



2011 Census Variable and Classification Information: Part 3

May 2014

This is one of a series of information papers published to support the release of results from the 2011 Census. This series provides information about the variables and classifications that make up the tables in the census releases, as well as quality measures where available. These information papers will be updated to reflect the current release.

Terms used in the series are explained in the [2011 Census glossary](#).

Part 3 - Standard variables

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Introduction

A standard variable relates directly to a single question as it appeared on the census questionnaire.

The response categories of the question map directly to the categories used to classify people or households in the statistics. In some tables the categories may be aggregated or collapsed to prevent disclosure of personal information, but no further processing is applied to the categories and standard variables are not combined with the categories of any other question.

Information provided for each standard variable:

- name,
- mnemonic (reference code),
- definition,
- variable applicability,
- classification,
- not applicable category (X) comprises,
- source question,
- why the question was asked, and
- tables the variable is used in.

Where available, item non-response and imputation figures have been included for England & Wales, for England, and for Wales. Figures for lower level geographies are available to download:

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

Accommodation type

TYPACCOM

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

Applicability: Household

The categories in this classification may have been combined within the tables.

| Code | Name |
|------|---|
| 1 | Detached whole house or bungalow |
| 2 | Semi-detached whole house or bungalow |
| 3 | Terraced whole house or bungalow (including end-terrace) |
| 4 | A flat, maisonette or apartment that is in a purpose-built block of flats or tenement |
| 5 | A flat, maisonette, or apartment that is part of a converted or shared house (including bed-sits) |
| 6 | A flat, maisonette, or apartment that is in a commercial building (for example, in an office building, hotel, or over a shop) |
| 7 | A caravan or other mobile or temporary structure |

Total number of categories: 7

Source question: Question H7 – Type of accommodation

H7 What type of accommodation is this?

A whole house or bungalow that is:

☐ detached

☐ semi-detached

☐ terraced (including end-terrace)

A flat, maisonette or apartment that is:

☐ in a purpose-built block of flats or tenement

☐ part of a converted or shared house (including bedsits)

☐ in a commercial building (for example, in an office building, hotel, or over a shop)

A mobile or temporary structure:

☐ a caravan or other mobile or temporary structure

Reason for asking: This question provides information on the amount and type of housing in each area. It identifies changes in the state of the housing stock, and provides a firm basis for assessing current and future demand.

This information also helps with calculating whether appropriate forms of housing are available in local areas and contributes to the allocation of improvement grants.

This question first asked in: 1981

Used in tables:

Detailed Characteristics: DC4102EW, DC4402EW, DC4403EW, DC4406EW, DC4407EW, DC4415EWla

Key Statistics: KS401EW

Local Characteristics: LC4102EW, LC4402EW, LC4403EW, LC4406EW, LC4407EW, LC4415EW

Quick Statistics: QS401EW, QS402EW

Item non-response and imputation:

| | Non-response | Imputed |
|-------------------|--------------|---------|
| England and Wales | 2.5% | 2.5% |
| England | 2.6% | 2.6% |
| Wales | 2.5% | 2.7% |

Activity last week

ACTLW

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

Applicability: Person

The categories in this classification may have been combined within the tables.

| Code | Name |
|------|---|
| 01 | Working |
| 02 | Unemployed |
| 03 | Economically inactive: Student |
| 04 | Economically inactive: Retired |
| 05 | Economically inactive: Long term sick or disabled |
| 06 | Economically inactive: Looking after home/family |
| 07 | Economically inactive: Other |

Total number of categories: 8

Source question: Question 26 – Were you working last week?

26 Last week, were you:

- ☒ Tick all that apply
- ☒ Include any paid work, including casual or temporary work, even if only for one hour
- ☐ working as an employee? ➔ Go to **32**
- ☐ on a government sponsored training scheme? ➔ Go to **32**
- ☐ self-employed or freelance? ➔ Go to **32**
- ☐ working paid or unpaid for your own or your family's business? ➔ Go to **32**
- ☐ away from work ill, on maternity leave, on holiday or temporarily laid off? ➔ Go to **32**
- ☐ doing any other kind of paid work? ➔ Go to **32**
- ☐ none of the above

Reason for asking: Information on economic activity status - as defined by the International Labour Organisation - is used by central and local government, researchers and other organisations to understand local labour markets and to develop and monitor policies at local and regional levels. It is used to identify deprived areas, to allocate community and economic development funding, and for housing and transport planning purposes.

The statistics produced show local labour markets and social patterns linked to employment and unemployment. When used with information on sex, age, ethnicity, health and disability, the statistics identify areas where a barrier to employment exists and allows the targeting of resources and policies to get people into work.

Economically active people supply, or want to supply, their labour to produce goods and services. This information on the economically active population, including the migrant population, is vital to identify demand and capacity in the labour market. It also measures changes in the skills base of the workforce and enables planning for the provision of relevant services at local and national level.

This question first asked in: 1851

Used in tables:

Quick Statistics: QS612EW

Item non-response and imputation:

| | Non-response | Imputed |
|-------------------|--------------|---------|
| England and Wales | 5.1% | 5.1% |
| England | 5.0% | 5.1% |
| Wales | 5.1% | 5.2% |

Cars or vans in household

CARSNO

The number of cars or vans that are owned, or available for use, by one or more members of a household. This includes company cars and vans that are available for private use. It does not include motorbikes or scooters, or any cars or vans belonging to visitors.

The count of cars or vans in an area relates only to households. Cars or vans used by residents of communal establishments are not counted.

Households with 10 to 20 cars or vans are counted as having only 10.

Responses indicating a number of cars or vans greater than 20 were treated as invalid and a value was imputed.

Applicability: Household

The categories in this classification may have been combined within the tables.

| Code | Name |
|---------|---------------------------------------|
| 00 | No cars or vans in household |
| 01 - 10 | 1 to 10 car(s) or van(s) in household |
| XX | No code required |

Total number of categories: 12

Not applicable category (XX) comprises: Household spaces with no usual residents

Source question: Question H14 – How many cars or vans are owned or used by this household?

H14 In total, how many cars or vans are owned, or available for use, by members of this household?

☒ Include any company car(s) or van(s) available for private use

☐ None

☐ 1

☐ 2

☐ 3

☐ 4 or more, write in number

Reason for asking: This information helps central and local government with transport planning, dealing with congestion, and assessing the need for investment in public transport and roads.

Because car ownership is the single largest component of traffic growth, these data are also used for forecasting traffic growth and planning the need for road building or other possible responses to future demand.

The data are also used to support the provision of accessible services and the development and implementation of transport policy, especially in rural areas.

In addition, data on households without access to a car can be matched with information on people with disabilities. These statistics can then be used to identify local areas where additional public transport might be required.

This question first asked in: 1971

Used in tables:

Detailed Characteristics: DC1401EW, DC4109EWIa, DC4202EW, DC4203EW, DC4204EW, DC4415EWIa, DC4416EWIa, DC6403EW, DC7401EWIa, DC7402EWIa

Key Statistics: KS404EW

Local Characteristics: LC1401EW, LC4109EW, LC4110EW, LC4202EW, LC4203EW, LC4204EW, LC4415EW, LC4416EW, LC4417EW, LC4609EW, LC4610EW, LC7401EW, LC7402EW

Quick Statistics: QS416EW

Item non-response and imputation:

| | Non-response | Imputed |
|-------------------|--------------|---------|
| England and Wales | 2.3% | 2.3% |
| England | 2.3% | 2.3% |
| Wales | 2.2% | 2.2% |

Country of birth

COB

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

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

Applicability: Person

For the full country of birth classification see part 6. The categories in this classification may have been combined within the tables.

For more information, see the National Statistics Country Classification:
<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/classifications/current-standard-classifications/national-statistics-country-classification/index.html>

Source question: Question 9 – Country of birth

English questionnaire

Welsh questionnaire

9 What is your country of birth?

- ☐ England ➔ Go to **13**
- ☐ Wales ➔ Go to **13**
- ☐ Scotland ➔ Go to **13**
- ☐ Northern Ireland ➔ Go to **13**
- ☐ Republic of Ireland
- ☐ Elsewhere, write in the current name of country

9 What is your country of birth?

- ☐ Wales ➔ Go to **13**
- ☐ England ➔ Go to **13**
- ☐ Scotland ➔ Go to **13**
- ☐ Northern Ireland ➔ Go to **13**
- ☐ Republic of Ireland
- ☐ Elsewhere, write in the current name of country

Reason for asking: This information identifies all long-term international migrants not identified by their response to question 21 (your address one year ago). Combined with other statistics, this information is used to produce international and national migration statistics, which are then used to produce population projections.

These statistics are used to allocate resources and to develop and monitor policy, to assess the needs of particular groups in the population, for example those migrating from outside the EU; to analyse trends in migration; to forecast future migration patterns, and for the planning and provision of facilities and services.

Also, when used in combination with information on ethnic group and religion, these statistics give a more detailed level of information about the cultural background of people at a local level. Additionally, answers to this question can help to identify groups not identified by the question on ethnic group.

This information is also used in population estimates to make adjustments for fertility rates according to country of birth.

This question first asked in: 1841

Used in tables:

Detailed Characteristics: DC2103EW, DC2109EW_r, DC2118EW_{la}, DC2205EW, DC2206WA, DC2207EW, DC2208EW_r, DC2209EW_r, DC2802EW, DC2804EW_r, DC5203EW, DC5205EW_r, DC5603EW_r, DC6203EW, DC6208EW_r, DC6210EW, DC6218EW

Key Statistics: KS204EW

Local Characteristics: LC2103EW, LC2205EW, LC2206EW, LC2207EW, LC2208EW, LC2802EW, LC2804EW, LC5203EW, LC6203EW, LC6210EW

Quick Statistics: QS203EW

Alternative Population: AP1201EW, ST203EW_{la}, WD203EW, WP203EW

Item non-response and imputation:

| | Non-response | Imputed |
|--------------------------|--------------|---------|
| England and Wales | 1.5% | 1.5% |
| England | 1.5% | 1.5% |
| Wales | 1.2% | 1.2% |

General health

HEALTH

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

Applicability: Person

The categories in this classification may have been combined within the tables.

| Code | Name |
|------|------------------|
| 1 | Very good health |
| 2 | Good health |
| 3 | Fair health |
| 4 | Bad health |
| 5 | Very bad health |

Total number of categories: 5

Source question: Question 13 – Your health

13 How is your health in general?

| | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Very good | Good | Fair | Bad | Very bad |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Reason for asking: On the basis that self-perceived poor health is a strong indicator of future use of the health service, analysis of this information aids government health resource allocation and service provision.

This information also helps to develop and monitor policy on the delivery of health care, the reduction of health inequalities and the assessment of progress towards improving the general health of the population.

This question first asked in: 2001

Used in tables:

Detailed Characteristics: DC2301EW, DC2302EW_r, DC2303EW, DC3201EW, DC3202WA, DC3203EW, DC3204EW_r, DC3301EW, DC3302EW, DC3303EW_r, DC3304EW_{la}, DC3401EW_{la}, DC3601EW, DC6301EW, DC6303EW_r

Key Statistics: KS301EW

Local Characteristics: LC2301EW, LC2303EW, LC3202WA, LC3203EW, LC3206EW, LC3301EW, LC3302EW, LC3601EW, LC6301EW

Quick Statistics: QS302EW

Alternative Population: ST302EW_{la}, WD302EW, WP302EW

Item non-response and imputation:

| | Non-response | Imputed |
|-------------------|--------------|---------|
| England and Wales | 1.6% | 1.6% |
| England | 1.6% | 1.6% |
| Wales | 1.5% | 1.5% |

Hours worked

HOURS

The number of hours that a person aged 16 to 74, in employment in the week before the census, worked in their main job. This includes paid and unpaid overtime.

Applicability: Person

The categories in this classification may have been combined within the tables.

| Code | Name |
|------|------------------------------------|
| 1 | Part-time: 15 hours or less worked |
| 2 | Part-time: 16 to 30 hours worked |
| 3 | Full-time: 31 to 48 hours worked |
| 4 | Full-time: 49 or more hours worked |
| X | No code required |

Total number of categories: 5

Not applicable category (X) comprises: people aged 15 and under, or aged 75 and over and people aged 16 to 74 who were not working in the week before the census

Source question: Question 42 – Hours worked

42 In your main job, how many hours a week (including paid and unpaid overtime) do you usually work?

☐ 15 or less

☐ 16 - 30

☐ 31 - 48

☐ 49 or more

Reason for asking: This information is used to identify working patterns in local areas, to target resources and to identify potential labour supply.

The statistics give an understanding, at a local level, of likely travel patterns and times. They can be used to identify the requirements for public transport, for example in order to reduce reliance on private transport.

The statistics show whether people are employed full-time or part-time. This is used to identify the effectiveness of economic regeneration projects and policy.

Local authorities are responsible for putting in place emergency plans. The evacuation of any geographic area requires a comprehensive understanding of the numbers of people involved at any one time.

The information is used to calculate indicators of quality of life. These indicators are used to analyse the resident workforce by occupation and hours worked. They show whether lower-skilled people are more likely to work longer hours (combined with lower wages) than higher-skilled people, and therefore whether they have a worse quality of life.

This question was first asked in: 1961

Used in tables:

Detailed Characteristics: DC5104EWIa, DC6109EW, DC6302EW, DC6605EW, DC7601EWIa, DC7605EWIa

Key Statistics: KS605EW

Local Characteristics: LC6109EW, LC6117EW, LC6302EW, LC6605EW, LC7601EW, LC7605EW

Quick Statistics: QS604EW

Alternative Population: ST604EWIa

Item non-response and imputation:

| | Non-response | Imputed |
|-------------------|--------------|---------|
| England and Wales | 3.4% | 5.2% |
| England | 3.4% | 5.2% |
| Wales | 3.4% | 5.2% |

Long-term health problem or disability

DISABILITY

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

Applicability: Person

The categories in this classification may have been combined within the tables.

| Code | Name |
|------|--|
| 1 | Day-to-day activities limited a lot |
| 2 | Day-to-day activities limited a little |
| 3 | Day-to-day activities not limited |

Total number of categories: 4

Source question: Question 23 – Health problems or disability

23 Are your day-to-day activities limited because of a health problem or disability which has lasted, or is expected to last, at least 12 months?

➤ Include problems related to old age

☐ Yes, limited a lot

☐ Yes, limited a little

☐ No

Reason for asking: Long-term illness is a strong predictor of higher use of health service resources. This information is used by central government for resource allocation and for local government service provision. It enables public bodies to meet statutory requirements and develop and monitor policies to allocate health funding and services at a national and local level.

The statistics generated are used to develop and monitor equality policy. These policies relate especially to the delivery of health care, assessment of progress towards better population health, and the reduction of health inequalities.

Statistics on disability are also useful for devising policies to improve access to services, such as adult education and leisure facilities.

This question first asked in: 1991

Used in tables:

Detailed Characteristics: DC3201EW, DC3202WA, DC3203EW, DC3205EW, DC3302EW, DC3304EW, DC3402EW, DC3602EW, DC5301EW, DC6302EW, DC6304EW

Key Statistics: KS301EW

Local Characteristics: LC3101EW, LC3204WA, LC3205EW, LC3207EW, LC3302EW, LC3602EW, LC5301EW, LC6302EW

Quick Statistics: QS303EW

Item non-response and imputation:

| | Non-response | Imputed |
|-------------------|--------------|---------|
| England and Wales | 3.2% | 3.2% |
| England | 3.2% | 3.2% |
| Wales | 2.7% | 2.7% |

Main language

MAINLANG

The language that is a person's first or preferred language.

Applicability: Person

For the full main language classification see part 6. The categories in this classification may have been combined within the tables.

Source question: Question 18 – Main language

18 What is your main language?

☐ English ➔ Go to **20**

☐ Other, write in (including British Sign Language)

Reason for asking: This information helps central government, local authorities and the NHS to allocate resources and provide services for non-English speakers, for example English teaching and translation services. It is a better indicator than country of birth, which was previously used to forecast the additional cost of providing services to people whose first language is not English.

The data are also used to assess the impact of English or Welsh language ability on employment and other social inclusion indicators.

Information on the number of British Sign Language users helps with service planning and assists in developing policies to address the needs of the deaf community.

These statistics are used by public service providers to effectively target the delivery of their services, for example in the provision of translation and interpretation services, the availability of English language lessons, and the distribution of official information leaflets in alternative languages.

This question first asked in: This is the first time this question has been asked.

Used in tables:

Detailed Characteristics: DC2104EW, DC2210EW_r, DC5208EW

Local Characteristics: LC2104EW, LC5208EW

Quick Statistics: QS204EW

Alternative Population: ST204EW_{la}, WD204EW, WP204EW

Item non-response and imputation:

| | Non-response | Imputed |
|-------------------|--------------|---------|
| England and Wales | 2.5% | 2.6% |
| England | 2.5% | 2.6% |
| Wales | 3.3% | 3.3% |

Marital and civil partnership status

MARSTAT

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

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

Marital and civil partnership states include:

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

Although the term “single” is widely used to cover people in a number of states such as divorced or separated it is not a legally recognised status and was not an option on the census questionnaire. In census results the term “single” is used to refer only to someone who has never been married or in a registered same-sex civil partnership, which were options on the census questionnaire.

Applicability: Person

The categories in this classification may have been combined within the tables.

| Code | Name |
|------|---|
| 1 | Single (never married or never registered a same-sex civil partnership) |
| 2 | Married |
| 3 | Separated (but still legally married) |
| 4 | Divorced |
| 5 | Widowed |
| 6 | In a registered same-sex civil partnership |
| 7 | Separated (but still legally in a same-sex civil partnership) |
| 8 | Formerly in a same-sex civil partnership which is now legally dissolved |
| 9 | Surviving partner from a same-sex civil partnership |

Total number of categories: 9

Source question: Question 4 – Marital status

4 On 27 March 2011, what is your legal marital or same-sex civil partnership status?

| | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Never married and never registered a same-sex civil partnership | <input type="checkbox"/> In a registered same-sex civil partnership |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Married | <input type="checkbox"/> Separated, but still legally in a same-sex civil partnership |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Separated, but still legally married | <input type="checkbox"/> Formerly in a same-sex civil partnership which is now legally dissolved |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced | <input type="checkbox"/> Surviving partner from a same-sex civil partnership |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed | |

Reason for asking: This information helps us to understand changing patterns of marriage, cohabitation and partnerships within households. It allows for the production of population estimates by marital/civil partnership status at national and local level. Along with other census data, this information also helps to classify households according to family type.

Information about trends in marriage, separation and divorce is used for planning and resource allocation for housing and services. Together with information on relationships and housing, it helps assess levels of overcrowding.

Since December 2005, same-sex couples in the UK have been able to form civil partnerships, a legal status that gives rights and responsibilities similar to that of marriage.

This question first asked in: 1851

Used in tables:

Detailed Characteristics: DC1101EW, DC1107EW, DC1115EW, DC1116EWla

Key Statistics: KS103EW

Local Characteristics: LC1101EW, LC1107EW

Item non-response and imputation:

| | Non-response | Imputed |
|-------------------|--------------|---------|
| England and Wales | 3.8% | 1.4% |
| England | 3.8% | 1.4% |
| Wales | 4.0% | 1.5% |

Method of travel to work

TRANSPORT

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

Applicability: Person

The categories in this classification may have been combined within the tables.

| Code | Name |
|------|--------------------------------------|
| 01 | Work mainly at or from home |
| 02 | Underground, metro, light rail, tram |
| 03 | Train |
| 04 | Bus, minibus or coach |
| 05 | Taxi |
| 06 | Motorcycle, scooter or moped |
| 07 | Driving a car or van |
| 08 | Passenger in a car or van |
| 09 | Bicycle |
| 10 | On foot |
| 11 | Other method of travel to work |
| XX | No code required |

Total number of categories: 12

Not applicable category (XX) comprises: People not in employment in the week before the census.

Source question: Question 41 – Travel to work

41 How do you usually travel to work?

➡ Tick one box only

➡ Tick the box for the longest part, by distance, of your usual journey to work

- ☐ Work mainly at or from home
- ☐ Underground, metro, light rail, tram
- ☐ Train
- ☐ Bus, minibus or coach
- ☐ Taxi
- ☐ Motorcycle, scooter or moped
- ☐ Driving a car or van
- ☐ Passenger in a car or van
- ☐ Bicycle
- ☐ On foot
- ☐ Other

Reason for asking: This question collects information used for transport services and policies to inform planning and modelling. The information helps in the assessment of local public transport needs.

This question first asked in: 1971

Used in tables:

Detailed Characteristics: DC7101EWIa, DC7201EWIa, DC7401EWIa, DC7501EWIa, DC7601EWIa, DC7602EWIa, DC7603EWIa, DC7604EWIa, DC7701EWIa

Local Characteristics: LC7101EW, LC7103EW, LC7201EW, LC7401EW, LC7501EW, LC7601EW, LC7602EW, LC7603EW, LC7604EW, LC7701EW

Quick Statistics: QS701EW

Alternative Population: ST701EWIa

Item non-response and imputation:

| | Non-response | Imputed |
|-------------------|--------------|---------|
| England and Wales | 3.2% | 5.0% |
| England | 3.2% | 5.0% |
| Wales | 3.2% | 5.0% |

Number of bedrooms

BEDROOMS

The number of bedrooms in a household's accommodation.

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

Bedsits and studio flats are counted as having one bedroom.

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

Applicability: Household

The categories in this classification may have been combined within the tables.

| Code | Name |
|-------|------------------|
| 00 | No bedrooms |
| 01-99 | 1-99 bedroom(s) |
| XX | No code required |

Total number of categories: 101

Not applicable category (XX) comprises: Household spaces with no usual residents

Source question: Question H10 – Number of bedrooms

H10 How many of these rooms are bedrooms?

➤ Include all rooms built or converted for use as bedrooms, even if they are not currently used as bedrooms

Number of bedrooms

Reason for asking: Along with information on the number and characteristics of people in households, this information provides a measure of overcrowding based on the “bedroom standard”. This standard allows analysis of the number of bedrooms actually available to a household compared with the number of bedrooms required, given the size and composition of the household.

This question first asked in: This is the first time this question has been asked. It will allow us to produce more reliable statistics on households living in overcrowded accommodation, which will give local authorities the information they need to tackle inequalities and housing problems.

Used in tables:

Detailed Characteristics: DC1402EW, DC4102EW, DC4103EW, DC4405EW, DC4606EW

Key Statistics: KS403EW

Local Characteristics: LC1402EW, LC4102EW, LC4103EW, LC4405EW,

Quick Statistics: QS411EW

Item non-response and imputation:

| | Non-response | Imputed |
|-------------------|--------------|---------|
| England and Wales | 2.6% | 2.8% |
| England | 2.6% | 2.8% |
| Wales | 3.0% | 3.2% |

Number of rooms

ROOMS

The number of rooms in a household’s accommodation. The definition of a room does not include bathrooms, toilets, halls or landings, or rooms that can only be used for storage. All other rooms, for example kitchens, living rooms, bedrooms, utility rooms, studies and conservatories are counted. If two rooms have been converted into one they are counted as one room. Rooms shared between a number of households, for example a shared kitchen, are not counted.

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

Applicability: Household

The categories in this classification may have been combined within the tables.

| Code | Name |
|-------|------------------|
| 01-99 | 1-99 room(s) |
| XX | No code required |

Total number of categories: 100

Not applicable category (XX) comprises: Household spaces with no usual residents

Source question: Question H9 – Number of rooms

H9 How many rooms are available for use only by this household?

➤ Do NOT count:

- bathrooms
- toilets
- halls or landings
- rooms that can only be used for storage such as cupboards

➤ Count all other rooms, for example:

- kitchens
- living rooms
- utility rooms
- bedrooms
- studies
- conservatories

➤ If two rooms have been converted into one, count them as one room

Number of rooms

Reason for asking: This information is used to help central and local government assess changes in overcrowding. It provides data to help identify households in unsuitable accommodation, to tackle deprivation, develop appropriate housing policies, plan future housing provision and allocate resources.

This question first asked in: 1891

Used in tables:

Detailed Characteristics: DC4404EW

Key Statistics: KS403EW

Local Characteristics: LC4404EW

Quick Statistics: QS407EW

Item non-response and imputation:

| | Non-response | Imputed |
|-------------------|--------------|---------|
| England and Wales | 3.1% | 3.2% |
| England | 3.1% | 3.1% |
| Wales | 3.5% | 3.6% |

Passports held

PSPTEL

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

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

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

Applicability: Person

For the full passports held classification see part 6. The categories in this classification may have been combined within the tables.

Source question: Question 22 – Passports held

22 What passports do you hold?

➤ Tick all that apply

☐ United Kingdom

☐ Irish

☐ Other, write in

☐ None

Reason for asking: This question was included to help measure the local populations of citizens of other countries living in the UK. It will enable comprehensive international research to compare the origins and destinations of migrants. Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union, uses this information in its migration analysis.

The statistics can also be used to calculate what proportion of the population eligible to vote actually registers to vote. The statistics are likely to be needed for the proposed electoral reforms. The information will be used to evaluate the quality, accuracy and completeness of local electoral registers.

This question first asked in: 2011

Used in tables:

Detailed Characteristics: DC2108EW, DC2110EW, DC2119EW, DC2208EW, DC2805EW, DC5206EW, DC5207EW, DC5604EW, DC6204EW, DC6209EW, DC6215EW, DC6219EW

Key Statistics: KS205EW

Local Characteristics: LC2108EW, LC2208EW, LC2805EW, LC2806EW, LC5206EW, LC6204EW, LC6215EW

Alternative Population: AP1202EW, ST212EW, WD212EW, WP212EW

Item non-response and imputation:

| | Non-response | Imputed |
|-------------------|--------------|---------|
| England and Wales | 2.4% | 2.4% |
| England | 2.4% | 2.4% |
| Wales | 2.2% | 2.2% |

Position in communal establishment

POSITION

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

Applicability: Person

The categories in this classification may have been combined within the tables.

| Code | Name |
|------|--|
| 1 | Resident (for example, student, member of armed forces, patient, detainee) |
| 2 | Staff or owner |
| 3 | Family member or partner of staff or owner |
| X | No code required |

Total number of categories: 4

Not applicable category (X) comprises: All people in communal establishments

Source question: Question A3 – Position in establishment

A3 What is your position in this establishment?

➔ If you are answering on behalf of someone else, please record their position and not your own

☐ Resident (for example, student, member of armed forces, patient, detainee)

☐ Staff or owner

☐ Family member or partner of staff or owner

Reason for asking: This question asked to differentiate between residents and staff within a communal establishment.

Used in tables:

Detailed Characteristics: DC1116EWIa, DC2117EWIa, DC2118EWIa, DC2119EWIa, DC2404WAIa, DC2405WAIa, DC3304EWIa, DC3401EWIa, DC3402EWIa, DC4107EWIa, DC4210EWIa, DC4211EWIa, DC4409EWIa, DC5101EWIa, DC6103EWIa, DC6104EWIa, DC6105EWIa, DC6106EWIa

Quick Statistics: QS419EW

Item non-response and imputation:

| | Non-response | Imputed |
|-------------------|--------------|---------|
| England and Wales | 11.1% | 11.8% |
| England | 11.1% | 11.8% |
| Wales | 10.6% | 11.8% |

Provision of unpaid care

CARER

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

Applicability: Person

The categories in this classification may have been combined within the tables.

| Code | Name |
|------|--|
| 1 | Provides no unpaid care |
| 2 | Provides 1 to 19 hours unpaid care a week |
| 3 | Provides 20 to 49 hours unpaid care a week |
| 4 | Provides 50 or more hours unpaid care a week |

Total number of categories: 4

Source question: Question 14 – Time spent providing help

14 Do you look after, or give any help or support to family members, friends, neighbours or others because of either:

- long-term physical or mental ill-health/disability?
- problems related to old age?

➔ Do not count anything you do as part of your paid employment

☐ No

☐ Yes, 1 - 19 hours a week

☐ Yes, 20 - 49 hours a week

☐ Yes, 50 or more hours a week

Reason for asking: The provision of unpaid care is a key indicator of care needs and has important implications for the planning and delivery of health and social care services. This information helps local government plan and allocate resources.

This information also helps social services departments and NHS Trusts to meet statutory responsibilities, including the identification of carers and provision of support services and advice to aid them in continuing their roles.

Additional analysis of this information reveals the possible burden on social care services if unpaid carers were not available. It is also used alongside other measures of health to identify local inequalities and needs.

Approximately £1 billion annually is given to councils through the carers' grant which uses information gained from answers to this question to allocate funding.

This question first asked in: 2001

Used in tables:

Detailed Characteristics: DC2301EW, DC3301EW, DC3303EW, DC6301EW

Key Statistics: KS301EW

Local Characteristics: LC2301EW, LC3301EW, LC3304EW, LC6301EW

Quick Statistics: QS301EW

Alternative Population: ST301EWla

Item non-response and imputation:

| | Non-response | Imputed |
|-------------------|--------------|---------|
| England and Wales | 3.5% | 3.5% |
| England | 3.5% | 3.5% |
| Wales | 3.3% | 3.4% |

Religion

RELIGION

This is a person's current religion, or if the person does not have a religion, "no religion". No determination is made about whether a person was a practicing member of a religion. Unlike other census questions where missing answers are imputed, this question was voluntary, and where no answer was provided the response is categorised as "not stated".

Applicability: Person

For the full religion classification see part 6. The categories in this classification may have been combined within the tables.

Source question: Question 20 – Religion

20 What is your religion?

➔ This question is voluntary

☐ No religion

☐ Christian (including Church of England, Catholic, Protestant and all other Christian denominations)

☐ Buddhist

☐ Hindu

☐ Jewish

☐ Muslim

☐ Sikh

☐ Any other religion, write in

Reason for asking: This information reveals minority groups not identified by other census questions.

The statistics help in developing and monitoring policy aimed at assessing the needs of population groups whose experiences of public services and social interaction, for example employment and education, may be different to those in other groups. This

information is used to plan services and target resources, and allows public authorities to assess and tackle discrimination and social exclusion associated with religion.

This information is also used by the NHS and local authorities to plan services for people from a wide range of religious backgrounds and to monitor their access to services, for example to inform policies on hospital chaplains or public literature and broadcasting.

This question first asked in: 1851 and then 150 years later in 2001

Used in tables:

Quick Statistics: QS210EW

Item non-response and imputation:

| | Non-response | Imputed |
|-------------------|--------------|---------|
| England and Wales | 7.1% | 0% |
| England | 7.1% | 0% |
| Wales | 7.6% | 0% |

Residence type

RESIDENCE_TYPE

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

People who filled in the normal household questionnaire were recorded as living in a household. Those that filled in an individual questionnaire were asked what type of accommodation they lived in, i.e. whether it was a household or a communal establishment.

Applicability: Person

The categories in this classification may have been combined within the tables.

| Code | Name |
|------|-----------------------------------|
| C | Lives in a communal establishment |
| H | Lives in a household |

Total number of categories: 2

Source question: Question A1 – What type of accommodation is this?

A1 What type of accommodation is this?

☐ A communal establishment (for example, student hall of residence, boarding school, armed forces base, hospital, care home, prison)

☐ A private or family household ➔ Go to Individual questions on page 4

Reason for asking: This question was used as a filter to differentiate those people living in a household or in a communal establishment.

Used in tables:

Detailed Characteristics: DC1104EW

Key Statistics: KS101EW

Local Characteristics: LC1104EW, LC1105EW

Quick Statistics: QS101EW, QS121EW

Alternative Population: ST101EWla

Armed Forces: AF001

Schoolchild or full-time student indicator

STUDENT

Schoolchildren and students in full-time education studying away from their family home are treated as usually resident at their term-time address. Basic demographic information only (name, sex, age, marital status and relationship) is collected at their non term-time address (their “home” or “vacation” address). The information on families, household size and household composition for their non term-time address does not include them.

Applicability: Person

The categories in this classification may have been combined within the tables.

| Code | Name |
|------|--|
| 1 | Schoolchild or full-time student |
| 2 | Not a schoolchild or full-time student |

Total number of categories: 2

Source question: Question 7 – Schoolchild or student

7 Are you a schoolchild or student in full-time education?

☐ Yes ☐ No ➔ **Goto 9**

Reason for asking: This information helps to identify students and schoolchildren in order to ensure they are counted as resident at their term-time addresses. Counting people at their term-time address is important because it helps to provide an accurate measure of the usually resident population. This is the basis used by central and local government for planning.

The information on term-time addresses of students is also used to plan services and allocate resources, for example to analyse the demand for student accommodation (such as halls of residence and household accommodation) which has an impact on the overall demand for housing.

This question first asked in: 1851

Used in tables:

Detailed Characteristics: DC6108EW

Key Statistics: KS501EW

Local Characteristics: LC6108EW

Quick Statistics: QS601EW, QS602EW, QS603EW

Item non-response and imputation:

| | Non-response | Imputed |
|-------------------|--------------|---------|
| England and Wales | 3.3% | 3.4% |
| England | 3.3% | 3.4% |
| Wales | 3.1% | 3.2% |

Second address (Indicator)

SCADIND

A second address is an address at which a person stays for more than 30 days per year that is not a person's place of usual residence. This includes addresses that are in the UK and those outside the UK. Typical second addresses include armed forces bases, addresses used by people working away from home, a student's home address, the address of another parent or guardian, or a holiday home. If a person with a second address was staying at that address on census night, they were classed as a visitor to that address, but counted as a usual resident at their home address.

Applicability: Person

The categories in this classification may have been combined within the tables.

| Code | Name |
|------|-------------------------------|
| 1 | No second address |
| 2 | Second address within the UK |
| 3 | Second address outside the UK |
| X | No code required |

Total number of categories: 4

Source question: Question 5 – Second address



5 Do you stay at another address for more than 30 days a year?

☐ No → Go to 7

☐ Yes, write in other UK address below

Postcode

OR ☐ Yes, outside the UK, write in country

This question was asked to help ensure that everyone is counted in the census. The information helps local authorities to plan and make policy decisions for the provision of

services, and gives a better understanding of the fluidity of the population. For example, high numbers of second residences may push up local house prices. This impacts on first-time buyers and leads to increased housing needs and more demand for social housing.

The data are used to produce statistics based on different population groups, for example the weekday population, which can be useful in understanding commuting patterns and secondary housing needs. It also helps to explain differences between the count of households from the census and other administrative sources, such as the electoral role.

This question first asked in: This is the first time this question has been asked.

Used in tables:

Quick Statistics: QS106EW

Item non-response and imputation:

| | Non-response | Imputed |
|-------------------|--------------|---------|
| England and Wales | 3.5% | 3.7% |
| England | 3.5% | 3.7% |
| Wales | 3.3% | 3.6% |

Sex

SEX

The classification of a person as either male or female.

Applicability: Person

The categories in this classification may have been combined within the tables.

| Code | Name |
|------|--------|
| 1 | Male |
| 2 | Female |

Total number of categories: 2

Source question: Question 2 – Your sex

2 What is your sex?

☐ Male ☐ Female

Reason for asking: This important information is required to produce statistical breakdowns of the population by sex. It is also used for equality monitoring.

This question first asked in: 1801

Used in tables:

Detailed Characteristics: DC1101EW, DC1102EW, DC1104EW, DC1106EW, DC1107EW, DC1108EW, DC1109EW, DC1112EWIa, DC116EWIa, DC1117EW, DC2101EW, DC2102EW, DC2103EW, DC2104EW, DC2105EW, DC2106WA, DC2106WAr, DC2107EW, DC2108EW, DC2109EWr, DC2110EWr, DC2116EW, DC2117EWIa,

DC2119EWla, DC2203WA, DC2205EW, DC2206WA, DC2207EW, DC2302EWr, DC2303EW, DC2602EW, DC3201EW, DC3202WA, DC3203EW, DC3204EWr, DC3205EWr, DC3301EW, DC3302EW, DC3303EWr, DC3401EWla, DC3402EWla, DC3601EW, DC3602EW, DC4107EWla, DC4109EWla, DC4210EWla, DC4211EWla, DC4409EWla, DC4607EWr, DC4608EWr, DC5101EWla, DC5102EW, DC5104EWla, DC5107EWla, DC5801EW, DC6101EW, DC6103EWla, DC6104EWla, DC6105EWla, DC6106EWla, DC6107EW, DC6109EW, DC6110EW, DC6111EW, DC6112EW, DC6113EW, DC6114EW, DC6115EW, DC6116EW, DC6124EW, DC6201EW, DC6203EW, DC6204EW, DC6205EW, DC6206EW, DC6207EW, DC6208EWr, DC6209EWr, DC6213EW, DC6214EW, DC6216EW, DC6217EW, DC6301EW, DC6302EW, DC6303EWr, DC6304EWr, DC6605EW, DC6606EW, DC6607EWla, DC6608EWla, DC6609EWla, DC7101EWla, DC7102EWla, DC7501EWla, DC7502EWla, DC7601EWla, DC7603EWla, DC7604EWla, DC7605EWla, DC7607EWla, DC7608EWla

Key Statistics: KS101EW, KS107EW, KS604EW

Local Characteristics: LC1101EW, LC1105EW, LC1106EW, LC1107EW, LC1108EW, LC1109EW, LC1112EW, LC2101EW, LC2102EW, LC2103EW, LC2104EW, LC2106EW, LC2107EW, LC2108EW, LC2116EW, LC2207EW, LC2303EW, LC3101EWla, LC3203EW, LC3205EW, LC3206EW, LC3207EW, LC3301EW, LC3302EW, LC4109EW, LC5107EW, LC6101EW, LC6109EW, LC6118EW, LC6119EW, LC6120EW, LC6121EW, LC6122EW, LC6123EW, LC7103EW, LC7104EW

Quick Statistics: QS104EW, QS105EW

Alternative Population: AP1101EW, AP1102EW, ST1117EWla, WD1101EW, WD1117EW, WP1101EW

Armed Forces: AF001, AF002, AF003, AF004, AF005, AF006

Item non-response and imputation:

| | Non-response | Imputed |
|-------------------|--------------|---------|
| England and Wales | 0.4% | 0.5% |
| England | 0.4% | 0.5% |
| Wales | 0.5% | 0.5% |

Sleeping rough identifier

SLEEPROUGH

'Sleeping rough identifier' records communal establishments which are used by persons sleeping rough as at 31 March 2011.

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

Applicability: Communal establishment

The categories in this classification may have been combined within the tables.

| Code | Name |
|------|--|
| 1 | Communal establishments with persons sleeping rough identified |

Total number of categories: 1

Source question: The enumerator asked the manager of the communal establishment whether there were any persons sleeping rough using the establishment and who completed the question. The manager did not have to fill in this question.

Census Field Staff use only

☐ Persons sleeping rough

Used in tables:

Quick Statistics: QS101EW