



2011 Census Glossary of Terms

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This is one of a series of information papers published to support the release of results from the 2011 Census. This series provides you with the information you need to understand, interpret and re-use census statistics.

This glossary provides definitions for over 240 terms used in the preparation and publication of statistics from the 2011 Census in England and Wales.

You may also find these resources useful:

- Read about variables and classifications in the six parts of the 2011 Census Variable and Quality Information series at:

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/census/2011census/2011censusdata/2011censususerguide/variablesandclassifications>

- The 2011 Census User Guide includes quality, methodology and comparability over time:

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/census/2011census/2011censusdata/2011censususerguide>

- To access the data, please use the 2011 Census Data Catalogue at:

<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011>

- 2011 Census pages:

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/census/2011census>

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A

Ability to read Welsh language

A person is classified as being able to read Welsh if they tick “read Welsh”, though they may also tick one or more of the following:

- understand spoken Welsh,
- speak Welsh, or
- write Welsh.

In results that classify people by Welsh language skills a person may appear in more than one category depending on which combination of skills they have.

Ability to speak Welsh language

A person is classified as being able to speak Welsh if they tick “speak Welsh”, though they may also tick one or more of the following:

- understand spoken Welsh,
- read Welsh, or
- write Welsh.

In results that classify people by Welsh language skills a person may appear in more than one category depending on which combination of skills they have.

Ability to understand Welsh language

A person is classified as being able to understand spoken Welsh if they tick “understand spoken Welsh”, though they may also tick one or more of the following:

- speak Welsh,
- read Welsh, or
- write Welsh.

In results that classify people by Welsh language skills a person may appear in more than one category depending on which combination of skills they have.

Ability to write Welsh language

A person is classified as being able to write Welsh if they tick “write Welsh”, though they may also tick one or more of the following:

- understand spoken Welsh,
- speak Welsh, or
- read Welsh,

In results that classify people by Welsh language skills a person may appear in more than one category depending on which combination of skills they have.

Accommodation type

This refers to the type of accommodation used or available for use by an individual household. Examples include the whole of a terraced house, or a flat in a purpose-built block of flats.

Activity last week

This is an indicator of a person's status or availability for employment - whether employed, unemployed, or their status if not employed and not seeking employment.

Address register

This register is a national list of residential addresses in England and Wales. An address register was created to use as a basis for posting questionnaires to households. It contained information from the Royal Mail Postcode Address file, and the local government National Land and Property Gazetteer. The address register was updated during an address checking exercise prior to the census.

Administrative data sources

Administrative data sources are collections of data maintained for a purpose other than the collection and production of statistics. These sources are typically managed by other government bodies. A range of data was used to help quality assure 2011 Census estimates. These data included administrative sources (such as the number of people registered with a doctor, the number of households registered for council tax purposes), surveys (such as the Integrated Household Survey) and other official ONS population products (such as the mid-year population estimates).

Adult

An adult in a household is defined as any person who is not a dependent child. This definition is used in most results from the 2011 Census. In results where a different definition is used it is clearly indicated.

Adult (alternative classification)

In a small number of census results, for example some versions of "Household composition" or "Adult lifestage", adult is used to refer to those aged 16 and over and children to those aged 15 and under. This definition is different from the standard definition for adults, children and dependent children used in most census results. When this definition is used, it is clearly indicated.

Adult lifestage

Adult lifestage classifies adults in households aged 16 to 24 by the presence of dependent children in the household. Adults aged between 25 and 54 are classified by age, by the presence of dependent children in the household, and by the age of the youngest dependent child if any are present. Adults aged 55 and over are classified by age and whether they are in one- or two-person households. Those aged 55-74 are further classified by the presence of dependent children.

Adult lifestage uses the alternative definition of an adult - anyone aged 16 and over. This definition is different from the standard definition for adults, children and dependent children used in most census results.

Age

Age is derived from the date of birth question and is a person's age at their last birthday, at 27 March 2011. Dates of birth that imply an age over 115 are treated as invalid and the person's age is imputed. Infants less than one year old are classified as 0 years of age.

Age and sex distribution

This is the distribution of the population across all of the ages for either men or women. For example, 5 per cent of men are aged 65-79, 7 per cent are 70-74 etc.

Age of arrival in the UK

The age of arrival in the UK is derived from the date that a person last arrived to live in the UK and their age. Short visits away from the UK are not counted in determining the date that a person last arrived.

Age of arrival is only applicable to usual residents who were not born in the UK. It does not include usual residents born in the UK who have emigrated and since returned; these are recorded in the category "Born in the UK".

Ageing population

The expression "ageing population" means a population in which the average age of people in the population is increasing.

Aggregated data

Census data are usually produced in an aggregated form because ONS groups the information collected from individuals to produce statistics about a population.

Alternative population bases

The main population base for outputs from the 2011 Census is the usual resident population as at census day 27 March 2011. A usual resident of the UK is anyone who, on census day, was in the UK and had stayed or intended to stay in the UK for a period of 12 months or more, or had a permanent UK address and was outside the UK and intended to be outside the UK for less than 12 months.

Although the population base for enumeration included non-UK short-term residents, this population is analysed separately and is not included in the main statistics from the 2011 Census. Most datasets, unless specified, are produced using only usual residents of the UK.

For a select set of products from the census an alternative population base may be used. Examples of alternate population bases under consideration for production of outputs include:

- workplace population – the population for a given geography during standard working hours,
- non-UK short-term residents,
- out-of-term population – the population for a given geography including students at their non term-time address.

Area

For area measurements, census statistics use Standard Area Measurements (SAM), created by ONS Geography for key geographies in the UK using standard methodologies. SAMs are land measurement figures defined by topographic boundaries (coastline and inland water) as at the end of 2011.

Area measurements are in hectares - the metric unit of area defined as 10,000 square metres or approximately 2.47 acres - there are 100 hectares in 1 km².

Each area measurement used in census results is calculated by aggregating the SAM (measured to two decimal places) for each output area that has been best-fitted to each higher area.

Armed Forces

A person aged 16 and over and in employment in the week before the census is a member of the armed forces if they have an occupation code “Officers in Armed forces” or “NCOs and other ranks”. This means that civilians working for the armed forces are not classified as a member of the armed forces.

In some census results armed forces personnel are further classified as either members of the “Home armed forces” or “Foreign armed forces” (determined by the industry code of “Foreign armed forces”).

Associated person

An “associated person” is someone who is not a member of the armed forces, but is a spouse, same-sex civil partner, partner, child or step child of a member of the armed forces.

Average number of bedrooms per household

The average number of bedrooms per household for any area is equal to the total number of bedrooms in households in the area divided by the number of households in the area.

Average number of rooms per household

The average number of rooms per household for any area is equal to the total number of rooms in households in the area divided by the number of households in the area.

B

Bedroom

A bedroom is defined as any room that was intended to be used as a bedroom when the property was built, or any room that has been permanently converted for use as a bedroom. It also includes all rooms intended for use as a bedroom even if not being used as a bedroom at the time of the census. Bedsits and studio flats are counted as having one bedroom.

British national identity

This applies to a person who has ticked one or more of the UK National Identity responses (English, Welsh, Scottish, Northern Irish and British) and has not also given a non-British response. A person's national identity is a self-determined assessment of their own identity with respect to the country or countries with which they feel an affiliation. This assessment of identity is not dependent on legal nationality or ethnic group.

The national identity question included six tick box responses - one for each of the four parts of the UK (English, Welsh, Scottish, Northern Irish), one for British, and one for "Other". Where a person ticked "Other" they were asked to write in the name of the country. People were asked to tick all options that they felt applied to them. This means that in results relating to national identity people may be classified with a single national identity or a combination of identities.

British identity excludes responses indicating an identity related to the British Virgin Islands and British Overseas Territories.

Bulk data

Bulk data provide users of census statistics with large volumes of data in a format designed to be machine-readable, to load into their own data systems. Typically these are available to users on portable media such as DVD. Providing bulk data like this means that users do not have to download every table individually and can quickly load the statistics into their own bespoke software.

C

Capture-recapture

See Dual system estimation (DSE)

Cars or vans in household

This applies to the number of cars or vans that are owned, or available for use, by one or more members of a household. This includes company cars and vans that are available for private use. It does not include motorbikes or scooters, or any cars or vans belonging to visitors. The count of cars or vans in an area relates only to households. Cars or vans used by residents of communal establishments are not counted.

Households with 10 to 20 cars or vans are counted as having only 10. Responses indicating a number of cars or vans greater than 20 were treated as invalid and a value was imputed.

Census count

Census count refers to the number of people included on census questionnaires which have been processed, and have been included as a person in the census count. This number is used to calculate response rates, which is the census count as a proportion of the census estimate.

Census Coverage Survey

To account for people and households who may not have been counted by the census, or who may have been counted more than once or counted in the wrong place, ONS developed a Coverage Assessment and Adjustment (CAA) methodology to identify the number of people and households affected and to adjust the 2011 Census estimates accordingly.

An important element of this methodology - the Census Coverage Survey (CCS) - took place between 9th May and 19th June 2011. This independent voluntary doorstep survey of 335,000 individuals from across England and Wales collected information about people and households that was then matched to census records and used to estimate the size of the census under- or overcount. The Coverage Assessment and Adjustment (CAA) methodology resulted in estimates of households and people missed by the census which were then imputed into the census database.

Census day

Census day was Sunday 27 March 2011.

Census local partnership plan

These were used as planning frameworks for area managers. Area managers worked with local authorities and community groups to identify the local census priorities and challenges, and the actions needed to address them.

Census night

Census night was the night of the 27 March 2011.

Census Quality Survey

The Census Quality Survey was carried out after the census to measure the accuracy of the responses that people gave to the census questions. The survey re-interviewed a sample of people who responded to the census, and compared the responses given to the CQS answers with those provided on their census questionnaire.

Central heating

A household's accommodation is classified as having central heating if it is present in some or all rooms (whether used or not). Central heating is classified by type, for example one or more of the types - gas, electric (including storage heaters), oil, solid fuel (for example wood or coal) or other types (including solar, Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) or other bottled gas).

This information is not available for household spaces with no usual residents.

Characteristics

The census produces estimates for the number of people and households in England and Wales. It also tells the story of the population by filling in the detail about the people, families and households. These characteristics are based on the census questions such as religion, ethnicity, age, qualifications and employment, and give us the information to help to understand the make-up of an area.

Child

There is no age limit applied to the definition of a child. For example, a married couple living with their son aged 40 would be classified as a family consisting of a married couple and their child unless the son has a spouse, same-sex civil partner, partner or child living in the household.

This definition is used in most results from the 2011 Census. In results where a different definition is used, it is clearly indicated.

Child (Alternative definition)

In a small number of census results, for example some versions of "Household composition" or "Adult lifestage", adult is used to refer to those aged 16 and over and children to those aged 15 and under. This definition is different from the standard definition for adults, children and dependent children used in most census results. When this definition is used it is clearly indicated.

Classification

A classification is the full set of values that a variable can have. People or households are classified with respect to a variable by assigning them to a category – one of the values – that the variable can take. For example, the 2011 Census question asking for a person's date of birth is used to derive their age. The age classification has categories for each age in single years, and a person is assigned to one of these ages based on their response. In some results from the census some of these categories may be added together to form a collapsed classification, for example adding together single years of age to produce results that classify all of the people in five-year age bands.

Cohabiting

Two people are described as cohabiting if they are living together as a couple but are not married to each other or in a registered same-sex civil partnership together. This includes people living with a partner of the same sex.

A cohabiting person might be married or in a civil partnership (with someone not resident in the household) but will not be shown as married, in a civil partnership or separated in results relating to living arrangements because cohabiting in this classification takes priority over legal marital or partnership status.

Cohabiting couple family

A cohabiting couple family consists of two people of any sex who are living together as a couple, with or without their child(ren), but who are not married or in a same-sex civil partnership. Child(ren) included in the cohabiting couple family may belong to both members of the couple or only one. Children are included in the family only if they are not themselves living with a spouse, same-sex civil partner or partner and do not have any children of their own in the household.

Cohabiting couples with their grandchild(ren) are also considered a cohabiting couple family if there are no children from the intervening generation present in the household (note that children of the couple may also be present if they are not parents or grandparents of the youngest generation).

Cohabiting couple household

A cohabiting couple household is a household that comprises a cohabiting couple family and no other person. This definition is used in most results from the 2011 Census.

In a small number of results a cohabiting couple household is defined as a household that contains at least one cohabiting couple, but does not contain any married or same-sex civil partnership couples. When this definition is used it is clearly indicated.

Commissioned tables

Some users require statistics that are not part of the standard pre-planned set of census tables. These users can request that new specific tables be produced. These can include tables that use a different combination of variables than those used in standard results, or tables that use different combinations of classification categories, or tables that are produced for a different geography. There is a charge for this service and ONS carefully checks to make sure that the tables requested are not disclosive (making sure that an individual, or their characteristics, cannot be identified). All requests that can be met will be provided to the original user making the request, and also published on the ONS website so that, under the Open Government License, all statistics produced are made accessible to everyone.

Communal establishment resident

A communal establishment resident is a person whose place of usual residence is in managed residential accommodation. This means any person who was living, or expected to live in a communal establishment for six months or more. Individuals resident in a communal establishment for less than six months are included as resident at their home address.

A person normally resident at the establishment who was absent on census day is still classified as a resident of the establishment, and also counted as a visitor to the address they were staying on census day.

Any person usually resident in the UK who was visiting the establishment on census day and did not have a usual address elsewhere is also classified as a resident of the communal establishment (regardless of how long they stayed or intended to stay there). Any person from outside the UK who intended to stay in the UK for three months or more in total, and who did not have another address at which they usually lived in the UK, is also classified as a resident of the establishment. If they intended to stay in the UK for less than three months in total they are counted as a visitor to the establishment.

Communal establishments

A communal establishment is an establishment providing managed residential accommodation; “managed” in this context means full-time or part-time supervision of the accommodation. Types of communal establishment include:

- Sheltered accommodation units where fewer than 50 per cent of the units in the establishment have their own cooking facilities, or similar accommodation where residents have their own rooms, but the main meal is provided. If half or more possess their own facilities for cooking (regardless of use) all units in the whole establishment are treated as separate households.
- Small hotels, guest houses, bed & breakfasts and inns and pubs with residential accommodation with room for 10 or more guests (excluding the owner/manager and his/her family).
- All accommodation provided solely for students (during term-time). This includes university-owned cluster flats, houses and apartments located within student villages, and similar accommodation owned by a private company and provided solely for students (University owned student houses that were difficult to identify and not clearly located with other student residences are treated as households, and houses rented to students by private landlords are also treated as households). Accommodation available only to students may include a small number of care-taking or maintenance staff, or academic staff.
- Accommodation available only to nurses. This includes cluster flats and similar accommodation, provided solely for nurses. Nurses’ accommodation on a hospital site that does not also contain patients is treated as a separate communal establishment from the hospital (and not categorised as a hospital), so that nurses are treated as “residents” and not “resident staff” or “patients”. This ensures consistency with similar nurses’ accommodation not on a hospital site.

Comparator data

A range of data was used to help quality assure 2011 Census estimates. These data included administrative sources (such as the number of people registered with a doctor), surveys (such as the Integrated Household Survey) and other official ONS population products (such as the mid-year population estimates).

More information is available about the wider process for quality assurance at:

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/census-data/2011-census-user-guide/quality-and-methods/quality/quality-assurance/index.html>

Confidence intervals

Confidence intervals are commonly used as indicators of the extent to which the estimate, based on a sample, may differ from the true population value; the larger the confidence interval, the less precise is the estimate.

Cornish national identity

This applies to a person who has recorded Cornish as their National Identity. They may also have ticked another response (e.g. British). A person's national identity is a self-determined assessment of their own identity with respect to the country or countries with which they feel an affiliation. This assessment of identity is not dependent on legal nationality or ethnic group.

The national identity question included six tick box responses - one for each of the four parts of the UK (English, Welsh, Scottish, Northern Irish), one for British, and one for "Other". Where a person ticked "Other" they were asked to write in the name of the country. People were asked to tick all options that they felt applied to them. This means that in results relating to national identity people may be classified with a single national identity or a combination of identities.

British identity excludes responses indicating an identity related to the British Virgin Islands and British Overseas Territories.

Country of birth

Country of birth is the country in which a person was born. The country of birth question included six tick box responses - one for each of the four parts of the UK, one for the Republic of Ireland, and one for "Elsewhere". Where a person ticked "Elsewhere", they were asked to write in the current name of the country in which they were born. Responses are assigned codes based on the National Statistics Country Classification.

The grouping of countries within the classification is broadly regional, but takes into account the grouping of European Union (EU) countries. Countries in the EU are grouped into those that were EU members in March 2001, and those that became members (Accession countries) between April 2001 and March 2011 as part of the EU enlargement process.

Coverage assessment and adjustment process

This is a detailed statistical process that was designed to take account of the proportion of people and households who did not complete a census questionnaire.

More information about the Coverage Assessment and Adjustment (CAA) is available at:

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/census-data/2011-census-user-guide/quality-and-methods/quality/quality-assurance/index.html>

Coverage estimation

Coverage estimation is also referred to as coverage assessment and adjustment. This is a detailed statistical process that was designed to take account of the proportion of people and households who did not complete a census questionnaire.

More information about coverage estimation is available at:

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/census-data/2011-census-user-guide/quality-and-methods/quality/quality-assurance/index.html>

Coverage matching process

People and households from census questionnaires were matched to people and households in the Census Coverage Survey (CCS) to identify those on both, those only on the census, and those only in the CCS. This information is used to estimate under- and overcoverage in the census.

D

Data visualisation

This refers to a way of presenting data visually. The statistics are taken and put into a visual format (for example a graph or map) so that users can get a clear picture of what the data are saying.

Deactivated address

A deactivated address is one that was identified as not being a valid household address during the census field operation. The reasons for deactivation were derelict/demolished; could not be found; non residential; or duplicate.

Dependent child

A dependent child is any person aged 0 to 15 in a household (whether or not in a family) or a person aged 16 to 18 in full-time education and living in a family with his or her parent(s) or grandparent(s). It does not include any people aged 16 to 18 who have a spouse, partner or child living in the household.

Derived variables

Some statistics from the 2011 Census have to be calculated because the information was not directly collected by the census questionnaire. For example, some census tables provide results that show how far people travel to work. This is derived by using the household home postcode, and the workplace postcode, and calculating the distance between them.

Desk research

Desk research is research done in an office, to supplement field operations.

Detailed Characteristics

The Detailed Characteristics series cross tabulates two or more topics from the 2011 Census. The combination of classifications and the number of categories used for the topics in this series are carefully chosen to maintain confidentiality, and are generally produced only for MSOAs and areas with at least 1,000 usual residents and 400 households. Similar to Local Characteristics tables, these contain two or more census variables, such as age and sex, but provide considerably more detail than their local equivalents, as the larger population means the risk of disclosure of personal information is lower.

Distance travelled to work

This applies to the distance in kilometres between a person's residential postcode and their workplace postcode, measured in a straight line. Derived distances that result in a distance travelled that exceeds 1200km are treated as invalid and a value is imputed. A distance travelled of 0.1km indicates that the workplace postcode is the same as the residential postcode.

Dual system estimation (DSE)

DSE is the method used to estimate the total population in a sample area by considering the number of people recorded by:

- A. both the census and Census Coverage Survey (CCS),
- B. the census but not the CCS, and
- C. the CCS but not the census.

The dual system estimate (the estimate of the people missed by both the census and the CCS) is calculated by $A*B/C$ (A times B, divided by C).

Dual system estimation is also known as capture-recapture.

More information is available in the beginners' guide to understanding population estimates and the role of the Census Coverage Survey: Trout, Catfish and Roach:

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/the-2011-census/census-coverage-survey/trout--catfish-and-roach---the-beginner-s-guide-to-census-population-estimates.pdf>

Dummy form

A dummy form was completed during the field operation for each valid household that did not return a census questionnaire. The reasons for dummy form completion include: non-contact with resident; refusal of resident to complete a questionnaire; an absent household; a second home; a holiday home; or a vacant property.

This information is used to distinguish between occupied and unoccupied households for use during coverage assessment and adjustment. For addresses where a completed census questionnaire was returned at a later date, the dummy form was deleted.

Dwelling

A dwelling is a unit of accommodation which may comprise one or more household spaces (a household space is the accommodation used or available for use by an individual household).

A dwelling may be classified as shared or unshared. A dwelling is shared if:

- the household spaces it contains have the accommodation type “part of a converted or shared house”,
- not all of the rooms (including kitchen, bathroom and toilet, if any) are behind a door that only that household can use, and
- there is at least one other such household space at the same address with which it can be combined to form the shared dwelling.

Dwellings that do not meet these conditions are unshared dwellings.

E

Economic activity

Economic activity relates to whether or not a person who was aged 16 and over was working or looking for work in the week before census. Rather than a simple indicator of whether or not someone was currently in employment, it provides a measure of whether or not a person was an active participant in the labour market.

A person's economic activity is derived from their “Activity last week”. This is an indicator of their status or availability for employment - whether employed, actively looking for work, waiting to start a new job, available to start a new job, or their status if not employed or not seeking employment. Additional information included in the economic activity classification is also derived from information about the number of hours a person works and their type of employment - whether employed or self-employed.

The census concept of economic activity is compatible with the standard for economic status defined by the International Labour Organisation (ILO). It is one of a number of definitions used internationally to produce accurate and comparable statistics on employment, unemployment and economic status.

Economically active

A person aged 16 and over is described as economically active if, in the week before the census, they were:

- in employment, as an employee or self-employed,
- not in employment, but were seeking work and ready to start work within two weeks, or
- not in employment, but waiting to start a job already obtained and available.

Full-time students who fulfil any of these criteria are classified as economically active and are counted separately in the “Full-time student” category of economically active - they are not included in any of the other categories such as employees or unemployed.

Economically inactive

A person aged 16 and over is described as economically inactive if, in the week before the census, they were not in employment but did not meet the criteria to be classified as “Unemployed”. This includes a person looking for work but not available to start work within two weeks, as well as anyone not looking for work, or unable to work - for example retired, looking after home/family, permanently sick or disabled.

Students who fulfil any of these criteria are also classified as economically inactive. This does not necessarily mean they were in full-time education and excludes students who were working or in some other way economically active.

Economically inactive: ‘Other’

Economically inactive 'Other' includes people aged 16 and over who were not in employment and did not meet the criteria to be classified as unemployed for reasons other than being retired, a student, looking after home or family or being permanently sick or disabled.

Electoral Wards/Divisions

Electoral areas represented by one or more local government councillors. In Wales, the equivalent areas are called electoral divisions.

Employed

A person aged 16 and over is defined as employed (or in employment) if in the week before the census they carried out at least one hour's paid work, either as an employee or self-employed.

This includes casual or temporary work, on a government-sponsored training scheme, doing paid or unpaid work for their own or family business, being away from work ill, on maternity leave, or on holiday or temporarily laid off.

Employee

An employee is a person aged 16 and over in employment doing paid work for an individual or organisation.

This relates to a person's main job or, if not working at the time of the census, their last main job.

English as a household language

This variable describes whether English is used as a main language in a household.

English language proficiency

See Proficiency in English language.

English national identity

This applies to a person who has recorded English as their National Identity. They may also have ticked another response (e.g. British). A person's national identity is a self-determined assessment of their own identity with respect to the country or countries with

which they feel an affiliation. This assessment of identity is not dependent on legal nationality or ethnic group.

The national identity question included six tick box responses - one for each of the four parts of the UK (English, Welsh, Scottish and Northern Irish), one for British, and one for "Other". Where a person ticked "Other" they were asked to write in the name of the country. People were asked to tick all options that they felt applied to them. This means that in results relating to national identity people may be classified with a single national identity or a combination of identities.

British identity excludes responses indicating an identity related to the British Virgin Islands and British Overseas Territories.

Estimates

The 2011 Census statistics are estimates of the whole population. The census counts of people who were included on a questionnaire are adjusted to include estimates of people not included on a questionnaire.

Estimation area

Estimation areas are groups of similar local authorities which were used as the geographical area for drawing the Census Coverage Survey sample, and for the census estimation for under-coverage.

Estimation areas consist of either single local authorities, or groups of contiguous local authorities.

Ethnic group

Ethnic group classifies people according to their own perceived ethnic group and cultural background.

Ethnic national identity

Ethnic national identity classifies a person according to the combination of the responses given to the questions asking them about their own perceived ethnic group or cultural background, and their national identity.

The ethnic national identity classification categorises a person using the same basic categories as the ethnic group classification, but with additional detail provided for a person who indicated an English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish ethnic group, who are further sub-categorised by the national identity categories:

- English or English and British,
- Welsh or Welsh and British,
- Northern Irish or Northern Irish and British,
- Scottish or Scottish and British,
- British only, or
- Other.

F

Family

A family is defined as a group of people who are either:

- a married, same-sex civil partnership, or cohabiting couple, with or without child(ren),
- a lone parent with child(ren),
- a married, same-sex civil partnership, or cohabiting couple with grandchild(ren) but with no children present from the intervening generation, or
- a single grandparent with grandchild(ren) but no children present from the intervening generation.

Children in couple families need not belong to both members of the couple

For single or couple grandparents with grandchildren present, the children of the grandparent(s) may also be present if they are not parents or grandparents of the youngest generation present.

Family Reference Person

The Family Reference Person (FRP) is identified by criteria based on the family make up.

- In a lone parent family it is taken to be the lone parent.
- In a couple family, the FRP is chosen from the two people in the couple on the basis of their economic activity (in the priority order: full-time job, part-time job, unemployed, retired, other). If both people have the same economic activity, the FRP is identified as the elder of the two or, if they are the same age, the first member of the couple on the form.

Family type

Family type is the classification of families into different types distinguished by the presence, absence and type of couple relationship, whether

- a married couple family,
- a same-sex civil partnership family,
- a cohabiting couple family, or a
- a lone parent family.

In some results couple families are classified by whether or not there are any step-children in the family.

This topic is applicable to all families according to the census definition of a family – it does not include “other related families”.

Fertility rate

Fertility rate generally refers to the Total Fertility Rate (TFR).

Field operation

The 2011 Census field operation refers to the time between sending out the questionnaires, and the end of the Census Coverage Survey. During this time period, census employees were in the field, for example, helping members of the public to complete their questionnaires.

First release, and second, third, fourth etc

Because of their breadth and depth, census statistics take a long time to compile and to process.

Therefore, the statistics are released in batches of similar table types, to make the process manageable.

Flow data statistics

Sometimes referred to as origin-destination statistics, these tables are matrices which concentrate on the movement of migrants within and across England and Wales, and on the movement of people on their journeys between residences and workplaces. They provide estimates of the flows of people that are either:

- migrating – people who were resident in one area one year before the census, but resident in another area at the time of the census (the flow of people to and from an area), or
- travelling to work – people who, in the week before the census, were resident in one area but worked in another (the flow of people to and from areas).

In addition to overall counts of the flows between areas, the tables provide results that classify people by various topics, such as age and ethnicity.

Full-time student

A full-time student is a person of any age who has indicated that they are a schoolchild or student in full-time education.

Schoolchildren and students in full-time education studying away from their family home are treated as usually resident at their term-time address.

Full-time working

Full-time working is defined as working 31 hours or more per week. This applies to the number of hours a person aged 16 and over in employment in the week before the census worked in their main job, and includes paid and unpaid overtime.

G

General Health

General health is a self-assessment of a person's general state of health. People were asked to assess whether their health was very good, good, fair, bad or very bad. This assessment is not based on a person's health over any specified period of time.

Geography

The 2011 Census statistics are published for a number of different geographies. These can be large, for example the whole of England, or small, for example an output area (OA), the lowest level of geography for which statistics are produced.

For higher levels of geography more detailed statistics can be produced. When a lower level of geography is used, such as output areas (which have a minimum of 100 persons), the statistics produced have less detail in order to protect the confidentiality of people and ensure that individuals or their characteristics cannot be identified.

In general the boundaries for these areas are those in effect as at 31 December 2011.

H

Hard-to-count areas (HtC)

A nationally consistent index was produced for every lower super output area (LSOA) in England and Wales. Using the characteristics most associated with non-response (e.g. density, tenure, age, employment status etc), the index predicted levels of non-response to rank the areas to create the HtC index. The index has five categories (one to five). Category one areas are the most likely to respond and category five least likely. The split of HtC categories across England and Wales is:

HTC1: 40 per cent

HTC2: 40 per cent

HTC3: 10 per cent

HTC4: 8 per cent

HTC5: 2 per cent

More information about the method and a breakdown for each LSOA is available in the paper "Predicting patterns of household non-response" at

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/how-our-census-works/how-we-took-the-2011-census/how-we-processed-the-information/coverage-assessment-and-adjustment-processes/index.html>

Health areas

In England, the current health geography is Strategic Health Authorities (10 in total) comprising 151 Primary Care Organisations (PCOs). In Wales there is a single-tier health geography of seven Local Health Boards. As with all output geographies, statistics will be produced for health areas with boundaries that were in effect as at 31 December 2011.

Highest level of qualification

The highest level of qualification is derived from the question asking people to indicate all types of qualifications held. People were also asked if they held foreign qualifications and to indicate the closest equivalent.

There were 12 response options (plus “no qualifications”) covering professional and vocational qualifications, and a range of academic qualifications.

These are combined into:

- **No Qualifications:** No academic or professional qualifications
- **Level 1 qualifications:** 1-4 O Levels/CSE/GCSEs (any grades), Entry Level, Foundation Diploma, NVQ level 1, Foundation GNVQ, Basic/Essential Skills
- **Level 2 qualifications:** 5+ O Level (Passes)/CSEs (Grade 1)/GCSEs (Grades A*-C), School Certificate, 1 A Level/ 2-3 AS Levels/VCEs, Intermediate/Higher Diploma, Welsh Baccalaureate Intermediate Diploma, NVQ level 2, Intermediate GNVQ, City and Guilds Craft, BTEC First/General Diploma, RSA Diploma
- **Apprenticeship**
- **Level 3 qualifications:** 2+ A Levels/VCEs, 4+ AS Levels, Higher School Certificate, Progression/Advanced Diploma, Welsh Baccalaureate Advanced Diploma, NVQ Level 3; Advanced GNVQ, City and Guilds Advanced Craft, ONC, OND, BTEC National, RSA Advanced Diploma
- **Level 4+ qualifications:** Degree (for example BA, BSc), Higher Degree (for example MA, PhD, PGCE), NVQ Level 4-5, HNC, HND, RSA Higher Diploma, BTEC Higher level, Foundation degree (NI),
- **Professional qualifications** (for example teaching, nursing, accountancy)
- **Other qualifications:** Vocational/Work-related Qualifications, Foreign Qualifications (Not stated/ level unknown).

Hours worked

The number of hours that a person, aged 16 and over in employment in the week before the census, worked in their main job. This includes paid and unpaid overtime.

Household

A household is defined as:

- 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 or sitting room or dining area.

This includes:

- sheltered accommodation units in an establishment where 50 per cent or more have their own kitchens (irrespective of whether there are other communal facilities), and
- all people living in caravans on any type of site that is their usual residence. This will include anyone who has no other usual residence elsewhere in the UK.

A household must contain at least one person whose place of usual residence is at the address. A group of short-term residents living together is not classified as a household, and neither is a group of people at an address where only visitors are staying.

Household composition

Household composition classifies households according to the relationships between the household members. Households consisting of one family and no other usual residents are classified according to the type of family (married, same-sex civil partnership or cohabiting couple family, or lone parent family) and the number of dependent children. Other households are classified by the number of people, the number of dependent children, or whether the household consists only of students or only of people aged 65 and over.

This definition is used in most results from the 2011 Census. In a small number of results an alternative classification is used that defines households by the age of the household members. It takes no account of the relationships between them. In results where this different definition is used it is clearly indicated.

Household deprivation

According to the 2011 Census, a household is classified as deprived if it meets at least one of these four conditions:

- Employment: any member of a household not a full-time student is either unemployed or long-term sick,
- Education: no person in the household has at least level 2 education (see highest level of qualification), and no person aged 16-18 is a fulltime student,
- Health and disability: any person in the household has general health “bad or very bad” or has a long term health problem, and
- Housing: Household's accommodation is ether overcrowded, with an occupancy rating -1 or less, or is in a shared dwelling, or has no central heating.

Household language

Household language classifies households by the combination of adults and children within a household that have English (English, or Welsh in Wales) as a main language. Household language uses the alternate definition of an adult and child that are used in a small number of census results.

Household lifestage

Household lifestage classifies households according to:

- the age of the Household Reference Person (HRP), whether they are in a one or two person household, and
- the presence of dependent children in the household, for households with two or more persons.

Household Reference Person

The concept of a Household Reference Person (HRP) was introduced in the 2001 Census (in common with other government surveys in 2001/2) to replace the traditional concept of the head of the household. HRPs provide an individual person within a household to act as a reference point for producing further derived statistics and for characterising a whole household according to characteristics of the chosen reference person.

For a person living alone, it follows that this person is the HRP.

If a household contains only one family (with or without ungrouped individuals) then the HRP is the same as the Family Reference Person (FRP).

For families in which there is generational divide between family members that cannot be determined (Other related family), there is no FRP. Members of these families are treated the same as ungrouped individuals.

If there is more than one family in a household the HRP is chosen from among the FRPs using the same criteria used to choose the FRP. This means the HRP will be selected from the FRPs on the basis of their economic activity, in the priority order:

- Economically active, employed, full-time, non-student
- Economically active, employed, full-time, student
- Economically active, employed, part-time, non-student
- Economically active, employed, part-time, student
- Economically active, unemployed, non-student
- Economically active, unemployed, student
- Economically inactive, retired
- Economically inactive, other

If some or all FRPs have the same economic activity, the HRP is the eldest of the FRPs. If some or all are the same age, the HRP is the first of the FRPs from the order in which they were listed on the questionnaire.

If a household is made up entirely of any combination of ungrouped individuals and other related families, the HRP is chosen from among all people in the household, using the same criteria used to choose between FRPs. Students at their non term-time address and short-term migrants cannot be the HRP.

Household resident

A household resident is a person whose place of usual residence is in an individual household, and not within managed residential accommodation in a communal establishment.

Household size

The size of a household is equal to the number of usual residents in the household. Visitors staying at an address do not contribute to that household's size because they are counted in the household of their place of usual residence.

Household size is only applicable to household spaces with at least one usual resident.

Household space

A household space is the accommodation used or available for use by an individual household. Household spaces are identified separately in census results as those with at least one usual resident, and those that do not have any usual residents.

A household space with no usual residents may still be used by short-term residents, visitors who were present on census night, or a combination of short-term residents and visitors.

Vacant household spaces and household spaces that are used as second addresses are also classified in census results as household spaces with no usual residents.

Household space occupancy

A household space is the accommodation used or available for use by an individual household.

A household space with no usual residents is not the same as a vacant household space because it may be a second home or holiday accommodation, or may otherwise have had visitors present on census night.

Household spaces with no usual residents (Indicator)

A household space is the accommodation used or available for use by an individual household.

A household space with no usual residents is not the same as a vacant household space because it may be a second home or holiday accommodation, or may otherwise have had visitors present on census night.

Household type

Household type classifies households in an alternative way to the household composition classification that is used in most standard census results.

A household is classified by the type of family present, but households with more than one family are categorised in the priority order:

- married couple family,
- same-sex civil partnership couple family,
- cohabiting couple family,
- lone parent family.

Within a family type a family with dependent children takes priority.

This means that in tables that use this classification the alternative definitions of married couple household, same-sex civil partnership couple household, cohabiting couple household and lone parent household are applicable.

I

Implied response rate

An implied response rate is a technique that was used to assess the plausibility of census estimates in comparison to alternative sources. Using the alternative source as the denominator provides an implied response rate that would be needed in the census, if an alternative source were correct.

Industry

The industry in which a person aged 16 and over works relates to their main job, and is derived from information provided on the main activity of their employer or business. This is used to assign responses to an industry code based on the Standard Industrial Classification 2007.

Industry, Other

“R, S, T, U Other” includes the SIC 07 groups “R Arts, entertainment and recreation”, “S Other service activities”, “T Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use” and “U Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies”.

Intention to stay

Individuals who were not born in the UK and arrived between 27 March 2010 and 27 March 2011, were asked: “Including the time you have already spent here, how long do you intend to stay in the United Kingdom?” The tick box options were:

- Less than 6 months,
- 6 months or more, but less than 12 months, or
- 12 months or more.

Intercensal change in number of household spaces

Intercensal change (household spaces) is a measure of the increase or decrease in the number of household spaces in an area between the 2001 and 2011 censuses expressed as a percentage of the number of household spaces in 2001.

Caution must be taken when interpreting these changes because of the differences in geographical boundaries and differences in the definitions used between censuses. In addition, both the 2001 and 2011 censuses used methods to adjust the estimates to correct for under - or overenumeration. The intercensal change is not exact – it is a measure of the difference between two estimates.

Intercensal change in number of occupied household spaces

Intercensal change (occupied household spaces) is a measure of the increase or decrease in the number of occupied household spaces in an area between the 2001 and 2011 censuses expressed as a percentage of the number of household spaces in 2001.

Caution must be taken when interpreting these changes because of the differences in geographical boundaries differences in the definitions used between censuses.

In addition, both the 2001 and 2011 censuses used methods to adjust the estimates to correct for under- or over-enumeration. The intercensal change is not exact; it is a measure of the difference between two estimates.

Intercensal population change

Intercensal population change is a measure of the increase or decrease in the usual resident population of an area between the 2001 and 2011 censuses expressed as a percentage of the 2001 population. Caution must be taken when interpreting these changes because of the differences in the definition of a usual resident used in each census, the differences in geographical boundaries, and other changes in definitions used.

In addition, both the 2001 and 2011 censuses used methods to adjust the population estimate to correct for under - or overenumeration. The intercensal change is not exact – it is a measure of the difference between two population estimates.

International migrant

There is no single way to define and identify an international migrant. This is also true when considering the usually resident population of England and Wales on census day (27 March 2011). Using the 2011 Census there are three ways in which an international migrant can be defined:

- A person who was born outside the UK, and therefore has migrated to the UK at some point in the past. However, while some people born abroad will have migrated recently, others will have lived in the UK for many years. Moreover, some people born abroad will be UK citizens, either because their parents were UK citizens overseas at the time of their birth, or because they have been granted UK citizenship since arriving.
- A person who holds a non-UK passport (taken to indicate a non-UK national). Again, while some non-UK nationals will have migrated to the UK recently, others will have lived in the UK for many years.
- A person who was usually resident outside the UK one year prior to census day, indicating that they have migrated to the UK in the year up to 27 March 2011. This definition therefore excludes any international migrants who arrived in the UK prior to 28 March 2010 and will include some people who are UK-born or UK nationals.

Irish National identity

This applies to a person who has recorded Irish as their National Identity. They may also have ticked another response (e.g. British). A person's national identity is a self-determined assessment of their own identity with respect to the country or countries with which they feel an affiliation. This assessment of identity is not dependent on legal nationality or ethnic group.

The national identity question included six tick box responses - one for each of the four

parts of the UK (English, Welsh, Scottish and Northern Irish), one for British, and one for “Other”. Where a person ticked “Other” they were asked to write in the name of the country. People were asked to tick all options that they felt applied to them. This means that in results relating to national identity people may be classified with a single national identity or a combination of identities.

British identity excludes responses indicating an identity related to the British Virgin Islands and British Overseas Territories.

Item deterministic editing rate

Deterministic editing is a process used to resolve invalid or inconsistent values by determining the correct value directly from other values in the record. Only three variables were edited deterministically in the 2011 census; marital and civil partnership status, position in establishment and relationships. Deterministic Editing was used prior to Item imputation and it should be noted that values determined by this process may have been changed again in order to resolve inconsistencies with other variables.

The item deterministic editing rate is the percentage of the measured population that had a value edited deterministically for that item. It is calculated as the total number of values deterministically edited for an item divided by the total number of persons who were required to answer the question.

Item imputation rate

Item imputation is a statistical process that replaces invalid responses to a question with a valid value. It can also be used to replace valid values that are found to be inconsistent according to predetermined definitions or edit rules. For example, if a person gives their age as ten years old but then gives an occupation these values are inconsistent because by definition a ten year old cannot be in employment. Both values would be marked for imputation and one or both may be amended to make the record consistent.

The item imputation rate is the percentage of the measured population whose values have been changed by the imputation process. It is calculated by dividing the total number of imputed responses by the total number of persons who were required to answer that item.

The difference between the item non-response rate and the item imputation rate is the item inconsistency rate. This is the percentage of responses that were replaced due to failing the edit rules, such that:

Item Imputation Rate = Item Non-response Rate + Item Inconsistency Rate

Item non-response rate

Item non-response refers to an invalid response to a question in a completed questionnaire. Invalid responses include blanks, multi-ticks, out of range values and partially answered responses, for example in Second address, Occupation or Industry which are collected in more than one field.

The item non-response rate is the percentage of the measured population that had an invalid value for that item. It is calculated by dividing the total number of invalid responses for an item by the total number of persons who were required to answer that item.

K

Key population groups

Key population groups is a term that was used in planning the census to refer to groups within the population of England and Wales that are less likely to return a questionnaire.

More information is available in the paper “Framework for getting the count right for key population groups”:

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/how-our-census-works/how-we-took-the-2011-census/how-we-collected-the-information/working-with-communities-and-local-authorities/index.html>

Key Statistics

Tables in the Key Statistics family of tables provide summary figures that cover the full range of results from the census. They are presented in a tabular format, with figures as both numbers and percentages, to allow comparison across different areas.

Knowledge of Welsh

A person has knowledge of Welsh if they can do one or more of the following: Understand spoken Welsh, Speak Welsh, Read Welsh, and/or Write Welsh.

L

Length of residence in the UK

The length of residence in the UK is derived from the date that a person last arrived to live in the UK. Short visits away from the UK are not counted in determining the date that a person last arrived.

Length of residence is only applicable to usual residents who were not born in the UK. It does not include usual residents born in the UK who have emigrated and since returned - these are recorded in the category “Born in the UK”.

List inflation

List inflation refers to where there are more people on an administrative source for an area, than are living in that area. For example, list inflation occurs on the patient register when someone moves house but doesn't change their GP registration, creating an inflated list at their old area.

Living arrangements

The living arrangements classification combines responses to the question on marital and civil partnership status with information about whether or not a person is living in a couple. This topic is only applicable to people in households. Living arrangements differs from marital and civil partnership status because cohabiting takes priority over other categories. For example, if a person is divorced and cohabiting, then in results for living arrangements they are classified as cohabiting.

Living in a couple

The term “living in a couple” includes people who are living together in a couple and are either married, in a same-sex civil partnership, or are cohabiting with a partner of any sex.

Local authorities

Information about administrative geography is available on the ONS website:

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/geography/beginner-s-guide/administrative/index.html>

Local Characteristics

Tables in the Local Characteristics family of tables have a minimum population threshold (size) of 100 persons and 40 households. This means that they can be produced for output areas (OAs) and higher geographies. They provide the most detailed results possible for OAs, and contain two or more variables such as sex and occupation by age.

Lone-parent family

A lone-parent family consists of a father or mother with his or her child(ren) where the parent does not have a spouse, same-sex civil partner or partner in the household, and the child(ren) do not have a spouse, same-sex civil partner or child in the household. A lone grandparent with his or her grandchild(ren) are also considered a lone-parent family if there are no children in the intervening generation present in the household (note that children of the grandparent may also be present if they are not parents or grandparents of the youngest generation).

Lone-parent household

A lone-parent household is a household that comprises a lone-parent family and no other person. This definition is used in most results from the 2011 Census.

In a small number of results a lone-parent household is defined as a household that contains at least one lone-parent family, but does not contain any married, same-sex civil partnership or cohabiting couples. When this definition is used it is clearly indicated.

Long-term health problem or disability

A long-term health problem or disability that limits a person's day-to-day activities, and has lasted, or is expected to last, at least 12 months. This includes problems that are related to old age. People were asked to assess whether their daily activities were limited a lot or a little by such a health problem, or whether their daily activities were not limited at all.

Long-term unemployed

A person is defined as long-term unemployed at the time of the 2011 Census if they were unemployed and the year they last worked was 2009 or earlier.

Look-up files

Look-up files are lists that relate one set of geographic areas to another in exact or approximate terms.

For the 2011 Census the statistics produced for a range of areas are done so on a “best fit” basis. This means that census statistics for a given area are calculated as a best fit of the statistics for the output areas (OAs) that make up, or constitute, that area.

Consequently geographic look-up files for census statistics are best fit or approximate.

More information about the best fitting policy for output geography is available on the ONS website:

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/how-our-census-works/how-we-took-the-2011-census/how-we-planned-for-data-delivery/output-geography/best-fit-policy/index.html>

Other types of look-up file which relate the tables in the 2001 Census to those in 2011 are also available.

Lower layer super output area

Commonly known as LSOAs, lower layer super output areas had a minimum of 1,000 persons with an average of 1,500 persons when they were created from 2001 Census data. If a user is looking at statistics at LSOA level, they know that the statistics refer to roughly five output areas.

M

Main job

The main job of a person aged 16 and over is the job in which they usually work the most hours. For people not working at the time of the census the main job relates to the person's last job. Topics based on employment all relate to a person's main job.

Main language

This is a person's first or preferred language.

Marital and civil partnership status

Marital and civil partnership status classifies an individual according to their legal marital or registered same-sex civil partnership status as at census day, 27 March 2011.

This topic is the equivalent of the 2001 Census variable “marital status”, but has undergone significant revision to take account of the Civil Partnership Act which came into force on 5 December 2005.

Marital and civil partnership states include:

- married/in a registered same-sex civil partnership,
- separated (but still legally married/in a registered same-sex civil partnership),
- divorced/formerly in a registered same-sex civil partnership, or
- widowed/surviving same-sex civil partner.

Although the term “single” is widely used to cover people in a number of states such as divorced or separated it is not a legally recognised status and was not an option on the census questionnaire. In census results the term single is used to refer only to someone

who has never been married or in a registered same-sex civil partnership, which were options on the census questionnaire.

Married-couple family

A married-couple family consists of a husband and wife with or without child(ren). The child(ren) may belong to both members of the couple or only one. Children are included in the family only if they are not themselves living with a spouse, same-sex civil partner or partner and do not have any children of their own in the household.

A husband and wife with their grandchild(ren) are also considered a married couple family if there are no children in the intervening generation present in the household (note that children of the couple may also be present if they are not parents or grandparents of the youngest generation).

Married-couple household

A married-couple household is a household that comprises a married-couple family and no other person. This definition is used in most results from the 2011 Census. In a small number of results, a married-couple household is defined as a household that contains at least one married couple. When this definition is used it is clearly indicated.

Mean age

Mean age is calculated by dividing the sum of each person's age by the number of people. Ages are the age at last birthday, at 27 March 2011 (in whole years).

Median age

The median age is the middle value when all the ages are arranged in order from youngest to oldest. Ages used are the age at last birthday, at 27 March 2011 (in whole years).

Metadata

Statistical metadata comes in two forms:

- structural metadata, which are needed to identify, use and process tables of data, for example the names and identifiers of the variable and categories used in a table – these appear in the table as the row and column labels
- reference metadata, which describes the concepts used in statistical tables, for example variable descriptions and other definitions that allow users of the statistics to understand what they are measuring.

Method of travel to work

The method of travel used for the longest part, by distance, of the usual journey to work. This topic is only applicable to people who were in employment in the week before the census.

Microdata

Census microdata are anonymised sets of individuals' responses to the census questions. Microdata samples are suitable for statistical research and are available for individual and

household records from the 1991 and 2001 Censuses, and in time will be available for the 2011 Census.

The samples are anonymised, contain no identifiers, and the data is treated to protect the confidentiality of the people whose responses are within the sample. It is therefore neither possible to identify any individual or household from the data, nor possible to disclose any information on any individual or household, using these samples. In addition only approved researchers can access very detailed samples and even then, no microdata can be taken out of ONS's virtual microdata laboratory.

Middle layer super output area

Commonly known as MSOAs, middle layer super output areas had a minimum of 5,000 persons with an average of 7,200 persons when they were created for 2001 Census data. If a user is looking at statistics at MSOA level, they know that the statistics refer to roughly five lower layer super output areas.

Mid-year population estimates

The mid-year population estimates provide an annual series for the population as of 30 June. The 2011, census-based, mid-year population estimates are scheduled for release in September 2012.

Multi-person household

"Multi-person households" refers to households which comprise people not in the formal definition of a family but who are related in some other way (eg two sisters or an aunt and her nephew), or people who are all unrelated (eg one person and their foster child or all student households).

Multiple ethnic groups

'Multiple ethnic groups' classifies households by the diversity in ethnic group of household members in different relationships - for example, different ethnic groups between generations only, or different ethnic groups within partnerships only.

Multivariate

Multivariate tables are cross-classifications that bring together information from two or more variables or question responses, in a single table, and cross-reference them. For example, age by sex shows how many males and females there are in any age group. This can then be cross-tabulated further by other characteristics such as qualifications, employment and ethnic group. The combinations of these variables show the characteristics of different population groups.

N

National adjustment

National adjustment is one part of the components of the census population estimates. This refers to an adjustment applied after an assessment of residual bias in the population estimates for England and Wales.

National Identity

A person's national identity is a self-determined assessment of their own identity with respect to the country or countries with which they feel an affiliation. This assessment of identity is not dependent on legal nationality or ethnic group.

The national identity question included six tick box responses - one for each of the four parts of the UK (English, Welsh, Scottish, Northern Irish), one for British, and one for "Other". Where a person ticked "Other" they were asked to write in the name of the country. People were asked to tick all options that they felt applied to them. This means that in results relating to national identity people may be classified with a single national identity or a combination of identities.

British identity excludes responses indicating an identity related to the British Virgin Islands and British Overseas Territories.

National identity, Other

This applies to a person who has recorded "Other" as their National Identity (and may have provided a specific country as a write in response). They may also have ticked another response (e.g. British or Irish).

National parks

National parks are areas of protected countryside. There are currently 13 national parks in England and Wales.

National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SEC)

The National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SEC) provides an indication of socioeconomic position based on occupation. It is an Office for National Statistics standard classification. To assign a person aged 16 to 74 to an NS-SEC category their occupation title is combined with information about their employment status, whether they are employed or self-employed, and whether or not they supervise other employees. Full-time students are recorded in the 'full-time students' category regardless of whether they are economically active or not.

The rebased version of NS-SEC used in census results uses occupation coded to SOC2010. More information about NS-SEC:

<http://ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/classifications/current-standard-classifications/soc2010/soc2010-volume-3-ns-sec--rebased-on-soc2010--user-manual/index.html>.

In 2011 Census results, because the census did not ask a question about the number of employees at a person's workplace, the reduced method of deriving NS-SEC (which does not require this information) is used.

Non-UK born short-term resident

A non-UK born short-term resident is anyone born outside the UK who has stayed or intends to stay in the UK for a period of three months or more but less than 12 months.

Northern Irish national identity

This applies to a person who has recorded Northern Irish as their National Identity. They may also have ticked another response (e.g. British). A person's national identity is a self-determined assessment of their own identity with respect to the country or countries with which they feel an affiliation. This assessment of identity is not dependent on legal nationality or ethnic group.

The national identity question included six tick box responses - one for each of the four parts of the UK (English, Welsh, Scottish and Northern Irish), one for British, and one for "Other". Where a person ticked "Other" they were asked to write in the name of the country. People were asked to tick all options that they felt applied to them. This means that in results relating to national identity people may be classified with a single national identity or a combination of identities.

British identity excludes responses indicating an identity related to the British Virgin Islands and British Overseas Territories.

Not living in a couple

A person "not living in a couple" can be classified as married or in a same-sex civil partnership if they denote their marital status as married or in a same-sex civil partnership but have no spouse or same-sex partner resident in the household.

NS-SEC not classifiable for other reasons

'Not classifiable for other reasons' includes any people who cannot be allocated to another category.

NS-SEC, Traditional / New

L3.1 Traditional Employees, L3.3 Traditional Self-Employed

'Traditional' refers to occupations regarded as professional by the two former socio-economic classifications Social Class based on Occupation (SC) and Socio-economic Groups (SEG).

L3.2 New Employees, L3.4 New Self-Employed

'New' refers to occupations not previously regarded as professional by the two former socio-economic classifications Social Class based on Occupation (SC) and Socio-economic Groups (SEG).

L4.1 Traditional Employees, L4.3 Traditional Self-Employed

'Traditional' refers to occupations regarded as professional or technical by the two former socioeconomic classifications Social Class based on Occupation (SC) and Socio-economic Groups (SEG).

L4.2 New Employees, L4.4 New Self-Employed

'New' refers to occupations not previously regarded as professional or technical by the two former socioeconomic classifications Social Class based on Occupation (SC) and Socio-economic Groups (SEG).

NS-SEC, not classified

The sub-category of NS-SEC "Occupation not stated or inadequately described" which usually forms part of the "Not classified" category is not applicable in census results because missing answers are imputed.

Number of adults in employment in household

This derived variable provides a count of the number of adults in a household. An adult in a household is defined as a person who is not a dependent child.

A person aged 16 and over is defined as employed (or in employment) if in the week before the census they carried out at least one hour's paid work, either as an employee or self-employed.

This includes casual or temporary work, on a government-sponsored training scheme, doing paid or unpaid work for their own or family business, being away from work ill, on maternity leave, or on holiday or temporarily laid off.

Number of bedrooms

This is the number of bedrooms in a household's accommodation.

A bedroom is defined as any room that was intended to be used as a bedroom when the property was built, or any room that has been permanently converted for use as a bedroom. It also includes all rooms intended for use as a bedroom even if not being used as a bedroom at the time of the Census.

Bedsits and studio flats are counted as having one bedroom.

The number of bedrooms is not available for household spaces with no usual residents.

Number of household spaces in shared dwellings

A household space is the accommodation used or available for use by an individual household.

Household spaces are identified separately in census results as those with at least one usual resident, and those that do not have any usual residents.

A household space with no usual residents may still be used by short-term residents, visitors who were present on census night, or a combination of short-term residents and visitors.

Vacant household spaces, and household spaces that are used as second addresses, are also classified in census results as "household spaces with no usual residents".

A dwelling is shared if:

- the household spaces it contains have the accommodation type “part of a converted or shared house”,
- not all of the rooms (including kitchen, bathroom and toilet, if any) are behind a door that only that household can use, and
- there is at least one other such household space at the same address with which it can be combined to form the shared dwelling.

Number of persons per bedroom in household

The number of persons per bedroom is equal to the number of usual residents in a household divided by the number of bedrooms in that household’s accommodation.

A bedroom is defined as any room that was intended to be used as a bedroom when the property was built, or any room that has been permanently converted for use as a bedroom. It also includes all rooms intended for use as a bedroom even if not being used as a bedroom at the time of the Census.

Bedsits and studio flats are counted as having one bedroom.

Number of persons per room in household

The number of persons per room is equal to the number of usual residents in a household divided by the number of rooms in that household’s accommodation.

The definition of a room does not include bathrooms, toilets, halls or landings, or rooms that can only be used for storage. All other rooms, for example, kitchens, living rooms, bedrooms, utility rooms, studies and conservatories are counted.

If two rooms have been converted into one they are counted as one room. Rooms shared between a number of households, for example a shared kitchen, are not counted.

Number of rooms

This is the number of rooms in a household’s accommodation.

The definition of a room does not include bathrooms, toilets, halls or landings, or rooms that can only be used for storage. All other rooms, for example, kitchens, living rooms, bedrooms, utility rooms, studies and conservatories are counted.

If two rooms have been converted into one they are counted as one room. Rooms shared between a number of households, for example a shared kitchen, are not counted.

The number of rooms is not available for household spaces with no usual residents.

O

Occupancy rating

Occupancy rating provides a measure of whether a household's accommodation is overcrowded or under occupied. There are two measures of occupancy rating, one based on the total number of rooms in a household's accommodation, and one based only on the number of bedrooms. The ages of the household members and their relationships to each other are used to derive the number of rooms/bedrooms they require, based on a standard

formula. The number of rooms/bedrooms required is subtracted from the number of rooms/bedrooms in the household's accommodation to obtain the occupancy rating. An occupancy rating of -1 implies that a household has one fewer room/bedroom than required, whereas +1 implies that they have one more room/bedroom than the standard requirement.

For more information about the formula used to derive occupancy rating please see <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/census-data/2011-census-user-guide/quality-and-methods/quality/quality-notes-and-clarifications/index.html>

Occupation

A person's occupation relates to their main job and is derived from either their job title or details of the activities involved in their job. This is used to assign responses to an occupation code based on the Standard Occupational Classification 2010 (SOC2010).

One family and no others

A household comprises "one family and no others" if there is only one family in the household and there are no non-family people (ungrouped individuals).

Other national identity

This applies to a person who has recorded "Other" as their National Identity. They may also have ticked another response (e.g. British). A person's national identity is a self-determined assessment of their own identity with respect to the country or countries with which they feel an affiliation. This assessment of identity is not dependent on legal nationality or ethnic group.

The national identity question included six tick box responses - one for each of the four parts of the UK (English, Welsh, Scottish and Northern Irish), one for British, and one for "Other". Where a person ticked "Other" they were asked to write in the name of the country. People were asked to tick all options that they felt applied to them. This means that in results relating to national identity people may be classified with a single national identity or a combination of identities.

British identity excludes responses indicating an identity related to the British Virgin Islands and British Overseas Territories.

Output areas/output area hierarchy

An output area is the lowest level of geography for publishing statistics, and is the core geography from which statistics for other geographies are built. Output areas were created for England and Wales from the 2001 Census data, by grouping a number of households and populations together so that each output area's population is roughly the same. 175,434 output areas were created from the 2001 Census data, each containing a minimum of 100 persons with an average of 300 persons.

By using these output areas as containers for statistics, they are comparable in terms of population size. Output areas have a minimum number of persons (100) and households (40) to ensure that confidentiality of the individual or of a household is protected. If the country was divided into equal containers based on size of the area - for example grid

squares - there would be a large variation in the population size. A grid square in a city could have 2,000 households, whereas in a rural area it could have one household.

Two higher levels of output area geographies were created to improve reporting and publishing of small area statistics. Lower layer super output areas are groups of around five outputs areas. Middle layer super output areas are groups of around five lower layer super output areas. No upper layer super output areas were created.

Out of term population

The out of term population is a redistribution of the usually resident population to their place of residence in out of term periods. Students who reported a second address which was a student's home address are counted at that second address. Students that did not provide an out of term address and usual residents who are not students are counted at their usual residence. The following population groups are excluded from the out of term population of an area:

- Those students who reported an out of term address outside of England and Wales.
- Short-term residents

Outputs

These are what the census produces; the results. The term encompasses the statistics, the data, the numbers, the tables, metadata, supporting information and the visualisations. Outputs come in many shapes and forms, from high level geography (numbers for the whole of England and / or Wales) to low-level geography (numbers for a small area).

Overcount/overcoverage

An overcount occurs if people complete (or are included in) two or more questionnaires at different addresses, for example where a child in joint custody is included on the census questionnaire of both parents. Overcount is also referred to as overcoverage. An adjustment has been made for overcount within the estimation process for under and overcoverage.

P

Parishes

Parishes are subdivisions of local authorities in many parts of England. Parish councils are the most local level of government. Unlike electoral wards/divisions, parishes are not found in all parts of England. The Welsh equivalents are communities, and cover the whole of Wales.

More information about parishes and communities is available on the ONS website at <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/geography/beginner-s-guide/administrative/england/parishes-and-communities/index.html>

Parliamentary constituents

Westminster Parliamentary Constituencies are the areas used to elect Members of Parliament to the House of Commons. There are 533 Parliamentary constituencies in England, and 40 in Wales.

Part-time working

Part-time working is defined as working 30 hours or less per week. This applies to the number of hours a person aged 16 and over in employment in the week before the census worked in their main job, and includes paid and unpaid overtime.

Partially moving household

A partially moving household is where one or more members of the household have moved in the last year but not all members have moved from the same address.

Passports held

Passports held classify a person according to the passport or passports that they held at the time of the 2011 Census. People were asked to indicate whether they held no passport, a United Kingdom passport, an Irish passport, or a passport from another country, and to write in the name of the other country if applicable. If more than one of the options were applicable people were asked to indicate all that applied

In results that classify people by passports held, those who hold a United Kingdom or Irish passport, and any other type of passport, will appear in each applicable category.

The categories “EU countries” and “non-EU countries” relate to the European Union (EU) as at March 2011.

Passports held (Indicator)

Passports held (Indicator) classifies whether a person held a passport at the time of the 2011 Census, regardless of the issuing country.

Passports held (Irish)

Passports held (Irish) classifies whether a person held an Irish passport at the time of the 2011 Census. People were asked to indicate whether they held no passport, a United Kingdom passport, an Irish passport, or a passport from another country, and to write in the name of the other country if applicable. If more than one of the options were applicable people were asked to indicate all that applied.

In results that classify people by passports held, those with a United Kingdom or Irish passport, and any other type of passport, will appear in each applicable category.

Passports held (UK)

Passports held (UK) classifies whether a person held a UK passport at the time of the 2011 Census. People were asked to indicate whether they held no passport, a United Kingdom passport, an Irish passport, or a passport from another country, and to write in the name of the other country if applicable. If more than one of the options were applicable people were asked to indicate all that applied.

In results that classify people by passports held, those with a United Kingdom or Irish passport, and any other type of passport, will appear in each applicable category.

Persons per bedroom

The number of persons per bedroom is equal to the number of usual residents in a household divided by the number of bedrooms in that household's accommodation.

A bedroom is defined as any room that was intended to be used as a bedroom when the property was built, or any room that has been permanently converted for use as a bedroom. It also includes all rooms intended for use as a bedroom even if not being used as a bedroom at the time of the census.

Persons per room

The number of persons per room is equal to the number of usual residents in a household divided by the number of rooms in that household's accommodation.

The definition of a room does not include bathrooms, toilets, halls or landings, or rooms that can only be used for storage. All other rooms, for example, kitchens, living rooms, bedrooms, utility rooms, studies and conservatories are counted.

If two rooms have been converted into one they are counted as one room. Rooms shared between a number of households, for example a shared kitchen, are not counted.

Persons sleeping rough

Persons sleeping rough are those that are identified as "absolutely homeless", that is: people sleeping, or bedded down, in the open air (such as on the streets, or in doorways, parks or bus shelters), and people in buildings or other places not designed for habitation.

A small number of census results identify communal establishments with persons sleeping rough present.

Place of usual residence

For the 2011 Census a person's place of usual residence is generally the address in the UK at which they spend the majority of time. For most people this means their permanent or family home.

The census counted someone as usually resident at their permanent or family home if, on 27 March 2011:

- they were temporarily away from home, for example on holiday, visiting friends or relatives or travelling (unless outside of the UK for 12 months or more),
- they were in a communal establishment such as a care home, hospital or similar establishment for less than six months,
- they were a baby born on or before 27 March 2011, even if still in hospital, or
- they had more than one UK address and were staying at the second address on census night.

In addition to people present at their permanent or family home, the 2011 Census counted someone as usually resident at an address if on 27 March:

- they were a usual resident of the UK and present at an address on census night, even if only for one night, and had no other usual address in the UK.

Someone was not counted as usually resident at an address if, on 27 March 2011:

- the address at which they were staying was not their usual address and they usually lived elsewhere in the UK (these people were counted as visitors to the address), or
- they were away from their home address and had been staying or were expecting to stay in a communal establishment such as a care home or hospital for six months or more (these people were enumerated as usually resident at the communal establishment).

Further clarification is applicable to the definition of place of usual residence certain population subgroups:

Students and schoolchildren in full-time education studying away from the family home were counted as usually resident at their term-time address. Basic demographic information only (name, sex, age, marital status and relationship) was collected at their non-term time ('home' or vacation) address.

Armed forces personnel were counted as usually resident at their permanent or family home even if the majority of their time was spent at their working address.

Additionally, the following clarification applies to armed forces personnel with specific circumstances:

- A member of the armed forces on deployment on operations was included at their permanent or family address regardless of length of deployment.
- A member of the armed forces with no permanent or family address at which they were usually resident was recorded as usually resident at their base address.
- If the permanent (stationed) base was abroad, e.g. Germany or Cyprus, then the armed forces member was not included in the census count.
- A member of the armed forces serving on a ship inside UK waters on 27 March 2011 was counted as usually resident at their family/permanent home or resident on the ship if they did not have a family/permanent home.
- A member of the armed forces serving on a ship outside UK waters on 27 March 2011 was counted as usually resident at their family/permanent home or home port/naval base address if they did not have a family/permanent home.
- Additionally, armed forces personnel from overseas forces based in the UK for three months or longer were counted as usually resident in the UK at their UK permanent or family home/base address.

People with a second address, for example those working away from home and other people with two or more addresses, were counted as usually resident at their permanent or family home even if the majority of their time is spent at another address. This includes people who spent time at a second address outside of the UK, but only if they intended to remain outside the UK for less than 12 months in total (except armed forces deployed on operations).

Children with parents who live apart and spend part of their time living with each parent were advised to be counted as usually resident at the address at which the child spent the majority of their time. If the child spent time equally living with each parent then they were advised to be counted as usually resident at the address where they were staying overnight on 27 March 2011.

For people **living in communal establishments** who had already spent or expected to spend six months or more in a communal establishment, for example, a care home, hospital or hostel, their place of usual residence was that communal establishment. Otherwise their place of usual residence was at their UK home address and the person was classified as a visitor to the communal establishment. (See Communal establishment resident for further clarification).

Place of usual residence for **people in prison** applies to sentenced prisoners in a similar way as others in communal establishments, based upon the length of their sentence. This means that

- if they were convicted with a sentence of six months or more then they were counted as usually resident in the prison
- if they were convicted with a sentence of less than six months then they were counted as usually resident at their permanent or family home and as a visitor to the prison
- if they were on remand they were counted as usually resident at their permanent or family home, and as a visitor to the prison, irrespective of how long they were in prison on remand.

Population and household thresholds

When census statistics are produced they are added up, or aggregated, to provide total figures for complete geographic areas. This means that users of statistics are not able to look up the details for just their house, or for their neighbour or for anyone else's (because that would break confidentiality rules). ONS aggregates the figures for individuals and households, so that users can't directly find out information about any one person or household.

To eliminate the chance of someone being able to identify individuals within a given area, minimum population thresholds are applied for the release of different sets of results with different levels of detail. The tables which have more detail in them have higher thresholds. Areas that fall below these thresholds may be amalgamated with others to allow the release of results for the population of the amalgamated area.

Other than postcode estimates, the lowest threshold for which data are released in England and Wales is the output area which has a minimum threshold of 100 people and 40 households.

The thresholds for each of the standard sets of census tables are:

- Detailed Characteristics / Theme tables - 5,000 residents and 2,000 households;
- Key Statistics / Quick Statistics / Local Characteristics - 100 residents and 40 households

Population base for enumeration

The population base for enumeration for the 2011 Census is all usual residents and short-term residents in England and Wales on 27 March 2011. The main base for statistics is usual residents. Statistics are also planned for other population bases, including short-term residents.

Population density

Population density is the number of usual residents per hectare. A hectare is the metric unit of area defined as 10,000 square metres or approximately 2.47 acres. Population density for each area is calculated using aggregations of the area measurements (to two decimal places) for each output area that has been best-fitted to each higher area.

Position in communal establishment

A usual resident of a communal establishment is either a resident of the establishment, a member of staff who is resident in the establishment, or a family member of staff that are resident in the establishment.

Postcode estimates

These are estimated numbers of people, by sex, and numbers of households, in each postcode in England and in Wales.

Postcode sectors

Postcode sectors are geographic areas created by Royal Mail to manage mail delivery. There are around 3,000 addresses per postcode sector.

Proficiency in English language

Proficiency in English language classifies people whose main language is not English (or not English or Welsh in Wales) according to their ability to speak English. A person is classified in one of the categories:

- can speak English very well,
- can speak English well,
- cannot speak English well, or
- cannot speak English.

Provision of unpaid care

A person is a provider of unpaid care if they look after or give help or support to family members, friends, neighbours or others because of long-term physical or mental ill health or disability, or problems related to old age. This does not include any activities as part of paid employment. No distinction is made about whether any care that a person provides is within their own household or outside of the household, so no explicit link can be made about whether the care provided is for a person within the household who has poor general health or a long-term health problem or disability.

Q

Qualifications

The qualifications classification counts all of the academic or vocational/professional qualifications that a person has obtained, for example A Levels, Diploma, Apprenticeship, nursing or accountancy qualifications. People were asked to tick all of the categories applicable to their qualifications. People were also asked if they held foreign qualifications and to indicate the closest equivalent qualifications from the other categories listed. People who did this are counted in both the “foreign qualifications” category and any other applicable category equivalent to their foreign qualifications.

Quality assurance

Quality assurance processes are used to ensure that the census results are robust and fit for purpose. The steps include comparing the census results with alternative sources of data to identify implausible inconsistencies and either explain these discrepancies (for example differences in definition), or resolve the inconsistencies through the census coverage assessment and adjustment process.

Quality measures (or indicators)

Quality measures, or quality indicators, help users understand the quality of the census results. Two examples of the main indicators of quality associated with 2011 Census statistics are response rates and confidence intervals.

Questionnaire

The 2011 Census questionnaire is available to download:

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/how-our-census-works/how-we-took-the-2011-census/how-we-collected-the-information/questionnaires--delivery--completion-and-return/2011-census-questions/index.html>

Questionnaire tracking system

To track census questionnaires throughout the field operations, a tracking system was used that linked the unique bar code on each questionnaire with an address. This provided up to date information on which addresses:

- had returned a questionnaire, or
- had not returned a questionnaire or were not expected to return a questionnaire (address was deactivated).

This information was used to target field resources effectively, sending collectors to visit addresses that did not return a questionnaire to offer assistance and/or remind them to complete their questionnaire.

Quick Statistics

Tables which fall under the Quick Statistics banner contain statistics which refer to one variable and its response categories from a census question. Quick Statistics are available for output area and higher geographies. An example is the number of people who report

Very Good, Good, Fair, Bad and Very Bad health status, reported by output area. Health is the variable and the five options are the response categories, or values that the variable can take. Quick Statistics tables will form the majority of the statistics released between November 2012 and February 2013.

R

Record swapping

Record swapping is one of the steps ONS takes to help protect the confidentiality of individuals and households and prevent those with rare and unique characteristics being identifiable in the published statistics. This process is part of statistical disclosure control. For example, the information for each household is maintained in a record. If there is something potentially disclosive (identifiable) in a record, a similar record is found in another area, and the two may be swapped before the statistics are released, so that the rare or unique information about that household is protected.

Records

After census questionnaires are returned, the information is scanned, read by a computer, and turned into records. Each record contains a complete set of the information about a single household or individual, and each record for an individual in a household is linked to the record for that household. Similarly, completed questionnaires from the Census Coverage Survey are called records. The records feed into the aggregated census statistics that are produced, and which do not include any disclosive information.

Region

2011 Census statistics are being released for England, Wales and the former Government Office Regions in England:

- North East
- North West
- Yorkshire and the Humber
- East Midlands
- West Midlands
- East of England
- London
- South East
- South West

More information about regions is available in the ONS Beginners Guide to UK Geography available from the ONS website:

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/geography/beginner-s-guide/administrative/england/government-office-regions/index.html>

Religion

The voluntary question on religion in the 2011 Census was intended to capture people's religious affiliation and identification at the time of the Census irrespective of whether they

practised or believed in that religion or how important it was in their lives. If a person had no religion then the first of a series of tick boxes could be selected. Care should be taken when using these data not to infer, or allow the inference by others, that the practice of a religion or specific religious activities that are expected of believers has been measured.

Unlike other census questions where missing answers are imputed, this question was voluntary, and where no answer was provided the response is categorised as 'not stated'.

Residence type

This defines the type of residence that a person lives in. It categorises people as living in a household or living in a communal establishment.

Residential addresses

Residential addresses are properties which are lived in, or could be lived in (for example vacant residential addresses); they are not solely commercial or derelict.

Response rates

The 2011 Census person response rate is the total number of usual residents whose details were completed on a returned questionnaire, divided by the estimate of the total number of usual residents.

Prior to the census, ONS set a headline target of achieving 94 per cent response for England and Wales overall.

Return rates

Return rates are the number of household questionnaires returned as a proportion of the total active household questionnaires that were in circulation (active refers to all households where the address hadn't been deactivated by the field staff during field operations). Return rates were used during the census field operation to target field staff resources to the lowest responding areas.

S

Same-sex civil partnership couple family

A same-sex civil partnership couple family consists of two same-sex civil partners with or without child(ren). The child(ren) may belong to either member of the couple. Children are included in the family only if they are not themselves living with a spouse, same-sex civil partner or partner and do not have any children of their own in the household.

Same-sex civil partners with their grandchild(ren) are also considered a same-sex civil partnership family if there are no children in the intervening generation present in the household (note that children of the couple may also be present if they are not parents or grandparents of the youngest generation).

Same-sex civil partnership couple household

A same-sex civil partnership couple household is a household that comprises a same-sex civil partnership couple family and no other person. This definition is used in most results from the 2011 Census.

In a small number of results a same-sex civil partnership couple household is defined as a household that contains at least one same-sex civil partnership couple and no married couples. When this definition is used it is clearly indicated.

Same-sex couple

Same-sex couples are two people of the same sex who live together as a couple. This includes people who are currently or formerly in a registered same-sex civil partnership and those living in a cohabiting same-sex couple.

Couples of the same sex who are not in a registered same-sex civil partnership are generally included in census results in categories relating to cohabiting couple families.

Schoolchildren and full-time students

Schoolchildren and students in full-time education studying away from their family home are treated as usually resident at their term-time address. Basic demographic information only (name, sex, age, marital status and relationship) is collected at their non term-time address (their home or vacation address).

The information on families, household size and household composition for their non term-time address does not include them.

Scottish national identity

This applies to a person who has recorded Scottish as their National Identity. They may also have ticked another response (e.g. British). A person's national identity is a self-determined assessment of their own identity with respect to the country or countries with which they feel an affiliation. This assessment of identity is not dependent on legal nationality or ethnic group.

The national identity question included six tick box responses - one for each of the four parts of the UK (English, Welsh, Scottish and Northern Irish), one for British, and one for "Other". Where a person ticked "Other" they were asked to write in the name of the country. People were asked to tick all options that they felt applied to them. This means that in results relating to national identity people may be classified with a single national identity or a combination of identities.

British identity excludes responses indicating an identity related to the British Virgin Islands and British Overseas Territories.

Second address

A second address is an address at which a person stays for more than 30 days per year that is not a person's place of usual residence. This includes addresses that are in the UK and those outside of the UK.

Typical second addresses include armed forces bases, addresses used by people working away from home, a student's home address, the address of another parent or guardian, or a holiday home.

If a person with a second address was staying at that address on census night, they were classed as a visitor to that address, but counted as a usual resident at their home address.

Self-contained accommodation

A household's accommodation is self-contained if all the rooms, including the kitchen, bathroom and toilet, are behind a door that only that household can use.

Accommodation is not self-contained if any rooms, for example a kitchen, bathroom or toilet, are shared with another household, or access to any rooms require crossing a hall, landing or any other space that is used by another household.

Self-employed

Self-employed people aged 16 and over own and operate their own business, professional practice or similar enterprise, including those operated with a partner. This relates to a person's main job or, if not working at the time of the census, their last main job.

This can include people who work freelance, which means someone who is self-employed and works (or worked) for different companies on particular pieces of work.

Self-employed people who are not freelance can have employees who work for them.

Sex

Sex is the classification of a person as either male or female.

Sex ratio

The sex ratio is the number of men per 100 women. This is used to assess whether the demographic make-up of an area is plausible, independent of the estimated total populations for males and females.

Shared dwelling

A dwelling is shared if:

- the household spaces it contains have the accommodation type "part of a converted or shared house", or
- not all of the rooms (including kitchen, bathroom and toilet, if any) are behind a door that only that household can use, and
- there is at least one other such household space at the same address with which it can be combined to form the shared dwelling.

Short-term resident

A census short-term UK resident is anyone born outside of the UK who, on 27 March 2011, had stayed or intended to stay in the UK for a period of three months or more but less than 12 months.

Small cell adjustment

Small cell adjustment was one of the statistical disclosure measures used in the 2001 Census to protect against the inadvertent disclosure of personal information. Where cells in the 2001 Census tables contained very small values they were adjusted, thereby adding uncertainty about the true small value and adding a level of disclosure protection.

Social Grade, Approximated

Social Grade is the socio-economic classification used by the Market Research and Marketing Industries, most often in the analysis of spending habits and consumer attitudes. Although it is not possible to allocate Social Grade precisely from information collected by the 2011 Census, the Market Research Society has developed a method for using Census information to provide a good approximation of Social Grade.

Standard variable

A standard variable relates directly to a single question as it appeared on the census questionnaire. For example the ethnic group question translates directly into the ethnic group variable. The response categories of the question map directly to the categories used to classify people or households in the statistics. In some tables the categories may be aggregated or collapsed to prevent disclosure of personal information, but no further processing is applied to the categories, and in the context of the standard variable, they are not combined with the categories of any other question.

The ethnic group question may also be used in conjunction with another question to create a new variable, for example with national identity to create the ethnic national identity variable. This forms a derived variable from two standard variables.

Statistical disclosure control

The confidentiality of personal census information is paramount, and to prevent the inadvertent disclosure of information about identifiable individuals a range of statistical disclosure protection measures are used. Firstly, records in the database are swapped between different geographic areas. This swapping is targeted towards those households in small areas with unusual characteristics that may be identifiable.

To offer further protection against revealing personal information, some limitations have also been placed on the amount of detail available in the published results, particularly in tables for small populations.

There are also minimum thresholds applied for the numbers of persons and households that must be present in the smallest areas for which sets of outputs can be produced. The smallest geography for Key Statistics, Quick Statistics and Local Characteristics tables is the output area, where the minimum thresholds are 40 households and 100 persons.

Subnational layers

These are layers of geography below the national level, for example, local authorities or regions.

T

Tenure

Tenure provides information about whether a household rents or owns the accommodation that it occupies and, if rented, combines this with information about the type of landlord who owns or manages the accommodation.

Tenure, Other social rented

Accommodation that is “other social rented” includes accommodation that is rented from a registered social landlord, housing association, housing co-operative or charitable trust.

Tenure, Owned

Accommodation that is “owned” includes accommodation that is either “owned outright” or “owned with a mortgage or loan”.

Tenure, Private rented

Accommodation that is “private rented” includes accommodation that is rented from a private landlord or letting agency, employer of a household member, relative or friend of a household member, or other non-social rented accommodation.

Tenure, Private rented, Other

Accommodation that is “private rented, other” includes accommodation that is rented from an employer of a household member, relative or friend of a household member, or other non-social rented accommodation.

Tenure, Social rented

Accommodation that is “social rented” includes accommodation that is rented from a council or local authority, or from a registered social landlord, housing association, housing co-operative or charitable trust.

Total fertility rate

The total fertility rate of the population is the average number of children that would be born to a woman over her lifetime if she were to experience the exact current age-specific fertility rates through her lifetime, and she were to survive through to the end of her reproductive life.

U

Unaccounted for address

An unaccounted for address is an address on the census address register where no questionnaire was returned, no dummy form was completed, and the address was not deactivated by a member of field staff. Around 1.3 per cent of addresses were unaccounted for. These addresses were used in the alternative household estimates methodology to inform the household bias adjustment. For more information about the household bias adjustment:

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/census-data/2011-census-user-guide/quality-and-methods/methods/coverage-assessment-and-adjustment-methods/index.html>

Undercoverage/undercount/underenumeration

Every effort was made to ensure everyone was counted in the 2011 Census, however no census is perfect and some people are inevitably missed. This undercount or undercoverage does not occur uniformly across all geographical areas or across sub-groups of the population such as age-sex groups. Reasons for undercoverage include the non-return of census questionnaires, and households not receiving a questionnaire because their household's address was missed by the address register.

To account for this undercoverage, a Coverage Assessment and Adjustment (CAA) process was used to estimate the size of the population that was missed and ensure that the coverage for England and Wales in estimated outputs is close to 100 per cent. For more information about the CAA:

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/census-data/2011-census-user-guide/quality-and-methods/methods/coverage-assessment-and-adjustment-methods/index.html>

Unemployed

A person aged 16 and over is classified as unemployed if they are not in employment, are available to start work in the next two weeks, and either looked for work in the last four weeks or are waiting to start a new job.

Unemployment history

Unemployment history defines the year that a person last worked. People who were in full-time and part-time employment are not counted in this variable.

Unlinked questionnaire

An unlinked questionnaire is a returned questionnaire where the questionnaire identification was not linked to the address on the questionnaire tracking system. There was a relatively small number of these that were spread across the country; they were not grouped within small geographic areas.

Unshared dwelling

A dwelling is shared

- if the household spaces it contains have the accommodation type “part of a converted or shared house”, or
- if not all of the rooms (including kitchen, bathroom and toilet, if any) are behind a door that only that household can use and there is at least one other such household space at the same address with which it can be combined to form the shared dwelling.

Dwellings that do not meet these conditions are unshared dwellings.

Users

This term is used to refer to anyone who is a user of census statistics. That includes novices and specialists.

Usual resident

The main population base for statistics from the 2011 Census is the usual resident population as at census day, 27 March 2011. Although the population base for enumeration included non-UK born short-term residents, this population is analysed separately and is not included in the main outputs from the 2011 Census. All statistics, unless specified, are produced using only usual residents of the UK.

For 2011 Census purposes, a usual resident of the UK is anyone who, on census day, was in the UK and had stayed or intended to stay in the UK for a period of 12 months or more, or had a permanent UK address and was outside the UK and intended to be outside the UK for less than 12 months.

For information about the main population base for statistics, how other population sub-groups are counted, and all variable definitions, see information about variables and classifications:

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/census/2011census/2011censusdata/2011censususerguide/variablesandclassifications>

Usual resident (2001 population)

The main population base for outputs from the 2001 Census was the usual resident population as at census day. Although this population base shares much in common with that used for the 2011 Census, there are some subtle differences in definition, including the period of time required for usual residence. In 2001, when people asked, they were provided with the guidance that anyone who had been, or intended to be, in the UK for a period of six months or more was considered a usual resident. However, the census questionnaire did not include an explicit definition or instructions to this effect, so it is not possible to say how strictly this definition was observed.

V

Vacant household space

A vacant household space is an unoccupied space that does not have at least one usual resident and is not a second residence or holiday accommodation.

The distinction between second residence/ holiday accommodation and vacant accommodation for unoccupied household spaces is based on information provided by the enumerator.

All household spaces that are defined as vacant were unoccupied on census day (27 March 2011), but not all unoccupied household spaces are defined as vacant (some will be holiday accommodation or second residences).

A household space in which only visitors were staying on census night is not classified as vacant.

Variable

A variable refers to a particular characteristic of a person or household. The variable is assigned one of a set of values which will be either a numerical measure or a category from a classification. For example the age variable records a numerical age value for a person, and the accommodation type variable records a category of “house”, “flat or apartment”, “mobile structure” etc for a household.

Visitor

A visitor is any person who was staying overnight on 27 March 2011 at an address where they were not usually resident. This includes:

- domestic visitors usually resident at another address within the UK, who completed a full census questionnaire for their usual address,
- international visitors who intended to stay in the UK for less than three months and were usually resident outside of the UK.

Visitors staying overnight on census night were recorded in the visitor section of the household questionnaire, which recorded basic information (name, sex, date of birth and usual address) about each visitor present.

To ensure a complete count of the population, a usual resident of the UK with no usual address who was staying at an address overnight on census night was included as a usual resident at that address, even if only staying there for one night; they were not counted as visitors.

W

Wards

Electoral areas represented by one or more local government councillors. In Wales, the equivalent areas are called electoral divisions.

Welsh language skills

A person aged three and over is classified with skills in Welsh if they can do one or more of the following:

- understand spoken Welsh,
- speak Welsh,
- read Welsh, or
- write Welsh.

In results that classify people by Welsh language skills a person may appear in more than one category depending on which combination of skills they have.

Welsh national identity

This applies to a person who has recorded Welsh as their National Identity. They may also have ticked another response (e.g. British). A person's national identity is a self-determined assessment of their own identity with respect to the country or countries with which they feel an affiliation. This assessment of identity is not dependent on legal nationality or ethnic group.

The national identity question included six tick box responses - one for each of the four parts of the UK (English, Welsh, Scottish and Northern Irish), one for British, and one for "Other". Where a person ticked "Other" they were asked to write in the name of the country. People were asked to tick all options that they felt applied to them. This means that in results relating to national identity people may be classified with a single national identity or a combination of identities.

British identity excludes responses indicating an identity related to the British Virgin Islands and British Overseas Territories.

Wholly moving household

A wholly moving household is one where all members of the household have moved from the same address.

Workday population

The workday population of an area is defined as "all usual residents aged 16 and above who are in employment and whose workplace is in the area, and all other usual residents of any age who are not in employment but are resident in the area". People who work mainly at or from home, or do not have a fixed place of work, are included in the area of their usual residence.

The following population groups are excluded from the workday population of an area:

- those living in England and Wales but working in Scotland, Northern Ireland, outside the UK or on offshore installations,
- those with a place of work in England and Wales but who are not usually resident in England and Wales, and
- short-term residents.

Workplace population

The workplace population of an area is defined as “all usual residents aged 16 and above who are in employment and whose workplace is in the area”. People who work mainly at or from home or do not have a fixed place of work are included in the area of their usual residence.

The following population groups are excluded from the workplace population of an area:

- those not working the week before 27 March 2011,
- those living in England and Wales but working in Scotland, Northern Ireland, outside the UK or on offshore installations,
- those with a place of work in England and Wales but who are not usually resident in England and Wales, and
- short-term residents.

Workplace zones

Information about workplace zones is available on the ONS website:

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/census-data/2011-census-prospectus/new-developments-for-2011-census-results/2011-census-geography/workplace-zones/index.html>

Y

Year last worked

For people ages 16 to 74 who have previously been employed, the year last worked is the year in which they were last employed.

Year of arrival in the UK

The year of arrival in the UK is derived from the date that a person last arrived to live in the UK. Short visits away from the UK are not counted in determining the date that a person last arrived.

Year of arrival is only applicable to usual residents who were not born in the UK. It does not include usual residents born in the UK who have emigrated and since returned; these are recorded in the category “Born in the UK”.