	0.00	3.00	0.00	9.63
Kincardine &					
Deeside	2.55	0.00	5.00	1.00	45.10

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Kirkcaldy	1.32	0.00	3.00	0.00	15.69
Kyle & Carrick	1.39	0.00	5.00	0.00	13.50
Lochaber	1.57	0.00	3.00	0.00	6.43
Midlothian	1.22	0.00	1.00	0.00	9.68
Monklands	0.93	0.00	2.00	0.00	9.88
Moray	1.51	0.00	5.00	1.00	17.65
Motherwell	1.02	0.00	2.00	0.00	10.87
Nairn	1.72	0.00	6.00	0.00	8.85
Nithedale	1.28	0.00	2.00	0.00	10.24
North Fast Fife	1.75	0.00	4.00	1.00	12.20
Porth & Kinross	1.49	0.00	4.00	1.00	13.18
Ponfrow	1,16	1.00	11.00	3.00	36.36
Poss & Cromarty	1.25	0.00	5.00	0.00	8.28
Ross & cromarcy	1.46	0.00	2.00	0.00	10.67
Skyo & Lochalsh	1.59	0.00	2.00	1.00	11.48
Skye & Docharsh	1 70	0.00	2.00	1.00	31.40
Stewarty	1 50	0.00	3.00	0.00	12.73
Stilling Stwethkelwin	1 15	0.00	3.00	1.00	13.21
Stratikervin	1 24	0.00	11.00	1.00	10.11
	1 43	0.00	2.00	0.00	6.36
	1 1 2	0.00	3 00	0.00	9.47
west Lotnian	1 22	0.00	1 00	0.00	13.27
wigtown	1.23	0.00	4.00	0.00	