

# Sheffield Community Reports

## Glossary

This document has the definitions for the measures used in all the Sheffield Community Reports.

Variable Name	Details	Source
<b>Household deprived in the education dimension</b>	A household is classified as deprived in the education dimension if no one has at least a level 2 education and no one aged 16 to 18 years is a full-time student.	Census 2021
<b>Household deprived in the employment dimension</b>	A household is classified as deprived in the employment dimension if any member, not a full-time student, is either unemployed or economically inactive due to long-term sickness or disability.	Census 2021
<b>Household deprived in the health and disability dimension</b>	<p>A household is classified as deprived in the health dimension if any person in the household has general health that is bad or very bad or is identified as disabled.</p> <p>People who have assessed their day-to-day activities as limited by long-term physical or mental health conditions or illnesses are considered disabled. This definition of a disabled person meets the harmonised standard for measuring disability and is in line with the Equality Act (2010).</p>	Census 2021
<b>Household deprived in the housing dimension</b>	A household is classified as deprived in the housing dimension if the household's accommodation is either overcrowded, in a shared dwelling, or has no central heating.	Census 2021
<b>Age</b>	A person's age on Census Day, 21 March 2021 in England and Wales. Infants aged under 1 year are classified as 0 years of age.	Census 2021
<b>General health</b>	A person's assessment of the general state of their health from very good to very bad. This assessment is not based on a person's health over any specified period of time.	Census 2021
<b>Main language (detailed)</b>	<p>A person's first or preferred language.</p> <p>This breaks down the responses given in the write-in option "Other, write in (including British Sign Language)".</p>	Census 2021
<b>Unpaid care</b>	<p>An unpaid carer may look after, give help or support to anyone who has long-term physical or mental ill-health conditions, illness or problems related to old age.</p> <p>This does not include any activities as part of paid employment.</p> <p>This help can be within or outside of the carer's household.</p>	Census 2021

<p><b>Household type</b></p>	<p>Classifies households in an alternative way to the "household composition" classification used in most standard census results.</p> <p>The type of family present classifies a household. However, households with more than one family are categorised using this priority order:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* married couple family</li> <li>* civil partnership couple family</li> <li>* cohabiting couple family</li> <li>* lone parent family</li> </ul> <p>Within a family type, a family with dependent children takes priority.</p> <p>The alternative definitions used in tables that use this classification are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* married couple household</li> <li>* same-sex civil partnership couple household</li> <li>* cohabiting couple household</li> <li>* lone parent household</li> </ul> <p>A multi-person household is defined as a household where two or more people live together in the same accommodation. These individuals may or may not be related, and the household could include a variety of different living arrangements, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* multiple unrelated individuals living together, such as housemates or friends.</li> <li>* extended families, where multiple generations (e.g., grandparents, parents, children) live under the same roof.</li> </ul>	<p>Census 2021</p>
<p><b>Industry (current)</b></p>	<p>Classifies people aged 16 years and over who were in employment between 15 March and 21 March 2021 by the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code that represents their current industry or business.</p> <p>The SIC code is assigned based on the information provided about a firm or organisation's main activity.</p>	<p>Census 2021</p>
<p><b>Dependent children in household and their age - indicator</b></p>	<p>Classifies the number of dependent children in a household, by the age of the youngest child.</p>	<p>Census 2021</p>
<p><b>NEET</b></p>	<p>NEET Anybody who is not in any of the forms of education or training listed above and who is not in employment is considered to be NEET. Consequently, a person identified as NEET will always be either unemployed or economically inactive.</p> <p>Employment "In employment" includes all people in some form of paid work,</p>	<p>DfE (Department for Education) - 2023</p>

	<p>including those working part-time. People not in employment are classed as either unemployed or economically inactive. Unemployed people are those who have been looking for work in the past 4 weeks and who are available to start work within the next 2 weeks. Economically inactive people are those who have not been looking for work and/or who are not available to start work. Examples of economically inactive people include those not looking for work because they are students and those who are looking after dependants at home. These definitions are based on those recommended by the International Labour Organisation (ILO).</p> <p><b>Education &amp; Training</b> A person is considered to be in education or training if any of the following apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>they are enrolled on an education course and are still attending or waiting for term to (re)start</li> <li>they are doing an apprenticeship</li> <li>they are on a government supported employment or training programme</li> <li>they are working or studying towards a qualification, or</li> <li>they have had job-related training or education in the last 4 weeks</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Economic activity status</b></p>	<p>People aged 16 years and over are economically active if, between 15 March and 21 March 2021, they were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* in employment (an employee or self-employed)</li> <li>* unemployed, but looking for work and could start within two weeks</li> <li>* unemployed, but waiting to start a job that had been offered and accepted</li> </ul> <p>It is a measure of whether or not a person was an active participant in the labour market during this period. Economically inactive are those aged 16 years and over who did not have a job between 15 March to 21 March 2021 and had not looked for work between 22 February to 21 March 2021 or could not start work within two weeks.</p> <p>The census definition differs from International Labour Organization definition used on the Labour Force Survey, so estimates are not directly comparable.</p> <p>This classification splits out full-time students from those who are not full-time students when they are employed or unemployed. It is recommended to sum these together to look at all of those in employment or unemployed, or to use the four category labour market classification, if you want to look at all those with a particular labour market status.</p>	<p>Census 2021</p>
<p><b>Disability</b></p>	<p>People who assessed their day-to-day activities as limited by long-term physical or mental health conditions or illnesses are considered disabled. This definition of a disabled person meets the harmonised standard for measuring disability and is in line with the Equality Act (2010).</p>	<p>Census 2021</p>

<p><b>National identity</b></p>	<p>Someone’s national identity is a self-determined assessment of their own identity, it could be the country or countries where they feel they belong or think of as home. It is not dependent on ethnic group or citizenship.</p> <p>Respondents could select more than one national identity.</p>	<p>Census 2021</p>
<p><b>Household deprivation</b></p>	<p>The dimensions of deprivation used to classify households are indicators based on four selected household characteristics.</p> <p><b>Education</b></p> <p>A household is classified as deprived in the education dimension if no one has at least level 2 education and no one aged 16 to 18 years is a full-time student.</p> <p><b>Employment</b></p> <p>A household is classified as deprived in the employment dimension if any member, not a full-time student, is either unemployed or economically inactive due to long-term sickness or disability.</p> <p><b>Health</b></p> <p>A household is classified as deprived in the health dimension if any person in the household has general health that is bad or very bad or is identified as disabled.</p> <p>People who have assessed their day-to-day activities as limited by long-term physical or mental health conditions or illnesses are considered disabled. This definition of a disabled person meets the harmonised standard for measuring disability and is in line with the Equality Act (2010).</p> <p><b>Housing</b></p> <p>A household is classified as deprived in the housing dimension if the household's accommodation is either overcrowded, in a shared dwelling, or has no central heating.</p>	<p>Census 2021</p>
<p><b>Ethnic group</b></p>	<p>The ethnic group that the person completing the census feels they belong to. This could be based on their culture, family background, identity or physical appearance.</p> <p>Respondents could choose one out of 19 tick-box response categories, including write-in response options.</p>	<p>Census 2021</p>
<p><b>Highest level of qualification</b></p>	<p>The highest level of qualification is derived from the question asking people to indicate all qualifications held, or their nearest equivalent.</p> <p>This may include foreign qualifications where they were matched to the closest UK equivalent.</p>	<p>Census 2021</p>
<p><b>Car or van availability</b></p>	<p>The number of cars or vans owned or available for use by household members.</p>	<p>Census 2021</p>

	<p>Vehicles included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* pick-ups, camper vans and motor homes</li> <li>* vehicles that are temporarily not working</li> <li>* vehicles that have failed their MOT</li> <li>* vehicles owned or used by a lodger</li> <li>* company cars or vans if they're available for private use</li> </ul> <p>Vehicles not included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* motorbikes, trikes, quad bikes or mobility scooters</li> <li>* vehicles that have a Statutory Off Road Notification (SORN)</li> <li>* vehicles owned or used only by a visitor</li> <li>* vehicles that are kept at another address or not easily accessed</li> </ul> <p>The number of cars or vans in an area relates only to households. Cars or vans used by communal establishment residents are not counted. Households with 10 to 20 cars or vans are counted as having only 10. Households with more than 20 cars or vans were treated as invalid and a value imputed.</p>	
<b>Hours worked</b>	The number of hours worked per week before the census includes paid and unpaid overtime. This covers the main job of anyone aged 16 years and over.	Census 2021
<b>Household size</b>	The number of people in the household.  Visitors staying at an address do not count to that household's size.	Census 2021
<b>Religion</b>	The religion people connect or identify with (their religious affiliation), whether or not they practise or have belief in it.  This question was voluntary and includes people who identified with one of 8 tick-box response options, including "No religion", alongside those who chose not to answer this question.	Census 2021
<b>Percentage achieving 9-5 in English &amp; mathematics</b>	This is the number of pupils achieving grades 9-5 in both English and Maths at Key Stage 4 (KS4) as a percentage of the number of pupils at the end of KS4.	School Census
<b>Sex</b>	This is the sex recorded by the person completing the census. The options were "Female" and "Male".	Census 2021
<b>Tenure of household</b>	Whether a household owns or rents the accommodation that it occupies.  Owner-occupied accommodation can be:  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* owned outright, which is where the household owns all of the accommodation</li> <li>* with a mortgage or loan</li> <li>* part-owned on a shared ownership scheme</li> </ul> Rented accommodation can be:	Census 2021

	<p>* private rented, for example, rented through a private landlord or letting agent * social rented through a local council or housing association</p> <p>This information is not available for household spaces with no usual residents.</p>	
<p><b>Occupancy rating for bedrooms</b></p>	<p>Whether a household's accommodation is overcrowded, ideally occupied or under-occupied. This is calculated by comparing the number of bedrooms the household requires to the number of available bedrooms.</p> <p>The number of bedrooms the household requires is calculated according to the Bedroom Standard, where the following should have their own bedroom:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. adult couple</li> <li>2. any remaining adult (aged 21 years or over)</li> <li>3. two males (aged 10 to 20 years)</li> <li>4. one male (aged 10 to 20 years) and one male (aged 9 years or under), if there are an odd number of males aged 10-20</li> <li>5. one male aged 10-20 if there are no males aged 0-9 to pair with him.</li> <li>6. repeat steps 3-5 for females</li> <li>7. two children (aged 9 years or under) regardless of sex</li> <li>8. any remaining child (aged 9 years or under)</li> </ol> <p>An occupancy rating of:</p> <p>* -1 or less implies that a household's accommodation has fewer bedrooms than required (overcrowded) * +1 or more implies that a household's accommodation has more bedrooms than required (under-occupied) * 0 suggests that a household's accommodation has an ideal number of bedrooms</p>	<p>Census 2021</p>