

# **Census 2011 - First release analysis of main findings for South Gloucestershire**

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## 1. Introduction

Every ten years a census is carried out in England and Wales to produce an accurate estimate of the population. The 2011 Census for England and Wales took place on 27 March 2011 and the Office for National Statistics (ONS) published the first release of data on 16 July 2012. This set of published data included population and household estimates at local authority level. Also published were census response rates as well as details of how the census estimate was calculated.

This paper provides an analysis of the initial results for South Gloucestershire, compares the results to previous ONS population estimates and outlines what new population statistics ONS will publish over coming months.

## 2. Summary of Initial Population and Household Estimates

### 2.1 Total Population

Census estimate of usual residents <sup>1</sup>	<b>262,800</b>
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The population of South Gloucestershire on census day was 262,800 – making it the 47<sup>th</sup> largest local authority England (out of a total of 326).

The census estimate is more than just a count of the population who returned their census forms. ONS have make adjustments to the count to ensure the final estimate accounts for the entire population. As part of this process confidence intervals were created. South Gloucestershire has confidence intervals<sup>2</sup> of +/- 2,200; thus it can be said that the number of usual residents in South Gloucestershire fell between 260,600 and 265,000 people.

### 2.2 Total Population Change

2011 Census estimate	<b>262,800</b>
2001 Census estimate	<b>245,600</b>
1991 Census estimate	<b>220,400</b>

The population of South Gloucestershire has increased by 17,200 (7.0%) since 2001 which is a slower rate of growth than was experienced over the previous decade (1991-2001); an increase of 25,300 (11.5%). At 7.0%, population growth in South Gloucestershire between 2001 and 2011 was marginally lower than the national (England and Wales) average of 7.8%.

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<sup>1</sup> Usually resident population of an area refers to people who live in England and Wales for 12 months or more. 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. Students and school borders are counted at their term-time address.

<sup>2</sup> 95% Confidence Intervals

### 2.3 Residents in Communal Establishments

Residents in Communal Establishments	<b>4,600</b>
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A communal establishment resident is a person living in managed residential accommodation who has lived, or intends to live there for six months or more. Communal establishments include sheltered accommodation units, hotels, guest houses, prisons and all accommodation provided solely for students during term time.

According to the 2011 Census, 4,600 of South Gloucestershire's resident population live in communal establishments. This equates to 1.8% of the total resident population (the same as the national average).

Comparison with the 2001 Census shows that the number of people living in communal establishments has increased by 1,500 over the past 10 years (from 3,100).

### 2.4 Short term residents

Short-term residents	<b>400</b>
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A short-term UK resident is anyone born outside the UK who has stayed or intends to stay in the UK for a period of three months or more but less than twelve months. There were 400 short term UK residents living within South Gloucestershire -equating to just 0.2% of the total resident population.

### 2.5 Estimate of households

Households occupied by at least one usual resident	<b>107,500</b>
Average Household size	<b>2.40</b>

The total number of households with at least one usual resident (i.e. occupied households) was 107,500 on Census day. At this stage, not all the components of 'household space' have been published, but the emerging data is broadly consistent with figures derived from the council's own administrative systems.

The average household size in South Gloucestershire is 2.40 persons per household. This is a reduction from the number in the 2001 Census (2.45). South Gloucestershire has the largest average household size in the South West.

### 2.6 Census response rates

Person response rate	96%
Household response rate	96%
Internet response rate	16%

It is important to understand that the census counts (the returns) have been adjusted to ensure that they account for 100% of the population. A summary of the adjustment approach is set out at Appendix A.

- **Person response rate:** It is estimated that 96% of the population responded to the census. This is higher than the national response rate of 94%.

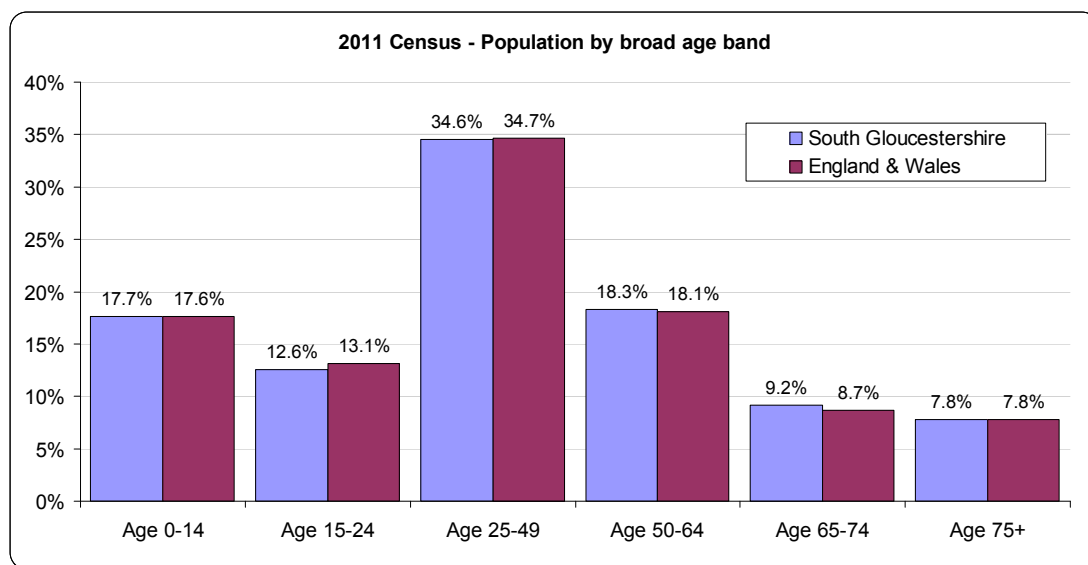
- **Household response rate:** It is estimated that 96% of households in the district responded to the census. Again, this is higher than the national response rate of 95%.
- **Internet response rate:** The 2011 Census was the first census in England and Wales to allow respondents to complete the questionnaire on-line. In South Gloucestershire 17% of questionnaires were completed on line which is marginally above the national (England average) of 16%.

Some sub-district level data related to the internet response rate (at Ward and LSOA level) has been published. This shows that: Bradley Stoke North Ward had the highest response rate (26%) and Westerleigh Ward the lowest (12%). Appendix C illustrates the response rates on an LSOA basis. Interestingly the LSOA's with the highest (31%) and lowest (9%) response rates are located immediately adjacent to each other in the Bradley Stoke / Patchway area.

## 2.7 Population structure - 2011 Census

The 2011 Census shows that the age structure of South Gloucestershire's population is very closely aligned with the national (England and Wales) average:

- **Children (aged 0-14)**<sup>3</sup>: Account for 46,400 (17.7%) of the total population, the national average is 17.6%.
- **Working age population (aged 15-64)**<sup>4</sup>: Account for 171,900 (65.4%) of the total population, the national average is 65.9%.
- **Older people (aged 65+)**: Account for 44,500 (16.9%) of the total population, the national average is 16.4%.



**Fig 1 - 2011 Census – proportion of population by broad age band**

Source: Office for National Statistics

<sup>3</sup> The usual definition of children is all people aged 0-15 years. The 2011 Census first release, however only includes population by five year age band and so we can only refer to 0-14 year olds.

<sup>4</sup> The usual definition of the working age population is all people aged 16-64. The 2011 Census first release, however only includes population by five year age band and so we can only refer to 15-64 year olds

### 3 Population change since 2001

In the 10 years since the 2001 Census the population of the district has increased by 17,200 people (7.0%). Table 1 shows that population change has not been consistent across the age bands. The following changes to the broad age structure of the district's population have occurred:

- **Children (age 0-14):** The number of children has fallen by 1,600 (a decrease of 3.3%). In contrast the number of children nationally has increased by 0.7% over the same period.
- **Working age population (age 15-64):** Has increased by 9,600 (an increase of 5.9%), this is lower than the rate of increase experienced nationally (+9.0%).
- **Older people (65+):** Has increased by 9,100 (an increase of 25.7%) which is considerably higher than the rate of increase experienced nationally (10.9%). Within this broad age band the population over the age of 75 has increased by 4,800 (an increase of 30.8% - which is considerably higher than the rate of increase experienced nationally 10.8%)

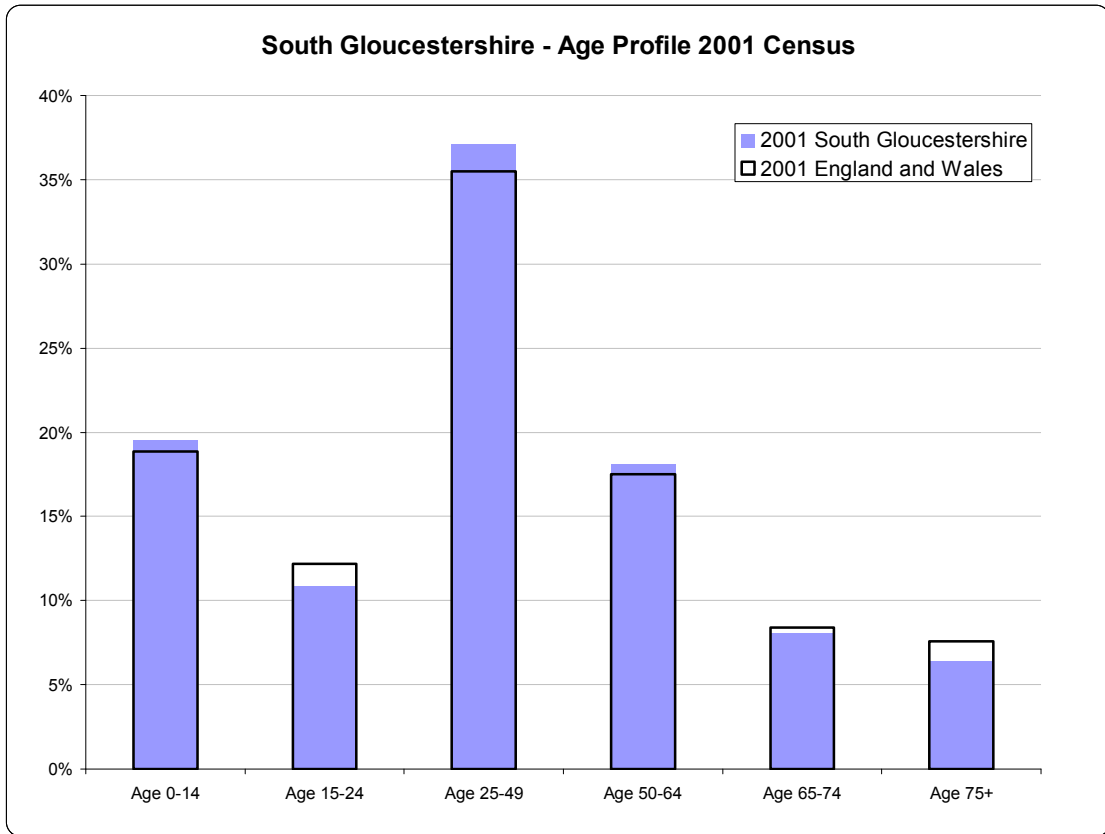
The aging population profile of the district is also apparent in the median age of the population, which has increased from 37.9 years in 2001 to 40.8 years in 2011. The median age in South Gloucestershire is now higher than the national (England and Wales) average (39.0 years).

Age	2001		2011		Change 2001-11	% Change 2001-11
	Estimate	% of population	Estimate	% of population		
Age 0-14	48,000	19.5%	46,400	17.7%	-1,600	-3.3%
Age 15-24	26,600	10.8%	33,000	12.6%	6,400	24.1%
Age 25-49	91,200	37.1%	90,900	34.6%	-300	-0.3%
Age 50-64	44,500	18.1%	48,000	18.3%	3,500	7.9%
Age 65-74	19,800	8.1%	24,100	9.2%	4,300	21.7%
Age 75+	15,600	6.4%	20,400	7.8%	4,800	30.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>245,600</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>262,800</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>17,200</b>	<b>7.0%</b>

**Table1. 2011 Census – proportion of population by broad age band**

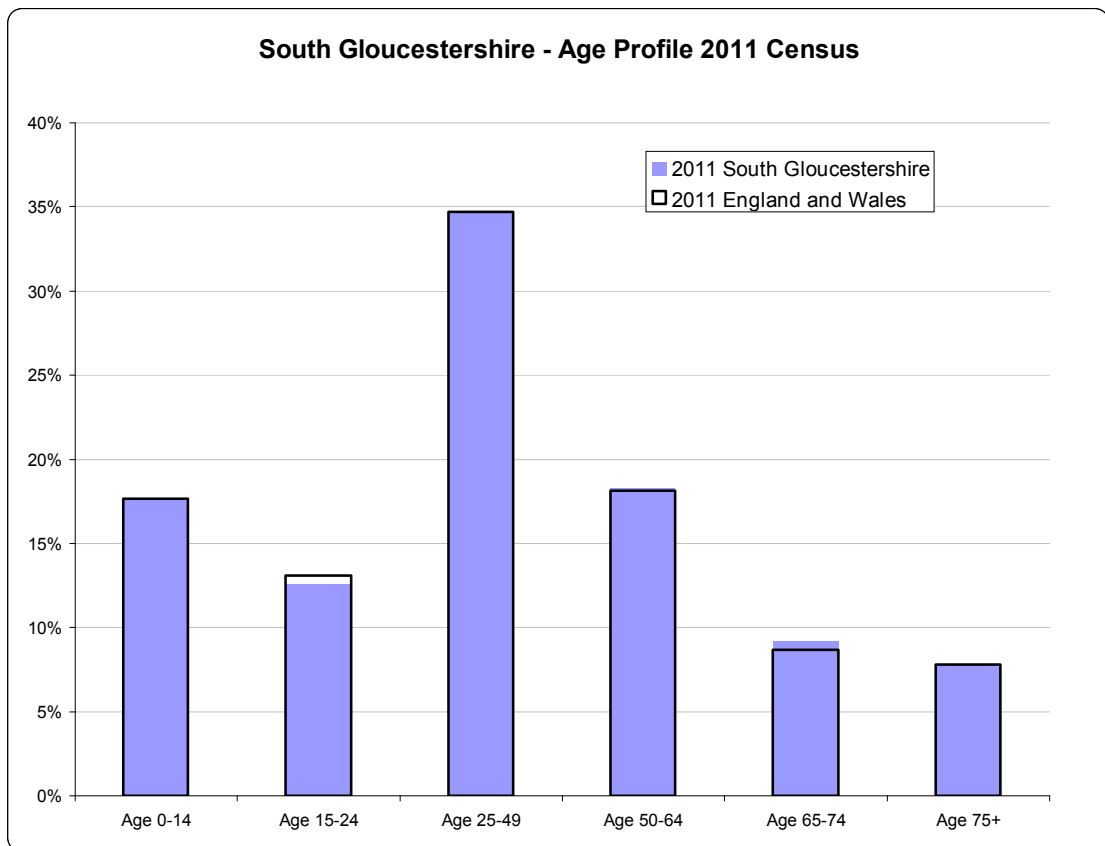
Source: Office for National Statistics - Totals may not sum due to rounding

The graphs overleaf (Figs 2&3) compare changes in the age structure of South Gloucestershire between 2001 and 2011 in relation to the national (England and Wales) age profile. They show that the age profile of the district is now more closely aligned with the national average than it was 10 years ago



**Fig 1: 2001 - South Gloucestershire population age structure compared to England and Wales average**

Source: Office for National Statistics



**Fig 2: 2011 - South Gloucestershire population age structure compared to England and Wales average**

Source: Office for National Statistics

#### **4. How does the 2011 Census compare to previous ONS estimates?**

The 2011 Census estimates need to be considered in the context of population estimates previously published by ONS. A key part of ONS' population statistics analysis over the coming months will be to attempt to explain the difference between the rolled forward population estimates (based on the 2001 Census) and the new 2011 Census estimates. A series of reports will be produced by ONS in the coming months.

In the meantime, however, it is possible to undertake analysis of South Gloucestershire's census estimates, firstly in relation to previous population estimates, secondly the age structure of the population and thirdly population projections.

##### **4.1 Comparison of population estimates: Total population**

The 2011 Census estimate for South Gloucestershire was 262,800. The Census estimate is the population counted on Census Day adjusted for under-enumeration and double counting. Before publication, the census estimates have been subject to a rigorous quality assurance process using demographic analysis, survey data, qualitative information, administrative data and local information to ensure that the estimates were plausible.

There are two main sources of population data that the new census estimate can be compared against:

##### **4.2 Published ONS Mid-Year Population Estimates**

The Mid Year Population estimates (MYEs) are the official population estimates which are published annually for all local authorities. The estimates are created by rolling forward the population by age and gender from the 2001 Census, adding in births, subtracting deaths and adding in net internal and net international migration. The further away from the last census the less reliable these estimates tend to be. The published 2010 MYE for South Gloucestershire was 264,800. i.e. 2,000 people higher than the 2011 Census estimate (262,800).

##### **4.3 ONS Rolled forward indicative population estimates**

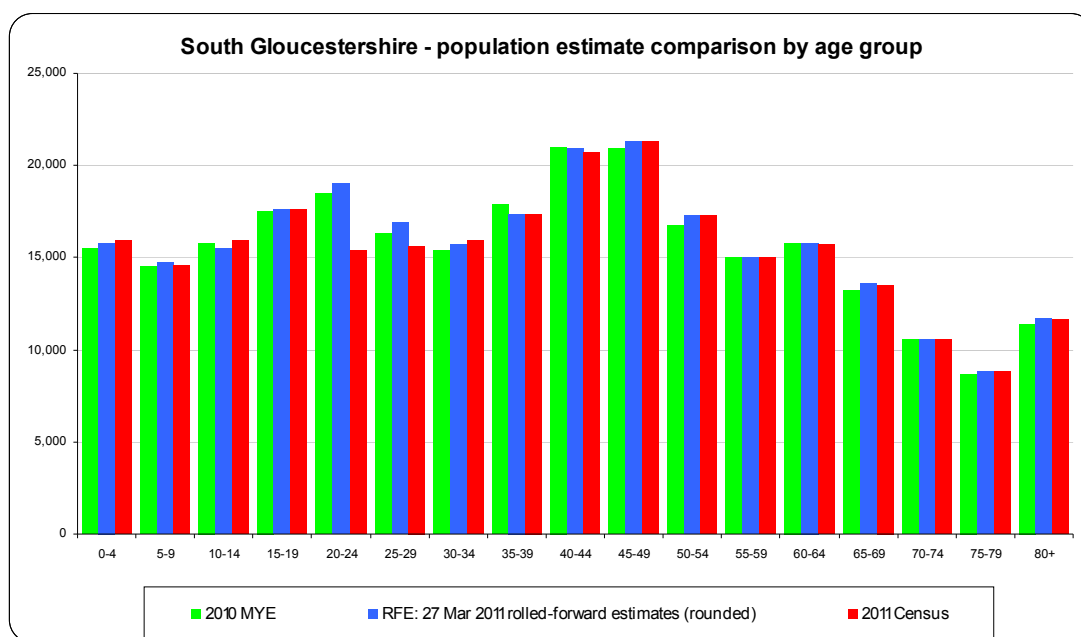
The rolled forward indicative estimates are similar to the MYE (above) but incorporate improvements to the way in which migrants are estimated at local authority level. The improvements have only been applied to the population estimates going back to 2006<sup>5</sup>. The 2011 Rolled Forward Indicative estimate for South Gloucestershire was 267,700 (i.e. 4,900 people higher than the census estimate).

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<sup>5</sup> These Improvements are through the ONS Migration Statistics Improvement Programme (MSIP) – MSIP is an ongoing programme of improvements which ONS make to their estimation methodologies to ensure that the most accurate data on migration (internal and international) is used in their population estimates and sub-national population projections.

#### 4.4 Comparison of population estimates: Age structure

The first release of data from the Census included a breakdown of the population by 5-year age groups which enables the structure of the census estimate to be compared the 2010 MYE and the 2011 RFE. Figs 3 and table 2 illustrate the differences in population structure between the three data sources.



**Fig 3: Census 2011 population estimates for South Gloucestershire compared to 2010 MYE and RFE**

Source: Office for National Statistics

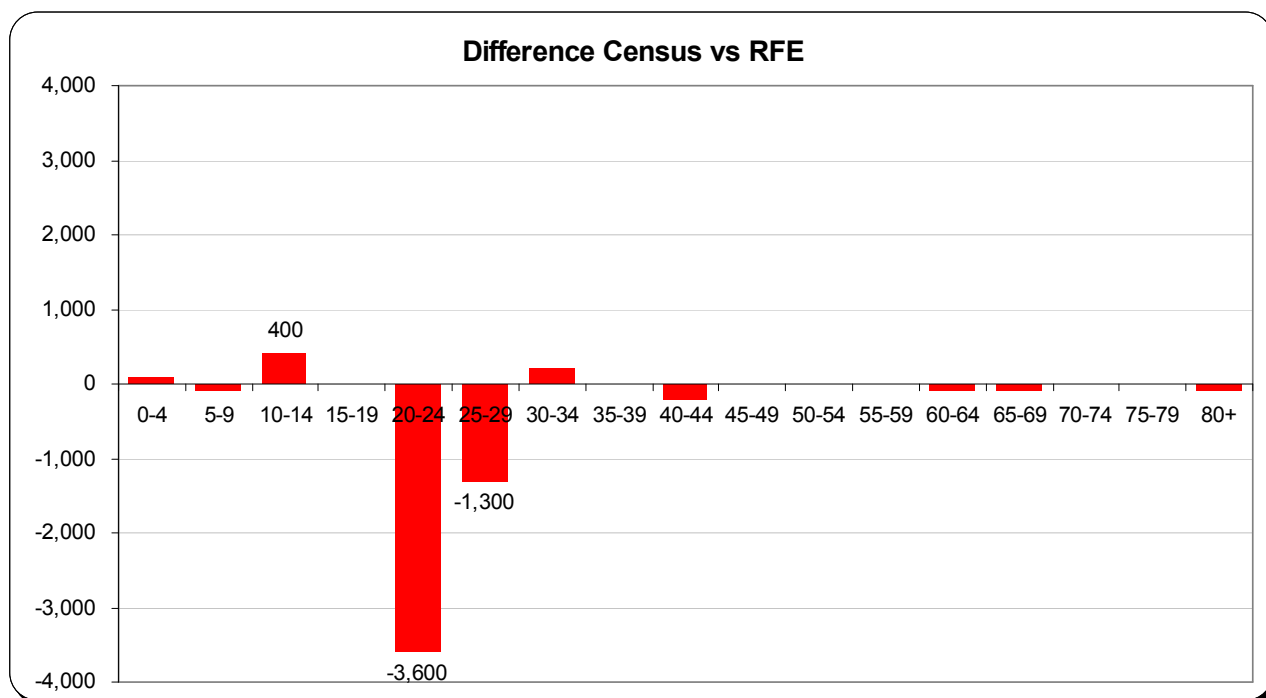
	A	B	C	A-B	A-C
	2011 Census	2010 MYE	27 Mar 2011 rolled-forward estimates	Difference (Census - 2010 MYE)	Difference Census - 2011 RFE
<b>0-4</b>	15,900	15,500	15,800	400	100
<b>5-9</b>	14,600	14,500	14,700	100	-100
<b>10-14</b>	15,900	15,800	15,500	100	400
<b>15-19</b>	17,600	17,500	17,600	100	0
<b>20-24</b>	15,400	18,500	19,000	-3,100	-3,600
<b>25-29</b>	15,600	16,300	16,900	-700	-1,300
<b>30-34</b>	15,900	15,400	15,700	500	200
<b>35-39</b>	17,400	17,900	17,400	-500	0
<b>40-44</b>	20,700	21,000	20,900	-300	-200
<b>45-49</b>	21,300	20,900	21,300	400	0
<b>50-54</b>	17,300	16,800	17,300	500	0
<b>55-59</b>	15,000	15,000	15,000	0	0
<b>60-64</b>	15,700	15,800	15,800	-100	-100
<b>65-69</b>	13,500	13,200	13,600	300	-100
<b>70-74</b>	10,600	10,600	10,600	0	0
<b>75-79</b>	8,800	8,700	8,800	100	0
<b>80+</b>	11,600	11,400	11,700	200	-100
<b>All ages</b>	<b>262,800</b>	<b>264,800</b>	<b>267,700</b>	<b>-2,000</b>	<b>-4,900</b>

**Table 2: Census 2011 population estimates for South Gloucestershire compared to 2010 MYE and 2011 RFE**

Source: Office for National Statistics



It is usual to see differences between census estimates and MYE's - and given the fact that the ONS estimates are based on the 2001 Census it is encouraging to see that the differences between the ONS estimates are, for most age bands, relatively minor. In particular the differences in age structure between the census estimates and the latest 2011 RFE are, generally very small. The notable difference however is in the 20-29 age group, which accounts for a difference of -4,900 persons i.e. practically the whole of the difference between the RFE and the census estimate.



**Fig 4. Differences between 2011 Census estimates and 2011 Rolled Forward Estimates**

Source: Office for National Statistics

The reasons for these differences are unclear, but this age group is recognised as one of the most difficult to estimate because it tends to be very mobile. A key part of ONS' population statistics analysis over the coming months will be to attempt to explain the difference between the RFEs and the new 2011 Census estimates – but there are three possible reasons for these differences:

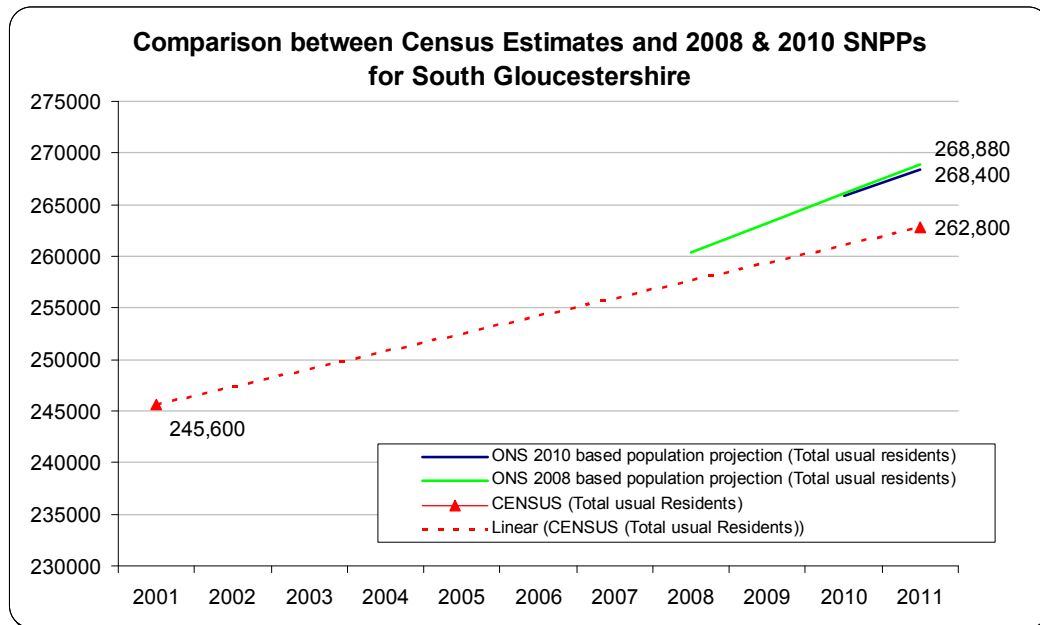
- The 2011 Census estimate is too low – i.e. population in this age group has been under enumerated;
- The 2001 Census estimate was too high; and / or
- The MYE's are too high (because the migration assumptions for this age group over the last decade have been too high).

It is not possible to identify which of the above factors is responsible. But it is likely that that over-inflation in previous MYE's is a contributing factor. A key part of ONS' population statistics analysis over the coming months will be to attempt to explain the difference between the rolled forward population estimates (based on the 2001 Census) and the new 2011 Census estimates. A series of reports will be produced by ONS in the coming months. If necessary, more work can be undertaken to explore this issue in more detail following the publication of further information in the autumn.

## 5. Population projections

The publication of the 2011 Census will mean that future ONS Sub-National Population Projections (SNPPs) will need to be revised to bring them in-line with the new population base.

The 2011 Census estimate is 6,100 lower than the 2008-SNPPs and 5,600 lower than the 2010-SNPPs for 2011. These differences are expected because the SNPP's are based on trends in the ONS population estimates: If the MYE's are, for any reason, over inflated, it stands to reason that the SNPPs will also be too high.



**Fig 5. Differences between Census estimates and 2008 and 2010 SNPPs**

Source: Office for National Statistics

Table 3 illustrates the differences in age structure between the Census estimates and the SNPPs. They show a similar pattern to differences between the Census estimates and MYE's and RFE (table 2) with the greatest differences being observed in the 20-29 age group.

	A	B	C	A-B	A-C
	2011 Census	2008 SNPPs for 2011	2010 SNPPs for 2011	Diff Census - 2008 SNPPs (A-B)	Diff Census - 2010 SNPPs (A-C)
<b>0-4</b>	15,900	15,600	15800	300	100
<b>5-9</b>	14,600	14,700	14800	-100	-200
<b>10-14</b>	15,900	15,500	15500	400	400
<b>15-19</b>	17,600	16,900	17300	700	300
<b>20-24</b>	15,400	20,300	19400	-4,900	-4,000
<b>25-29</b>	15,600	17,800	17000	-2,200	-1,400
<b>30-34</b>	15,900	16,100	15900	-200	0
<b>35-39</b>	17,400	17,300	17300	100	100
<b>40-44</b>	20,700	20,500	20700	200	0
<b>45-49</b>	21,300	21,200	21300	100	0
<b>50-54</b>	17,300	17,400	17400	-100	-100
<b>55-59</b>	15,000	14,900	15100	100	-100
<b>60-64</b>	15,700	15,700	15700	0	0
<b>65-69</b>	13,500	13,600	13700	-100	-200
<b>70-74</b>	10,600	10,600	10600	0	0
<b>75-79</b>	8,800	8,800	8900	0	-100
<b>80+</b>	11,600	11,800	11800	-200	-200
<b>All ages</b>	<b>262,800</b>	<b>268,900</b>	<b>268400</b>	<b>-6,100</b>	<b>-5,600</b>

**Table 3: Differences between Census estimates and 2008 and 2010 SNPPs**

Source: Office for National Statistics

## 6. Next Steps for population statistics

Every decade the census provides a new benchmark for population estimates and projections. Consequentially, ONS will recalibrate time series data going back to the previous Census and this revised data will form the basis for future Sub-National Population Projections. The ONS' timetables, for the publication of these statistics are summarised below:

### 6.1 Population estimates and projections

ONS have produced a timetable for the publication of population statistics that will be revised to bring them in-line with the 2011 Census. This time table is summarised below:

Output	Date
2011 Mid-Year Estimate	September 2012
Census-based interim population projections to 2015	September / October 2012
2002-2010 Mid Year Estimate revisions	March 2013
2002-2010 Small Area population estimate revisions	Spring 2013
2002-10 Ethnic Group population estimate revisions	Spring 2013
2012 based Sub-National Population Projections to 2037	Spring / Summer 2014

### 6.2 2011 Census – Outputs

Due to the breadth and depth of the 2011 Census results, statistics on usual residents will be released in four stages. Summarised as follows:

Stage	Output	Date
First release	LA population estimates	16 July 2012
Geography release 1	Boundaries and lookups: OA, LSOA, MSOA	October 2012
Second release	Key Statistics and Quick statistics	Nov 2012- Feb 2013
Geography release 3	Boundaries + Lookups: Workplace zones	January 2013
Third release	Local Characteristics	March – June 2013
Fourth release	Detailed Characteristics	July-Oct 2013
Further releases	Workplace, Migration and Flows	Nov. 2013 onwards

The Key Statistics and Quick Statistics in the second release are simple tables that cover all topics in the Census (e.g. population by ethnic group). The Local Characteristics and Detailed Statistics are more detailed tables which cross- tabulate two or more variables (eg ethnic group by age and sex; car availability by household type etc)

More detail about the outputs can be found on the [ONS 2011 Census Output Prospectus web-page](#).

When the detailed 2011 Census statistics are published we will be able to have a more complete picture of the results for South Gloucestershire and gain a better understanding of their implications and any potential issues with the data.

## 7. Further information

Further information about the 2011 Census first release can be found on the Office for National Statistics 2011 Census web pages.

Alternatively contact the Corporate Research and Consultation Team: 01454 863990  
Andy Cornelius: [andy.cornelius@southglos.gov.uk](mailto:andy.cornelius@southglos.gov.uk)

## Appendix A: 2011 Census coverage assessment and adjustment process

Every effort has been made to ensure that everyone has been counted in the Census but inevitably some people are missed. This undercount does not usually occur uniformly across all areas, or across sub-groups of the publication.

The 2011 Census included a coverage assessment process to measure the population that was missed, mainly using a large survey called the Census Coverage Survey (CCS).

The estimation process was based on a number of assumptions and at each stage these assumptions were checked and adjustments made where necessary, based on evidence, to ensure the estimates are of the highest quality.

A summary of the steps taken to get from the Census count to the estimate is set out below:

### Components of the census estimate of usual residents

Census Estimate for	262,800
of which:	
Count of usual residents	253,200
Change due to estimation and sample bias	11,100
Change due to overcount adjustment	-2,300
Change due to bias adjustment	300
Change due to national adjustment	200
Change due to CE adjustment	300

Source: Office for National Statistics

### Definitions:

#### Count of Usual Residents

This is the number of usual residents for whom individual details were provided on a returned questionnaire.

#### Change due to estimation and sample bias

A Census Coverage Survey (CCS) was undertaken independently of the 2011 Census to estimate the undercount. A sample of postcodes were drawn from each local authority area, stratified by a hard to count index (HTC).

The CCS records were matched with those from the census using a combination of automated and clerical matching. The matched Census and CCS data were used with a dual system estimator to estimate the proportion in the areas sampled in the CCS. The DSEs were then used to derived population estimates for the whole of the local authority area.

#### Change to overcount adjustment

A large sample (around 5%) of Census individuals were checked to see if they were duplicated and the CCS data were used to help estimate the levels of overcount in the Census by broad age/sex groups.

#### Change due to bias adjustment

The estimates were assessed for any bias at household levels using an alternative household estimate (AHE) form the Census field process.

**Change due to national adjustment**

The national population estimates were assessed for quality and plausibility by comparisons with sex ratios from alternative sources. Adjustments to the estimates were disaggregated to local authority level.

**Change due to CE adjustment**

The population within communal establishments (CEs) which were defined as managed accommodation, was assessed for under-coverage using both the CCS (for communal establishments) and administrative data and local information (for large communal establishments). Adjustments were made to the CE population where these checks highlighted significant undercount.

## **Appendix B: Summary of the Quality Assurance Process**

The 2011 Census population estimates went through a rigorous QA process prior to publication.

The census population figures are estimates determined mainly by the census count. However the final published estimate is higher than the census count because they include an estimate of the impact of over and under coverage of the population (such as residents who were counted more than once or residents who were missed). This coverage estimate is based mainly on the results of the census coverage survey (CCS) that ONS conducted after the main Census.

The aims of the QA process were to identify where adjustments may have been required before the estimates could be finalised. The final estimates have been through the QA process to ensure that they are as accurate as possible.

Central to the process were QA panels which reviewed a consistent set of evidence for all 348 local authorities – which included independent experts who were external to ONS.

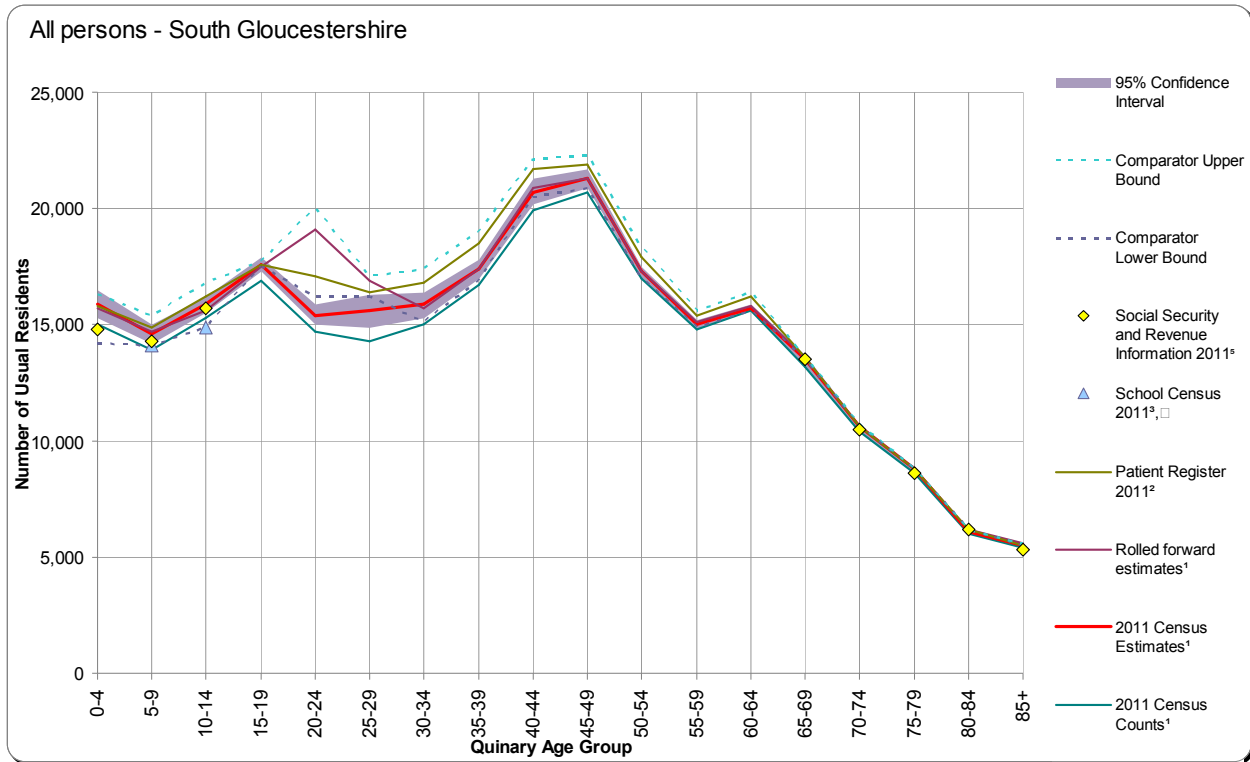
The estimates are published with quality measures (response rates and confidence intervals) and represent 100% of the total usually resident population of a local authority.

In South Gloucestershire's case the Census response rate was estimated to be 96%. The data therefore has been adjusted by an average of 4% to ensure that the final estimate represents 100% of the total usually resident population.

The QA process involved checking the census estimates against a range of administrative data including:

- GP Patient Register
- Birth Registrations
- School Census
- Rolled forward Mid-year Estimates
- Social security and revenue information

A summary of the main findings has been provided by ONS and is set out in the graphs and tables below. Based on the information currently available the population estimates for South Gloucestershire seem plausible.



Age	2011 Census Counts <sup>1</sup>	2011 Census Estimates <sup>1</sup>	Lower 95% Confidence Interval	Upper 95% Confidence Interval	Patient Register 2011 <sup>2</sup>	School Census 2011 <sup>3,4</sup>	Social Security and Revenue Information 2011 <sup>5</sup>	Comparator Lower Bound	Comparator Upper Bound	Response Rates
0-4	15,000	15,900	15,300	16,500	15,800		14,800	14,200	16,300	94%
5-9	13,900	14,600	14,200	15,000	14,900	14,100	14,300	14,100	15,400	95%
10-14	15,300	15,900	15,500	16,200	16,200	14,900	15,700	14,900	16,800	96%
15-19	16,900	17,600	17,300	17,900	17,600			17,500	17,700	96%
20-24	14,700	15,400	15,000	15,900	17,100			16,200	20,000	95%
25-29	14,300	15,600	14,900	16,300	16,400			16,200	17,100	92%
30-34	15,000	15,900	15,300	16,400	16,800			15,100	17,400	94%
35-39	16,700	17,400	17,000	17,800	18,500			16,900	19,000	96%
40-44	19,900	20,700	20,200	21,300	21,700			20,500	22,100	96%
45-49	20,700	21,300	20,900	21,700	21,900			20,900	22,300	97%
50-54	17,000	17,300	17,000	17,500	17,900			17,000	18,300	98%
55-59	14,800	15,000	14,800	15,200	15,400			14,900	15,600	98%
60-64	15,600	15,700	15,600	15,900	16,200			15,600	16,400	99%
65-69	13,200	13,500	13,200	13,700	13,600		13,500	13,500	13,600	98%
70-74	10,400	10,600	10,400	10,700	10,600		10,500	10,600	10,700	98%
75-79	8,600	8,800	8,600	8,900	8,800		8,600	8,800	8,800	98%
80-84	6,000	6,100	6,000	6,200	6,200		6,200	6,200	6,200	98%
85+	5,400	5,500	5,400	5,600	5,500		5,300	5,500	5,600	98%
<b>Total</b>	<b>253,200</b>	<b>262,800</b>	<b>260,600</b>	<b>265,000</b>	<b>271,300</b>	<b>29,000</b>	<b>89,000</b>			<b>96%</b>

Source: Office for National Statistics<sup>1</sup>, National Health Service Information Centre<sup>2</sup>, Department for Education<sup>3</sup>, Welsh Government<sup>4</sup>, Department for Work and Pensions/Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs<sup>5</sup>

## Appendix C: Internet Response Rates

This data shows the 17% of household questionnaires in South Gloucestershire were returned by internet. This information has been produced using provisional results (August 2011) before full validation of Census responses is complete.

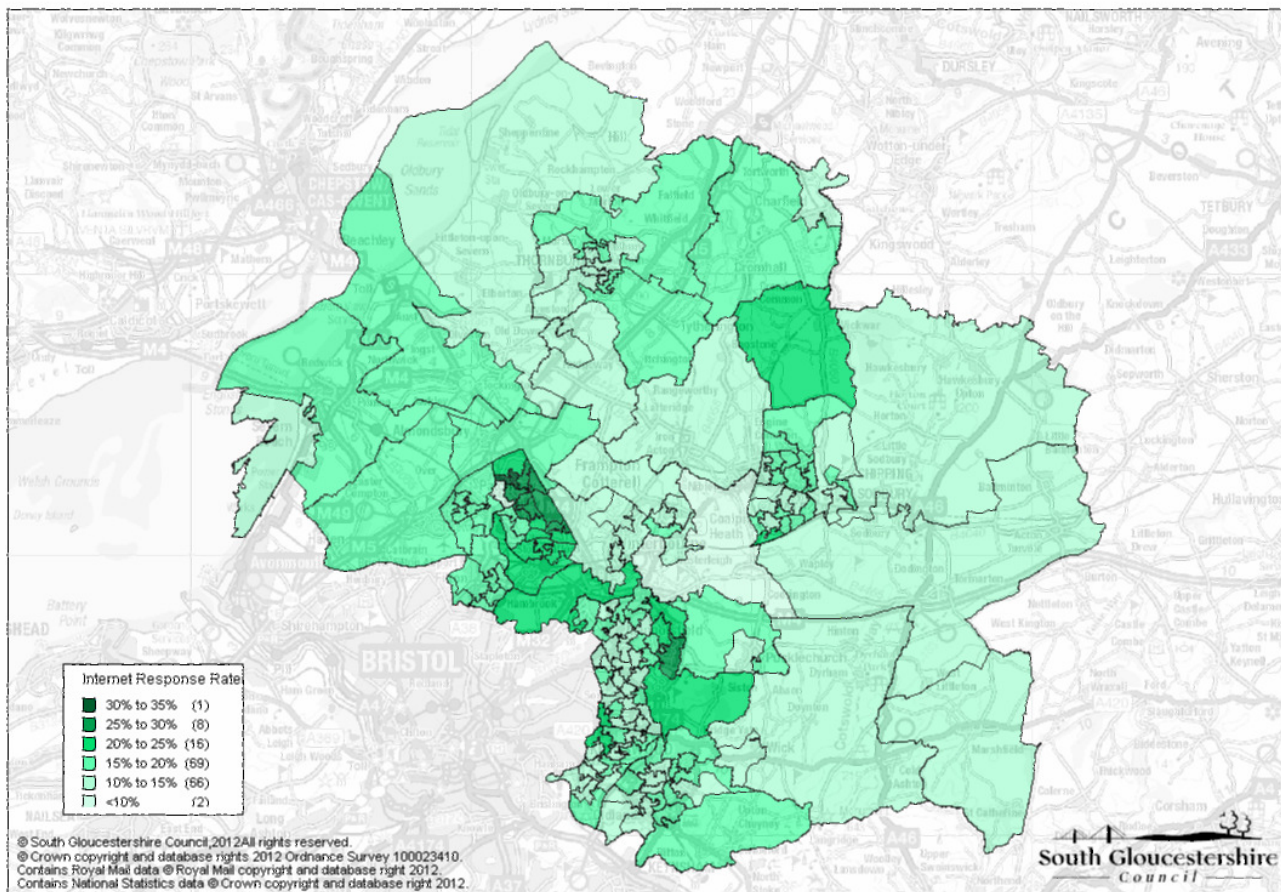
The following table and map (overleaf) show illustrate internet response rates by ward and LSOA.

### Internet Response rates by Ward:

Code (New)	Ward	Percentage of internet returns (%)
E05002047	Bradley Stoke North	25.9
E05002048	Bradley Stoke South	25.7
E05002046	Bradley Stoke Central and Stoke Lodge	24.0
E05002057	Frenchay and Stoke Park	22.1
E05002054	Emersons Green	20.5
E05002070	Stoke Gifford	20.2
E05002068	Siston	20.1
E05002064	Patchway	17.8
E05002052	Dodington	17.7
E05002055	Filton	17.6
E05002043	Almondsbury	17.2
E05002075	Woodstock	16.9
E05002077	Yate North	16.9
E05002060	Ladden Brook	16.1
E05002062	Oldland Common	16.0
E05002044	Bitton	15.5
E05002049	Charfield	15.5
E05002063	Parkwall	15.5
E05002065	Pilning and Severn Beach	15.1
E05002067	Severn	15.0
E05002056	Frampton Cotterell	14.9
E05002071	Thornbury North	14.9
E05002059	Kings Chase	14.8
E05002053	Downend	14.7
E05002061	Longwell Green	14.7
E05002050	Chipping Sodbury	14.4
E05002058	Hanham	14.4
E05002072	Thornbury South and Alveston	14.3
E05002066	Rodway	14.2
E05002069	Staple Hill	13.9
E05002045	Boyd Valley	13.8
E05002076	Yate Central	12.9
E05002051	Cotswold Edge	12.8
E05002074	Winterbourne	12.5
E05002073	Westerleigh	11.9



# Internet Response Rates by LSOA:



## **Appendix D: Glossary:**

### **Census count**

The number of usual residents for whom individual details were provided on a returned questionnaire.

### **Census estimate of usual residents**

The census estimate of usual residents, by age group and sex.

### **Census estimate of households**

The census estimate of household spaces occupied by at least one usual resident

### **Confidence interval (95 per cent)**

A 95 per cent confidence interval is a range within which the true population would fall 95 times if the sample survey was repeated 100 times. It is a standard way of expressing the statistical accuracy of a survey based estimate.

### **Rolled forward population estimates**

These are the population estimates which have been rolled forward from 2001 to mid-2010, including recent improvements to migration statistics, and then extrapolated from June 2010 to March 2011. These estimates were used in the quality assurance of census local authority population estimates. It was necessary to extrapolate because the components of population change used to create the annual estimates only became available much more recently. Rolled-forward population estimates based on the actual (recently available) components of change up to March 2011 are only marginally higher (52,000) at England & Wales level than those used in the quality assurance process.

### **Patient Register 2011**

The count of people registered with a GP, extracted from the May 2011 NHS patient register data.

### **School Census 2011**

Children in state/maintained schools by age and sex. The data refer to January 2011. Only age groups 5-9 and 10-14 are included as only these groups are fully covered by the School Census.

### **Social Security and Revenue information**

Includes people who have claimed child benefits, pensions or interacted with the Department for Work and Pensions. This may therefore exclude certain groups who are not eligible for benefits. The data for 65+ will include people claiming a state pension that live abroad. The data refers to census day.

### **Comparator Bounds**

The Lower and Upper bounds are based on a diagnostic range calculated using a set method, please see the Methodology for Quality Assuring the Census Population Estimates paper

### **Census person response rate**

The number of usual residents who responded to the census divided by the census estimate of usual residents.

### **Usual resident**

Anyone who, on 27 March 2011, 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.

### **Short-term UK residents**

Anyone born outside the UK who has stayed or intends to stay in the UK for a period of three months or more but less than twelve months.