

# **Census 2001**

## **Definitions**

**Laid before Parliament pursuant to  
Section 4(1) Census Act 1920 and  
Census (Northern Ireland) Act 1969  
Laid before the Scottish Parliament  
pursuant to Section 4(1) Census Act 1920**

**Office for National Statistics  
General Register Office for Scotland  
Northern Ireland Statistics and  
Research Agency**

© Crown copyright 2004.

Published with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office (HMSO) and the Queen's Printer Scotland.

ISBN 0 11 621754 5

This publication, excluding logos, may be reproduced free of charge in any format or medium for research or private study subject to it being reproduced accurately and not used in a misleading context. The material must be acknowledged as crown copyright and the title of the publication specified. This publication can also be accessed at the National Statistics website: **[www.statistics.gov.uk](http://www.statistics.gov.uk)**

For any other use of this material please apply for a free Click-Use Licence on the HMSO website:

**[www.hmso.gov.uk/click-use-home.htm](http://www.hmso.gov.uk/click-use-home.htm)**

or write to HMSO at The Licensing Division, St Clements House, 2-16 Colegate, Norwich NR3 1BQ Fax: 01603 723000 or e-mail:

**[hmsolicensing@cabinetoffice.x.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:hmsolicensing@cabinetoffice.x.gsi.gov.uk)**

### Contact points

For enquiries about the 2001 Census or this publication, contact the National Statistics Customer Enquiry Centre on

**0845 601 3034**

(minicom: 01633 812399)

**E-mail:** [info@statistics.gov.uk](mailto:info@statistics.gov.uk)

**Fax:** 01633 652747

**Post:** Room D115,  
Government Buildings,  
Cardiff Road,  
Newport NP10 8XG

To order this publication, call The Stationery Office on **0870 600 5522**. See also back cover.

### About the Office for National Statistics

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) is the government agency responsible for compiling, analysing and disseminating many of the United Kingdom's economic, social and demographic statistics, including the retail prices index, trade figures and labour market data, as well as the periodic census of the population and health statistics. It is also the agency that administers the statutory registration of births, marriages and deaths. The Director of ONS is the National Statistician and the Registrar General for England and Wales.

### A National Statistics publication

National Statistics are produced to high professional standards set out in the National Statistics Code of Practice. They undergo regular quality assurance reviews to ensure that they meet customer needs. They are produced free from any political interference.

---

## Contents

	Page
<b>Foreword</b>	<b>v</b>
<b>1 Introduction</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2 Census methodology, processing and geography</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Legal basis</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Data collection procedures</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>One Number Census</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Geography</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Confidentiality and security</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>3 Population base</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>4 Comparability with the 1991 Census</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>5 Glossary</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>6 Output classifications</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>7 Filters</b>	<b>113</b>
<b>8 Output tables</b>	<b>117</b>
<b>Overview</b>	<b>117</b>
<b>List of tables</b>	<b>120</b>
<b>9 Reference maps</b>	<b>143</b>
<b>List of maps</b>	<b>143</b>
<b>Reference maps</b>	<b>144</b>



---

## **Foreword**

Results from the Census are made possible by the co-operation of the public in responding to the Census; by the hard work of the Census field-staff; and by the assistance of many other people and organisations that have supported all aspects of the Census. The Registrars General would like to thank all those who have contributed to the Census.



---

# 1 Introduction

## Summary

1.1 This Report provides definitions and other explanatory information for published results from the censuses held in 2001 in England and Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland. It is hoped that the presentation of such information in a single comprehensive volume will assist the reader in understanding and using the results of the 2001 Census.

1.2 The Report contains nine chapters. Chapter two provides a summary of the methodology and processes underlying the production of the 2001 Census results. Chapter three discusses and defines the various population bases used in 2001 Census output. Chapter four summarises changes between 1991 and 2001 in the information collected by the Census. Chapter five consists of a glossary of terms and definitions used throughout the published Census results. Chapter six provides more detailed information on the classifications used in presenting the results. Chapter seven provides information on filter questions used on the 2001 Census form. Chapter eight provides information on the published tables of Census results, including indexes of all the tables by topic and keyword. Chapter nine provides reference maps for the administrative areas for which census results are produced. Other supporting information, including more detailed information on the 2001 Census methodology and specimen copies of the Census forms, is available on the websites of the Census Offices as detailed below.

## Results from the 2001 Census

1.3 The first results from the 2001 Census were published in September 2002, with the main results following throughout 2003. The main results provide information for a range of administrative areas and other geographies in common use. They include:

- Key Statistics, providing summary results for a wide range of areas;
- Census Area Statistics, providing more detailed results for a wide range of areas; and
- Standard Tables, providing more detail than the Census Area Statistics, and produced for wards and higher administrative areas.

Further information on these products is included in *Chapter 8*.

1.4 Other supporting information on the Census including evaluation of the quality of the results and information on geographies used in the results, will also be published. Information on the publication of the results is available on the websites of the Census Offices as detailed below.

## Further information

1.5 Further information on the 2001 Census is available from the three Census Offices at the contact addresses below.

### England and Wales

Census Customer Services  
ONS  
Titchfield  
Fareham  
Hants  
PO15 5RR

**Tel:** +44(0)1329 813800

**Fax:** ++44(0)1329 813587

**Minicom:** ++44(0)1329 813669

**E-mail:** census.customerservices@ons.gov.uk

**Website:** www.statistics.gov.uk

**Scotland**

General Register Office for Scotland  
 Statistics Division  
 Ladywell House  
 Ladywell Road  
 Edinburgh  
 EH12 7TF

**Tel:** 0131 314 4254  
**E-mail:** customer@gro-scotland.gov.uk  
**Website:** www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/grosweb/  
 .grosweb.nsf/pages/scotcen

**Northern Ireland**

Census Customer Services  
 Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency  
 McAuley House  
 2-14 Castle Street  
 Belfast  
 BT1 1SA

**Tel:** (028) 9034 8160  
**Fax:** (028) 9034 8161  
**E-mail:** census.nisra@dfpni.gov.uk  
**Website:** www.nisra.gov.uk/census/start.html

**Copyright and reproduction of material from this Report**

1.7 This publication (excluding the departmental logo) may be reproduced free of charge in any format or medium for research or private study. This is subject to it being reproduced accurately and not used in a misleading context. The material must be acknowledged as Crown copyright and the title of the publication specified.

1.8 This publication can also be accessed at the Census Offices' websites at the addresses above. For any other use of this material please apply for a free core Click-Use Licence on the HMSO website at [www.hmso.gov.uk/click-use-home.htm](http://www.hmso.gov.uk/click-use-home.htm), or by writing to HMSO at

The Licensing Division  
 St Clements House  
 2-16 Colegate  
 Norwich  
 NR3 1BQ

**Fax:** +44 (0)1603 723000  
**E-mail:** hmsolicensing@cabinet-office.x.gsi.gov.uk

1.6 Any subsequent amendments to this publication will be listed on the websites of all three Census Offices, as follows:

- **ONS**  
[www.statistics.gov.uk/census2001/error\\_log.asp](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/census2001/error_log.asp)
- **GROS**  
[www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/grosweb/grosweb.nsf/pages/cendefvol](http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/grosweb/grosweb.nsf/pages/cendefvol)
- **NISRA**  
[www.nisra.gov.uk/census/start.html](http://www.nisra.gov.uk/census/start.html)



---

## 2 Census methodology, processing and geography

### Legal basis

2.1 Censuses in England and Wales and in Scotland are taken under the authority of the Census Act 1920 as amended by the Census (Confidentiality) Act 1991, and in Northern Ireland under the provisions of the Census Act (Northern Ireland) 1969, as amended by the Census (Confidentiality)(Northern Ireland) Order 1991. Both Acts provide for Census Orders in Council to be made by HM the Queen, directing that a census be taken on a particular date.

2.2 For the 2001 Census in England and Wales, the Census Order 2000 (Statutory Instrument no. 744/2000) was made on 15 March 2000; the corresponding pieces of legislation covering the Census in Scotland and in Northern Ireland were, respectively, the Census (Scotland) Order 2000 (Scottish Statutory Instrument no. 68/2000), also made on 15 March 2000, and the Census Order (Northern Ireland) 2000 (Statutory Rules for Northern Ireland no. 168/2000) made on the 15 May 2000. These specified the persons by whom and with respect to whom census returns were to be made, and set out the particulars to be stated in the returns.

2.3 Subsequently, separate Census Regulations were required, setting out the detailed arrangements for the conduct of the census and providing a facsimile copy of the census forms. In England and Wales, these were made on 5 June 2000 (SI 1463/2000), in Scotland on 3 April 2003 (SSI 102/2000), and in Northern Ireland on 25 May 2000 (SRNI 198/2000).

2.4 The decision to include, for the first time, a question on religion in the 2001 Census in England and Wales and in Scotland, resulted in additional legislation. Accordingly, in England and Wales, the Census Act 1920 was amended through the Census (Amendment) Act 2000, which came into force on 28 July 2000, and by which the Census Act was able to require particulars with respect to religion to be stated on a voluntary basis. Consequently, the Census Order 2000 and Census Regulations 2000 also required amendment to make provision for this new question to be asked; the Amendment Order (SI 3249/2000) was made on 13 December

2000 and the Amendment Regulations were made on 20 December 2000. In Scotland, the corresponding pieces of amending legislation were: the Census (Amendment) (Scotland) Act 2000, which came into force on 10 April 2000; the Census (Scotland) Amendment Order 2000 (SSI 172/2000), made on 14 June 2000, and the Census (Scotland) Amendment Regulations 2000 (SSI 194/2000), made on 15 June 2000. Census legislation in Northern Ireland already provided for a question on religion.

### Data collection procedures

#### The field force

2.5 The enumeration of the 2001 Census was organised largely in the traditional way, with the delivery of the self-completion forms by enumerators to households and managers in charge of communal establishments prior to Census Day (29 April 2001). However, for the first time in a census in the UK provision was made for these forms to be mailed back to local census management teams as the prime means of collection; only those households who had failed to return a form in this way were followed-up by field staff.

2.6 Most forms were delivered during the three-week period before Census day (9 – 27 April). In some areas in England and Wales, however, field staff encountered particular difficulties in delivering forms to all addresses within this period. In these circumstances, contingency arrangements were put in place to dispatch forms centrally by post to those households that had reported not having received a form.

2.7 A period of a week or so after Census Day was allowed for the posted forms to reach the local field management teams and for them to log and check the returns. Flexibility was allowed as to when Enumerators would begin the follow-up phase to collect non-returns and resolve queries, and Managers were able to re-assign Enumerators between areas. The follow-up phase (9 – 18 May) consisted of at least two visits by Enumerators, and a mop-up phase carried out by field staff managers. A non-compliance routine was then followed where necessary. Completed census forms were collected under

secure conditions from 2,300 Managers and transported to the central processing centre.

2.8 The UK Censuses were carried out with a field staff of 81,000 (70,000 in England and Wales, 8,000 in Scotland and 3,000 in Northern Ireland). The basic concept of a four-tier field force, used successfully in Great Britain in previous censuses, was retained for 2001. This comprised 131 Census Area Managers (CAMs) (103 in England and Wales, 22 in Scotland and 6 in Northern Ireland), some 2,300 Census District Managers (CDMs) (known as Census Officers in 1991) (2,000 in England and Wales, 175 in Scotland and 97 in Northern Ireland), 6,900 Team Leaders (Assistant Census Officers in 1991) (6,050 in England and Wales, 525 in Scotland and 281 in Northern Ireland) and some 71,000 Enumerators (61,750 in England and Wales, 6,987 in Scotland and 2,590 in Northern Ireland).

2.9 This time, in England and Wales, however, an additional team of four Regional Managers were appointed to oversee the data collection process and to provide the management and communications interface between CAMs and Census HQ.

2.10 The introduction of postback helped to reduce unit costs and enable resources to be targeted on hard-to-enumerate areas.

2.11 In Wales, ONS appointed a Census Manager for Wales to manage field staff, and to help in public relations and in dealing with the media, agencies and communities in Wales. All householders in Wales had the option of completing a Census form in Welsh or English, and a range of other materials was made available in bilingual format.

### Enumeration Districts

2.12 For the purposes of conducting the 2001 Census fieldwork, England and Wales was divided into around 117,000 small areas (Enumeration Districts) to each of which an Enumerator was appointed, though in many cases Enumerators were responsible for a workload comprising more than one district. The average size of an Enumeration District (ED) was around 200 households.

2.13 In Northern Ireland, there were 2,590 EDs, each of which was allocated an Enumerator. Where it proved difficult to cover all EDs some Enumerators doubled up to cover two EDs. The average size of an ED in Northern Ireland at the planning stage was 230 households. By the

end of enumeration, this had risen to over 250 households per ED.

2.14 In Scotland, there were 6,987 EDs each of which was allocated to an Enumerator. The average size of an ED in Scotland was around 330 households.

2.15 ED boundaries were drawn up, using a GIS-assisted methodology, in such a way to produce reasonable Enumerator workloads, and which provided an environment to create digital representation of the ED geography from which Enumerators' maps and address lists were generated.

2.16 The basis of planning EDs was the expected number of households in the area, but allowances were made for other factors that have an effect on the Enumerators' task of delivering forms. For example, there is a considerable variation between the work of enumerating scattered communities in rural areas, or a city centre with mixed residential and commercial premises (and where even finding the living accommodation is a task in itself) and the work involved in an area of suburban semi-detached housing. Account was also taken of the presence of communal establishments, the extent of multi-occupied housing, and indications that households would not have English as their first language.

2.17 Unlike previous censuses in England and Wales and Northern Ireland, Enumeration Districts were not used as the basis of the areal unit for output. In the 2001 Census, a separate small area geography - Output Areas - was created using similar GIS techniques but adopting different design criteria more appropriate for statistical analysis purposes (see *Geography – Output Areas at 2.46* below). In Scotland, Output Areas were created for the 1991 Census and 2001 Output Areas were designed to provide as much continuity between the two Censuses as possible.

### Households and communal establishments

2.18 Each Enumerator underwent detailed training that covered both the procedures for enumerating households and those to be followed in other situations, such as vacant accommodation, non-residential premises, and communal establishments such as hotels, hospitals and university halls of residence.

2.19 Persons present at an address on Census night as a visitor to that address were not enumerated at that address in the 2001 Census unless that person had no other usual place of

residence. All such visitors who were usually resident elsewhere within the United Kingdom were required to be included on the form relating to their usual residence.

### The forms

2.20 Each household was enumerated on a 20-page Household (H) Form which accommodated households of up to five people. (In Northern Ireland the form was 24 pages and accommodated 6 persons.) For larger households additional forms were available. In Wales, the respective (W) forms were available in either English or Welsh language versions, and included an additional question on knowledge of the Welsh language. In Scotland the H form contained additional questions on the Gaelic language and furnished/unfurnished accommodation.

2.21 The names of persons resident in communal establishments were listed on a special Communal Establishments Form, which also identified the type of establishment concerned, and a separate Individual (I) Form was required to be completed in respect of each individual resident. Any person aged 16 or over in a household could also elect to make a separately sealed individual return on an I Form, if they so wished, but the detail of their relationship to other persons within the household was required to be recorded on the appropriate H form.

2.22 It was, however, not possible to enumerate all persons by the conventional methods described above, and additional or special arrangements had to be made for certain population groups, such as the Armed Forces, prisoners, students, shipping personnel, refugees and asylum seekers, the visually impaired, persons sleeping rough, travelling fairs and circuses, and others, though standard forms were used in all cases.

2.23 Other organisations, including local authorities, government departments, charities and local community groups assisted in the enumeration by issuing, for example, circulars containing guidance and instructions (such as, the Home Office to each Prison Service establishment and the Ministry of Defence to naval and military bases). A Community Liaison initiative was set up in 1997 to make contact with community and minority groups in order to address issues associated with the differential levels of under-enumeration experienced in the 1991 Census.

### Foot and mouth disease

2.24 A series of new procedures, based around the basic enumeration procedure, was required at short notice to deal with the outbreak of Foot and Mouth disease that had spread to large parts of the country before the enumeration was due to take place. To prevent the spread of the disease among farm animals, access to some parts of the countryside was discouraged. Close liaison was maintained throughout with those agencies responsible for the farming industry in the respective parts of the UK to ensure that Census field staff would not compromise the work being done to contain the outbreak whilst conducting the Census.

2.25 Special methods of delivery and collection were quickly arranged to ensure that as complete a coverage as possible was achieved in the areas hit by this major epidemic. Additional instructions were issued to field staff to provide guidance on the need to change the arrangements for delivery and collection of census forms where access to premises was not possible or advisable. In the majority of cases, the Royal Mail had already established procedures for handling mail and it was decided to adopt a postout/postback procedure in these areas wherever possible. Close liaison was maintained between the relevant agencies, Census HQ and field managers during enumeration and the position was routinely reviewed to ensure best practice was adopted at all times.

### One Number Census

2.26 It is known that no Census succeeds in counting everyone. In 1991 problems of under-enumeration in Great Britain led to the need to base the national population estimates for 1991 on demographic estimates. This in turn led to low-level Census counts that did not add to national and local authority level totals. Under-enumeration was also experienced in Northern Ireland.

2.27 Users were clear that for 2001 they required a fully adjusted set of counts covering 100 per cent of the population. The One Number Census project (ONC) was set up to meet this need. The aim of the project was to estimate under-enumeration, and adjust the Census database accordingly so that all statistics add up to 'One Number' and also to ensure that robust results could be obtained for each local authority area. The ONC methodology included conducting a redesigned and much larger post-enumeration survey (the Census Coverage Survey, CCS) and combining the results of both the Census and CCS in what is known as a dual system approach.

2.28 The ONC methodologies were researched and developed over a number of years by a joint team of statisticians from the ONS and the University of Southampton. The work was overseen by a Steering Committee that included experts from central government, statistical agencies overseas, other academic institutions and local government. In addition, Census users were consulted at several stages in the methodological development process through Census user group meetings and special workshops.

### Step by step guide to the ONC

2.29 The One Number Census process involved a number of stages:

- a Census Coverage Survey (CCS) was designed and conducted independently of the Census during May/June 2001;
- records from the CCS were matched to those from the 2001 Census;
- populations of the sample areas were estimated from the results of the matching using dual system estimation techniques, which enabled an estimate of those persons missed by both the Census and the CCS to be made;
- populations for each local authority (or NUTS III area in Northern Ireland) by age and sex were then estimated using a combination of standard regression and small area estimation techniques;
- households and persons estimated to have been missed by the Census were then imputed to produce a fully adjusted Census database. The characteristics of these households and individuals were modelled using the returns from the Census and CCS; and finally
- all population estimates were carefully quality assured using demographic analysis and comparison with aggregate level administrative data.

### How the CCS worked

2.30 The CCS was specifically designed to enable Census population counts to be adjusted for under-enumeration at the national, local and small area level. It consisted of a completely independent and intensive face-to-face survey of a sample of over 19,500 postcodes, containing 370,000 households, drawn from all local authorities in the UK. The sample design took into account the uneven distribution

of under-enumeration across the country by stratifying by a 'Hard to Count' index based upon characteristics likely to be associated with under-enumeration, such as the number of multi-occupied addresses. In Northern Ireland, a similar index called the 'Stratification Index' was used.

2.31 The CCS was operationally independent from the Census enumeration exercise. The CCS sample postcodes were kept confidential; CCS interviewers did not have any sight of the address lists produced in carrying out the Census, nor the Census forms returned in the area in which they were interviewing. The interviewers focused on making as many calls as necessary to achieve an interview, and the timing of these calls was varied to maximise the probability of making contact.

2.32 The CCS achieved an overall response rate of 91 per cent in England and Wales; 95 per cent in Scotland; and 92 per cent in Northern Ireland. This is a high response rate for such a large-scale voluntary survey when compared to other national surveys. The survey succeeded in meeting its objective of identifying households and persons that had been missed by the 2001 Census.

### Quality assurance

2.33 All the ONC population estimates have been subject to rigorous quality assurance. The quality assurance process followed an agreed strategy, which had been the subject of wide consultation with Census users. The population of each local authority by age and sex were considered in a consistent and detailed manner - this involved comparison against diagnostic ranges derived from rolled-forward population estimates and aggregated administrative sources (such as Birth Registration and Pensions data). These ranges gave a plausible set of values with which we would, prior to the Census, expect the ONC estimates to be comparable. Where the ONC estimates fell outside of the diagnostic ranges, extensive checks of the ONC results were undertaken with respect to sample sizes and outliers and contingency action was taken if any issues were identified.

2.34 The quality assurance process included analysis for each local authority of a number of specific population subgroups known from 1991 to be prone to under-enumeration. These were full-time students; home armed forces; foreign armed forces and their dependents; and prisoners. The estimates for these subgroups were compared with data from other official

sources to determine whether the results were plausible. This was especially important for students, armed forces and prisoners, as the CCS did not cover large communal establishments. Adjustments were made where significant under-enumeration was identified for these groups.

2.35 All ONC estimates were discussed and signed-off by an expert panel at a series of weekly meetings over the course of several months. These meetings adopted a rigorous and consistent approach throughout, with the results by age and sex for each local authority in the UK being considered in detail. The quality assurance process was also subject to external observation.

### Dependence between Census and CCS

2.36 For the ONC process to produce unbiased estimates of the population, it is necessary for the Census and Census Coverage Survey to be as independent of each other as possible. As described above, practical arrangements were put in place to achieve this with Census and CCS operations being kept entirely separate on the ground. If the two attempts at enumerating the same population are independent, it is possible to not only estimate those missed by either the Census or CCS but to also estimate those missed by both - the dual system approach.

2.37 Through this approach, independence of process was achieved. However, there is an additional component of dependence that needs to be taken into account. This dependence is caused by the fact that those people who are difficult to count in a Census are also difficult to count in a post-enumeration survey such as the CCS. This was expected and a methodology was developed to identify those areas where dependency was marked and to adjust for that dependence.

2.38 This process ensures that the total estimates include allowance for those people more likely to have been missed by both the Census and CCS.

### Overcount

2.39 Although the ONC methodologies are principally concerned with identifying and adjusting for Census under-enumeration, part of the CCS interview was also aimed at identifying any potential overcount in the 2001 Census, that is persons incorrectly enumerated as resident at more than one address. A number of factors built into the process helped to reduce

the chance of over-enumeration. These include simplification of definitions and clarification of who should be included and where. The expectation is that over-enumeration will only occur accidentally. Examples of such possibilities include second homes and children from broken homes living a proportion of time with each parent. Analysis of responses to the CCS indicated that the level of overcount in the 2001 Census was negligible.

### Precision of the ONC results

2.40 The quality assurance process means that the Census figures are the best estimates we can make of the population. However, they are estimates and therefore subject to margins of error. Standard statistical techniques have been used to calculate these error levels, and therefore produce confidence intervals for the ONC results.

2.41 A 95 per cent confidence interval is a range within which the true population would fall for 95 per cent of the times the sample survey was repeated. For England and Wales as a whole, for example, the confidence interval on the population estimate is +/- 0.2 per cent. This means that the total Census figure has a margin of error of plus or minus 104,000. The corresponding confidence interval for Scotland is 0.3 per cent (+/- 17,000), and that for Northern Ireland is 0.7 per cent (+/- 12,000).

2.42 This is the first time it has been possible to estimate the level of precision for a Census with any confidence. It should be noted that as with all statistical analysis these standardised calculations do not capture all sources of variation and there will also be, for example, response, capture and coding errors - these will be outlined in full in the *2001 Census Quality Report*. However, our assessment is that, having made an adjustment for dependency, the ONC results remain the best central estimates possible of the population as at Census Day 2001.

### Census response

2.43 In 1991, the response to the Census (that is, the proportion of the population counted on returned Census forms) was estimated to be 96 per cent in England and Wales; 97 per cent in Scotland; and 98 per cent in Northern Ireland. In England and Wales, and Scotland, information collected by enumerators for households where no completed Census form was collected was taken account of in the results, increasing the coverage of the Census (that is, the proportion of the population covered in Census results) to an estimated 98 per cent in both Scotland and

England and Wales. This process was not applied in Northern Ireland.

2.44 In 2001, coverage of the published Census results is 100 per cent for the whole of the UK. The response, as measured by the proportion of people enumerated on Census forms, was 94 per cent in England, 96 per cent in Scotland and 95 per cent in Northern Ireland. This decline in response rates is in line with changes that have been observed for large-scale Government surveys and censuses.

### Geography

2.45 Census results are produced for a variety of administrative, electoral and postal geographies. This chapter provides information on Output Areas, the basic geographic building brick for Census output; geographical boundaries and their application in published results; the treatment of small areas; geographical codes; and area measurement.

### Output Areas

England, Wales and Northern Ireland

2.46 In the 1991 Census the smallest geographical unit for output was the Enumeration District. In 2001 the fundamental building brick for Census output is the Output Area. These are, on average, smaller than Enumeration Districts and are designed to be statistically more meaningful as geographical units than are the areas created for data collection purposes.

2.47 The system for creating Output Areas was completely automated. Every census record was allocated a grid reference to a resolution of one metre, and this, in conjunction with other boundary and map information, was used to create a polygon around every address (in Northern Ireland these polygons were then 'snapped' to existing mapping geometry features). Polygons from the same postcode were aggregated to form 'unit postcode' polygons. Unit postcodes were then grouped together to form Output Areas using the criteria that each Output Area must:

- nest within ward boundaries (electoral division in Wales); and
- include at least 100 people and 40 households.

Beyond these necessary conditions, an algorithm was used to optimise the design of the Output Areas by seeking to:

- maximise the geographical compactness of the Output Areas;
- maximise the homogeneity of accommodation type within each Output Area; and
- include around 125 households in each Output Area.

2.48 Unlike the 1991 Census, large Communal Establishments were not identified as distinct geographical entities, but are included in an Output Area produced in accordance with the criteria above.

Scotland

2.49 In 2001, GROS repeated the 1991 automated procedure whereby Output Areas were created specifically for census output, rather than using Enumeration Districts for that purpose. The procedure used the polygons of postcodes that are routinely maintained by GROS.

2.50 Output Areas for 2001 were created as groups of postcodes nesting as well as possible into the following areas: Council Area, 2001 locality, 1991 Output Area, postcode sector and 2001 electoral ward in descending order of preference (which has to be applied when not all postcodes in the Output Area belong to a single combination of these area types). The main aim governing this order of areas was to give continuity with the 1991 Output Areas while ensuring, as far as possible, that 2001 Output Areas fit into the locality or urban area which is seen as an increasingly important area type.

2.51 Principally because of the requirement to reflect 1991 Output Areas, the average size of a 2001 Output Area was around 50 households and 120 persons.

2.52 Each Output Area is sufficiently small for user-defined, or ad-hoc, areas to be created while maintaining a sufficient level of quality.

2.53 GROS created only one set of Output Areas and defined all other output geographies using the Output Area as the building brick. Each Output Area was assigned to an area in a 'higher' geography by first selecting one of the postcodes in the Output Area as a 'master' postcode. The Output Area inherits all of the characteristics of the master postcode including its assignments to higher areas and its centroid grid reference. Not all the postcodes in an Output Area may belong to the same set of higher areas as the master postcode. So an

area aggregated from the postcodes assigned to it will not necessarily be the same when aggregated from Output Areas. Nevertheless the approximation is good enough for almost all purposes.

2.54 The Output Area is also the building brick for geographies based on either of the two 'remote' postcodes collected on the Census form: address one year ago and destination of travel to work or study.

### Geographical boundaries

#### Administrative boundaries and electoral wards England and Wales

2.55 Administrative boundaries are here taken to refer to country, Government Office Region, county, local authority district (including Unitary Authority, metropolitan district and National Park), wards (electoral divisions in Wales), and civil parishes (communities in Wales). The administrative boundaries used in output from the 2001 Census are termed the 2003 boundaries. These are largely the same as those applying at Census Day, but reflect changes, whether implemented or planned, set out in Statutory Instruments laid before the end of December 2002. Where results for former counties are shown, these relate to the aggregation of local authority districts on the 2003 boundaries.

#### Scotland

2.56 In Scotland, administrative boundaries refer to Council Areas. The Council Area is the main area for 2001 output. Council Areas were created on 1 April 1996 following a review of the local government structure in Scotland, and they provide a single tier of local government covering the whole of Scotland. There are 32 such areas.

2.57 In addition, results are provided for wards. There are two versions of wards for which Census output is produced: CAS wards and Standard Table (ST) wards. These are both created by aggregating Output Areas and are close approximations for electoral wards. No census information is available for the exact areas of electoral wards.

2.58 CAS – As described above (using master postcodes) Output Areas were assigned to electoral wards. The resulting 1,222 aggregations are denoted CAS wards and fall within a Council Area boundary and satisfy a minimum threshold of 50 people and 20 households.

2.59 Standard Table (ST) – Where CAS wards fall below the ST thresholds (1000 people and 400 households) they are merged with neighbouring CAS wards so as to exceed the threshold. It is also necessary to make a few adjustments to ST wards so as to remove any 'slivers' that fall below the ST threshold created by differencing ST wards and ST postcode sectors (see below). ST wards that are mergers of CAS wards are labeled, for example, 'South Ronaldsay; Holm and Burray' with a semicolon to indicate the merger. For slivers, ST wards containing a part, or sliver, of a CAS ward are labelled, for example, 'Innerleithen and Walkerburn; Peebles and District South (part)' with 'part' indicating the presence of part of a CAS ward.

#### Northern Ireland

2.60 In Northern Ireland the administrative boundaries refer to the 26 Local Government Districts and the 582 electoral wards. The ward boundaries were those pertaining to the last ward boundary review which was carried out during 1992.

#### Health boundaries

##### England and Wales

2.61 Health areas in England are as defined at 31 December 2002 and those in Wales as at 1 April 2003. The lowest tier in England comprises the Primary Care Trusts; these are administered by Strategic Health Authorities. There is only a single tier within Wales: namely, Local Health Boards, which are coterminous with the Unitary Authorities.

##### Scotland

2.62 In 1974, some 15 Health Boards were set up to administer the Scottish Health Service. Health Board areas have remained unchanged since their inception.

##### Northern Ireland

2.63 Northern Ireland is divided into four Health and Social Services Board (HSSB) areas for health administration purposes. These HSSB areas are aggregations of whole Local Government Districts. Similarly, Northern Ireland is divided into 5 Education and Library Board areas for education administration purposes; these are also aggregations of whole Local Government Districts.

**Parliamentary Constituency and devolved electoral area boundaries**

England and Wales

2.64 Boundaries for UK Parliamentary Constituencies in England and Wales are those existing on Census Day and applying in the General Election in May 2001.

2.65 In Wales, boundaries for Assembly Constituencies are the same as those for the UK Parliamentary Constituencies and are those applying at the 2003 Assembly elections. Assembly electoral regions are aggregations of Assembly Constituencies.

Scotland

2.66 UK Parliamentary Constituencies in Scotland are defined in terms of wards existing at the time they were defined. The 2001 Census wards do not nest exactly into any of the current Parliamentary areas, that is, Scottish Parliamentary regions, Scottish Parliamentary Constituencies, or UK Parliamentary Constituencies. Scottish Parliamentary Constituencies are the same as UK Parliamentary Constituencies, with the exception of the UK Parliamentary Constituency of Orkney & Shetland which is split into two Scottish Parliamentary Constituencies. Scottish Parliamentary regions are groups of Scottish Parliamentary Constituencies.

Northern Ireland

2.67 Boundaries for the Northern Ireland Assembly Constituencies are the same as those for UK Parliamentary Constituencies. The boundaries for these Parliamentary Constituencies have not changed from a minor review undertaken in 1995.

**Urban area boundaries**

England and Wales

2.68 Urban areas are settlements of population on built-up land. The boundaries follow, approximately, the perimeter of areas of land identified by Ordnance Survey as irreversibly urban in their use. This includes land used or associated with buildings and other structures, land used for transport, etc. Census results are produced for areas where they cover at least 20 hectares in area, and are based on the 'best-fit' of Output Areas to the Ordnance Survey boundaries. The urban area boundaries do not follow the boundaries of administrative areas and depending on size, they typically include a number of bisected parts of, local authorities and/or wards. They conform well to the

common perception of what is urban. A more detailed explanation of urban areas is available in the *Key Statistics for urban areas in England and Wales* report.

Scotland

2.69 Scottish settlements in 2001, of which there are 492, have been created from groups of neighbouring high population density postcodes grouped so that each postcode contains at least a given number of addresses per hectare and so that the group contains an estimated 500 residents.

2.70 Localities are sub-divisions of 2001 Census settlements that are based on 1991 Locality boundaries. Therefore the 1991 boundaries form the starting point for defining 2001 boundaries.

2.71 Census statistics are produced for settlements and localities in the same way as for other area types – by aggregating OAs by means of master postcodes (see *Output Areas – Scotland* at 2.49 above).

Northern Ireland

2.72 The NI Statistics Co-ordinating Group (SCG), an inter-departmental group with representation from all Northern Ireland government departments, has examined the definition of the terms 'urban' and 'rural'. Three criteria were identified as relevant in ascribing urban characteristics to settlements: population size, population density and service provision. Each Census Output Area is assigned an 'urban' or 'rural' classification accordingly and data on urban and rural areas is produced by aggregation of Output Areas of the same classification.

**Postcode sector boundaries**

2.73 A postcode sector is the set of unit postcodes that are the same apart from the last two characters.

England and Wales

2.74 Postcode sector boundaries are produced by best-fitting the postcodes of enumeration to Output Areas. These boundaries will not necessarily follow postcode sector boundaries produced by the Royal Mail as they are prepared on a different basis. Some postcode sectors with small (sub Output Area) populations do not appear separately in Census results but are subsumed in other areas.



Scotland

2.75 Census data is available for close approximations of postcode sectors. Special postcode sectors are created for Census output to ensure that sectors conform to a minimum threshold and do not cross Council Area boundaries.

2.76 CAS postcode sectors: Postcode sectors that cross Council Areas are first split and each treated as a postcode sector in its own right. Then as described above (using master postcodes see *Output Areas - Scotland* at 2.49 above) Output Areas are assigned to postcode sectors. The resulting 1,010 aggregations were denoted as CAS postcode sectors meet the minimum threshold for CAS (50 people and 20 households). CAS postcode sector names that include '(part)' indicate that the original sector had to be split.

2.77 Standard Tables (ST) postcode sectors: Where a CAS postcode sector fails to meet the minimum threshold for Standard Tables (1000 people and 400 households) it is merged with one or more neighbouring CAS postcode sectors within the same Council Areas so that this threshold is met. Standard Table (ST) postcode sectors that are mergers of CAS postcode sectors are labelled 'DD1 1;DD1 3', with a semi-colon to indicate the merger.

Northern Ireland

2.78 There are no current plans to produce results for postcode sectors in Northern Ireland, however users can produce their own output from aggregations of Output Areas on a best-fit basis.

#### Application of boundaries in output

2.79 In some cases, the geographic boundaries in England and Wales described in the previous section are altered slightly in published results. This is to protect confidentiality of responses by preventing 'differencing', that is, the derivation of results for a very small area by subtracting results from larger areas with slightly different boundaries. The alteration occurs in most cases where the area's boundary does not exactly follow the boundaries of the constituent Output Areas. The paragraphs below set out whether results for an area relate to the exact boundary of the area, or to a potentially altered boundary.

2.80 In Northern Ireland, the Output Areas nest within electoral ward boundaries, and all higher geographies. With the exception of grid squares there are currently no plans to provide

output for Northern Ireland for non-standard geographical areas.

#### Exact boundaries (corresponding to Output Areas)

2.81 Output Areas are designed to nest within some administrative boundaries. In these cases, no alteration to boundaries is necessary when publishing results. Geographies with boundaries corresponding to Output Areas are:

England and Wales

2.82 England, Wales, Government Office Regions, counties, local authority districts (excluding National Parks), wards (electoral divisions in Wales), urban areas.

Scotland

2.83 Council Areas

Northern Ireland

2.84 Northern Ireland, Local Government Districts, Electoral Wards, Health and Social Service Boards, Education and Library Boards, Parliamentary Constituencies and NUTS Level III areas.

#### Exact boundaries (not corresponding to Output Areas)

2.85 In some cases, results for exact boundaries can be produced even where the area's boundary does not follow Output Area boundaries. These geographies are:

England and Wales

2.86 National Parks;  
Wards below the Output Area threshold (limited results only);  
Parishes (communities in Wales), including parishes/communities below the Output Area threshold (limited results only); and  
Unit postcodes.

Scotland

2.87 Not applicable.

Northern Ireland

2.88 Grid Squares

#### 'Best-fit' boundaries

2.89 With the exceptions described in the section *Exact boundaries (not corresponding to Output Areas)* above, boundaries which do not follow the boundaries of Output Areas are altered to 'best-fit' the Output Area boundaries.

An Output Area is included within the best-fit boundary if the majority of its population lives within the true boundary of the area. Results are then produced for the aggregation of 'best-fit' Output Areas. Geographies which have 'best-fit' boundaries are listed below. Note that many such areas will have boundaries that, in practice but not by definition, follow 2003 ward boundaries, and in these cases boundaries will not have been altered.

#### England and Wales

2.90 Parishes and communities;  
Health areas;  
Parliamentary Constituencies, Assembly  
Constituencies and Assembly electoral  
regions;  
Postcode sectors; and  
Wards as at Census Day 2001

#### Scotland

2.91 Health Boards;  
Scottish Parliamentary Regions;  
Scottish Parliamentary Constituencies;  
Westminster Parliamentary Constituencies;  
Wards;  
Postcode sector;  
Inhabited islands;  
Civil parishes; and  
Settlements and localities.

#### Northern Ireland

2.92 No Northern Ireland boundaries are produced on a best-fit basis.

#### Small areas

2.93 Where the population of an area falls below the minimum threshold, areas may be amalgamated for the purposes of results.

#### England and Wales

2.94 Wards (electoral divisions in Wales): A ward below the threshold of 1,000 people and 400 households is amalgamated with a neighbouring ward to bring the area to, or above, the threshold, and full ward statistics are provided for the amalgamated area. Less detailed results are provided for the individual wards that have been amalgamated in this way.

2.95 Parishes (communities in Wales): Similarly, a parish below the threshold of 100 people and 40 households is amalgamated with a neighbouring area so that the resulting area satisfies the threshold. Where possible, such

a parish is amalgamated with another sub-threshold parish. Where this is not possible, the parish is amalgamated with a parish which itself meets the threshold. In a few cases, however, where this is not possible, the parish is amalgamated with an area that is not part of any parish but is large enough to ensure that the threshold is satisfied. Less detailed results are provided for any individual parishes amalgamated in this way.

#### Scotland

2.96 In Scotland, all areas are based on Output Areas. The process of allocating Output Areas to higher geographies means that for some area types there will be those to which no Output Area is allocated. For example, there are 96 inhabited islands in Scotland but these have been grouped together into 54 islands areas to keep them above the threshold (See 2.57 – 2.59 above.)

#### Northern Ireland

2.97 Areas have not been amalgamated for the purposes of results or Output Area creation in Northern Ireland.

### Geographical codes

#### England and Wales

2.98 The geographical codes used are the standard codes used by ONS. Further details can be found on the National Statistics website at [www.statistics.gov.uk/geography/names\\_codes.asp](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/geography/names_codes.asp) or by contacting [census.customerservices@ons.gov.uk](mailto:census.customerservices@ons.gov.uk)

#### Scotland

2.99 Geographical codes for Census areas in Scotland are available from [customer@gro-scotland.gov.uk](mailto:customer@gro-scotland.gov.uk)

#### Northern Ireland

2.100 The Geographical codes used are standard census codes used by NISRA. Further details can be found on the NISRA website at [www.nisra.gov.uk](http://www.nisra.gov.uk) or can be obtained from [census.nisra@dfpni.gov.uk](mailto:census.nisra@dfpni.gov.uk)

### Area measurement

#### England and Wales

2.101 Area measurement figures (in hectares) in most Census products have been created using a set of Output Area boundaries that have been constrained to the Mean High

Water Mark in conjunction with the Ordnance Survey Mastermap topographic layer. The measurements exclude inland water. These measurements improve on the measurements produced as part of the Key Statistics for local authorities report and will differ from measurements produced from the Output Area boundaries using GIS techniques.

Scotland

2.102 The area of each Output Area in hectares forms part of the Output Area to higher areas index information and are derived from the Output Area digital boundaries. The hectareage of higher areas is aggregated from Output Areas, except for Scotland, Council Areas and health board areas where the figures are consistent with those supplied by Ordnance Survey for Council Areas.

Northern Ireland

2.103 The Output Area and perimeter measurements provided within the Output Area boundary datasets have been calculated using GIS techniques. As such aggregations of Output Area area measurements to higher geography measurements, such as wards, may not replicate those official area measurements produced by the Ordnance Survey of Northern Ireland.

## Confidentiality and security

### Background

2.104 The Registrars General and National Statistician have an obligation not to reveal information collected in confidence in the Census about individual people and households, and have given public assurances that they will not do so. In presenting very detailed results from the Census, protecting this data is of key importance.

2.105 The general strategy for ensuring the confidentiality of 2001 Census output was stated in the Government's March 1999 White Paper The 2001 Census of Population (Cm 4253) available at [www.statistics.gov.uk/census2001/introlegislation.asp](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/census2001/introlegislation.asp)

“Precautions will be taken so that published tabulations and abstracts of statistical data do not reveal any information about identifiable individuals or households. Special precautions may apply particularly to statistical output for small areas. Measures to ensure disclosure control will include some, or all, of the following procedures:

- restricting the number of output categories into which a variable may be classified, such as aggregated age groups;
- where the number of people or households in an area falls below a minimum threshold, the statistical output – except for basic headcounts – will be amalgamated with that for a sufficiently large enough neighbouring area; and/or
- modifying the data before the statistics are released.”

### Legislative protection

2.106 A census is taken solely for the production of statistics and research, and steps have been taken to safeguard the anonymity of individual persons or households. The usage of the census data complies fully with the Data Protection Act 1998 and with census legislation.

2.107 The confidentiality of personal census information is, in particular, protected, in England and Wales and in Scotland by the provisions of the Census Act 1920 as amended by the Census (Confidentiality) Act 1991, and in Northern Ireland by the Census Act (Northern Ireland) 1969 as amended by the Census (Confidentiality) (Northern Ireland) Order 1991. There are legal penalties for the unlawful disclosure of such information.

2.108 Though names and addresses were required to be entered on the Census form, these are only used:

- (a) to help the form-filler identify each person on the form;
- (b) to assist in the processing of the data;
- (c) to indicate whether or not the householder had fulfilled his or her legal obligation to provide the required information; and
- (d) to enable the linking of a sample of records into the Longitudinal Study.

2.109 In most cases one form covered all members of the household. However, individual forms were issued to any person aged 16 or over who wished to provide their personal information separately so that it would not be revealed to others in their household or establishment.

2.110 No information on identified individuals or households from the Census, or from any follow-up surveys or secondary analysis, is revealed to any persons not working on behalf of the Registrars General without lawful authority.

2.111 On completion of the data processing, the images of the 2001 Census forms will be kept secure and treated as confidential for 100 years, and only in the year 2102 will they be made available for general inspection by the public. In Northern Ireland the images of the NI Census forms will be kept secure and under current legislation are permanently closed. The original Census forms themselves have been destroyed and the paper recycled.

### Reviews of security and statistical confidentiality

2.112 To provide reassurance that the arrangements in place to protect Census data are rigorous and comprehensive, two separate security reviews conducted by independent experts were commissioned. One review focused on the arrangements to protect the physical security of completed Census forms and the data processing systems. The second review focused upon the statistical measures necessary to prevent disclosure of personal and household information through the published results. A report on the reviews and the recommendations made by the review teams was presented to Parliament prior to the Census itself ([www.statistics.gov.uk/census2001/introlegislation.asp#security](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/census2001/introlegislation.asp#security)): the Registrars General have acted upon all the recommendations made.

### Disclosure control

2.113 Traditionally the confidentiality of census output is protected by a combination of a variety of disclosure control methods. Precautions are taken to ensure that statistical tabulations neither directly nor indirectly, by linkage with other sources of data, reveal information about identifiable individuals or households.

2.114 For the 2001 Census several measures have been applied to the census data to prevent the potential disclosure of individual information.

(i) Some individual records on the database have been slightly modified by the adoption of a record swapping technique. A sample of records have been 'swapped' with similar records within broad geographical areas such that the total numbers of persons and households within an area is not affected. The proportion of records swapped in this way and the criteria used are confidential.

(ii) Tables are designed in such a way that counts will not be concentrated in a small number of cells.

(iii) Cross-tabulated variables are broad-banded, particularly when three or more variables are being cross classified.

(iv) Small counts have also been adjusted in tables in England, Wales and Northern Ireland. Information on what constitutes a small cell cannot be provided as this may compromise the confidentiality protection of the method (see *Small cell adjustment* at 2.115 below).

(v) A general principle has been applied to the design of all 2001 Census output such that the average cell size in a table should be greater than or equal to 1, that is to say, the population base being counted in a table should not be less than the total number of cells in that table. This will also apply to commissioned output.

(vi) Different population thresholds apply to tabular output of different sizes (see *Thresholds for the release of tabular statistics* at 2.117 below).

### Small cell adjustment (England, Wales and Northern Ireland)

2.115 All outputs relating to England, Wales and Northern Ireland have been subjected to 'small cell adjustment'. That is, for those cells in output tables where the cell count is small, the count has been adjusted. Output for Scotland, with the exception of one small set of tables, has not been subjected to such adjustment as it was considered that record swapping and other methods of disclosure control were sufficient. However, small cell adjustment was applied to results for workplace populations, as record swapping does not afford these statistics the same protection given to counts of population by area of residence. The following principles underlie the small cell adjustment:

- only small counts are adjusted;
- information on what constitutes a small cell count cannot be provided as this may compromise confidentiality protection;
- totals and subtotals in tables are calculated as the sum of the adjusted data so that all tables are internally additive; within tables, totals and subtotals are the sum of the adjusted constituent counts;
- tables are independently adjusted; this means that counts of the same population in two different tables may not necessarily be the same;
- tables for higher geographical levels are independently adjusted, and, therefore, will not necessarily be the sum of the lower geographical component units;

2.116 The magnitude of the adjustment will generally have little impact on the conclusions that can validly be drawn from the data but, nevertheless, caution should be taken in interpreting small cell counts, including zero values.

### Thresholds for the release of tabular statistics

2.117 In general, in England, Wales and Northern Ireland, output will not be released for areas with fewer than 100 usually resident persons and 40 resident households. This threshold has been applied to all Standard Output, including Census Area Statistics (CAS), Key Statistics, Univariate tables, CAS Theme tables and Census Profiles, with the exceptions noted below. It will also be applied as a general rule to commissioned output.

2.118 In Scotland, output will not be released for areas with fewer than 50 usually resident households and 20 resident households. This threshold has been applied to all Standard Output, including Census Area Statistics (CAS), Key Statistics, Univariate tables, CAS Theme tables and Census Profiles. It will also be applied as a general rule to commissioned output.

2.119 Detailed cross-tabular output such as Standard tables (including the Theme tables) will be produced with minimum thresholds of 1,000 people and 400 households. These tables are produced for wards and areas such as local authorities.

2.120 In England and Wales, a small proportion of wards and civil parishes (electoral divisions and communities in Wales) have very small populations. Where such an area falls below the appropriate threshold it has been amalgamated with a neighbouring area or areas to form a composite area that exceeds the threshold. Local authorities were consulted in advance about the amalgamation of data for such areas and the constitutions of all such areas were defined in mid-January 2003. This ensured that Census output was able to take account of the most recent set of boundary changes. Where areas with small populations occur and fall below the lower thresholds, a reduced set of summary key counts is available providing that a minimum threshold of 50 persons and 20 households is met. Simple counts of males, females and the number of households will be produced for any area below that threshold.

2.121 In England and Wales, small areas may also occur due to the overlap of different geographies. Where this occurs and there is a

risk of disclosure, statistics for these geographies have been built from a 'best fit' of component building bricks (comprising defined areas such as Output Areas, Civil Parishes/Communities and Wards).

2.122 In Scotland, Output Areas (OAs) have been created to be above the lower threshold. Each OA in Scotland has been assigned wholly to a ward, civil parish or other area type according to the assignment of postcodes within it. All higher geographies are built up of complete Output Areas.

2.123 In Northern Ireland a small number of wards have populations of less than 1,000 and the outputs for these areas have been assessed on a case-by-case basis. All Output Areas in Northern Ireland have been created to be above the lower threshold and all higher geographies are built up of complete Output Areas.

### Computer security

2.124 The ONS has in place an Information Systems Security Policy, which underlies the detailed security measures that were put in place for the processing of census information. Similar systems are in place in Scotland and Northern Ireland. Everyone involved in the collection and processing of personal census information signs a declaration undertaking to respect its confidentiality and acknowledging a legal obligation not to divulge it. Only employees who require individual information for statistical purposes have computer access to the data.

2.125 A section of the Security Review (see *Review of security and statistical confidentiality* at 2.112 above) included the physical and IT security of the data collection and processing operations. Some recommendations were made to ensure the protection of census information and these were implemented.

### Conditions of use

2.126 In addition to the disclosure control measures described above there are also conditions to the use of census data, with which users must comply. One of these is that no user of census output may attempt to obtain or derive, or claim to have obtained or derived, information about an identifiable person or household.

---

## 3 Population base

### Table population bases

3.1 Results shown in the statistical tables relate to a specified population, such as 'All people' or 'All households'. Information on the basic populations are provided below. Most of the terms used in table populations are defined in the *Glossary* in Chapter 5.

### All people

3.2 This covers all people usually resident in the area and is sometimes referred to as the '2001 Census population base', the 'usually resident population' or simply the 'resident population'. People living in communal establishments as well as people living in households are included.

3.3 In the 2001 Census information was collected only on usual residents. This contrasts to the 1991 Census which collected information on both usual residents and visitors present on Census night. A usual resident is generally defined as someone who spends the majority of their time residing at that address. It includes:

- people who usually live at that address but who are temporarily away from home (on holiday, visiting friends or relatives, or temporarily in a hospital or similar establishment) on Census Day;
- people who work away from home for part of the time, or who are members of the Armed Forces;
- a baby born before 30th April 2001 even if it was still in hospital; and
- people present on Census Day, even if temporarily, who have no other usual address.

3.4 Students and schoolchildren in full-time education studying away from the family home were enumerated as resident at their term-time address. Basic demographic information only (name, sex, age, marital status and relationship) was collected at their 'home' or vacation address. This information does not allow the derivation of a separate Population Base with students at their 'home' or vacation address. Apart from one or two tables where these students and schoolchildren are specifically identified, for

all main output they are counted only at their term-time address. The information on families, household size and household composition relating to households at their 'home' or vacation address does not include them. They are not included in the 'all person' count for the area of their 'home' or vacation address. The person variables, apart from age, sex, marital status and relationship, are coded 'not applicable'. In the 1991 Census, students and schoolchildren were treated as usually resident at their 'home' or vacation address.

3.5 HM Forces permanently posted in Northern Ireland were enumerated at their actual address of residence unless they were married and unaccompanied by their spouse. In these cases they were included at the address they shared with their spouse. In contrast, HM Forces posted in Northern Ireland on short term tours of 3 – 4 months or less (Roulement troops) were not included in the Northern Ireland Census. Arrangements were made for these troops to be enumerated at their home garrisons.

3.6 The usual resident population did not include:

- people present at an address on Census Day whose usual address was elsewhere; or
- people away from their home address who had been living, or intended to live, in a special establishment such as a residential home, nursing home or hospital for six months or more (they were enumerated as usually resident at the special establishment).

3.7 Usual residents may reside in either a household or a communal establishment as described below. Households and communal establishments themselves form populations in some tables.

### All households

3.8 A household is defined as one person living alone, or a group of people (not necessarily related) living at the same address with common housekeeping - that is, sharing either a living room or sitting room or at least one meal a day.

### All communal establishments

3.9 A communal establishment is defined as 'an establishment providing managed residential accommodation'. 'Managed' means full-time or part-time supervision of the accommodation.

3.10 In most cases (for example, prisons, large hospitals, hotels) communal establishments can be easily identified. Identification is less easy with small hotels, guest houses and sheltered accommodation. Special rules apply in these cases:

- small hotels and guest houses are treated as communal establishments if they have the capacity to have 10 or more guests, excluding the owner/manager and his/her family.
- sheltered housing is treated as a communal establishment if less than half the residents possess their own facilities for cooking. If half or more possess their own facilities for cooking (regardless of use) the whole establishment is treated as separate households.

in their area of residence. Full-time students and schoolchildren, aged 16 – 74, who are working within the area or who do not work and are resident in the area are included.

3.14 In Scotland the day-time population is defined as all people who are not working or studying who are resident in the area plus all people who are working or studying within the area.

### Workplace population

3.11 In England, Wales and Northern Ireland, the workplace population is defined as all people aged 16 – 74 who are in employment and whose usual place of work is in the area. Full-time students and schoolchildren, aged 16 – 74, who are in employment and whose usual place of work is in the area are included. People with no fixed place of work are treated the same as people who work mainly at or from home and are counted as working in their area of residence. In Scotland, the workplace population is defined as all people aged 16 – 74 who are in employment and whose usual place of work is in the area, excluding full-time students.

### All persons aged 16 – 74 in employment in area

3.12 See *Workplace population* at 3.11 above.

### Daytime population

3.13 In England, Wales and Northern Ireland the day-time population is defined for people aged 16 – 74 as those people who do not work who are resident in the area plus all people who are working within the area. People with no fixed place of work and people who work mainly at or from home are counted as working

---

## 4 Comparability with the 1991 Census

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

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

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

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

### Household questions

#### Type of accommodation

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

#### Self-contained

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

#### Exclusive use of bath/shower and toilet

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

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

#### Lowest floor level of accommodation

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

#### Central heating

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

#### Number of floors

4.8 This new question was asked in Northern Ireland only.

#### Tenure

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

#### Landlord

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



**Whether rented accommodation is furnished or unfurnished**

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

**Number of cars or vans**

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

**Number of rooms**

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

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

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

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

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

**Communal establishment registration status**

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

**Communal establishment management type**

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

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

**Type of resident**

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

Staff/Owner;

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

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

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

Resident staff;

Resident relatives of staff; and

Resident non-staff.

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

## Person questions

### Sex and date of birth

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

### Relationship within the household

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

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

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

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

### Marital status

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

### Country of birth

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

### Ethnic group

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

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

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

### Welsh/Gaelic/Irish language

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

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

### Religion

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

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

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

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

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

### Limiting long-term illness

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

### General health

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

### Provision of unpaid care

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

### Resident status

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

### Student status

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

### Term-time address

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

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

### Address one year before the census

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

### Qualifications

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

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

### Economic activity

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

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

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

#### Hours worked

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

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

#### Time since last employment

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

#### Employee/self-employed status

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

#### Size of workforce of employing organisation at place of work

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

#### Occupation

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

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

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

#### Supervisor status

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

#### Name and business of employer (Industry)

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

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

#### Travel destination and method of travel

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

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

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

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

### **1991 Census questions not included in the 2001 Census**

#### **Water supply and domestic sewage disposal**

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

#### **Number of children**

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

#### **Usual address and Whereabouts on Census night**

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

### **Changes in definitions**

#### **Communal establishment**

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

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

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

4.65 The treatment of sheltered housing is unchanged from 1991. Sheltered housing is treated as a communal establishment if less than half the residents possess their own facilities for cooking. If half or more possess their own facilities for cooking (regardless of use) the whole establishment is treated as separate households.

#### **Communal establishment resident**

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

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

#### **Couple**

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

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

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

#### **Country of birth groupings**

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

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

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

### Dependent child

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

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

### Dwelling

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

### Economic activity

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

#### a) Unemployed/ Out of employment

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

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

#### b) Economically inactive: student

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

#### c) Unpaid work

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

#### d) Full-time students

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

### Family

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

### Full-time/ part-time employment

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

**Non-dependent child**

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

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

**Household Reference Person**

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

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

**Lone parent**

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

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

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

**Migrant**

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

**Industry**

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

**Occupation**

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

**Qualifications, highest level of (NI only)**

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

**Population base**

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

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

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

### Resident population

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

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

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

### Social class/ socio-economic groups

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

### Social Grade, approximated

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

### Shared dwelling

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

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

### Usual address of students and schoolchildren

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

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

### Visitor

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



---

## 5 Glossary

### 5.1 1991 resident population

The count of all persons recorded as resident in households in an area, even if they were elsewhere on Census night, plus residents in communal establishments who were present in the establishment on Census night. In contrast to 2001, students and schoolchildren are counted as resident at their vacation address. Persons from wholly absent households are included.

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

See also *Population base*

### 5.2 2001 resident population

See *Population base*

### 5.3 Accommodation type

Accommodation type describes the type of accommodation occupied by an individual household, or if unoccupied, available for an individual household, for example the whole of a terraced house or a flat in a purpose built block of flats.

See also *Household space*

### 5.4 Adult

In most output an adult in a household is defined as any person who is not a dependent child. In the univariate table giving the alternative classification of *Household composition* the term adult is used to refer to any person aged 16 and over.

See also *Dependent child*

### 5.5 Age

Age is derived from the date of birth question and is the age at a person's last birthday. Dates of birth that imply an age over 110 are treated as invalid and the person's age is imputed.

### 5.6 All visitor household

A household that completed a census form but has no residents. All visitor households are classified as second/ holiday homes in output.

See also *Second residence/holiday accommodation, Population base, Household resident*

### 5.7 Amenities

Amenities include central heating, bath/shower and toilet.

See also *Central heating, Bath/shower and toilet*

### 5.8 Area

The area in hectares.

### 5.9 Area of destination

In migration statistics, the usual address on Census day gives the area of destination. In travel statistics, the address of place of work (place of work or study in Scotland) gives the area of destination.

See also *Place of work, Place of work or study, Day-time population, Workplace population, Migrant*

### 5.10 Area of origin

In migration statistics, the address one year before Census gives the area of origin. In travel statistics the usual address on Census day gives the area of origin.

See also *Migrant*

### 5.11 Armed Forces

A member of the Armed Forces is identified by (amongst other things) the occupation code 'Officers in Armed Forces' or 'NCOs and other ranks', so does not include civilians working for the Armed Forces.

See also *Occupation*

### 5.12 Bath/shower and toilet

A household's accommodation is described as having sole use of bath/shower and toilet if it has a bath/shower and a toilet for use only by that household. 'Without sole use' means that the household has to share, or does not have, one or both amenities. The information is not available for unoccupied household spaces.

See also *Household space, Household, Amenities*

### 5.13 Carer

See *Provision of unpaid care*

**5.14 Cars and vans**

The number of cars or vans owned, or available for use, by one or more members of a household. It includes company cars and vans available for private use.

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 or more cars or vans are counted as having 10 cars or vans.

See also *Household, Communal establishment, Resident*

**5.15 Census day 2001**

29 April 2001

**5.16 Census night 1991**

21 – 22 April 1991

**5.17 Central heating**

A household's accommodation is described as 'with central heating' if it has central heating in some or all rooms (whether used or not). Central heating includes gas, oil or solid fuel central heating, night storage heaters, warm air heating and underfloor heating. The information is not available for unoccupied household spaces.

See also *Household space, Amenities*

**5.18 Child**

There is no age limit on the term 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, partner or child living in the household.

See also *Dependent child, Family*

**5.19 Cohabiting**

Two people are described as cohabiting if they are living together as a couple but are not married to each other. This includes people living with a partner of the same sex. A cohabiting person might be married (to someone not resident in the household) but will not be shown as married or separated in the living arrangements tables.

See also *Living arrangements, Living in a couple*

**5.20 Cohabiting couple family**

A cohabiting couple family consists of two people living together as a couple but not

married to each other, with or without their child(ren). The child(ren) may belong to both members of the couple or to only one. Children are included in the family only if they are not themselves living with a spouse or partner and do not have any children of their own in the household. Cohabiting couples of the same sex are included. Cohabiting couples with their grandchild(ren) where there are no children in the intervening generation in the household are also included.

See also *Same-sex couples, Cohabiting couple household, Family type, Step-family*

**5.21 Cohabiting couple household**

In most tables the term 'cohabiting couple household' is used to describe a household that comprises a cohabiting couple family and no other person. In the alternative household type variable used in one of the univariate tables a cohabiting couple household is defined as a household which contains one or more cohabiting couples but no married couples.

See also *Cohabiting couple family, One family and no others*

**5.22 Communal establishment**

A communal establishment is defined as an establishment providing managed residential accommodation. Managed means full-time or part-time supervision of the accommodation.

In most cases (for example, prisons, large hospitals, hotels) communal establishments can be easily identified. However, difficulties can arise with small hotels, guesthouses and sheltered accommodation. Special rules apply in these cases:

Small hotels and guesthouses are treated as communal establishments if they have the capacity to have 10 or more guests, excluding the owner/manager and his/her family.

Sheltered housing is treated as a communal establishment if less than half the residents possess their own facilities for cooking. If half or more possess their own facilities for cooking (regardless of use) the whole establishment is treated as separate households.

**5.23 Communal establishment resident**

The basic '*Household resident*' definition applies when determining whether someone is a resident of a communal establishment. Where clarification is needed, a resident is any person who has been living, or intends to live, in the establishment for six months or more. People

visiting the establishment on Census day who do not have a usual address elsewhere are also classified as a resident. Usual residents absent on Census day were left a Census form for statutory completion on their return to the establishment.

In some tables 'residents' excludes members of staff and their families.

See also *Communal establishment, Visitor, Household resident, Resident staff and family, Persons sleeping rough*

#### 5.24 Community background

This variable is applicable in Northern Ireland only. It identifies a person's current religious group, if any, or the religious group brought up in for people who do not regard themselves as belonging to any religion.

The four categories of community background are:-

Catholic,  
Protestant and Other Christian (including Christian related),  
Other Religions and Philosophies, and  
None.

The category 'Catholic' includes those respondents who gave their religion as Roman Catholic, Catholic Apostolic Church, Ukrainian Catholic, Greek Catholic, Palmarian Catholic or Catholic.

Responses have been categorised as 'Protestant and Other Christian (including Christian related)' or 'Other Religions and Philosophies' on the basis of the best available information, although it is acknowledged that the categorisation of some of the smaller religions is open to interpretation.

See also *Religion*

#### 5.25 Concealed family

A concealed family is one that does not include the Household Reference Person.

See also *Family, Household Reference Person*

#### 5.26 Country of Birth

There are five tick box responses to the country of birth question: one each for the four parts of the UK and one for the Republic of Ireland. Where there is no applicable tick box, people were asked to write in the present name of their country of birth. The written responses are coded using the ONS Geography Classification of Countries. Countries are classified in output according to the geographical position rather than politics. For example, the Canary Islands

are classified as North Africa rather than Western Europe even though they belong to Spain.

See also *Ireland – part not specified, Language needs indicator*

#### 5.27 Current religion

See *Religion*

#### 5.28 Day-time population

In England, Wales and Northern Ireland the day-time population is defined for people aged 16 – 74 as those people who do not work who are resident in the area plus all people who are working within the area. In Scotland it is defined as all people who are not working or studying who are resident in the area plus all people who are working or studying within the area.

See also *Night-time population, Workplace population*

#### 5.29 Density (population)

See *Population density*

#### 5.30 Dental practitioners

People with occupation coded to SOC2000 code 2215. They are identified particularly in the table showing professional qualifications by occupation.

#### 5.31 Dependent child

A dependent child is a person aged 0 – 15 in a household (whether or not in a family) or aged 16 – 18 in full-time education and living in a family with his or her parent(s). This is a change from the 1991 definition which was a person aged 0 – 15 in a household or a person aged 16 – 18, never married, in full-time education and economically inactive. The revised 2001 definition has been agreed following consultation with users. An 'adult' in a household is any person who is not a dependent child.

See also *Adult, Child*

#### 5.32 Distance travelled to work

Applicable in England, Wales and Northern Ireland. The distance in kilometres of a straight line between the postcode of residence and the postcode of workplace. Not calculated for people working mainly at or from home, people with no fixed workplace, people working on an offshore installation or people working outside the UK.

See also *Distance travelled to work or study, Population base*

**5.33 Distance travelled to work or study**

Applicable in Scotland only. The distance in kilometres of a straight line between the postcode of residence and the postcode of the place of the person's *Main job* or course of study. Not calculated for people working or studying mainly at or from home, people with no fixed place of work or study, people working on an offshore installation or people working or studying outside the UK.

See also *Distance travelled to work, Population base*

**5.34 Dwelling**

A household's accommodation (a household space) is defined as being in a shared dwelling if it has accommodation type 'part of a converted or shared house', not all the rooms (including 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. If any of these conditions is not met, the household space forms an unshared dwelling. Therefore a dwelling can consist of one household space (an unshared dwelling) or two or more household spaces (a shared dwelling).

See also *Household space, Occupied dwelling, Vacant dwelling*

**5.35 Economic activity**

The economic activity questions apply only to people aged 16 – 74. They relate to whether or not a person was working or looking for work in the week before Census. The concept of economic activity is compatible with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition of economic status.

See also *Economically active, Economically inactive*

**5.36 Economically active**

All people who were working in the week before the Census are described as economically active. In addition, the category includes people who were not working but were looking for work and were available to start work within 2 weeks. Full-time students who are economically active are included but are identified separately in the classification. The economic activity questions are only asked of people aged 16 – 74.

See also *Unemployed, Employed, Economically inactive, Full-time student*

**5.37 Economically inactive**

Within the *Economic activity* classification, a person is either economically active or inactive. Specific categories of economic inactivity are: Retired, Student (excludes those students who were working or in some other way were economically active), Looking after family/home, Permanently sick/ disabled and Other. A person who is looking for work but is not available to start work within 2 weeks is counted as economically inactive. Economic activity questions are only asked of people aged 16 – 74.

See also *Economically active, Unemployed*

**5.38 Employed**

Any person who did paid work in the week before the Census, whether as an employee or self-employed, is described as employed or in employment. 'Paid work' includes casual or temporary work, even if only for one hour; being on a government-sponsored training scheme; being away from a job/business ill, on maternity leave, on holiday or temporarily laid off; or doing paid or unpaid work for their own or family business.

See also *Economically active, Main job, Unemployed*

**5.39 Employee**

The distinction between employee and self-employed is determined by the response to the question 'Do (did) you work as an employee or are (were) you self-employed?' It relates to the person's *Main job* in the week before the Census or, if not working in the week before the Census, their last main job.

See also *Main job, Self employed*

**5.40 Establishment**

See *Communal establishment*

**5.41 Ethnic group**

The ethnic group question records each person's perceived ethnic group and cultural background. Although the questions differ between the different parts of the UK, the same detailed codes are used across the UK to code the write-in responses. In standard output the most detailed classification used is 16 groups (England and Wales), 14 groups (Scotland) and 12 groups (Northern Ireland).

See also *Welsh identity*

**5.42 Ethnicity**

See *Ethnic group*

**5.43 Family**

A family comprises a group of people consisting of a married or cohabiting couple with or without child(ren), or a lone parent with child(ren). It also includes a married or cohabiting couple with their grandchild(ren) or a lone grandparent with his or her grandchild(ren) where there are no children in the intervening generation in the household. Cohabiting couples include same sex couples. Children in couple families need not belong to both members of the couple.

See also *Child, Family Reference Person, Cohabiting couple family, Lone parent family, Married couple family, Family type, Step-family*

**5.44 Family Reference Person (FRP)**

In a *Lone parent family*, the Family Reference Person (FRP) is taken to be the lone parent in a lone parent family. 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.

See also *Economic activity, Family, Lone parent family, Cohabiting couple family, Married couple family*

**5.45 Family status**

This provides information on the family circumstances of a person in a household.

See also *Family*

**5.46 Family type**

This classifies families into different types, whether a *Lone parent family*, a *Married couple family* or a *Cohabiting couple family*. In some tables couple families are classified by whether or not there are any step-children in the family.

See also *Family, Cohabiting couple family, Lone parent family, Married couple family, Step-family*

**5.47 Floor level**

See *Lowest floor level*

**5.48 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.

Full-time students and schoolchildren who are economically active are identified separately in the economic activity tables. They are not included in the other categories of economically active such as 'employees' or 'unemployed'.

In tables on occupation and industry, where students are not identified separately, they are included under the appropriate occupation or industry.

In the National Statistics Socio-economic Classification all full-time students are recorded in the 'full-time students' category regardless of whether they are economically active or not.

The economic activity questions are only asked of people aged 16 – 74.

See also *Economically active, National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SeC), Students and schoolchildren, Population base*

**5.49 Full-time working**

Working full-time is defined as working 31 hours or more a week.

See also *Hours worked*

**5.50 Furnished accommodation**

The distinction between accommodation that is provided furnished and accommodation that is provided unfurnished is applicable in Scotland only. It relates to all occupied household spaces that are rented or are provided rent free.

See also *Tenure*

**5.51 Gender**

See *Sex*

**5.52 General health**

A self-assessment of a person's general health over the 12 months before the Census.

**5.53 Health**

See *General health*

**5.54 Highest level of qualification**

In England and Wales, the highest level of qualification is derived from responses to both the qualifications question and the professional qualification question. For Scotland and Northern Ireland, it is based on the qualifications question. As the levels are derived from different questions they are not (or are only approximately) equivalent.

England and Wales:

Level 1: 1+ 'O' level passes, 1+ CSE/GCSE any grades, NVQ level 1, Foundation GNVQ

Level 2: 5+ 'O' level passes, 5+ CSEs (grade 1), 5+ GCSEs (grades A-C), School Certificate, 1+ 'A' levels/ AS levels, NVQ level 2, Intermediate GNVQ

Level 3: 2+ 'A' levels, 4+ AS levels, Higher School certificate, NVQ level 3, Advanced GNVQ

Level 4/5: First degree, Higher degree, NVQ levels 4 and 5, HNC, HND, Qualified Teacher status, Qualified Medical Doctor, Qualified Dentist, Qualified Nurse, Midwife, Health Visitor

Scotland:

Group 1: 'O' Grade, Standard Grade, Intermediate 1, Intermediate 2, City and Guilds Craft, SVQ level 1 or 2 or equivalent

Group 2: Higher Grade, CSYS, ONC, OND, City and Guilds Advanced Craft, RSA, Advanced Diploma, SVQ level 3 or equivalent

Group 3: HND, HNC, RSA Higher Diploma, SVQ level 4 or 5 or equivalent

Group 4: First degree, Higher degree, Professional Qualification

Northern Ireland:

Level 1: GCSE (grades D-G), CSE (grades 2-5), 1-4 CSEs (grade 1), 1-4 GCSEs (grades A-C), 1-4 'O' level passes, NVQ level 1, GNVQ Foundation or equivalents

Level 2: 5+ CSEs (grade 1), 5+ GCSEs (grades A-C), 5+ 'O' level passes, Senior Certificate, 1 'A' level, 1-3 AS levels, Advanced Senior Certificate, NVQ level 2, GNVQ Intermediate or equivalents

Level 3: 2+ 'A' levels, 4+ AS levels, NVQ level 3, GNVQ Advanced or equivalents

Level 4: First degree, NVQ level 4, HNC, HND or equivalents

Level 5: Higher degree, NVQ level 5 or equivalents

### 5.55 Holiday accommodation

See *Second residence/holiday accommodation*

### 5.56 Hours worked

The question on how many hours a week a person usually works in their *Main job* is used to derive whether a person is working full-time (31 hours or more a week) or part-time (30 hours or less per week).

See also *Full-time working*, *Part-time working*, *Main job*

### 5.57 Household

A household comprises one person living alone, or a group of people (not necessarily related) living at the same address with common housekeeping - that is, sharing either a living room or sitting room or at least one meal a day.

See also *Communal establishment*, *Household space*

### 5.58 Household composition

Households consisting of one family and no other people are classified according to the type of family and the number of dependent children. Other households are classified by the number of dependent children or whether all student or all pensioner.

An alternative classification defines households by the age of the people in it. It takes no account of the relationships between people.

See also *Family*, *One family and no others*, *Dependent child*, *Pensioner*

### 5.59 Household deprivation

Deprivation does not appear as a derived variable in standard Census Output.

See *Selected household characteristics*

### 5.60 Household Reference Person (HRP)

The concept of Household Reference Person (HRP) is new in 2001 output. It replaces Head of Household used in 1991. For a person living alone, it follows that this person is the HRP. If the household contains only one family (with or without ungrouped individuals) the HRP is the same as the Family Reference Person (FRP). If there is more than one family in the household, the HRP is chosen from among the FRPs using the same criteria as for choosing the FRP (economic activity, then age, then order on the form). If there is no family, the HRP is chosen from the individuals using the same criteria. In 1991, the Head of Household was taken as the first person on the form unless that person was aged under 16 or was not usually resident in the household.

See also *Family Reference Person*, *Household*

### 5.61 Household resident

A household resident is any person who usually lives at the address, or who has no other usual address. For people with more than one address (e.g. Armed Forces personnel, people who work away from home) the usual address is where the person spends the majority of his/her time,

unless they have a spouse or partner at another address. In the latter instance, the usual address is where the person's family resides. Students and schoolchildren studying away from the family home are treated as resident at their term-time address.

See also *Household, Population base, Students and schoolchildren*

### 5.62 Household size

A household's size is the number of people resident in the household. It does not include students and schoolchildren living away from the household during term-time.

See also *Household, Population base, Students and schoolchildren*

### 5.63 Household space

A household space is the accommodation occupied by an individual household or, if unoccupied, available for an individual household.

See also *Household, Accommodation type*

### 5.64 In employment

See *Employed*

### 5.65 Industry

The industry in which a person works is determined by the response to the question asking for a description of the business of the person's employer (or own business if self-employed). The responses are coded to a modified version of the UK Standard Industrial Classification of Economic Activities 1992 - UK SIC (92).

See also *Main job*

### 5.66 Inflow

The inflow of people to an area is a count of people who are resident in the area on Census day but whose usual address one year before Census was outside the area. It may not be an exact count of people moving into the area because it does not include people who did not live within the area one year before Census but who had no usual address.

See also *Migrant, Outflow*

### 5.67 Intercensal population change

A column in one of the Key Statistics tables, for England, Wales and Scotland, expresses the increase or decrease in the resident population of the area between 1991 and 2001 as a percentage

of the 1991 population. Note that the definition of resident population differs between 1991 and 2001 and the 2001 figures have been adjusted by the One Number Census process to correct for underenumeration so the percentage change is not exact. In Northern Ireland population changes are reported through the Mid Year Estimates.

See also *Population base, 1991 resident population*

### 5.68 Ireland – part not specified

In the *Country of birth* classification there is a separate code for 'Ireland part not specified'. In table KS06 this category is included in 'Other EU countries'. This means that summing the count of people born in Northern Ireland and the people born in Republic of Ireland may not give an accurate total of the people born in Ireland.

See also *Country of birth*

### 5.69 Knowledge of Gaelic

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

### 5.70 Knowledge of Irish

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

### 5.71 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, Write Welsh.

### 5.72 Language needs indicator

This indicator is produced for use within the Standard Spending Assessments for England and provides an approximate indication for a person in a household that a language other than English might be the first language spoken. A person either born outside the United Kingdom, Channel Islands and Isle of Man and whose Household Reference Person was born outside the Irish Republic, the USA or the 'Old Commonwealth' (Australia, Canada and New Zealand) or who were born inside the United Kingdom, Channel Islands and Isle of Man and whose Household Reference Person was born outside the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man, the Irish Republic, the USA or the 'Old Commonwealth'.

See also *Country of birth, Household Reference Person*

**5.73 Limiting long-term illness**

A self assessment of whether or not a person has a limiting long-term illness, health problem or disability which limits their daily activities or the work they can do, including problems that are due to old age.

**5.74 Living arrangements**

The living arrangements classification combines the responses to the question on legal marital status and whether people are, or are not, living as a couple. It applies only to people in households.

See also *Cohabiting, Living in a couple, Marital status*

**5.75 Living in a couple**

Includes both living with a spouse and cohabiting.

See also *Cohabiting, Living arrangements*

**5.76 Location of rooms**

This is applicable to household spaces in Northern Ireland only. It identifies whether all the rooms in the household space are on one floor or more than one floor.

See also *Household space*

**5.77 Lone parent family**

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

See also *Child, Family type, Lone parent household*

**5.78 Lone parent household**

In most tables, the term 'lone parent household' is used to describe a household that comprises a *Lone parent family* and no other person. In the alternative household type variable used in one of the univariate tables a lone parent household is defined as a household which contains one or more lone parent families but no married or cohabiting couples.

See also *Lone parent family, One family and no others*

**5.79 Long-term illness**

See *Limiting long-term illness*

**5.80 Long-term unemployed**

A person is defined as being long-term unemployed at Census if the year they last worked was 1999 or earlier.

See also *Unemployed*

**5.81 Lowest floor level**

The lowest floor of the living accommodation. It relates to all household spaces, whether or not the space is occupied by a household.

See also *Household space*

**5.82 Main job**

The main job is the job in which a person usually works the most hours. Questions on employment relate to each person's main job.

See also *Economic activity*

**5.83 Marital status**

Legal marital status as at Census day.

See also *Living arrangements*

**5.84 Married**

Married is one of the categories within the *Marital status* variable.

In the *Living arrangements* classification a person not living in a couple can be classified married (or re-married) if they denote their marital status as married (or re-married) but have no spouse or partner resident in the household.

See also *Marital status, Living arrangements*

**5.85 Married couple family**

A married couple family consists of a husband and wife with or without their child(ren). The child(ren) may belong to both members of the couple or to only one. Children are included in the family only if they are not themselves living with a spouse or partner and do not have any children of their own in the household. A husband and wife with their grandchild(ren) where there are no children in the intervening generation in the household are included.

See also *Family type, Married couple household, Child, Step-family*

**5.86 Married couple household**

In most tables, the term 'married couple household' is used to describe a household



that comprises a married couple family and no other person. In the alternative household type variable used in one of the univariate tables a married couple household is defined as a household which contains one or more married couples.

See also *Married couple family, One family and no others*

### 5.87 Mean age

Mean age is calculated by dividing the sum of each person's age last birthday (i.e. age in whole years) by the number of people.

See also *Age, Median age*

### 5.88 Means of travel to work

Applicable in England, Wales and Northern Ireland. The means of travel used for the longest part, by distance, of the usual journey to work.

See also *Public transport users*

### 5.89 Means of travel to work or study

Applicable in Scotland only. The means of travel used for the longest part, by distance, of the usual journey to main place of work or study (including school).

See also *Public transport users*

### 5.90 Median age

The median age is the middle value when all the ages are arranged in order from youngest to oldest, where 'age' is age at last birthday (i.e. in whole years).

See also *Age, Mean age*

### 5.91 Medical practitioners

People with occupation coded to SOC2000 code 2211. They are identified particularly in the table showing professional qualifications by occupation.

### 5.92 Migrant

A migrant is a person with a different address one year before the Census to that on Census day. The migrant status for children aged under one in households is determined by the migrant status of their 'next of kin' (defined as in order of preference, mother, father, sibling (with nearest age), other related person, Household Reference Person). The migrant status for children aged under one in communal establishments is 'No usual address one year ago'.

See also *Household resident, Household Reference Person, Inflow, Outflow*

### 5.93 Migrant household

See *Wholly moving household*

### 5.94 Moving group

A moving group is a group of people within a household or communal establishment who have moved together from the same usual address one year before Census day. A person who moves by him or herself also constitutes a moving group. This is a new concept for 2001.

See also *Migrant, Moving Group Reference Person*

### 5.95 Moving Group Reference Person (MGRP)

If there is only one person in the *Moving group*, that person is the Moving Group Reference Person (MGRP). If the moving group contains the Household Reference Person (HRP), the MGRP is the HRP. If the HRP is not in the moving group, the MGRP is chosen from among any Family Reference Persons (FRPs) using the same criteria as for choosing the FRP (economic activity, then age, then order on the form). If no FRP, the MGRP is chosen from among any people in generation 1 of a family using the same criteria. If there is no person in generation 1 of a family, the MGRP is chosen from all the people in the moving group using the same criteria.

See also *Moving group, Migrant, Family Reference Person, Household Reference Person*

### 5.96 National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SeC)

The National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SeC) has been introduced by the Government to replace Social Class based on Occupation (also known as the Registrar General's Social Class) and Socio-Economic Groups (SEG). For more information see the National Statistics website at [www.statistics.gov.uk/nsbase/methods\\_quality/ns\\_sec](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/nsbase/methods_quality/ns_sec)

See also *Economic activity, Full-time student*

### 5.97 Night-time population

The night-time population of an area is defined as all people who are resident in the area.

See also *Day-time population, Population base*

### 5.98 NS-SeC not classifiable for other reasons

In the National Statistics - Socio-economic Classification, category L17 is 'not classifiable for

other reasons'. This will usually include people who have not been asked questions on economic activity, such as the elderly.

In Census tables that relate only to the 16 – 74 age groups the category 'not classifiable for other reasons' will include only people whose occupation has not been coded. In England, Wales and Scotland, this category includes people aged 65 – 74 not working in the week before the Census (apart from the long term unemployed and people who have never worked who have their own categories) and people aged 16 – 64 who last worked before 1996 (again excluding the long term unemployed and people who have never worked). In Northern Ireland, occupation was coded for all respondents, aged 16 – 74, who were currently working or had ever worked. Therefore, this category is empty, on these tables, and has been removed.

Note that the category L16 'occupation not stated or inadequately described' is not included in census tables because missing answers are imputed.

See also *National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SeC)*, *Long term unemployed*

### 5.99 Number or rooms

See *Rooms*

### 5.100 Nurse, midwife, health visitor

People with occupation coded to SOC2000 code 3211 or 3212. They are identified particularly in the table showing professional qualifications by occupation.

### 5.101 Occupancy rating

This provides a measure of under occupancy and over crowding. It relates the actual number of rooms to the number of rooms 'required' by the members of the household (based on a relationship between them and their ages). The room requirement is calculated as follows:

- a one person household is assumed to require three rooms (two common rooms and a bedroom)
- where there are two or more residents it is assumed that they require a minimum of two common rooms plus one bedroom for:
  - i. each couple (as determined by the relationship question)
  - ii. each lone parent
  - iii. any other person aged 16 or over
  - iv. each pair aged 10 – 15 of the same sex
  - v. each pair formed from a remaining person aged 10 to 15 with a child aged under 10 of the same sex
  - vi. each pair of children aged under 10 remaining
  - vii. each remaining person (either aged 10 to 15 or under 10).

See also *Household, Rooms*

### 5.102 Occupation

A person's occupation is coded from the response to the question asking for the full title of the *Main job* and the description of what is done in that job. It is coded to the 2000 edition of the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC).

See also *Main job, Industry*

### 5.103 Occupied dwelling

A dwelling is defined as occupied if at least one of the household spaces within it (or the single household space, if the dwelling is unshared) is occupied.

See also *Dwelling, Occupied household space, Vacant dwelling, Second residence/holiday accommodation*

### 5.104 Occupied household space

A household space is defined as occupied if it has one or more people resident in it. The count of occupied household spaces in an area is the same as the count of households.

See also *Household space, Household*

### 5.105 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).

See also *Family, Cohabiting couple household, Lone parent household, Married couple household*

### 5.106 Other EU countries

These are the countries in the European Union as defined on Census day apart from the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland. They are Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden. In the Key Statistics table KS06 the category also includes Ireland, part not specified, United Kingdom, part not specified, Channel Islands and the Isle of Man.

See also *Country of birth*

### 5.107 Other health associate professionals and therapists

People with occupation coded to SOC2000 codes 3213-3218 and 3221-3229. They are identified particularly in the table showing professional qualifications by occupation.

### 5.108 Other social rented

Includes rented from Registered Social Landlord, Housing Association, Housing Co-operative, Charitable Trust and non-profit housing company.

See also *Tenure, Social rented*

### 5.109 Outflow

The outflow of people from an area is a count of people who were resident in the area one year before the Census but whose usual address on Census day is outside the area. It may not be a complete count of people moving out of the area because it does not include people who have moved from the area to outside the UK.

See also *Inflow, Migrant*

### 5.110 Owned

This includes accommodation that is either owned outright, owned with a mortgage or loan, or shared ownership (paying part rent and part mortgage).

See also *Tenure*

### 5.111 Owner occupied accommodation

See *Owned*

### 5.112 Part-time working

Working part-time is defined as working 30 hours or less a week.

See also *Hours worked*

### 5.113 Partly-moving household

A household is described as partly moving if one or more members of the household is a migrant but not all members of the household have moved from the same usual address.

See also *Migrant, Moving group, Household*

### 5.114 Pensioner

This term is used in some tables as a shorthand for 'person of pensionable age'. Pensionable age is 65 and over for males and 60 and over for females.

### 5.115 Permanently sick/disabled

This is a sub-category of 'economically inactive'. There is no direct connection with limiting long-term illness.

See also *Economically inactive, Limiting long-term illness*

### 5.116 Person of pensionable age

See *Pensioner*

### 5.117 Persons sleeping rough

Persons sleeping rough are those 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); people in buildings or other places not designed for habitation. They are included in the standard tables as residents in communal establishments (with residents of hostels for the homeless).

### 5.118 Place of work

The place where a person works in their *Main job*. The depot address for people who report to a depot. Applicable in England, Wales and Northern Ireland.

See also *Distance travelled to work, Means of travel to work*

### 5.119 Place of work or study

The place a person travels to for their *Main job* or course of study (including school). The depot address for people who report to a depot. Applicable in Scotland only.

See also *Distance travelled to work or study, Means of travel to work or study*

### 5.120 Population base

The 2001 Census has been conducted on a resident basis. This means the statistics relate to where people usually live, as opposed to where they are on Census night. Students and schoolchildren studying away from the family home are counted as resident at their term-time address. As in 1981 and 1991, residents absent from home on Census night were required to be included on the Census form at their usual/resident address. Wholly absent households were legally required to complete a Census form on their return. No information is provided on people present, but not usually resident (Persons present population base 1991).

See also *Communal establishment resident, Household resident, Students and schoolchildren, Intercensal population change, 1991 resident population*

**5.121 Population density**

Number of residents per hectare.

See also *Population base, Area*

**5.122 Private rented**

This 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.

See also *Social rented, Tenure*

**5.123 Provision of unpaid care**

A person is a provider of unpaid care if they give any help or support to family members, friends, neighbours or others because of long-term physical or mental health or disability, or problems related to old age. Note that there is no specific reference to whether this care is provided within the household or outside the household. Therefore, no explicit link can be created to infer that an individual providing care is providing it to a person within the household who has poor general health, or a limiting long-term illness, disability or health problem.

**5.124 Public transport users**

People whose means of travel used for the longest part, by distance, of the usual journey to work or study is underground, metro, light rail, tram, train, bus, minibus or coach.

See also *Means of travel to work, Means of travel to work or study*

**5.125 Qualifications - higher level**

England and Wales: Level 4/5

Scotland: Groups 3 and 4

Northern Ireland: Levels 4 and 5

See also *Highest level of qualification*

**5.126 Qualifications - lower level**

England and Wales: Levels 1, 2 and 3

Scotland: Groups 1 and 2

Northern Ireland: Levels 1, 2 and 3

See also *Highest level of qualification*

**5.127 Religion**

In England and Wales this relates to current religion.

In Scotland there is an additional question asking for the religion the person was brought up in.

In Northern Ireland, this also relates to current religion. The religion question is in several parts. People are asked if they regard themselves as belonging to any particular religion. Those people who regard themselves as belonging to a religion are asked to provide an answer as to which religion, religious denomination or body they belong to. Those people who do not regard themselves as belonging to any particular religion are classified as belonging to 'No religion'. A supplementary question was included asking those people who do not regard themselves as belonging to any particular religion to answer a question on which religion, religious denomination or body they were brought up in. This information is only used in the derivation of *Community background*, and is not included in the religion variable.

Missing answers for the religion variable are not imputed so the classifications include a 'not stated' category.

See also *Community background*

**5.128 Religion of upbringing**

See *Religion*

**5.129 Resident staff and family**

In many tables residents of communal establishments whose position in the establishment is given as 'staff or owner' or 'relative of staff or owner' are shown separately or excluded from the table.

See also *Communal establishment resident*

**5.130 Rooms**

The count of the number of rooms in a household's accommodation 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 and studies 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 count is not available for unoccupied household spaces.

See also *Household, Household space*

**5.131 Same-sex couples**

Couples of the same sex are included in cohabiting couple families.

See also *Cohabiting couple family, Cohabiting*

**5.132 Schoolchild**

See *Students and schoolchildren*

**5.133 Second residence/ holiday accommodation**

The distinction between second residence/ holiday accommodation and vacant accommodation for unoccupied household spaces is based on information provided by the enumerator. The enumerator was not asked to differentiate between second homes and holiday homes so they cannot be distinguished in output. Households that returned a form but which prove to be all visitor households are classified as second/ holiday homes in output.

An unoccupied dwelling is classified as second/ holiday home if at least one of the household spaces within it (or the single household space if the dwelling is unshared) is a second/holiday home.

See also *Vacant household space, Dwelling*

**5.134 Selected household characteristics**

Table UV67 provides counts of households in England and Wales by selected household characteristics. The characteristics are defined based on the Alternative Household Classification resulting from an ESRC project completed in 2001.

A household has selected characteristics in the following domain(s) if:

**Employment:** Any member of the household aged 16 – 74 who is not a full-time student is either unemployed or permanently sick.

**Education:** No member of the household aged 16 to pensionable age has at least 5 GCSEs (grade A-C) or equivalent AND no member of the household aged 16 to 18 is in full-time education. [NB. For Scotland the education level is at least one Standard Grade or equivalent which is a lower level.]

**Health and disability:** Any member of the household has general health 'not good' in the year before Census or has a limiting long-term illness.

**Housing:** The household's accommodation is either overcrowded (occupancy indicator is -1 or less), OR is in a shared dwelling OR does not have sole use of bath/shower and toilet OR has no central heating.

See also *General Health, Occupancy Rating*

**5.135 Self-employed**

The distinction between employee and self-employed is determined by the response to the question 'Do (did) you work as an employee or are (were) you self-employed?' It relates to the person's *Main job* in the week before Census or, if not working in the week before Census, their last main job.

See also *Main job, Employee*

**5.136 Sex**

Classification of person to either male or female.

**5.137 Shared dwelling**

See *Dwelling*

**5.138 Social grade, approximated**

Social grade is a socio-economic classification used by the Market Research and Marketing Industries. The algorithm for deriving Approximated Social Grade was developed with the Market Research Society. Results produced using the algorithm are similar to other sources of information on social grade for Household Reference Persons aged 16 – 64 (and for adults aged 16 – 64) but show significant differences in England and Wales from other sources for those aged 65 and above, which will affect the total counts. More information is available from the Market Research Society.

See also *Economic activity, National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SeC), Household Reference Person*

**5.139 Social rented**

This includes accommodation that is rented from a council (Local Authority, Scottish Homes, Northern Ireland Housing Executive) or a Housing Association, Housing Co-operative, Charitable Trust, Non-profit housing company or Registered Social Landlord.

See also *Private rented, Tenure, Other social rented*

**5.140 Step-family**

A step-family is a married couple family or a cohabiting couple family where there are child(ren) who belong to only one member of the married or cohabiting couple.

See also *Married couple family, Cohabiting couple family*

**5.141 Students and schoolchildren**

Students and schoolchildren in full-time education studying away from the family home are fully enumerated as resident at their term-time address. Basic demographic information only (name, sex, age, marital status and relationship) is collected at their 'home' or 'vacation' address. This information will not allow the derivation of a separate *Population base*. Apart from one or two tables where these students and schoolchildren are specifically identified, for all main output they will not be counted at their vacation address. The information on families, household size and *Household composition* for their vacation address will not include them. They are not included in the 'all person' count for their vacation address. The person variables, apart from age, sex, marital status and relationship, will be coded 'not applicable'. In the 1991 Census, students and schoolchildren were treated as resident at their vacation address.

'Student' is also a category of *Economically inactive*. This does not necessarily mean in full-time education and excludes students who were working or in some other way were economically active.

See also *Economically inactive, Full-time student, Students away from home*

**5.142 Students away from home**

Students and schoolchildren in full-time education studying away from the family home are treated as resident at their term-time address. Where the term 'students away from home' is used they are being referred to at their 'home' or 'vacation' address.

See also *Students and schoolchildren*

**5.143 Tenure**

The tenure of a household is derived from the response to the question asking whether the household owns or rents its accommodation and, if rented, from the response to the question asking who is the landlord.

See also *Owned, Private rented, Social rented, Other social rented*

**5.144 Travel to work**

See *Means of travel to work. Applicable in England, Wales and Northern Ireland.*

**5.145 Travel to work or study**

See *Means of travel to work or study. Applicable in Scotland only.*

**5.146 Unemployed**

A person is defined as unemployed if he or she is not in employment, is available to start work in the next 2 weeks and has either looked for work in the last 4 weeks or is waiting to start a new job. This is consistent with the International Labour Office (ILO) standard classification.

See also *Economic activity, Economically active, Long term unemployed*

**5.147 Unfurnished accommodation**

See *Furnished accommodation*

**5.148 Unshared dwelling**

See *Dwelling*

**5.149 Vacant dwelling**

A dwelling is defined as vacant if all the household spaces within it (or the single household space, if the dwelling is unshared) are vacant.

See also *Dwelling, Occupied dwelling, Second residence/holiday accommodation*

**5.150 Vacant household space**

The distinction between second residence/holiday accommodation and vacant accommodation for unoccupied household spaces is based on information provided by the enumerator. Household spaces which are identified by the enumerator as absents, refusals or non-returns but which do not subsequently have a household imputed by the One Number Census process are classified as vacant in output.

See also *Second residence/ holiday accommodation*

**5.151 Visitor**

Visitors are people who are not usually resident at an address. The person filling in the Census form was asked to list basic information for visitors (name and address) to help while completing the form. However, this listing was not compulsory and does not provide useable information. There is no output on visitors.

See also *Population base*

**5.152 Welsh identity**

People identifying themselves as Welsh are those who have written 'Welsh' or 'Cymraeg' or a similar response in one or more of the write-in boxes in the ethnic group question. If they have written it in the White section of the question they are counted as 'British' in the standard classification. However, they could be in any

other category depending what boxes have been ticked and where the text has been written in. For example a person who has ticked Chinese and written in Welsh is classified as Chinese in the standard classification but will be recognised as 'identifying themselves as Welsh' where appropriate.

See also *Ethnic group*

#### **5.153 Wholly moving household**

A household is described as wholly moving if all members of the household are migrants and have moved from the same address.

See also *Migrant, Moving group, Partly moving household, Household*

#### **5.154 Working age**

Working age is defined as 16 – 64 for males and 16 – 59 for females.

#### **5.155 Workplace population**

5.154 Applicable in England, Wales and Northern Ireland only. The workplace population is defined as the people aged 16 – 74 who are in employment and whose usual place of work is in the area. People with no fixed place of work are treated the same as people who work mainly at or from home and are counted as working in their area of residence.

See also *Employed, Day-time population*