

## **Populations Past Data: Demographic and Socio-economic Data for Registration Sub-districts of England and Wales, 1851-1911, and Registration Districts of Scotland, 1851-1901.**

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### **Abstract**

This dataset contains a variety of demographic measures (related to fertility, marriage, mortality and migration), plus a range of socio-economic indicators (related to households, age structure, and social class) for the 2000+ Registration Sub Districts (RSDs) in England and Wales for each census year between 1851 and 1911, and for the 600+ Registration Districts of Scotland 1851-1901. The measures have mainly been derived from the computerised individual level census enumerators' books (and household schedules for 1911) enhanced under the I-CeM project. I-CeM does not currently include data for England and Wales 1871, although the project has been able to access a version of the data for that year it does not contain information necessary to calculate many of the variables presented here. Scotland 1911 is also not available. Users should therefore beware that 1871 does not contain data for many of the variables. Additional data has been derived from the tables summarising numbers of births and deaths by year and areas, which were published by the Registrar General of England and Wales in his quarterly, annual and decennial reports of births, deaths and marriages. Data from the decennial reports was obtained from Woods (SN 3552) and we transcribed data from the quarterly and annual reports ourselves. Counts of births and deaths for Scottish Registration Districts were obtained from the Digitising Scotland project at the University of Edinburgh.

The dataset builds on SN 8613 and SN 853547 which provide data for a more limited set of variables and for England and Wales only (the same dataset also has two UKDS SN numbers as it was re-routed by UKDS during the deposit process).

### **Main topics**

Fertility, Mortality, Nuptiality, Migration, Illegitimacy, Household indicators, Socio-economic status, Age-structure.

### **Coverage and methodology**

<b>Time period:</b>	1 January 1851 - 6 April 1911
<b>Dates of fieldwork:</b>	1 January 2015 - 31 December 2016; 1 April 2020 – 31 Dec 2024
<b>Country:</b>	England and Wales; Scotland
<b>Other geography:</b>	Registration Sub-Districts of England and Wales; Registration Districts of Scotland and England and Wales
<b>Spatial units:</b>	Registration Sub-districts; Registration Districts
<b>Observation units:</b>	Administrative units (geographical/political)
<b>Observation unit location:</b>	Subnational
<b>Population:</b>	Around 2000 Registration Sub-Districts in England and Wales, and 605 Registration Districts for Scotland, covering the whole population of England and Wales in each census year.
<b>Number of units:</b>	14,937 + 3030

<b>Method of data collection:</b>	Compilation/Synthesis
<b>Time dimensions:</b>	Cross-sectional (one-time) study
<b>Sampling procedures:</b>	No sampling (total universe)
<b>Weighting:</b>	No weighting used

## Sponsors

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## Userguide

The second half of the nineteenth century was a period of major change in the dynamics of the British population. This was a time of transformation from a relatively 'high pressure' demographic regime characterised by medium to high birth and death rates towards a 'low pressure' regime of low birth and death rates, a transformation known as the 'demographic transition'. This transition was not uniform across England and Wales: certain places and social groups appear to have led the declines while others lagged behind. Exploring these geographical patterns can provide insights into the process of change and the influence of economic and geographical factors.

This dataset builds on a dataset which provided a range of demographic and socio-economic variables for Registration Sub-Districts (RSDs) in England and Wales, 1851-1911, calculated by the Atlas of Victorian Fertility project, ES/L015463/1 and deposited as both SN 8613 and SN 853547. The current dataset adds the same data for Scotland, as well as data on migration and more extensive data on mortality, for both Scotland and England and Wales. The measures have mainly been derived from the computerised individual level census enumerators' books (and household schedules for 1911) for England and Wales enhanced under the I-CeM project. See Schürer, K. and Higgs, E. (2014). Integrated Census Microdata (I-CeM), 1851–1911. [data collection]. Colchester, Essex: UK Data Archive [distributor]. SN: 7481, <http://dx.doi.org/10.5255/UKDA-SN-7481-1>. I-CeM does not currently include data for England and Wales 1871, although the Atlas project has been able to access a version of the data for that year it does not contain information necessary to calculate many of the variables presented here. Users should therefore beware that 1871 does not contain data for many of the variables. Scotland 1911 is also not available. In addition there are some RSDs for which data was missing in I-CeM, and others where data was partially missing. In the latter case measures have been calculated using the non-missing data.

Additional data has been derived from the tables summarising numbers of births and death by year and areas, which were published by the Registrar General of England and Wales in his quarterly, annual and decennial reports of births, deaths and marriages. Data from the decennial reports was obtained from Woods (SN 3552) and we transcribed data from the quarterly and annual reports ourselves. Counts of births and deaths for Scottish Registration Districts were obtained from the individual birth and death certificates made available by the Digitising Scotland project at the University of Edinburgh.

Please note we do not provide any data for the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man, or Ireland.

For England and Wales, data are provided at two geographic levels. Most mortality data (except overall infant mortality and early child mortality) are provided at Registration District level because these measures rely on published data which were only published at this geographical scale. Our data are presented for 557 ‘consistent’ registration districts which have minimal boundary change from year to year, and which are amalgamations of contiguous registration districts. See [Jaadla, H., Garrett, E., Reid, A., & Schurer, K. (2023). *Consistent Registration Districts, England and Wales (1851–1911)*. Apollo - University of Cambridge Repository. <https://doi.org/10.17863/CAM.94859>] for details of these consistent registration districts for England and Wales. All other data are presented for Registration Sub-Districts. Please note that due to boundary change, the number of RSDs changes in each year, and there is no guarantee that an RSD with the same identification number or name will cover the same geographical area in different years. There was a particularly large amount of change between the 1891 and 1901 census, when many urban RSDs were merged to form larger units. Boundary data which correspond with the RSDs for each year have been produced by Joe Day, and are available on request. Because RSD names are not unique, the RSD identifiers (CEN\_1851, CEN\_1861, etc) should be used to link to the GIS. It is also important to note that a particular value of RSD identifier in one year does not necessarily represent the same area in a different year.

For Scotland, all the data are provided at Registration District level. Scotland did not use Registration Sub-Districts (except for a form of them in cities) but lower population density means that populations in most Registration Districts are no larger than the populations in the English and Welsh Registration Sub-Districts. Registration Districts in Scotland were generally subject to less change than Sub-districts in England and Wales, and we again created a set of 605 consistent Registration Districts which include sub-divisions for Scotland’s five largest urban areas [for more details see Garrett, E., Satchell, A., Jaadla, H., Reid, A., Schurer, K., & Williamson, L. (2023). *Creating a consistent registration district-based census geography for Scotland, 1851–1901*. Apollo - University of Cambridge Repository. <https://doi.org/10.17863/CAM.94296>].

Two types of data are provided: decadal data and census year data, and these are provided in different files:

**Census year data** files include data derived entirely from the census which largely relates to the census year itself. These files also include some demographic measures based on a small number of years leading up to or surrounding each census year (e.g. illegitimacy ratios). Fertility rates calculated from census data using the Own Children Method also refer to the period leading up to each census. Variable descriptions and calculation are given in Table 2 below. Because these files contain up to 2,800 units and 83 variables in each year, a separate file is provided for each census year, as detailed in Table 1:

Table 1: Census year data files

Census year	File name	CEN_1**1 value	Number of units	Notes
1851	PopulationsPast_census_data_1851	CEN_1851	2795	
1861	PopulationsPast_census_data_1861	CEN_1861	2799	
1871	PopulationsPast_census_data_1871	CEN_1871	2800	Very limited data for England and Wales
1881	PopulationsPast_census_data_1881	CEN_1881	2780	
1891	PopulationsPast_census_data_1891	CEN_1891	2715	
1901	PopulationsPast_census_data_1901	CEN_1901	2669	
1911	PopulationsPast_census_data_1911	CEN_1911	2009	No data for Scotland

**Decadal data** relates to mortality and migration data based on deaths and births between census years. Because of the underlying data used, these data exist for England and Wales for the 1850s, 1860s, 1870s, 1880s and 1890s and 1910s, but are only available at Registration District level. Because civil registration in Scotland did not start until 1955 and we do not have census data for 1911, we do not provide data for Scotland for the 1850s or 1910s. Due to the use of Registration Districts rather than Registration Sub-Districts for England and Wales, there are far fewer units and all the data are provided in the same table (PopulationsPast\_decadal\_data\_GB). Variable descriptions and calculation are given in Table 3 below.

More information on all the data, including overviews of the geographical patterns and changes over time, can be found at [PopulationsPast.org](http://PopulationsPast.org), which provides an interactive mapping facility for these data.

**Table 2: Census year data variables**

Variable identifier	Name	Definition	Calculation	Notes
<b>CEN_1**1</b>	RSD number	NB This is the only variable whose name differs for the different files		
<b>REGCNTY</b>	Registration County	as defined in published census volume		
<b>REGDIST</b>	Registration District	as defined in published census volume		
<b>SUBDIST</b>	Registration Sub-District	as defined in published census volume		
<b>POP_DEN</b>	Population Density	number of people per acre	Population density has been calculated using the number of people enumerated in each RSD on census night as published in the census report for each census year, and the area of the RSD derived from the GIS of RSD boundaries.	
<b>TYPE</b>	Type of place	Each geographic unit (Registration Sub-District) has been assigned to one of eight types of place based on its occupational structure and population density. The types of place are: AGRICULTURE, SEMI-RURAL, SEMI-PROFESSIONAL, PROFESSIONAL, TEXTILE, MINING, TRANSPORT, and OTHER URBAN.	For each RSD, all economically active men and women (excluding general labourers) aged between 15 and 64 were identified. The percentage of these who worked in each of the following occupational orders was calculated: mining, metal work/manufacture, textiles, agriculture, pottery, professions, services, and transport. These percentages were then used to allocate each place as follows: If $\geq 25\%$ work in textiles then the place was designated TEXTILE; Otherwise if $\geq 30\%$ worked in mining or metals then the place was designated MINING; Otherwise if $\geq 7.5\%$ worked in the professions AND $\geq 30\%$ worked in services then the place was designated PROFESSIONAL; Otherwise if $\geq 5\%$ worked in agriculture AND population density $< 1$ person per acre then the place was designated AGRICULTURE; Otherwise if $\geq 5\%$ worked in agriculture then the place was designated SEMI-RURAL; Otherwise if $\geq 15\%$ worked in transport then the place was designated TRANSPORT; Otherwise if $\geq 7.5\%$ worked in the professions then the place was designated SEMI-PROFESSIONAL; Otherwise the place was designated OTHER URBAN. This exercise was carried out separately for each year, allowing places to change character as economic development took place. NB: for 1871 occupational structure was not available, so type of place was assigned using 1861 and 1881 for the same areas, and this may account for some discontinuities in the series.	
<b>POP</b>	Population	Number of people in the RSD	As recorded in the published census volumes	
<b>ACRES</b>	Acreage	Acreage of the RSD	Calculated from the RSD GIS	

<b>TFR</b>	Total Fertility Rate	An estimate of the average number of children a woman gives birth to between her 20 <sup>th</sup> birthday and her 50 <sup>th</sup> birthday.	There are no sources which record how many children women had over their lifetime in this historical period, so the TFR has been calculated by assuming that each woman successively experienced the age-specific-fertility-rates (ASFRs) of women in the five year age groups observed at a particular point in time. ASFRs and TFRs have been calculated using the Own Children Method with a database of the individual level census enumerators' books for each census year originally made available by the I-CeM project and further enhanced by the Atlas of Fertility project team.	
<b>ASFR_20-24</b>	Age Specific Fertility Rate for women aged 20 to 24	An estimate of the number of children born per 1000 woman aged 20-24 per year.	Calculated from the census enumerators' books by identifying children and their mothers, working out how many children were born to women of each age in the five years leading up the census, and adjusting for various factors including child mortality and children living away from their mothers. ASFRs have been calculated using a database of the individual level census enumerators' books for each census year originally made available by the I-CeM project and further enhanced by the Atlas of Fertility project team.	
<b>ASFR_25-29</b>	Age Specific Fertility Rate for women aged 25 to 29	An estimate of the number of children born per 1000 woman aged 25-29 per year.		
<b>ASFR_30-34</b>	Age Specific Fertility Rate for women aged 30 to 34	An estimate of the number of children born per 1000 woman aged 30-34 per year.		
<b>ASFR_35-39</b>	Age Specific Fertility Rate for women aged 35 to 39	An estimate of the number of children born per 1000 woman aged 35-39 per year.		
<b>ASFR_40-44</b>	Age Specific Fertility Rate for women aged 40 to 44	An estimate of the number of children born per 1000 woman aged 40-45 per year.		
<b>ASFR_45-49</b>	Age Specific Fertility Rate for women aged 45 to 49	An estimate of the number of children born per 1000 woman aged 45-49 per year.		
<b>TMFR</b>	Total Marital Fertility Rate	An estimate of the the number of children a woman would give birth to if she married at age 20 and remained married (without her husband dying) until her 50th birthday	There are no sources for England and Wales which record how many children women had over their lifetime in this historical period, so the TMFR has been calculated by assuming that each woman successively experienced the observed age-specific-marital-fertility-rates (ASMFRs) of women in each age group, from age 20 until her 50th birthday. ASMFRs and TMFRs have been calculated using a database of the individual level census enumerators' books for each census year originally made available by the I-CeM project and further enhanced by the Atlas of Fertility project team.	
<b>TMFR_25</b>	Total Marital Fertility Rate from age 25	An estimate of the the number of children a woman would give birth to if she married at age 25 and remained married (without her husband dying) until her 50th birthday	There are no sources for England and Wales which record how many children women had over their lifetime in this historical period, so the TMFR25 has been calculated by assuming that each woman successively experienced the observed age-specific-marital-fertility-rates (ASMFRs) of women in each age group, from age 25 until her 50th birthday. ASMFRs and TMFRs have been calculated using a database of the individual level census enumerators' books	

			for each census year originally made available by the I-CeM project and further enhanced by the Atlas of Fertility project team.	
<b>ASMFR_20-24</b>	Age Specific Marital Fertility Rate for women aged 20 to 24	An estimate of the number of children born per 1000 married woman aged 20-24 per year.	Calculated from the census enumerators' books by identifying children and their mothers, working out how many children were born to married women of each age in the five years leading up the census, and adjusting for various factors including child mortality and children living away from their mothers. ASMFRs have been calculated using a database of the individual level census enumerators' books for each census year originally made available by the I-CeM project and further enhanced by the Atlas of Fertility project team.	
<b>ASMFR_25-29</b>	Age Specific Marital Fertility Rate for women aged 25 to 29	An estimate of the number of children born per 1000 married woman aged 25-29 per year.		
<b>ASMFR_30-34</b>	Age Specific Marital Fertility Rate for women aged 30 to 34	An estimate of the number of children born per 1000 married woman aged 30-34 per year.		
<b>ASMFR_35-39</b>	Age Specific Marital Fertility Rate for women aged 35 to 39	An estimate of the number of children born per 1000 married woman aged 35-39 per year.		
<b>ASMFR_40-44</b>	Age Specific Marital Fertility Rate for women aged 40 to 44	An estimate of the number of children born per 1000 married woman aged 40-44 per year.		
<b>ASMFR_45-49</b>	Age Specific Marital Fertility Rate for women aged 45 to 49	An estimate of the number of children born per 1000 married woman aged 45-49 per year.		
<b>LEGIT_RATE</b>	Legitimate birth rate	The number of legitimate births in a year per 1,000 married women aged 15-49	Calculated using the numbers of legitimate and illegitimate births for each RSD published in the Registrar General's Annual Reports. In most cases the number of births has been averaged over three years: the year before the census, the census year and the year after the census year, in order to minimise the effect of small numbers. However 1910 was the last year for which data on the number of births by legitimacy was published for RSDs, so for our 1911 figures only births for 1910 were used. In some cases where boundary changes occurred in the three years around a census, the average was calculated using only births from the year where the birth and census data referred to the same RSD. For rates, the numbers of women by marital status in each RSD were calculated using the individual level census data, inflating the figure by the ratio of the female population in the I-CeM database to the female population for the same RSD published in the census reports. This was done to minimise the impact of data missing from the I-CeM dataset.	
<b>ILEG_RATE</b>	Illegitimate birth rate	The number of illegitimate births in a year per 1,000 single, divorced and widowed women aged 15-49		
<b>ILEG_RATIO</b>	Illegitimacy ratio	The number of illegitimate births as a percentage of all births		
<b>F_SMAM</b>	Singulate mean age at marriage for women	An indicator of the average age at which women married	SMAMs measure the average number of person-years lived in a single (never-married) state among those who marry before age 50. They are calculated from the proportions of men or women single at each age.	Although they are not direct measures of the age at which the men or women in the population actually got married, they will be close to that if marriage patterns were not subject to rapid change, and in the absence of migratory movements which may swell or deplete the ranks of unmarried people with individuals who
<b>M_SMAM</b>	Singulate mean age at marriage for men	An indicator of the average age at which men married		

				were unlikely to contribute to the marriage market.
<b>F_CEL_4554</b>	Female celibacy	The number of women aged 45-54 who were single (never married), expressed as a percentage of all women aged 45-54	The measure is calculated using the marital status and age information in the individual level census returns. Because few people married for the first time after the age of 50, this is taken to represent the percentage of the population who never marry.	
<b>M_CEL_4554</b>	Male celibacy	The number of men aged 45-54 who were single (never married), expressed as a percentage of all men aged 45-55		
<b>IMR</b>	Infant Mortality Rate	The number of children who died before their first birthday out of each 1,000 children born, for the five years leading up to the census date.	To calculate the IMR we divided all deaths to infants (i.e. children under a year old) in the five years leading up to each census (e.g. April 1876 to March 1881 for the five years leading up to the 1881 census), by the number of children born in the same period, and multiplied by 1,000. Some of the deaths to infants dying in the early part of the period (e.g. in April 1876) will have been to infants born before the start of the period (e.g. in February 1876), but this is compensated for by the deaths of children born towards the end of the period e.g. in March 1881) who died after the census (e.g. in May 1881). This is the usual method for calculating the infant mortality rate. The data on infant births and deaths for each RSD were transcribed from the Registrar General's Quarterly Returns of Births, Deaths and Marriages. These data were not produced before 1869, so we have had to assume that infant mortality did not change between 1851 and 1869.	
<b>ECMR</b>	Early Child Mortality Rate	The number of children who die between their first and fifth birthdays, out of every 1,000 children in that age group, for the five years leading up to the census date	ECMRs for the five years leading up to each census were calculated using a statistical model which relates ECMR to infant mortality, industrial structure, and other variables capturing the disease environment and socio-economic conditions (see DOI: 10.4054/DemRes.2017.37.58 for details of this process).	
<b>DOC</b>	Doctors	The number of doctors per 10,000 people	This measure has been based on the occupations individual people recorded on the census forms. Doctors include all those reporting themselves to be a doctor, physician, surgeon, registered practitioner, etc. The number of doctors in each area has been divided by the population in that area and multiplied by 10,000 to get a rate per 10,000 people.	
<b>SP_FAM</b>	Lone parent households	The number of households containing a lone-parent family (at least one child under the age of 15 with only one parent present), expressed as a percentage of all households.	Lone parent families are defined as one parent (married, widowed or single) living with at least one unmarried child aged under 15 and without any other kin. Because the census recorded each person where they happened to be on census night, rather than where they usually lived, it is impossible to tell if an absent husband or wife of a married parent was permanently or temporarily absent from the household. In the Victorian censuses, a household was not	

			necessarily just a family: it may have included others living in the dwelling, such as boarders, servants, or more distant relatives. The census forms asked each individual to identify their relationship to the head of the household, and it is this variable which is used to identify family relationships. It is relatively easy to identify the spouse and children of the head of household, but more difficult to identify family groups which do not include the head. As a result this variable may undercount lone-parent families if a link between a parent and a child cannot be made, but overcount them when a parent-child link can be made but the link between parents is missed. The particularly low percentages of lone parent families in Oxfordshire and Berkshire in 1851 are likely to be connected to transcription issues making it difficult to make parent-child links. There are also some areas of Scotland in 1861 where relationship to head was poorly recorded, which affects this variable.	
<b>SINGLE_PER</b>	Single person households	Households containing only one person, expressed as a percentage of all households.	The number of households containing only one person is divided by the total number of households and multiplied by 100	It might seem easy to define a household, but for the nineteenth century it is actually quite problematic. This is because families often rented out part of their homes under a variety of arrangements: from boarders who paid rent, ate with the family and may even have shared a bedroom with them, to lodgers who rented a separate floor or apartment. There was also potential confusion between boarders and relatives, as some relatives may have paid rent and qualified as both, but only one relationship could be recorded. Until the end of the nineteenth century, the census instructions were not always clear about how to treat boarders and lodgers, let alone the grey areas in between (such as someone renting a room and using the kitchen). Lodgers were supposed to be recorded in households of their own. In some years census instructions to householders and enumerators made this more likely to have happened, and consequently the percentage of households containing only one person was higher, and the percentage containing boarders or more distant relatives (who may have also paid rent) was lower.
<b>HOUSE_SERV</b>	Households with servants	Households which had at least one live-in servant (excluding those specifically designated as farm servants), expressed as a percentage of all households.	This indicator has been calculated by classing each household where there was at least one person whose relationship to the head of household was given as 'servant' as a servant-keeping household. The number of servant-keeping households was then divided by the total number of households and multiplied by 100. There are also some areas of Scotland in 1861 where relationship to head was poorly recorded, which affects this variable.	
<b>BOARD</b>	Households with boarders	Households containing at least one boarder, expressed as a percentage of all households.	Boarders were defined as people renting a room or bed in someone else's house, and taking meals with the householder's family. They can be identified by 'boarder' being written in the 'relationship to household head' column on the census form. Lodgers, who rented a separate space from another household and did not share meals, were supposed to fill out a separate census form as their own household, but this did not always happen. Some people are also identified as 'lodger' in the 'relationship to household head' column and here we have treated lodgers identified in this way as boarders. A household has been classed as containing boarders if at least one person was identified as a boarder (or lodger), and the number of households with boarders has been divided by the total number of households and multiplied by 100. There was some fluctuation in the percentage of households with boarders because of confusion about whether and when a boarder/lodger should fill out a separate household schedule, as the census instructions regarding this were not	

			always clear. There was also potential confusion between boarders and relatives, as some relatives may have paid rent and qualified as both, but only one relationship could be recorded. There are also some areas of Scotland in 1861 where relationship to head was poorly recorded, which affects this variable.	
<b>HH_KIN</b>	Households with kin	Households containing people related to the head other than his/her immediate family, expressed as a percentage of all households. These could be thought of as extended families.	The head's immediate family has been defined as either his wife (or her husband) and his or her unmarried children; or, if he or she is unmarried, his or her parents (and siblings too, but only if at least one parent is present). Any other people whose relationship to head suggests a family relationship (eg mother or mother-in-law of a married head, grand-child, niece or nephew) have been treated as relatives or kin. Any household with at least one person defined this way has been treated as a household with kin. The number of households with kin has been divided by the total number of households and multiplied by 100.	
<b>AV_AGE</b>	Average age	The mean age of the population in the area	The average age of the population has been calculated using 'age last birthday' (ie whole numbers, with 0 for infants less than one year) as provided by each individual in the census enumerators' books. The age of every person who provided a valid age is added up, and the total divided by the number of people who gave a valid age.	
<b>AV_AGE_F</b>	Average age of females	The mean age of the females in the area		
<b>AV_AGE_M</b>	Average age of men	The mean age of the males in the area		
<b>DEPEND</b>	Dependency ratio	The number of dependents (children aged less than 14 and elderly aged 65 and over) per 100 working-age people (aged 14-64)	Everyone was asked to record their age in the census, and we have counted the numbers of people in different age groups and divided the numbers of children, elderly, or both, by the number of working-age people and multiplying by 100.	We have identified dependent children as those under the age of 14, because many children older than this were earning money (see Children's work and schooling). Of course some children younger were also earning money - particularly at the beginning of the period - and many older children were not. Similarly many people carried on working past the age of 65, particularly before old age pensions were introduced in 1908 (even then, these were only available to those over the age of 70, and did not cover everyone). Men would have stopped working at various ages, depending on their health and resources, and married women of all ages were unlikely to have earned money outside the house although they would have been working hard running the household - important labour which, although unpaid, contributed enormously to the household economy. These factors mean that these dependency measures do not measure strict
<b>C_WORK_AGE</b>	Child dependency ratio	The number of children aged less than 14 per 100 working-age people (aged 14-64).		
<b>ELD_WORK_AGE</b>	Old age dependency ratio	The number of elderly aged 65 and over per 100 working-age people (aged 14-64)		

				economic dependency, although they can be interpreted as measuring the potential dependency burden.
<b>SR</b>	Sex ratio	The number of working-age men (14-64 years) for every 100 working-age women (age 14-64 years)	The numbers of men and women aged from 14 to 46 years have been calculated using the information on age and sex given in the census for each person. The number of men has been divided by the number of women and multiplied by 100.	
<b>LTM_10_F</b>	Women born <10km away	Women born <10km away from the place they were living as a percentage of all women	Percentages have been calculated using the information on birth place reported in the individual level census returns. People both born and living in England and Wales, and people both born and living in Scotland, were asked to report their parish and county of birth. Each place of birth has been allocated a grid reference, as has each place of residence, and the distance migrated is calculated as a straight line between the two. Residents in England and Wales who were born in Scotland, and vice versa, as well as those born in Ireland or a foreign country were only required to give their country of birth, so it is not possible to calculate distance migrated and they have been categorised by their place of birth instead (NB Ireland was not divided into the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland at this time; the whole island of Ireland was part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland). Although residents in England who were born in Wales and vice versa gave their parish of birth, we have not used the calculated migration distances, so as to allow consistency over the English-Welsh and English-Scottish borders. Percentages in different distance categories do not add up to 100 because some birthplaces have proved difficult to decipher or to accurately allocate to a precise location, an issue which is more prominent in particular years and in some types of place in Scotland	
<b>LTM_10_M</b>	Men born <10km away	Men born <10km away from the place they were living as a percentage of all men		
<b>LTM_1050_F</b>	Women born 10-49km away	Women born 10-49km away from the place they were living as a percentage of all women		
<b>LTM_1050_M</b>	Men born 10-49km away	Men born 10-49km away from the place they were living as a percentage of all men		
<b>LTM_50_F</b>	Women born >=50km away	Women born >=50km away from the place they were living as a percentage of all women		
<b>LTM_50_M</b>	Men born >=50km away	Men born >=50km away from the place they were living as a percentage of all men		
<b>IRL_F</b>	Women born in Ireland	Women born in Ireland as a percentage of all women		
<b>IRL_M</b>	Men born in Ireland	Men born in Ireland as a percentage of all men		
<b>SCT_F</b>	Women born in Scotland	Women born in Scotland as a percentage of all women		
<b>SCT_M</b>	Men born in Scotland	Men born in Scotland as a percentage of all men		
<b>ENG_F</b>	Women born in England	Women born in England as a percentage of all women		
<b>ENG_M</b>	Men born in England	Men born in England as a percentage of all men		
<b>WAL_F</b>	Women born in Wales	Women born in Wales as a percentage of all women		

<b>WAL_M</b>	Men born in Wales	Men born in Wales as a percentage of all men		
<b>FOREIGN_F</b>	Women born overseas	Women born overseas as a percentage of all women		
<b>FOREIGN_M</b>	Men born overseas	Women born overseas as a percentage of all women		
<b>HC1</b>	Socio-economic status class 1	The number of men aged 14-64 years in HISCLASS 1, expressed as a percentage of all men aged 14-64 years.	<p>HISCLASS is an international historical socio-economic status (SES) scheme, designed to allow comparisons across different periods, countries and languages (<a href="http://www.hisma.org/HISMA/HISCLASS.html">http://www.hisma.org/HISMA/HISCLASS.html</a>). It allocates each occupational title to one of 12 classes, but here we have summarised those into just five larger groups. These five socio-economic groups are: 1 (HISCLASS 1 &amp; 2): high skilled non-manual workers such as higher managers and professionals; 2 (HISCLASS 3-6): lower skilled non-manual workers such as clerical and sales personnel; 3 (HISCLASS 7-8): higher skilled manual workers such as plasterers, blacksmiths, farmers, and fishermen; 4 (HISCLASS 9-10): lower skilled manual workers including miners and many factory workers; and 5 (HISCLASS 11-12): unskilled manual workers including farm labourers and general labourers. The number of men aged 14-64 in each group has been counted, divided by the total number of men aged 14-64 who gave an occupation, and multiplied by 100.</p>	<p>It is important to bear in mind that this definition of socio-economic status is unlikely to match exactly to status or consumption hierarchies, and that the levels of 'skill' embedded in the categorisation may be challenged.</p>
<b>HC2</b>	Socio-economic status class 2	The number of men aged 14-64 years in HISCLASS 2, expressed as a percentage of all men aged 14-64 years.		
<b>HC3</b>	Socio-economic status class 3	The number of men aged 14-64 years in HISCLASS 3, expressed as a percentage of all men aged 14-64 years.		
<b>HC4</b>	Socio-economic status class 4	The number of men aged 14-64 years in HISCLASS 4, expressed as a percentage of all men aged 14-64 years.		
<b>HC5</b>	Socio-economic status class 5	The number of men aged 14-64 years in HISCLASS 5, expressed as a percentage of all men aged 14-64 years.		
<b>SC1</b>	Social class 1	The number of men aged 15-64 years in social class 1 (as defined by the Registrar General in 1911) expressed as a percentage of all men aged 15-64 years.	<p>This classification was designed by the Registrar General (RG) of England and Wales in 1911. It is based on occupation, and allocates each occupational title to one of five RG's classes, while also singling out three groups of occupations for special treatment. These three special groups are not included in the five RG's classes. The RG's classes are: I: professional and managerial (eg doctor, lawyer, accountant); II: Skilled non-manual/intermediate (eg farmer, dealer); III: Skilled manual (eg plasterer, blacksmith, electrician); IV: Semi-skilled manual (eg machinist, postman, barman); V: Unskilled manual (eg labourer, watchman). The three special occupational groups are: VI: Textile workers; VII: Miners; and VIII: Agricultural labourers. The number of men aged 14-64 in each group has been counted, divided by the total number of men aged 14-64 who gave an occupation, and multiplied by 100.</p>	<p>It is important to bear in mind that this definition of class is unlikely to match exactly to status or consumption hierarchies, and that the levels of 'skill' embedded in the categorisation may be challenged.</p>
<b>SC2</b>	Social class 2	The number of men aged 15-64 years in social class 2 (as defined by the Registrar General in 1911) expressed as a percentage of all men aged 15-64 years.		
<b>SC3</b>	Social class 3	The number of men aged 15-64 years in social class 3 (as defined by the Registrar General in 1911) expressed as a percentage of all men aged 15-64 years.		
<b>SC4</b>	Social class 4	The number of men aged 15-64 years in social class 4 (as defined by the Registrar General in 1911) expressed as a percentage of all men aged 15-64 years.		
<b>SC5</b>	Social class 5	The number of men aged 15-64 years in social class 5 (as defined by the Registrar General in 1911) expressed as a percentage of all men aged 15-64 years.		

<b>SC6</b>	Social class 6: textile workers	The number of men aged 15-64 years in social class 6: textile workers (as defined by the Registrar General in 1911) expressed as a percentage of all men aged 15-64 years.		
<b>SC7</b>	Social class 7: miners	The number of men aged 15-64 years in social class 7: miners (as defined by the Registrar General in 1911) expressed as a percentage of all men aged 15-64 years.		
<b>SC8</b>	Social class 8: agricultural labourers	The number of men aged 15-64 years in social class 8: agricultural labourers (as defined by the Registrar General in 1911) expressed as a percentage of all men aged 15-64 years.		
<b>FMAR_PRATE</b>	Married women working	The number of married women aged 15 or over recorded as having an occupation (other than housewife or household duties), expressed as a percentage of all married women aged 15 or over	These variables have been calculated using the marital status, age, sex, and occupation fields in the individual level census returns. The number of women aged 15 or over in particular marital status groups and in employment were divided by the number of all women aged 15 or over in that marital status group and the result multiplied by 100.	
<b>FNW_PRATE</b>	Single women working	The number of single women aged 15 or over recorded as having an occupation (other than housewife or household duties), expressed as a percentage of all single women aged 15 or over		
<b>FWID_PRATE</b>	Widowed women working	The number of widowed women aged 15 or over recorded as having an occupation (other than housewife or household duties), expressed as a percentage of all widowed women aged 15 or over		
<b>F_DOM</b>	Female domestic service	Women aged 14-64 working in domestic service, as a percentage of all working women aged 14-64.	The percentage of women working in domestic service, or in the textile industry, has been calculated using the age and occupation fields in the individual level census returns. The number of women aged 14 -64 reported to be employed in domestic service, or in the textile industry, was divided by the number of all women aged 14-64 in employment and the result multiplied by 100.	
<b>F_TEX</b>	Female textile work	Women aged 14-64 working in the textile industry, as a percentage of all working women aged 14-64.		
<b>C_TEACHER</b>	Children per teacher	The number of children aged 4 to 13 years for every teacher	The number of children has been calculated by counting the number of people from the age of 5, up to the age of 13. Teachers have been defined by their occupation given in the census. The number of children per teacher has been calculated by dividing the number of children by the number of teachers.	It must be remembered that not all children will have been going to school, and not all teachers will have taught children of this age. Therefore this measure is more about educational provision than it is about class sizes.
<b>F_CL_1013</b>	Girls aged 10-13 in work	Number of girls aged 10-13 with an occupation, expressed as a percentage of all girls aged 10-13	The percentage of children working has been calculated using the age, sex, and occupation fields in the individual level census returns. The number of boys (or girls) aged 10-	

<b>M_CL_1013</b>	Boys aged 10-13 in work	Number of boys aged 10-13 with an occupation, expressed as a percentage of all boys aged 10-13	13 (or 14-18) has been calculated by counting the number of boys (or girls) from the age of 10 up to the age of 13 (or from the age of 14 up to the age of 18) who report an employment, dividing this number by the number of all boys (or girls) in that age group and multiplying the result by 100.	
<b>F_CL_1418</b>	Girls aged 14-18 in work	Number of girls aged 14-18 with an occupation, expressed as a percentage of all girls aged 14-18		
<b>M_CL_1418</b>	Boys aged 14-18 in work	Number of boys aged 14-18 with an occupation, expressed as a percentage of all boys aged 14-18		

**Table 3: Decennial data variables**

Variable identifier	Name	Definition	Calculation
<b>conrd_town</b>	Consistent Registration District		
<b>acres</b>	Acreage	Acreage of the consistent geography (conrd_town) unit	
<b>conrdname</b>	Registration Districts within conrd	as defined in published census volume	
<b>decade</b>	Decade	In PopulationsPast figures for decades are displayed against the census year ending that decade	
<b>e0</b>	Life expectancy at birth	The age which a newborn baby can be expected to live to, given prevailing mortality rates	Life expectancy is a complicated calculation based on age-specific mortality rates. See <a href="https://www.campop.geog.cam.ac.uk/blog/2024/08/15/three-score-and-ten/">https://www.campop.geog.cam.ac.uk/blog/2024/08/15/three-score-and-ten/</a> for an explanation. Life expectancies are calculated for decades, and in PopulationsPast they are shown against the census year ending that decade.
<b>e0F</b>	Female life expectancy at birth	The age which a newborn baby girl can be expected to live to, given prevailing female mortality rates	
<b>e0M</b>	Male life expectancy at birth	The age which a newborn baby boy can be expected to live to, given prevailing male mortality rates	
<b>ASMR14F</b>	Female mortality age 1-4	Age specific mortality rate for females aged 1-4 in the area	Age specific mortality rates for Scotland are calculated by taking the number of deaths in the particular age (and sex) group in the decade leading up to the census, and dividing by the population in that age (and sex) group (calculated by taking the average of the population in the age group in the two censuses) and multiplying by 10,000. For England and Wales, age specific mortality rates are calculated by taking the number of deaths in the particular age (and sex) group reported in Registrar General's supplements, and dividing by the mean population in that age (and sex) group as reported in the same source and multiplying by 10,000. For England and Wales in the 1870s, deaths were not published by sex so we could not calculate age-specific death rates for that decade. Death rates are calculated for decades, and in PopulationsPast they are shown against the census year ending that decade.
<b>ASMR14M</b>	Male mortality age 1-4	Age specific mortality rate for males aged 1-4 in the area	
<b>ASMR514</b>	Mortality age 5-14	Age specific mortality rate for people aged 5-14	
<b>ASMR514F</b>	Female mortality age 5-14	Age specific mortality rate for females aged 5-14 in the area	
<b>ASMR514M</b>	Male mortality age 5-14	Age specific mortality rate for males aged 5-14 in the area	
<b>ASMR1544</b>	Mortality age 15-44	Age specific mortality rate for people aged 15-44 in the area	
<b>ASMR1544F</b>	Female mortality age 15-44	Age specific mortality rate for females aged 15-44 in the area	
<b>ASMR1544M</b>	Male mortality age 15-44	Age specific mortality rate for males aged 15-44 in the area	
<b>ASMR4564</b>	Mortality age 45-64	Age specific mortality rate for people aged 45-64 in the area	

<b>ASMR4564F</b>	Female mortality age 45-64	Age specific mortality rate for females aged 45-64 in the area	Mortality rates for particular causes and age groups are calculated by taking the number of deaths from that broad causal group in the decade leading up to the census, and dividing by the population in that age group and multiplying by 1000. For England and Wales, numbers of deaths and populations are taken from the Registrar General's Decennial Supplements, as digitised by Bob Woods and Nicola Shelton and available from [Woods, R.I., Causes of Death in England and Wales, 1851-60 to 1891-1900 : The Decennial Supplements [computer file]. Colchester, Essex: UK Data Archive [distributor], March 1997. SN: 3552, <a href="http://dx.doi.org/10.5255/UKDA-SN-3552-1">http://dx.doi.org/10.5255/UKDA-SN-3552-1</a> ]. For Scotland numbers of deaths are derived from the individual death registers, made available under the Digitising Scotland project at the University of Edinburgh. Scottish populations are calculated by taking the average of the population in the age group in the censuses at the start and end of each decade. The cause of death groupings used here amalgamated various groups used in the English and Welsh data to enable comparability over time, and the Scottish deaths were allocated as consistently as possible to those groups. Differences in the way that deaths were coded and classified, as well as issues with reading digitised historic handwriting and automatic allocation to causes mean that comparability between Scotland and England/Wales is not always perfect. Because EW data come grouped into causes, there is discontinuity over time between larger groups as classifications changed. This particularly affects typhus and typhoid. Some groups we calculated for Scotland could not be calculated for England and Wales, including old age, perinatal, and ill-defined which together with the Scottish 'other' category' make up the England and Wales 'other category', although the match is not a perfect one. We have not shown mortality rates for every combination of cause and age, but only those where there are enough deaths to provide robust data. Nevertheless there may still be places where small numbers of deaths lead to random variation in rates. We also single out some of the common infectious diseases (measles, scarlet fever, small pox, whooping cough, and typhus) and show them separately. Death rates are calculated for decades, and in PopulationsPast they are shown against the census year ending that decade.
<b>ASMR4564M</b>	Male mortality age 45-64	Age specific mortality rate for males aged 45-64 in the area	
<b>ASMR65</b>	Mortality age >=65	Age specific mortality rate for people aged >=65 in the area	
<b>ASMR65F</b>	Female mortality age >=65	Age specific mortality rate for females aged >=65 in the area	
<b>ASMR65M</b>	Male mortality age >=65	Age specific mortality rate for males aged >=65 in the area	
<b>CIR0100</b>	Circulatory disease mortality	Number of deaths from circulatory disease (heart diseases and strokes) per 10,000 people in the area	
<b>CIR1544</b>	Circulatory disease mortality age 15-44	Number of deaths aged 15-44 from circulatory disease (heart diseases and strokes) per 10,000 people aged 15-44 in the area	
<b>CIR4564</b>	Circulatory disease mortality age 45-64	Number of deaths aged 45-64 from circulatory disease (heart diseases and strokes) per 10,000 people aged 45-64 in the area	
<b>CIR65</b>	Circulatory disease mortality age >=65	Number of deaths aged >=65 from circulatory disease (heart diseases and strokes) per 10,000 people aged >=65 in the area	
<b>DIA0100</b>	Diarrhoeal disease mortality	Number of deaths from diarrhoeal disease (diarrhoea, enteritis, cholera, typhoid, bowel hives etc) per 10,000 people in the area	
<b>DIAIMR</b>	Diarrhoeal disease mortality age 0	Number of deaths aged 0 from diarrhoeal disease (diarrhoea, enteritis, cholera, typhoid, bowel hives etc) per 1000 infants born in the area	
<b>DIA14</b>	Diarrhoeal disease mortality age 1-4	Number of deaths aged 1-4 from diarrhoeal disease (diarrhoea, enteritis, cholera, typhoid, bowel hives etc) per 10,000 people aged 1-4 in the area	
<b>DIA514</b>	Diarrhoeal disease mortality age 5-14	Number of deaths aged 5-14 from diarrhoeal disease (diarrhoea, enteritis, cholera, typhoid, bowel hives etc) per 10,000 people aged 5-14 in the area	
<b>DIA1544</b>	Diarrhoeal disease mortality age 15-44	Number of deaths aged 15-44 from diarrhoeal disease (diarrhoea, enteritis, cholera, typhoid, bowel hives etc) per 10,000 people aged 15-44 in the area	
<b>DIA4564</b>	Diarrhoeal disease mortality age 45-64	Number of deaths aged 45-64 from diarrhoeal disease (diarrhoea, enteritis, cholera, typhoid, bowel hives etc) per 10,000 people aged 45-64 in the area	
<b>DIA65</b>	Diarrhoeal disease mortality age >=65	Number of deaths aged >=65 from diarrhoeal disease (diarrhoea, enteritis, cholera, typhoid, bowel hives etc) per 10,000 people aged >=65 in the area	
<b>DIG0100</b>	Digestive disease mortality	Number of deaths from digestive disease (diseases of the digestive system, including liver and pancreas but excluding diarrhoeal disease) per 10,000 people in the area	
<b>DIGIMR</b>	Digestive disease mortality age 0	Number of deaths aged 0 from digestive disease (diseases of the digestive system, including liver and pancreas but excluding diarrhoeal disease) per 1000 infants born in the area	
<b>DIG14</b>	Digestive disease mortality age 1-4	Number of deaths age 1-4 from digestive disease (diseases of the digestive system, including liver and pancreas but excluding diarrhoeal disease) per 10,000 people age 1-4 in the area	
<b>DIG514</b>	Digestive disease mortality age 5-14	Number of deaths age 5-14 from digestive disease (diseases of the digestive system, including liver and pancreas but excluding diarrhoeal disease) per 10,000 people age 5-14 in the area	
<b>DIG1544</b>	Digestive disease mortality age 15-44	Number of deaths age 15-44 from digestive disease (diseases of the digestive system, including liver and pancreas but excluding diarrhoeal disease) per 10,000 people age 15-44 in the area	

<b>DIG4564</b>	Digestive disease mortality age 45-49	Number of deaths age 45-49 from digestive disease (diseases of the digestive system, including liver and pancreas but excluding diarrhoeal disease) per 10,000 people age 45-49 in the area
<b>DIG65</b>	Digestive disease mortality age >=65	Number of deaths age >=65 from digestive disease (diseases of the digestive system, including liver and pancreas but excluding diarrhoeal disease) per 10,000 people age >=65 in the area
<b>GEN0100</b>	Genitourinary disease mortality	Number of deaths from genitourinary disease (diseases of the genitourinary system, including kidney, bladder and genital organs) per 10,000 people in the area
<b>GEN1544</b>	Genitourinary disease mortality age 15-44	Number of deaths age 15-44 from genitourinary disease (diseases of the genitourinary system, including kidney, bladder and genital organs) per 10,000 people age 15-44 in the area
<b>GEN4564</b>	Genitourinary disease mortality age 45-64	Number of deaths age 45-49 from genitourinary disease (diseases of the genitourinary system, including kidney, bladder and genital organs) per 10,000 people age 45-49 in the area
<b>GEN65</b>	Genitourinary disease mortality age >=65	Number of deaths age >=65 from genitourinary disease (diseases of the genitourinary system, including kidney, bladder and genital organs) per 10,000 people age >=65 in the area
<b>ILL0100</b>	Mortality from ill-defined causes	Number of deaths from ill-defined causes (unspecified fevers, swelling, convulsions, disease etc) per 10,000 people in the area
<b>ILLIMR</b>	Mortality from ill-defined causes age 0	Number of deaths aged 0 from ill-defined causes (unspecified fevers, swelling, convulsions, disease etc) per 1000 infants born in the area
<b>ILL14</b>	Mortality from ill-defined causes age 1-4	Number of deaths age 1-4 from ill-defined causes (unspecified fevers, swelling, convulsions, disease etc) per 10,000 people age 1-4 in the area
<b>ILL514</b>	Mortality from ill-defined causes age 5-14	Number of deaths aged 5-14 from ill-defined causes (unspecified fevers, swelling, convulsions, disease etc) per 10,000 people aged 5-14 in the area
<b>ILL1544</b>	Mortality from ill-defined causes age 15-44	Number of deaths aged 15-44 from ill-defined causes (unspecified fevers, swelling, convulsions, disease etc) per 10,000 people aged 15-44 in the area
<b>ILL4564</b>	Mortality from ill-defined causes age 45-64	Number of deaths aged 45-64 from ill-defined causes (unspecified fevers, swelling, convulsions, disease etc) per 10,000 people aged 45-64 in the area
<b>ILL65</b>	Mortality from ill-defined causes age >=65	Number of deaths aged >=65 from ill-defined causes (unspecified fevers, swelling, convulsions, disease etc) per 10,000 people aged >=65 in the area
<b>INF0100</b>	Infectious disease mortality	Number of deaths from infectious diseases (any bacterial or viral infectious disease) per 10,000 people in the area
<b>INFIMR</b>	Infectious disease mortality age 0	Number of deaths aged 0 from infectious diseases (any bacterial or viral infectious disease) per 1000 infants born in the area
<b>INF14</b>	Infectious disease mortality age 1-4	Number of deaths age 1-4 from infectious diseases (any bacterial or viral infectious disease) per 10,000 people age 1-4 in the area
<b>INF514</b>	Infectious disease mortality age 5-14	Number of deaths aged 5-14 from infectious diseases (any bacterial or viral infectious disease) per 10,000 people aged 5-14 in the area

<b>INF1544</b>	Infectious disease mortality age 15-44	Number of deaths aged 15-44 from infectious diseases (any bacterial or viral infectious disease) per 10,000 people aged 15-44 in the area	
<b>INF4564</b>	Infectious disease mortality age 45-64	Number of deaths aged 45-64 from infectious diseases (any bacterial or viral infectious disease) per 10,000 people aged 45-64 in the area	
<b>INF65</b>	Infectious disease mortality age >=65	Number of deaths aged >=65 from infectious diseases (any bacterial or viral infectious disease) per 10,000 people aged >=65 in the area	
<b>NEO0100</b>	Cancer mortality	Number of deaths from cancer per 10,000 people in the area	
<b>NEO4564</b>	Cancer mortality age 45-64	Number of deaths age 45-64 from cancer per 10,000 people age 45-64 in the area	
<b>NEO65</b>	Cancer mortality age >=65	Number of deaths age >=65 from cancer per 10,000 people age >=65 in the area	
<b>NER0100</b>	Nervous system mortality	Number of deaths from diseases of the nervous system (diseases of the brain and spinal chord including paralysis and meningitis) per 10,000 people in the area	
<b>NERIMR</b>	Nervous system mortality age 0	Number of deaths aged 0 from diseases of the nervous system (diseases of the brain and spinal chord including paralysis and meningitis) per 1000 infants born in the area	
<b>NER14</b>	Nervous system mortality age 1-4	Number of deaths age 1-4 from diseases of the nervous system (diseases of the brain and spinal chord including paralysis and meningitis) per 10,000 people age 1-4 in the area	
<b>NER514</b>	Nervous system mortality age 5-14	Number of deaths aged 5-14 from diseases of the nervous system (diseases of the brain and spinal chord including paralysis and meningitis) per 10,000 people aged 5-14 in the area	
<b>NER1544</b>	Nervous system mortality age 15-44	Number of deaths aged 15-44 from diseases of the nervous system (diseases of the brain and spinal chord including paralysis and meningitis) per 10,000 people aged 15-44 in the area	
<b>NER4564</b>	Nervous system mortality age 45-64	Number of deaths aged 45-64 from diseases of the nervous system (diseases of the brain and spinal chord including paralysis and meningitis) per 10,000 people aged 45-64 in the area	
<b>NER65</b>	Nervous system mortality age >=65	Number of deaths aged >=65 from diseases of the nervous system (diseases of the brain and spinal chord including paralysis and meningitis) per 10,000 people aged >=65 in the area	
<b>OLD0100</b>	Old age mortality	Number of deaths from old age (including senility) per 10,000 people in the area	
<b>OLD65</b>	Old age mortality age >=65	Number of deaths aged >=65 from old age (including senility) per 10,000 people aged >=65 in the area	
<b>OTH0100</b>	Mortality from other causes	Number of deaths from other causes (everything not included in the other categories) per 10,000 people in the area	
<b>OTHIMR</b>	Mortality from other causes age 0	Number of deaths aged 0 from other causes (everything not included in the other categories) per 1000 infants born in the area	
<b>OTH14</b>	Mortality from other causes age 1-4	Number of deaths age 1-4 from other causes (everything not included in the other categories) per 10,000 people age 1-4 in the area	
<b>OTH514</b>	Mortality from other causes age 5-14	Number of deaths aged 5-14 from other causes (everything not included in the other categories) per 10,000 people aged 5-14 in the area	
<b>OTH1544</b>	Mortality from other causes age 15-44	Number of deaths aged 15-44 from other causes (everything not included in the other categories) per 10,000 people aged 15-44 in the area	

<b>OTH4564</b>	Mortality from other causes age 45-64	Number of deaths aged 45-64 from other causes (everything not included in the other categories) per 10,000 people aged 45-64 in the area
<b>OTH65</b>	Mortality from other causes age >=65	Number of deaths aged >=65 from other causes (everything not included in the other categories) per 10,000 people aged >=65 in the area
<b>PER0100</b>	Mortality from perinatal causes	Number of deaths from perinatal causes (related to gestation or birth) per 10,000 people in the area
<b>PERIMR</b>	Mortality from perinatal causes age 0	Number of deaths aged 0 from perinatal causes (related to gestation or birth) per 1000 infants born in the area
<b>RES0100</b>	Respiratory disease mortality	Number of deaths from respiratory disease (bronchitis, pneumonia and other lung conditions) per 10,000 people in the area
<b>RESIMR</b>	Respiratory disease mortality age 0	Number of deaths aged 0 from respiratory disease (bronchitis, pneumonia and other lung conditions) per 1000 infants born in the area
<b>RES14</b>	Respiratory disease mortality age 1-4	Number of deaths age 1-4 from respiratory disease (bronchitis, pneumonia and other lung conditions) per 10,000 people age 1-4 in the area
<b>RES514</b>	Respiratory disease mortality age 5-14	Number of deaths aged 5-14 from respiratory disease (bronchitis, pneumonia and other lung conditions) per 10,000 people aged 5-14 in the area
<b>RES1544</b>	Respiratory disease mortality age 15-44	Number of deaths aged 15-44 from respiratory disease (bronchitis, pneumonia and other lung conditions) per 10,000 people aged 15-44 in the area
<b>RES4564</b>	Respiratory disease mortality age 45-64	Number of deaths aged 45-64 from respiratory disease (bronchitis, pneumonia and other lung conditions) per 10,000 people aged 45-64 in the area
<b>RES65</b>	Respiratory disease mortality age >=65	Number of deaths aged >=65 from respiratory disease (bronchitis, pneumonia and other lung conditions) per 10,000 people aged >=65 in the area
<b>TUB0100</b>	Tuberculosis mortality	Number of deaths from tuberculosis (all forms) per 10,000 people in the area
<b>TUBIMR</b>	Tuberculosis mortality age 0	Number of deaths aged 0 from tuberculosis (all forms) per 1000 infants born in the area
<b>TUB14</b>	Tuberculosis mortality age 1-4	Number of deaths age 1-4 from tuberculosis (all forms) per 10,000 people age 1-4 in the area
<b>TUB514</b>	Tuberculosis mortality age 5-14	Number of deaths aged 5-14 from tuberculosis (all forms) per 10,000 people aged 5-14 in the area
<b>TUB1524</b>	Tuberculosis mortality age 15-24	Number of deaths aged 15-24 from tuberculosis (all forms) per 10,000 people aged 15-24 in the area
<b>TUB2534</b>	Tuberculosis mortality age 25-34	Number of deaths aged 25-34 from tuberculosis (all forms) per 10,000 people aged 25-34 in the area
<b>TUB3544</b>	Tuberculosis mortality age 35-44	Number of deaths aged 35-44 from tuberculosis (all forms) per 10,000 people aged 35-44 in the area
<b>TUB4564</b>	Tuberculosis mortality age 45-64	Number of deaths aged 45-64 from tuberculosis (all forms) per 10,000 people aged 45-64 in the area
<b>TUB65</b>	Tuberculosis mortality age >=65	Number of deaths aged >=65 from tuberculosis (all forms) per 10,000 people aged >=65 in the area
<b>UNK0100</b>	Mortality from unknown causes	Number of deaths from unknown causes (no cause offered or 'not known' written) per 10,000 people in the area

<b>UNKIMR</b>	Mortality from unknown causes age 0	Number of deaths aged 0 from unknown causes (no cause offered or 'not known' written) per 1000 infants born in the area	
<b>UNK14</b>	Mortality from unknown causes age 1-4	Number of deaths age 1-4 from unknown causes (no cause offered or 'not known' written) per 10,000 people age 1-4 in the area	
<b>UNK514</b>	Mortality from unknown causes age 5-14	Number of deaths aged 5-14 from unknown causes (no cause offered or 'not known' written) per 10,000 people aged 5-14 in the area	
<b>UNK1544</b>	Mortality from unknown causes age 15-44	Number of deaths aged 15-44 from unknown causes (no cause offered or 'not known' written) per 10,000 people aged 15-44 in the area	
<b>UNK4564</b>	Mortality from unknown causes age 45-49	Number of deaths aged 45-64 from unknown causes (no cause offered or 'not known' written) per 10,000 people aged 45-64 in the area	
<b>UNK65</b>	Mortality from unknown causes age >=65	Number of deaths aged >=65 from unknown causes (no cause offered or 'not known' written) per 10,000 people aged >=65 in the area	
<b>VIO0100</b>	Mortality from external causes	Number of deaths from external causes (accidents, violence and suicide) per 10,000 people in the area	
<b>VIO1544</b>	Mortality from external causes age 15-44	unknown causes (no cause offered or 'not known' written)	
<b>VIO4564</b>	Mortality from external causes age 45-64	Number of deaths aged 45-64 from external causes (accidents, violence and suicide)per 10,000 people aged 45-64 in the area	
<b>VIO65</b>	Mortality from external causes age >=65	Number of deaths aged >=65 from external causes (accidents, violence and suicide) per 10,000 people aged >=65 in the area	
<b>MEAIMR</b>	Measles mortality age 0	Number of deaths aged 0 from measles per 1000 infants born in the area	
<b>MEA14</b>	Measles mortality age 1-4	Number of deaths aged 1-4 from measles per 10,000 children aged 1-4 in the area	
<b>MEA514</b>	Measles mortality age 5-14	Number of deaths aged 5-14 from measles per 10,000 children aged 5-14 in the area	
<b>SFIMR</b>	Scarlet fever mortality age 0	Number of deaths aged 0 from scarlet fever per 1000 infants born in the area	
<b>SF14</b>	Scarlet fever mortality age 1-4	Number of deaths aged 1-4 from scarlet fever per 10,000 children aged 1-4 in the area	
<b>SF514</b>	Scarlet fever mortality age 5-14	Number of deaths aged 5-14 from scarlet fever per 10,000 children aged 5-14 in the area	
<b>SMAIMR</b>	Small pox mortality age 0	Number of deaths aged 0 from small pox per 1000 infants born in the area	
<b>SMA14</b>	Small pox mortality age 1-4	Number of deaths aged 1-4 from small pox per 10,000 children aged 1-4 in the area	

<b>SMA514</b>	Small pox mortality age 5-14	Number of deaths aged 5-14 from small pox per 10,000 children aged 5-14 in the area	
<b>TYFIMR</b>	Typhoid mortality age 0	Number of deaths aged 0 from typhoid per 1000 infants born in the area	
<b>TYF14</b>	Typhoid mortality age 1-4	Number of deaths aged 1-4 from typhoid per 10,000 children aged 1-4 in the area	
<b>TYF514</b>	Typhoid mortality age 5-14	Number of deaths aged 5-14 from typhoid per 10,000 children aged 5-14 in the area	
<b>TYS14</b>	Typhus mortality age 1-4	Number of deaths aged 1-4 from typhus per 10,000 children aged 1-4 in the area	
<b>TYS514</b>	Typhus mortality age 5-14	Number of deaths aged 5-14 from typhus per 10,000 children aged 5-14 in the area	
<b>TYFTYSIMR</b>	Typhoid and typhus mortality age 0	Number of deaths aged 0 from typhoid and typhus per 1000 infants born in the area	
<b>TYFTYS14</b>	Typhoid and typhus mortality age 1-4	Number of deaths aged 1-4 from typhoid and typhus per 10,000 children aged 1-4 in the area	
<b>TYFTYS514</b>	Typhoid and typhus mortality age 5-14	Number of deaths aged 5-14 from typhoid and typhus per 10,000 children aged 5-14 in the area	
<b>TYSIMR</b>	Typhus mortality age 0	Number of deaths aged 0 from typhus per 1000 infants born in the area	
<b>WHOIMR</b>	Whooping cough mortality age 0	Number of deaths aged 0 from whooping cough per 1000 infants born in the area	
<b>WHO14</b>	Whooping cough mortality age 1-4	Number of deaths aged 1-4 from whooping cough per 10,000 children aged 1-4 in the area	
<b>WHO514</b>	Whooping cough mortality age 5-14	Number of deaths aged 5-14 from whooping cough per 10,000 children aged 5-14 in the area	
<b>MMR1544</b>	Maternal mortality ratio	Number of deaths to women aged 15-44 during or following pregnancy or childbirth per 10,000 births in the area	<p>The net migration rate is calculated by taking the difference between the population at two censuses, adding the number of births and subtracting the number of deaths, and dividing by the expected population at the second census. For more detail on calculation, see Johnson et al. 2005 (<a href="https://doi.org/10.1353/dem.2005.0033">https://doi.org/10.1353/dem.2005.0033</a>). Net migration can be positive or negative. Positive net migration indicates that there were more in-migrants than out-migrants and negative indicates that there were more out-migrants than in-migrants.</p> <p>The net migration rate in a particular age (and sex) group is calculated by subtracting the population in that age-group at the first census from the population in the age-group ten years older in second census, subtracting the number of deaths to people of the relevant age, and dividing by the expected population in the second census. For more detail on calculation, see Johnson et al. 2005 (<a href="https://doi.org/10.1353/dem.2005.0033">https://doi.org/10.1353/dem.2005.0033</a>). For England and Wales, numbers of deaths in the 1870s were not published by sex so we could not calculate net migration rates by sex for that decade. Net migration can be positive or negative. Positive net migration indicates</p>
<b>NMR</b>	Net migration rate	Net population increase due to migration, as a percentage of population	
<b>NMR514</b>	Net migration rate age 5-14	Net population increase in those aged 5-14 in the first census due to migration, as a percentage of population	
<b>NMRF514</b>	Female net migration rate age 5-14	Net population increase in females aged 5-14 in the first census due to migration, as a percentage of population	
<b>NMRM514</b>	Male net migration rate age 5-14	Net population increase in males aged 5-14 in the first census due to migration, as a percentage of population	
<b>NMR1524</b>	Net migration rate age 15-24	Net population increase in those aged 15-24 in the first census due to migration, as a percentage of population	

<b>NMRF1524</b>	Female net migration rate age 15-24	Net population increase in females aged 15-24 in the first census due to migration, as a percentage of population	that there were more in-migrants than out-migrants and negative indicates that there were more out-migrants than in-migrants.
<b>NMRM1524</b>	Male net migration rate age 15-24	Net population increase in males aged 15-24 in the first census due to migration, as a percentage of population	
<b>NMR2534</b>	Net migration rate age 25-34	Net population increase in those aged 25-34 in the first census due to migration, as a percentage of population	
<b>NMRF2534</b>	Female net migration rate age 25-34	Net population increase in females aged 25-34 in the first census due to migration, as a percentage of population	
<b>NMRM2534</b>	Male net migration rate age 25-34	Net population increase in males aged 25-34 in the first census due to migration, as a percentage of population	
<b>NMR3544</b>	Net migration rate age 35-44	Net population increase in those aged 35-44 in the first census due to migration, as a percentage of population	
<b>NMRF3544</b>	Female net migration rate age 35-44	Net population increase in females aged 35-44 in the first census due to migration, as a percentage of population	
<b>NMRM3544</b>	Male net migration rate age 35-44	Net population increase in males aged 35-44 in the first census due to migration, as a percentage of population	
<b>NMR4554</b>	Net migration rate age 45-54	Net population increase in those aged 45-54 in the first census due to migration, as a percentage of population	
<b>NMRF4554</b>	Female net migration rate age 45-54	Net population increase in females aged 45-54 in the first census due to migration, as a percentage of population	
<b>NMRM4554</b>	Male net migration rate age 45-54	Net population increase in males aged 45-54 in the first census due to migration, as a percentage of population	