

## APPENDIX 16 – GLOSSARY

The Glossary is contained within the National Statistics publication: "Census 2001: National report for England and Wales" and is available online at: [www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/census2001/National\\_report\\_EW\\_Part4.pdf](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/census2001/National_report_EW_Part4.pdf)

### 1991 resident population

The count of all persons recorded as resident in households in an area, even if they were elsewhere on Census night, plus residents in communal establishments who were present in the establishment on Census night. In contrast to 2001, students and schoolchildren are counted as resident at their vacation address. Persons from wholly absent households are included.

In 1991 there was also a count of the population present in an area on Census night (Persons present population base 1991). This information is not available for 2001.

See also Population base

### 2001 resident population

See Population base

### Accommodation type

Accommodation type describes the type of accommodation occupied by an individual household, or if unoccupied, available for an individual household, for example the whole of a terraced house or a flat in a purpose built block of flats.

See also Household space

### Adult

In most output an adult in a household is defined as any person who is not a dependent child. In the univariate table giving the alternative classification of *Household composition* the term adult is used to refer to any person aged 16 and over.

See also Dependent child

### Age

Age is derived from the date of birth question and is the age at a person's last birthday. Dates of birth that imply an age over 110 are treated as invalid and the person's age is imputed.

### All visitor household

A household that completed a census form but has no residents. All visitor households are classified as second/ holiday homes in output.

See also Second residence/holiday accommodation, Population base, Household resident

### Amenities

Amenities include central heating, bath/shower and toilet.  
See also Central heating, Bath/shower and toilet

### Area

The area in hectares.

### Area of destination

In migration statistics, the usual address on

Census day gives the area of destination. In travel statistics, the address of place of work (place of work or study in Scotland) gives the area of destination.

See also Place of work, Place of work or study,

Day-time population, Workplace population, Migrant

### Area of origin

In migration statistics, the address one year before Census gives the area of origin. In travel statistics the usual address on Census day gives the area of origin.

See also Migrant

### Armed Forces

A member of the Armed Forces is identified by the occupation code 'Officers in Armed Forces' or 'NCOs and other ranks', so does not include civilians working for the Armed Forces.

See also Occupation

### Bath/shower and toilet

A household's accommodation is described as having sole use of bath/shower and toilet if it has a bath/shower and a toilet for use only by that household. 'Without sole use' means that the household has to share, or does not have, one or both amenities. The information is not available for unoccupied household spaces.  
See also Household space, Household, Amenities

### Carer

See Provision of unpaid care

### Cars and vans

The number of cars or vans owned, or available for use, by one or more members of a household. It includes company cars and vans available for private use.

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 or more cars or vans are counted as having 10 cars or vans.

See also Household, Communal establishment, Resident

### Census day 2001

29 April 2001

### Census night 1991

21-22 April 1991

### **Central heating**

A household's accommodation is described as 'with central heating' if it has central heating in some or all rooms (whether used or not). Central heating includes gas, oil or solid fuel central heating, night storage heaters, warm air heating and underfloor heating. The information is not available for unoccupied household spaces.

See also Household space, Amenities

### **Child**

There is no age limit on the term child. For example, a married couple living with their son aged 40 would be classified as a family consisting of a married couple and their child unless the son has a spouse, partner or child living in the household.

See also Dependent child, Family

### **Cohabiting**

Two people are described as cohabiting if they are living together as a couple but are not married to each other. This includes people living with a partner of the same sex. A cohabiting person might be married (to someone not resident in the household) but will not be shown as married or separated in the living arrangements tables.

See also Living arrangements, Living in a couple

### **Cohabiting couple family**

A cohabiting couple family consists of two people living together as a couple but not married to each other, with or without their child(ren). The child(ren) may belong to both members of the couple or to only one. Children are included in the family only if they are not themselves living with a spouse or partner and do not have any children of their own in the household. Cohabiting couples of the same sex are included. Cohabiting couples with their grandchild(ren) where there are no children in the intervening generation in the household are also included.

See also Same-sex couples, Cohabiting couple household, Family type, Step-family

### **Cohabiting couple household**

In most tables the term 'cohabiting couple household' is used to describe a household that comprises a cohabiting couple family and no other person. In the alternative household type variable used in one of the univariate tables a cohabiting couple household is defined as a household which contains one or more cohabiting couples but no married couples.

See also Cohabiting couple family, One family and no others

### **Communal establishment**

A communal establishment is defined as an establishment providing managed residential accommodation. Managed means full-time or part-time supervision of the accommodation.

In most cases (for example, prisons, large hospitals, hotels) communal establishments can be easily identified. However, difficulties can arise with small hotels, guesthouses and sheltered accommodation. Special rules apply in these cases:

Small hotels and guesthouses are treated as communal establishments if they have the capacity to have 10 or more guests, excluding the owner/manager and his/her family.

Sheltered housing is treated as a communal establishment if less than half the residents possess their own facilities for cooking. If half or more possess their own facilities for cooking (regardless of use) the whole establishment is treated as separate households.

### **Communal establishment resident**

The basic '*Household resident*' definition applies when determining whether someone is a resident of a communal establishment. Where clarification is needed, a resident is any person who has been living, or intends to live, in the establishment for six months or more. People visiting the establishment on Census day who do not have a usual address elsewhere are also classified as a resident. Usual residents absent on Census day were left a Census form for statutory completion on their return to the establishment.

In some tables 'residents' excludes members of staff and their families.

See also Communal establishment, Visitor, Household resident, Resident staff and family, Persons sleeping rough

### **Community background**

This variable is applicable in Northern Ireland only. It identifies a person's current religious group, if any, or the religious group brought up in for people who do not regard themselves as belonging to any religion.

The four categories of community background are:-

Catholic,  
Protestant and Other Christian (including Christian related),  
Other Religions and Philosophies, and  
None.

The category 'Catholic' includes those respondents who gave their religion as Roman Catholic, Catholic Apostolic Church, Ukrainian Catholic, Greek Catholic, Palmarian Catholic or Catholic.

Responses have been categorised as 'Protestant and Other Christian (including Christian related)' or 'Other Religions and Philosophies' on the basis of the best available information, although it is acknowledged that the categorisation of some of the smaller religions is open to interpretation.

See also Religion

**Concealed family**

A concealed family is one that does not include the Household Reference Person.

See also Family, Household Reference Person

**Country of Birth**

There are five tick box responses to the country of birth question: one each for the four parts of the UK and one for the Republic of Ireland. Where there is no applicable tick box, people were asked to write in the present name of their country of birth. The written responses are coded using the ONS Geography Classification of Countries. Countries are classified in output according to the geographical position rather than politics. For example, the Canary Islands are classified as North Africa rather than Western Europe even though they belong to Spain.

See also Ireland – part not specified, Language needs indicator

**Current religion**

See Religion

**Day-time population**

In England, Wales and Northern Ireland the day-time population is defined for people aged 16 to 74 as those people who do not work who are resident in the area plus all people who are working within the area. In Scotland it is defined as all people who are not working or studying who are resident in the area plus all people who are working or studying within the area.

See also Night-time population, Workplace population

**Density (population)**

See Population density

**Dental practitioners**

People with occupation coded to SOC2000 code 2215. They are identified particularly in the table showing professional qualifications by occupation.

**Dependent child**

A dependent child is a person aged 0 to 15 in a household (whether or not in a family) or aged 16 to 18 in full-time education and living in a family with his or her parent(s). This is a change from the 1991 definition which was a person aged 0 to 15 in a household or a person aged 16 to 18, never married, in full-time education and economically inactive.

The revised 2001 definition has been agreed following consultation with users. An 'adult' in a household is any person who is not a dependent child.

See also Adult, Child

**Distance travelled to work**

Applicable in England, Wales and Northern Ireland. The distance in kilometres of a straight line between the postcode of residence and the postcode of workplace. Not calculated for people

working mainly at or from home, people with no fixed workplace, people working on an offshore installation or people working outside the UK. See also Distance travelled to work or study, Population base

**Distance travelled to work or study**

Applicable in Scotland only. The distance in kilometres of a straight line between the postcode of residence and the postcode of the place of the person's *Main job* or course of study. Not calculated for people working or studying mainly at or from home, people with no fixed place of work or study, people working on an offshore installation or people working or studying outside the UK.

See also Distance travelled to work, Population base

**Dwelling**

A household's accommodation (a household space) is defined as being in a shared dwelling if it has accommodation type 'part of a converted or shared house', not all the rooms (including bathroom and toilet, if any) are behind a door that only that household can use and there is at least one other such household space at the same address with which it can be combined to form the shared dwelling. If any of these conditions is not met, the household space forms an unshared dwelling. Therefore a dwelling can consist of one household space (an unshared dwelling) or two or more household spaces (a shared dwelling).

See also Household space, Occupied dwelling, Vacant dwelling

**Economic activity**

The economic activity questions apply only to people aged 16 to 74. They relate to whether or not a person was working or looking for work in the week before Census. The concept of economic activity is compatible with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition of economic status.

See also Economically active, Economically inactive

**Economically active**

All people who were working in the week before the Census are described as economically active. In addition, the category includes people who were not working but were looking for work and were available to start work within 2 weeks. Full-time students who are economically active are included but are identified separately in the classification. The economic activity questions are only asked of people aged 16 to 74.

See also Unemployed, Employed, Economically inactive, Full-time student

### **Economically inactive**

Within the *Economic activity* classification, a person is either economically active or inactive. Specific categories of economic inactivity are: Retired, Student (excludes those students who were working or in some other way were economically active), Looking after family/home, Permanently sick/ disabled and Other. A person who is looking for work but is not available to start work within 2 weeks is counted as economically inactive. Economic activity questions are only asked of people aged 16 to 74.

See also Economically active, Unemployed

### **Employed**

Any person who did paid work in the week before the Census, whether as an employee or self-employed, is described as employed or in employment. 'Paid work' includes casual or temporary work, even if only for one hour; being on a government-sponsored training scheme; being away from a job/business ill, on maternity leave, on holiday or temporarily laid off; or doing paid or unpaid work for their own or family business.

See also Economically active, Main job, Unemployed

### **Employee**

The distinction between employee and selfemployed is determined by the response to the question 'Do (did) you work as an employee or are (were) you self-employed?' It relates to the person's *Main job* in the week before the Census or, if not working in the week before the Census, their last main job.

See also Main job, Self employed

### **Establishment**

See Communal establishment

### **Ethnic group**

The ethnic group question records each person's perceived ethnic group and cultural background. Although the questions differ between the different parts of the UK, the same detailed codes are used across the UK to code the write-in responses. In standard output the most detailed classification used is 16 groups (England and Wales), 14 groups (Scotland) and 12 groups (Northern Ireland).

See also Welsh identity

### **Ethnicity**

See Ethnic group

### **Family**

A family comprises a group of people consisting of a married or cohabiting couple with or without child(ren), or a lone parent with child(ren). It also includes a married or cohabiting couple with their grandchild(ren) or a lone grandparent with his or her grandchild(ren) where there are no children in the intervening generation in the household. Cohabiting couples include same sex couples.

Children in couple families need not belong to both members of the couple.

See also Child, Family Reference Person, Cohabiting couple family, Lone parent family, Married couple family, Family type, Step-family

### **Family Reference Person (FRP)**

In a *Lone parent family*, the Family Reference Person (FRP) is taken to be the lone parent in a lone parent family. In a couple family, the FRP is chosen from the two people in the couple on the basis of their economic activity (in the priority order; full-time job, part-time job, unemployed, retired, other). If both people have the same economic activity, the FRP is identified as the elder of the two or, if they are the same age, the first member of the couple on the form.

See also Economic activity, Family, Lone parent family, Cohabiting couple family, Married couple family

### **Family status**

This provides information on the family circumstances of a person in a household.

See also Family

### **Family type**

This classifies families into different types, whether a *Lone parent family*, a *Married couple family* or a *Cohabiting couple family*. In some tables couple families are classified by whether or not there are any step-children in the family.

See also Family, Cohabiting couple family, Lone parent family, Married couple family, Stepfamily

### **Floor level**

See Lowest floor level

### **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.

Full-time students and schoolchildren who are economically active are identified separately in the economic activity tables. They are not included in the other categories of economically active such as 'employees' or 'unemployed'. In tables on occupation and industry, where students are not identified separately, they are included under the appropriate occupation or industry.

In the National Statistics Socio-economic Classification all full-time students are recorded in the 'full-time students' category regardless of whether they are economically active or not.

The economic activity questions are only asked of people aged 16 to 74.

See also Economically active, National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SeC), Students and schoolchildren, Population base

**Full-time working**

Working full-time is defined as working 31 hours or more a week.

See also Hours worked

**Furnished accommodation**

The distinction between accommodation that is provided furnished and accommodation that is provided unfurnished is applicable in Scotland only. It relates to all occupied household spaces that are rented or are provided rent free.

See also Tenure

**Gender**

See Sex

**General health**

A self-assessment of a person's general health over the 12 months before the Census.

**Highest level of qualification**

In England and Wales, the highest level of qualification is derived from responses to both the qualifications question and the professional qualification question. For Scotland and Northern Ireland, it is based on the qualifications question. As the levels are derived from different questions they are not (or are only approximately) equivalent.

England and Wales:

Level 1: 1+ 'O' level passes, 1+ CSE/GCSE any grades, NVQ level 1, Foundation GNVQ

Level 2: 5+ 'O' level passes, 5+ CSEs (grade 1), 5+ GCSEs (grades A-C), School Certificate, 1+'A' levels/ AS levels, NVQ level 2, Intermediate GNVQ

Level 3: 2+ 'A' levels, 4+ AS levels, Higher School certificate, NVQ level 3, Advanced GNVQ

Level 4/5: First degree, Higher degree, NVQ levels 4 and 5, HNC, HND, Qualified Teacher status, Qualified Medical Doctor, Qualified

Dentist, Qualified Nurse, Midwife, Health Visitor

Scotland:

Group 1: 'O' Grade, Standard Grade, Intermediate 1, Intermediate 2, City and Guilds Craft, SVQ level 1 or 2 or equivalent

Group 2: Higher Grade, CSYS, ONC, OND, City and Guilds Advanced Craft, RSA, Advanced Diploma, SVQ level 3 or equivalent

Group 3: HND, HNC, RSA Higher Diploma, SVQ level 4 or 5 or equivalent

Group 4: First degree, Higher degree, Professional Qualification

Northern Ireland:

Level 1: GCSE (grades D-G), CSE (grades 2-5), 1-4 CSEs (grade 1), 1-4 GCSEs (grades A-C), 1-4 'O' level passes, NVQ level 1, GNVQ Foundation or equivalents

Level 2: 5+ CSEs (grade 1), 5+ GCSEs (grades A-C), 5+ 'O' level passes, Senior Certificate, 1 'A' level, 1-3 AS levels, Advanced Senior Certificate, NVQ level 2, GNVQ Intermediate or equivalents

Level 3: 2+ 'A' levels, 4+ AS levels, NVQ level 3, GNVQ Advanced or equivalents

Level 4: First degree, NVQ level 4, HNC, HND or

equivalents

Level 5: Higher degree, NVQ level 5 or equivalents

**Holiday accommodation**

See Second residence/holiday accommodation

**Hours worked**

The question on how many hours a week a person usually works in their *Main job* is used to derive whether a person is working full-time (31 hours or more a week) or part-time (30 hours or less per week).

See also Full-time working, Part-time working, Main job

**Household**

A household comprises one person living alone, or a group of people (not necessarily related) living at the same address with common housekeeping - that is, sharing either a living room or sitting room or at least one meal a day.

See also Communal establishment, Household space

**Household composition**

Households consisting of one family and no other people are classified according to the type of family and the number of dependent children. Other households are classified by the number of dependent children or whether all student or all pensioner.

An alternative classification defines households by the age of the people in it. It takes no account of the relationships between people.

See also Family, One family and no others, Dependent child, Pensioner

**Household deprivation**

This term is used in one univariate table. The classification is not related to the DTLR Index of Multiple Deprivation nor the NISRA Measures of Deprivation for Northern Ireland. It is one of the Alternative Household Classifications resulting from an ESRC project completed in 2001.

There are four dimensions of household deprivation defined. A household is 'deprived' in the following dimension(s) if:

Employment: Any member of the household aged 16 to 74 who is not a full-time student is either unemployed or permanently sick.

Education: No member of the household aged 16 to pensionable age has at least 5 GCSEs (grade A-C) or equivalent AND no member of the household aged 16 to 18 is in full-time education. [NB. For Scotland the education level is at least one Standard Grade or equivalent which is a lower level.]

Health and disability: Any member of the household has general health 'not good' in the year before Census or has a limiting long-term

illness.

Housing: The household's accommodation is either overcrowded (occupancy indicator is -1 or less), OR is in a shared dwelling OR does not have sole use of bath/shower and toilet OR has no central heating.

See also General health, Occupancy rating

### **Household Reference Person (HRP)**

The concept of Household Reference Person (HRP) is new in 2001 output. It replaces Head of Household used in 1991. For a person living alone, it follows that this person is the HRP. If the household contains only one family (with or without ungrouped individuals) the HRP is the same as the Family Reference Person (FRP). If there is more than one family in the household, the HRP is chosen from among the FRPs using the same criteria as for choosing the FRP (economic activity, then age, then order on the form). If there is no family, the HRP is chosen from the individuals using the same criteria. In 1991, the Head of Household was taken as the first person on the form unless that person was aged under 16 or was not usually resident in the household.

See also Family Reference Person, Household

### **Household resident**

A household resident is any person who usually lives at the address, or who has no other usual address. For people with more than one address (e.g. Armed Forces personnel, people who work away from home) the usual address is where the person spends the majority of his/her time, unless they have a spouse or partner at another address. In the latter instance, the usual address is where the person's family resides. Students and schoolchildren studying away from the family home are treated as resident at their term-time address.

See also Household, Population base, Students and schoolchildren

### **Household size**

A household's size is the number of people resident in the household. It does not include students and schoolchildren living away from the household during term-time.

See also Household, Population base, Students and schoolchildren

### **Household space**

A household space is the accommodation occupied by an individual household or, if unoccupied, available for an individual household.

See also Household, Accommodation type

### **In employment**

See Employed

### **Industry**

The industry in which a person works is

determined by the response to the question asking for a description of the business of the person's employer (or own business if self-employed). The responses are coded to a modified version of the UK Standard Industrial Classification of Economic Activities 1992 - UK SIC (92).

See also Main job

### **Inflow**

The inflow of people to an area is a count of people who are resident in the area on Census day but whose usual address one year before Census was outside the area. It may not be an exact count of people moving into the area because it does not include people who did not live within the area one year before Census but who had no usual address.

See also Migrant, Outflow

### **Intercensal population change**

A column in one of the Key Statistics tables, for England, Wales and Scotland, expresses the increase or decrease in the resident population of the area between 1991 and 2001 as a percentage of the 1991 population. Note that the definition of resident population differs between 1991 and 2001 and the 2001 figures have been adjusted by the One Number Census process to correct for underenumeration so the percentage change is not exact. In Northern Ireland population changes are reported through the Mid Year Estimates.

See also Population base, 1991 resident population

### **Ireland – part not specified**

In the *Country of birth* classification there is a separate code for 'Ireland part not specified'. In table KS06 this category is included in 'Other EU countries'. This means that summing the count of people born in Northern Ireland and the people born in Republic of Ireland may not give an accurate total of the people born in Ireland.

See also Country of birth

### **Knowledge of Gaelic**

A person has knowledge of Gaelic if they can do one or more of the following: Understand spoken Gaelic, Speak Gaelic, Read Gaelic, Write Gaelic.

### **Knowledge of Irish**

A person has knowledge of Irish if they can do one or more of the following: Understand spoken Irish, Speak Irish, Read Irish, Write Irish.

### **Knowledge of Welsh**

A person has knowledge of Welsh if they can do one or more of the following: Understand spoken Welsh, Speak Welsh, Read Welsh, Write Welsh.

### **Limiting long-term illness**

A self assessment of whether or not a person has a limiting long-term illness, health problem or disability which limits their daily activities or the work they can do, including problems that are due to old age.

### **Living arrangements**

The living arrangements classification combines the responses to the question on legal marital status and whether people are, or are not, living as a couple. It applies only to people in households.

See also Cohabiting, Living in a couple, Marital Status

### **Living in a couple**

Includes both living with a spouse and cohabiting.

See also Cohabiting, Living arrangements

### **Location of rooms**

This is applicable to household spaces in Northern Ireland only. It identifies whether all the rooms in the household space are on one floor or more than one floor.

See also Household space

### **Lone parent family**

Usually, a lone parent family is a father or mother with his or her child(ren) where the parent does not have a spouse or partner in the household and the child(ren) do not have a spouse, partner or child in the household. It also includes a lone grandparent with his or her grandchild(ren) where there are no children in the intervening generation in the household.

See also Child, Family type, Lone parent household

### **Lone parent household**

In most tables, the term 'lone parent household' is used to describe a household that comprises a *Lone parent family* and no other person. In the alternative household type variable used in one of the univariate tables a lone parent household is defined as a household which contains one or more lone parent families but no married or cohabiting couples.

See also Lone parent family, One family and no others

### **Long-term illness**

See Limiting long-term illness

### **Long-term unemployed**

A person is defined as being long-term unemployed at Census if the year they last worked was 1999 or earlier.

See also Unemployed

### **Lowest floor level**

The lowest floor of the living accommodation. It relates to all household spaces, whether or not

the space is occupied by a household.

See also Household space

### **Main job**

The main job is the job in which a person usually works the most hours. Questions on employment relate to each person's main job.

See also Economic activity

### **Marital status**

Legal marital status as at Census day.

See also Living arrangements

### **Married**

Married is one of the categories within the *Marital status* variable.

In the *Living arrangements* classification a person not living in a couple can be classified married (or re-married) if they denote their marital status as married (or re-married) but have no spouse or partner resident in the household.

See also Marital status, Living arrangements

### **Married couple family**

A married couple family consists of a husband and wife with or without their child(ren). The child(ren) may belong to both members of the couple or to only one. Children are included in the family only if they are not themselves living with a spouse or partner and do not have any children of their own in the household. A husband and wife with their grandchild(ren) where there are no children in the intervening generation in the household are included.

See also Family type, Married couple household, Child, Step-family

### **Married couple household**

In most tables, the term 'married couple household' is used to describe a household that comprises a married couple family and no other person. In the alternative household type variable used in one of the univariate tables a married couple household is defined as a household which contains one or more married couples.

See also Married couple family, One family and no others

### **Mean age**

Mean age is calculated by dividing the sum of each person's age last birthday (i.e. age in whole years) by the number of people.

See also Age, Median age

### **Means of travel to work**

Applicable in England, Wales and Northern Ireland. The means of travel used for the longest part, by distance, of the usual journey to work.

See also Public transport users

### **Means of travel to work or study**

Applicable in Scotland only. The means of travel used for the longest part, by distance, of the usual journey to main place of work or study (including school).

See also Public transport users

### **Median age**

The median age is the middle value when all the ages are arranged in order from youngest to oldest, where 'age' is age at last birthday (i.e. in whole years).

See also Age, Mean age

### **Medical practitioners**

People with occupation coded to SOC2000 code 2211. They are identified particularly in the table showing professional qualifications by occupation.

### **Migrant**

A migrant is a person with a different address one year before the Census to that on Census day. The migrant status for children aged under one in households is determined by the migrant status of their 'next of kin' (defined as in order of preference, mother, father, sibling (with nearest age), other related person, Household Reference Person).

See also Household resident, Household Reference Person, Inflow, Outflow

### **Migrant household**

See Wholly moving household

### **Moving group**

A moving group is a group of people within a household or communal establishment who have moved together from the same usual address one year before Census day. A person who moves by him or herself also constitutes a moving group. This is a new concept for 2001.

See also Migrant, Moving Group Reference Person

### **Moving Group Reference Person (MGRP)**

If there is only one person in the *Moving group*, that person is the Moving Group Reference Person (MGRP). If the moving group contains the Household Reference Person (HRP), the MGRP is the HRP. If the HRP is not in the moving group, the MGRP is chosen from among any Family Reference Persons (FRPs) using the same criteria as for choosing the FRP (economic activity, then age, then order on the form). If no FRP, the MGRP is chosen from among any people in generation 1 of a family using the same criteria. If there is no person in generation 1 of a family, the MGRP is chosen from all the people in the moving group using the same criteria.

See also Moving group, Migrant, Family Reference Person, Household Reference Person

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

The National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SeC) has been introduced by the Government to replace Social Class based on Occupation (also known as the Registrar General's Social Class) and Socio-Economic Groups (SEG). For more information see the National Statistics website at [www.statistics.gov.uk/nsbase/methods\\_quality/ns\\_sec](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/nsbase/methods_quality/ns_sec)

See also Economic activity, Full-time student

### **Night-time population**

The night-time population of an area is defined as all people who are resident in the area.

See also Day-time population, Population base

### **NS-SeC not classifiable for other reasons**

In the National Statistics - Socio-economic Classification, category L17 is 'not classifiable for other reasons'. This will usually include people who have not been asked questions on economic activity, such as the elderly.

In Census tables that relate only to the 16 to 74 age groups the category 'not classifiable for other reasons' will include only people whose occupation has not been coded. In England, Wales and Scotland, this category includes people aged 65 to 74 not working in the week before the Census (apart from the long term unemployed and people who have never worked who have their own categories) and people aged 16 to 64 who last worked before 1996 (again excluding the long term unemployed and people who have never worked). In Northern Ireland, occupation was coded for all respondents, aged 16 to 74, who were currently working or had ever worked. Therefore, this category is empty, on these tables, and has been removed.

Note that the category L16 'occupation not stated or inadequately described' is not included in census tables because missing answers are imputed.

See also National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SeC), Long term unemployed

### **Number or rooms**

See Rooms

### **Nurse, midwife, health visitor**

People with occupation coded to SOC2000 code 3211 or 3212. They are identified particularly in the table showing professional qualifications by occupation.

### **Occupancy rating**

This provides a measure of under occupancy and over crowding. It relates the actual number of rooms to the number of rooms 'required' by the members of the household (based on a relationship between them and their ages). The room requirement is calculated as follows:

- a one person household is assumed to require three rooms (two common rooms and a bedroom)

- where there are two or more residents it is assumed that they require a minimum of two common rooms plus one bedroom for:

- i. each couple (as determined by the relationship question)
- ii. each lone parent
- iii. any other person aged 16 or over
- iv. each pair aged 10 to 15 of the same sex
- v. each pair formed from a remaining person aged 10 to 15 with a child aged under 10 of the same sex
- vi. each pair of children aged under 10 remaining
- vii. each remaining person (either aged 10 to 15 or under 10).

See also Household, Rooms

### **Occupation**

A person's occupation is coded from the response to the question asking for the full title of the *Main job* and the description of what is done in that job. It is coded to the 2000 edition of the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC).

See also Main job, Industry

### **Occupied dwelling**

A dwelling is defined as occupied if at least one of the household spaces within it (or the single household space, if the dwelling is unshared) is occupied.

See also Dwelling, Occupied household space, Vacant dwelling, Second residence/holiday accommodation

### **Occupied household space**

A household space is defined as occupied if it has one or more people resident in it. The count of occupied household spaces in an area is the same as the count of households.

See also Household space, Household

### **One family and no others**

A household comprises one family and no others if there is only one family in the household and there are no non-family people (ungrouped individuals).

See also Family, Cohabiting couple household, Lone parent household, Married couple household

### **Other EU countries**

These are the countries in the European Union as defined on Census day apart from the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland. They are Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden. In the key statistics table the category also includes Ireland, part not specified, United Kingdom, part not specified, Channel Islands and the Isle of Man.

See also Country of birth

### **Other health associate professionals and therapists**

People with occupation coded to SOC2000 codes 3213-3218 and 3221-3229. They are identified particularly in the table showing professional qualifications by occupation.

### **Other social rented**

Includes rented from Registered Social Landlord, Housing Association, Housing Co-operative, Charitable Trust and non-profit housing company.

See also Tenure, Social rented

### **Outflow**

The outflow of people from an area is a count of people who were resident in the area one year before the Census but whose usual address on Census day is outside the area. It may not be a complete count of people moving out of the area because it does not include people who have moved from the area to outside the UK.

See also Inflow, Migrant

### **Owned**

This includes accommodation that is either owned outright, owned with a mortgage or loan, or shared ownership (paying part rent and part mortgage).

See also Tenure

### **Owner occupied accommodation**

See Owned

### **Part-time working**

Working part-time is defined as working 30 hours or less a week.

See also Hours worked

### **Partly-moving household**

A household is described as partly moving if one or more members of the household is a migrant but not all members of the household have moved from the same usual address.

See also Migrant, Moving group, Household

### **Pensioner**

This term is used in some tables as a shorthand for 'person of pensionable age'. Pensionable age is 65 and over for males and 60 and over for females.

### **Permanently sick/disabled**

This is a sub-category of 'economically inactive'. There is no direct connection with limiting longterm illness.

See also Economically inactive, Limiting longterm illness

### **Person of pensionable age**

See Pensioner

### **Persons sleeping rough**

Persons sleeping rough are those identified as 'absolutely homeless', that is people sleeping, or bedded down, in the open air (such as on the streets, or in doorways, parks or bus shelters); people in buildings or other places not designed for habitation. They are included in the standard tables as residents in communal establishments (with residents of hostels for the homeless).

### **Place of work**

The place where a person works in their *Main job*. The depot address for people who report to a depot. Applicable in England, Wales and Northern Ireland.

See also Distance travelled to work, Means of travel to work

### **Place of work or study**

The place a person travels to for their *Main job* or course of study (including school). The depot address for people who report to a depot. Applicable in Scotland only.

See also Distance travelled to work or study, Means of travel to work or study

### **Population base**

The 2001 Census has been conducted on a resident basis. This means the statistics relate to where people usually live, as opposed to where they are on Census night. Students and schoolchildren studying away from the family home are counted as resident at their term-time address. As in 1981 and 1991, residents absent from home on Census night were required to be included on the Census form at their usual/resident address. Wholly absent households were legally required to complete a Census form on their return. No information is provided on people present, but not usually resident (Persons present population base 1991).

See also Communal establishment resident, Household resident, Students and schoolchildren, Intercensal population change, 1991 resident population

### **Population density**

Number of residents per hectare.  
See also Population base, Area

### **Private rented**

This 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.

See also Social rented, Tenure

### **Provision of unpaid care**

A person is a provider of unpaid care if they give any help or support to family members, friends, neighbours or others because of longterm physical or mental health or disability, or problems related to old age. Note that there is no specific reference to whether this care is provided within the household or outside the household. Therefore, no explicit link can be

created to infer that an individual providing care is providing it to a person within the household who has poor general health, or a limiting longterm illness, disability or health problem.

### **Public transport users**

People whose means of travel used for the longest part, by distance, of the usual journey to work or study is underground, metro, light rail, tram, train, bus, minibus or coach.

See also Means of travel to work, Means of travel to work or study

### **Qualifications - higher level**

England and Wales: Level 4/5  
Scotland: Groups 3 and 4  
Northern Ireland: Levels 4 and 5

See also Highest level of qualification

### **Qualifications - lower level**

England and Wales: Levels 1, 2 and 3  
Scotland: Groups 1 and 2  
Northern Ireland: Levels 1, 2 and 3

See also Highest level of qualification

### **Religion**

In England and Wales this relates to current religion.

In Scotland there is an additional question asking for the religion the person was brought up in.

In Northern Ireland, this also relates to current religion. The religion question is in several parts. People are asked if they regard themselves as belonging to any particular religion. Those people who regard themselves as belonging to a religion are asked to provide an answer as to which religion, religious denomination or body they belong to.

Those people who do not regard themselves as belonging to any particular religion are classified as belonging to 'No religion'. A supplementary question was included asking those people who do not regard themselves as belonging to any particular religion to answer a question on which religion, religious denomination or body they were brought up in. This information is only used in the derivation of *Community background*, and is not included in the religion variable.

Missing answers for the religion variable are not imputed so the classifications include a 'not stated' category.

See also Community background

### **Religion of upbringing**

See Religion

### **Resident staff and family**

In many tables residents of communal establishments whose position in the establishment is given as 'staff or owner' or

'relative of staff or owner' are shown separately or excluded from the table.

See also Communal establishment resident

### Rooms

The count of the number of rooms in a household's accommodation does not include bathrooms, toilets, halls or landings, or rooms that can only be used for storage. All other rooms, for example, kitchens, living rooms, bedrooms, utility rooms and studies are counted. If two rooms have been converted into one they are counted as one room. Rooms shared between a number of households, for example a shared kitchen, are not counted. The count is not available for unoccupied household spaces.

See also Household, Household space

### Same-sex couples

Couples of the same sex are included in cohabiting couple families.

See also Cohabiting couple family, Cohabiting

### Schoolchild

See Students and schoolchildren

### Second residence/ holiday accommodation

The distinction between second residence/ holiday accommodation and vacant accommodation for unoccupied household spaces is based on information provided by the enumerator. The enumerator was not asked to differentiate between second homes and holiday homes so they cannot be distinguished in output. Households that returned a form but which prove to be all visitor households are classified as second/ holiday homes in output. An unoccupied dwelling is classified as second/ holiday home if at least one of the household spaces within it (or the single household space if the dwelling is unshared) is a second/holiday home.

See also Vacant household space, Dwelling

### Self-employed

The distinction between employee and self employed is determined by the response to the question 'Do (did) you work as an employee or are (were) you self-employed?' It relates to the person's *Main job* in the week before Census or, if not working in the week before Census, their last main job.

See also Main job, Employee

### Sex

Classification of person to either male or female.

### Shared dwelling

See Dwelling

### Social grade, approximated

Social grade is the socio-economic classification used by the Market Research and Marketing Industries. Although it is not possible to allocate social grade precisely from information collected in the Census, the Market Research Society

has developed a method for using Census information to provide a good approximation of social grade. Most output by social grade is for people aged 16 and over in households. They are classified by the social grade of their Household Reference Person.

See also Economic activity, National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SeC), Household Reference Person

### Social rented

This includes accommodation that is rented from a council (Local Authority, Scottish Homes, Northern Ireland Housing Executive) or a Housing Association, Housing Co-operative, Charitable Trust, Non-profit housing company or Registered Social Landlord.

See also Private rented, Tenure, Other social rented

### Step-family

A step-family is a married couple family or a cohabiting couple family where there are child(ren) who belong to only one member of the married or cohabiting couple.

See also Married couple family, Cohabiting couple family

### Students and schoolchildren

Students and schoolchildren in full-time education studying away from the family home are fully enumerated as resident at their term-time address. Basic demographic information only (name, sex, age, marital status and relationship) is collected at their 'home' or 'vacation' address. This information will not allow the derivation of a separate *Population base*. Apart from one or two tables where these students and schoolchildren are specifically identified, for all main output they will not be counted at their vacation address. The information on families, household size and *Household composition* for their vacation address will not include them. They are not included in the 'all person' count for their vacation address. The person variables, apart from age, sex, marital status and relationship, will be coded 'not applicable'. In the 1991 Census, students and schoolchildren were treated as resident at their vacation address.

'Student' is also a category of *Economically inactive*. This does not necessarily mean in fulltime education and excludes students who were working or in some other way were economically active.

See also Economically inactive, Full-time student, Students away from home

### Students away from home

Students and schoolchildren in full-time education studying away from the family home are treated as resident at their term-time address. Where the term 'students away from home' is used they are being referred to at their 'home' or 'vacation' address.

**Tenure**

The tenure of a household is derived from the response to the question asking whether the household owns or rents its accommodation and, if rented, from the response to the question asking who is the landlord.

See also Owned, Private rented, Social rented, Other social rented

**Travel to work**

See Means of travel to work. Applicable in England, Wales and Northern Ireland.

**Travel to work or study**

See Means of travel to work or study. Applicable in Scotland only.

**Unemployed**

A person is defined as unemployed if he or she is not in employment, is available to start work in the next 2 weeks and has either looked for work in the last 4 weeks or is waiting to start a new job. This is consistent with the International Labour Office (ILO) standard classification.

See also Economic activity, Economically active, Long term unemployed

**Unfurnished accommodation**

See Furnished accommodation

**Unshared dwelling**

See dwelling

**Vacant dwelling**

A dwelling is defined as vacant if all the household spaces within it (or the single household space, if the dwelling is unshared) are vacant.

See also Dwelling, Occupied dwelling, Second residence/holiday accommodation

**Vacant household space**

The distinction between second residence/holiday accommodation and vacant accommodation for unoccupied household spaces is based on information provided by the enumerator. Household spaces which are identified by the enumerator as absents, refusals or non-returns but which do not subsequently have a household imputed by the One Number Census process are classified as vacant in output.

See also Second residence/ holiday accommodation

**Visitor**

Visitors are people who are not usually resident at an address. The person filling in the Census form was asked to list basic information for visitors (name and address) to help while completing the form. However, this listing was not compulsory and does not provide useable information. There is no output on visitors.

See also Population base

**Welsh Identity**

People identifying themselves as Welsh are those who have written 'Welsh' or 'Cymraeg' or a similar response in one or more of the write-in boxes in the ethnic group question. If they have written it in the White section of the question they are counted as 'British' in the standard classification. However, they could be in any other category depending what boxes have been ticked and where they have written in. For example a person who has ticked Chinese and written in Welsh is classified as Chinese in the standard classification but will be recognised as 'identifying themselves as Welsh' where appropriate.

See also Ethnic group

**Wholly Moving Household**

A household is described as wholly moving if all members of the household are migrants and have moved from the same address.

See also Migrant, Moving group, Partly moving household, Household

**Working age**

Working age is defined as 16 to 64 for males and 16 to 59 for females.

**Workplace population**

Applicable in England, Wales and Northern Ireland only. The workplace population is defined as the people aged 16 to 74 who are in employment and whose usual place of work is in the area. People with no fixed place of work are treated the same as people who work mainly at or from home and are counted as working in their area of residence.

See also Employed, Day-time population

