

2011 Census Profile: Glossary

Total Population: usual resident population. Area measurements used are land measurement figures defined by topographic boundaries (coastline and inland water) as at the end of 2011.

Usual resident: The main population base for outputs from the 2011 Census is the usual resident population as at census day 27 March 2011. 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.

Age Structure: of resident population. Age as at last birthday. *Mean age* is calculated by dividing the sum of each person's age by the number of people. The *median age* is the middle value when all the ages are arranged in order from youngest to oldest.

Marital and civil partnership status: This topic is the equivalent of the 2001 Census topic 'Marital status', but has undergone significant revision to take account of the Civil Partnership Act which came into force on 5 December 2005. In census results the term 'single' is used to refer only to someone who has never been married or in a registered same-sex civil partnership.

Knowledge of Welsh: In results that classify people by Welsh language skills a person may appear in more than one category depending on which combination of skills they have. Therefore individual categories will not sum to the total population aged three and over.

Ethnic Group: Ethnic Group classifies people according to their own perceived ethnic group and cultural background. For the purpose of this table, the four 'Mixed/Multiple ethnic group' sub-categories have been grouped together.

Religion: Current religion. This question was voluntary, and where no answer was provided the response is categorised as 'Not stated'.

Health and provision of unpaid care:

- 1 General health is a self-assessment of a person's general state of health. This assessment is not based on a person's health over any specified period of time.
- 2 A long-term health problem or disability is one that limits a person's day-to-day activities, and has lasted, or is expected to last, at least 12 months. This includes problems related to old age.
- 3 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.

Qualifications: 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. Qualifications data were combined into five categories for the highest level of qualification, plus a category for no qualifications and one for other qualifications (which includes vocational or work related qualifications, and for foreign qualifications where an equivalent qualification was not indicated):

* 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, 1 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

* 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). *For the purposes of this table, Apprenticeship level is also included in 'Other qualifications'.*

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Economic status: A person's economic activity is derived from their activity in the week before Census day. This is an indicator of their status or availability for employment or their status if not employed or seeking employment. Working full-time is defined as working 31 hours or more per week. Working part-time is defined as working 30 hours or less per week.

Industry: The industry in which a person aged 16 to 74 works relates to their main job. It 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 (SIC 2007). Some categories have been grouped for the purpose of this table.

Occupation: A person's occupation relates to their main job. It is derived from either their job title or details of the activities involved in their job. This is used to assign responses to an occupation code based on the Standard Occupational Classification 2010 (SOC2010).

Mode 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.

Hours worked: The number of hours that a person aged 16 to 74 in employment in the week before the census worked in their main job. This includes paid and unpaid overtime.

Households and Household composition: A household is defined as one person living alone, or a group of people (not necessarily related) living at the same address who share cooking facilities and share a living room or sitting room or dining area. A household must contain at least one person whose place of usual residence is at the address. A group of short-term residents living together is not classified as a household, and neither is a group of people at an address where only visitors are staying. Households with over 1 person per room provides a measure of overcrowding (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). Household composition classifies households according to the relationship between household members. The 'One family households' figure is broken down further into the four sub-categories shown.

Household tenure and amenities: 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. Accommodation that is 'other social rented' includes accommodation that is rented from a registered social landlord, housing association, housing co-operative or charitable trust. 'Other tenures' in this table includes figures for 'shared ownership' and 'living rent free'.

Accommodation type: The type of accommodation used or available for use by an individual household by property type. 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.

Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics (ONS). © Crown Copyright 2012-2013.

Further information and guidance is available from:
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