

Consultation questionnaire on ethnic group, national identity, religion and language for the 2011 Census in England and Wales

Please fill in this questionnaire by checking the boxes with your mouse or typing in the shaded sections. The shaded sections expand as you type so your answer can be as long or short as you wish. Save this document when you have finished and email it back to ethnicity&xxxxxxxx@xxx.xxx.xx (If you have any questions please contact us at ethnicity&xxxxxxxx@xxx.xxx.xx)

Your comments will help to inform the development of the 2011 Census. Your answers may be made public and attributed to you/your organisation.

Please leave blank any sections that are not relevant to you/your organisation.

About you/your organisation

Name	
Organisation	The Board of Deputies of British Jews
Address	
Postcode	
Telephone number	
Email address	

Q1. In which of these topics do you or your organisation have an interest? *Tick all that apply.*

1. Ethnic group
2. National identity
3. Religion
4. Language
5. None of these

Q2. What roles or responsibilities does your organisation have with respect to the areas you have ticked above (at Q1)? *Please describe.*

The Board of Deputies is the sole, democratically elected body representing British Jewry. It is responsible for collating data on the Jewish community and reporting on those data on a regular basis. This is to assist myriad communal organisations directly or indirectly responsible for education in Jewish schools, interfaith relations, care provision for the elderly, support for the financially distressed, defence of the community from antisemitism, and many a plethora of charitable organisations. Since Jews within our community define themselves in a many different ways, not just by religion the responsibilities of the Board go well beyond simply representing the interests of a religious group. Of key importance is the ethnic identity to which many British Jews subscribe. For many this is their only form of Jewish identification. The Board also has responsibilities regarding the different languages spoken by

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Jews. For example, though most do speak English, at home many families speak a different language. It would enormously improve our understanding of the makeup of the community and our ability to cater for their needs if we knew what languages were spoken at home and produce material for such households. For example, strictly-Orthodox Jews speak Yiddish, and Israelis speak Hebrew. There are also many thousands of Jews from European and FSU countries who also do not speak English at home.

Q6. Which of the following sources of information on ethnic group, national identity, language and/or religion do you use? *Tick all that apply.*

1. Census
2. Government social surveys
(such as the Labour Force Survey or British Crime Survey)
3. Surveys or information collected by/on behalf of your own organisation *Please describe:* The Board of Deputies has for several decades been to sole collator of statistics relating to Jewish births, marriages, divorces and deaths in Britain. It also collects statistics related to Jewish schooling and Jewish school-aged children, and synagogue membership. However none of these however tells us about Jewish ethnicity or languages.
4. Information collected by other public authorities (e.g. NHS, Local Authorities) *Please describe:*
5. Other information on these topics *Please describe:* The only source of data on Jewish ethnicity and languages are from surveys. In the past these have been carried out by the independent Institute for Jewish Policy Research (JPR) however as sample surveys they are limited in their ability to provide adequate information on these topics.

Q7. For which UK countries/geographies do you need this information? *Tick all that apply.*

1. England

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- 2. Wales
- 3. Scotland
- 4. Northern Ireland
- 5. Great Britain
- 6. United Kingdom
- 7. Other *Please describe:*

Your views on ethnicity

A question on ethnic group has been included in previous censuses (1991 and 2001). This provides information on the self-identified ethnic group of the population.

The 2007 Census Test questionnaire contains some new ethnic group categories. But there may not be space to include these in the 2011 Census. Alternative options include repeating the 2001 ethnic group question or having a multiple-response question for ethnic group.

Q8. Do you need ethnic group information from the 2011 Census?

- 1. Yes → go to next question
- 2. No → go to Q20

Q9. Which of these do you require? *Tick all that apply.*

- 1. General information on the ethnic composition of the population
- 2. Information on specific ethnic groups *Please describe:* People who define themselves as 'Jewish by ethnicity'.
- 3. Information on combinations of ethnic groups (e.g. the total ethnic minority population; the Asian population; etc) *Please describe:*
- 4. Other information on ethnic groups *Please describe:*

Q10. For what purposes do you/your organisation need this information? *Please describe.*

The Board of Deputies supports a multitude of communal organisations within civil society directly and indirectly related to Jews. In addition, it speaks on behalf of the Jewish community on matters as varied as antisemitism and kosher food provision. It regularly consults with the Community Security Trust (CST) who are responsible for liaising with the police on matters of Jewish communal protection and security. Local councils contact the Board of Deputies for advice regarding welfare provision to Jews in need of financial support. We are also instrumental in providing the national political bodies with advice and support regarding Jewish day schools.

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In all of these matters we represent a body of people who do not define themselves in solely religious terms. That they feel they belong not only to a religious group but also and ethnic group. Indeed there is substantial evidence (outlined below) which suggests that many thousands of Jews in Britain define themselves ONLY in ethnic terms. As a democratically elected body we are responsible for represent all Jews however they choose to define themselves.

Q12. Do you require information on any of the following concepts? (See the accompanying consultation document for definitions.) *Tick all that apply.*

1. Visible minority population
2. Non-White population
3. Ancestry
4. Race
5. Any other concepts related to ethnic group *Please describe:*

Q13. For what purposes do you/your organisation need this information? Please describe.

If the question proposed for the 2007 Census Test questionnaire was used in 2011, it would provide information for the following categories:

Single ethnic group categories:

1. White English (in England)
2. White Welsh (in Wales)
3. Other White British
4. White Irish
5. Other White background
6. Mixed: White and Black Caribbean
7. Mixed: White and Black African
8. Mixed: White and Asian
9. Mixed: Other Mixed background
10. Indian
11. Pakistani
12. Bangladeshi
13. Chinese
14. Other Asian background
15. Black Caribbean

Combined ethnic group categories:

1. White (categories 1 to 4)
2. Mixed (categories 5 to 9)
3. Asian or Asian British (categories 10 to 14)
4. Black or Black British (categories 15 to 17)
5. Other ethnic groups (categories 18 to 20)

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Single ethnic group categories:

16. Black African
17. Other Black background
18. Arab
19. Gypsy/Romany/Irish Traveller
20. Other Ethnic Group

Combined ethnic group categories:

(Note: information on the 'other' ethnic categories, based on respondents' written answers, is likely to be available in a limited number of tables but not in standard outputs.)

Q14. Would the categories for **single** ethnic groups listed above provide the information you require?

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| 1. Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> → go to Q12 |
| 2. No | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> → go to next question |
| 3. Partially | <input type="checkbox"/> → go to next question |

Q15. If no or partially, please state why, describing what additional information you need and the reasons you need it.

Reasons why: The categories strongly suggest that ethnicity is only a matter of race and nationality. But for Jews, normative ethnicity is related to ancestry and peoplehood.

Additional information needed: A category 'Jewish' (by ethnicity)

Reasons needed: Anecdotal and survey evidence suggests that a great many Jews see their identity in ethnic rather than religious terms. Many are neither members of religious institutions such as synagogues, nor 'religious' in any normative meaning of the word. Moreover they see their Jewish identity in ancestral and cultural terms only. The Board of Deputies is particularly concerned that ethnic-only were not enumerated in the 2001 Census question on religion. Empirical evidence from Scottish Census data explain why. There were 6,448 people recorded as currently Jewish by religion in Scotland. Also 7,446 people were recorded as having had a Jewish (by religion) upbringing. In all, 1,785 people in Scotland reported that they had had a Jewish upbringing but did not consider themselves to be currently 'Jewish by religion'. These 1,785 people amounted to 28 per cent of the total size of the (currently) Jewish by religion population in Scotland. It is likely that a majority of these people would consider themselves ethnically but NOT religiously Jewish—a label that in the eyes of many Jews relates to religious practice and not belonging. Given that there are over 40 times more Jews in England & Wales than in Scotland, we feel that the Census in England & Wales could be failing to report on an entire section of our community.

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Additional empirical evidence comes from data on Jews in England & Wales who, despite the wording of the ethnicity question in 2001, did choose to write-in 'Jewish'. Crucially these limited data suggested that Jews by ethnicity-only exhibit rather different characteristics to Jews by religion. For example, ethnic-only Jews were much more likely to be younger and to be male—precisely the group most at risk from antisemitic attacks.

- Q16. Would the **combined** ethnic group categories (White; Mixed; Asian or Asian British; Black or Black British; or Other ethnic groups) provide the information you require?
1. Yes → go to Q14
 2. No → go to next question
 3. Partially → go to next question

- Q17. If no or partially, please state why, describing what additional information you need and the reasons you need it.

Reasons why: These do not allow Jews to be identified as an ethnic group (See previous response).

Additional information needed: A category 'Jewish' (by ethnicity)

Reasons needed: see above

- Q18. Will you need to compare the information on **single** ethnic groups in 2011 with the information from the 2001 Census?
1. Yes → go to next question
 2. No → go to Q16

- Q19. If yes, please state for what purposes.

- Q20. Will you need to compare the information on **combined** ethnic groups in 2011 with the information from the 2001 Census?
1. Yes → go to next question
 2. No → go to Q18

- Q21. If yes, please state for what purposes.

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Comparability over time and across the UK

- Q22. Any changes to the ethnic group categories in 2011 may reduce the comparability with information collected in 2001. The degree to which comparability is reduced will depend on the extent of any changes.

Changes may also affect comparability across the UK. The ethnic group classifications in Scotland and Northern Ireland in 2001 were different from that in England and Wales, due to differences in the ethnic minority populations in each country. The Registrars General of the respective countries are committed to working towards consistent UK Census outputs, but it is possible that the differences between the ethnic group classifications in England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland may increase if there are different needs for information in each area.

What would be the effect of a **small** loss of comparability on your use of ethnic group information? (For example if a few of the single ethnic group categories are not comparable, but comparisons between the combined categories White, Mixed, Asian or Asian British, Black or Black British and Other ethnic group could still be made.)

Please describe for each aspect of comparability.

Comparability with 2001: No effect since neither 'Jewish' nor any similar category was used in 2001

Comparability across UK or GB: Though it is unfortunate that the data will not be geographically comparable (as they were not regarding the religion question in 2001) this problem is limited given that 98% of Jews in Britain live in England & Wales.

- Q23. What would be the effect of a **large** loss of comparability on your use of ethnic group information? (For example if a majority of the single ethnic group categories and the combined categories White, Mixed, Asian or Asian British, Black or Black British and Other ethnic group are not fully comparable.)

Please describe for each aspect of comparability.

Comparability with 2001: No effect since neither 'Jewish' nor any similar category was used in 2001

Comparability across UK or GB: Minimal effects.

Your views on the acceptability of ethnic group terms

- Q24. Ethnic identity and the terms used to describe it can change over time. Sometimes terms that were initially perceived as acceptable come to be seen as unacceptable (for example out-of-date or derogatory), and vice versa. ONS aims to use terminology that is clear, understandable and acceptable to respondents and we welcome comments on the terminology used.

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For each of the following terms, do you find them acceptable for use in an ethnic group question? *Tick 'yes' or 'no' for each term.*

	Yes	No
1. White	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Mixed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Black or Black British	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Asian or Asian British	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Other ethnic groups	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q25. Please give reasons for your answers to Q20.

In our experience none of these terms is likely to be seen as unacceptable or offensive to Jews though they are certainly inadequate. For example many people in the Jewish community come from the Middle East and Asia. The resulting description 'Asian' or 'Middle Eastern' would not accurately describe these people's ethnicity. Also, 96% of Jews in Britain described their ethnicity as White in 2001 but this was surely for the lack of alternative options.

Q26. What alternatives or improvements (if any) would you like to see to any of the terms listed in Q20?

The inclusion of 'Jewish' as a category.

Q27. Do you find any of the names used to describe the single ethnic group categories **unacceptable** for use in an ethnic group question? (The single ethnic group category names are listed after Q9.)

1. Yes *Please describe:*
 2. No

Q28. Please give reasons for your answer to Q23.

See previous response

Q29. What alternatives or improvements (if any) would you like to see to any of the ethnic group category names? (The ethnic group category names are listed after Q9.)

N/A

Your views on multiple response ethnic group information

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Ethnic group information from previous UK censuses has been based on asking people to tick one box only. Specific categories were introduced in 2001 to record people with mixed ethnicity (see list after Q9, categories 6 to 9). As the proportion of people with mixed ethnicity is likely to increase, ONS proposes to test whether a multiple-response ethnic group question, based on asking people to tick all categories that apply, would allow people to record their ethnic group more efficiently/accurately. (Note that in the 2001 Census in England and Wales around 2 per cent of respondents ticked more than one answer to the ethnic group question, despite the instruction to tick only one box. They were re-allocated to a single ethnic category during the data processing stage.)

The information from a multiple response ethnic group question would be reported in two different ways.

- A count of all **individuals** (with people who tick a single response recorded as being of this ethnic group and people who tick more than one response recorded as 'Mixed: X and Y' according to the combination of their responses)
- A count of all **responses** (e.g. the total number of people who ticked each ethnic group, whether singly or in combination with other responses)

The majority of outputs and reporting would use a count of all individuals. This would contain the ethnic group categories listed in the question, with additional 'Mixed' categories for the most common multiple responses.

Since 2000 several other countries, including USA, Canada, Australia and New Zealand, have provided multiple-response information on ethnicity or related topics in their censuses. However, changing to multiple-response ethnic categories will reduce the comparability with the single-response information from previous UK censuses.

Q30. What would be the effect of changing to multiple-response ethnic group on your use of the information? *Please describe.*

There would be no effect since 'Jewish' was not a category in the 2001 Census.

Q31. What do you see as the advantages and disadvantages of multiple-response ethnic group information?

<p>Advantages <i>Please describe</i></p>	<p>The Board of Deputies fully supports the multiple-response format. This is because it affords far superior descriptive accuracy. Currently 96% of Jews are 'White' though each has a complex ethnic makeup in addition to their Jewish ethnic status.</p>
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Disadvantages <i>Please describe</i>	None
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Comparison with Scottish test categories

The 2006 Census Test in Scotland used a different ethnic group classification to the one proposed for the 2007 Census Test in England and Wales. The main difference is that it replaces the term 'White' with 'European' and the term 'Black' with 'African or Caribbean'. It also contains a larger number of tick-box categories. If the 2006 Scottish ethnic group question was used in 2011 it would provide information for the following categories:

Single ethnic group categories:

1. Scottish
2. English
3. Welsh
4. British
5. Northern Irish
6. Irish
7. Other European
8. Multiple ethnic groups
9. Pakistani
10. Indian
11. Sikh
12. Chinese
13. Bangladeshi
14. Other Asian
15. Middle East
16. North African Arab
17. Other Arab
18. North African
19. East African
20. Southern African
21. West African
22. Central African
23. Caribbean
24. Other African or Caribbean
25. Gypsy/Traveller
26. Jewish
27. Other ethnic group

Combined ethnic group categories:

1. European (categories 1 to 7)
2. Multiple ethnic groups (category 8)
3. Asian (categories 9 to 14)
4. Arab (categories 15 to 17)
5. African or Caribbean (categories 18 to 24)
6. Other ethnic groups (categories 25 to 27)

More information on the 2006 Census Test in Scotland is available [here](#):

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www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/census/censushm2011/index.html

Q32. What do you see as the advantages and disadvantages of the Scottish 2006 test classification (above) compared with the England and Wales 2007 test classification (shown after Q9)?

Advantages <i>Please describe</i>	By including the category 'Jewish' (as well as Sikh), the Scottish Test Census makes it clear that 'ethnicity' has, conceptually, a broader meaning than race and nationality. The main advantage of this presentation is that it affords greater accuracy in the instrument's ability to record ethnic belongings of its citizens.
Disadvantages <i>Please describe</i>	None

Other comments on ethnicity

Q33. If you have any other comments on ethnic group in the census please record below.

1. Jewish by Ethnicity

The Board of Deputies of British Jews is concerned that many thousands of people who consider themselves to be Jewish by ethnicity ONLY were not enumerated in the 2001 Census. This was the result of that question lacking a category 'Jewish' and the options presented implying that 'Jewish' would be an inappropriate response. It should from the outset that Jewish ethnicity is has been acknowledged in Case Law since 1980 (Seide v Gillette Industries Ltd) in which Mr Justice Slynn decided in favour of an appellant based on him being 'of Jewish ethnic origin', and not because he was of the Jewish faith.

Empirical evidence as to why the Board feels that a religion question alone is an insufficient proxy for enumerating the Jewish population is as follows:

As noted in a response earlier in this questionnaire, Scottish Census data show that the equivalent of 28% of the total size of the (currently) Jewish by religion population in Scotland did not report they were currently Jewish. They did however report a Jewish upbringing and it is likely that a majority of these people would consider themselves ethnically but NOT religiously Jewish—a label that in the eyes of many Jews relates to religious practice but not necessarily belonging.

In the 2001 Census, 97 per cent of Jews by religion in England & Wales recorded 'White' in the ethnicity question. Of these 32,164 people recorded 'White – Other White' this being the simplest way to express the fact that 'White' was not a sufficient description of their ethnicity whilst also providing an answer consistent with the

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general thrust of the question's wording. But this response is clearly an inadequate description for ethnically identifying Jews.

Specially commissioned output revealed that several thousand people did enter 'Jewish' into the ethnicity question in 2001 many of which were only identifiable as Jews through this response. Though a non representative sample, these Jews by ethnicity only exhibited many demographic and socio-economic characteristics which differed from the population of Jews by religion such as a bias towards being male and being young—precisely the group most at risk of suffering antisemitic abuse.

This group could not be inferred from the Census data in any other way.

Empirical evidence for the importance of the ethnic dimension to Jewish identity has also been noted in other countries. Work carried out by Professor Barry Kosmin in North America in the early 1990s showed that in the Canadian Census of 1991, a total of 87,885 people were recorded as Jewish by ethnicity but NOT Jewish by religion. Given that 318,070 people in Canada were recorded as Jewish by religion that year (compared with 266,740 in England & Wales in 2001) this amounts to the equivalent of 28% of the Jewish by religion population—the same proportion in fact that was Jewish by upbringing only in Scotland.

Data from the 2001 Canadian Census were not currently available to the Board in such detail but there is no reason to believe the situation has changed substantially. For example, in 2001 a total of 329,995 people were recorded as Jewish by religion and 348,605 people as Jewish by ethnicity. Though we do not have the breakdowns for Jews by ethnicity-only, we do know that 47% of the ethnic Jewish responses were part of multiple ethnicities—a result stressing the importance of a multiple-response format to the ethnicity question here.

Further evidence of ethnic-only Jews was seen in the results of the 1990 National Jewish Population Survey (NJPS) carried out by Professor Kosmin in the United States. This found that (the equivalent of) 2.45 million people were recorded as Jewish by ethnicity but NOT Jewish by Religion. Given that 4.4 million people were recorded as Jewish by religion in that survey, this amounts to 56% of the Jewish by religion group. More recently Professor Leonard Saxe has noted that in a similar survey carried out in 2001 up to 2 million Americans considered themselves Jewish, but NOT by religion.

Empirical evidence has shown that people who consider themselves Jewish but not by religion form an active and important component of the Jewish community. For example, in 2001 the Institute for Jewish Policy Research (JPR) found that the majority of its respondents (58%; N=2,867) in London reported their outlook as 'Secular or Somewhat Secular' rather than 'Religious or Somewhat Religious'. In addition, less than a tenth of the sample regarded their outlook as 'Religious only'

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(8.5%). Importantly, the study also found that whereas 88% of respondents definitely answered 'Jewish' to the religion question in the 2001 Census, only 77% of those with a secular outlook did so.

The Board of Deputies feels strongly that taken together, these empirical sources support our community's need for the inclusion of a category 'Jewish' in the census's ethnicity question in addition to the Jewish category in the religion question. The risk that many thousands of ethnic-only Jewish people may be missing from the 2001 Census data is evidently very high. Whilst we are gratified to note that the General Register Office for Scotland is in agreement with us on this matter, shown by its inclusion of 'Jewish' as a category in its Test Census, it is disappointing that ONS has not yet been convinced of its importance. This is despite the population of England & Wales being considerably larger and more diverse than that in Scotland; in fact 98% of British Jews live in England & Wales. The Board is unclear as to why 'Jewish' should be included as a named category north of the border (reflecting the sociological reality that many Jews see themselves in solely ethnic terms) but not in England & Wales. In conclusion therefore, to avoid the a further underenumeration of the Jewish community, the Board of Deputies strongly urges ONS to include in addition to the question on religion, a category 'Jewish' in the 2011 Census of England & Wales, preferably in a multiple-choice format.

2. Usefulness to Public Authorities:

a. Policing and Security Concerns

The All Parliamentary Inquiry into Antisemitism (September 2006), Community Security Trust and Metropolitan police have all highlighted their concerns on the enormous rise in racially-motivated anti-Semitic attacks in the last five years.

The Parliamentary Inquiry was concerned that while:

“some police forces have taken the issue of antisemitism seriously, we believe that overall there is a lack of consistency in the approach of the police and have identified serious deficiencies in the recording and prosecuting of antisemitic incidents”

(Parliamentary Inquiry into Antisemitism, p.44)

Furthermore they recommended that the Home Office and DCLG need to work together to tackle this issue.

The Board has consulted with both the Community Security Trust (who work closely with the Metropolitan Police and many other police forces) and Greater Manchester Jewish Police Association on this issue. They have confirmed our concerns that isolated Jewish people who susceptible to attacks are more likely to be secular Jews

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and are not included by the religion category.

The Home Office, DCLG and Police forces are being urged by the Parliamentary Inquiry to tackle rising levels of anti-Semitic hate crimes. This can only be achieved with proper ward data on Jewish populations. More secularised Jewish populations exist (sometimes in isolation and other times in clusters) in areas where there are no synagogues.

Police forces may be unaware of their presence and these groups are less likely to identify as Jewish by religion but still likely to face anti-Semitic attacks.

This can be best achieved by proper census profiling of this group by ethnicity as well as religion. We have enclosed evidence of this nature.

The Greater Manchester Jewish Police Association (GMJPA) has claimed that it is difficult to police the rising levels of antisemitic hate crime. There is a need to have more accurate data and to identify isolated Jews who often do not show up in ward data.

They have provided the Board with evidence that Greater Manchester (with the second largest Jewish community) find the non-inclusion of 'Jewish' as an ethnic census category as a problem and explained that neighbouring police forces find it difficult to identify Jewish communities. In areas such as Cheshire, where Jewish communities exist without more secularised Jews apparently live in clusters. They still face antisemitism. A change to the ethnic category on the census would be useful in helping the police to plan in terms of recording and preventing antisemitic hate crime.

Concerns were also raised by the GMJPA that hate crime is often not reported accurately. The police utilise the Home Office 16+1 category in monitoring rising levels of hate crime. This utilises census categories. Senior police officers within the Greater Manchester area have described the current system unfit for purpose. The board were told that the census does not pick up secular Jews who are more isolated from the community and increasingly likely to be targeted. There is a need for better ward data on Jewish communities as an ethnic group to overcome this gap in planning provision in order to combat hate crimes targeted towards Jews increases. The GMJPA provided the Board with evidence that hate crime against Jews was rising at a faster rate in Greater Manchester than in the Metropolitan Police areas and colleagues in neighbouring force have confirmed similar patterns.

b. Provision of culturally relevant public services

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Whilst Jews have been defined by the courts as an ethnic group under the Race Relations Act most public authorities utilise the census categories and census data when carrying out both race impact assessments and ethnic monitoring. This results in many public authorities not including Jewish groups in terms of race impact assessments and thereby risking breach of breaching the public duty under s71 of the Race Relations Act.

Furthermore, many public authorities cannot quantify the size of the local Jewish community as many members of the community only define themselves by ethnicity and not by religion. This makes the provision of culturally-relevant services in terms of local authority services, care services and other public services difficult. The census would give a more accurate picture of the population and enable public authorities to produce provision for culturally relevant services.

In addition, many public authorities utilise census categories in producing ethnic monitoring forms. This means that the Jewish community is not properly considered in employment surveys or surveys concerning culturally-relevant services.

Your views on national identity

A question on national identity has not been included in previous censuses, though it has been asked in surveys such as the Labour Force Survey since 2001. National identity is subjective and self-perceived, unlike objective information such as country of citizenship. It records (for example) English, Welsh and Scottish national identities separately from an overall British identity and independently from ethnic group. It also allows recording of national identities from outside the UK. Testing of the national identity question showed that British-born people from ethnic minority groups preferred answering the ethnic group question if they were asked to record their national identity first.

Q46. Do you need national identity information from the 2011 Census?

1. Yes → go to next question
2. No → go to Q34

Q47. For what purposes do you/your organisation need this information? *Please describe.*

If the question proposed for the 2007 Census Test questionnaire was used in 2011, it would provide information for the following national identity categories:

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1. English
2. Welsh
3. Scottish
4. Northern Irish
5. British
6. Irish
7. Other national identities

National identity is a multiple response question, so it would also provide information for different combinations of national identities. (Note: information on the 'other' national identity categories, based on respondents' written answers, is likely to be available in a limited number of tables but not in standard outputs.)

Q48. Would the proposed categories for national identity provide the information you require?

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| 1. Yes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> → go to Q34 |
| 2. No | <input type="checkbox"/> → go to next question |
| 3. Partially | <input type="checkbox"/> → go to next question |

Q49. If no or partially, please state why, describing what additional information you need and the reasons you need it.

<i>Reasons why:</i>
<i>Additional information needed:</i>
<i>Reasons needed:</i>

Q50. If you have any other comments on national identity in the census please record below.

It would be helpful from an analytical point of view to make a clear distinction between 'ethnicity' and 'national identity' which were confused categories under the 2001 ethnicity question wording.
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Your views on religion

A voluntary question on religion was asked for the first time in England and Wales in 2001. The question in England and Wales gathers information on religious identity or affiliation, rather than observance or practice. It differs from the religion questions used in the Scottish and Northern Irish censuses.

Q51. Do you need religion information from the 2011 Census?

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1. Yes → go to next question
2. No → go to Q41

Q52. For what purposes do you/your organisation need this information? *Please describe.*

These data are used by the Board in its work to assist myriad communal organisations directly or indirectly responsible for education in Jewish schools, interfaith relations, care provision for the elderly, support for the financially distressed, defence of the community from antisemitism, and many a plethora of charitable organisations.

If the question proposed for the 2007 Census Test questionnaire was used in 2011, it would provide information for the following religion categories in England and Wales:

1. No religion
2. Christian
3. Buddhist
4. Hindu
5. Jewish
6. Muslim
7. Sikh
8. Other religions

(Note: information on the 'other' religious categories, based on respondents' written answers, is likely to be available in a limited number of tables but not in standard outputs.)

Q53. Would the proposed categories for religion provide the information you require?

1. Yes → go to Q41
2. No → go to next question
3. Partially → go to next question

Q54. If no or partially, please state why, describing what additional information you need and the reasons you need it.

Reasons why:

Additional information needed:

Reasons needed:

Q55. Will you need to compare the information on religion in 2011 with the information from the 2001 Census?

3. Yes → go to next question

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4. No

→ go to Q41

Q56. If yes, please state for what purposes.

To chart demographic and socio-economic change within the 'Jewish by religion' population.

Q57. If you have any other comments on religion in the census please record below.

From comparability reasons it is important the wording and format used in 2011 is the same as it was in 2001.

Your views on language

A question on Welsh language proficiency has been included in previous censuses in Wales. ONS proposes to continue to measure Welsh language proficiency in Wales in 2011.

Proficiency in other languages has **not** been recorded in previous censuses in England or Wales, and will only be included in 2011 if there is space for four pages of individual questions per person. But we are aiming to get a better understanding of users' requirements for language information. If there is a strong requirement for language information it may be possible to collect it using another survey, subject to funding.

Language ability can be difficult to measure using a self-completion form, and there are many different aspects of language. Please use the section below to record your requirements on this topic.

Q58. Do you need language information?

1. Yes

→ go to next question

2. No

→ go to Q50

Q59. Which languages are you particularly interested in, if any? *Please write in.*

Hebrew, French, German, Spanish, Yiddish, Arabic, Russian

Q60. For what purposes do you/your organisation need language information?

The British Jewish community is made up of substantial numbers of Jews from Israel, EU and FSU countries as well as Yiddish speakers (especially strictly-Orthodox Jews) who tend not to speak English at home. In its work the Board is responsible for

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representing the needs and assisting in the welfare of all these groups. It would enormously improve our understanding of the makeup of the community and our ability to cater for their needs if we knew what languages were spoken at home and produce material for such households.

If the question proposed for the 2007 Census Test questionnaire was used in 2011, it would provide information for the following **new** aspects of language ability in England and Wales:

1. Ability to understand spoken English
2. Ability to speak English
3. Ability to read English
4. Ability to write in English
5. Ability to understand spoken Welsh (new for population in England)
6. Ability to speak Welsh (new for population in England)
7. Ability to read Welsh (new for population in England)
8. Ability to write in Welsh (new for population in England)
9. Ability to understand British Sign Language (BSL)
10. Ability to sign in BSL
11. Other languages understood
12. Other languages spoken/signed
13. Other languages read
14. Other languages written

Q61. Would the proposed categories for language ability provide the information you require?

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| 1. Yes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> → go to Q47 |
| 2. No | <input type="checkbox"/> → go to next question |
| 3. Partially | <input type="checkbox"/> → go to next question |

Q62. If no or partially, please state why, describing what additional information you need and the reasons you need it.

Reasons why:

Additional information needed:

Reasons needed:

Q63. To what extent would information on the number of people who do not speak English, and the languages spoken by those who do not, be useful to you?

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Very useful | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|----------------|--------------------------|

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2. Useful
3. Not useful

Q64. There are many aspects of language ability. Which of the following aspects of language ability do you need to know about, and to what extent? *Tick the relevant box in each row.*

	Very important	Quite important	Do not need
1. Ability to understand spoken English	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Ability to speak English	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Ability to read English	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4. Ability to write in English	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
5. Which languages are understood, other than English	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Which languages are spoken, other than English	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Which languages are read, other than English	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
8. Which languages are written, other than English	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
9. Ability to understand spoken Welsh (among population in England)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
10. Ability to speak Welsh (among population in England)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
11. Ability to read Welsh (among population in England)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
12. Ability to write in Welsh (among population in England)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
13. Frequency of speaking Welsh	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
14. Frequency of speaking other languages	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
15. Mother tongue or first language	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
16. Main language(s) spoken at home	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17. Preferred spoken language for communicating with public authorities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
18. Preferred written language for communicating with public authorities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
19. Other aspects of language ability, please specify N/A	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q65. If only **one** piece of language information could be collected, what would be the most useful to you/your organisation?
Choose one aspect from Q48 above and write in the number below, or describe in your own words.

Piece of information required	#16. Languages spoken at home
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Specific language (if applicable)	N/A
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Q66. If you have any other comments on language please record below.

None

Prioritising your requirements

The eventual questions used in 2011 will have to balance the requirements for information with the constraints on questionnaire length.

Q67. Please rank these four topics in order, based on how important each piece of information is to you/your organisation.
Number each topic from 1 to 4, where 1 is the most important topic and 4 is the least important.

Ethnic group	2
National identity	4
Religion	1
Language	3

Q68. Of all the requirements you have mentioned in this questionnaire, which are the most important to you/your organisation? *List up to three.*

1. That 'Jewish' is listed as a category in the question on ethnicity
2. That the question on religion maintains the wording and format used in 2001
3. That the ethnicity question is presented in a multiple-choice format

GENERAL COMMENTS

Q69. Use the space below for any other comments you want to add.

None

Thank you for contributing your views. Please return this form to:
ethnicity&idxxxxxx@xxx.xxx.xx

Emailed forms are preferred. We can also be contacted at:

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