



Information paper

The 2011 Census: Assessment of initial user requirements on content for England and Wales

- Ethnicity, identity, language and religion

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1. Summary

In May 2005 ONS published a consultation document 'The 2011 Census: Initial view on content for England and Wales'. Responses were received from nearly 500 users, presenting arguments for the inclusion of around 70 topics (over 2,000 'topic responses').

Each topic was evaluated using the criteria detailed in the consultation document and a scoring system based on the criteria was used to rank the topics according to the strength of user requirement.

This paper provides a summary of the user requirements, and the scores given, for the following topics:

- Ethnicity and national identity
- Religion/belief
- Welsh language proficiency
- Language and English language proficiency

2. Ethnicity and National Identity: Total Score=91

2.1 Introduction

In the ONS consultation document published in May 2005, the topic of ethnicity and national identity was placed in category 1, meaning that ONS believed that this information would be collected in the 2011 Census.

There were over 120 responses received commenting on the subject of ethnicity and national identity, from a variety of central government, local authority and other data users.

2.2 User Need: Score=10

A wide range of potential uses of information on ethnicity and national identity have been identified from across the Census user community.

Information on ethnicity is used in the formulae for grant allocation by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM) and the Department of Health (DH). DH stated that *"the ethnicity indicators from both the 1991 and 2001 Censuses have been found to significantly explain need in the various models used in resource allocation"*. The information would also inform local resource allocation. Nottingham City Council stated that the information would be used to *"examine the incidence of various aspects of well-being and deprivation amongst different groups. This leads on to the allocation of resources, both from mainstream spending and other initiatives, e.g. Neighbourhood Renewal and New Deal for Communities"*.

The information is also needed to enable public bodies to meet their statutory obligations under the Race Relations Act 1976, Race Relations (Amendment) Act 2000, and Equal Opportunities legislation. These impose duties on all local and government organisations to monitor employment practices and to address the needs of ethnic minority groups. The information would also enable ODPM to monitor the impact of these pieces of legislation. They stated that *"the impact of legislative duty placed on all public authorities to promote race equality and in particular good relations between different racial groups can not be measured without data collected on different ethnic groups"*.

Information on ethnicity would also be used to inform policy development and monitoring. Respondents emphasised the use of ethnicity data to enable better understanding of the social and economic position of different ethnic groups, and to help to identify cases of social exclusion. The Department for Education and Skills (DfES) stated that the information is used *"to demonstrate how we monitor and comply with our 'duty to promote' race equality, both as an employer and within our policies/functions"*.

Another key requirement for ethnicity data is to provide public bodies with a better understanding of the communities that they serve, informing the provision of services such as health, education, housing and social services. DfES stated that the data would be used *"to monitor participation in various DfES areas, e.g. schools' admissions"*. Dyfed-Powys Police stated that *"the communities that are served by the Dyfed-Powys Force are becoming increasingly diverse in nature and it is absolutely imperative that we understand the true nature of these communities so that our policing style can be continuously adapted and improved"*.

The information would also be useful for monitoring equality of opportunity and policy development, and would support and inform the work of the Commission for Racial Equality (CRE). The CRE has a role to promote race equality and to enforce compliance with the Race Relations Act. They stated that *"for public*

bodies to continue to meet their statutory duties from 2011 it is essential that there is access to nationally accurate information about the ethnic makeup of the UK population. The Census remains the main data source for public bodies to measure their progress on race equality". The Commission for Equality and Human Rights (CEHR) will be set up in October 2007 and the CRE will be incorporated into the CEHR by 2009. Their work will include policy development and monitoring to promote equality of opportunity, as well as supporting claims of discrimination on the basis of these issues. The CRE stated that *"the Census output data is a crucial resource that the CEHR will need in order to effectively meet its aims and objectives"*.

The Co-operative Group Ltd suggested that information on ethnicity and national identity would be used by them to determine the location of their stores and the range of products offered. They stated that *"ethnicity influences market share and turnover, particularly in areas of high ethnic minorities where there is a competitive offer targeted at them"*.

A number of respondents expressed a requirement for a question on ethnic group to cover ethnic groups for which there is currently a lack of data and for which there is no tick-box in the current ethnic group classification, such as Gypsies and Travellers. ODPM stated that the collection of such information would *"enable those authorities responsible for providing accommodation, education and health services to ensure that the needs of the Gypsy and Irish Traveller community are accurately assessed and resources properly targeted"*.

A small number of responses were received in support of specific tick-boxes including Arabs, Latvians, and the Pahari speaking Kashmiri community. Respondents stated that the lack of a specific tick-box for their group constituted a lack of recognition which hindered both resource allocation and targeted service provision toward members of these groups.

The main reasons given for requiring a question on national identity were to allow respondents to more accurately describe their national identities and to allow respondents to identify with groups that do not currently have a specific tick-box in the ethnic group question. The Borough of Telford and Wrekin stated that *"issues of ethnicity and identity are more complex than the ethnicity response categories, in particular, suggested. The proposal to include additional questions on national identity and language is therefore another important development"*.

A large number of requests were also received for people to be able to identify themselves as Welsh. The Welsh Assembly Government stated that *"people who view their ethnicity or national identity to be Welsh should be able to indicate that at least as easily as those who view themselves as British or any of the other national identities pertaining to Britain"*. Plaid Cymru stated that *"it is clear that there is very strong demand in Wales for people to be able to express their identity/ethnicity as Welsh"*. This opinion was supported by a number of individuals and community groups.

A specific tick-box was also requested for Cornish. One individual suggested that the availability of information on Cornish would improve the targeting of resource allocation and service provision, stating that *"anecdotal evidence suggests that, in terms of housing, cultural provision, education and employment opportunities in Cornwall, the Cornish fare worse than the non-Cornish"*. It was also suggested that *"providing the opportunity for people to self identify as Cornish is now considered an important aspect of equal opportunities in Cornwall and promotes mutual respect in the community"*.

2.3 Small Geographies and Populations: Score=10

Information on ethnicity and national identity would be required for small geographies as minority ethnic groups tend to be clustered geographically, often into small areas. Information is required at Output Area level to enable the uses identified in the User Need section of this report to be carried out effectively. London Borough of Newham stated that small area information would be used for *"ensuring that all groups are adequately provided services and for allocating resources specific to community needs"*. Birmingham City Council said that *"city or even ward averages/totals would give misleading results"*.

Questions on ethnicity and national identity would need to identify small population groups as many ethnic groups are very small. Luton Borough Council stated that *"although some of the groups are small, they form key minority groups within the borough whose needs need to be accurately assessed if service planning is to be effectively undertaken"*.

2.4 Alternative Sources: Score=7

Information on ethnicity is available from a number of surveys, such as the Labour Force Survey and the General Household Survey. However, this information is limited in the geographic detail available, particularly for smaller ethnic groups. The Equal Opportunities Commission suggested that a better alternative would be the proposed longitudinal survey of ethnic minorities. However, they also stated that *"the survey will not be able to cover the whole ethnic minority population, nor provide estimates of population size"*.

DH suggested that the next best alternative to Census data for them would be *"to encourage NHS and councils, through local strategic partnerships, to collect local information on a variety of mixed race individuals and communities as part of their Health Equity Audits and Race Equality Schemes"*. However, they also identified a number of problems associated with this, stating that *"individual NHS bodies and councils would not, readily if at all, be able to compare their population profiles and patterns of access to services with other parts of the country and with the national picture as a whole"*.

Information on ethnicity is also collected from the Pupil Level Annual School Census. This provides good information for pupils in maintained schools but currently excludes the independent sector and does not cover the adult population.

The majority of users feel that there is no alternative source that fully meets their requirements. DfES stated that *"surveys are insufficient to identify small groups in small areas and the Census is at present the only source of a reliable benchmark for equality issues"*.

2.5 Multivariate Analysis: Score=10

Information on ethnicity and national identity would be analysed with most other Census variables. Birmingham City Council stated that *"multivariate analysis would be required for all key factors to give a good picture of communities"*. Analyses with qualifications, health and labour market variables are of particular interest.

2.6 UK Comparability: Score=7

Most users who responded to the consultation stated that information on ethnicity and national identity is required for the whole of the UK. This would enable the data to be analysed nationally in a consistent and comparable manner, and would support delivery of the Race Relations (Amendment) Act 2000.

2.7 Continuity: Score=6

Information on ethnicity was collected in both the 1991 and 2001 Censuses. A question on national identity has not been included in any previous Census.

2.8 Conclusion

The consultation responses identified a strong requirement for data on ethnicity and national identity. The main uses identified were to inform resource allocation and service provision, to meet statutory requirements under the Race Relations Act, and for monitoring equality of opportunity.

The majority of users requested that the data should be available at small levels of geography and this should be Output Area level if all users are to be satisfied. A number of alternative sources were identified, however these do not fully satisfy user requirements. A very strong case was made for using ethnicity and national identity data for multivariate analysis, and there is a strong requirement for the data to be available for the whole of the UK. A question about ethnicity was asked in the 1991 and 2001 Census, however no question on national identity has ever been included.

The concepts of ethnicity and national identity are interlinked and will be considered together. The increasing requirement for information on national identity means that extra information for this topic will be collected in 2011. Work is currently underway to establish the format that these questions should take and the requirements for, and acceptability of, categorisations used within these. Therefore, the topic of ethnicity and national identity remains in category 1.

3. Religion/Belief: Total Score=72

3.1 Introduction

In the ONS consultation document published in May 2005 the topic of religion was placed in category 1, meaning that ONS believed there was a clear case for including this topic in the 2011 Census.

Just under 50 responses were received commenting on the subject of religion or belief from a variety of central government, local authority and other data users.

3.2 User Need: Score = 8

A number of potential uses of information on religion have been identified from across the user community.

A resource allocation need has been identified by many users. The Office for the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM) states that the data will *"provide information on areas in which faith groups exist which will assist planning and allocation of resources"*. This use was also identified by the Home Office, a number of local authorities and religious groups and societies. Local authorities suggest the data can be used to target resource allocation to address the needs of specific faith groups, e.g. neighbourhood renewal funding, new deal for communities and funding for housing, education and social services. Other data users suggest the data helps focus healthcare for specific religious groups, provision of resources to local education authorities for religious studies, introducing faith based welfare, monitoring discrimination and the provision of chaplains.

The Department for Education and Skills (DfES) stated that information on religion is used to evaluate *"allegations of discrimination on the grounds of religion or belief through current legislation covering employment and vocational training and future legislation covering education coming in later this year through the Equality Bill"*. The Department of Health (DH) commented that *"sound and consistent religion data is a means through which the NHS and social care can satisfy themselves that they are meeting their statutory duties under the Race Relations (Amendment) Act 2000"*. A number of local government authorities and religious groups also identify a need to assess and tackle discrimination and social exclusion, specifically in relation to the Race Relations (Amendment) Act 2000, and other equal opportunities legislation.

Information on religious and non religious beliefs is required for policy development and monitoring aimed at assessing the needs of sections of minority groups across the census user community. The Commission for Racial Equality (CRE) said that the Census will provide key information for the Commission for Equality and Human Rights (CEHR) to promote and monitor equality amongst people of different faiths and beliefs. CRE added that the information that the Census can provide on religion *"will be crucial for all public authorities to comply with the EU Employment Directive 2000"*.

ODPM claim that, *"It is vital that the questions should capture faith/religion. This is crucial to our understanding of the changing nature and diversity of our communities. Collecting information on just the ethnic origin of individuals will not provide an accurate picture of diversity"*. Local government users share this view and feel that religion can identify minority groups better than ethnicity. They continue by saying that this helps them to support social and community cohesion initiatives such as community plans. DfES use the data *"to support vulnerable minority groups who identify more with their religion than with their ethnicity"*.

The NHS require information on religion to provide NHS and social care planners with solid information on which they can review how best to cater and plan for peoples religious backgrounds. Local government authorities use the data to plan services such as where meals are provided by local authorities, hospitals, care homes and schools and to decide where religious buildings are required. A small need was demonstrated by other interested organisations to use the data to plan provision of goods and services and determine the best locations for retail outlets and marketing campaigns.

3.3 Small Geographies and Populations: Score = 9

Users have requested data at both ward and Super Output Area level. Small area data is essential for targeted resource allocation and service provision to small religious groups within communities.

The Board of Deputies of British Jews claimed that "*Jews form less than 1% of the British population*". Groups that are small in number are often concentrated in small areas, therefore small area data is required to identify geographical concentrations of disadvantage that may be associated with particular groups.

3.4 Alternative Sources: Score = 5

Many users feel there is no reliable and comprehensive alternative to the Census for religion.

The range of alternative sources that users do suggest include, local surveys, national surveys such as the Integrated Household Survey, Labour Force Survey, Home Office Citizenship Survey, private surveys by companies such as Market and Opinion Research International (MORI) and data on membership from religious organisations and places of worship.

DH suggested that "*NHS and councils, through local strategic partnerships could be encouraged to collect local information on a variety of religions of individuals who try to access health and social services*". However, the impact of this option is that individual NHS bodies and councils would not be able to compare their population profiles and patterns of access to services with other parts of the country and the national picture as a whole, so this option is not really a viable alternative.

Generally, users recognise that some alternative sources of religion data do exist, but they have reservations about the quality of data that could be gained from these sources compared to the Census.

3.5 Multivariate Analysis: Score = 9

Information on religion would be analysed with a wide range of other Census variables to achieve the uses outlined in the user need section.

Analyses with ethnicity, economic activity and other labour market variables, qualifications, country of birth, household composition, migration, age, sex, marital status, health and other housing information are suggested by various users.

3.6 UK Comparability: Score = 5

DH stated that "*it would be most useful to establish a more authoritative and inclusive understanding of individuals' religious background across the UK as well as in different parts of the UK*". The Ministry of Defence requires data for the whole of the UK to provide a benchmark against which armed forces can be measured. Other users also require national data in order to build up an accurate picture of religious communities that are found in all parts of the UK and to allow comparisons for national initiatives consistently across the country. It is also

important to be able to compare and contrast population groups. A range of Census users agree that religious communities are found in all parts of the UK and if information is not collected for the whole of the UK then it will not be possible to gain an accurate picture of certain religious groups.

3.7 Continuity: Score = 3

A religion question was asked for the first time in the 2001 Census.

3.8 Conclusion

The consultation responses identified a number of uses of religion data from the Census, the strongest of these needs being for central and local government resource allocation, policy development and monitoring and assessing and tackling discrimination.

As religious groups are often very small and concentrated in small areas, data are required to a low level of geography such as ward or Super Output Area level. A range of potential alternative sources of data are available but none of them can fully meet user requirements. There is a very clear case for multivariate analysis and a recognised need for data at UK level. Religion data were collected for the first time in 2001.

The score that this topic receives currently places it in category 1 which means there is a case for inclusion of this topic in the 2011 Census.

4. Welsh Language Proficiency: Total Score=71

4.1 Introduction

In the ONS consultation document published in May 2005, the topic of Welsh language proficiency was placed in category 1, meaning that ONS believed that this information would be collected in the 2011 Census in Wales.

Responses commenting on the subject of Welsh language proficiency were received from over 15 users, including the Welsh Assembly Government, the Welsh Language Board, and a number of local authorities. 49 postcards were also received from the London branch of Plaid Cymru, supporting the inclusion of a question enabling all people in England to indicate their ability to speak a language other than English.

4.2 User Need: Score=8

A number of potential uses of information on Welsh language proficiency have been identified from across the Census user community.

The main use of information on Welsh language proficiency would be to inform policy development and monitoring. The Welsh Language Board's main aim is to promote and facilitate the use of the Welsh language. They stated that "*Census data is used extensively by the Welsh Language Board for policy formulation and review, and to guide strategic operations and developments*".

'Iaith Pawb: a National Action Plan for a Bilingual Wales', produced by the Welsh Assembly Government in February 2004, also identifies a need to develop indicators relating to the use of Welsh. For example, one of the targets of the plan is that the decline in the number of communities where Welsh is spoken by over 70% of the population is to be arrested.

The information would also be used to inform local resource allocation. Merthyr Tydfil County Borough Council stated that "*resources in Wales are being allocated to the language and its promotion, especially regarding the wide disparity in the numbers of speakers between authorities and areas*". This use was also identified by a number of other local government authorities. The Welsh Language Board also stated that "*internal allocation of resources, e.g. to community action areas, is guided by Census results, as is allocation of grants to external bodies*".

The inclusion of a question on Welsh language proficiency in the Census in Wales would also help public bodies to meet their statutory duties under the Welsh Language Act 1993. The act requires public authorities to draw up a Welsh language scheme, most of which require the authorities to monitor Welsh language ability.

The information would also be useful to the Welsh media, for example, BBC Radio Cymru and S4C, enabling them to provide accurate figures on potential listeners/viewers to their advertisers, or to organisations such as OFCOM (The Office of Communications) who review their broadcasting.

The Welsh Assembly Government suggested that information on how often Welsh is spoken should also be collected in addition to information on proficiency. They suggested that data on the number of people with an ability to speak Welsh is inflated, and that "*data on usage could be more useful as frequent usage indicates an active, useable ability to speak the language*".

4.3 Small Geographies and Populations: Score=7

Information on Welsh language proficiency would be required for small geographies to allow effective targeting of policy initiatives. Users suggest that information would be required at Super Output Area level to achieve this.

A question on Welsh language proficiency would need to identify small population groups to allow all of the uses outlined in the User Need section of this report to be completed effectively.

4.4 Alternative Sources: Score=5

A number of alternative sources of information on Welsh language proficiency do exist. A question on language is included in the Labour Force Survey, however this is not seen as a useable source of data by most of the users responding to the consultation exercise because the small sample size prevents the reliable estimation of the small populations required.

A number of surveys are also carried out by the Welsh Language Board to collect information on Welsh language proficiency. However, these are not considered to be suitable alternatives to the Census by many respondents. The Welsh Language Board stated that *"a survey approach has already been taken to examine the use of Welsh in greater depth, but such an approach can not provide comprehensive small area data for the whole of Wales"*.

The majority of respondents to the consultation felt that although there are a number of alternative sources of information on Welsh language proficiency, none of these sources fully meets their requirements.

4.5 Multivariate Analysis: Score=8

Information on Welsh language proficiency would be analysed with a range of other Census variables, such as qualifications and labour market information, to achieve the uses outlined in the User Need section of this report.

4.6 UK Comparability: Score=1

The majority of users who responded to the consultation stated that this information is required for Wales only and not for the whole of the UK. However, a number of respondents did state that it would be useful if the numbers of Welsh speakers in other parts of the UK could be assessed. The Welsh Assembly Government stated that *"such information would be of potential value should the National Assembly wish to target and/or support Welsh speaking communities elsewhere in the UK"*.

4.7 Continuity: Score=10

A question on Welsh language proficiency has been asked in the Census in Wales since 1891.

4.8 Conclusion

The consultation responses identified a number of uses for data on Welsh language proficiency from a variety of respondents. Of these uses, informing policy development and monitoring is the most common reason cited by respondents for requiring the information.

The majority of users requested that the data should be available at small levels of geography and this should be Super Output Area level if all users are to be satisfied. Alternative sources of the information do exist, however they do not fully satisfy user requirements. Information on Welsh language proficiency has been collected in the Census in Wales since 1891, and a strong case was made for using the information for multivariate analysis.

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There is a clear requirement for this information at detailed levels of geography and we know that the information can be collected in a manner that satisfies user requirements. Therefore, the topic of Welsh language proficiency remains in category 1.

5. Language and English Language Proficiency: Total Score=76

5.1 Introduction

The ONS consultation document published in May 2005, did not include the topic of language. English language proficiency was included in category 3 because ONS believed that there was insufficient evidence of user demand to justify inclusion in the 2011 Census.

There were around 80 responses received commenting on the subject of language from a variety of central government, local authority and other data users. Most users referred to languages spoken, but several specified a requirement for information on English language proficiency.

5.2 User need: Score=8

A wide range of potential uses of information on language and English language proficiency have been identified from across the Census user community. Overall, there is a requirement to identify languages that are used and spoken in England and Wales rather than highlight a level of English language proficiency.

A use of language data would be to monitor statutory duties. The Department of Health stated that *"The use of sound and consistent language data is a means through which the NHS and social care can satisfy themselves that they are meeting their statutory duties under the Race Relations (Amendment) Act 2000."* This use was also identified by other respondents, including the Commission for Racial Equality and the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea. The act requires public authorities to prepare and publish race equality schemes, stating arrangements for ensuring public access to information and services provided, focussing on people who face barriers in accessing services, such as language barriers.

Information on language could also be used for resource allocation and service provision by both central and local government. The Office of the Deputy Prime Minister stated that, for grant allocation, this information *"could be a better indicator than country of birth, which is used as a proxy to indicate additional cost to the authority of providing services to people whose first language is not English"*. At a local level, authorities suggest that this information would be used to allocate resources for teaching English as a second language and providing translation services within public services.

The information could be used to identify isolated groups of people and address social inclusion. The Commission for Racial Equality (CRE) state that *"There is clear evidence that language can be significant barrier for some groups to access public services"*, referring to DWP research into the take-up of benefits by older people from ethnic minority communities, which found clear evidence of language acting as a barrier.

Several responses stated that a question on language could identify non-English speakers, people who use English as a second language and other languages used in England and Wales. The inclusion of such a question on language in the Census could meet the needs for information on specific languages.

A large number of responses we received from individuals and groups, including the Royal National Institute for the Deaf, supporting the collection of information on the use of British Sign Language (BSL). The Disability Rights Commission argue that information on the number of users of BSL would be *"important in informing service planning across England and Wales, but also to assist in developing policies to address the deaf community's needs"*. This is supported by responses from across the user community who also suggest that this information

is required to allow authorities to *“fulfil their obligations under the recent changes to the Disability Discrimination Act”* by informing the provision of support or information to BSL users.

The Government Office for the South West support the collection on the use of Cornish language, stating that *“The UK Government allocates funding to support regional or minority languages”* and that *“information about the use of these languages, including Cornish, is relevant to the resource allocation”*. In 2002, Cornish language was added to the Council of Europe Charter for Regional and Minority Languages and information on the use of Cornish could be used to monitor the implementation of the charter. Cornish is the only UK language included within the charter currently excluded from the Census, as information on Welsh, Gaelic and Irish was collected in 2001.

The Welsh Language Board expressed concern that the inclusion of languages used or spoken should not compromise the collection or quality of Welsh language proficiency information.

5.3 Small Geographies and Populations: Score = 8

Information on language would be required for small geographies to allow effective targeting of local policy initiatives and service provision. Users suggest that information would be required at least at Super Output Area level to achieve this.

A question on language would need to identify small population groups to allow all of the uses outlined in the User Need section to be completed effectively.

5.4 Alternative Sources: Score = 8

The majority of responses to the consultation conclude that there are no suitable alternative sources to the Census, for the collection of national information on language and English language proficiency.

CILT – The National Centre for Languages - refer to a 2001 DfES (then DfEE) research report which concluded that *“there are no reliable data on the number of people living in Great Britain whose first language is not English. This causes serious problems with the planning and delivery of education and training provision”*. CILT also quote reports from various government departments, including the Department for Work and Pensions and the Home Office, which highlight the lack of available data.

A question on language is included in the Labour Force Survey. This is not seen as a useable source of information by any of the users responding to the consultation exercise, because the small sample size of non-English speakers achieved prevents reliable estimation at a local level.

5.5 Multivariate Analysis: Score = 8

Information on language would be analysed with a range of other Census variables to achieve the uses outlined in the User Need section.

Analyses with Ethnicity, Religion, Migration and Labour Market data when monitoring discrimination and deprivation are suggested by various users.

5.6 National Importance: Score = 8

Although the major uses of this information would be at a local level, almost all users who responded to the consultation state that this information is required for the whole of the UK. This would allow consistent national analysis and policy development and would be essential for any central government resource allocation.

5.7 Continuity: Score = 0

No questions on language or English language proficiency have been included in any previous Census in England.

Questions on Welsh, Gaelic and Irish proficiency are traditionally asked in the Census in Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland respectively.

5.8 Conclusion

The consultation responses showed a strong preference for information on languages used or spoken, rather than English language proficiency. Information on English language proficiency would identify respondents who do not use English as a first language, but would not show what languages are used instead which would greatly limit its use in service provision.

A number of different uses for this information were identified. Of these, service provision is the most common use suggested although many users, said that the information could be used to improve resource allocation.

The majority of users requested that the data should be available at small levels of geography and this should be Super Output Area level if all users are to be satisfied.

A small number of possible alternative sources were identified such as the Labour Force Survey, however these could not satisfy user requirements because of the small sample size. A very strong case was made for using language data for multivariate analysis, and it is clear that language data is required across the UK for consistency and comparability reasons. No question about language or English language proficiency has been asked in previous UK Censuses.

The score that language received places it in category 1 for user requirement. However, ONS' other considerations mean that it is category 2 overall, as further work is required before a decision can be made on its inclusion.

If information on languages used or spoken is collected in the 2011 Census, this will be in addition to the information on Welsh language proficiency already collected in Wales.

The limited requirement for information on English language proficiency means that it remains in category 3 and will not be included as a separate topic in the 2011 Census.