

Ethnic Group, 2001

Dataset Title:	Ethnic Group, 2001
Time Period of Dataset:	April 2001
Geographic Coverage:	<p>Data for Ethnic Group is available on the InfoNorthumberland Area Profiles at locality, service area, LSOA, England, North East and Northumberland level.</p> <p>Data is available online for a range of geographies from England down to LSOA's and Output Areas</p>
Lowest Area Output:	Output Area
Supplier:	Office for National Statistics, Neighbourhood Statistics and Census Output
Data Definitions & Relevance:	<p>The data on Ethnic Group shows the usual resident population by their perceived ethnic group and cultural background.</p> <p>The population of this data is all people. The data is broken down into the following categories:</p> <p>White All people counted as usually resident in the area at the time of the 2001 Census, who stated their Ethnic Group was 'White'.</p> <p>Mixed All people counted as usually resident in the area at the time of the 2001 Census, who stated their Ethnic Group was 'Mixed'.</p> <p>Asian or Asian British All people counted as usually resident in the area at the time of the 2001 Census, who stated their Ethnic Group was 'Asian or Asian British'.</p> <p>Black or Black British All people counted as usually resident in the area at the time of the 2001 Census, who stated their Ethnic Group was 'Black or Black British'.</p> <p>Chinese or Other Ethnic Group All people counted as usually resident in the area at the time of the 2001 Census, who stated their Ethnic Group was 'Chinese or Other Ethnic Group'.</p> <p>On the interactive profiles data shows people by ethnic group as a percentage of all people in the area. The count shows number of people in each ethnic group.</p>
Data Information:	<p>The Census was designed to collect information on the resident population on Census Day - 29 April 2001. Residents were asked to complete the forms with the information as correct on Census Day, and to post the completed forms back in a pre-addressed envelope. Where a form was not received through the post after a specified period, the enumerator visited the address in order to collect the form by hand.</p> <p>2001 Population</p>

	<p>In the 2001 Census information was collected for usual residents. A usual resident was generally defined as someone who spent most of their time at a specific address.</p> <p>Ethnic Group The Ethnic Group question records each person's perceived ethnic group and cultural background. Although the question varied in different parts of the UK, the same detailed codes were used to code the write-in responses. In standard output the most detailed classification used is 16 groups (England and Wales), 14 groups (Scotland) and 12 groups (Northern Ireland).</p>
Quality Assurance:	<p>Questions included on the Census form, the design of the form itself, and the administrative procedures involved in collecting the Census data underwent substantial testing. Coding of the data was subject to quality checks. The quality of the results was improved by the use of edit and imputation procedures for missing or incorrect data, and the One Number Census process was used to correct for under-enumeration. Following this, the results have undergone an extensive quality assurance process, including checks against administrative records and sources of information on particular groups such as students and the armed forces. Information on Census response rates and the accuracy of the Census results is available here.</p>
Disclosure Control:	<p>The confidentiality of personal Census information is paramount, and disclosure protection measures are used to prevent the inadvertent disclosure of information about identifiable individuals. Small counts in all tables issued for England and Wales are adjusted. In addition there has been swapping of records in the output database, and broad limitations are placed on details in tables to be produced for small populations. There are also minimum thresholds of numbers of person and households for the release of sets of output. For Key Statistics these are 40 households and 100 persons. The adjustment of small counts means that each table will be internally consistent and sum to the totals given, however, different tables may show different counts for the same area or population. More details on the ONS Census disclosure control strategy may be found here.</p>
Comparability:	<p>For comparability and changes between the Census 2001 and 1991 click here.</p>
Websites:	<p>Information and frequently asked questions on the Census can be found here. This includes information on the forthcoming 2011 census.</p> <p>Further information on the methodological procedures used in the 2001 Census may be found here</p> <p>Data can be downloaded from neighbourhood statistics.</p>
Contacts:	<p>Census Customer Services Office for National Statistics Tel No : 01329 813800 E-Mail: census.customerservices@ons.gov.uk</p>

Religion, 2001

Dataset Title:	Religion, 2001
Time Period of Dataset:	April 2001
Geographic Coverage:	<p>Data for Religion is available on the InfoNorthumberland Area Profiles at locality, service area, LSOA, England, North East and Northumberland level.</p> <p>Data is available online for a range of geographies from England down to LSOA's and Output Areas</p>
Lowest Area Output:	Output Area
Supplier:	Office for National Statistics, Neighbourhood Statistics and Census Output
Data Definitions & Relevance:	<p>This data is about Religion. The data shows the usual resident population by their current religion. The question on religion was voluntary in the 2001 Census, so missing responses were not imputed and are shown in the 'not stated' category.</p> <p>The population of this data is all people.</p> <p>The data on the InfoNorthumberland profiles is broken down into the following categories:</p> <p>Christian All people usually resident in the area at the time of the 2001 Census, who stated their current religion was Christian.</p> <p>Buddhist All people usually resident in the area at the time of the 2001 Census, who stated their current religion was Buddhist.</p> <p>Hindu All people usually resident in the area at the time of the 2001 Census, who stated their current religion was Hindu.</p> <p>Jewish All people usually resident in the area at the time of the 2001 Census, who stated their current religion was Jewish.</p> <p>Muslim All people usually resident in the area at the time of the 2001 Census, who stated their current religion was Muslim.</p> <p>Sikh All people usually resident in the area at the time of the 2001 Census, who stated their current religion was Sikh.</p> <p>Any other religion All people usually resident in the area at the time of the 2001 Census, who stated they had a current religion other than Christian, Buddhist, Hindu, Jewish, Muslim or Sikh.</p> <p>No religion All people usually resident in the area at the time of the 2001 Census, who</p>

	<p>stated they did not have a current religion.</p> <p>Religion not stated All people usually resident in the area at the time of the 2001 Census, who did not state a current religion, or that they had no religion.</p> <p>On the interactive profiles data shows people by religious group as a percentage of all people in the area. Count shows total number of people by religious group in the area.</p>
Data Information:	<p>The Census was designed to collect information on the resident population on Census Day - 29 April 2001. Residents were asked to complete the forms with the information as correct on Census Day, and to post the completed forms back in a pre-addressed envelope. Where a form was not received through the post after a specified period, the enumerator visited the address in order to collect the form by hand.</p> <p>2001 Population In the 2001 Census information was collected for usual residents. A usual resident was generally defined as someone who spent most of their time at a specific address.</p> <p>Religion In England and Wales this relates to current religion. Those people who did not regard themselves as belonging to any particular religion were classified as belonging to 'No religion'.</p>
Quality Assurance:	<p>Questions included on the Census form, the design of the form itself, and the administrative procedures involved in collecting the Census data underwent substantial testing. Coding of the data was subject to quality checks. The quality of the results was improved by the use of edit and imputation procedures for missing or incorrect data, and the One Number Census process was used to correct for under-enumeration. Following this, the results have undergone an extensive quality assurance process, including checks. Information on Census response rates and the accuracy of the Census results is available here.</p>
Disclosure Control:	<p>The confidentiality of personal Census information is paramount, and disclosure protection measures are used to prevent the inadvertent disclosure of information about identifiable individuals. Small counts in all tables issued for England and Wales are adjusted. In addition there has been swapping of records in the output database, and broad limitations are placed on details in tables to be produced for small populations. There are also minimum thresholds of numbers of person and households for the release of sets of output.</p> <p>More details on the ONS Census disclosure control strategy may be found here.</p>
Comparability:	<p>For comparability/ changes between the Census 2001 and 1991 click here.</p>
Websites:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information and frequently asked questions on the Census can be found here. This includes information on the forthcoming 2011 census. Further information on the methodological procedures used in the 2001 Census may be found here Data can be downloaded from neighbourhood statistics.
Contacts:	<p>Census Customer Services (ONS) Tel No : 01329 813800, E-Mail: census.customerservices@ons.gov.uk</p>

Population Density

Dataset Title:	Population Density, All Persons, Mid 2007
Time Period of Dataset:	30 June 2007
Geographic Coverage:	<p>Data for population density is available on the InfoNorthumberland Area Profiles at locality, service area, LSOA, England, North East and Northumberland level.</p> <p>The population density data is based on the mid-year population estimates produced by ONS. Data is available online for a range of geographies from United Kingdom down to wards and LSOA's</p>
Lowest Area Output:	LSOA via the InfoNorthumberland profiles. Population density using census 2001 data is available on Neighbourhood Statistics down to output area level.
Supplier:	Mid-Year Population Estimates - Office for National Statistics (ONS). Area in km ² calculated by InfoNet for localities and service areas. Area in km ² for other geographies via ONS.
Data Definitions & Relevance:	<p>The Population Density data shows the number of people per km² in the area.</p> <p>More information about the population estimate data used to calculate population density and what they can be used for see "A Short Guide Population Estimates".</p>
Data Information:	<p>Population Estimates</p> <p>Mid-year population estimates currently have a wide variety of uses within central government, as well as being used by local and health bodies, other public bodies, companies and individuals in the private and academic sector. These uses can be categorised into two broad groups. Firstly, uses where the absolute numbers are of key importance, for example in terms of allocating resources, planning services and grossing up survey results. Secondly, uses where the population figures are used as denominators in the calculation of rates, indicators and ratios.</p> <p>ONS, GROS and NISRA produce annual estimates of the resident population as at 30 June each year. The population estimates tell us how many people live in the UK as a whole, in each country and in each local area. They provide information on the structure of the population in these areas by age and sex.</p> <p>ONS also produces population estimates for MSOAs, LSOA's & Wards. These estimates are being published as 'Experimental Statistics'. Experimental statistics are not National Statistics but are data that are undergoing evaluation with a view to becoming National Statistics. They are published in order to involve users and stakeholders in their development.</p>
Further Information:	<p>Definition - Usual Residence</p> <p>The population base from the 2001 Census underpins the mid-year population estimates resident base and is defined as follows:</p>

	<p>'The 2001 Census has been conducted on a resident basis. This means the statistics relate to where people usually live, as opposed to where they are on Census night. Students and schoolchildren studying away from home are counted as resident at their term-time address.</p> <p>For most people, defining where they 'usually' live for the purposes of the Census is quite straightforward. However for a minority of people the concept of 'usual residence' is more difficult and it may be difficult to apply a general rule as to where they should be assigned as 'usually' living. Groups included in this category are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students • Armed forces • Prisoners • Seasonal workers • Contract workers and others who frequently move with their job • Some people living in communal establishments • Rough-sleepers • People with frequently used second homes in the UK or abroad • Foreign students and au pairs • People who live and work away from a family home for part of the week • Those with informal living arrangements (for example children who regularly move between a mother and father's home, or adults who live with a partner for part of the time but maintain a separate residence). <p>The usual residence for students is specifically referred to in the definition of resident population for the 2001 Census given above. For students and all the other groups, the definitions used in the 2001 Census are carried through into the population estimates.</p>
Quality Assurance:	For details on quality assurance checks see the short guide to Population estimates in the web links below.
Disclosure Control:	ONS carries out a number of checks to safeguard confidentiality. In accordance with standard procedures this dataset has been reviewed and approved for release.
Comparability:	The mid-year estimates can be directly compared with any previous and any subsequent mid-year estimates produced.
Websites:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For information on how the Mid-Year Population Estimates are created see the ONS Publication "Making a Population Estimates in England & Wales" • ONS also produce a short summary document "A Short Guide to Population Estimates". • For population estimates methodology Click Here • For Population Estimates Frequently asked Questions Click Here • For data on neighbourhood statistics Neighbourhood Statistics • For further information on all population estimates available including experimental statistics at small area level see ONS
Contacts:	For specific information about population estimates, please email ONS: pop.info@ons.gsi.gov.uk or phone: 01329 444661

Mid-Year Population Estimates – Population Change, 2005 - 2007

Dataset Title:	Resident Population Estimates – Population Change 2005 - 2007
Time Period of Dataset:	30 June 2005 & 30 June 2007
Geographic Coverage:	<p>Data for population estimates & population change is available on the InfoNorthumberland Area Profiles at locality, service area, LSOA, England, North East and Northumberland level.</p> <p>Mid year population estimate data by year is available online for a range of geographies from United Kingdom down to wards and LSOA's</p>
Lowest Area Output:	LSOA & Ward (Experimental Statistics available via ONS)
Supplier:	Office for National Statistics (ONS), General Register Office for Scotland (GROS), Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA)
Data Definitions & Relevance:	<p>The mid-year population estimates population change dataset on the people and place profile shows the percentage change in the usual resident population by age.</p> <p>The profiles show the difference in the number of people (count) between 2005 and 2007 and the percentage change in the number of people in each age band (data).</p> <p>For information about what population estimates can be used for see “A Short Guide Population Estimates”.</p>
Data Information:	<p>Mid-year population estimates currently have a wide variety of uses within central government, as well as being used by local and health bodies, other public bodies, companies and individuals in the private and academic sector. These uses can be categorised into two broad groups. Firstly, uses where the absolute numbers are of key importance, for example in terms of allocating resources, planning services and grossing up survey results. Secondly, uses where the population figures are used as denominators in the calculation of rates, indicators and ratios.</p> <p>ONS, GROS and NISRA produce annual estimates of the resident population as at 30 June each year. The population estimates tell us how many people live in the UK as a whole, in each country and in each local area. They provide information on the structure of the population in these areas by age and sex.</p> <p>The most authoritative population estimates are produced every ten years from the Census of Population and Housing. These are updated to produce mid-year population estimates in the inter-censal period. The population estimates provide a count of people living in local authority areas, and the composition of the population in these areas by age and sex.</p> <p>ONS also produces population estimates for MSOAs, LSOA's & Wards. These estimates are being published as 'Experimental Statistics'. Experimental statistics are not National Statistics but are data that are undergoing evaluation with a view to becoming National Statistics. They are published in order to involve users and stakeholders in their development.</p>

<p>Further Information:</p>	<p>Definition - Usual Residence</p> <p>The population base from the 2001 Census underpins the mid-year population estimates resident base and is defined as follows: ‘The 2001 Census has been conducted on a resident basis. This means the statistics relate to where people usually live, as opposed to where they are on Census night. Students and schoolchildren studying away from home are counted as resident at their term-time address.</p> <p>For most people, defining where they ‘usually’ live for the purposes of the Census is quite straightforward. However for a minority of people the concept of ‘usual residence’ is more difficult and it may be difficult to apply a general rule as to where they should be assigned as ‘usually’ living. Groups included in this category are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students • Armed forces • Prisoners • Seasonal workers • Contract workers and others who frequently move with their job • Some people living in communal establishments • Rough-sleepers • People with frequently used second homes in the UK or abroad • Foreign students and au pairs • People who live and work away from a family home for part of the week • Those with informal living arrangements (for example children who regularly move between a mother and father’s home, or adults who live with a partner for part of the time but maintain a separate residence). <p>The usual residence for students is specifically referred to in the definition of resident population for the 2001 Census given above. For students and all the other groups, the definitions used in the 2001 Census are carried through into the population estimates.</p>
<p>Quality Assurance:</p>	<p>For details on quality assurance checks see the short guide to Population estimates in the web links below.</p>
<p>Disclosure Control:</p>	<p>ONS carries out a number of checks to safeguard confidentiality. In accordance with standard procedures this dataset has been reviewed and approved for release.</p>
<p>Comparability:</p>	<p>The mid-year estimates can be directly compared with any previous and any subsequent mid-year estimates produced.</p>
<p>Websites:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For information on how the Mid-Year Population Estimates are created see the ONS Publication "Making a Population Estimates in England & Wales" • ONS also produce a short summary document "A Short Guide to Population Estimates". • For population estimates methodology Click Here • For Population Estimates Frequently asked Questions Click Here • For data on neighbourhood statistics Neighbourhood Statistics • For further information on all population estimates available including experimental statistics at small area level see ONS
<p>Contacts:</p>	<p>For specific information about population estimates, please email ONS: pop.info@ons.gsi.gov.uk or phone: 01329 444661</p>

Mid-Year Population Estimates – All People, Males & Females

Dataset Title:	Resident Population Estimates, All Persons, Males & Females, Mid 2007
Time Period of Dataset:	30 June 2007
Geographic Coverage:	<p>Data is available on the InfoNorthumberland Area Profiles at locality, service area, LSOA, England, North East and Northumberland level.</p> <p>Data is available online for a range of geographies from United Kingdom down to wards and LSOA's</p>
Lowest Area Output:	LSOA & Ward (Experimental Statistics available via ONS)
Supplier:	Office for National Statistics (ONS), General Register Office for Scotland (GROS), Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA)
Data Definitions & Relevance:	<p>The mid-year population estimates on the people and place profile show the usual resident population by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age • Sex <p>The profiles show the absolute number of people (count) and the percentage of all people in each age band (data).</p> <p>For information about what population estimates can be used for see “A Short Guide Population Estimates”.</p>
Data Information:	<p>Mid-year population estimates currently have a wide variety of uses within central government, as well as being used by local and health bodies, other public bodies, companies and individuals in the private and academic sector. These uses can be categorised into two broad groups. Firstly, uses where the absolute numbers are of key importance, for example in terms of allocating resources, planning services and grossing up survey results. Secondly, uses where the population figures are used as denominators in the calculation of rates, indicators and ratios.</p> <p>ONS, GROS and NISRA produce annual estimates of the resident population as at 30 June each year. The population estimates tell us how many people live in the UK as a whole, in each country and in each local area. They provide information on the structure of the population in these areas by age and sex.</p> <p>The most authoritative population estimates are produced every ten years from the Census of Population and Housing. These are updated to produce mid-year population estimates in the inter-censal period. The population estimates provide a count of people living in local authority areas, and the composition of the population in these areas by age and sex.</p> <p>ONS also produces population estimates for MSOAs, LSOA's & Wards. These estimates are being published as 'Experimental Statistics'. Experimental statistics are not National Statistics but are data that are undergoing evaluation with a view to becoming National Statistics. They are published in order to involve users and stakeholders in their development.</p>

Further Information:	<p>Definition - Usual Residence</p> <p>The population base from the 2001 Census underpins the mid-year population estimates resident base and is defined as follows: ‘The 2001 Census has been conducted on a resident basis. This means the statistics relate to where people usually live, as opposed to where they are on Census night. Students and schoolchildren studying away from home are counted as resident at their term-time address.</p> <p>For most people, defining where they ‘usually’ live for the purposes of the Census is quite straightforward. However for a minority of people the concept of ‘usual residence’ is more difficult and it may be difficult to apply a general rule as to where they should be assigned as ‘usually’ living. Groups included in this category are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students • Armed forces • Prisoners • Seasonal workers • Contract workers and others who frequently move with their job • Some people living in communal establishments • Rough-sleepers • People with frequently used second homes in the UK or abroad • Foreign students and au pairs • People who live and work away from a family home for part of the week • Those with informal living arrangements (for example children who regularly move between a mother and father’s home, or adults who live with a partner for part of the time but maintain a separate residence). <p>The usual residence for students is specifically referred to in the definition of resident population for the 2001 Census given above. For students and all the other groups, the definitions used in the 2001 Census are carried through into the population estimates.</p>
Quality Assurance:	For details on quality assurance checks see the short guide to Population estimates in the web links below.
Disclosure Control:	ONS carries out a number of checks to safeguard confidentiality. In accordance with standard procedures this dataset has been reviewed and approved for release.
Comparability:	The mid-year estimates can be directly compared with any previous and any subsequent mid-year estimates produced.
Websites:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For information on how the Mid-Year Population Estimates are created see the ONS Publication "Making a Population Estimates in England & Wales" • ONS also produce a short summary document "A Short Guide to Population Estimates". • For population estimates methodology Click Here • For Population Estimates Frequently asked Questions Click Here • For data on neighbourhood statistics Neighbourhood Statistics • For further information on all population estimates available including experimental statistics at small area level see ONS
Contacts:	For specific information about population estimates, please email ONS: pop.info@ons.gsi.gov.uk or phone: 01329 444661

Marital Status, 2001

Dataset Title:	Marital Status, 2001
Time Period of Dataset:	April 2001
Geographic Coverage:	<p>Data for Marital Status is available on the InfoNorthumberland Area Profiles at locality, service area, LSOA, England, North East and Northumberland level.</p> <p>Data is available online for a range of geographies from England down to LSOA's and Output Areas</p>
Lowest Area Output:	Output Area
Supplier:	Office for National Statistics, Neighbourhood Statistics and Census Output
Data Definitions & Relevance:	<p>This data is about Marital Status.</p> <p>The data shows the usual resident population (16 and over) by their legal marital status as at Census day.</p> <p>The population of this data is all people aged 16 and over.</p> <p>The data on the InfoNorthumberland profiles is broken down into the following categories:</p> <p>Single (never married) All people counted as usually resident in the area at the time of the 2001 Census, whose legal marital status was 'Single (never married)'.</p> <p>Married (first marriage) All people counted as usually resident in the area at the time of the 2001 Census, whose legal marital status was 'Married (first marriage)'.</p> <p>Re-married All people counted as usually resident in the area at the time of the 2001 Census, whose legal marital status was 'Re-married'.</p> <p>Separated (but still legally married) All people counted as usually resident in the area at the time of the 2001 Census, whose legal marital status was 'Separated (but still legally married)'.</p> <p>Divorced All people counted as usually resident in the area at the time of the 2001 Census, whose legal marital status was 'Divorced'.</p> <p>Widowed All people counted as usually resident in the area at the time of the 2001 Census, whose legal marital status was 'Widowed'.</p> <p>On the interactive profiles data shows people by marital status as a percentage of all people aged 16+ in the area. The count shows number of people by marital status by area.</p>

Data Information:	<p>The Census was designed to collect information on the resident population on Census Day - 29 April 2001. Residents were asked to complete the forms with the information as correct on Census Day, and to post the completed forms back in a pre-addressed envelope. Where a form was not received through the post after a specified period, the enumerator visited the address in order to collect the form by hand.</p> <p>2001 Population In the 2001 Census information was collected for usual residents. A usual resident was generally defined as someone who spent most of their time at a specific address.</p> <p>Marital status Legal marital status as at Census day.</p>
Quality Assurance:	<p>Questions included on the Census form, the design of the form itself, and the administrative procedures involved in collecting the Census data underwent substantial testing. Coding of the data was subject to quality checks. The quality of the results was improved by the use of edit and imputation procedures for missing or incorrect data, and the One Number Census process was used to correct for under-enumeration. Following this, the results have undergone an extensive quality assurance process, including checks against administrative records and sources of information on particular groups such as students and the armed forces. Information on Census response rates and the accuracy of the Census results is available here.</p>
Disclosure Control:	<p>The confidentiality of personal Census information is paramount, and disclosure protection measures are used to prevent the inadvertent disclosure of information about identifiable individuals. Small counts in all tables issued for England and Wales are adjusted. In addition there has been swapping of records in the output database, and broad limitations are placed on details in tables to be produced for small populations. There are also minimum thresholds of numbers of person and households for the release of sets of output. For Key Statistics these are 40 households and 100 persons. The adjustment of small counts means that each table will be internally consistent and sum to the totals given, however, different tables may show different counts for the same area or population. More details on the ONS Census disclosure control strategy may be found here.</p>
Comparability:	<p>For comparability and changes between the Census 2001 and 1991 click here.</p>
Websites:	<p>Information and frequently asked questions on the Census can be found here. This includes information on the forthcoming 2011 census.</p> <p>Further information on the methodological procedures used in the 2001 Census may be found here</p> <p>Data can be downloaded from neighbourhood statistics.</p>
Contacts:	<p>Census Customer Services (ONS) Tel No : 01329 813800 E-Mail: census.customerservices@ons.gov.uk</p>

Household Composition, 2001

Dataset Title:	Household Composition, 2001
Time Period of Dataset:	April 2001
Geographic Coverage:	<p>Data for Household Composition is available on the InfoNorthumberland Area Profiles at locality, service area, LSOA, England, North East and Northumberland level.</p> <p>Data is available online for a range of geographies from England down to LSOA's and Output Areas</p>
Lowest Area Output:	Output Area
Supplier:	Office for National Statistics, Neighbourhood Statistics and Census Output
Data Definitions & Relevance:	<p>The data on Household Compositions shows the households by their composition.</p> <p>A household is defined as one person living alone, or a group of people (not necessarily related) living at the same address with common housekeeping - that is, sharing either a living room or sitting room or at least one meal a day.</p> <p>Households consisting of one family and no other people are classified according to the type of family and the number of dependent children. Other households are classified by the number of dependent children or whether all student or all pensioner.</p> <p>The data on the InfoNorthumberland profiles is broken down into the following categories:</p> <p>One person All households in the area at the time of the 2001 Census, consisting of only one person.</p> <p>One family and no others All households in the area at the time of the 2001 Census, consisting of one family and no others.</p> <p>Other households All households in the area at the time of the 2001 Census, other than 'one family and no others' households.</p> <p>Data tables on neighbourhood statistics are broken down into more detailed categories.</p> <p>On the interactive profiles data shows households by household composition as a percentage of all households in the area. The count shows number of households in each group.</p>
Data Information:	The Census was designed to collect information on the resident population on Census Day - 29 April 2001. Residents were asked to complete the forms with the information as correct on Census Day, and to post the

	<p>completed forms back in a pre-addressed envelope. Where a form was not received through the post after a specified period, the enumerator visited the address in order to collect the form by hand.</p> <p>2001 Population In the 2001 Census information was collected for usual residents. A usual resident was generally defined as someone who spent most of their time at a specific address.</p> <p>Household A household was defined as one person living alone, or a group of people (not necessarily related) living at the same address with common housekeeping - that is, sharing either a living room or sitting room or at least one meal a day.</p>
Quality Assurance:	<p>Questions included on the Census form, the design of the form itself, and the administrative procedures involved in collecting the Census data underwent substantial testing. Coding of the data was subject to quality checks. The quality of the results was improved by the use of edit and imputation procedures for missing or incorrect data, and the One Number Census process was used to correct for under-enumeration. Following this, the results have undergone an extensive quality assurance process, including checks against administrative records and sources of information on particular groups such as students and the armed forces. Information on Census response rates and the accuracy of the Census results is available here.</p>
Disclosure Control:	<p>The confidentiality of personal Census information is paramount, and disclosure protection measures are used to prevent the inadvertent disclosure of information about identifiable individuals. Small counts in all tables issued for England and Wales are adjusted. In addition there has been swapping of records in the output database, and broad limitations are placed on details in tables to be produced for small populations. There are also minimum thresholds of numbers of person and households for the release of sets of output. For Key Statistics these are 40 households and 100 persons. The adjustment of small counts means that each table will be internally consistent and sum to the totals given, however, different tables may show different counts for the same area or population. More details on the ONS Census disclosure control strategy may be found here.</p>
Comparability:	<p>For comparability and changes between the Census 2001 and 1991 click here.</p>
Websites:	<p>Information and frequently asked questions on the Census can be found here. This includes information on the forthcoming 2011 census.</p> <p>Further information on the methodological procedures used in the 2001 Census may be found here</p> <p>Data can be downloaded from neighbourhood statistics.</p>
Contacts:	<p>Census Customer Services (ONS) Tel No : 01329 813800 E-Mail: census.customerservices@ons.gov.uk</p>

Rural and Urban Area Classification for Super Output Areas, 2004

Dataset Title:	Rural and Urban Area Classification for Super Output Areas, 2004
Time Period of Dataset:	24 March 2004
Geographic Coverage:	Available for at LSOA level across England & Wales
Lowest Area Output:	Output Area, LSOA & Wards
Supplier:	Office for National Statistics (ONS), Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra), Communities and Local Government (CLG), National Assembly for Wales (NAW), Countryside Agency (CA)
Data Definitions & Relevance:	<p>The classification combines assigned 'Morphology' and 'Sparsity' names to denote the Rural and Urban Area Classification name for a Super Output Area, where:</p> <p>Urban >10k - Sparse = Urban Settlements located in sparsely populated areas.</p> <p>Town and Fringe - Sparse = Small Town and Fringe areas located in sparsely populated areas.</p> <p>Village, Hamlet & Isolated Dwellings - Sparse = Villages, Hamlets & Isolated Dwellings located in sparsely populated areas.</p> <p>Urban >10k - Less Sparse = Urban Settlements located in less sparsely populated areas</p> <p>Town and Fringe - Less Sparse = Small Town and Fringe areas located in less sparsely populated Areas</p> <p>Village, Hamlet & Isolated Dwellings -Less Sparse = Villages, Hamlets & Isolated Dwellings located in less sparsely populated Areas.</p> <p>The characteristics of a Super Output Area shown on a map may appear relatively mixed in settlement type but it is the predominant component for example, 'village' or 'town and Fringe' settlement indicator, which is assigned to a given Super Output Area. Similar procedures are applied to Output Areas and Wards.</p>
Data Information:	The rural and urban classification of Output Areas, Super Output Areas (this dataset) and Wards has been provided to enable datasets to be analysed according to the classification. This provides a powerful tool for the development and monitoring of rural and urban policies.
Further Information:	<p>The classification builds on the recommendations of a review of urban and rural definitions commissioned by the then Department for Transport, Local Government and the Regions (now Communities and Local Government) in 2001. The report concluded that it was appropriate for most policy purposes to employ the 'physical settlements' definition as represented by Communities and Local Government defined 'urban areas' and to treat those with more than 10,000 people as 'urban'.</p> <p>Output Areas have been classified as 'urban 10k' where the majority of the population in the Output Area falls inside an 'urban area' with a population of</p>

	<p>10,000 or more. All other Output Areas are treated as rural. Similar procedures apply the classification to Super Output Areas in England and Wales.</p> <p>The methodology for the remaining 'rural' areas focuses on all settlements of whatever size below the 10,000-population figure. The classification was constructed from an underlying settlement classification based on hectare squares (100m x 100m). For each hectare square a series of densities are calculated based on the number of addresses in a given hectare square and the surrounding squares. Every hectare square is then associated with particular settlement type: dispersed dwellings, hamlet, village, small town, urban fringe and urban. Secondly, each hectare square is given a sparsity score based on the number of people in surrounding hectare squares. For example, a square might lie within a village and be relatively sparse. Super Output Areas (for Output Areas and Wards –see other datasets) are then classified by looking at the mix of hectare squares within them. All areas are classified as either sparse or less sparse. They are then grouped into four predominant settlement types (urban 10k, town and fringe, village, hamlet and isolated dwellings).</p>
Quality Assurance:	<p>The Super Output Areas which are allocated to urban settlements (>10,000 population) agree with the ONS Census Output Area allocation to ODPM Urban Settlements 2001. The Output Area and Statistical Ward Rural and Urban Classifications presented here were open to public validation during April and May 2004 approx. 75% of the 100 respondents said that they were either 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied' with the methodology and results of the Rural and Urban Area Classifications.</p> <p>It must be recognised that the rural and urban classification of Output Areas, Super Output Areas and Wards is based on the predominant settlement component within the relevant boundary.</p>
Disclosure Control:	<p>The Office for National Statistics carries out a number of checks to safeguard confidentiality. In accordance with standard procedures this dataset has been reviewed and approved for release.</p>
Comparability:	<p>This dataset can be compared with the following datasets released on the NeSS website: Rural and Urban Area Classification, Output Areas, 2004 Rural and Urban Area Classification, Wards, 2004.</p> <p>Please Note: Super Output Areas do not have all the same codes as the OA level Dataset. For SOAs and Wards the classifications for 'Villages, Hamlets and Isolated Dwellings' have been combined.</p>
Websites:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To access more information about the rural and urban classifications, a methodology report and introductory guide is available here. • Information on the work of ONS Geography and geography of the UK can be found here. • Area Classification datasets for Wards, Output Areas and Super Output Areas can be downloaded from neighbourhood statistics here.
Contacts:	<p>ONS contact Dev Virdee Deputy Director, Regional Economic Analysis and Allsopp Division Office for National Statistics Zone D2/12, 1 Drummond Gate, London SW1V 2QQ Tel: +44 (0)20 7533 5790, Email: dev.virdee@statistics.gov.uk</p>