



2011 Census UK Comparability

November 2015

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 comparability of census results.

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

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1. Introduction

The 2011 Census was carried out on 27 March 2011 in England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. The Office for National Statistics (ONS) was responsible for the England and Wales census, National Records of Scotland (NRS) for Scotland and Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA) for Northern Ireland.

This report is a guide to help users assess similarities and differences in census questions and collected data across the UK (England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland) from the 2011 censuses. It will help to identify where data are directly comparable, where data may be compared with caution and where data are not comparable (due to a number of reasons: for example, differences in populations, questions or data collection methods). For most topics, 2011 Census outputs will be comparable across the UK countries, enabling the possibility to observe trends and patterns in data across England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

The National Statistician and the Registrars General [Statement of Agreement](#) set out the principles for ensuring that the independent censuses (to be carried out in each constituent country of the UK simultaneously in 2011) would provide consistent and high quality statistics that meet user requirements for UK level data.

European regulations require census outputs from member states to be harmonised to produce a consistent picture of the population across the European Union. The UK offices are required to submit data for the UK as part of a European Union (EU) project to provide comparable statistics and transparency about the quality of census outputs across all EU member states (EU regulations 763/2008, 519/2010 and 1151/2010). More information is available from the ONS page:

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/census/2011-census/european-commission-census-regulation-statistics/index.html>

2. Working to harmonise UK outputs

Officials from each of the national census offices met regularly to discuss progress through quarterly meetings of the UK Census Committee (UKCC) at the most senior executive level, and monthly meetings of the UK Census Questionnaire Design Working Group (UKCQDWG) at the working level. The results of all consultations, research and question testing was shared across the UK.

Eight UK-wide topic groups were set up that usually met monthly. These were responsible for establishing and prioritising user requirements for information, researching alternative sources of data, commissioning small-scale question testing, and making recommendations on the final set of questions. Each topic group included people with a range of skills and expertise from the following areas:

- ONS census division – to co-ordinate the work and provide census expertise for England and Wales
- other ONS business areas – to provide expertise on each topic
- ONS data collection methodology – to develop and test questions to meet user requirements and provide expertise in questionnaire design
- ONS harmonisation – to ensure questions developed for the census were comparable with those from other surveys where possible
- National Records of Scotland (NRS) (formerly the General Register Office for Scotland (GROS))¹, and the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA) – to provide census expertise for Scotland and Northern Ireland respectively and ensure UK consistency where possible
- the Welsh Government – to ensure Welsh requirements were met and that questions developed would be acceptable in Wales

These groups also included representatives from other government departments (for example the Department for Education), where ONS did not have a recognised topic expert.

The work of these topic groups culminated in the production of question recommendations which were then reviewed by the UKCQDWG.

The three national statistics offices continued to work closely throughout the period between census day and the provision of the initial estimates. For example, representatives from the Welsh Government, NRS and NISRA had full involvement with the quality assurance panels which were central to the process of providing estimates for England and Wales.

A UK-wide approach was taken to understanding users' high level output requirements, with ONS, National Records of Scotland (NRS) and the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA) collaborating on different aspects of the user consultation programme on planned output. The high level group (UKCQDWG) and cross-office, output harmonisation groups at project working level continued having regular meetings to discuss harmonised outputs right until the end of the 2011 Census projects (2014 in the case of ONS).

¹ National Records of Scotland (NRS) was created by the amalgamation in April 2011 of the General Register Office for Scotland (GROS) and the National Archives of Scotland (NAS).

3. About this report

This report considers the questions, questionnaires, data collected and data output for England and Wales, Northern Ireland and Scotland. By topic, it assesses these factors and gives a high level recommendation on output comparability. Data collected by the questions have been categorised as highly comparable, broadly comparable, not comparable, or country specific.

- **Highly comparable** means that data collected from the 2011 question can be directly compared with data collected by the equivalent question for England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. The question is likely to be the same across country, asked of the same population, with the same definitions and similar classifications.
- **Broadly comparable** means that data collected by the 2011 questions are not exactly the same for England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Reasons for this can include:
 - different phrasing;
 - collecting slightly different data;
 - different response options;
 - different coding, classifications or definitions; or
 - being asked of slightly different populations across countries.

Broad comparisons of the statistics can be made, for example, by combining response categories or by filtering to achieve the same population base. Where this has been possible, this is noted under the relevant question section in the following sections.

- **Not comparable** means that data cannot be compared across countries due to significant variations based on the data collected, or different definitions, classifications or populations.
- **Country specific** means that the data collected is unique to a country, due to the inclusion of a question where specific user requirements identified the need to collect certain data for a specific purpose within that country.

4. Questions and questionnaires in England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland

2011 Census content recommendations, reasons for asking questions, sample questionnaires, information on variables and a host of other information are available from each census office.

This section lists the documents and locations that will help users to determine how best to use the UK data and how best to compare data between the three national statistics offices.

4.1 2011 UK Censuses

These pages contain data and supporting material (e.g. data visualisations) relating to all the UK censuses. Data includes:

- Quick Statistics and Key Statistics tables for the UK, available at both local authority and output area. These were formed from combining separate tables from each of the census offices where output data were available and comparable
- Detailed UK migration statistics
- United Kingdom submissions for United Nations questionnaire
- Origin-destination statistics (migration, workplace and students)
- European Commission Census Regulation Statistics

Homepage	http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/uk-census/index.html
UK Censuses data	http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/uk-census/uk-census-data-releases/index.html

4.2 England and Wales

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) is responsible for producing census statistics for England and Wales and the UK. Material from the following ONS documents/sources has been used in the preparation of this report.

2011 Census homepage - ONS	http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/index.html
Sample questionnaires	<p>There were 56 questions on the 2011 Census questionnaire: 14 about the household and its accommodation and 42 for each member of the household. For those living in Wales, there was a Welsh and English version of the questionnaire, and an extra question about the Welsh language.</p> <p>For the 2011 Census questionnaires for both England and Wales, see: http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/how-our-census-works/how-we-took-the-2011-census/how-we-collected-the-information/questionnaires--delivery--completion-and-return/2011-census-questions/index.html</p>
Questionnaire development	<p>For more information about the process of developing the England and Wales 2011 Census questionnaire: http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/the-2011-census/collecting-the-information/developing-the-questionnaires/index.html</p>
Question content	<p>Details of the process undertaken to develop the recommended content of the 2011 Census questionnaire for England and Wales are in the report 'The 2011 Census: Final questionnaire content for England and Wales' which is available as a download. See Question and content recommendations for the 2011 Census: http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/the-2011-census/2011-census-questionnaire-content/question-and-content-recommendations-for-2011/index.html</p>
Variables and classifications	<p>A standard variable relates directly to a single question as it appeared on the census questionnaire. For more information about variables and classifications, see: http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/census-data/2011-census-user-guide/information-by-variable/index.html</p>
General report	<p>The 2011 Census General Report, which was laid before Parliament on 4th March 2015, summarises the entire census operation http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/how-our-census-works/how-did-we-do-in-2011-/2011-census-general-report/index.html</p>

4.3 Northern Ireland

The Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA) is responsible for producing census statistics for Northern Ireland. Material from the following NISRA documents/sources has been used in the preparation of this report.

2011 Census homepage - NISRA	http://www.nisra.gov.uk/census/2011census.html
UK Harmonisation proposals	Key high level aims for ensuring, so far as practicable, that the outputs from the 2011 Census meet user needs are set out here: http://www.nisra.gov.uk/census/2011/background/uk-harmonisation.html
Sample questionnaire	For the 2011 Census questionnaire for Northern Ireland , see: http://www.nisra.gov.uk/census/2011/background.html
Questionnaire development	For more information about the process of developing Northern Ireland 2011 Census questionnaire : http://www.nisra.gov.uk/census/2011/background/2007-test.html
Question content	Questions for each topic were extensively tested during development. See Northern Ireland's question and content recommendations for the 2011 Census: http://www.nisra.gov.uk/archive/census/2011/proposals.pdf
Variables and classifications	For 2011 Census Definitions (including variables) and Output Classifications, see http://www.nisra.gov.uk/census/2011/results/supporting-information.html
General report	The 2011 Census General Report summarises the entire census operation: http://www.nisra.gov.uk/census/2011/evaluation.html

4.4 Scotland

National Records of Scotland (NRS) is responsible for producing census statistics for Scotland. Material from the following NRS documents/sources has been used in the preparation of this report.

2011 Census homepage - NRS	http://www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/
Sample questionnaire	For the 2011 Census questionnaire for Scotland , see: http://www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/glossary/census-questionnaire-2011
Questionnaire development	For more information about the process of developing the Scotland 2011 Census questionnaire : http://www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/consultations-research-and-preparation
Question content	In deciding what subjects to cover and what questions to ask in the 2011 Census, NRS consulted many people and organisations over several years and took full account of Scottish circumstances. For information on Question Development and UK Harmonisation , see: http://www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/question-development-and-uk-harmonisation
Variables and classifications	For more information about variables and classifications , see: http://www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/variables-classification
General report	The 2011 Census General Report summarises the entire census operation: http://www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/news/scotland%E2%80%99s-census-2011-general-report

5. Indicators of data comparability by question

This table summarises the comparability of data by question. Details of each question are found in sections labelled **A-I**.

A	Population and Demography	
A.1	Count of usual residents in each household and household members table	Broadly comparable
A.2	Household relationships	Broadly comparable
A.3	Continuation Questionnaire – Household relationships	Broadly comparable
A.4	Name	Highly comparable
A.5	Sex	Highly comparable
A.6	Date of Birth	Highly comparable
A.7	Marital or Civil Partnership status	Highly comparable
B	Housing and Vehicles	
B.1	Accommodation type	Highly comparable
B.2	Self contained accommodation	Highly comparable
B.3	Number of rooms	Highly comparable
B.4	Number of bedrooms	Country specific
B.5	Type of central heating	Highly comparable
B.6	Tenure	Highly comparable
B.7	Type of landlord	Highly comparable
B.8	Number of vehicles	Highly comparable
B.9	Accommodation adaptation	Country specific
C	Work	
C.1	Working status in previous week; Looking for work; Available for work; Waiting to start a job; Reasons for not working; Ever worked	Highly comparable
C.2	Self-employed or employee	Highly comparable
C.3	Job title and job description	Highly comparable
C.4	Supervisor status	Highly comparable
C.5	Industry; Name of employer	Highly comparable
C.6	Workplace address (or place of study address)	Broadly comparable
C.7	Travel to work (or place of study)	Broadly comparable
C.8	Hours worked	Broadly comparable
C.9	Voluntary work	Country specific
D	Qualifications	
D.1	Qualifications	Broadly comparable

E	Health and Care	
E.1	General health	Highly comparable
E.2	Provision of unpaid care	Highly comparable
E.3	Long-term health conditions (Scotland) and Type of long-term condition (Northern Ireland)	Not comparable
E.4	Long-term health problem or disability	Highly comparable
E.5	Adaptation to accommodation	Country specific
F	Migration	
F.1	Country of birth	Highly comparable
F.2	Lived outside Northern Ireland for a year or more, Country of last previous residence, Month and year of arrival in Northern Ireland	Country specific
F.3	Month and year of arrival in the UK	Highly comparable (E,W,S)
F.4	Intended length of stay in the UK (Intention to stay)	Highly comparable (E,W,NI)
F.5	Passports held	Broadly comparable (E,W,NI)
F.6	Usual address one year ago	Highly comparable
G	Ethnicity, identity, language and religion (EILR)	
G.1	Ethnic group	Broadly comparable
G.2	National identity	Broadly comparable
G.3	Welsh language skills	Country specific
G.4	English, Scottish Gaelic or Scots language skills	Country specific
G.5	Ability in Irish or Ulster-Scots	Country specific
G.6	Main language	Broadly comparable (E,W,NI)
G.7	Language used at home	Country specific
G.8	Proficiency in English	Broadly comparable (E,W,NI)
G.9	Religion	Not comparable
G.10	Religion brought up in	Country specific
H	Second Addresses	
H.1	Other address (Second address)	Country specific
I	Students	
I.1	Schoolchild or student	Highly comparable
I.2	(Student) Term-time address	Highly comparable

6. A. Population and Demography

Household questions:

- A.1 Count of usual residents in each household and household members table
- A.2 Household relationships
- A.3 Household Continuation Sheet – Household relationships

Individual questions:

- A.4 Name
- A.5 Sex
- A.6 Date of birth
- A.7 Marital or Civil Partnership status

Household questions

A.1 Count of usual residents in each household and household members table

Indicator of comparability: **Broadly comparable**

Data collected:

A count of usual residents in the household and names of usual residents was collected for all countries.

- **Question H1:** **'Who usually lives here?'** (same wording for all countries).
 - The data collected from England, Wales and Northern Ireland for length of time staying in the UK is '3 months or more'; while the data from Scotland is based on '6 months or more'.
 - The difference between the enumeration base and the usual resident base (12 months) is used to determine England, Wales and Northern Ireland short-term residents' population base. Scotland did not include a question on intention to stay; therefore data on short-term residents (6-12 months) cannot be deduced from H1 (while it can for England, Wales and Northern Ireland).

- **Question H2:** **'Counting everyone you included in question H1, how many people usually live here?'** (same wording for all countries)
 - See H1 above.

- **Question H3:** **'Starting with the householder(s), list the names of the people counted in question H2, including children, babies and lodgers'**, was asked for England, Wales and Northern Ireland.

 'Starting with yourself, list the names of all the people counted in question H2, including children and babies' was asked for Scotland.
 - England, Wales and Northern Ireland collect the names of up to six people, while Scotland collect the names of up to five people. Respondents were instructed to request a Continuation Questionnaire if more people than this lived in the household.

Data output:

The answers to questions H1, H2, H3 were not collected for publication. No outputs are produced directly from this data.

Are UK outputs available? Not applicable.

A.2 Household relationships and A.3 Continuation Questionnaire – Household relationships

Indicator of comparability: **Broadly comparable**

Data collected:

- **Question H6 (England, Wales and Northern Ireland):** ‘How are members of this household related to each other?’
- **Question H13 (Scotland):**
 - The same tick-box categories were available for all countries and instructions guided respondents on how to complete the relationship matrix. Respondents were instructed to follow the same ordering for recording household members as they had for H3. Whilst there were tick-box and instruction wording differences across countries, relationships were recorded in the same way.
 - For England, Wales and Northern Ireland provision was made on the questionnaire for six people and their relationships to be recorded. For Scotland, five people and their relationships could be recorded. Respondents for all countries were instructed to request a Continuation Questionnaire if these numbers were exceeded.
 - For the Continuation Questionnaires it was not necessary for respondents to record relationships to all the other household members. Rather for England, Wales and Northern Ireland respondents were required to record relationships to person 1, and then from person 7 onwards. For Scotland, respondents were asked to record relationships to person 1, and then from person 6 onwards.

As a result of the differences across countries as to how many household members could be included on relationship matrix before requesting a Continuation Questionnaire, along with differences in relationships recorded on the Continuation Questionnaire, the data collected for England, Wales and Northern Ireland may differ slightly from the data collected in Scotland. However, these differences are not significant, particularly as information is not published as a relationship matrix, directly showing relationships between person 1 to person 2, for example. Instead, the data are used to derive family and household composition.

Data output:

Outputs are available on household composition, at various levels of geography, for all countries. Examples of variables with which household composition have been cross-tabulated include tenure, NS-SEC, occupancy rating, religion and number of vehicles.

Are UK outputs available? Yes.

Individual questions

A.4 Name

Indicator of comparability: **Highly comparable**

Data collected:

- **Question 1 (on Individual questions)** 'What is your name?' (same wording for all countries).

Data output:

The answer to this question is not collected for publication. No outputs are produced directly from these data.

Are UK outputs available? N/A.

A.5 Sex

Indicator of comparability: **Highly comparable**

Data collected:

- **Question 2 (on Individual questions)** 'What is your sex?' (same wording for all countries).

Data output:

A breakdown of males and females is included in many of the univariate and multivariate outputs.

Are UK outputs available? Yes.

A.6 Date of birth

Indicator of comparability: **Highly comparable**

Data collected:

- **Question 3 (on Individual questions)** **‘What is your date of birth?’** (same wording for all countries).
 - In all countries, information on date of birth enables age (in years) to be derived.

Data output:

The answer to this question is not collected for publication. No outputs are produced directly from these data. Age, which is derived from date of birth, is used in many of the univariate and multivariate outputs.

Are UK outputs available? N/A.

A.7 Marital or Civil Partnership status

Indicator of comparability: **Highly comparable**

Data collected:

- **Question 4 (on Individual questions)** **‘On 27 March 2011, what is your legal marital or same-sex civil partnership status?’** (same wording for all countries).

Data output:

Univariate and multivariate outputs on marital and civil partnership status are available, at various levels of geography, for all countries.

In order to prevent disclosure of individuals' information, for some outputs, particularly at lower levels of geography, data are provided as aggregated categories.

Are UK outputs available? Yes.

7. B. Housing and vehicles

- B.1 Accommodation type
- B.2 Self-contained accommodation
- B.3 Number of rooms
- B.4 Number of bedrooms
- B.5 Type of central heating
- B.6 Tenure
- B.7 Type of landlord
- B.8 Number of vehicles
- B.9 Accommodation adaptation

B.1 Accommodation type

Indicator of comparability: **Highly comparable**

Data collected:

- **Question H7 (England, Wales and Northern Ireland):** **‘What type of accommodation is this?’** (same wording for all countries).
- **Question H6 (Scotland):**
 - Tick-box categories are the same for England, Wales and Northern Ireland. For Scotland there is one tick-box category which differs slightly: ‘In a tenement or purpose-built block of flats’ which has the addition of ‘including 4-in-a-block’. This is a familiar term in Scotland, and its inclusion helped to provide additional guidance as to the accommodation type this category referred to.

The difference in tick-box category wording is minor, meaning equivalent data are collected for England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

Data output:

Univariate and multivariate outputs on type of accommodation are available, at various levels of geography, for all countries.

For some outputs, particularly at lower levels of geography, data are provided as combined categories, for example, ‘Flat, maisonette or apartment, or mobile/temporary accommodation’. These aggregations are done, where necessary, in order to prevent disclosure of individuals’ information. Where users wish to make comparisons across countries at the same geographic level, they can do so by aggregating the more detailed categories to the lower level of detail, as applicable.

Are UK outputs available? Yes.

B.2 Self-contained accommodation

Indicator of comparability: **Highly comparable**

Data collected:

- **Question H8 (England, Wales and Northern Ireland):** 'Is this household's accommodation self-contained?' (same wording for all countries).
- **Question H7 (Scotland):**
 - Tick-box categories and instructions are the same for all countries.
 - Responses to this question are used to derive counts of dwellings (shared and unshared dwellings):
 - A dwelling is a unit of accommodation which may comprise one or more household spaces.
 - A household's accommodation is self-contained (unshared) if all the rooms, including the kitchen, bathroom and toilet, are behind a door that only that household can use.
 - Accommodation is not self-contained (shared) if any rooms, for example a kitchen, bathroom or toilet, are shared with another household, or access to any rooms require crossing a hall, landing or any other space that is used by another household. In addition, there is at least one other such household space at the same address with which it can be combined to form the shared dwelling.

Equivalent data were collected by England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

Data output:

Outputs which classify dwellings as either shared or unshared are available for all countries.

Outputs for England, Wales and Scotland provide counts of household spaces within shared dwellings. These are categorised as either 'Shared dwelling: Two household spaces' or 'Shared dwelling: Three or more household spaces'. Northern Ireland does not provide counts of household spaces within shared dwellings.

Comparisons can be made across countries on the total number of shared and unshared dwellings.

For England, Wales and Scotland, where a total count of shared dwellings is not included but a breakdown of shared household spaces is, these can be combined to create the total count for comparison with Northern Ireland.

Are UK outputs available? Yes. Total counts for shared and unshared dwelling are available.

B.3 Number of rooms

Indicator of comparability: **Highly comparable**

Data collected:

- **Question H9 (England, Wales and Northern Ireland):** **‘How many rooms are available for use only by this household?’** (same wording for all countries).
- **Question H8 (Scotland):**
 - The instructions detailing which rooms to count, not to count and how to treat those converted into one, are the same across countries.

Equivalent data were collected by England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

Data output:

Univariate and multivariate outputs on number of rooms and occupancy rating (rooms) are available, at various levels of geography, for all countries.

For some outputs, particularly at lower levels of geography, data are provided as combined categories, for example, ‘6 or more rooms’ or ‘Occupancy rating (rooms) of +2 or more’. These aggregations are done, where necessary, in order to prevent disclosure of individuals’ information. Where users wish to make comparisons across countries at the same geographic level, they can do so by aggregating the more detailed categories to the lower level of detail, as applicable.

Outputs are produced for households with usual residents. Information on number of rooms and occupancy rating (rooms) is not available for household spaces where there are no usual residents.

Are UK outputs available? Yes. Outputs on both number of rooms and occupancy rating (rooms) are available for the UK.

B.4 Number of bedrooms

Indicator of comparability: [Country specific](#)

Data collected:

- **Question H9 (England, Wales):** 'How many of these rooms are bedrooms?'
- **Northern Ireland, Scotland:** **Not asked – no question.**
 - This is a new question for the 2011 Census.

Equivalent data were collected for both England and Wales.

Data output:

Univariate and multivariate outputs on number of bedrooms and occupancy rating (bedrooms) are available, at various levels of geography, for England and Wales.

Note that for outputs the category '1 bedroom' includes households who indicated '0 bedrooms' and '1 bedroom' in answer to this question, i.e. bedsits and studio flats. Likewise, calculations of occupancy rating treat responses of 0 bedrooms as 1 bedroom. This is because all households where someone usually lives must have at least one room used as a bedroom.

For some outputs, particularly at lower levels of geography, data are provided as combined categories, for example, '4 or more bedrooms' or 'Occupancy rating (bedrooms) of +2 or more'. These aggregations are done, where necessary, in order to prevent disclosure of individuals' information.

Outputs are produced for households with usual residents. Information on number of bedrooms and occupancy rating (bedrooms) is not available for household spaces where there are no usual residents.

Are UK outputs available? No. Data collected for England and Wales only.

B.5 Type of central heating

Indicator of comparability: **Highly comparable**

Data collected:

- **Question H11 (England, Wales and Northern Ireland):** 'What type of central heating does this accommodation have?' (same wording for all countries).
- **Question H9 (Scotland):**
 - Minor differences in the wording of the instructions between England, Wales and Northern Ireland, and Scotland. All countries provided for multiple ticks.
 - Same tick boxes provided by all countries. The solid fuel category included examples to assist respondents in England, Wales and Northern Ireland – '(for example, wood, coal)'. These were not included for Scotland. This minor difference does not affect the comparability of the data collected.
 - For 'Other central heating' in Scotland respondents could also write in the type. (Note – only collected to confirm the main set of classifications for the central heating variable). Again, this minor difference does not affect the comparability of the data collected.

Equivalent data were collected by England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

Data output:

Outputs on central heating at various levels of geography are available. Univariate and multivariate outputs are available for England, Wales and Northern Ireland, and Univariate outputs for Scotland.

Where necessary, the more detailed categories can be aggregated to the lower level of detail in order to make comparisons across countries at the same geographic level.

Outputs are produced for households with usual residents. Information on central heating is not available for household spaces where there are no usual residents.

Are UK outputs available? Yes

B.6 Tenure

Indicator of comparability: **Highly comparable**

Data collected:

- **Question H12 (England, Wales and Northern Ireland):** **‘Does your household own or rent this accommodation?’** (same wording for all countries).
- **Question H10 (Scotland):**
 - Tick-box categories and the completion instructions are the same for all countries.

Equivalent data were collected by England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

Data output:

Univariate and multivariate outputs are available on tenure, at various levels of geography, for all countries.

Note that whilst all countries have the same tenure categories, there are some labelling differences for published outputs across countries, particularly where outputs combine information about both tenure type and type of landlord.

For some outputs, particularly at lower levels of geography, data are provided as combined categories, for example, ‘Owned: Owned with a mortgage or loan or shared ownership’ or ‘Rented: Private rented or living rent free’. These aggregations are done, where necessary, in order to prevent disclosure of individuals’ information. Some aggregations differ across countries, due to country specific requirements, for example for some England and Wales outputs ‘Owned outright’ has its own category, with owned with a mortgage or loan and shared ownership data combined into another category of ‘Owned: Owned with a mortgage or loan or shared ownership’. Whereas Northern Ireland combines owns outright with owns with a mortgage or loan into one category, ‘Owner occupied’ and has a separate category for ‘Shared ownership’.

Where users wish to make comparisons across countries at the same geographic level, they can do so by aggregating the more detailed categories to the lower level of detail, as applicable. In the example given, users would need to aggregate counts on owns outright, owns with a mortgage or loan, and part owns and part rents (shared ownership) into a combined ‘owned’ total to make comparisons across England and Wales and Northern Ireland.

Are UK outputs available? Yes.

B.7 Type of landlord

Indicator of comparability: **Highly comparable**

Data collected:

- **Question H13 (England, Wales and Northern Ireland):** 'Who is your landlord?' (same wording for all countries).
- **Question H11 (Scotland):**
 - The first two tick-box category labels differ across countries, reflecting country specific names, however essentially the same information was collected:
 - The England and Wales category 'Housing association, housing co-operative, charitable trust, registered social landlord' is comparable to Scotland's 'Housing Association / Registered Social Landlord' category and Northern Ireland's 'Housing association or charitable trust'.
 - The England, Wales and Scotland category 'Council (local authority)' is comparable to Northern Ireland's 'Northern Ireland Housing Executive' category.
 - All countries provided tick boxes for: 'Private landlord or letting agency' / 'Employer of a household member' / 'Relative or friend of a household member' / 'Other'.
 - The instruction to 'Tick one box only' was given by England, Wales and Northern Ireland, but not in Scotland. Comparability of the data are not unduly affected.

Data output

Information about type of landlord is combined with information on tenure (see B.6), where a household rents the accommodation that it occupies, in order to produce outputs on tenure which include type of landlord.

Univariate and multivariate outputs on tenure (which for rented accommodation is combined with data on type of landlord) are available, at various levels of geography, for all countries.

Output category labels reflect specific country names and are comparable as follows:

England and Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
Social rented: Rented from council (Local Authority)	Rented: Council (Local authority)	Rented from: Northern Ireland Housing Executive
Social rented: Other social rented <i>(Data from the tick box 'Housing association, housing co-operative, charitable trust, registered social landlord')</i>	Rented: Other social rented <i>(Data from the tick box 'Housing Association / Registered Social Landlord')</i>	Rented from: Housing association or charitable trust
Private rented: Private landlord or letting agency	Rented: Private landlord or letting agency	Rented from: Private landlord or letting agency
Private rented: Other	Rented: Other	Rented from: Other
Living rent free	Living rent free	Lives rent free

For some outputs, particularly at lower levels of geography, data are provided as combined categories, for example, 'Social rented' or 'Private rented or living rent free'. These aggregations are done, where necessary, in order to prevent disclosure of individuals' information. Where users wish to make comparisons across countries at the same geographic level, they can do so by aggregating the more detailed categories to the lower level of detail, as applicable.

Are UK outputs available? Yes. Outputs on tenure (for which rented accommodation is combined with data on type of landlord) adopt the England and Wales category labels outlined above.

B.8 Number of vehicles

Indicator of comparability: **Highly comparable**

Data collected:

- **Question H14 (England, Wales and Northern Ireland):** 'In total, how many cars or vans are owned, or available for use, by members of this household?' (same wording for all countries).
- **Question H12 (Scotland):**
- Tick-box categories and the instruction to, 'Include any company car(s) or van(s) available for private use', was the same for all countries.

Equivalent data were collected by England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

Data output:

Univariate and multivariate outputs are available on number of vehicles, at various levels of geography, for all countries.

For some outputs, particularly at lower levels of geography, data are provided as combined categories, for example, '4 or more cars or vans in household' or '2 or more cars or vans in household'. Where users wish to make comparisons, they can do so by aggregating the more detailed categories to the lower level of detail, as applicable.

Are UK outputs available? Yes.

B.9 Accommodation adaptation

Indicator of comparability: [Country specific](#)

Data collected:

- **Question H10 (Northern Ireland):** 'Has this accommodation been designed or adapted for?'
- **England, Wales, Scotland:** **Not asked – no question.**
 - Question offers the tick boxes: 'Wheelchair usage'; 'Other physical or mobility difficulties'; 'Visual difficulties'; 'Hearing difficulties'; 'Other (write-in)'; 'None of the above'.

Data output:

- Univariate and multivariate outputs are available on adaptation to accommodation, at various levels of geography, for Northern Ireland.
- The 'tick all that apply' instruction and collection of possible multiple responses by a household means that households may be counted more than once and appear in more than one category. As a result, categories are not mutually exclusive.
- Outputs are produced for households with usual residents. Information on accommodation adaptation is not available for household spaces with no usual residents. Communal establishments were not asked this question.

Are UK outputs available? No.

8. C. Work

- C.1 Working status in previous week; Looking for work; Available for work; Waiting to start a job; Reasons for not working; Ever worked
- C.2 Self-employed or employee
- C.3 Job title and job description
- C.4 Supervisor status
- C.5 Industry; Name of employer
- C.6 Workplace address (or place of study address)
- C.7 Travel to work (or place of study)
- C.8 Hours worked
- C.9 Voluntary work

C.1 Working status in previous week

Looking for work

Available for work

Waiting to start a job

Reasons for not working

Ever worked

Indicator of comparability: **Highly comparable**

A suite of six questions ascertained a person's economic activity – enabling people aged 16 or over to be classified as employed, unemployed or economically inactive, according to standard definitions developed by the International Labour Organisation (ILO), which are also the definitions used by Eurostat (the statistical office of the European Union).

Data collected:

Working status in previous week

- **Question 26** (England, Wales) **‘Last week, were you?’** (same wording for all countries).
- **Question 29** (Northern Ireland)
- **Question 24** (Scotland):
 - Six tick boxes were presented, covering various types of paid employment: ‘working as an employee?’, ‘on a government sponsored training scheme?’, ‘self employed or freelance?’, ‘working paid or unpaid for your own or your family’s business?’, ‘away from work ill, on maternity leave, on holiday or temporarily laid off?’, ‘doing any other kind of paid work?’ Respondents selecting one of these tick boxes were routed away from answering the following five questions. Those who selected the last tick box of ‘none of the above’ went on to answer the five questions. Note that this question is used to produce census estimates but data are not collected for direct publication. The information from this question is used to derive Activity Last Week, which 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.

Looking for work

- **Question 27 (England, Wales)** **‘Were you actively looking for any kind of paid work during the last four weeks?’** (same wording for all countries).
- **Question 30 (Northern Ireland)**
- **Question 25 (Scotland):**
 - Tick boxes for ‘Yes’ or ‘No’ were provided. This question is used to produce census estimates but data are not collected for direct publication.

Available for work

- **Question 28 (England, Wales)** **‘If a job had been available last week, could you have started it within two weeks?’** (same wording for all countries).
- **Question 31 (Northern Ireland)**
- **Question 26 (Scotland):**
 - Tick boxes for ‘Yes’ or ‘No’ were provided. This question is used to produce census estimates but data are not collected for direct publication.

Waiting to start a job

- **Question 29 (England, Wales)** **‘Last week, were you waiting to start a job already obtained?’** (same wording for all countries).
- **Question 32 (Northern Ireland)**
- **Question 27 (Scotland):**
 - Tick boxes for ‘Yes’ or ‘No’ were provided. This question is used to produce census estimates but data are not collected for direct publication.

Reasons for not working

- **Question 30** (England, Wales) **‘Last week, were you:’** (same wording for all countries).
- **Question 33** (Northern Ireland)
- **Question 28** (Scotland):
 - Tick boxes for ‘retired (whether receiving a pension or not)?’, ‘a student?’, ‘looking after home or family?’, ‘long-term sick or disabled?’ and ‘other’. The information collected feeds into outputs on ‘economically inactive’.

Ever worked

- **Question 31** (England, Wales) **‘Have you ever worked?’** (same wording for all countries).
- **Question 34** (Northern Ireland)
- **Question 29** (Scotland):
 - A tick box for ‘Yes, write in the year that you last worked’ along with a four character write-in box, and another tick box for ‘No, have never worked’ were provided. Those who answered yes went on to answer the rest of the labour market questions. Outputs on ‘year last worked’ are produced from these data, which includes counts of those who have never worked.

For this set of questions, equivalent data were collected by England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

Data output:

Data collected from the six questions are combined with other labour market data (e.g. self-employed or employee; hours worked) to produce outputs on economic activity, which are provided as categories of ‘Economically active’ and ‘Economically inactive’.

- The full extent of the classification has 20 categories, however these may be combined for some tables. Details of the full classification are available from the Part 4 document on <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/census-data/2011-census-user-guide/information-by-variable/index.html> (published for England and Wales).
- The same economic classifications are used for England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland, so outputs are comparable.

Univariate and multivariate outputs are available on economic activity (economically active and inactive) at various levels of geography, for all countries.

Information about whether a person had ever worked, and if so, what year they last worked is published as Year Last Worked outputs.

Univariate and multivariate outputs are available on year last worked at various levels of geography, for all countries.

For some outputs, particularly at lower levels of geography, data are provided as combined categories, for example, the economically inactive categories of 'Retired', 'Student (including full-time students)', 'Looking after home or family', 'Long-term sick or disabled' and 'Other' may be combined into one category of 'Economically inactive', or categories of last year worked may be combined. These aggregations are done, where necessary, in order to prevent disclosure of individuals' information. Where users wish to make comparisons across countries at the same geographic level, they can do so by aggregating the more detailed categories to the lower level of detail, as applicable.

The labour market questions are only asked for those aged 16 and over, so all outputs are limited to 16 as the lowest age. Outputs have been produced with a variety of upper age band limits.

Are UK outputs available? Yes. UK outputs on economic activity and year last worked are available. To enable UK outputs to be produced, some categories within a classification have been combined, for example:

- UK outputs on economic activity are available to 14 categories
- UK outputs on year last worked combine the years 2001 – 2005.

C.2 Self-employed or employee

Indicator of comparability: **Highly comparable**

Data collected:

- **Question 33** (England, Wales) **'In your main job, are (were) you:'** (same wording for all countries).
- **Question 36** (Northern Ireland)
- **Question 31** (Scotland):
 - The same tick-box categories of 'an employee?', 'self-employed or freelance without employees?' and 'self-employed with employees?' were provided for all countries.

Equivalent data were collected by England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

Data output:

Univariate and multivariate outputs are available on economic activity, NS-SeC and Approximated Social Grade, at various levels of geography, for all countries.

The NS-SeC is the Office for National Statistics standard classification and outputs for England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland all use this classification, so are comparable.

For some outputs, particularly at lower levels of geography, data are provided as combined categories. These aggregations are done, where necessary, in order to prevent disclosure of individuals' information. Where users wish to make comparisons for England, Wales, Scotland or Northern Ireland at the same geographic level, they can do so by aggregating the more detailed categories to the lower level of detail, as applicable.

Are UK outputs available? Yes. UK outputs on economic activity, NS-SeC and Approximated Social Grade are available. To enable UK outputs to be produced some categories within a classification have been combined, for example:

- UK outputs on economic activity are available to 14 categories.
- UK outputs on NS-SeC of usual residents and Household Reference Person (HRP) are available.
- UK outputs on Approximated Social Grade of HRP are available to 4 categories.

C.3 Job title and job description

Indicator of comparability: **Highly comparable**

Data collected:

- **Question 34, 35 (England, Wales)** **“What is (was) your full and specific job title?”**
- **Question 37, 38 (Northern Ireland)** **‘Briefly describe what you do (did) in your main job’** (same wording for all countries).
- **Question 32, 33 (Scotland):**
 - Scotland offered slightly more write-in space, consistent with their 2001 Census questionnaire, but this does not unduly affect comparability of the data with England, Wales and Northern Ireland.
 - A person's occupation relates to their main job and is derived from either their job title or details of the activities involved in their job. This is used to assign responses to an occupation code based on the Standard Occupational Classification 2010 (SOC2010).

Equivalent data were collected by England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

Data output:

Univariate and multivariate outputs are available on occupation and NS-SeC, at various levels of geography, for all countries.

Occupation outputs are published with either ‘Major group’, ‘Minor group’ or ‘Sub-major group’ categories. These refer to the level of categories within the hierarchy of occupations, as per the Standard Occupational Classification 2010 (SOC2010). Outputs for England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland are all based on this classification.

For some outputs, particularly at lower levels of geography, data are provided as combined categories. These aggregations are done, where necessary, in order to prevent disclosure of individuals’ information. Where users wish to make comparisons for England, Wales, Scotland or Northern Ireland at the same geographic level, they can do so by aggregating the more detailed categories to the lower level of detail, as applicable.

For example, by aggregating to the major group occupation classification, as follows:

1. Managers, directors and senior officials
2. Professional occupations
3. Associate professional and technical occupations
4. Administrative and secretarial occupations
5. Skilled trades occupations
6. Caring, leisure and other service occupations
7. Sales and customer service occupations
8. Process, plant and machine operatives

9. Elementary occupations

More information about the Standard Occupational Classification 2010 (SOC2010) can be found here: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/classifications/current-standard-classifications/soc2010/index.html>

Are UK outputs available? Yes. UK outputs on occupation and NS-SeC are available.

- UK outputs on occupation use the major group classification
- UK outputs on NS-SeC of usual residents and Household Reference Person (HRP) are available.

C.4 Supervisor status

Indicator of comparability: **Highly comparable**

Data collected:

- **Question 36 (England, Wales)** **‘Do (did) you supervise any employees?’** (same wording for all countries).
- **Question 39 (Northern Ireland)**
- **Question 34 (Scotland):**
 - Tick-box categories of ‘Yes’ and ‘No’ were available for all countries and instructions were the same.

Equivalent data were collected by England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

Data output:

Supervisor status is not an output in itself.

Univariate and multivariate outputs are available on NS-SeC, at various levels of geography, for all countries.

The NS-SeC is the Office for National Statistics standard classification and outputs for England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland all use this classification, so are comparable.

For some outputs, particularly at lower levels of geography, data are provided as combined categories. These aggregations are done, where necessary, in order to prevent disclosure of individuals’ information. Where users wish to make comparisons for England, Wales, Scotland or Northern Ireland at the same geographic level, they can do so by aggregating the more detailed categories to the lower level of detail, as applicable.

- **Are UK outputs available?** Yes. UK outputs on NS-SeC of usual residents and Household Reference Person (HRP) are available.

C.5 Industry Name of Employer

Indicator of comparability: **Highly comparable**

Data collected:

- **Question 37, 38 (England, Wales)** **‘At your workplace, what is (was) the main activity of your employer or business?’**
 - **Question 40, 41 (Northern Ireland)** **AND**
 - **Question 36, 37 (Scotland):** **‘In your main job, what is (was) the name of the organisation you work (worked) for?’**
(same wording for all countries).
- Instructions differed slightly due to country specific requirements, however essentially the same guidance was given. Scotland had a larger write-in area for the name of the organisation worked for. These minor differences had no undue effect on the comparability of the data collected.

Equivalent data were collected by England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

Data output:

Univariate and multivariate outputs are available on industry, at various levels of geography, for all countries.

For some outputs, particularly at lower levels of geography, data are provided as combined categories. These aggregations are done, where necessary, in order to prevent disclosure of individuals’ information. Where users wish to make comparisons for England, Wales, Scotland or Northern Ireland at the same geographic level, they can do so by aggregating the more detailed categories to the lower level of detail, as applicable.

- For example, categories can be combined as follows to enable comparison:
 - ‘A, B, D, E Agriculture, energy and water’
 - ‘C Manufacturing’
 - ‘F Construction’
 - ‘G, I Distribution, hotels and restaurants’
 - ‘H, J Transport and communication’
 - ‘K, L, M, N Financial, real estate, professional and administrative activities’
 - ‘O, P, Q Public administration, education and health’
 - ‘R, S, T, U Other’

Note that the question on name of employer is used to produce census estimates but data are not collected for direct publication.

Are UK outputs available? Yes. UK outputs on industry are available.

C.6 Workplace address (or place of study address)

Indicator of comparability: **Broadly comparable**

Data collected:

- **Question 40 (England, Wales):** **‘In your main job, what is the address of your workplace?’**
(only for respondents who were working in the week before census)
- **Question 43 (Northern Ireland)** **‘What address do you travel to for your main job or course of study (including school)?’**
(for students (of primary school age and over in full-time education) and those who were working in the week before census)
- **Question 11 (Scotland):**
 - Scotland and Northern Ireland provided a tick box to route away those ‘Not currently working or studying’ from answering this question; thus obtaining responses only from those of primary school age and over in full-time education or those who were currently working the week before census.
 - Whilst there were slight differences in layout, labelling and instructions, all countries captured similar information in relation to work place address, or place of work or study, as applicable.
 - Scotland and Northern Ireland had an additional instruction ‘Answer for the place where you spend the most time’. In contrast, this guidance was given in the question for England and Wales as it referred to ‘main job’.
 - England and Wales provide a tick box for ‘Mainly work at or from home’. In contrast, Scotland and Northern Ireland had ‘Work or study mainly at or from home’ and routed these people out.

Data output:

This question is used to produce census estimates but data are not collected for direct publication.

Data are used to produce workday and workplace population statistics, alternative output bases for the 2011 Census in England and Wales. Multivariate outputs are available, at various levels of geography.

In combination with method of travel to work and other information, ONS uses this information to produce origin-destination outputs for England and Wales, some tables of which also cover the UK. Origin-destination outputs contain information about the characteristics of the workday population, the travel-to-work and migration patterns of individuals. Multivariate outputs are available, at various levels of geography, for England and Wales and in some cases UK.

Data are also used, in combination with the method of travel to work information, to calculate workplace zone geography for England and Wales. At the time of publication Scotland were creating workplace zones with a view to publishing workplace population statistics. Northern Ireland are also creating workplace zones and are likely to make this geography available as a commissioned table option. Northern Ireland has produced Workplace population statistics that are comparable with England and Wales except they exclude students that are in employment whereas England and Wales include them.

Northern Ireland have produced and Scotland plan to produce 'daytime' tables which will not be comparable with England and Wales workday tables because in addition to counting the workplace of those in employment, these tables will also take account of the place of where people are studying.

Are UK outputs available? UK data are available as part of the Origin-Destination outputs.

C.7 Travel to work (or place of study)

Indicator of comparability: **Broadly comparable**

Data collected:

- **Question 41 (England, Wales):** **‘How do you usually travel to work?’**
(only for respondents who were working in the week before census)
 - **Question 44 (Northern Ireland)** **‘How do you usually travel to your main place of work or study (including school)?’**
(for students (of primary school age and over in full-time education) and those who were working in the week before census)
 - **Question 12 (Scotland):**
- All countries provided tick boxes for ‘Train’, ‘Bus, minibus or coach’, ‘Taxi’, ‘Motorcycle, scooter or moped’, ‘Driving a car or van’, ‘Passenger in a car or van’, ‘Bicycle’, ‘On foot’ and ‘Other’.
 - There are some differences in other tick boxes provided due to country differences and specific requirements:
 - England and Wales include ‘Underground, metro, light rail or tram’. Scotland have a similar option, but with the addition of ‘subway’ in the list. Northern Ireland do not have this option as these methods of transport are not available in Northern Ireland.
 - Northern Ireland have a tick box for ‘Car or van pool, sharing driving’, as this method of travel has been encouraged by the Northern Ireland Civil Service (NICS) and this option was required to record this. England and Wales and Scotland do not have this option.
 - England and Wales had a tick box for ‘Work mainly from or at home’. (Information about those who work (or study) mainly at or from home is captured in the workplace address question for Northern Ireland and Scotland – see C.6).

Data output:

The following outputs are available, at various levels of geography:

- Univariate and multivariate outputs on method of travel to work for England and Wales.
- Univariate and multivariate outputs are available on method of travel to work or place of study for Scotland.
- Univariate and multivariate outputs on method of travel to work or place of study for Northern Ireland.
- Scotland and Northern Ireland have also published univariate outputs on method of travel to work (which exclude full-time students), for their respective countries in order to provide harmonised versions to England and Wales outputs.

Due to different populations (and ages) from whom method of travel information was collected and different travel options available, data across countries can only be partially compared. Where users choose to make comparisons, these should be done with caution.

- Outputs for Scotland and Northern Ireland can be compared to an extent as they both captured travel to workplace address and place of study address. To compare information on car use, users should aggregate the categories 'Driving in a car or van', 'Passenger in a car or van' and Northern Ireland's 'Car or van pool, sharing driving'.
- Whilst harmonised outputs on travel to work are available for all countries, where users choose to compare this information they must be aware that this information was not derived in the same way for all countries, and there are still differences in output categories.

Are UK outputs available? No. Differences in data collected means it was not possible to create a UK output.

C.8 Hours worked

Indicator of comparability: **Broadly comparable**

Data collected:

- **Question 42 (England, Wales):** **‘In your main job, how many hours a week (including paid and unpaid overtime) do you usually work?’**
(only for respondents who were working in the week before census)
- **Question 42 (Northern Ireland):** **‘In your main job, how many hours a week do (did) you usually work?’**
(for those who are working or have worked in the past)
- **Question 35 (Scotland):** **‘How many hours (to the nearest full hour) a week do (did) you usually work in your main job?’**
(for those who are working or have worked in the past)
 - For Scotland and Northern Ireland the respondent population was those who were working or had ever worked, outputs only include those in employment the week before Census. For England and Wales the respondent population was those who were working the week before census.
 - England, Wales, and Northern Ireland collected data from four tick boxes of hours worked: ‘15 or less’, ‘16 – 30’, ‘31 – 48’ and ‘49 or more’. In contrast, Scotland provided a write-in box for ‘Number of hours worked in a typical week’, to maintain continuity with their 2001 Census question.

Data output:

Univariate and multivariate outputs are available on hours worked, at various levels of geography, for all countries.

For England, Wales and Northern Ireland data are provided as four categories: ‘Part-time: 15 hours or less worked’, ‘Part-time: 16 to 30 hours worked’, ‘Full-time 31 to 48 hours worked’ and ‘Full-time 49 or more hours worked’.

Scotland provide two versions of outputs on hours worked. A country specific output (from the write-in, with eight categories of data: ‘Part-time: 1 to 2 hours’, ‘Part-time: 3 to 5 hours’, ‘Part-time: 6 to 15 hours’, ‘Part-time: 16 to 30 hours’, ‘Full-time: 31 to 37 hours’, ‘Full-time: 38 to 48 hours’, ‘Full-time: 49 to 59 hours’ and ‘Full-time: 60 hours or more’) and a version of four categories for comparison with England, Wales and Northern Ireland.

As a result of differences in populations from which hours worked information was collected, data should be compared across countries with caution.

Are UK outputs available? Yes. Data for England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland are available as four categories of hours worked: ‘Part-time: 15 hours or less worked’,

'Part-time: 16 to 30 hours worked', 'Full-time 31 to 48 hours worked' and 'Full-time 49 or more hours worked'.

C.9 Voluntary work

Indicator of comparability: **Country specific**

Data collected:

- **Question 28 (Northern Ireland):** 'In the past year, have you helped with or carried out any voluntary work without pay?'

- **England, Wales and Scotland:** **Not asked – no question.**
 - The definition of 'voluntary work' was personal to each individual respondent.
 - A new question for the 2011 Census.

Data output:

Univariate and multivariate outputs on voluntary work are available, at various levels of geography, for Northern Ireland.

Are UK outputs available? Not applicable.

9. D. Qualifications

D1. Qualifications

D1. Qualifications

Indicator of comparability: **Broadly comparable**

Data collected:

- **Question 25 (England, Wales)** **'Which of these qualifications do you have?'**
(same wording for all countries).
- **Question 23 (Northern Ireland)**
- **Question 27 (Scotland):**

This question collects data on all types of qualifications held by respondents. Respondents are instructed to tick all that apply, rather than selecting their highest level of qualification.

There are differences across countries in the data collected:

- England and Northern Ireland collected data on 'Foundation diploma' and 'Progression / Advanced Diploma'. These are not available for study in Scotland or Wales.
- England, Wales and Northern Ireland collected data on 'Apprenticeship' or 'Other vocational/work-related qualifications' but Scotland did not.
- Wales collected data on Welsh Baccalaureate Diplomas.
- England, Wales and Northern Ireland had separate tick boxes for 'Other qualifications' and 'Foreign Qualifications/Qualifications gained outside the UK', whereas Scotland collected this information across the qualification hierarchy.

Outputs:

Across all countries univariate and multivariate outputs on qualifications are provided as grouped levels (1, 2, 3, 4+), with metadata detailing which qualifications are included in which levels.

Differences in what data were collected can affect what can be compared within the outputs. For example, Scotland's 'Other' qualifications which includes 'Foreign qualifications' are split into three groups and included within relevant levels (ie where the data were collected from in the question). Northern Ireland, England and Wales 'Other'

qualifications are grouped together and put into an 'Other' category within outputs. Also, apprenticeships were not collected in Scotland, so are not included in the grouped levels for Scotland where as they are for the rest of the UK.

England and Wales also produced a country specific QS output on 'qualifications gained' to be consistent with 2001. In this output respondents can be counted more than once in different categories, and therefore categories are not mutually exclusive.

Are UK outputs available? Yes. However, please note it is not possible to extract a UK count on foreign and other qualifications. 'Other qualifications' and 'Apprenticeships' are included in this output, but only for England, Wales and Northern Ireland. Footnotes are included to detail this.

10. E. Health and care

- E.1 General health
- E.2 Provision of unpaid care
- E.3 Long-term health conditions (Scotland)
Type of long-term condition (Northern Ireland)
- E.4 Long-term health problem or disability
- E.5 Adaptation to accommodation

E.1 General health

Indicator of comparability: **Highly comparable**

Data collected:

- **Question 13 (England, Wales)** **‘How is your health in general?’**
(same wording for all countries).
- **Question 24 (Northern Ireland)**
- **Question 19 (Scotland):**

This question and tick-box categories are the same for all countries.

Data output:

Univariate and multivariate outputs are available on general health, at various levels of geography, for all countries.

Are UK outputs available? Yes.

E.2 Provision of unpaid care

Indicator of comparability: **Highly comparable**

Data collected:

- **Question 14 (England, Wales)** **‘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 or problems related to old age?’**
- **Question 25 (Northern Ireland)** (same wording for all countries).
- **Question 9 (Scotland):**

England, Wales and Northern Ireland offer tick-box categories for three time bands of care: ‘1 - 19 hours a week’, ‘20 - 49 hours a week’ or ‘50 or more hours a week’.

Scotland offers four tick-box categories with an additional breakdown of ‘20-34’ and ‘35-49 hours a week’, helping to identify the number of people who may be eligible for Carer’s Allowance within Scotland.

Outputs:

Univariate and multivariate outputs are available on provision of unpaid care, at various levels of geography, across all countries.

Scotland published 2 versions of outputs on carers:

- One version provides the 4 time bands of care specific to Scotland.
- Another version provides 3 time bands of care (where ‘20 – 34’ and ‘35 – 49 hours a week’ are amalgamated), in line with England, Wales and Northern Ireland.

Are UK outputs available? Yes. Outputs are provided for 3 time bands of care.

E.3 Long-term health conditions (Scotland) and type of long-term condition (Northern Ireland)

Indicator of comparability: **Not comparable**

Data collected:

- **Question 23 (Northern Ireland)** **‘Do you have any of the following conditions which have lasted, or are expected to last, at least 12 months?’**
(tick all that apply)
- **Question 20 (Scotland)** **Same as above**
- **England and Wales** **Not asked question.**

Tick-box categories differed for Scotland and Northern Ireland:

- There were eight condition categories for Scotland and ten condition categories for Northern Ireland.
- Both countries provided an ‘Other condition’ tick box with Scotland including the option to write in.
- Both countries had a ‘No condition’ tick box.

This question collected information on long-term health conditions and the type of condition.

Differences were driven by user requirements specific to each country.

This question was new for the 2011 Census.

Outputs:

Univariate and multivariate outputs are available on long-term health conditions for Scotland, and type of long-term condition for Northern Ireland, at various levels of geography.

Outputs are country specific, developed to meet the particular user requirements for each country. Outputs are not comparable due to differences in how conditions were combined or broken down into tick-box categories.

Are UK outputs available? No.

E.4 Long-term health problem or disability

Indicator of comparability: **Highly comparable**

Data collected

- **Question 23 (England, Wales)** **‘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?’**
- **Question 22 (Northern Ireland)** (same wording for all countries).
- **Question 21 (Scotland):**

Tick-box categories and instructions are the same across countries.

This question collected information on a person’s self assessment of whether their day-to-day activities are limited due to a long-term health problem or disability, including problems related to old age.

Outputs:

Univariate and multivariate outputs are available on long-term health problem or disability, at various levels of geography, across all countries.

Are UK outputs available? Yes.

E.5 Adaptation to accommodation

Indicator of comparability: [Country specific](#)

Data collected:

- **Question 10 (Northern Ireland):** **‘Has this accommodation been designed or adapted for?’**
(tick all that apply)
- **England, Wales, Scotland:** **Not asked question.**
 - Question offers the tick boxes: wheelchair usage; other physical or mobility difficulties; visual difficulties; hearing difficulties; other (write-in); none of the above.

Outputs:

- Univariate and multivariate outputs are available on adaptation to accommodation, at various levels of geography, for Northern Ireland.
- The ‘tick all that apply’ instruction and collection of possible multiple responses by a household means that households may be counted more than once and appear in more than one category. As a result, categories are not mutually exclusive.
- Outputs are produced for households with usual residents. Information on accommodation adaptation is not available for household spaces with no usual residents. Communal establishments were not asked this question.

Are UK outputs available? No.

11. F. Migration

- F.1 Country of birth
- F.2 Lived outside Northern Ireland for a year or more, Country of last previous residence, Month and year of most recent arrival in Northern Ireland
- F.3 Month and year of arrival in the UK
- F.4 Intended length of stay in the UK
- F.5 Passports held
- F.6 Usual address one year ago

F.1 Country of Birth

Indicator of comparability: [Highly comparable](#)

Data collected:

- **Question 9 (England, Wales):** 'What is your country of birth?' (same wording for all countries)
- **Question 7 (Northern Ireland, Scotland):**
 - Tick-box categories are the same with only the ordering being different between the questionnaires.

Outputs:

Univariate and multivariate outputs on country of birth are available, at various levels of geography, for all countries.

Responses from the country of birth question were assigned codes based on the National Statistics Country Classification.

Outputs for all countries are provided for 'England', 'Wales', 'Scotland', 'Northern Ireland' and 'Republic of Ireland'. Inclusion of other countries of birth is determined by country specific requirements, user needs and statistical disclosure control. As a result, there are differences in outputs and output categories across countries.

For all countries, where possible, outputs are provided to the most detailed classification.

Users should be aware that for some outputs there are differences as to where certain countries of birth are included in the classification:

- 'United Kingdom not otherwise specified' may appear as its own category for England and Wales and for 'Other EU' for Northern Ireland and Scotland outputs.
- 'Ireland (not otherwise specified)' may be included under 'Ireland' for England and Wales outputs and under 'Other EU' for Northern Ireland and Scotland.
- 'Cyprus (part not specified)' may be included under 'within the EU' for England and Wales outputs and 'Outside the EU' for Northern Ireland and Scotland.
- 'Czechoslovakia (part not specified)' may be captured under 'outside the EU' for Northern Ireland Key Stats (KS) table only, but included under 'Other EU: Accession countries' for England, Wales and Scotland.
- Tables provide metadata to guide the user.

Are UK outputs available? Yes.

Table QS203UK Country of Birth has been published. The grouping of countries within the classification used is broadly regional, but takes into account the grouping of European Union (EU) countries. The level of detail presented in this table has been determined by the level of country of birth detail available in the three specific tables on country of birth QS203EW (England and Wales), QS203SC (Scotland) and QS208NI (Northern Ireland).

F.2 Lived outside Northern Ireland for a year or more, Country of last previous residence, Month and year of most recent arrival in Northern Ireland

Indicator of comparability: [Country specific](#)

Data collected:

- **Questions 10,11,12 (Northern Ireland):** **‘Have you lived outside Northern Ireland for a continuous period of one year or more?’**
‘During this time outside Northern Ireland, what was the last country you lived in?’
‘When did you most recently arrive to live in Northern Ireland?’
- **England, Wales, Scotland:** **Not asked – no questions.**

These questions include usual residents who spent a continuous period of at least one year outside the country, both those born in Northern Ireland, and those who were not born in Northern Ireland.

Data output:

Univariate and multivariate outputs on usual residents born in or outside Northern Ireland who have resided elsewhere are available, at various levels of geography, for Northern Ireland.

Are UK outputs available? No.

F.3 Month and year of arrival in the UK

Indicator of comparability: **Highly comparable (E,W,S)**

Data collected:

- **Question 10 (England, Wales) Question 8 (Scotland):** **'If you were not born in the United Kingdom, when did you most recently arrive to live here?'**
- **Northern Ireland:** **Not asked – no question.**

Note: Q12 for Northern Ireland (see F2) **'When did you most recently arrive in Northern Ireland'** has a different population base (which can include those born in Northern Ireland, if they have left the country for at least a year, and those born in the rest of the UK) and is not suitable for comparison.

Data output:

For England and Wales univariate and multivariate outputs on year of arrival to the UK and age of arrival to the UK are available, at various levels of geography. For Scotland, univariate outputs and multivariate outputs are also available, although for the latter the outputs relate to length of residence in the UK rather than year of arrival in the UK.

Where possible outputs are provided as categories of single year of arrival, but these are sometimes combined. For example, years of arrival before 2000 are often combined into 10 year bands, arrival from 2001 onwards may be combined into 2 or 3 year bands.

Year of arrival is only applicable to usual residents who were not born in the UK.

Are UK outputs available? No.

F.4 Intended length of stay in the UK

Indicator of comparability: **Highly comparable (E,W,NI)**

Data collected:

- **Question 12 (England, Wales):** 'Including the time you have already spent here, how long do you intend to stay in the United Kingdom?'
- **Question 9 (Northern Ireland):** 'Including the time you have already spent in the United Kingdom, how long do you intend to stay in the UK?'
- **Scotland:** **Not asked – no question.**
 - Very minor changes in question wording between questions in England and Wales and Northern Ireland.
 - Tick-box options are identical for England and Wales and Northern Ireland.
 - These questions are only asked if the qualifying question (Q11 for England and Wales, Q8 for Northern Ireland) directs the respondent to the question.

Data output:

Univariate and multivariate outputs on non-UK born short-term residents (as an alternate population base) are available, to local authority level, for England and Wales.

Univariate outputs on non-UK born short-term residents (as an alternate population base), mostly at country level, are available for Northern Ireland.

Are UK outputs available? No.

F.5 Passports held

Indicator of comparability: **Broadly comparable (E,W,NI)**

Data collected:

- **Question 22** **‘What passports do you hold?’**
(England, Wales)
Question 14
(Northern Ireland):

- **Scotland:** **Not asked – no question.**
 - Respondents were instructed to ‘Tick all that apply’. This meant that information about multiple passports held could be collected.

Data output:

Univariate and multivariate outputs are available on passports held, at various levels of geography, for England, Wales and Northern Ireland.

The data collected from this question are the same for England, Wales and Northern Ireland. However, differences in outputs, for example, whether all ticks are recorded or whether they’re prioritised as one tick per respondent, mean that data can only be compared to an extent / compared with caution. As a result, the indicator of comparability given is ‘broadly comparable’.

Are UK outputs available? No. Data collected for England, Wales and Northern Ireland only.

F.6 Usual address one year ago

Indicator of comparability: **Highly comparable**

Data collected:

- **Question 21 (England, Wales)**
Question 13 (Northern Ireland)
Question 10 (Scotland):

‘One year ago, what was your usual address?’ (same wording for all countries)

- Tick boxes were identical for all countries.

Data output:

Origin-destination data are published for the UK by ONS and show migration between and within countries of the UK, cross-tabulated by variables of interest.

Multivariate outputs on origin-destination are available.

Are UK outputs available? Yes.

12. G. Ethnicity, identity, language and religion

- G.1 Ethnic group
- G.2 National identity
- G.3 Welsh language skills
- G.4 English, Scottish Gaelic or Scots language skills
- G.5 Ability in Irish or Ulster-Scots
- G.6 Main language
- G.7 Language used at home
- G.8 Proficiency in English
- G.9 Religion
- G.10 Religion brought up in

G.1 Ethnic group

Indicator of comparability: **Broadly comparable**

Data collected:

- **Question 16 (England, Wales)** **‘What is your ethnic group?’**
(same wording for all countries).
- **Question 16 (Northern Ireland)**
- **Question 15 (Scotland):**

This question collected information on ethnic group, which classifies people according to their own perceived ethnic group and cultural background.

All countries instructed respondents to tick one box only. In addition, for England, Wales and Scotland, respondents were advised to tick one box ‘to best describe your ethnic group or background’, and provided with guidance on how to answer the question based on the structure of responses under section headings.

Due to country specific requirements and user needs there are differences in question layout, ethnic group categories and labelling, category allocation and data collected. For example:

- For some ethnic groups, some countries provide a specific tick box, whilst other countries have the option for allowing this ethnic group to be written in. For example, Scotland was the only country to include a ‘Polish’ tick box and Northern Ireland was the only country not to include an ‘Arab’ tick box, but respondents had the option to write in these ethnic groups for all countries.
- Some response options were more limited, for example, Northern Ireland had a tick box for ‘White’, whilst England, Wales and Scotland had separate tick boxes for ‘White British’, ‘White Irish’ etc.
- Some responses for some countries had geographical definitions, for example ‘African’ whilst others specify a colour prior to this, for example ‘Black / African / Caribbean / Black British’

Data outputs:

Univariate and multivariate outputs on ethnic group are available, at various levels of geography, for all countries.

Each country has its own ethnic group classification.

Due to country specific differences in data collected, question layout and response categories for the ethnic group question, along with country specific data processing rules, some responses are not directly comparable.

The correspondence between the country specific ethnic group categories onto the UK classification (and correspondence between countries) is shown in the table below:

Harmonised standard for UK outputs on ethnic group	England and Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
White	White: English/ Welsh/Scottish/ Northern Irish/British White: Irish White: Other White	White: Scottish White: Other British White: Irish White: Polish White: Other White	White
Gypsy / Traveller / Irish Traveller	White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller	White: Gypsy/Traveller	Irish Traveller
Mixed / Multiple Ethnic Groups		Mixed or multiple ethnic groups	Mixed
Asian / Asian British: Bangladeshi	Asian/Asian British: Bangladeshi	Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British: Bangladeshi, Bangladeshi Scottish or Bangladeshi British	Bangladeshi
Asian / Asian British: Indian	Asian/Asian British: Indian	Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British: Indian, Indian Scottish or Indian British	Indian
Asian / Asian British: Pakistani	Asian/Asian British: Pakistani	Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British: Pakistani, Pakistani Scottish or Pakistani British	Pakistani
Asian / Asian British: Chinese	Asian/Asian British: Chinese	Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British: Chinese, Chinese Scottish or Chinese British	Chinese
Asian / Asian British: Other Asian	Asian/Asian British: Other Asian	Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British: Other Asian	Other Asian
Black / African / Caribbean / Black British	Black/African/Caribbean/ Black British: African Black/African/Caribbean/ Black British: Caribbean Black/African/Caribbean/ Black Black/African/Caribbean/ Black British: Other Black	African: African, African Scottish or African British African: Other African Caribbean or Black: Caribbean Scottish or Caribbean British Caribbean or Black: Other Caribbean or Black Caribbean or Black: Black, Black Scottish or Black British Caribbean or Black: Other Caribbean or Black	Black African Black Caribbean Black Other
Other Ethnic Group	Other ethnic group: Arab Other ethnic group: Any other ethnic group	Other ethnic group: Arab, Arab Scottish or Arab British Other ethnic group: Any other ethnic group	Other

However, comparisons should still be made with caution, due to the differences across countries outlined earlier.

Are UK outputs available? Yes. UK outputs on ethnic group are available at the highest level classification (as detailed above).

G.2 National identity

Indicator of comparability: **Broadly comparable (E,W,S)**

Data collected:

- **Question 15 (England, Wales)** 'How would you describe your national identity'
- **Question 15 (Northern Ireland)** Same as above
- **Question 14 (Scotland):** 'What do you feel is your national identity?'

A question on national identity was asked for all countries and was a new question for 2011. Where users choose to compare information on national identity across countries, they should do so with caution.

Tick-box categories were provided for each of the four countries of the UK ('English', 'Welsh', 'Scottish', 'Northern Irish'), one for 'British and another for 'Other' with the option to write in the identity. Unlike the other countries Northern Ireland included an additional 'Irish' tick box and listed British and Irish before the other tick-box categories, therefore outputs for Northern Ireland are country specific. There were also some country differences in how the tick-box categories were ordered in the questionnaire.

Respondents were instructed to 'Tick all that apply', meaning multiple identities could be reported.

Data outputs:

Univariate and multivariate outputs on national identity are available, at various levels of geography, for all countries.

The 'tick all that apply' instruction and collection of possible multiple responses by an individual means that in results relating to national identity a person may be classified with a single national identity or a combination of identities.

Northern Ireland produced two versions of outputs, one using mutually exclusive categories, and one where the categories are not mutually exclusive and may add to more than 100%.

England and Wales and Scotland produced one set of outputs, where each individual is classified mutually exclusively, to a single category of national identity.

Outputs for England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland based on mutually exclusive category allocation to a single category of national identity can be compared to an extent. Inclusion of national identities within outputs is determined by country specific requirements, user needs and statistical disclosure control, meaning there are differences in outputs and output categories across countries. For example, some England and Wales tables include the 'Cornish' identity. As a result comparability is limited.

Are UK outputs available? No.

G.3 Welsh language skills

Indicator of comparability: [Country specific](#)

Data collected:

- **Question 17 (Wales)** **‘Can you understand, speak, read or write Welsh?’**
- **England, Northern Ireland, Scotland:** **Not asked question.**

This question was designed to collect information on Welsh language ability, understanding, speaking and writing Welsh.

Data outputs:

Univariate and multivariate outputs are available on Welsh language ability, at various levels of geography, for Wales.

Outputs on knowledge of Welsh are based on individuals of 3 years and over.

Are UK outputs available? No.

G.4 English, Scottish Gaelic and Scots language skills

Indicator of comparability: [Country specific](#)

Data collected:

- **Question 16 (Scotland)** **‘Which of these can you do?’**
- **England, Wales, Northern Ireland,:** **Not asked question.**

This question was designed to collect information on linguistic ability in English, Scottish Gaelic and Scots language ability, including ability to understand, speak, read and write these languages.

Data outputs:

Univariate and multivariate outputs are available on English, Scottish Gaelic and Scots language skills, at various levels of geography, for Scotland.

Outputs on English, Scottish Gaelic and Scots language skills are based on individuals of 3 years and over.

Are UK outputs available? No.

G.5 Ability in Irish or Ulster-Scots

Indicator of comparability: [Country specific](#)

Data collected:

- **Question 21 (Northern Ireland)** **'Can you understand, speak, read or write Irish or Ulster-Scots?'**
- **England, Wales, Scotland:** **Not asked question.**

This question was designed to collect information on ability in Irish or Ulster-Scots.

Data outputs:

Univariate and multivariate outputs are available on ability in Irish and Ulster-Scots, at various levels of geography, for Northern Ireland.

Outputs on ability in Irish or Ulster-Scots are based on individuals of 3 years and over.

Are UK outputs available? No.

G.6 Main language

Indicator of comparability: **Broadly comparable (E,W,NI)**

Data collected:

- **Question 18** **‘What is your main language?’**
 (England, Wales)
- **Question 19** Same as above
 (Northern Ireland)
- **Scotland** **Not asked question.**

This question collected information about the language which is a person's first or preferred language (their ‘mother tongue’).

Respondents could select ‘English’ in England or Northern Ireland or ‘English or Welsh’ in Wales, otherwise respondents could select ‘Other’ and could write in their main language.

Data outputs:

Univariate and multivariate outputs on main language are available, at various levels of geography, for England, Wales and Northern Ireland.

Output categories of main language differ for England and Wales compared to Northern Ireland due to specific user requirements, write in responses provided and population threshold differences. As a result, comparability is limited.

Outputs on main language for England and Wales and Northern Ireland are based on individuals of 3 years and over.

Are UK outputs available? No.

G.7 Language used at home

Indicator of comparability: [Country specific](#)

Data collected:

- **Question 16 (Scotland)** **'Do you use a language other than English at home?'**
- **England, Wales, Northern Ireland:** **Not asked question.**

This question collected information on use of languages other than English at home, tick-box categories were available to record 'English only', 'British Sign Language' or 'Other' with write-in boxes provided to record another language. This language reported is not necessarily an individual's main (first or preferred) language.

In contrast, England, Wales and Northern Ireland included a question on main language (see G.6).

Data outputs:

Univariate and multivariate outputs on language used at home are available, at various levels of geography, for Scotland.

Language output categories are: 'English only', 'Gaelic', 'Scots', 'British Sign Language', 'Polish' and 'Other'. An additional table, at Scotland level only, was also produced which included all languages with a count of more than 10 respondents.

Outputs on language used at home are based on individuals of 3 years and over.

Are UK outputs available? No.

G.8 Proficiency in English

Indicator of comparability: **Broadly comparable (E,W, NI)**

Data collected:

- **Question 19 (England, Wales)** **‘How well can you speak English?’**
(same wording for all countries).
- **Question 20 (Northern Ireland)**
- **Question 17 (Scotland):**

This question collected information on proficiency in (spoken) English – it classifies people whose main language is not English (or not English or Welsh in Wales) according to their ability to speak English.

Tick-box categories were the same for all countries (‘Very well’, ‘Well’, ‘Not well’, ‘Not at all’).

It should be noted that the question was asked of different populations, dependent on country:

- Respondents who answered the previous question on main language (see G.6) with ‘English’ (England and Northern Ireland) or ‘English or Welsh’ (Wales) were not asked this English proficiency question.
- For Scotland, every individual was asked to complete this question.

As a result, different data are collected for Scotland, compared to England, Wales and Northern Ireland.

As the same data are collected for England, Wales and Northern Ireland, comparisons can be made across these countries.

Data outputs:

Univariate and multivariate outputs on English language proficiency are available, at various levels of geography, for all countries.

Outputs for Scotland are country specific and not comparable as the question was asked of a different population compared to England, Wales and Northern Ireland.

Are UK outputs available? No.

G.8 Religion

Indicator of comparability: **Not comparable**

Data collected:

- **Question 20** (England, Wales) **‘What is your religion?’**
- **Question 17** (Northern Ireland) **‘What religion, religious denomination or body do you belong to?’**
- **Question 13** (Scotland): Same as Northern Ireland

Whilst all countries asked a question on religion, different concepts were measured due to country specific user requirements and consistency with previous censuses:

- A question on affiliation, ‘What is your religion?’, was asked for England and Wales.
- A question on belonging, ‘What religion, religious denomination or body do you belong to?’ was asked for Scotland and Northern Ireland.

Tick-box categories also varied across countries, in order to reflect country-specific user requirements and the largest denominations by population in each country:

- England and Wales: all Christian denominations were captured under the one ‘Christian’ tick box. Separate tick boxes were available for the remaining main religions, with an option to write in a religion.
- Scotland: three Christian tick boxes were available. Like England and Wales, there were separate tick boxes available for the remaining main religions in addition to the option to write in a religion.
- Northern Ireland: tick boxes provided for Christian denominations only, all other religions were captured as write-in responses.

In addition, all countries provided the following options:

- Tick box to record having no religion.
- To make the question voluntary, in accordance with the provisions of the Census Acts.

Data outputs:

Univariate and multivariate outputs are available on religion, at various levels of geography, for all countries.

Outputs differ across countries due to the differing information collected, for example, Northern Ireland and Scotland outputs include more detail for Christian religions, compared to England and Wales.

Where countries did not have a dedicated tick box for a religion and this was written in, counts can still be extracted in order to produce outputs, for example, Hindus in Northern Ireland.

Unlike other census questions where missing answers are imputed, as this question was voluntary, where no answer was provided the response is categorised as “not stated”.

Scotland have published table KS209SCa with the same religion output categories to provide a harmonised version to England and Wales outputs. Northern Ireland also produced a full detail religion table QS218NI which includes all religions with a count of 10 or more responses. However, where users choose to compare information on religion across countries, they must be aware that they are comparing different concepts and do so with caution. As a result, comparability is limited.

Are UK outputs available? No.

G.10 Religion brought up in

Indicator of comparability: [Country specific](#)

Data collected:

- **Question 18 (Northern Ireland)** **‘What religion, religious denomination or body were you brought up in?’**
- **England, Wales, Scotland:** **Not asked question.**

This question was only asked if the respondent stated in the previous question that they have no current religion (see G.9). Respondents who recorded a religion in the previous question were not asked this question.

Data outputs:

Univariate and multivariate outputs are available for religion brought up in, combined with religion, at various levels of geography, for Northern Ireland.

Religion brought up in / religion output categories are ‘Catholic’, ‘Protestant and Other Christian (including Christian related)’, ‘Other religions’ and ‘None’.

Are UK outputs available? No.

13. H. Second addresses

H1. Other address (Second address)

H.1 Other address (Second address)

Indicator of comparability: [Country specific](#)

Data collected:

- **Question 5 (England, Wales)** **‘Do you stay at another address for more than 30 days a year?’**
- **Question 6 (England, Wales)** **‘What is that address?’**
- **Northern Ireland, Scotland:** **Not asked questions.**

Second address information was collected for England and Wales only.

Question 5 asked respondents who stayed at another address for more than 30 days a year to provide the address if in the UK or country if outside of the UK. They were then required to answer question 6 to provide the type of second address based on a selection of tick boxes.

Outputs:

Univariate and multivariate outputs on second addresses are available for England and Wales.

Outputs based on specialist populations are available, for example, armed forces, term-time populations.

Origin-destination flow data outputs using second address data are available for England and Wales.

Are UK outputs available? No.

14. I. Students

11. Schoolchild or student
12. (Student) Term-time address

I.1 Schoolchild or student

Indicator of comparability: **Highly comparable**

Data collected:

- **Question 7 (England, Wales)** **‘Are you a schoolchild or student in full-time education?’**
(same wording for all countries).
- **Question 5 (Northern Ireland, Scotland)**

The question was asked for all countries with ‘Yes’ and ‘No’ tick boxes provided. Respondents who answered yes to this question were then asked the term-time address question (see I.2).

Outputs:

Univariate counts of schoolchildren and students are available for all countries. These have been published for the UK as part of KS501UK.

Multivariate outputs have also been published.

Are UK outputs available? Yes.

I.2 (Student) Term-time address

Indicator of comparability: **Highly comparable**

Data collected:

- **Question 8 (England, Wales)** **‘During term time, do you live?’**
(same wording for all countries).
- **Question 6 (Northern Ireland, Scotland)**

Respondents who recorded yes to the schoolchild or student question (see I.1) went on to answer the term-time address question.

All countries included tick-box options of ‘at the address on the front of this questionnaire’ and ‘at another address’. England and Wales included the additional tick box ‘at the address in question 5’ which uses the second address provided by the respondent in question 5 (see H.1).

Outputs:

Data from this question has been used to produce outputs on the numbers of school-children and full-time students living at their non-term-time address. This has been produced for the UK as table QS105UK.

In addition, data from this question was used to derive other variables and populations for outputs.

Are UK outputs available? Yes.

15. Other useful links

For more information about **ONS harmonisation** across surveys:

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/harmonisation/primary-set-of-harmonised-concepts-and-questions/index.html>

The 2011 Census questionnaire in England and Wales was updated to reflect the Labour Force Survey classifications. The **Labour market methodology**:

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/method-quality/specific/labour-market/index.html>

For more information about **statistical disclosure control** for England and Wales and Northern Ireland: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/how-our-census-works/how-we-took-the-2011-census/how-we-planned-for-data-delivery/protecting-cofidentiality-with-statistical-disclosure-conctrol/index.html>

“Final population definitions for the 2011 Census” for a **definition of enumeration base** for the UK:

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/the-2011-census/2011-census-questionnaire-content/final-population-definitions-for-the-2011-census.pdf>

2011 Census Geography products for a definition of output areas used in the 2011 Census:

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/geography/products/census/index.html>

Information about the **Equality Action 2010**:

<https://www.gov.uk/definition-of-disability-under-equality-act-2010>

Information about the **Northern Ireland Equality Act 1998**:

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1998/47/section/75>

Requirements of the **Civil Partnership Act 2004**:

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2004/33/contents>

International Labour Organisation (ILO) definitions:

<http://www.ilo.org/global/lang--en/index.html>