2011 Census Definitions and Output Classifications

December 2012
2011 Census Definitions

These 2011 Census definitions for statistical outputs are used in the production and support of statistical outputs in the first and subsequent releases of census statistics. These definitions supplement the ‘Final Population Definitions for the 2011 Census’ (published 2009) document that was produced and used by staff during the census field operations.

2011 resident population
(See Population Base)

Absent Household
An absent household is where the whole of the household was away overnight on 27th March 2011.

Back to top

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

Back to top

Activity last week
(see Economic activity) - Back to top

Adaptation of Accommodation
A household accommodation that has been adapted or designed for one or more of the following; wheelchair, visual, hearing, other physical or mobility difficulties. This only refers to the household, communal establishments were not asked this question.

Back to top

Adult
In most output an adult in a household is defined as any person who is not a dependent child. A small number of outputs use the alternative classification of an adult, which defines adults as any person aged 16 and over. Any use of this alternative definition will be indicated in a footnote to the table.

See also: Child, Dependent child

Back to top

Age
Age is derived from the date of birth question and is a person’s age at their last birthday. 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.

Back to top
**All visitor household**
A household that completed a census questionnaire but has no residents. All visitor households are classified as households without usual residents in outputs.

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

**Atheist**
Those respondent who indicated they were ‘Atheist’ are included in the ‘no religion’ category for outputs.

**Average household size**
The average household size for an area is equal to the total number of usual residents living in households in that area divided by the total number of households in the area that have at least one usual resident.

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.

See also: *Household, Place of usual residence, Usual resident*

**Carer**
See also: *Provision of unpaid care*

**Cars or 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.

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

See also: *Religion*
**Census Day**
Census Day was Sunday 27 March 2011

**Census Night**
Census Night was the night of 27-28 March 2011

**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, electric (including storage heaters), oil, solid fuel (for example, wood, coal) and ‘other’ central heating.

**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, Children shared between parents**

**Children shared between parents**
Children ‘shared’ between parents living apart are usually resident at the address at which the child spends the majority of their time. The ‘tie breaker’ for children divided equally between parents is where the child was on 27 March 2011.

See also: **Dependent child, Family**

**Civil partnership**
See: **Registered same-sex civil partnerships**

**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 some tables a cohabiting couple household is defined as a household which contains one or more cohabiting couples but no married couples. Any use of this alternative definition will be indicated in a footnote to the table.

See also: [Cohabiting couple family](#), [One family and no others](#)

**Communal establishment**

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 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.

See also: [Household](#), [Communal establishment resident](#)
**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.

See also: [Communal establishment](#), [Household resident](#), [Place of usual residence](#)

**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](#), [National identity](#)

**Current religion**

See: [Religion](#)

**Dependent child**

A dependent child is a person aged 0-15 in a household (whether or not in a family) or aged 16-18 in full-time education and living in a family with his or her parent(s).

See also: [Adult](#), [child](#), [children shared between parents](#)
**Dwelling**
A dwelling is a unit of accommodation in which all rooms - including the kitchen, bathroom and toilet - are behind a door that only that household can use.
A dwelling may comprise one or more household spaces (the accommodation occupied, or available for occupation, by an individual household).
A dwelling may be classified as shared or unshared. A dwelling is shared if:

- the household spaces it contains have the accommodation type 'part of a converted or shared house'
- not all of the rooms (including kitchen, 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.

Dwellings that do not meet these conditions are unshared dwellings

See also: [Household space](#), [Occupied dwelling](#)

[Back to top](#)

**Economic Activity**
The Economic Activity questions were asked only to people aged 16 and over. However the current outputs will report on those aged 16-74. 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](#)

[Back to top](#)

**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 and over.

See also: [Unemployed](#), [Employed](#), [Economically inactive](#), [Full-time student](#)

[Back to top](#)

**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 and over.

See also: [Economically Active](#), [Unemployed](#)

[Back to top](#)
**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**
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*

**Employment**
See: *Economic activity*

**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 12 groups in Northern Ireland.

See also: *National Identity, Country of birth*

**Ethnicity**
See *Ethnic Group*
**European Union (EU)**

European Union is as defined on Census day (27 March 2011). The 27 EU member states were Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom.

See also: *Country of birth*

**Family**

A family comprises of 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: *Family Reference Person, Child, Cohabiting couple family, Lone parent family, Married couple family, Family type, Step-family*

**Family Reference Person**

In a lone parent family, the Family Reference Person (FRP) is taken to be the lone parent in a lone parent family. Otherwise:

- 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: *Family, Married couple family, Family type, Step-family, Family status*

**Family Status**

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

See also: *Family, Married couple family, Family type, Step-family, Family Reference Person*

**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, Step family*
**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 and over.

See also: *Economically Active*, *National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SeC)*, *Students and Schoolchildren*, *Population Base*

**Back to top**

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

See also: *Hours Worked*, *Part-time working*

**Back to top**

**Gender**
See: *Sex*

**Back to top**

**General Health**
A self-assessment of a person's general health.

See also: *Long term health problem or disability*, *Long-term condition*

**Back to top**

**Health**
See: *General health*, *Long term health problem or disability*, *Long-term condition*

**Back to top**

**Highest Level of Qualification**
See *Qualifications*

**Back to top**
**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 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

This includes:
- sheltered accommodation units in an establishment where 50 per cent or more have their own kitchens (irrespective of whether there are other communal facilities)
- all people living in caravans on any type of site that is their usual residence. This will include anyone who has no other usual residence elsewhere in the UK.

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.

See also: Communal establishment, Household resident, Non-UK born short-term resident, visitors

**Householder**
(not used in outputs see HRP)
The householder or joint householder is the person, resident or present at the address who:
- owns/rents (or jointly owns/rents) the accommodation; and/or
- is responsible (or jointly responsible) for paying the household bills and expenses

(The householder was defined in order to help respondents understand who was responsible for ensuring that the questionnaire was completed and returned, see HRP)

See also: Household, Household Reference Person

**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 people aged 65 and over. 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
**Household Reference Person (HRP)**

The HRP should be one of the usual residents in the household. For a person living alone, it follows that this person is the HRP. Otherwise:

- If the household contains only one family 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. Generally visitors cannot be HRPs and households containing visitors only (e.g. holiday homes) would not have an HRP unless they contained a visitor with no other usual residence. In an all-visitor household containing one or more visitors with no other usual residence, an HRP should be selected from the ‘resident visitors’ (i.e. visitors with no (other) usual residence).

See also: [Family Reference Person](#)

**Household resident**

A household resident is a person whose place of usual residence is in an individual household, and not within managed residential accommodation in a communal establishment.

See also: [Communal establishment resident](#), [Household](#), [Household Reference Person](#), [Place of usual residence](#)

**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 unoccupied household spaces.

See also: [Household space](#), [Usual resident](#), [Visitors](#)

**Household space**

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

See also: [Household](#), [Occupied household space](#)

**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 2007 - UK SIC (2007)

See also: [Main job](#)
**Ireland - part not specified**

In the Country of Birth classification there is a separate code for 'Ireland part not specified'. In table KS204NI 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 Irish**

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

Language (see *Main language*, *Knowledge of Ulster-Scots*)

**Knowledge of Ulster-Scots**

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

Language (see *Main language*, *Knowledge of Irish*)

**Living arrangements**

The living arrangements classification combines the responses to the question on legal marital status and the responses to the relationship question. 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, cohabiting and same-sex couples.

See also: *Cohabiting*, *Living arrangements*

**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 quick statistics tables a lone parent household is defined as a household which contains one or more lone parent families but no married or cohabiting couples. Any use of this alternative definition will be indicated in a footnote to the table.

See also: *Lone parent family, One family and no others*

**Long-term health problem or disability**
A self assessment of whether a person has a health problem or disability which limits their daily activities, including problems that are due to old age and which has lasted or expected to last at least 12 months.

See also: *General health, Long-term condition*

**Long-term illness**
See also: *Long-term health problem or disability*

**Long-term condition**
A self assessment of whether a person has a condition which lasted or was expected to last at least 12 months. You could have multiply responses for this question.

See also: *General health, Long-term health problem or disability*

**Long-term unemployed**
A person is defined as being long-term unemployed at Census day if the year they last worked was 2009 or earlier.

See also: *Unemployed*

**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**
Refers to a person's 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 if they denote their marital status as 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 Quick Statistics 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*

---

**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*
Method of travel to work or study
The method of travel used for the longest part, by distance, of the usual journey to work or place of study (including school).

See also: Public transport users

Back to top

Non-UK born short-term resident
See: Short-term resident

Back to top

NS- SeC - National Statistics Socio-economic Classification
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.

See also: Economic Activity, Full-time student

Back to top

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 16-74 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 16-74, 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

Back to top

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 2010 edition of the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC2010).

See also: Main job, Industry

Back to top
**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], [Second residence/holiday accommodation]

**Occupied household space**
A household space is classified as occupied if it has one or more usual residents. The number of household spaces in an area is the same as the number of households.

See also: [Household space], [Unoccupied household space], [Vacant household space]

**One family and no other people**
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]

**Owned**
This includes accommodation that is either owned outright, owned with a mortgage or loan, or shared ownership (part rents and part owns).

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]
**Permanently sick/disabled**
This is a sub-category of ‘economically inactive’. There is no direct connection with limiting long-term illness.

See also: *Economically inactive*, *Long-term health problem or disability*, *General health*, *Long-term condition*

**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.

See also: *Method of travel to work or study*

**Place of usual residence**
For the 2011 Census a person’s place of usual residence is generally the address in the UK at which they spend the majority of time. For most people this means their permanent or family home.
The census counted someone as usually resident at their permanent or family home if, on 27 March 2011:
- they were temporarily away from home, for example on holiday, visiting friends or relatives or travelling (unless outside of the UK for 12 months or more)
- they were in a communal establishment such as a care home, hospital or similar establishment for less than six months
- they were a baby born on or before 27 March 2011, even if still in hospital
- they had more than one UK address and were staying at the second address on census night.

In addition to people present at their permanent or family home, the 2011 Census counted someone as usually resident at an address if on 27 March:
- they were a usual resident of the UK and present at an address on census night, even if only for one night, and had no other usual address in the UK.

Someone was not counted as usually resident at an address if, on 27 March 2011:
- the address at which they were staying was not their usual address and they usually lived elsewhere in the UK (these people were counted as visitors to the address)
- they were away from their home address and had been staying or were expecting to stay in a communal establishment such as a care home or hospital for six months or more (these people were enumerated as usually resident at the communal establishment).

Further clarification is applicable to the definition of place of usual residence certain population sub-groups:
- **students and schoolchildren** in full-time education studying away from the family home were counted as usually resident at their term-time address. Basic demographic information only (name, sex, age, marital status and relationship) was collected at their non-term time (‘home’ or vacation) address.
- **armed forces personnel** were counted as usually resident at their permanent or family home even if the majority of their time was spent at their ‘working’ address. Additionally, the following clarification applies to armed forces personnel with specific circumstances:
  - a member of the armed forces on deployment on operations was included at their permanent or family address regardless of length of deployment;
  - a member of the armed forces with no permanent or family address at which they were usually resident was recorded as usually resident at their base address;
  - if the permanent (stationed) base was abroad, e.g. Germany or Cyprus, then the armed forces member was not included in the census count;
a member of the armed forces serving on a ship inside UK waters on 27 March 2011 was counted as usually resident at their family/permanent home or resident on the ship if they did not have a family/permanent home;
a member of the armed forces serving on a ship outside UK waters on 27 March 2011 was counted as usually resident at their family permanent home or home port/naval base address if they did not have a family/permanent home.

Additionally, armed forces personnel from overseas forces based in the UK for three months or longer were counted as usually resident in the UK at their UK permanent or family home/base address.

People with a second address, for example those working away from home and other people with two or more addresses, were counted as usually resident at their permanent or family home even if the majority of their time is spent at another address. This includes people who spent time at a second address outside of the UK, but only if they intended to remain outside the UK for less than 12 months in total (except armed forces deployed on operations).

Children with parents who live apart and spend part of their time living with each parent were advised to be counted as usually resident at the address at which the child spent the majority of their time. If the child spent time equally living with each parent then they were advised to be counted as usually resident at the address where they were staying overnight on 27 March 2011.

For people living in communal establishments who had already spent or expected to spend six months or more in a communal establishment, for example, a care home, hospital or hostel, their place of usual residence was that communal establishment. Otherwise their place of usual residence was at their UK home address and the person was classified as a visitor to the communal establishment. (See Communal establishment resident for further clarification).

Place of usual residence for people in prison applies to sentenced prisoners in a similar way as others in communal establishments, based upon the length of their sentence. This means that:

- if they were convicted with a sentence of six months or more then they were counted as usually resident in the prison;
- if they were convicted with a sentence of less than six months then they were counted as usually resident at their permanent or family home and as a visitor to the prison;
- if they were on remand they were counted as usually resident at their permanent or family home, and as a visitor to the prison, irrespective of how long they were in prison on remand.

See also: Communal establishment resident, Household resident, Second address/ holiday accommodation, Usual resident, Visitor

Population Base
The 2011 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 2001 residents absent from home on Census night were required to be included on the Census questionnaire at their usual/resident address. Wholly absent households were legally required to complete a Census questionnaire on their return. Basic information will be provided on visitors and short-term residents.

See also: Communal Establishment Resident, Household Resident, Students and Schoolchildren, Resident population, Absent households

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 long-term 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 long-term health problem or disability.

**Public transport users**
People whose method of travel used for the longest part, by distance, of the usual journey to work or study is train, bus, minibus or coach (public or private).

See also: *Method of travel to work or study*

**Qualifications**
The following lists what qualifications are included within each qualification level;

**No qualifications**: No academic or professional qualifications (Northern Ireland)
Level 1: 1-4 O Levels/CSE/GCSEs (any grades), Entry Level, Foundation Diploma, NVQ level 1, Foundation GNVQ, Basic/Essential Skills (Northern Ireland)
**Level 2**: 5+ O Level (Passes)/CSEs (Grade 1)/GCSEs (Grades A*-C), School Certificate, 1 A Level/ 2-3 AS Levels/VCEs, Intermediate/Higer Diploma, Intermediate Diploma, NVQ level 2, Intermediate GNVQ, City and Guilds Craft, BTEC First/General Diploma, RSA Diploma (Northern Ireland)
Apprenticeship (Northern Ireland)
**Level 3**: 2+ A Levels/VCEs, 4+ AS Levels, Higher School Certificate, Progression/Advanced Diploma, NVQ Level 3; Advanced GNVQ, City and Guilds Advanced Craft, ONC, OND, BTEC National, RSA Advanced Diploma (Northern Ireland)
**Level 4+**: 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) (Northern Ireland)
**Other**: Vocational/Work-related Qualifications, Foreign Qualifications/ Qualifications gained outside the UK (NI) (Not stated/ level unknown) (Northern Ireland)

**Qualifications – Higher level**
Level 4 and above

**Qualifications – Lower level**
Levels 1, 2 and 3
**Registered same-sex civil partnerships status**

Refers to a person's legal civil partnership status as at Census day. Registered same-sex civil partnerships came into effect after the 'Civil Partnership Act 2004' in Northern Ireland.

[Back to top](#)

**Religion**

Those people who regard themselves as belonging to a religion are asked to indicate which religion, religious denomination or body they belong to. Missing answers for the Religion variable are not imputed so the classifications include a 'not stated' category. 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 'Religion or religion brought up in' and is not included in the Religion variable.

See also: Religion or religion brought up in, Catholic, Atheist

[Back to top](#)

**Religion or religion brought up in**

This variable is applicable in Northern Ireland only. It identifies the religious group brought up in for people who do not regard themselves as belonging to any religion.

The four categories of Religion or religion brought up in are:-Catholic; Protestant; Other Christian and 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, Other Christian and 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, Catholic, Atheist

[Back to top](#)

**Resident population**

The resident population is a count of all persons usually resident in households and communal establishments in an area. Students and schoolchildren studying away from the family home are counted as resident at their term-time address. Persons from wholly absent households are included.

See also: Population base, Wholly absents household

[Back to top](#)

**Same-sex couples**

Cohabiting couple families include couples of the same sex.

See also: Cohabiting couple family, Cohabiting, Registered same-sex civil partnerships

[Back to top](#)
**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 questionnaire 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* - Back to top

**Shared ownership**
Shared Ownership’ is part owns and part rents.

**Short-term resident**
A non-UK born short-term resident is anyone born outside the UK who has stayed or intends to stay in the UK for a period of three months or more but less than 12 months.
See also: *Usual resident, Visitor*
**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.

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

**Social rented**
This includes accommodation that is rented from the Northern Ireland Housing Executive, a Housing Association or a Charitable Trust.

See also: *Private Rented, Tenure*

**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 'usual resident' count for their vacation address. The 'usual resident' variable, apart from age, sex, marital status and relationship, will be coded 'not applicable'. In the 2011 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 full-time 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.

See also: *Students and schoolchildren*
**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*

**Term-time address**

A term-time address is the address where a schoolchild or student in full-time education and studying away from their family home is resident for the part of the year when classes are held in schools, colleges and universities. Schoolchildren and students in full-time education with a term-time address that was different to their family home were counted as usually resident as their term-time address.

See also: *Place of usual residence, Usual resident, Students and schoolchildren*

**Transport**

See: *Method of travel to work or study*

**Travel to work or study**

See: *Method of travel to work or study*

**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.

**Unoccupied household space**

A household space is classified as unoccupied if it does not have at least one usual resident. An unoccupied household space 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.

See also: *Household, Household space, Absent household, Occupied household space, Vacant household space*

**Unshared dwelling**

See: *Dwelling*
Usual resident
The main population base for outputs 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 outputs, 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.

See also: Short-term resident, Visitor

Vacant household space
A vacant household space is an unoccupied space that does not have at least one usual resident and is not a second a residence or holiday accommodation. The distinction between second residence/ holiday accommodation and vacant accommodation for unoccupied household spaces is based on information provided by the enumerator. All household spaces that are defined as vacant were unoccupied on census day (27 March 2011), but not all unoccupied household spaces are defined as vacant (some will be holiday accommodation or second residences). A household space in which only visitors were staying on census night is not classified as vacant.

See also: Household, Household space, Occupied household space, Unoccupied household space

Visitor
A visitor is any person who was staying overnight on 27 March 2011 at an address where they were not usually resident.

This includes:
• domestic visitors usually resident at another address within the UK, who completed a full census questionnaire for their usual address
• international visitors who intended to stay in the UK for less than three months and were usually resident outside of the UK.
Visitors staying overnight on census night were recorded in the visitor section of the household questionnaire, which recorded basic information (name, sex, date of birth and usual address) about each visitor present.
To ensure a complete count of the population, a resident of the UK with no usual address who was staying at an address overnight on census night was included as a usual resident at that address, even if only staying there for one night – they were not counted as visitors.

See also: Place of usual residence, Second address/holiday home, Usual resident, Non-UK born short-term resident

Wholly absent household
See: Absent household
Footnotes

DEMOGRAPHY

KS101NI Usual Resident Population
KS102NI Age Structure
KS103NI Marital and Civil Partnership Status
KS104NI Living Arrangements
KS105NI Household Composition
KS106NI All Households with: No Adults in Employment; Dependent Children; and Persons with Long-Term Health Problem or Disability
KS107NI Lone Parent Households with Dependent Children

ETHNICITY, IDENTITY, LANGUAGE AND RELIGION

KS201NI Ethnic Group
KS202NI National Identity (Classification 1)
KS203NI National Identity (Classification 2)
KS204NI Country of Birth
KS205NI Passports Held (Classification 1)
KS206NI Passports Held (Classification 2)
KS207NI Main Language
KS208NI Household Language
KS209NI Knowledge of Irish
KS210NI Knowledge of Ulster-Scots
KS211NI Religion
KS212NI Religion or Religion Brought Up In

HEALTH

KS301NI Health and Provision of Unpaid Care
KS302NI Type of Long-Term Health Problem or Disability

HOUSING AND ACCOMMODATION

KS401NI Dwellings, Household Spaces and Accommodation Type
KS402NI Tenure and Landlord
KS403NI Household Size
KS404NI Central Heating
KS405NI Car or Van Availability
KS406NI Adaptation of Accommodation
KS407NI Communal Establishment Residents and Long-Term Health Problem or Disability

QUALIFICATIONS

KS501NI Qualifications and Students

LABOUR MARKET

KS601NI Economic Activity
KS602NI Economic Activity – Males
KS603NI Economic Activity – Females
KS604NI Hours Worked
KS605NI Industry of Employment
KS606NI Industry of Employment – Males
KS607NI Industry of Employment – Females
KS608NI Occupation
KS609NI Occupation – Males
KS610NI Occupation – Females
KS611NI National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SeC)
KS612NI National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SeC) – Males
KS613NI National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SeC) – Females

TRAVEL TO WORK OR PLACE OF STUDY

KS701NI Method of Travel to Work (Resident Population)
KS702NI Method of Travel to Work or Place of Study (Resident Population)

MIGRATION

KS801NI Usual Residents Born in Northern Ireland Who Have Resided Elsewhere, and Short-Term Residents
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table Number and Title</th>
<th>Footnote</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>KS101NI Usual Resident Population</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **KS102NI Age Structure**                         | 1. 'Age' is age at last birthday.  
2. 'Mean age' and 'Median age' are calculated using age in years at last birthday. To estimate 'Mean age' including part-years, add 0.50 to the value shown in the table. |
| **KS103NI Marital and Civil Partnership Status**  | -                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| **KS104NI Living Arrangements**                   | 1. The living arrangements variable is different to marital or same-sex civil partnership status. It combines information from both marital or same-sex civil partnership status and the relationship matrix. Therefore, for example, a person living as part of a 'cohabiting couple' could in fact be married (to someone else) but will not appear as married or separated in this classification.  
2. A person not living in a couple can be classified as married or in a same-sex civil partnership if they denote their marital or same-sex civil partnership status as married or in a same-sex civil partnership but have no spouse or partner resident in the household. |
| **KS105NI Household Composition**                 | 1. A 'dependent child' is a person in a household aged 0-15 (whether or not in a family) or a person aged 16-18 who is a full-time student and in a family with parent(s).                                             |
| **KS106NI All Households with: No Adults in Employment; Dependent Children; and Persons with Long-Term Health Problem or Disability** | 1. A 'dependent child' is a person in a household aged 0-15 (whether or not in a family) or a person aged 16-18 who is a full-time student and in a family with parent(s).                                             |
| **KS107NI Lone Parent Households with Dependent Children** | 1. A 'dependent child' is a person in a household aged 0-15 (whether or not in a family) or a person aged 16-18 who is a full-time student and in a family with parent(s).  
2. 'Part-time employment' is defined as working 30 hours or less a week. 'Full-time employment' is defined as working 31 or more hours a week.  
3. 'Lone parent households' refers to those households where there is one family and no other people. |
### Ethnicity, Identity, Language and Religion

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table Number and Title</th>
<th>Footnote</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KS201NI Ethnic Group</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KS202NI National Identity (Classification 1)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KS203NI National Identity (Classification 2)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| KS204NI Country of Birth | 1. ‘EU’ is the European Union and is as defined on Census day (27 March 2011).  
2. ‘Member countries prior to 2004 expansion’ includes United Kingdom (part not specified) and Ireland (part not specified). |
| KS205NI Passports Held (Classification 1) | 1. ‘EU’ is the European Union and is as defined on Census day (27 March 2011).  
2. ‘United Kingdom’ includes British Overseas Territories. |
| KS206NI Passports Held (Classification 2) | 1. ‘EU’ is the European Union and is as defined on Census day (27 March 2011).  
2. ‘EEA’ is the European Economic Area and is as defined on Census day (27 March 2011).  
3. ‘Other’ includes British Overseas Territories. |
| KS207NI Main Language | 1. The languages included are those with over 1,000 responses. |
| KS208NI Household Language | - |
| KS209NI Knowledge of Irish | 1. An ability to speak, read or write Irish does not imply an ability to understand Irish unless stated. Persons in these categories may or may not have the ability to understand Irish. |
| KS210NI Knowledge of Ulster-Scots | 1. An ability to speak, read or write Ulster-Scots does not imply an ability to understand Ulster-Scots unless stated. Persons in these categories may or may not have the ability to understand Ulster-Scots. |
| KS211NI Religion | 1. ‘Religion’ indicates religion, religious denomination or body  
2. ‘Catholic’ includes those who gave their current religion as Catholic or Roman Catholic. |
| KS212NI Religion or Religion Brought Up In | 3. ‘Religion’ is religion, religious denomination or body  
4. ‘Catholic’ includes those who gave their religion or their religion brought up in as Catholic or Roman Catholic. |

### Health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table Number and Title</th>
<th>Footnote</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| KS301NI Health and Provision of Unpaid Care | 1. ‘Provision of unpaid care’ covers looking after, giving help or support to family members, friends, neighbours or others because of long-term physical or mental ill-health/disability, or problems related to old age.  
2. ‘Day-to-day activities limited’ covers any health problem or disability (including problems related to old age) which has lasted or is expected to last for at least 12 months. |
| KS302NI Type of Long-term Condition | 1. ‘Communication difficulty’ means a difficulty with speaking or making yourself understood.  
2. ‘A mobility or dexterity difficulty’ means a condition that substantially limits one or more basic physical activities such as walking, climbing stairs, lifting or carrying.  
3. ‘An emotional, psychological or mental health condition’ includes conditions such as depression or schizophrenia.  
4. ‘Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing’ includes conditions such as asthma.  
5. ‘A chronic illness’ includes illnesses such as cancer, HIV, diabetes, heart disease or epilepsy.  
6. ‘Long-term’ refers to a condition which has lasted, or is expected to last, at least 12 months. |
### Housing and Accommodation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table Number and Title</th>
<th>Footnote</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KS401NI Dwellings, Household Spaces and Accommodation Type</td>
<td>1. 'In a commercial building' includes in an office building, or hotel, or over a shop.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. 'Rented from: Other' includes rented from an employer of a household member or relative or friend of a household member.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KS402NI Tenure and Landlord</td>
<td>1. 'Shared ownership' is part owns and part rents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. 'Rented from: Other' includes rented from an employer of a household member or relative or friend of a household member.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KS403NI Household Size</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KS404NI Central Heating</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KS405NI Car or Van Availability</td>
<td>1. Car or van availability includes any company car or van when available for private use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. 'All cars or vans' includes only those cars owned by, or available for use by, households. This count is not exact as households with more than 20 cars or vans are counted as having 20 cars or vans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KS406NI Adaptation of Accommodation</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KS407NI Communal Establishment Residents and Long-Term Health Problem or Disability</td>
<td>1. 'Residents' excludes staff and families of staff.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. 'Health and Social Care Trust' (HSCT) was referred to as NHS/HSSB in the 2001 Census.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. 'Long-term health problem or disability' is a different statistic to that reported in the 2001 Census.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Qualifications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table Number and Title</th>
<th>Footnote</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KS501NI Qualifications and Students</td>
<td>1. No qualifications: No academic or professional qualifications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Level 1: 1-4 O Levels/CSE/GCSEs (any grades), Entry Level, Foundation Diploma, NVQ level 1, Foundation GNVQ, Basic/Essential Skills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Level 2: 5+ O Level (Passes)/CSEs (Grade 1)/GCSEs (Grades A*-C), School Certificate, 1 A Level/ 2-3 AS Levels/VCEs, Intermediate/Higher Diploma, Intermediate Diploma, NVQ level 2, Intermediate GNVQ, City and Guilds Craft, BTEC First/General Diploma, RSA Diploma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. Apprenticeship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. Level 3: 2+ A Levels/VCEs, 4+ AS Levels, Higher School Certificate, Progression/Advanced Diploma, NVQ Level 3; Advanced GNVQ, City and Guilds Advanced Craft, ONC, OND, BTEC National, RSA Advanced Diploma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6. Level 4+: 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, Professional qualifications (for example teaching, nursing, accountancy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7. Other: Vocational/Work-related Qualifications, Qualifications gained outside the UK (Not stated/ level unknown)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8. All students and schoolchildren are counted at their term-time address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9. All full-time students includes schoolchildren.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table Number and Title</td>
<td>Footnote</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| KS601NI Economic Activity | 1. 'Part-time' is defined as working 30 hours or less per week. 'Full-time' is defined as working 31 or more hours per week.  
2. 'Unemployed' excludes full-time students  
3. For 'Long-term unemployed' year last worked is 2009 or earlier. |
| KS602NI Economic Activity – Males | 1. 'Part-time' is defined as working 30 hours or less per week. 'Full-time' is defined as working 31 or more hours per week.  
2. 'Unemployed' excludes full-time students.  
3. For 'Long-term unemployed' year last worked is 2009 or earlier. |
| KS603NI Economic Activity – Females | 1. 'Part-time' is defined as working 30 hours or less per week. 'Full-time' is defined as working 31 or more hours per week.  
2. 'Unemployed' excludes full-time students.  
3. For 'Long-term unemployed' year last worked is 2009 or earlier. |
| KS604NI Hours Worked | 1. 'In employment' includes economically active full-time students in employment. |
| KS605NI Industry of Employment | 1. 'Other' includes: Arts, entertainment and recreation; Other service activities; Activities of households as employers; Undifferentiated goods (and services) producing activities of households for own use; Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies.  
2. The industry categorisation is based on the UK Standard Industrial Classifications of Economic Activities 2007 (SIC2007). |
| KS606NI Industry of Employment – Males | 1. 'Other' includes: Arts, entertainment and recreation; Other service activities; Activities of households as employers; Undifferentiated goods (and services) producing activities of households for own use; Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies.  
2. The industry categorisation is based on the UK Standard Industrial Classifications of Economic Activities 2007 (SIC2007). |
| KS607NI Industry of Employment – Females | 1. 'Other' includes: Arts, entertainment and recreation; Other service activities; Activities of households as employers; Undifferentiated goods (and services) producing activities of households for own use; Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies.  
2. The industry categorisation is based on the UK Standard Industrial Classifications of Economic Activities 2007 (SIC2007). |
| KS608NI Occupation | 1. 'In employment' includes economically active full-time students in employment.  
2. The occupation classification is based on the Standard Occupation Classification 2010 (SOC2010). |
| KS609NI Occupation – Males | 1. 'In employment' includes economically active full-time students in employment.  
2. The occupation classification is based on the Standard Occupation Classification 2010 (SOC2010). |
| KS610NI Occupation – Females | 1. 'In employment' includes economically active full-time students in employment.  
2. The occupation classification is based on the Standard Occupation Classification 2010 (SOC2010). |
| KS611NI National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SeC) | 1. For 'Long-term unemployed' year last worked is 2009 or earlier.  
2. In the NS-SeC classification, all full-time students are recorded in the 'Full-time students' category regardless of whether they are economically active or not. |
| KS612NI National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SeC) – Males | 1. For 'Long-term unemployed' year last worked is 2009 or earlier.  
2. In the NS-SeC classification, all full-time students are recorded in the 'Full-time students' category regardless of whether they are economically active or not. |
| KS613NI National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SeC) – Females | 1. For 'Long-term unemployed' year last worked is 2009 or earlier.  
2. In the NS-SeC classification, all full-time students are recorded in the 'Full-time students' category regardless of whether they are economically active or not. |
### Travel to Work or Place of Study

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table Number and Title</th>
<th>Footnote</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KS701NI Method of Travel to Work (Resident Population)</td>
<td>1. ‘Public transport' and 'car or van availability' are a different statistic to the 2001 Census.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KS702NI Method of Travel to Work or Place of Study (Resident Population)</td>
<td>1. ‘Public transport' and 'car or van availability' are a different statistic to the 2001 Census.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Migration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table Number and Title</th>
<th>Footnote</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| KS801NI Usual Residents Born in Northern Ireland Who Have Resided Elsewhere, and Short-Term Residents | 1. 'Short-term residents' are by definition born outside the United Kingdom.  
2. ‘Census day’ is 27 March 2011. |