**Onomap Type Code**

 The Onomap Type Code uniquely identifies each Onomap Type.

It is comprised of five alphanumeric characters, an example being ‘AF211':

- The first two characters are two letters that identify the Onomap Group

- The second three characters are three numbers

The Onomap Type code is always included in the export file together with the Onomap Type name.

One advantage of using codes is that the user may choose for example to change the names of the Onomap Types with her or his own descriptions, while the Onomap Type Code in the classified datasets will always allow to create look-ups to the Onomap Taxonomy.

**Onomap Coding Case**

 The Onomap Coding Case is the actual rule or case in the Onomap Classification Algorithm with which a particular name was coded in Onomap.

There are eight rules that are defined as the Onomap coding cases, and that take care of all of the possible cases in the Onomap Classification Algorithm. The Onomap coding case with which a particular person has been allocated can be added as an output in the export file.

These eight rules or Onomap coding cases are evaluated for every individual person in a sequential order from Case 1 to Case 7. When a person's name meets the criteria specified in one case the Onomap Type is assigned and no further cases are evaluated.

CASE 1

Both the Surname AND Forename are unclassified or not found in the dictionaries

CASE2

The Surname OR Forename is unclassified or not found in the dictionaries

CASE 3

Both Onomap Types are the same: the person is assigned to that Onomap Type

CASE 4

Both Onomap Subgroups are the same: the person is assigned to that Onomap Subgroup

CASE 5

If the absolute difference between Onomap Scores of each name element is larger than 0.2: the person gets assigned to the Onomap Type with the highest score

CASE 6

If the Onomap Groups are the same: the person is assigned to that Onomap Group

CASE 7

If the absolute difference between Onomap Scores of each name element is smaller than 0.2: the person gets assigned to the Onomap Type with the highest score

CASE 8

If the forename and surname can not be identified because of formatting problems: the person gets assigned to the Onomap group: “Unclassified”

At the end of this process each person's full name will have an overall Onomap Type assigned to it, either at the level of Onomap Type, Onomap Subgroup or Onomap Group level, or remains unclassified.

**Onomap Score**

Each forename or surname has been assigned with an Onomap Type together with a score for that relationship, which represents the probability of a name having originated from a particular Onomap Type.

Onomap Scores vary between 0 (very low probability) and 1 (very high probability). At the end of the classification, a person is assigned with a final Onomap Type and an overall person's Onomap Score, which represents the probability of that person belonging to that Onomap Type.

According to the Onomap Coding Case under which a person has been assigned to an Onomap Type the person's final Onomap score is calculated as follows:

a- CASE 3, CASE 4 and CASE 6 (coincident surname and forename Onomap Types, Subgroups or Groups): The final person score is the average of the surname and forename scores

b- CASE 5 and CASE 7 (divergent surname and forename Onomap Types, Subgroups or Groups): The final person score is the absolute difference of the surname and forename scores.

c- CASE 1 and CASE 2 (not found, unclassified or single name element): The final person score is equal to 0

**Onomap Group**

Onomap Groups are aggregations of Onomap Types and Onomap Subgroups into 16 coarse groups of common origin usually at the subcontinental level. They represent the highest level of the hierarchy in the Onomap Taxonomy.

**Onomap Subgroup**

An Onomap Subgroup is an aggregation of one or more Onomap Types.

Onomap Subgrops have been produced using data for Great Britain as a reference. A minimum population size of 1,000 people was met using the UK data. Furthermore, additional Onomap Types were merged when they were deemed very culturally similar for reporting purposes, for example; Galician, Castillian, Basque and Catalan Onomap Types were all merged into a Spanish Onomap Subgroup.

A total of 66 Onomap Subgroups were finally compiled, which all had sufficient internal consistency and a minimum size.

**Onomap Type**

An Onomap Type is a finely specified cultural ethnic and linguistic category created for the purpose of assigning a group of names to a common origin through a series of their shared characteristics.

- There are a total of 185 Onomap Types optimised for the contemporary population of Great Britain, and they conform the basic building blocks of the Onomap classification.

- Each Onomap Type has a unique Onomap Type Code

- Not all Onomap Types refer to the same level of granularity in the classification. Some are very specific, such as ‘EU212: BELGIAN FLEMISH' and others are very general, such as ‘ML110: MUSLIM', depending on how well a name's origin represents an Onomap Type.

- In practice, when a person's name is coded by Onomap, each person is assigned with an Onomap Type, through the Onomap Classification Algorithm. The rest of the information appended to the export file relate to each individual Onomap Type following the relationships established in the Onomap Taxonomy.