

London Borough of Waltham Forest

CENSUS 2001

Glossary of Census Terms

**Brenda de Mendonca
2003**

January

Policy Analyst

Corporate Strategy Unit

Walthamstow Town Hall,

Forest Road, E17 4JF.

Tel no. 020 8496 4654

e-mail. Brenda.deMendonca@ce.lbwf.gov.uk

CLASSIFICATION BY ETHNIC GROUP IN ENGLAND AND WALES

The public were asked to tick box their ethnic group, and if choosing “other” in any group, then add further details in a text box.

Census Ethnic Classification with 16 categories in England and Wales

White

British
Irish
Other white

Mixed

White and black Caribbean
White and black African
White and Asian
Other mixed

Asian and Asian British

Indian
Pakistani
Bangladeshi
Other Asian

Black or Black British

Caribbean
African
Other black

Chinese or other ethnic group

Chinese
Other ethnic group

CLASSIFICATION BY STATED RELIGION

The classification that will appear in the Census tables is –

Christian
Buddhist
Hindu
Jewish
Muslim
Sikh
Other Religions
No religion
Religion not stated

This is a new question in the Census. As well as counts by age and sex there will be a table with religion and ethnic group (Theme Table 13), and religion with tenure, accommodation type, economic activity, qualifications and health (Theme Table 14).

GLOSSARY OF CENSUS 2001 TERMS

Adult – aged 16 and over, who is not a dependent child (such as a student).

Amenities – dwellings with central heating, a bath/shower and toilet. The amenities are categorised by whether the occupants have sole use of the facilities or not.

Census Access Project – the wide distribution of Census data and mapping software for public sector. Access through the ONS Neighbourhood Statistics web site - www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/home.asp

Census Area Statistics – CAS - a series of tables for Output Areas (the equivalent of 1991 Census small area statistics). CAS tables are designed to facilitate analysis at small area levels, such as neighbourhoods, by adding together Output Area data for adjacent areas.

Census Coverage Survey – CCS - intensive follow-up enumeration from a sample of post code units, to estimate the under-enumeration of residents and entire households on Census day, and to provide data to correct the Census data by imputation.

Cohabiting couple family – 2 people living together as a couple with/without their children. This includes cohabiting couples with no children and couples of the same sex.

Communal establishment – an establishment providing managed residential accommodation. Small hotels with the capacity for 10 or more guests are included. Sheltered housing is treated as a communal establishment if less than half of residents have their own cooking facilities.

Daytime Population – people aged 16 to 74 years who live and work (or do not work) in the area, plus those people who live outside the area and work inside the area.

Dependent child – a person in a household aged 0 to 15 (whether or not in a family), or a person aged 16 to 18 who is a full time student living in a family with his/her parent(s).

Disclosure protection – to avoid cell counts of one person in Output Area tables, small cell counts will be adjusted to prevent inadvertent disclosure of an individual's personal information. Tables will be individually adjusted, so counts of the same population in 2 different tables may not be the same. Some small cell counts will be randomly altered to zero. Publication of tables will be for a minimum threshold of 100 resident persons and 40 households per Output Area in the Census Area Statistics series. The wider availability of Census data for small areas on the Neighbourhood Statistics web site means that such protection measures need to be in place.

Distance travelled to work – a straight-line measurement from home postcode to workplace postcode in kilometres.

Dwelling – In Census 1991 this was a structurally separate accommodation. A dwelling has been re-defined as one household space (an unshared dwelling) or 2 or more household spaces (a shared dwelling).

Ethnicity – a person's perceived ethnic group and cultural background. There is a 16-way classification for England and Wales, with 14 groups for Scotland, and 12 for Northern Ireland.

Family – this consists of a married or cohabiting couple with or without children, or a lone parent with children. The Census question on relationship enables identification of 2nd families in a household, of families containing step-children, and the relationship between families.

Family Reference Person (FRP) – a: the lone parent in a lone parent family;
b: in a couple family the FRP is selected as the person in full-time employment, then the elder of the couple, or if both are full time employed and the same age, then the first member of the couple entered on the Census form.

Full-time work – working 31 or more hours a week.

General Health – the general state of health over the 12 months before the Census day. ie good, fairly good, or not good.

Hours worked – the average number of hours worked per week for the last 4 weeks before the Census.

Household – comprises one person living alone, or a group of people at the same address with common housekeeping.

Household deprivation – the household is considered deprived if members of the household qualify under at least 1 out of 4 dimensions. The level of deprivation is measured by the number of deprivation dimensions present in the household –

- 1 employment – if any member aged 16-74 is unemployed or sick. (not a student).
- 2 education – if no-one in household aged 16 to 60/65 has 5 GCSE grade A-C's or equivalent, AND if no-one aged 16-18 is in full-time education.
- 3 health/disability – if any member with health “not good” in previous year OR has limiting long-term illness.
- 4 housing – if overcrowded accommodation OR shared dwelling
OR no sole use of bath/shower/toilet OR no central heating.

Household reference person (HRP) – replaces “head of household” from the 1991 Census. In a family the HRP is the same as the family reference person. If there is more than one family present then the HRP is selected from the FRP's by the full-time employment and age criteria. If no family is present then HRP is selected by full-time employment and age, or if all persons are the same age, then the first person on the form is the HRP.

Household resident – usually lives at that address, or has no other usual address.

Imputation – a process to correct the Census for known under-enumeration to achieve a full population and household count. Information on persons and households missed is derived from the Census Coverage Survey which took place in June 2001, and from other administrative data on the area.

Limiting long-term illness – LLI – covers any long-term illness, health problem or disability which limits daily activities or the work a person can do.

Languages – this question has not been asked in Census 2001 for England, and the Census will not provide any tables on language for English Districts and Wards.

For Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland there are questions on 5 levels of language competence, asked about Welsh, Scottish Gaelic and Irish respectively. The competencies are in understanding, speaking, reading and writing the language, or none of these.

Lone parent family – a father or mother on their own with their children, or a grandparent with their grandchildren (and no intervening generation in the household).

Metadata – is “data about data”. The metadata supports the statistics being presented. The 2001 Census metadata should enable Census users to fully understand and make appropriate use of Census results.

Migrant – a person with a different usual address one year before the Census day – 29th April 2001. If a child is aged under one, the address of the nearest relative is assumed.

Moving group – (new concept) – a group within a household or communal establishment who have moved together from a same usual address one year before Census day, and are together at their current address. This can also be a single person moving.

Moving group reference person (MGRP) – the Household Reference Person or Family Reference Person in the moving group.

Number of rooms – Kitchens, living rooms, bedrooms, utility rooms and studies are counted. The count excludes bathrooms, toilets, halls or landings, and rooms for storage only. Also excludes rooms shared with another household such as a shared kitchen or bathroom.

Occupancy rating – measures under occupancy and overcrowding.

Occupation – coded to Standard Occupational Classification 2000 (SOC 2000).

One Number Census – ONS – the creation of a single, person level database to generate all statistical output for the Census tables. The characteristics of persons and households missing from the April 2001 Census is to be obtained from the Census Coverage Survey, and added to the database, ie there will be imputed residents and households. Unadjusted Census counts will not be published.

Origin-Destination Statistics – statistics on both **migration** and **commuting to work**. In the 1991 Census the commuting information was based on 10% of the returns. In the Census 2001 both commuting and migration information are for 100% of all Census returns.

Output area – OA – created for small area statistics tables, based on postcode polygons fitted to or split between ward boundaries. It is an automated process based on unit postcodes, a population around 250, and households numbering around 100-125. Some homogeneity of accommodation type and tenure is also sought. Post Census ward boundaries are used where available in digitised form.

Part time work – working 30 hours or less per week.

Partly Moving Household – where 1 or more members of the household is a migrant, but not all members of the household have moved from the same usual address one year before.

Persons sleeping rough (PSR) - they were counted in Census 2001, and included in the Standard tables as residents of communal establishments, with residents of hostels for the homeless. They are counted separately from Communal establishment residents on Univariate Table UV01 only.

Population Base – the Census 2001 has been conducted on a resident basis. Statistics relate to where people usually live, not where they were on Census night.

Provision of unpaid care – looking after, giving any help or support to family members, friends, neighbours or others because of long-term physical or mental ill-health or disability or problems relating to old age. (not the care of children).

Religion – this is the only voluntary question on the Census form. Missing answers will not be imputed. The categories differ in Scotland and Northern Ireland, and include a further question on which religion the person was brought up.

Social Grade (approximated) – the socio-economic classification used by Market Research and Marketing industries, most often used in the analysis of spending habits and consumer attitudes. Census information has been approximated to a social grade. People aged 16 and over are allocated to grades A, B, C1, C2, D, E and X. The category X is for children aged 0-15 years and persons aged 75 or over.

Socio-economic classification (NS-SeC) – introduced in 2001 to replace social class based on occupation, and socio-economic groups (SEG). The classification NS-SeC provides an indication of socio-economic position, based on occupation. There are 8 main classes, and the classification covers the whole adult population.

Special Migration Statistics – based on the respondents' address 1 year before the Census. Flows between Local Authorities will be shown, and between ward/postcode sector.

Special Workplace Statistics – based on home and workplace postcode, and showing the flows between Local Authorities, and between ward/postcode sector, and between Output Areas.

Standard Derived Variables – information from separate classifications are combined to create new derived variables, which provide a different perspective on the data. eg economic activity, household composition.

Standard Industrial Classification of Economic Activities 1992 (UK) – SIC - a classification of the business activity of the person's employer.

Unemployed – people not in employment who were available to start work within the last 2 weeks before Census day, and either looked for work in the last 4 weeks or were waiting to start a new job.

Unshared dwelling – all the rooms are behind a door that only the household can use.

Univariate Tables – Tables with a count of a single variable.

Visitor – persons not usually resident at an address. There will be no Census output on visitors.

Wholly Moving Household – a household where all members are migrants and have moved from the same address.