

QS607EW - NS-SeC

Overview

Table population All usual residents aged 16 to 74

Reference	QS607EW
Source	Census 2011
Keywords	Long-term unemployed, NS-SeC, Students, Schoolchildren, Unemployed, Usual Resident
Coverage	England and Wales
Units	Persons
Latest data	2011
Last updated	2013-01-30 09:30:00

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Dataset metadata

This dataset provides 2011 estimates that classify usual residents aged 16 to 74 in England and Wales by National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SeC). The estimates are as at census day, 27 March 2011.

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

Similar estimates from the 2001 Census were provided in table UV31 but differences exist in the way the estimates are derived because of changes in the occupation classification used between censuses, and because the 2001 derivation used information about the number of employees at a personal workplace. This question was not asked in the 2011 census.

Statistical Disclosure Control

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information from the 2011 Census, there has been swapping of records in the Census database between different geographic areas, and so some counts will be affected. In the main, the greatest effects will be at the lowest geographies, since the record swapping is targeted towards those households with unusual characteristics in small areas.

More details on the ONS Census disclosure control strategy may be found on the [Statistical Disclosure Control](#) page on the ONS web site.

Variables

geography

There is no further information about geography.

Rural Urban

This classification can only be used with the following geographies:

- I Country
- I Region

- | Local Authority: District / Unitary
- | Local Authority: County / Unitary

2011 Rural-Urban Classification (England and Wales)

This classification allows summary outputs to be produced by rural-urban type at local authority, region and country level (it will not work with other geography types).

The outputs are based on a rural-urban classification of output areas. The 2011 classification is a revised version of the one created after the 2001 Census with additional detail in the urban domain.

Output areas are treated as *urban* if they were allocated to a 2011 built-up area with a population of 10,000 or more people. The urban domain is sub-divided into three broad morphological types based on the predominant settlement component. As with the previous version of the classification, the remaining *rural* output areas are grouped into three broad morphological types based on the predominant settlement component.

The classification also categorises output areas based on context - i.e. whether the wider surrounding area of a given output area is sparsely populated or less sparsely populated.

The classification of output areas and a User Guide which provides further details about the methodology can be downloaded from the [Open ONS Geography Portal](#) under the Download Products tab.

NS-SeC

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

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

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

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