

## Glossary

### **Accommodation type**

This refers to the type of accommodation used or available for use by an individual household. Examples include the whole of a terraced house, or a flat in a purpose-built block of flats.

### **Age**

Age is derived from the date of birth question and is a person's age at their last birthday, at 27 March 2011. Dates of birth that imply an age over 115 are treated as invalid and the person's age is imputed. Infants less than one year old are classified as 0 years of age.

### **Age of arrival in the UK**

The age of arrival in the UK is derived from the date that a person last arrived to live in the UK and their age. Short visits away from the UK are not counted in determining the date that a person last arrived. Age of arrival is only applicable to usual residents who were not born in the UK. It does not include usual residents born in the UK who have emigrated and since returned; these are recorded in the category 'Born in the UK'.

### **Cars or vans in household**

This applies to the number of cars or vans that are owned, or available for use, by one or more members of a household. This includes company cars and vans that are available for private use. It does not include motorbikes or scooters, or any cars or vans belonging to visitors. The count of cars or vans in an area relates only to households. Cars or vans used by residents of communal establishments are not counted. Households with 10 to 20 cars or vans are counted as having only 10. Responses indicating a number of cars or vans greater than 20 were treated as invalid and a value was imputed.

### **Central heating**

A household's accommodation is classified as having central heating if it is present in some or all rooms (whether used or not). Central heating is classified by type, for example one or more of the types - gas, electric (including storage heaters), oil, solid fuel (for example wood or coal) or other types (including solar, Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) or other bottled gas). This information is not available for household spaces with no usual residents.

### **Cohabiting**

Two people are described as cohabiting if they are living together as a couple but are not married to each other or in a registered same-sex civil partnership together. This includes people living with a partner of the same sex. A cohabiting person might be married or in a civil partnership (with someone not resident in the household) but will not be shown as married, in a civil partnership or separated in results relating to living arrangements because cohabiting in this classification takes priority over legal marital or partnership status.

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### **Cohabiting couple family**

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

### **Cohabiting couple household**

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

### **Communal establishment resident**

A communal establishment resident is a person whose place of usual residence is in managed residential accommodation. This means any person who was living, or expected to live in a communal establishment for six months or more. Individuals resident in a communal establishment for less than six months are included as resident at their home address. A person normally resident at the establishment who was absent on census day is still classified as a resident of the establishment, and also counted as a visitor to the address they were staying on census day.

Any person usually resident in the UK who was visiting the establishment on census day and did not have a usual address elsewhere is also classified as a resident of the communal establishment (regardless of how long they stayed or intended to stay there). Any person from outside the UK who intended to stay in the UK for three months or more in total, and who did not have another address at which they usually lived in the UK, is also classified as a resident of the establishment. If they intended to stay in the UK for less than three months in total they are counted as a visitor to the establishment.

### **Communal establishments**

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

- Sheltered accommodation units where fewer than 50 per cent of the units in the establishment have their own cooking facilities, or similar accommodation where residents have their own rooms, but the main meal is provided. If half or more possess their own facilities for cooking (regardless of use) all units in the whole establishment are treated as separate households.
- Small hotels, guest houses, bed & breakfasts and inns and pubs with residential accommodation with room for 10 or more guests (excluding the owner/manager and his/her family).
- All accommodation provided solely for students (during term-time). This includes university-owned cluster flats, houses and apartments located within student villages, and similar accommodation

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owned by a private company and provided solely for students (University owned student houses that were difficult to identify and not clearly located with other student residences are treated as households, and houses rented to students by private landlords are also treated as households). Accommodation available only to students may include a small number of caretaking or maintenance staff, or academic staff.

- Accommodation available only to nurses. This includes cluster flats and similar accommodation, provided solely for nurses. Nurses' accommodation on a hospital site that does not also contain patients is treated as a separate communal establishment from the hospital (and not categorised as a hospital), so that nurses are treated as 'residents' and not 'resident staff' or 'patients'. This ensures consistency with similar nurses' accommodation not on a hospital site.

### Country of birth

Country of birth is the country in which a person was born. The country of birth question included six tick box responses - one for each of the four parts of the UK, one for the Republic of Ireland, and one for 'Elsewhere'. Where a person ticked 'Elsewhere', they were asked to write in the current name of the country in which they were born. Responses are assigned codes based on the National Statistics Country Classification. The grouping of countries within the classification is broadly regional, but takes into account the grouping of European Union (EU) countries. Countries in the EU are grouped into those that were EU members in March 2001, and those that became members (Accession countries) between April 2001 and March 2011 as part of the EU enlargement process.

### Economic activity

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

### Economically active

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

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

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

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### **Economically inactive**

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

### **Ethnic group**

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

### **Full-time student**

A full-time student is a person of any age who has indicated that they are a schoolchild or student in full-time education.

Schoolchildren and students in full-time education studying away from their family home are treated as usually resident at their term-time address.

### **Full-time working**

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

### **General Health**

General health is a self-assessment of a person's general state of health. People were asked to assess whether their health was very good, good, fair, bad or very bad. This assessment is not based on a person's health over any specified period of time.

### **Highest level of qualification**

The highest level of qualification is derived from the question asking people to indicate all types of qualifications held. People were also asked if they held foreign qualifications and to indicate the closest equivalent. There were 12 response options (plus 'no qualifications') covering professional and vocational qualifications, and a range of academic qualifications. These are combined into:

**No Qualifications:** No academic or professional qualifications

**Level 1 qualifications:** 1-4 O Levels/CSE/GCSEs (any grades), Entry Level, Foundation Diploma, NVQ level 1, Foundation GNVQ, Basic/Essential Skills

**Level 2 qualifications:** 5+ O Level (Passes)/CSEs (Grade 1)/GCSEs (Grades A\*- C), School Certificate, I A Level/ 2-3 AS Levels/VCEs, Intermediate/Higher Diploma, Welsh Baccalaureate Intermediate Diploma, NVQ level 2, Intermediate GNVQ, City and Guilds Craft, BTEC First/General Diploma, RSA Diploma

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### Apprenticeship

**Level 3 qualifications:** 2+ A Levels/VCEs, 4+ AS Levels, Higher School Certificate, Progression/Advanced Diploma, Welsh Baccalaureate Advanced Diploma, NVQ Level 3; Advanced GNVQ, City and Guilds Advanced Craft, ONC, OND, BTEC National, RSA Advanced Diploma

**Level 4+ qualifications:** Degree (for example BA, BSc), Higher Degree (for example MA, PhD, PGCE), NVQ Level 4-5, HNC, HND, RSA Higher Diploma, BTEC Higher level, Foundation degree (NI), Professional qualifications (for example teaching, nursing, accountancy)

**Other qualifications:** Vocational/Work-related Qualifications, Foreign Qualifications (Not stated/ level unknown).

### Household composition

Household composition classifies households according to the relationships between the household members. Households consisting of one family and no other usual residents are classified according to the type of family (married, same-sex civil partnership or cohabiting couple family, or lone parent family) and the number of dependent children. Other households are classified by the number of people, the number of dependent children, or whether the household consists only of students or only of people aged 65 and over.

This definition is used in most results from the 2011 Census. In a small number of results an alternative classification is used that defines households by the age of the household members. It takes no account of the relationships between them. In results where this different definition is used it is clearly indicated.

### Household language

Household language classifies households by the combination of adults and children within a household that have English (English, or Welsh in Wales) as a main language. Household language uses the alternate definition of an adult and child that are used in a small number of census results.

### Household size

The size of a household is equal to the number of usual residents in the household. Visitors staying at an address do not contribute to that household's size because they are counted in the household of their place of usual residence. Household size is only applicable to household spaces with at least one usual resident.

### Household space

A household space is the accommodation used or available for use by an individual household. Household spaces are identified separately in census results as those with at least one usual resident, and those that do not have any usual residents. A household space with no usual residents may still be used by short-term residents, visitors who were present on census night, or a combination of short-term residents and visitors. Vacant household spaces and household spaces that are used as second addresses are also classified in census results as household spaces with no usual residents.

### Household spaces with no usual residents (Indicator)

A household space is the accommodation used or available for use by an individual household. A household space with no usual residents is not the same as a vacant household space because it may be a second home or holiday accommodation, or may otherwise have had visitors present on census night.

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### **Household type**

Household type classifies households in an alternative way to the household composition classification that is used in most standard census results. A household is classified by the type of family present, but households with more than one family are categorised in the priority order:

- married couple family;
- same-sex civil partnership couple family;
- cohabiting couple family; and
- lone parent family.

Within a family type a family with dependent children takes priority. This means that in tables that use this classification the alternative definitions of married couple household, same-sex civil partnership couple household, cohabiting couple household and lone parent household are applicable.

### **Industry**

The industry in which a person aged 16 to 74 works relates to their main job, and is derived from information provided on the main activity of their employer or business. This is used to assign responses to an industry code based on the Standard Industrial Classification 2007.

### **Length of residence in the UK**

The length of residence in the UK is derived from the date that a person last arrived to live in the UK. Short visits away from the UK are not counted in determining the date that a person last arrived. Length of residence is only applicable to usual residents who were not born in the UK. It does not include usual residents born in the UK who have emigrated and since returned - these are recorded in the category 'Born in the UK'.

### **Lone-parent household**

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

### **Long-term health problem or disability**

A long-term health problem or disability that limits a person's day-to-day activities, and has lasted, or is expected to last, at least 12 months. This includes problems that are related to old age. People were asked to assess whether their daily activities were limited a lot or a little by such a health problem, or whether their daily activities were not limited at all.

### **Main language**

This is a person's first or preferred language.

### **Method of travel to work**

The method of travel used for the longest part, by distance, of the usual journey to work. This topic is only applicable to people who were in employment in the week before the census.



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### **National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SEC)**

The National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SEC) provides an indication of socioeconomic position based on occupation. It is an Office for National Statistics standard classification. To assign a person aged 16 to 74 to an NS-SEC category their occupation title is combined with information about their employment status, whether they are employed or self-employed, and whether or not they supervise other employees. Full-time students are recorded in the 'full-time students' category regardless of whether they are economically active or not.

### **Occupancy rating**

Occupancy rating provides a measure of whether a household's accommodation is overcrowded or under occupied. There are two measures of occupancy rating, one based on the total number of rooms in a household's accommodation, and one based only on the number of bedrooms. The ages of the household members and their relationships to each other are used to derive the number of rooms/bedrooms they require, based on a standard formula.

The number of rooms/bedrooms required is subtracted from the number of rooms/bedrooms in the household's accommodation to obtain the occupancy rating. An occupancy rating of -1 implies that a household has one fewer room/bedroom than required, whereas +1 implies that they have one more room/bedroom than the standard requirement.

### **Provision of unpaid care**

A person is a provider of unpaid care if they look after or give help or support to family members, friends, neighbours or others because of long-term physical or mental ill health or disability, or problems related to old age. This does not include any activities as part of paid employment. No distinction is made about whether any care that a person provides is within their own household or outside of the household, so no explicit link can be made about whether the care provided is for a person within the household who has poor general health or a long-term health problem or disability.

### **Tenure**

Tenure provides information about whether a household rents or owns the accommodation that it occupies and, if rented, combines this with information about the type of landlord who owns or manages the accommodation.

### **Tenure, Other social rented**

Accommodation that is 'other social rented' includes accommodation that is rented from a registered social landlord, housing association, housing co-operative or charitable trust.

### **Tenure, Owned**

Accommodation that is 'owned' includes accommodation that is either 'owned outright' or 'owned with a mortgage or loan'.

### **Tenure, Private rented**

Accommodation that is „private rented“ includes accommodation that is rented from a private landlord or letting agency, employer of a household member, relative or friend of a household member, or other non-social rented accommodation.

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### **Tenure, Private rented, Other**

Accommodation that is private rented, other" includes accommodation that is rented from an employer of a household member, relative or friend of a household member, or other non-social rented accommodation

### **Tenure, Social rented**

Accommodation that is „social rented" includes accommodation that is rented from a council or local authority, or from a registered social landlord, housing association, housing co-operative or charitable trust.

### **Unemployed**

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

### **Usual resident**

The main population base for statistics from the 2011 Census is the usual resident population as at census day, 27 March 2011. Although the population base for enumeration included non-UK born short-term residents, this population is analysed separately and is not included in the main outputs from the 2011 Census. All statistics, unless specified, are produced using only usual residents of the UK. For 2011 Census purposes, a usual resident of the UK is anyone who, on census day, was in the UK and had stayed or intended to stay in the UK for a period of 12 months or more, or had a permanent UK address and was outside the UK and intended to be outside the UK for less than 12 months.