
Glossary

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

2001 resident population

See Population base

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

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

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.

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

Amenities

Amenities include central heating, bath/shower and toilet.

See also Central heating, Bath/shower and toilet

Area

The area in hectares.

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

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

Armed Forces

A member of the Armed Forces is identified by 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

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

Carer

See Provision of unpaid care

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

Census day 2001

29 April 2001

Census night 1991

21-22 April 1991

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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

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

Concealed family

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

See also Family, Household Reference Person

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

Current religion

See Religion

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

Density (population)

See Population density

Dental practitioners

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Establishment

See Communal establishment

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

Ethnicity

See Ethnic group

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

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

Family status

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

See also Family

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

Floor level

See Lowest floor level

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

Full-time working

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

See also Hours worked

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

Gender

See Sex

General health

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

Health

See General health

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

Holiday accommodation

See Second residence/holiday accommodation

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

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

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

Household deprivation

This term is used in one univariate table. The classification is not related to the DTLR Index of Multiple Deprivation nor the NISRA Measures of Deprivation for Northern Ireland. It is one of the Alternative Household Classifications resulting from an ESRC project completed in 2001.

There are four dimensions of household deprivation defined. A household is 'deprived' in the following dimension(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 – 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

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

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

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

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

In employment

See Employed

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

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

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

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

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.

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.

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.

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

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.

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

Living in a couple

Includes both living with a spouse and cohabiting.

See also Cohabiting, Living arrangements

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

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

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

Long-term illness

See Limiting long-term illness

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

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

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

Marital status

Legal marital status as at Census day.

See also Living arrangements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Medical practitioners

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

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).

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

Migrant household

See Wholly moving household

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

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

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

See also Economic activity, Full-time student

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

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

Number or rooms

See Rooms

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.

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 – 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 – 15 or under 10).

See also Household, Rooms

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

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

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

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

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 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

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.

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

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

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

Owner occupied accommodation

See Owned

Part-time working

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

See also Hours worked

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

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.

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

Person of pensionable age

See Pensioner

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).

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

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

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

Population density

Number of residents per hectare.

See also Population base, Area

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

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.

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

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

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

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

Religion of upbringing

See Religion

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

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

Same-sex couples

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

See also Cohabiting couple family, Cohabiting

Schoolchild

See Students and schoolchildren

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

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

Sex

Classification of person to either male or female.

Shared dwelling

See Dwelling

Social grade, approximated

Social grade is the socio-economic classification used by the Market Research and Marketing Industries. Although it is not possible to allocate social grade precisely from information collected in the Census, the Market Research Society has developed a method for using Census information to provide a good approximation of social grade. Most output by social grade is for people aged 16 and over in households. They are classified by the social grade of their Household Reference Person.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Travel to work

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

Travel to work or study

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

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

Unfurnished accommodation

See Furnished accommodation

Unshared dwelling

See dwelling

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

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

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

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 they have 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

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

Working age

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

Workplace population

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

Appendix i: Background information on the 2001 Census

Legislation

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 (Northern Ireland) Act 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.

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 returns were to be made, and the particulars to be stated in respect of each person.

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 2000 (SSI 102/2000), and in Northern Ireland on 25 May 2000 (SRNI 198/2000).

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 need for 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.

Fieldwork

The Census was designed to collect information on the resident population on Census Day - 29 April 2001. Before this day, enumerators were employed to deliver Census forms to every identified household space and communal establishment. Residents were asked to complete the forms with the information as correct on Census Day, and to post the completed forms back in a pre-addressed envelope. Where a form was not received through the post after a specified period, the enumerator visited the address in order to collect the form by hand or to encourage the householder to post it back. Special arrangements were made to enumerate the Armed Forces and people sleeping rough. The estimated response rate, as measured by the proportion of people included on a returned Census form, was 94 per cent in England; 96 per cent in Scotland and 95 per cent in Northern Ireland.

Households absent from their usual address on Census day were required to complete a form on their return to that address (though many had done so beforehand). Where they did not, and in other instances where a household failed to return a form, the enumerator recorded the type of accommodation and an estimate of the number of rooms and number of residents (in Northern Ireland, only the number of residents was recorded). This information was used within the One Number Census process in adjusting the results for underenumeration in the Census.

The Census was followed by the Census Coverage Survey (CCS), which took place between 24 May and 18 June 2001 (21 May and 27 June in Northern Ireland). This was an independent doorstep survey of a sample of a third of a million households, covering every local authority, which was used to adjust the Census counts for under-enumeration (see *The One Number Census* below). The Census Coverage Survey returned a household response rate (the proportion of identified households which were successfully interviewed) of 91 per cent in England and Wales; 95 per cent in Scotland and 92 per cent in Northern Ireland.

Processing

Returned forms were fed through scanning machinery which captured all the ticked responses and stored written answers in digital form. The latter were coded into categories either by automatic systems that recognise terms given in response to questions, or by manual coding. This data then underwent an edit process to ensure that the data was consistent, and an imputation process to estimate responses for questions which had not been completed on the original form.

The One Number Census

A key strategic development for the 2001 Census was the adoption of the One Number Census process. This was used to adjust the results of the 2001 Census to take account of the fact that a single attempt at counting the population (the Census) never counts everyone. The results of the Census were matched against those of the Census Coverage Survey. This enabled the numbers and characteristics of the total population to be estimated, including those not counted by either the Census or CCS. Data from administrative registers and demographic estimates were used to quality assure these estimates. All results from the 2001 Census thus incorporate allowances for Census underenumeration. Further information on the methodology of the One Number Census is available on the National Statistics website.

Appendix ii: Contents of accompanying CD

Introduction and Background to the Report for
Parliamentary Constituencies

How to Use this CD

Key Statistics tables, presented as percentages in
HTML files [see Appendix iii]

Key Statistics tables, presented as counts in
SuperTABLE files [see Appendix iii]

SuperTABLE software

Introduction to SuperTABLE and User Guide

Reference maps

Navigation maps

Glossary and Classifications

Appendix iii: Key Statistics for Parliamentary Constituencies

Table number	Table title	Comments
PC01	Constituency profile	
KS01	Usual resident population	<i>England and Wales</i> Includes column on students away from home. <i>Scotland</i> Includes columns on 1991 population and intercensal change; students away from home; and daytime population.
KS02	Age structure	
KS03	Living arrangements	
KS04	Marital status	
KS05	Country of birth	<i>Northern Ireland</i> Columns in different order
KS06	Ethnic group	Different ethnic classification used in each country. <i>Wales</i> Includes column on people identifying themselves as Welsh. <i>Scotland</i> Includes results on knowledge of Gaelic.
KS07/KS07a	Religion	Different religion classification used in each country. In Northern Ireland this table is numbered KS07a.
KS07b	Community background: religion or religion brought up in	This table is produced for Northern Ireland only
KS08	Health and provision of unpaid care	
KS09 a-c	Economic activity	<i>Northern Ireland</i> Part-time and full-time columns are in different order to that used for other countries.
KS10	Hours worked	
KS11 a-c	Industry of employment	<i>Northern Ireland</i> Agriculture, hunting, forestry' and 'Fishing' are combined. 'Mining and Quarrying' and 'Construction' are combined. Order of columns is different to that used for other countries.
KS12 a-c	Occupation groups	
KS13	Qualifications and students	Different categorisation of qualifications used in each country

KS14 a-c	NS-SeC	<p><i>Northern Ireland</i></p> <p>Occupation was coded for all persons aged 16 – 74 who had ever worked. Therefore, 'Not classifiable for other reasons' is empty and has been omitted.</p>
KS15	Travel to work/Travel to work or place of study	<p><i>England and Wales</i></p> <p>Includes column on average distance (km) travelled to work.</p> <p>Includes column for 'Underground, metro, light rail, tram'</p> <p><i>Scotland</i></p> <p>Table refers to travel to work or place of study.</p> <p>Includes column on average distance (km) travelled to work.</p> <p>Includes column for 'Underground, metro, light rail, tram'</p> <p><i>Northern Ireland</i></p> <p>Column for 'Car or van pool' is included</p>
KS16	Household spaces and accommodation type	<p><i>Scotland</i></p> <p>Includes 3 columns on dwellings' characteristics and a column on intercensal change in household spaces.</p> <p><i>Northern Ireland</i></p> <p>Includes 3 columns on dwellings' characteristics.</p>
KS17	Cars or vans	
KS18	Tenure/Tenure and landlord	<p><i>Scotland</i></p> <p>Titled 'Tenure and Landlord'. Uses different categorisation of tenure and includes columns on intercensal changes in occupied household spaces.</p> <p><i>Northern Ireland</i></p> <p>'Living Rent free' included in appropriate 'Rented' category instead of in 'Other'. Northern Ireland equivalent names used for 'Rented' categories.</p>
KS19	Rooms, amenities, central heating and lowest floor level	<p><i>Northern Ireland</i></p> <p>Includes additional column 'Where all rooms are on one floor'.</p> <p>Columns 'With Central Heating, without sole use of bath/shower and toilet' and 'Central Heating, with sole use of bath/shower and toilet' are in different order to that used for other countries.</p>
KS20	Household composition	
KS21	Households with limiting long-term illness and dependent children	

KS22	Lone parent households with dependent children	<i>Northern Ireland</i> Part-time and Full-time employment columns for both male and female are in different order to that used for other Countries.
KS23	Communal establishment residents	<i>Northern Ireland</i> Classification of Medical and Care Communal Establishments is different: Education Establishments are shown separately.
KS24	Migration	KS24 relates to Migration in England and Wales and Scotland. Columns for migrants with no usual address one year before Census are included for England and Wales. Not all information on migration is available at the time of publication. This table on Migration is not produced for Parliamentary Constituencies in Northern Ireland. In Northern Ireland, KS24 relates to Knowledge of Irish (see below for details)
KS25/24	Knowledge of Welsh/Irish	These tables on language skills are available for Wales and Northern Ireland respectively. In England and Wales this table is numbered KS25, in Northern Ireland it is numbered KS24. The classification of language skills is slightly different in the two tables. Note that information on Gaelic is provided in Scotland in KS06.