

Local_Elections_2015_councils_with_Census

List of variables

The research was conducted in collaboration with the Electoral Reform Society (ERS)

by the University of Exeter Q-Step Centre staff and students

Geographical/local authority identifiers

The variables include each council's name, the Office for National Statistics code, county and region.

Variable	Description	Measurement
Authorityname2015	Authority name 2015	String
ONScode	ONS code	String
County	County	String
Region	Region	String

Electoral characteristics (council level)

The data was collected from local council web-sites reporting the results of the 2015 local elections in England summarised on the BBC 2015 local elections web-site <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/election/2015/results/councils>

In several instances, we made contacts directly with the councils and/or the Returning Officers to fix faults in data reporting. For instance, the following data were not originally reported on the respective councils' web-sites:

- South Derbyshire – no overall turnout or turnout by ward in multi-seat wards (count & %)
- South Gloucestershire - no overall turnout or turnout by ward in multi-seat wards (count & %)
- South Hams - no overall turnout (count & %)
- South Holland did not report electoral results and did not respond to our calls and emails. **The data on the local election in this council is missing from the dataset.**
- South Kesteven - no overall turnout (count & %)
- South Lakeland - no overall turnout (count & %)
- South Norfolk - no overall turnout (count & %)
- South Northamptonshire - no overall turnout (count & %) and no turnout by ward in multi-seat wards (count).
- South Oxfordshire – no turnout by ward in multi-seat wards (count), no % turnout by ward.
- South Ribble - no turnout by ward in multi-seat wards (count)
- South Somerset - no turnout by ward (count and %)
- Southampton – No overall turnout (%)
- St Albans – no overall turnout (%)
- St Edmundsbury - no overall turnout (%)
- St Helens – no overall turnout (%); no turnout by ward (%)
- Stafford – no overall turnout (count); no turnout by ward (count)
- Stevenage – No overall turnout (%)
- Stoke-on-Trent – No overall turnout and turnout by ward (count and %)
- Stratford-on-Avon – No overall turnout (%)

The data were coded using the coding frame tested and employed by the Electoral Reform Society to record the results of the 2011 local election in England <https://www.electoral-reform.org.uk/sites/default/files/2011-English-Local-Elections.pdf>

The dataset includes the following the variables reflecting on the 2015 local election results by council and socio-demographic characteristics of the respective local authorities.

Voter turnout by council as recorded by the Returning Officer for each local authority

Variable	Description	Measurement
Turnoutcount	Turnout, count	Numeric, scale
Turnout	Turnout, %	Numeric, scale

Number of votes cast in the 2015 local election

Variable	Description	Measurement
Numberofvotescount	Number of votes, count	Numeric, scale

Number of seats up for election by ward and by council

Variable	Description	Measurement
WardsUpcount	Wards Up, count	Numeric, scale
SeatsUpcount	Seats Up, count	Numeric, scale

Party that controls the overall majority of seats in each council

Variable	Description	Measurement	Values
PreviousControllingParty	Previous Controlling Party	Numeric, categorical	1 Conservative 2 Labour 3 Liberal Democrat 4 Green 5 UKIP 6 BNP 7 Independent 8 Other 9 Mixed 999 Not available
ControllingParty	Controlling Party	Numeric, categorical	1 Conservative 2 Labour 3 Liberal Democrat 4 Green 5 UKIP

			6 BNP 7 Independent 8 Other 9 Mixed 999 Not available
--	--	--	-------------------------------------------------------------------

Number and percentage of votes cast for each party in the 2015 local election by local authority

Variable	Description	Measurement
Concount	Con, count	Numeric, scale
Con	Con %	Numeric, scale
Labcount	Lab, count	Numeric, scale
Lab	Lab %	Numeric, scale
LDcount	LD, count	Numeric, scale
LD	LD %	Numeric, scale
Greencount	Green, count	Numeric, scale
Green	Green %	Numeric, scale
UKIPcount	UKIP, count	Numeric, scale
UKIP	UKIP %	Numeric, scale
BNPcount	BNP, count	Numeric, scale
BNP	BNP %	Numeric, scale
Indcount	Ind, count	Numeric, scale
Ind	Ind %	Numeric, scale
Otherscount	Others, count	Numeric, scale
Others	Others %	Numeric, scale

Number of winning candidates by gender

Variable	Description	Measurement
Femalewinners	Female winners	Numeric, scale
Malewinners	Male winners	Numeric, scale

Number of uncontested wads and seats by council

An uncontested seat is defined as any seat, for which there were fewer than 2 candidates. Some of these seats, the Electoral Reform Society defines as 'under-contested' in multi-seat wards.

Variable	Description	Measurement
UncontestedWardscount	Uncontested Wards, count	Numeric, scale
UncontestedSeatscount	Uncontested Seats, count	Numeric, scale

Socio-demographic characteristics (council level)

Socio-demographic characteristics for local authorities are added by matching the council-level local elections data with the 2011 Census data, namely the 2011 Census: Key Statistics for local authorities in England and Wales data published on December 11, 2012. The release provides all Key Statistics tables and selected Quick Statistics tables for England and Wales and constituent regions, counties, London boroughs, districts and unitary authorities as at census day, 27 March 2011. This release is in accordance with section 20 of the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007.

Confidentiality

ONS as the executive arm of the UK Statistics Authority has a legal obligation not to reveal information collected in confidence in the census about individual people and households. The confidentiality of all census results, including the counts in this release, is protected by a combination of a variety of disclosure protection measures.

1. All material on the Office for National Statistics (ONS) website is subject to Crown Copyright protection unless otherwise indicated.
2. These statistics may be used, excluding logos, under the terms of the Open Government Licence.
<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence/>

Notes and Definitions

1. The main population base for outputs from the 2011 Census is the usual resident population as at census day (27 March 2011). Although the population base for enumeration included non-UK short-term residents, these are not included in the main outputs from the 2011 Census, but are analysed separately. All outputs, unless specified, are produced using only usual residents of the UK. For 2011 Census purposes, a usual resident of the UK is anyone who, on census day, was in the UK and had stayed or intended to stay in the UK for a period of 12 months or more, or had a permanent UK address and was outside the UK and intended to be outside the UK for less than 12 months.
2. Further information about the census estimates, including details about the methodology used, information about data quality and a range of supporting information are available on the ONS website at <http://www.ons.gov.uk/census>
3. Statistics from the 2011 Census are being released in phases. More information about the plans for future releases can be found in the 2011 Census prospectus at <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/census-data/2011-census-prospectus/index.html>

This dataset includes the following tables from 2011 Census: Key Statistics for local authorities in England and Wales:

1. KS102EW '2011 Census: Age structure, local authorities in England and Wales'
2. KS201EW '2011 Census: Ethnic group, local authorities in England and Wales'
3. KS101EW '2011 Census: Usual resident population, local authorities in England and Wales'

4. KS601EW '2011 Census: Economic activity, local authorities in England and Wales'
5. KS608EW '2011 Census: Occupation, local authorities in England and Wales'
6. KS501EW '2011 Census: Qualifications and students, local authorities in England and Wales'
7. KS106EW '2011 Census: Adults not in employment and dependent children and persons with long-term health problem or disability for all households, local authorities in England and Wales'
8. KS105EW '2011 Census: Household composition, local authorities in England and Wales'
9. KS103EW '2011 Census: Marital and civil partnership status, local authorities in England and Wales'

KS102EW '2011 Census: Age structure, local authorities in England and Wales'

Variable	Description	Measurement
age0to4	Age 0 to 4, percentage	Numeric, scale
age5to7	Age 5 to 7, percentage	Numeric, scale
age8to9	Age 8 to 9, percentage	Numeric, scale
age10to14	Age 10 to 14, percentage	Numeric, scale
age15	Age 15, percentage	Numeric, scale
age16to17	Age 16 to 17, percentage	Numeric, scale
age18to19	Age 18 to 19, percentage	Numeric, scale
age20to24	Age 20 to 24, percentage	Numeric, scale
age25to29	Age 25 to 29, percentage	Numeric, scale
age30to44	Age 30 to 44, percentage	Numeric, scale
age45to59	Age 45 to 59, percentage	Numeric, scale
age60to64	Age 60 to 64, percentage	Numeric, scale
age65to74	Age 65 to 74, percentage	Numeric, scale
age75to84	Age 75 to 84, percentage	Numeric, scale
age85to89	Age 85 to 89, percentage	Numeric, scale
age90plus	Age 90 and over, percentage	Numeric, scale
meanage	Mean age, years	Numeric, scale
medianage	Median age, years	Numeric, scale

Age

"Age is derived from the date of birth question and is a person's age at their last birthday. Dates of birth that imply an age over 115 are treated as invalid and the person's age is imputed. Infants less than one year old are classified as 0 years of age."

Mean age

Mean age is calculated by dividing the sum of each person's age by the number of people. Ages are the age at last birthday (in whole years).

Median age

The median age is the middle value when all the ages are arranged in order from youngest to oldest. Ages used are the age at last birthday (in whole years).

KS201EW '2011 Census: Ethnic group, local authorities in England and Wales'

Variable	Description	Measurement
whitebrit	White: English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British, percentage	Numeric, scale
whiteirish	White: Irish, percentage	Numeric, scale
gypsy	White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller, percentage	Numeric, scale
whiteoth	White: Other White, percentage	Numeric, scale
mixed1	Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White and Black Caribbean, percentage	Numeric, scale
mixed2	Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White and Black African, percentage	Numeric, scale
mixed3	Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White and Asian, percentage	Numeric, scale
mixed4	Mixed/multiple ethnic group: Other Mixed, percentage	Numeric, scale
indian	Asian/Asian British: Indian, percentage	Numeric, scale
pakistani	Asian/Asian British: Pakistani, percentage	Numeric, scale
bangladeshi	Asian/Asian British: Bangladeshi, percentage	Numeric, scale
chinese	Asian/Asian British: Chinese, percentage	Numeric, scale
asianoth	Asian/Asian British: Other Asian, percentage	Numeric, scale
african	Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: African, percentage	Numeric, scale
caribbean	Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: Caribbean, percentage	Numeric, scale
blackoth	Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: Other Black, percentage	Numeric, scale
arab	Other ethnic group: Arab, percentage	Numeric, scale

ethnicother	Other ethnic group: Any other ethnic group, percentage	Numeric, scale
--------------------	--------------------------------------------------------	----------------

Ethnic group

Ethnic group classifies people according to their own perceived ethnic group and cultural background.

KS101EW '2011 Census: Usual resident population, local authorities in England and Wales'

Variable	Description	Measurement
male	Males, percentage	Numeric, scale
female	Females, percentage	Numeric, scale
household	Lives in a household, percentage	Numeric, scale
communal	Lives in a communal establishment, percentage	Numeric, scale
area	Area, Hectares	Numeric, scale
density	Density, Number of persons per hectare	Numeric, scale

Area

"Area measurements are Standard Area Measurements (SAM) created using standard methodologies by ONS Geography for key geographies in the UK. These are land measurement figures defined by topographic boundaries (coastline and inland water) as at the end of 2011. Area measurements are in hectares - the metric unit of area defined as 10,000 square metres or approximately 2.47 acres - there are 100 hectares in 1 km². Each area measurement used in census results is calculated by aggregating the SAM (measured to two decimal places) for each Output Area that has been best-fitted to each higher area."

Communal establishment

A communal establishment is an establishment providing managed residential accommodation. 'Managed' in this context means full-time or part-time supervision of the accommodation.

Household

"A household is defined as one person living alone, or a group of people (not necessarily related) living at the same address who share cooking facilities and share a living room or sitting room or dining area. A household must contain at least one person whose place of usual residence is at the address. A group of short-term residents living together is not classified as a household, and neither is a group of people at an address where only visitors are staying."

Population density

"Population density is the number of usual residents per hectare. A hectare is the metric unit of area defined as 10,000 square metres or approximately 2.47 acres."

Schoolchildren and students

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

KS601EW '2011 Census: Economic activity, local authorities in England and Wales'

Variable	Description	Measurement
parttime	Economically active: Employee: Part-time, percentage	Numeric, scale
fulltime	Economically active: Employee: Full-time, percentage	Numeric, scale
selfemployed	Economically active: Self-employed, percentage	Numeric, scale
unemployed	Economically active: Unemployed, percentage	Numeric, scale
student	Economically active: Full-time student, percentage	Numeric, scale
retired	Economically inactive: Retired, percentage	Numeric, scale
student1	Economically inactive: Student (including full-time students), percentage	Numeric, scale
carer	Economically inactive: Looking after home or family, percentage	Numeric, scale
disability	Economically inactive: Long-term sick or disabled, percentage	Numeric, scale
inactiveother	Economically inactive: Other, percentage	Numeric, scale
unemp16to24	Unemployed: Age 16 to 24, percentage	Numeric, scale
unemp50to74	Unemployed: Age 50 to 74, percentage	Numeric, scale
unempl_never	Unemployed: Never worked, percentage	Numeric, scale
unemp_long	Long-term unemployed, percentage	Numeric, scale

Economic activity

"Economic activity relates to whether or not a person who was aged 16 to 74 was working or looking for work in the week before census. Rather than a simple indicator of whether or not someone was currently in employment, it provides a measure of whether or not a person was an active participant in the labour market. A person's economic activity is derived from their 'Activity last week'. This is an indicator of their status or availability for employment - whether employed, actively looking for work, waiting to start a new job, available to start a new job, or their status if not employed or not seeking employment. Additional information included in the economic activity classification is also derived from information about the number of hours a person works and their type of employment - whether employed or self-employed. The census concept of economic activity is compatible with the standard for economic status defined by the International Labour Organisation (ILO). It is one of a number of definitions used

internationally to produce accurate and comparable statistics on employment, unemployment and economic status."

Economically active

"A person aged 16 to 74 is described as economically active if, in the week before the census, they were:

- in employment, as an employee or self-employed
- not in employment, but were seeking work and ready to start work within two weeks, or
- not in employment, but waiting to start a job already obtained and available.

Full-time students who fulfil any of these criteria are classified as economically active and are counted separately in the 'Full-time student' category of economically active - they are not included in any of the other categories such as employees or unemployed."

Economically inactive

"A person aged 16 to 74 is described as economically inactive if, in the week before the census, they were not in employment but did not meet the criteria to be classified as 'Unemployed' This includes a person looking for work but not available to start work within two weeks, as well as anyone not looking for work, or unable to work - for example retired, looking after home/family, permanently sick or disabled. Students who fulfil any of these criteria are also classified as economically inactive. This does not necessarily mean in full-time education and excludes students who were working or in some other way were economically active."

Employed (In employment)

"A person aged 16 to 74 is defined as employed (or in employment) if in the week before the census they carried out at least one hour's paid work, either as an employee or self-employed. This includes casual or temporary work, on a government-sponsored training scheme, doing paid or unpaid work for their own or family business, being away from work ill, on maternity leave, or on holiday or temporarily laid off."

Full-time student

"A full-time student is a person of any age who has indicated that they are a schoolchild or student in full-time education. Schoolchildren and students in full-time education studying away from their family home are treated as usually resident at their term-time address."

Full-time working

Working full-time is defined as working 31 hours or more per week. This applies to the number of hours a person aged 16 to 74 in employment in the week before the census worked in their main job, and includes paid and unpaid overtime.

Long-term unemployed

A person is defined as long-term unemployed at the time of the 2011 Census if they were unemployed and the year they last worked was 2009 or earlier.

Main job

The 'Main job' of a person aged 16 to 74 is the job in which they usually work the most hours. For people not working at the time of the census the main job relates to the person's last job. Topics based on employment all relate to a person's main job.

Part-time working

Working part-time is defined as working 30 hours or less per week. This applies to the number of hours a person aged 16 to 74 in employment in the week before the census worked in their main job, and includes paid and unpaid overtime.

Unemployed

A person aged 16 to 74 is classified as unemployed if they are not in employment, are available to start work in the next two weeks, and either looked for work in the last four weeks or are waiting to start a new job.

KS608EW '2011 Census: Occupation, local authorities in England and Wales'

Variable	Description	Measurement
SES1	1. Managers, directors and senior officials, percentage	Numeric, scale
SES2	2. Professional occupations, percentage	Numeric, scale
SES3	3. Associate professional and technical occupations, percentage	Numeric, scale
SES4	4. Administrative and secretarial occupations, percentage	Numeric, scale
SES5	5. Skilled trades occupations, percentage	Numeric, scale
SES6	6. Caring, leisure and other service occupations, percentage	Numeric, scale
SES7	7. Sales and customer service occupations, percentage	Numeric, scale
SES8	8. Process, plant and machine operatives, percentage	Numeric, scale
SES9	9. Elementary occupations, percentage	Numeric, scale
SES_none	No qualifications, percentage	Numeric, scale

Employed (In employment)

"A person aged 16 to 74 is defined as employed (or in employment) if in the week before the census they carried out at least one hour's paid work, either as an employee or self-employed. This includes casual or temporary work, on a

government-sponsored training scheme, doing paid or unpaid work for their own or family business, being away from work ill, on maternity leave, or on holiday or temporarily laid off."

Main job

The 'Main job' of a person aged 16 to 74 is the job in which they usually work the most hours. For people not working at the time of the census the main job relates to the person's last job. Topics based on employment all relate to a person's main job.

Occupation

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).

KS501EW '2011 Census: Qualifications and students, local authorities in England and Wales'

Variable	Description	Measurement
level1	Highest level of qualification: Level 1 qualifications, percentage	Numeric, scale
level2	Highest level of qualification: Level 2 qualifications, percentage	Numeric, scale
apprentice	Highest level of qualification: Apprenticeship, percentage	Numeric, scale
level3	Highest level of qualification: Level 3 qualifications, percentage	Numeric, scale
level4	Highest level of qualification: Level 4 qualifications and above, percentage	Numeric, scale
levelother	Highest level of qualification: Other qualifications, percentage	Numeric, scale
study16to17	Schoolchildren and full-time students: Age 16 to 17, percentage	Numeric, scale
study18plus	Schoolchildren and full-time students: Age 18 and over, percentage	Numeric, scale
FT18to74work	Full-time students: Age 18 to 74: Economically active: In employment, percentage	Numeric, scale
FT18to74unemp	Full-time students: Age 18 to 74: Economically active: Unemployed, percentage	Numeric, scale
FT18to74inactive	Full-time students: Age 18 to 74: Economically inactive, percentage	Numeric, scale

Age

"Age is derived from the date of birth question and is a person's age at their last birthday. Dates of birth that imply an age over 115 are treated as invalid and the person's age is imputed. Infants less than one year old are classified as 0 years of age."

Economically active

"A person aged 16 to 74 is described as economically active if, in the week before the census, they were:

- in employment, as an employee or self-employed
- not in employment, but were seeking work and ready to start work within two weeks, or
- not in employment, but waiting to start a job already obtained and available.

Full-time students who fulfil any of these criteria are classified as economically active and are counted separately in the 'Full-time student' category of economically active - they are not included in any of the other categories such as employees or unemployed."

Economically inactive

"A person aged 16 to 74 is described as economically inactive if, in the week before the census, they were not in employment but did not meet the criteria to be classified as 'Unemployed' This includes a person looking for work but not available to start work within two weeks, as well as anyone not looking for work, or unable to work - for example retired, looking after home/family, permanently sick or disabled. Students who fulfil any of these criteria are also classified as economically inactive. This does not necessarily mean in full-time education and excludes students who were working or in some other way were economically active."

Employed (In employment)

"A person aged 16 to 74 is defined as employed (or in employment) if in the week before the census they carried out at least one hour's paid work, either as an employee or self-employed. This includes casual or temporary work, on a government-sponsored training scheme, doing paid or unpaid work for their own or family business, being away from work ill, on maternity leave, or on holiday or temporarily laid off."

Full-time student

"A full-time student is a person of any age who has indicated that they are a schoolchild or student in full-time education. Schoolchildren and students in full-time education studying away from their family home are treated as usually resident at their term-time address."

Highest level of qualification

"The highest level of qualification is derived from the question asking people to indicate all types of qualifications held. People were also asked if they held foreign qualifications and to indicate the closest equivalent. There were 12 response options (plus 'no qualifications') covering professional and vocational qualifications, and a range of academic qualifications. These are combined into five categories for the highest level of qualification, plus a category for no qualifications and one for other qualifications (which includes vocational or work related qualifications, and for foreign qualifications where an equivalent qualification was not indicated):

1. No Qualifications: No academic or professional qualifications
2. Level 1 qualifications: 1-4 O Levels/CSE/GCSEs (any grades), Entry Level, Foundation Diploma, NVQ level 1, Foundation GNVQ, Basic/Essential Skills

3. Level 2 qualifications: 5+ O Level (Passes)/CSEs (Grade 1)/GCSEs (Grades A*-C), School Certificate, 1 A Level/ 2-3 AS Levels/VCEs, Intermediate/Higher Diploma, Welsh Baccalaureate Intermediate Diploma, NVQ level 2, Intermediate GNVQ, City and Guilds Craft, BTEC First/General Diploma, RSA Diploma, Apprenticeship
4. Level 3 qualifications: 2+ A Levels/VCEs, 4+ AS Levels, Higher School Certificate, Progression/Advanced Diploma, Welsh Baccalaureate Advanced Diploma, NVQ Level 3; Advanced GNVQ, City and Guilds Advanced Craft, ONC, OND, BTEC National, RSA Advanced Diploma
5. Level 4+ qualifications: Degree (for example BA, BSc), Higher Degree (for example MA, PhD, PGCE), NVQ Level 4-5, HNC, HND, RSA Higher Diploma, BTEC Higher level, Foundation degree (NI), Professional qualifications (for example teaching, nursing, accountancy)
6. Other qualifications: Vocational/Work-related Qualifications, Foreign Qualifications (Not stated/ level unknown)."

Unemployed

A person aged 16 to 74 is classified as unemployed if they are not in employment, are available to start work in the next two weeks, and either looked for work in the last four weeks or are waiting to start a new job.

Unemployed

A person aged 16 to 74 is classified as unemployed if they are not in employment, are available to start work in the next two weeks, and either looked for work in the last four weeks or are waiting to start a new job.

KS106EW '2011 Census: Adults not in employment and dependent children and persons with long-term health problem or disability for all households, local authorities in England and Wales'

Variable	Description	Measurement
noemp_child	No adults in employment in household: With dependent children, percentage households	Numeric, scale
noemp_nochild	No adults in employment in household: No dependent children, percentage households	Numeric, scale
depchild	Dependent children in household: All ages, percentage households	Numeric, scale
depchild0to4	Dependent children in household: Age 0 to 4, percentage households	Numeric, scale
disability_child	One person in household with a long-term health problem or disability: With dependent children, percentage households	Numeric, scale
disability_nochild	One person in household with a long-term health problem or disability: No dependent children, percentage households	Numeric, scale

Adult

An adult in a household is defined as any person who is not a dependent child.

Dependent child

"A dependent child is a person aged 0 – 15 in a household (whether or not in a family) or aged 16 – 18 in full-time education and living in a family with his or her parent(s). It does not include any children who have a spouse, partner or child living in the household."

Employed

A person aged 16 to 74 is defined as employed (or in employment) if in the week before the census they carried out at least one hour's paid work, either as an employee or self-employed. This includes casual or temporary work, on a government-sponsored training scheme, doing paid or unpaid work for their own or family business, being away from work ill, on maternity leave, or on holiday or temporarily laid off.

Long-term unemployed

A person is defined as long-term unemployed at the time of the 2011 Census if they were unemployed and the year they last worked was 2009 or earlier.

Household

"A household is defined as one person living alone, or a group of people (not necessarily related) living at the same address who share cooking facilities and share a living room or sitting room or dining area. A household must contain at least one person whose place of usual residence is at the address. A group of short-term residents living together is not classified as a household, and neither is a group of people at an address where only visitors are staying."

KS105EW '2011 Census: Household composition, local authorities in England and Wales'

Variable	Description	Measurement
over65	One person household: Aged 65 and over, percentage households	Numeric, scale
household_other	One person household: Other, percentage households	Numeric, scale
married_nochild	One family only: Married or same-sex civil partnership couple: No children, percentage households	Numeric, scale
married_child	One family only: Married or same-sex civil partnership couple: Dependent children, percentage households	Numeric, scale
married_nondepchild	One family only: Married or same-sex civil partnership couple: All children non-dependent, percentage households	Numeric, scale
cohabit_nochild	One family only: Cohabiting couple: No children, percentage households	Numeric, scale
cohabit_child	One family only: Cohabiting couple: Dependent children, percentage	Numeric, scale

	households	
cohabit_nodepchild	One family only: Cohabiting couple: All children non-dependent, percentage households	Numeric, scale
lone_child	One family only: Lone parent: Dependent children, percentage households	Numeric, scale
lone_nodepchild	One family only: Lone parent: All children non-dependent, percentage households	Numeric, scale
depchildhouse	Other household types: With dependent children, percentage households	Numeric, scale
studenthouse	Other household types: All full-time students, percentage households	Numeric, scale
over65house	Other household types: All aged 65 and over, percentage households	Numeric, scale
house_other	Other household types: Other, percentage households	Numeric, scale

Cohabiting couple family

"A cohabiting couple family consists of two people of any sex who are living together as a couple, with or without their child(ren), but who are not married or in a same-sex civil partnership. The child(ren) may belong to both members of the couple or only one. Children are included in the family only if they are not themselves living with a spouse, same-sex civil partner or partner and do not have any children of their own in the household. Cohabiting couples with their grandchild(ren) are also considered a cohabiting couple family if there are no children from the intervening generation present in the household (note that children of the couple may also be present if they are not parents or grandparents of the youngest generation)."

Cohabiting couple household

"A cohabiting couple household is a household that comprises a cohabiting couple family and no other person. This definition is used in most results from the 2011 Census. In a small number of results a cohabiting couple household is defined as a household that contains at least one cohabiting couple, but does not contain any married or same-sex civil partnership couples. When this definition is used it is clearly indicated."

Dependent child

"A dependent child is a person aged 0 – 15 in a household (whether or not in a family) or aged 16 – 18 in full-time education and living in a family with his or her parent(s). It does not include any children who have a spouse, partner or child living in the household."

Family

"A family is defined as a group of people who are either:

- a married, same-sex civil partnership, or cohabiting couple, with or without child(ren)
- a lone parent with child(ren)

- a married, same-sex civil partnership, or cohabiting couple with grandchild(ren) but with no children present from the intervening generation
- a single grandparent with grandchild(ren) but no children present from the intervening generation

Children in couple families need not belong to both members of the couple. For single or couple grandparents with grandchildren present, the children of the grandparent(s) may also be present if they are not parents or grandparents of the youngest generation present."

Full-time student

"A full-time student is a person of any age who has indicated that they are a schoolchild or student in full-time education. Schoolchildren and students in full-time education studying away from their family home are treated as usually resident at their term-time address."

Household

"A household is defined as one person living alone, or a group of people (not necessarily related) living at the same address who share cooking facilities and share a living room or sitting room or dining area. A household must contain at least one person whose place of usual residence is at the address. A group of short-term residents living together is not classified as a household, and neither is a group of people at an address where only visitors are staying."

Household composition

"Household composition classifies households according to the relationships between the household members. Households consisting of one family and no other people are classified according to the type of family (married, same-sex civil partnership or cohabiting couple family, or lone parent family) and the number of dependent children. Other households are classified by the number people, the number of dependent children, or whether the household consists only of students or only of people aged 65 and over. This definition is used in most results from the 2011 Census. In a small number of results an alternative classification is used that defines households by the age of the household members. It takes no account of the relationships between them. In results where this different definition is used it is clearly indicated."

Lone parent family

A lone parent family consists of a father or mother with his or her child(ren) where the parent does not have a spouse, same-sex civil partner or partner in the household and the child(ren) do not have a spouse, same-sex civil partner or child in the household. A lone grandparent with his or her grandchild(ren) are also considered a lone parent family if there are no children in the intervening generation present in the household (note that children of the grandparent may also be present if they are not parents or grandparents of the youngest generation).

Lone parent household

"A lone parent household is a household that comprises a lone parent family and no other person. This definition is used in most results from the 2011 Census. In a small number of results a lone parent household is defined as a

household that contains at least one lone parent family, but does not contain any married, same-sex civil partnership or cohabiting couples. When this definition is used it is clearly indicated."

Married couple household

"A married couple family consists of a husband and wife with or without child(ren). The child(ren) may belong to both members of the couple or only one. Children are included in the family only if they are not themselves living with a spouse, same-sex civil partner or partner and do not have any children of their own in the household. A husband and wife with their grandchild(ren) are also considered a married couple family if there are no children in the intervening generation present in the household (note that children of the couple may also be present if they are not parents or grandparents of the youngest generation)."

Married couple household

"A married couple household is a household that comprises a married couple family and no other person. This definition is used in most results from the 2011 Census. In a small number of results a married couple household is defined as a household that contains at least one married couple. When this definition is used it is clearly indicated."

One family and no others (One family only)

A household consists of 'one family and no others' if there is only one family in the household and there are no non-family people (ungrouped individuals).

Same-sex civil partnership couple family

"A same-sex civil partnership couple family consists of two same-sex civil partners with or without child(ren). The child(ren) may belong to either member of the couple. Children are included in the family only if they are not themselves living with a spouse, same-sex civil partner or partner and do not have any children of their own in the household. Same-sex civil partners with their grandchild(ren) are also considered a same-sex civil partnership family if there are no children in the intervening generation present in the household (note that children of the couple may also be present if they are not parents or grandparents of the youngest generation)."

Same-sex civil partnership couple household

"A same-sex civil partnership couple household is a household that comprises a same-sex civil partnership couple family and no other person. This definition is used in most results from the 2011 Census. In a small number of results a same-sex civil partnership couple household is defined as a household that contains at least one same-sex civil partnership couple and no married couples. When this definition is used it is clearly indicated."

KS103EW '2011 Census: Marital and civil partnership status, local authorities in England and Wales'

Variable	Description	Measurement
single	Single (never married or never registered a same-sex civil partnership), percentage	Numeric, scale

married	Married, percentage	Numeric, scale
partner	In a registered same-sex civil partnership, percentage	Numeric, scale
separated	Separated (but still legally married or still legally in a same-sex civil partnership), percentage	Numeric, scale
divorced	Divorced or formerly in a same-sex civil partnership which is now legally dissolved, percentage	Numeric, scale

Marital and civil partnership status

"Marital and civil partnership status classifies an individual according to their legal marital or registered same-sex civil partnership status as at census day, 27 March 2011. This topic is the equivalent of the 2001 Census topic 'Marital status', but has undergone significant revision to take account of the Civil Partnership Act which came into force on 5 December 2005. Marital and civil partnership states include married/in a registered same-sex civil partnership, separated (but still legally married/in a registered same-sex civil partnership), divorced/formerly in a registered same-sex civil partnership or widowed/surviving same-sex civil partner. Although the term 'single' is widely used to cover people in a number of states such as divorced or separated it is not a legally recognised status and was not an option on the census questionnaire. In census results the term 'single' is used to refer only to someone who has never been married or in a registered same-sex civil partnership, which were options on the census questionnaire."