



## **Information paper**

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Definitions for the 2007 Census Test in  
England and Wales

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## 1. Background

The following document outlines the definitions relating to the questionnaire that will be used in 2007 Census Test in England and Wales.

The definitions have been developed as part of the on-going programme of research that is being influenced by the following factors.

### *Census topics consultation*

ONS carried out a Census topics consultation in the summer of 2005 that has informed decisions on the content of the 2007 Census Test. Over two thousand responses were received from approximately five hundred different users in central government, local government, academia and the private sector, as well as members of the general public.

### *Discussion with topic experts within ONS (including topic-specific consultation)*

As part of the research undertaken to develop the 2007 Census Test questionnaire, topic leads across ONS were identified to carry out specific consultation on different topics to help gain a more detailed view of users' data requirements. Topic leads have a specific knowledge or interest in their topic and implement this consultation in different ways. For example, some acquired data requirements through meetings with data users, while others obtained users' needs via correspondence.

### *Cognitive testing*

A key part of the development of the Test questionnaire has been the cognitive testing carried out by the ONS Data Collection Methodology Branch (DCM). Findings from this testing have helped inform ONS how well respondents understand questions and definitions developed for the 2007 Census Test and consequently, these findings have influenced the content of the 2007 Census Test questionnaire.

### *Discussions with stakeholders within ONS and other UK statistical offices*

ONS-led topic groups meet on a monthly basis to discuss issues relating to potential topics, questions and definitions that might appear on the 2011 Census questionnaire. In addition to topic leads and DCM representation on these groups, other key stakeholders within ONS and from the other UK statistical offices also contribute to these meetings.

### *2001 Census definitions*

Consistency is an important factor in determining content for the 2011 Census as comparability between censuses greatly increases the utility of the data for users. Consequently, definitions used in the 2001 Census have a significant impact on the 2007 Census Test definitions.

### *International recommendations*

International recommendations made by groups such as UN-ECE (United Nations Economic Commission for Europe) and Eurostat have played a role in determining users' requirements and, consequently, the definitions set out in this paper.

### *Harmonised definitions across government*

There are a number of definitions and concepts that are harmonised for use in surveys across government through the work of the ONS Harmonisation and Classifications Unit. The need for definitional consistency with other sources is a significant consideration in order to ensure that Census outputs are comparable with other sources.

### *Choice of enumeration base*

In February 2005, the ONS Statistical Policy Committee (SPC) decided that the enumeration base for the 2011 Census in England and Wales would be 'usual residence plus visitors'. The need to define visitors in addition to usual residents has affected the definitional recommendations required for the 2007 Census Test.

### *UK legislation*

In some cases, topic groups have used UK law as a base for defining a concept to ensure consistency with relevant legislation.

## 2. Population definitions

The population definitions outlined in this section have been proposed by the Census Population Bases and Definitions Topic Group (CPBDTG) and subsequently agreed by the UK Census Questionnaire Design Working Group (UKCQDWG) in May 2006. They have been developed from detailed user requirements identified by the Population Definitions Working Group (PDWG) and through cognitive testing carried out by Data Collection Methodology (DCM). The PDWG is a group of mostly external stakeholders from central government, local authority and academic backgrounds. It has met several times a year since 2004 to discuss population definitions, particularly those relating to the 2011 Census. These requirements have been used as a basis for the testing carried out by DCM.

This section outlines how each of the population definitions were developed for the 2007 Census Test and, where appropriate, summarises any differences with the definitions used in the 2001 Census.

### 2.1 Household definition

#### *PDWG discussion*

This definition prompted the longest and most detailed discussions of any topic considered by the PDWG. The group concluded that, broadly, the definition employed in the 2001 Census was sound. However, the term 'common housekeeping' appeared now to be outdated and required attention.

The PDWG therefore recommended the following working definition (with which, among others, the key user, the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG), was happy):

*A household comprises one person living alone or a group of people (not necessarily related) living at the same address and sharing cooking facilities and some living space.*

The justification for this amendment was that it addressed recent social changes and is pertinent to modern living conditions. However, it was not the same as the current harmonised definition that is recommended for use in government surveys, which some members of the group thought might be preferable so as to allow consistency between sources.

#### *Cognitive testing*

In the first two waves of cognitive testing, the 2001 Census household definition was used and placed on the front page of the questionnaire.

#### **What you have to do**

- ◆ Each household should complete a separate Household Form. A household is:
  - one person living alone, or
  - a group of people (not necessarily related) living at the same address with common housekeeping - sharing either a living room or sitting room, or at least one meal a day.

Testing showed that respondents generally did not read the front page of the questionnaire and the term 'common housekeeping' was seen as old fashioned. In the third wave of testing the definition was moved to the second page of the questionnaire and harmonised household definition was tested.

**H1** How many people are there in this household?

◆ A household is one person or a group of people who have the accommodation as their *only or main* residence AND (for a group) either share at least one meal a day or share the living accommodation, that is, a living room or sitting room.

Number of people

This was shown to improve respondents' understanding, although it was suggested this definition was not representative of individuals in communal living arrangements. For example, students are unlikely to share one meal a day, despite living together in a household.

These results were taken to the PDWG for discussion where it was proposed that the following definition should be used in the final wave of initial cognitive testing:

*A household comprises:*

- *One person living alone, or a group of people (not necessarily related) living at the same address and sharing cooking facilities and some living space.*

Testing demonstrated that respondents generally did not understand what was meant by 'living space' and believed the term referred to the whole house, which was not the intention of the PDWG.

***Recommendation for the 2007 Census Test definition of a household***

After detailed discussions at the PDWG and testing by DCM, the following definition has been developed for the 2007 Census Test.

***A household is:  
one person living alone or a group of people (not necessarily related)  
living at the same address who share cooking facilities and share a  
living room, sitting room, dining room or kitchen.***

This definition is similar to that trialled in the final wave of DCM's specific cognitive testing on population definitions and the PDWG's initial recommendation. The only difference is that the words 'share a living room, sitting room, dining room or kitchen' have replaced the term 'some living space'. These changes were made because testing indicated that respondents did not interpret the term 'living space' accurately or consistently. Some users had concerns about the additional households that would be created by the inclusion of the term 'kitchen', but other users and the CPBDTG believed this potential problem was greatly outweighed by the number of households that could be missed without it.

This definition does not provide consistency with the 2001 Census, mainly due to the removal of the term 'common housekeeping'. However, cognitive testing showed that respondents consider this term to be outdated and anecdotal evidence suggested that enumerators in the field actually interpreted the 2001 definition as being similar to the 2007 Census Test definition.

The recommended definition was tested in DCM's whole questionnaire cognitive testing carried out in June and July 2006. This showed that respondents did not have difficulty understanding the recommended definition and no problems were identified.

## 2.2 Usual residence definition

### *PDWG discussion*

The group was divided initially over the issue of how to define usual residence. Some members argued for a precise operational definition at enumeration as being the best approach; others suggested that what was most important was the way in which collected data was processed and outputs produced. After lengthy discussion the Working Group agreed to recommend that an effective and unambiguous working definition of usual residence was required in order to prevent respondents avoiding their legal obligation to comply with the Census on grounds that they do not have a 'usual residence'.

The group acknowledged the recommended working definition of 'usual residence' agreed by the UN-ECE (United Nations Economic Commission for Europe) Task Force on Geographic Characteristics.

For consistency with 2001, it was proposed that the basic definition should be similar, with the exception of the clarifications noted below. The 2001 Census definition stated that:

*'A usual resident is generally defined as someone who spends the majority of their time residing at that address.'*

It includes:

- people who usually live at that address but who are temporarily away from home (on holiday, visiting friends or relatives, or temporarily in a hospital or similar establishment) on Census day;
- people who work away from home for part of the time;
- a baby born before Census night, even if it was still in hospital.

However, given that the enumeration base in 2011 is to include visitors, the Working Group recommended that in defining usual residence, the following clarification is required.

- Persons who work away from home during the week and return to the permanent or family home at the weekend should have the permanent or family home recorded as their usual residence, even if the majority of their time is spent at their 'working week' address.
- For members of the armed forces, the usual residence should be the address at which they live when working at their base. This maintains consistency with population estimates. For those with a family or permanent residence, the address (that is, usual residence) when working at the base may be the same as the family or permanent residence, but may be different. *This recommendation was the main difference to the*

*2001 Census definition (where armed forces were always recorded as usually resident at their permanent or family address).*

- Usual residence for children 'shared' between parents living apart should be the address at which they spend the majority of their time. The 'tie breaker' for children divided equally between parents is where the child is on Census night.
- Students' usual address is their term-time address.
- For people sharing their time between more than one residence (for example retired people with second homes and those working abroad), the criteria in the first two bullets of the 'It includes' section above should be applied to determine usual residence.
- Six months is an appropriate length of time to use to define usual residence in a communal establishment. If the person has already spent or expects to spend six months or more in the communal establishment then the usual residence would be at that communal establishment. Otherwise usual residence would be at the home address and the person would be enumerated as a visitor at the communal establishment. A visitor with no other usual address would be counted as a resident visitor.
- Sentenced prisoners are treated in the same way as others in communal establishments. However, prisoners on remand (that is, not yet sentenced) should be treated as visitors (or resident visitors if they have no other usual residence), irrespective of how long they have been in prison on remand. Thus their usual residence will normally be their family home (unless they have no other usual residence). This is consistent with the 2001 Census definition and with recent population estimates.
- Everyone has only one usual residence.

### *Testing*

Before cognitive testing of the questionnaire had started, DCM carried out feasibility testing to explore individuals' understanding and perception of the phrase 'usual residence' in two focus groups. The key findings from this feasibility testing were that:

- no single factor could define a person's usual residence and the determinant would change depending on a person's particular situation; and
- previous circumstances and future intentions of a respondent are central in determining how a usual resident is defined.

Cognitive testing generated similar results to those gathered from the focus groups in that respondents determined their usual residence depending on their own particular circumstances. The following reasons were given as to why respondents would state that they usually live at a particular address:

- time spent at the address/intention to stay;
- tenure/payment of bills;
- registration on the electoral roll;
- location of possessions; and
- feeling of home.



Early waves of testing attempted to inform respondents what was meant by 'usual residence' through a list of instructions that defined who should and should not be included on the questionnaire as a usual resident. Results indicated that extra instructions would help some individuals complete the page and therefore the number of instructions was increased. However, in subsequent waves it was demonstrated that too many instructions made the page seem cluttered and therefore a balance needed to be reached.

***Recommendation for the definition of usual residence for the 2007 Census Test***

The definition on the following page is recommended for use in the 2007 Test. Whilst this mainly follows the recommendations of the PDWG, a couple of issues should be noted. The PDWG proposal that armed forces personnel should be classified as usually resident at their 'on-duty' address would not provide consistency with the 2001 Census definition and would potentially cause other problems, such as creating significant additional numbers of single-parent families. Therefore, it is recommended that armed forces personnel are considered usually resident at their permanent or family address so they are treated consistently with other people that work away from home. It is proposed that data on their 'on-duty' address is collected from the second residence question included in the 2007 Census Test.

Additionally, it is proposed that the six month rule for determining usual residence within a communal establishment is maintained. However, the CPBDTG noted that this is inconsistent with the twelve-month rule adopted for the ONS population estimates and the qualification recommended by the UN-ECE (United Nations Economic Commission for Europe).

***A usual resident is generally someone who spends the majority of their time residing at that address.***

***including:***

- ***people who usually live at that address but who are temporarily away from home (on holiday, visiting friends or relatives, or temporarily in a hospital or similar establishment) on Census day;***
- ***people who work away from home for part of the time;***
- ***a baby born before Census night, even if it was still in hospital.***

The topic group recommend the following clarification that may help determine an individual's usual residence.

- *Armed forces personnel are usually resident at their permanent or family address.*
- *Children 'shared' between parents living apart should be usually resident at the address at which child spends the majority of their time. The 'tie breaker' for children divided equally between parents is where the child is on Census night.*
- *Students' usual address is their term-time address.*
- *If a person has already spent or expects to spend six months or more in a communal establishment then their usual residence is that communal establishment. Otherwise usual residence would be at the home address and the person should be classified as a visitor at the communal establishment.*
- *A visitor with no other usual address should be categorised as a resident at the address they are staying at on Census night.*
- *Sentenced prisoners should apply the definition in the same way as others in communal establishments. However, prisoners on remand (that is, not yet sentenced) should be treated as visitors (or resident visitors if they have no other usual residence), irrespective of how long they have been in prison on remand. Thus their usual residence will normally be their family home (unless they have no other usual residence). This is consistent with the 2001 Census definition and with recent population estimates.*
- *Everyone has only one usual residence.*

## **2.3 Visitor definition**

*PDWG discussion*

The PDWG recommendations concerning the definition of a visitor were as follows:

- The aim should be to collect data on all visitors staying overnight on Census night since enumerating some visitors and not others would be too complex.
- Three types of visitor can be distinguished from the information collected on usual residence of visitors:
  - (a) those with a usual address elsewhere in the UK;
  - (b) those with a usual address abroad; and
  - (c) those with no usual address.

- For those with no usual address (group c) - the Working Group recommended that such people are enumerated as resident where they are present on Census day, and that full information is collected as is for residents. This group can be better described as 'resident visitors'. Users have expressed a preference for an output table showing counts and characteristics of such 'resident visitors'.

### *Testing*

Focus groups investigating the way in which people define a visitor showed that, as with the definition of a usual resident, understanding of what a visitor is cannot be attributed to one factor alone. Many members of the focus groups suggested that the individual's relationship to the rest of household should determine whether the person is a visitor or not, but alternative reasons such as the length of time stayed at the residence and whether the person pays rent were also suggested.

Initially in cognitive testing respondents were not given a definition of a visitor. However, in later testing waves the following definition was provided.

#### ◆ Remember to count:

- anyone staying overnight with you on Census Night

This definition was generally understood, although there was some confusion over whether or not overseas visitors were included within this definition, and doubt about whether or not those people with an address elsewhere in the UK should also be included.

### ***Recommendation for the definition of a visitor for the Census 2007 Test***

The CPBDTG recommended the following definition for a visitor based on the proposals of the PDWG and the outcome of DCM's testing.

***A visitor is a person staying overnight at an address on Census night at which they are not usually resident.***

## **2.4 Second residence definition**

### *PDWG discussion*

Users emphasised the importance of collecting information on second residences in the 2011 Census, as this would provide flexibility to produce outputs under different residence definitions. For example, relocating people at their weekday address is required for some purposes.

In relation to second residency information, the PDWG advised that:

- A person's secondary residence should be categorised according to its purpose, for example a residence used while working away from home, as a holiday or weekend home or while staying with another parent or guardian. Local authorities, in particular, want this information to gain a better understanding of the uses made of their housing stock.

- Accommodation owned but not used by that person is not their secondary residence; for example, accommodation rented out to others or recently inherited but not used by the owner.
- Data on foreign-based secondary residences need only refer to the country involved.

### *Cognitive testing*

Initial testing showed that some respondents were confused about which address to count as a second residence. However, the introduction of various instructions before the main second residence question, aimed at filtering out respondents without a second residence, was shown to improve respondents' understanding as to which address, if any, to record.

### ***Recommendation for the definition of a second residence for the 2007 Census Test***

Based on the proposals of the PDWG and the results DCM's testing, the topic group recommended the following definition.

***A second residence is an address where someone stays for part of the week or year that is not their usual residence.***

It should be noted that this definition does not actually appear on the 2007 Census Test questionnaire. DCM's testing indicates that instructions should be used within the second residence questions to clarify which second residence respondents should include on their questionnaire.

### 3. Other definitions

Alongside the population definitions, other topic areas have developed definitions that relate to the questionnaire. This section outlines these definitions.

#### 3.1 Income

A definition of 'income' has been developed for the purpose of the 2007 Census Test since the questions specifically instruct respondents what should be included and excluded as income in their response. Deciding which sources should or should not be included required consideration of what users wanted and also how easy it would be for respondents to calculate the value of particular sources.

Users were contacted and, through their feedback, the Income Topic Group suggested that the following items should be considered as income:

- Employee income
- Income from self-employment
- Rentals
- Property income
- Current transfers received
- Employee benefits

Cognitive testing was carried out by DCM to explore how respondents would react to instructions specifying that these items should be included as income. Testing revealed only a few problems in respondents' understanding. However, they did not have a consistent understanding of what employer benefits were and whether or not they should be included. The topic group recommended that because of this evidence and because these benefits only represent one per cent of gross income in the UK, employer benefits should not be included in the definition.

Therefore, the definition of income recommended for the 2007 Test comprises of the following items:

<p><b>1. Employee income:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>1.1 cash wages and salaries</b></li><li><b>1.2 tips and bonuses</b></li><li><b>1.3 profit sharing including stock options</b></li><li><b>1.4 severance and termination pay</b></li><li><b>1.5 allowances payable for working in remote locations etc,</b> <i>where part of conditions of employment</i></li></ul> <p><b>2. Income from self-employment:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>2.1 profit/loss from unincorporated enterprise</b></li><li><b>2.2 royalties</b></li></ul> <p><b>3. Rentals:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>3.1 income less expenses from rentals, except rent of land</b></li></ul> <p><b>4. Property income:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>4.1 interest received less interest paid</b></li><li><b>4.2 dividends</b></li><li><b>4.3 rent from land</b></li></ul> <p><b>5. Current transfers received:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>5.1 social insurance benefits from employers' schemes</b></li><li><b>5.2 social insurance benefits in cash from government schemes</b></li><li><b>5.3 universal social assistance benefits in cash from government</b></li><li><b>5.4 means-tested social assistance benefits in cash from government</b></li><li><b>5.5 regular inter-household cash transfers received</b></li><li><b>5.6 regular support received from non-profit making institutions such as charities</b></li></ul>
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### 3.2 Disabled person

The 2007 Census Test definition of a disabled person recommended by the Health Topic Group has been taken from the Disability Discrimination Act (1995). It states that a disabled person is;

***Someone who has a physical or mental impairment which has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on his or her ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities.***

### 3.3 Civil partnership

Since civil partnership is a relatively new concept, the Basic Demographics and Household Relationships Topic Group based its definition of a civil partnership on civil partnership legislation. Suggested amendments were made by the topic lead which the topic group agreed for the 2007 Test.

The definition of a civil partnership recommended for the 2007 Census Test is:

***A legal union between two people of the same sex which is formed when they register as civil partners of each other. A civil partnership ends only on death, dissolution or annulment. It gives same-sex partners the same rights as a married couple, such as pension and inheritance equality.***

### 3.4 Civil partner

This is defined simply as:

***A person living in a civil partnership***

### 3.5 Economic activity

For labour market analysis using Census data it is essential that the International Labour Organisation (ILO) definitions are followed. The labour market questions on the 2007 Test questionnaire will determine whether someone is economically active, that is employed or unemployed or economically inactive.

Testing was not carried out on these definitions as respondents do not have to understand the terms in order to complete the relevant questions on the Test questionnaire. The 2007 Census Test definitions here are consistent with those used in the 2001 Census.

### *Employment*

***People aged 16 and over are classed as employed if they have done at least one hour of work in the reference period (week) or are temporarily away from a job (for example, on holiday). People classify themselves into one of four categories (according to their main job if they have more than one): employees, self-employed, unpaid family workers (doing unpaid work for a family run business) or participating in a government supported training programme.***

***People that are employed are classified as economically active.***

### *Unemployment*

***Unemployment covers people who are: out of work, want a job, have actively sought work in the previous four weeks and are available to start work in the next fortnight; or out of work and have accepted a job that they are waiting to start in the next fortnight.***

***People who are unemployed are classified as economically active.***

### *Economic activity*

***The economically active population are those who are either in employment or unemployment.***

### *Economic inactivity*

***The economically inactive population are those who are neither in employment nor unemployment. The inactive group comprises a diverse range of individuals including students, those looking after family/home, the long term sick or disabled, the retired and discouraged workers.***

## **3.6 Month and year of entry**

A year of entry question was not included on the 2001 Census questionnaire and therefore a new question was developed and recommended by the Migration Topic Group. The month and year of entry refers to:

***The month and year of most recent arrival to live in the UK for people born outside the UK.***

## **Annex A – List of definitions**

### **Household**

*One person living alone or a group of people (not necessarily related) living at the same address who share cooking facilities **and** share a living room, sitting room, dining room or kitchen.*

### **Usual residence**

*A usual resident is generally someone who spends the majority of their time residing at that address.*

*including:*

- *people who usually live at that address but who are temporarily away from home (on holiday, visiting friends or relatives, or temporarily in a hospital or similar establishment) on Census day;*
- *people who work away from home for part of the time;*
- *a baby born before Census night, even if it was still in hospital.*

The topic group recommend the following clarification that may help determine an individual's usual residence.

- *Armed forces personnel are usually resident at their permanent or family address.*
- *Children 'shared' between parents living apart should be usually resident at the address at which child spends the majority of their time. The 'tie breaker' for children divided equally between parents is where the child is on Census night.*
- *Students' usual address is their term-time address.*
- *If a person has already spent or expects to spend six months or more in a communal establishment then their usual residence is that communal establishment. Otherwise usual residence would be at the home address and the person should be classified as a visitor at the communal establishment.*
- *A visitor with no other usual address should be categorised as a resident at the address they are staying at on Census night.*
- *Sentenced prisoners should apply the definition in the same way as others in communal establishments. However, prisoners on remand (i.e. not yet sentenced) should be treated as visitors (or resident visitors if they have no other usual residence), irrespective of how long they have been in prison on remand. Thus their usual residence will normally be their family home (unless they have no other usual residence). This is consistent with the 2001 Census definition and with recent population estimates.*
- *Everyone has only one usual residence.*

### **Visitor**

*A visitor is someone who is staying overnight on Census night at an address that is not their usual residence.*

### **Second residence**

*A second residence is an address where someone stays for part of the week or year that is not their usual residence.*

### **Income**

*Income comprises of the following items:*

1. *Employee income:*



- 1.1 *cash wages and salaries*
- 1.2 *tips and bonuses*
- 1.3 *profit sharing including stock options*
- 1.4 *severance and termination pay*
- 1.5 *allowances payable for working in remote locations etc, where part of conditions of employment*
- 2. *Income from self-employment:*
  - 2.1 *profit/loss from unincorporated enterprise*
  - 2.2 *royalties*
- 3. *Rentals:*
  - 3.1 *income less expenses from rentals, except rent of land*
- 4. *Property income:*
  - 4.1 *interest received less interest paid*
  - 4.2 *dividends*
  - 4.3 *rent from land*
- 5. *Current transfers received:*
  - 5.1 *social insurance benefits from employers' schemes*
  - 5.2 *social insurance benefits in cash from government schemes*
  - 5.3 *universal social assistance benefits in cash from government*
  - 5.4 *means-tested social assistance benefits in cash from government*
  - 5.5 *regular inter-household cash transfers received*
  - 5.6 *regular support received from non-profit making institutions such as charities*

### **Disabled person**

*Someone who has a physical or mental impairment which has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on his or her ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities.*

### **Civil partnership**

*A legal union between two people of the same sex which is formed when they register as civil partners of each other. A civil partnership ends only on death, dissolution or annulment. It gives same-sex partners the same rights as a married couple, such as pension and inheritance equality.*

### **Civil partner**

*A person living in a civil partnership*

### **Employment**

*People aged 16 and over are classed as employed if they have done at least one hour of work in the reference period (week) or are temporarily away from a job (e.g. on holiday). People classify themselves into one of four categories (according to their main job if they have more than one): employees, self-employed, unpaid family workers (doing unpaid work for a family run business) or participating in a government supported training programme.*

*People that are employed are classified as economically active.*

### **Unemployment**

*Unemployment covers people who are: out of work, want a job, have actively sought work in the previous four weeks and are available to start work in the next fortnight; or out of work and have accepted a job that they are waiting to start in the next fortnight.*

*People who are unemployed are classified as economically active.*

**Economic activity**

*The economically active population are those who are either in employment or unemployment.*

**Economic inactivity**

*The economically inactive population are those who are neither in employment nor unemployment. The inactive group comprises a diverse range of individuals including students, those looking after family/home, the long term sick or disabled, the retired and discouraged workers.*

**Month and year of entry**

*The month and year of most recent arrival to live in the UK for people born outside the UK.*

## Annex B - Definitional changes from the 2001 Census

Definition	2007 Census Test recommendation	Further clarification	Changes from 2001	Reasons for changes	Potential risk of changes
<b>Household</b>	One person living alone or a group of people (not necessarily related) living at the same address who share cooking facilities and share a living room, sitting room, dining room or kitchen.	N/A	Removal of the term 'common housekeeping'. Addition of the words 'who share cooking facilities <b>and</b> share a living room, sitting room, dining room or kitchen'.	The term 'common housekeeping' was considered to be outdated. Through discussions with users at the Population Definitions Working Group (PDWG) and cognitive testing carried out by DCM (Data Collection Methodology), the new wording was developed.	Lack of consistency with 2001. However, major users such as DCLG (Department for Communities and Local Government) have been involved in the development of the new definition. It is believed the benefits of the changes made outweigh the loss of consistency. It is also thought that this definition is more objective than that used in 2001 as it is more focused on physical space.
<b>Usual Residence</b>	A usual resident is generally someone who spends the majority of their time residing at that address.  including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>people who usually live at that address but who are temporarily away from home (on holiday, visiting friends or relatives, or temporarily in a hospital or similar establishment) on Census day;</li> </ul>	Armed forces personnel are usually resident at their permanent or family address. Children 'shared' between parents living apart should be usually resident at the address at which the child spends the majority of their time. The 'tie breaker' for children divided equally between parents is where the child is on Census night. Students' usual address is their term-time address. If a person has already spent or	There are no significant changes to the basic definition used in 2001.  However, further clarification has been proposed for the 2007 Census Test due to the addition of visitors to the enumeration base. For example, the treatment of children	It was felt at the PDWG that more detail needed to be added to the 2001 definition, particularly as visitors are part of the enumeration base for the 2011 Census.	Could lead to a cluttered questionnaire if the definition cannot be operationalised on the household members page concisely.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• people who work away from home for part of the time;</li> <li>• a baby born before Census night, even if it was still in hospital.</li> </ul>	<p>expects to spend six months or more in a communal establishment then their usual residence is that communal establishment. Otherwise usual residence would be at the home address and the person should be classified as a visitor at the communal establishment.</p> <p>A visitor with no other usual address should be categorised as a resident at the address they are staying at on Census night.</p> <p>Sentenced prisoners should apply the definition in the same way as others in communal establishments. However, prisoners on remand (i.e. not yet sentenced) should be treated as visitors (or resident visitors if they have no other usual residence), irrespective of how long they have been in prison on remand. Thus their usual residence will normally be their family home (unless they have no other usual residence). This is consistent with the 2001 Census definition and with recent population estimates.</p> <p>Everyone has only one usual residence.</p>	<p>shared between parents was not part of the 2001 Census definition.</p>		
<b>Visitor</b>	A visitor is someone who is staying overnight at an address on Census night at which they are not	N/A	This is similar to the definition employed in 2001, but is better	Visitors are part of the enumeration base so a more robust definition	None identified

	a usual resident.		defined because of the expansion of the enumeration base to include visitors.	was required.	
<b>Second Residence</b>	A second residence is an address where someone stays for part of the week or year that is not their usual residence.	N/A	In the 2001 Census there was not an official definition of a second residence. Enumerators were asked to distinguish between second residence and unoccupied household spaces.	Information on second residences will be collected from the individual section of the questionnaire in the Test. Therefore, a definition is required.	None identified
<b>Income</b>	Income comprises of the following items:  <i>1. Employee income:</i> 1.1 cash wages and salaries 1.2 tips and bonuses 1.3 profit sharing including stock options 1.4 severance and termination pay 1.5 allowances payable for working in remote locations etc, where part of conditions of employment <i>2. Income from self-employment:</i> 2.1 profit/loss from unincorporated enterprise 2.2 royalties <i>3. Rentals:</i> 3.1 income less expenses from rentals, except rent of land	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

	<p><i>4. Property income:</i></p> <p>4.1 interest received less interest paid</p> <p>4.2 dividends</p> <p>4.3 rent from land</p> <p><i>5. Current transfers received:</i></p> <p>5.1 social insurance benefits from employers' schemes</p> <p>5.2 social insurance benefits in cash from government schemes</p> <p>5.3 universal social assistance benefits in cash from government</p> <p>5.4 means-tested social assistance benefits in cash from government</p> <p>5.5 regular inter-household cash transfers received</p> <p>5.6 regular support received from non-profit making institutions such as charities</p>				
<b>Disabled person</b>	Someone who has a physical or mental impairment which has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on his or her ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Civil partnership</b>	A legal union between two people of the same sex which is formed when they register as civil partners of each other. A civil partnership ends only on death, dissolution or annulment. It gives same-sex partners the same rights	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

	as a married couple, such as pension and inheritance equality.				
<b>Civil partner</b>	A person living in a civil partnership	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Employment</b>	People aged 16 and over are classed as employed if they have done at least one hour of work in the reference period (week) or are temporarily away from a job (e.g. on holiday). People classify themselves into one of four categories (according to their main job if they have more than one): employees, self-employed, unpaid family workers (doing unpaid work for a family run business) or participating in a government supported training programme.	People that are employed are classified as economically active.	In 2001 Census, this definition had an upper age limit of 74.	This has been removed to obtain consistency with the Labour Force Survey (LFS).	None
<b>Unemployment</b>	Unemployment covers people who are: out of work, want a job, have actively sought work in the previous four weeks and are available to start work in the next fortnight; or out of work and have accepted a job that they are waiting to start in the next fortnight.	People who are unemployed are classified as economically active.	In the 2001 Census, this definition had an upper age limit of 74.	This has been removed to obtain consistency with the LFS.	None
<b>Economic activity</b>	The economically active population are those who are either in	N/A	In the 2001 Census, this definition had an upper age limit of 74.	This has been removed to obtain consistency with the LFS.	None

	employment or unemployment.				
<b>Economic inactivity</b>	The economically inactive population are those who are neither in employment nor unemployment. The inactive group comprises a diverse range of individuals including students, those looking after family/home, the long term sick or disabled, the retired and discouraged workers.	N/A	In 2001, this definition had an upper age limit of 74.	This has been removed to obtain consistency with the LFS.	None
<b>Month and year of entry</b>	The month and year of most recent arrival to live in the UK for people born outside the UK.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A



## **Annex C – Glossary of abbreviations**

### **CPBDTG – Census Population Bases and Definitions Topic Group**

This is a monthly meeting of stakeholders from within the UK statistical organisations to discuss all issues relevant to census population content. This group reports to the UK Census Questionnaire Design Working Group.

### **DCLG – Department for Communities and Local Government**

### **DCM – ONS Data Collection Methodology Branch**

This is a branch of ONS Methodology Directorate responsible for overseeing all ONS data collection methods, including the 2011 Census questionnaire. This includes implementing a cognitive testing strategy to enable new questions and definitions to be trialled.

### **ILO – International Labour Organisation**

### **LFS – Labour Force Survey**

### **ONS – Office for National Statistics**

### **PDWG – Population Definitions Working Group**

This is a group of mostly external data users that meet several times every year to discuss definitional issues around population statistics, with particular focus on the 2011 Census.

### **UKCQDWG – UK Census Questionnaire Design Working Group**

This is a monthly meeting of all relevant stakeholders from within the UK statistical organisations that discuss all issues relating to 2011 Census questionnaire. This group sits above the Census Population Bases and Definitions Topic Group.

### **UN-ECE – United Nations Economic Commission for Europe**