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# **Ethnicity in Southwark**

## **London Borough of Southwark**

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Annex

November 2006

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Southwark Analytical Hub

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Views expressed in this paper are those of the author and do not necessarily represent those of the Southwark Council or Southwark PCT. Where quoted or used, they should be attributed clearly to the author.

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# PREFACE

Attached is the Annex to the series of thematic reports and individual reports released in November 2006. The thematic reports cover such themes as General Population, Education and Health and Social Care. The individual reports cover the 16 different ethnic groups that people identified with on the 2001 census. These were (in order of population size for Southwark):

1. White British;
2. Black African;
3. Black Caribbean;
4. White Other;
5. White Irish;
6. Other Black;
7. Chinese;
8. Indian;
9. Bangladeshi;
10. Other Ethnic Group;
11. White and Black Caribbean;
12. Other Mixed;
13. White and Black African;
14. Other Asian;
15. White and Asian; and
16. Pakistani.

The information contained in the General Population report used Census 2001 data to present general information on: Size of community, Country of birth, Age structure, Location, Southwark migration, Number of people per household and Household composition.

The information contained in the Education report used the 2005 Pupil Level Annual School Census (PLASC) data to present general information on: Overview of pupils, Free School Meals, Primary School pupils, Key Stage 2 results, Secondary School pupils and Key Stage 3 results.

The information contained in the Health and Social Care report used Health and Social Care data and Hospital Episodes Statistics (HES) to present general information on: Children Services (including Children in Need, Children on the Child Protection Register and Children Looked After); Adults Services and Hospital Episodes Statistics.

The individual reports used Census 2001 data, the 2005 Pupil Level Annual School Census (PLASC), Health and Social Care data and Hospital Episodes Statistics (HES) to provide information on each ethnic group in Southwark.

- *Census 2001*: Size of community, Age structure, Location, Southwark migration, Country of birth, Religion, Limiting long-term illness, Economic activity, Occupation, Industry, Socio-economic classification, Highest level of qualification, Household composition, Tenure, Central heating, Occupancy rating, and Communal establishments.
- *Education*: Overview, Free school meals, Primary sector, and Secondary sector.
- *Health and Social Care – Children Services*: Children in need, Child protection register, and Children looked after.
- *Health and Social Care – Adult Social Care*: Hours of care per week and Client groups.
- *Health and Social Care – Hospital Episode Statistics*.

These reports (restricted access to some reports) can be found on the Analytical Hub share drive (internal), The Source (internal) and the Southwark Alliance website ([www.southwarkalliance.org.uk](http://www.southwarkalliance.org.uk)).

Caution must be given when quoting population numbers for Southwark from the 2001 Census. The 2001 Census underestimated the population of 15 areas within London (of which Southwark was one area). Although the 2001 Mid Year Estimates were revised the census figures were not. The results of the 2001 Census remain a rich and uniquely valuable source of information, and patterns within the data continue to reflect patterns within the population. The 2001 Census results as published in September 2002 should continue to be used for most analyses, except for population estimates. For further information see the Census Methodology section in this report.

Please note that these reports have not been standardised in any form and only present descriptive information. Caution must be exercised when making any comparisons between ethnic groups, as any differences observed may not be entirely due to ethnicity. Other factors, such as age (where age profiles differ greatly between ethnic groups), may have an impact on the findings.

It is also important to remember, when analysing the data, the underlying population numbers that contribute to the proportions. For example, 52% of the White and Black Caribbean population was aged 0–14 years, while 15% of the White British population was aged 0–14 years. However there were 1,757 White and Black Caribbean people aged 0–14 years and 19,188 White British people aged 0–14 years.

Discrepancies may occur due to rounding.

Areas of further research:

- Where appropriate reports should be standardised to allow for a more accurate comparison. For example, the occupations in which people work are varied and factors such as age, sex and qualifications will have a bearing on the types of occupations people work in. Applying (age and sex) standardisation allows a more valid comparison of occupation, by presenting the rates that might occur if both populations had the same age profile as the overall Southwark population.
- Further qualitative analyses are recommended to further analyse the current ethnic population in Southwark. The reports were mainly based on Census 2001 information and did not provide an overall picture of the services accessed by different ethnic groups or any barriers to accessing these services.

It is also acknowledged that some information is not included in these individual reports (crime, housing and environmental data). However it is envisaged that in the near future some thematic reports will be produced for Southwark on these topics.

## 2001 Census

### Introduction

The Census was last conducted on April 29, 2001. Censuses in England and Wales (and in Scotland) are taken under the authority of the Census Act 1920 as amended by the Census (Confidentiality) Act 1991.<sup>1</sup>

Census forms were delivered to households and managers in charge of communal establishments prior to Census day (April 29 2001). The completion of these self-enumerated forms was on Census day and provision was made (for the first time) for these forms to be mailed back to local census management teams as the prime means of collection. Only those households who had failed to return a form in this way were followed up by field staff.

### One Number Census

In the 1991 Census there were problem with under-enumeration so for the 2001 Census a single fully adjusted set of counts covering the entire population was desired. To do this the ONS conducted a larger, redesigned post enumeration survey (the Census Coverage Survey, CCS). The results of both the Census and the CCS were combined in a dual system approach and the Census database was adjusted accordingly.

#### *Step by step guide to the ONC*

The One Number Census process involved a number of stages:

- A Census Coverage Survey (CCS) was designed and conducted independently of the Census during May/June 2001;
- records from the CCS were matched to those from the 2001 Census;
- populations of the sample areas were estimated from the results of the matching using dual system estimation techniques, which enabled an estimate of those persons missed by both the Census and the CCS to be made;
- populations for each local authority (or NUTS III area in Northern Ireland) by age and sex were then estimated using a combination of standard regression and small area estimation techniques;
- households and persons estimated to have been missed by the Census were then imputed to produce a fully adjusted Census database. The characteristics of these households and individuals were modelled using the returns from the Census and CCS; and finally
- all population estimates were carefully quality assured using demographic analysis and comparison with aggregate level administrative data.

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<sup>1</sup> The Census in Northern Ireland is conducted under the authority of the Census Act (Northern Ireland) 1969, as amended by the Census (Confidentiality) (Northern Ireland) 1991.

## Local Authority Population Studies

The results from the 2001 Census identified a difference of 1.1 million in England and Wales, between the census results and Mid Year Estimates (MYEs) rolled forward from earlier censuses. Because of the concern over this difference at the national level and because of its size for some Local Authorities, ONS has continued to conduct and report on extensive research for this difference.

The results of this work by ONS, involving experts from local government and other bodies, have confirmed the analysis contained in reports by the Statistics Commission and the Local Government Association, that the One Number Census worked well in most areas but that there were a few cases where it was not able to sufficiently adjust for exceptional circumstances.

Most of the 2001 intercensal discrepancy (difference between the 2001 Census based mid-2001 estimates and the rolled forward population estimate) can be explained by numerous adjustments (see table below), but in essence there still remained an unexplained difference of 209,000 people.

<b>Intercensal Discrepancy</b>	<b>1,140,000</b>
1991 Adjustment	351,000
Migration Adjustment	305,000
Longitudinal Study Adjustment (and others in September 2003)	193,000
<b>Unexplained difference</b>	<b>291,000</b>
LA Population Studies	107,000
Longitudinal Study Consequential Adjustment (and other adjustment in September 2004)	-25,000
<b>Remaining unexplained difference</b>	<b>209,000</b>

The results of the rolling programme of Local Authority studies concluded that 15 Local Authorities were identified as needing a revision. These were (in order of revision size) Manchester (26,200), Westminster (17,500), Derby (7,800), Bristol (6,700), Kingston upon Hull (6,600), Southwark (6,600), Middlesbrough (5,800), Newcastle upon Tyne (5,300), Stockton-on-Tees (5,200), Wandsworth (5,000), Milton Keynes (3,800), Sunderland (3,800), Cardiff (3,000), Wirral (2,800), and Hartlepool (1,500).

The reasons for the population adjustments included:

- Enumeration difficulties;
- Unprocessed questionnaires;
- Evidence that the Hard to Count Index was not a good stratifier;
- Hard to Count stratum estimates were implausible; and
- Local Authority allocation of undercount was not robust.

In the case of Southwark there were enumeration difficulties in three wards (Friary, Consort and Barset)<sup>2</sup> as well as a significant number of unprocessed forms.

Adjusting for unprocessed forms involved multiplying the average size household of occupied households in Southwark (2.31) by the number of unprocessed/missing forms (1,518). This resulted in an adjustment of 3,507. This overwrites the previous adjustment made to Southwark for around 90 unprocessed forms in September 2003.

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<sup>2</sup> Since Census day 2001 Friary is now part of the Peckham ward (along with Brunswick and Liddle) and Consort and Barset are now part of the Nunhead ward (along with Waverley).

Adjusting the population for where there were enumeration difficulties was a little more complex. The populations of the Friary, Consort and Barseet wards were removed from the Southwark population and considered as a separate stratum. The population was then re-estimated based on the Council Tax count of addresses and the household size from the existing Census Ward level results. This results in an estimate for Friary, Consort and Barseet wards of 9,183, 7,285 and 6,571 persons respectively, where 5,939, 4,925 and 4,480 were counted in the census.<sup>3</sup>

**COMPONENTS OF REVISED POPULATION ESTIMATE  
AND ADJUSTMENT FOR SOUTHWARK<sup>4</sup>**

	<b>Persons</b>
<b>Original ONC estimate</b>	<b>239,513</b>
ONC estimate excluding 3 wards	219,519
Adjusted Ward Estimate – Friary	9,183
Adjusted Ward Estimate – Consort	7,285
Adjusted Ward Estimate – Barseet	6,571
Unprocessed Form Adjustment	3,507
<b>Revised ONC Population estimate</b>	<b>246,065</b>
Adjustment	6,552

***Implication for Users***

The work on the Local Authority Studies has been used to adjust the 2001 Mid Year Population estimates for 15 areas. The 2001 Census results themselves were not revised following these adjustments. The results of the 2001 Census remain a rich and uniquely valuable source of information, and patterns within the data continue to reflect patterns within the population. The 2001 Census results as published in September 2002 should continue to be used for most analyses, except for population estimates.

ONS recognises that this creates an inconsistency between the census and the MYEs for those 15 areas and that this causes difficulty when using the data. Research on non-response generally, as well as common sense, suggests that the characteristics of the people missed by the census are likely to be different from those included. However there is no evidence or information about the people missed so ONS and census users therefore have to work on the assumption that the people missed have the same characteristics as is included in the census database and tables.

<sup>3</sup> The specification and rationale that underpin these methods are fully documented at [www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme\\_population/LAStudy\\_AdjustmentMethodology.pdf](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_population/LAStudy_AdjustmentMethodology.pdf)

<sup>4</sup> Note that the population totals will not match the original census results published in 2002, as they do not include Communal Establishment residents or alterations that were made to the data following the ONC process that affect the number of residents (such as geographical recoding).

## Further Information

The above text is sourced from the Office of National Statistics publications '*Census 2001: Definitions*', '*2001 Census Local Authority Population Studies: Full report*' and '*2004 Local Authority studies: Analysis of data and evidence for Southwark*' (Crown copyright) where more information can be found as required. More detailed information on the 2001 Census is available from the England and Wales Census Office at the contact addresses below.

Census Customer Services

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Titchfield  
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**Tel:** +44 (0) 1329 813800  
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**E-mail:** census.customerservices@ons.gov.uk  
**Website:** [www.statistics.gov.uk](http://www.statistics.gov.uk)

The Census 2001: Definitions paper can be found (as a series of downloadable pdf files) at <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vink=12951>

The Local Authority Population report can be found at [www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme\\_population/LAStudy\\_FullReport.pdf](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_population/LAStudy_FullReport.pdf)

The Southwark Local Authority detailed report can be found at [www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme\\_population/LAStudy\\_Southwark.pdf](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_population/LAStudy_Southwark.pdf)

## Introduction

The 2005 Pupil Level Annual School Census (PLASC) was used for the education section of the “Ethnicity in Southwark” reports. The PLASC collects information on individual pupils and incorporates much more detail than used before. The data collected includes information on gender, date of birth, Unique Pupil Number (UPN), surname, first name, ethnic group, date of admission to school, first language and home postcode.

Background information on PLASC can be found at:  
<http://www.teachernet.gov.uk/management/ims/datacollections/>

## 2005 Pupil Level Annual School Census

The PLASC 2005 file contained 35,762 individual pupils. However, those pupils who had ‘Information not yet obtained’ or ‘Refused’ as the response to “Ethnicity” were excluded. Hence only 35,148 of the individual pupils (98%) were used for the analyses.

The PLASC 2005 file contains detailed ethnic categories.<sup>5</sup> For consistency, the 16 different ethnic groups that people identified with on the 2001 census are reported on in the Education section and not the detailed ethnic categories.<sup>6</sup> However, where possible, the detailed ethnic categories are analysed. Due to confidentiality issues, any detailed ethnic category that contains less than 10 pupils is not analysed individually. This group is aggregated into the “Other” category.

Unless otherwise stated, all analyses in the education section include pupils attending Southwark schools whether or not they are a resident of Southwark.

## Free School Meals (FSM)

Pupils Free School Meal Eligibility → Pupils are recorded as eligible (‘true’) ONLY if a claim for free school means has been made by them or on behalf of their parents and either:<sup>7</sup>

- (a) the relevant authority has confirmed their eligibility and a free school meal is currently being provided for them; or
- (b) the school or the Local Education Authorities have seen the necessary documentation that supports their eligibility, and the administration of the free meal is to follow as a matter of process.

For the Free School Meals (FSM) analyses, 35,148 individual pupils were included.

## Ethnicity by sector

Only the Primary and Secondary sectors have been analysed in these reports. Those pupils with no record of ethnicity were excluded from the analyses.<sup>8</sup> The following table shows the number of pupils used in the analyses for the primary and secondary sectors.

<sup>5</sup> Refer to Appendix B for the list of approved extended categories as categorised by the Department for Education and Skills (DfES). Not all the extended categories were used in the analyses.

<sup>6</sup> Refer to Appendix B for the list of the Census ethnic groups (Sub-categories) used in the analyses. However, Traveller of Irish Heritage and Gypsy/Roma were included in the White Other sub-category and not as individual categories due to confidentiality.

<sup>7</sup> *School Census Preparation and Guidance 2006 – Version 1.1 30 Nov 2005.*

<sup>8</sup> That is, those responses where ‘Refused’ and ‘Information not yet obtained’ were recorded, were excluded.

<b>Total pupils for analyses</b>					
	<i>Total Pupils no.</i>	<i>Primary Pupils no.</i>	<i>Secondary Pupils no.</i>	<i>Proportion who are Primary Pupils %</i>	<i>Proportion who are Secondary Pupils %</i>
Total Pupils	35,762	23,028	10,232	64.4	28.6
Information not yet obtained	397	206	8	51.9	2.0
Refused	217	186	24	85.7	11.1
<b>Total used for analysis</b>	<b>35,148</b>	<b>22,636</b>	<b>10,200</b>	<b>64.4</b>	<b>29.0</b>

## Educational Achievement – Key Stage 2 Assessment

National tests, at the end of each Key Stage, give a snapshot of a pupil's attainment in the core subjects. Key Stage 2 tests are taken at the end of the Key Stage 2 programme of study normally in year 6 when children are 11 years old. At the end of Key Stage 2, pupils are tested in three categories; English, Maths and Science. Level 4 is the level expected of most 11 year olds.

For this section achievement at the expected level and achievement above the expected level are analysed. Only the ineligible pupil responses were excluded from the analyses.<sup>9</sup> The following table shows the number of pupils included in the analyses.

<b>Key Stage 2 Assessment</b>			
	<i>English no.</i>	<i>Maths no.</i>	<i>Science no.</i>
Total Pupils	2,777	2,777	2,777
<b>Total used for analysis</b>	<b>2,773</b>	<b>2,773</b>	<b>2,772</b>

Meaningful interpretation was not possible where there were less than 10 pupils who achieved 'At the expected level and above' or 'Above the expected level' in a subject.

## Educational Achievement – Key Stage 3 Assessment

Key Stage 3 tests are taken at the end of the Key Stage 3 programme of study normally in year 9 when children are 14 years old. At the end of Key Stage 3, pupils are tested in three categories; English, Maths and Science. Level 5 is the level expected of most 14 year olds.

As for Key Stage 2 analyses, achievement at the expected level and achievement above the expected level are both analysed. Only the ineligible pupil responses were excluded from the analyses.<sup>9</sup> The following table shows the number of pupils included in the analyses.

<b>Key Stage 3 Assessment</b>			
	<i>English no.</i>	<i>Maths no.</i>	<i>Science no.</i>
Total Pupils	2,399	2,399	2,399
<b>Total used for analysis</b>	<b>2,386</b>	<b>2,382</b>	<b>2,386</b>

Meaningful interpretation was not possible where there were less than 10 pupils who achieved 'At the expected level and above' or 'Above the expected level' in a subject.

<sup>9</sup> Only responses with "Z" were excluded from the analyses.

# Mapping

## *Free School Meals*

Hotspot maps were produced for each census ethnic group within Southwark showing the geographical distribution of those who received Free School Meals. These hotspot maps are based on pupils resident in Southwark receiving FSM, where the total number of pupils in each census ethnic group was greater than 100. The following table show the census ethnic groups, which PLASC ethnic categories were included and whether or not a map was produced.

### **Free School Meals**

<i>Census Ethnic Groups</i>	<i>PLASC Ethnicity Categories</i>	<i>Map Produced</i>
White British	White British	Yes
White Irish	White Irish	Yes
White Other	Greek, Greek Cypriot, Gypsy/Roma, Kosovan, Other White British, Portuguese, Traveller of Irish Heritage, Turkish, Turkish Cypriot, White Eastern European, White European, White Other, White Western European	Yes
White and Black Caribbean	White and Black Caribbean	Yes
White and Black African	White and Black African	Yes
White and Asian	White and Asian, White and Any Other Asian background, White and Pakistani	No
Other Mixed	Any Other Mixed background, Asian and Any Other Ethnic background, Chinese and Any Other Ethnic background, Other Mixed	Yes
Indian	Indian	No
Bangladeshi	Bangladeshi	Yes
Pakistani	Pakistani, Other Pakistani	No
Other Asian	Africa Asian, Any other Asian background, Kashmiri Other	No
Black Caribbean	Black Caribbean	Yes
Black African	Black Ghanaian, Black Nigerian, Black Sierra Leonian, Black Somali, Black Sudanese, Other Black African	Yes
Other Black	Any other Black background, Black European, Other Black	Yes
Chinese	Chinese, Other Chinese	Yes
Other ethnic group	Afghan, Arab Other, Iranian, Kurdish, Latin/South/Central American, Other ethnic group, Vietnamese	Yes

## Primary and Secondary Sector

Hotspot maps were produced for each census ethnic group within Southwark showing the geographical distribution of primary and secondary pupils. These hotspot maps are based on pupils resident in Southwark attending Primary or Secondary schools, where the total number of pupils in each census ethnic group was greater than 100. The following table show the census ethnic groups, which PLASC ethnic categories were included and whether or not a map was produced.

### Primary and Secondary Sector

<i>Census Ethnic Groups</i>	<i>PLASC Ethnicity Categories</i>	<i>Map Produced Primary Sector</i>	<i>Map Produced Secondary Sector</i>
White British	White British	Yes	Yes
White Irish	White Irish	Yes	Yes
White Other	Greek, Greek Cypriot, Gypsy/Roma, Kosovan, Traveller of Irish Heritage, Turkish, Turkish Cypriot, White Eastern European, White Other, White Western European	Yes	Yes
White and Black Caribbean	White and Black Caribbean	Yes	Yes
White and Black African	White and Black African	Yes	No
White and Asian	White and Asian	Yes	No
Other Mixed	Any Other Mixed background	Yes	Yes
Indian	Indian	Yes	No
Bangladeshi	Bangladeshi	Yes	Yes
Pakistani	Pakistani	Yes	No
Other Asian	Any other Asian background	Yes	No
Black Caribbean	Black Caribbean	Yes	Yes
Black African	Black Ghanaian, Black Nigerian, Black Sierra Leonian, Black Somali, Other Black African	Yes	Yes
Other Black	Any other Black background	Yes	Yes
Chinese	Chinese	Yes	No
Other ethnic group	Kurdish, Latin/South/Central American, Other ethnic group, Vietnamese, Japanese	Yes	Yes

## Introduction

Children's Social Services provide a range of social care services to those children and young people and their families defined as in need of care and safeguarding by the local authority. Social Services receive referrals concerning children, about whom there are concerns from a range of sources, and undertake an assessment of need, commission and provide appropriate services.

The data used for Children Services has been acquired from the monthly Management Information bulletin compiled by Management Information Systems Officer in Children's Services.

## Children in Need (CiN)

The analyses in this section on Children in Need (CiN) by ethnicity are based on data as at 31<sup>st</sup> January 2006. A child in need is any child (aged 0–19 years) in contact with Social Services. The actual total number of CiN at 31<sup>st</sup> January 2006 was 2,972. However, this section of the report excludes those Children in Need where ethnicity was not recorded or not stated as well as those Children in Need who are not residents in Southwark.<sup>10</sup> Hence, the analyses include 77% of the total Children in Need.

### Children in Need

	<i>Children in Need</i>	
	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>
Total Children	2,972	100.0
Ethnicity not recorded	330	11.1
Ethnicity not stated	212	7.1
Not resident in Southwark	153	5.1
<b>Total used for analysis</b>	<b>2,277</b>	<b>76.6</b>

## Child Protection Register (CPR)

Each Social Services Department holds a central register which lists the names of all those children in the area who have been identified, at a child protection conference, of being at continuing risk of significant harm and hence in need of a child protection plan and registration. Children may be placed on the register in the following categories of risk: neglect; physical abuse; sexual abuse; emotional abuse, neglect and physical abuse.

The analyses in this section on Child Protection Register are based on data as at 20<sup>th</sup> January 2006. A very small number of children have been put on the register with ethnicity recorded as unknown. This could possibly include those unborn children included on the register. These records have been excluded from the analyses in this section as well as those children who are not residents of Southwark.<sup>10</sup> Hence, the analyses include 96% of the total children on the Protection Register.

<sup>10</sup> That is, those children whose Postcode is not in Southwark, the postcode was not provided or the postcode was not matched.

## Children Looked After (CLA)

In cases where parents are unable to provide proper care for children, local authorities can take them into care. The reasons for doing so are: absent parenting, abuse/neglect, disability, family dysfunction, family in acute stress, low income, parental illness or disability and socially unacceptable behaviour. A variety of living arrangements are possible. The most common arrangements are: foster placements; children's homes; supervised placement with parents; hostels or supported independent living; or residential schools

The analyses in this section on Children Looked After are based on data as at 23<sup>rd</sup> of January 2006. This section of the report excludes those CLA that are not residents of Southwark.<sup>11</sup> Hence, the analyses include 97% of the total Children Looked After.

## Data Issues

As the numbers of children who are in need; on the protection register; and looked after, are small, caution must be exercised with analyses. Due to confidentiality issues, any census ethnic group with less than 10 children is not reported on individually.

A breakdown of the reasons for presence on CiN, CPR and CLA lists for the end of January 2006 (CPR – 20<sup>th</sup> January 2006; CLA 23<sup>rd</sup> January 2006; CiN 30<sup>th</sup> January 2006) are provided. Care First is a live database constantly updated so that there may be very tiny inconsistencies in this series. It should also be noted that the CiN database includes children who are on the CPR and CLA lists. Hence, for the CiN analyses double counting will occur. Furthermore, slight overlapping with CLA is possible for the CPR and vice versa. Although this may be small one still needs to be cautious with interpretations.

## Mapping

Only those ethnic groups with 100 or more children in the Children Services category were mapped for the borough (see following table). Furthermore, only children living in the borough of Southwark have been included in all hotspot maps. This excludes all children where:

- ethnicity was not recorded;
- the postcode was not in Southwark;
- the postcode was not recorded; or
- the postcode was not matched.

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<sup>11</sup> That is, those children whose Postcode is not in Southwark, the postcode was not provided or the postcode was not matched

## Children Services

*Map Produced*

	<i>Children in Need</i>	<i>Child Protection Register</i>	<i>Children Looked After</i>
White British	Yes	Yes	Yes
White Irish	No	No	No
White Other	No	No	No
White and Black Caribbean	Yes	No	No
White and Black African	No	No	No
White and Asian	No	No	No
Other Mixed	No	No	No
Indian	No	No	No
Pakistani	No	No	No
Bangladeshi	No	No	No
Other Asian	No	No	No
Black Caribbean	Yes	No	No
Black African	Yes	No	Yes
Other Black	Yes	No	No
Chinese	No	No	No
Other Ethnic Group	No	No	No

# Health and Social Care – Adults Social Care & Hospital Episode Statistics

## Introduction

Social Services provides a range of Social Care Services for adults who need additional support to continue living in the community. The principle categories are: older people; adults with physical disabilities; adults with mental health problems and adults with learning disabilities. Other categories of need are also eligible: adults with or affected by HIV/AIDS; adults with drug or alcohol misuse problem; adults with chronic or severe health problems; adults with a terminal illness; carers of someone from one of the above categories. These categories however have been excluded from the data as the focus is on adult social care rather than health care. Some 1500 people are receiving residential care and are therefore excluded from this dataset.

The principle services available are home care, meals on wheels, day services and respite care. Contracts are maintained with 16 providers in the borough for the provision of these services at standard rates. [There is also a small facility for services outside these contracts are also possible where needs are very specialized e.g. Vietnamese speaking care for elderly Vietnamese person] To prioritise the needs of people who are in greatest need and at greatest risk, eligibility criteria are applied. Following assessment, people are placed into one of four priority bands: critical, substantial, moderate or low risk. Needs that are assessed as critical, substantial, or moderate are eligible for some community care services.

## Client groups & Hours of Care per week

The data reported in this section was for the number of hours of home care received as a result of such assessments and therefore offers an indication of the level of activity and the access that various groups have to community care services as of 18<sup>th</sup> January 2006. It also reported on the type of client groups receiving this care.

## Hospital Episode Statistics

This snapshot looks at hospital admissions in terms of ethnicity and International Classification of Disease codes (ICD). The data is derived from the DH Hospital Episode Statistics from 2004-2005 and was prepared by the Southwark Performance Management Team. All patients were resident in Southwark and where there were multiple admissions for a single individual within the year for a particular reason, only one instance was used.

ICD classification is very precise and in order to try and make some sense of the data and limit the amount of information in a sensible way, categories were created to collect and arrange the data.

Four aggregated categories were used: all cancers, all circulatory diseases, all respiratory diseases and mental health. In addition six of the other most common reasons for hospital admission were selected: coronary heart disease, breast cancer, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), stroke, lung cancer and diabetes.

## ***Data Issues***

Admissions only represent a number of hospital episodes as the majority of hospital activity is on an out-patient level. This descriptive data can only, therefore, be regarded as indicative of more serious illness. The focus on in-patient data means that many important areas of health principally dealt with on an outpatient basis are unrepresented (e.g. sexual health, treatment for substance use, asthma).

These data are not provided in any standardised form (e.g. by socio-economic or other health determinants or in terms of proportions of populations which would enable comparison across ethnic groups). It should be remembered that overall the ethnic minority population is younger, and that therefore chronic diseases and the diseases of old age will be under-represented in many groups, and that as the average age of particular groups rises, there will be changes in terms of incidence and prevalence of disease.

Using predetermined categories to collect these data also means that certain nuances are missed. Although data on diabetes and CHD (known to be more prevalent in some BME groups) is collected here, it is also known that particular diseases may be particularly associated with particular ethnic minority groups, (for instance, bladder cancer, sickle cell anemia, thalassaemia, living with HIV, TB, lupus, cataract and renal failure) and this data does not cover such conditions.

Patient experience is an important indicator in national surveys. The 2004 Health Care Commission survey of inpatients in English Acute Trusts found that ethnic minorities generally reported a poor experience in London. Unfortunately there is no comparable data at Southwark level.

In some instances the number of an ethnic group in the selected disease categories were small. In these cases the disease categories have been aggregated, where possible, to present the information.

The general (and highly heterogenous) category of 'accidents' (ICD V01-X59, Y40-Y84) is amongst the top five causes of admission across most groups. It has been ignored here, though it may be a significant issue where there may be particular patterns deserving of further exploration.

# GLOSSARY

## Census 2001

The following definitions are mainly extracts from the *Census 2001: Definitions* (2004) publication produced by the Office for National Statistics and is available on the National Statistics website:

[http://www.statistics.gov.uk/census2001/product\\_definitions.asp](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/census2001/product_definitions.asp).

Further census definitions and 2001 Census information can also be found in the above publication.

<b>2001 resident population</b>	See <i>Population base</i> .
<b>Age</b>	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 was imputed.
<b>Cars and vans</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<b>Census day 2001</b>	29 April 2001.
<b>Census Output area</b>	<p>In 2001 the fundamental geographical building brick for Census output was the Output area. Each Census Output area must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• nest within ward boundaries; and</li><li>• include at least 100 people and 40 households.</li></ul>
<b>Central heating</b>	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 under floor heating. The information is not available for unoccupied household spaces.
<b>Child</b>	<p>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.</p> <p><i>Please note that this is the Census definition of a child, Education and Health and Social Care have other definitions of a child.</i></p>
<b>Cohabiting</b>	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.

<b>Cohabiting couple family</b>	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.
<b>Cohabiting couple household</b>	In most tables the term ‘cohabiting couple household’ is used to describe a household that comprises a cohabiting couple family and no other person.
<b>Communal establishment</b>	<p>A communal establishment is defined as an establishment providing managed residential accommodation. Managed means full-time or part-time supervision of the accommodation.</p> <p>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:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<b>Communal establishment resident</b>	<p>The basic ‘<i>Household resident</i>’ 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.</p> <p>In some tables ‘residents’ excludes members of staff and their families.</p>
<b>Country of Birth</b>	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.
<b>Dependent child</b>	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). This is a change from the 1991 definition which was a person aged 0–15 in a household or a person aged 16–18, 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.

<b>Dwelling</b>	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).
<b>Economic activity</b>	The economic activity questions apply only to people 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 Organization (ILO) definition of economic status.
<b>Economically active</b>	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 16–74.
<b>Economically inactive</b>	Within the <i>Economic activity</i> 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 16–74.
<b>Employed</b>	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.
<b>Employee</b>	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 <i>Main job</i> in the week before the Census or, if not working in the week before the Census, their last main job.
<b>Ethnic group</b>	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).
<b>Family</b>	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.

<b>Family Reference Person (FRP)</b>	In a <i>Lone parent family</i> ; 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.
<b>Family status</b>	This provides information on the family circumstances of a person in a household.
<b>Family type</b>	This classifies families into different types, whether a <i>Lone parent family</i> , a <i>Married couple family</i> or a <i>Cohabiting couple family</i> . In some tables couple families are classified by whether or not there are any stepchildren in the family.
<b>Full-time student</b>	<p>A full-time student is a person of any age who has indicated that they are a schoolchild or student in full-time education.</p> <p>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'.</p> <p>In tables on occupation and industry, where students are not identified separately, they are included under the appropriate occupation or industry.</p> <p>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 – 74.</p>
<b>Full-time working</b>	Working full-time is defined as working 31 hours or more a week.
<b>Highest level of qualification</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>England and Wales:</p> <p><i>Level 1:</i> 1+ 'O' level passes, 1+ CSE/GCSE any grades, NVQ level 1, Foundation GNVQ</p> <p><i>Level 2:</i> 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</p> <p><i>Level 3:</i> 2+ 'A' levels, 4+ AS levels, Higher School certificate, NVQ level 3, Advanced GNVQ</p> <p><i>Level 4/5:</i> First degree, Higher degree, NVQ levels 4 and 5, HNC, HND, Qualified Teacher status, Qualified Medical Doctor, Qualified Dentist, Qualified Nurse, Midwife, Health Visitor.</p>
<b>High skilled Occupations</b>	<p>Occupations within SOC2000 can be attributed a corresponding skill level where 4 is the highest and 1 is the lowest. High skilled occupations have a skill level of either 4 or 3, which includes the following major groups: Managers and senior officials, Professional occupations, Associate professional and technical occupations and Skilled trades occupations.</p> <p>More information on the <i>2000 edition of the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC)</i> can be found at <a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk/methods_quality/ns_sec/soc2000.asp">http://www.statistics.gov.uk/methods_quality/ns_sec/soc2000.asp</a>.</p>

<b>Household</b>	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.
<b>Household composition</b>	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.
<b>Household Reference Person (HRP)</b>	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.
<b>Household resident</b>	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.
<b>Industry</b>	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 <i>Standard Industrial Classification of Economic Activities 1992 – UK SIC (92)</i> which can be viewed at <a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk/methods_quality/sic/default.asp">http://www.statistics.gov.uk/methods_quality/sic/default.asp</a> .
<b>Inflow</b>	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.
<b>Limiting long-term illness</b>	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.
<b>Living arrangements</b>	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.
<b>Living in a couple</b>	Includes both living with a spouse and cohabiting.
<b>Lone parent family</b>	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.

<b>Lone parent household</b>	In most tables, the term 'lone parent household' is used to describe a household that comprises a <i>Lone parent family</i> and no other person.
<b>Long-term unemployed</b>	A person is defined as being long-term unemployed at Census (April 29, 2001) if the year they last worked was 1999 or earlier.
<b>Low skilled Occupations</b>	Occupations within SOC2000 can be attributed a corresponding skill level where 4 is the highest and 1 is the lowest. Low skilled occupations have a skill level of either 2 or 1, which includes the following major groups: Administrative and secretarial occupations, Personal service occupations, Sales and customer service occupations, Process, plant and machine operatives, Elementary occupations. More information on the <i>2000 edition of the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC)</i> can be found at <a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk/methods_quality/ns_sec/soc2000.asp">http://www.statistics.gov.uk/methods_quality/ns_sec/soc2000.asp</a> .
<b>Main Job</b>	The main job in which a person usually works the most hours. Questions on employment relate to each person's main job.
<b>Marital status</b>	Legal marital status as at Census day.
<b>Married</b>	Married is one of the categories within the <i>Marital status</i> variable. In the <i>Living arrangements</i> 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.
<b>Married couple family</b>	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.
<b>Married couple household</b>	In most tables, the term 'married couple household' is used to describe a household that comprises a married couple family and no other person.
<b>Migrant</b>	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). The migrant status for children aged under one in communal establishments is 'No usual address one year ago'.
<b>National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SeC)</b>	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 <a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk/methods_quality/ns_sec/default.asp">http://www.statistics.gov.uk/methods_quality/ns_sec/default.asp</a> .

**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 65–74 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 16–64 who last worked before 1996 (again excluding the long term unemployed and people who have never worked).

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

See *National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SeC)* for further information.

**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 10–15 of the same sex
  - v. Each pair formed from a remaining person aged 10–15 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 10–15 or under 10).

**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)*.

[http://www.statistics.gov.uk/methods\\_quality/ns\\_sec/soc2000.asp](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/methods_quality/ns_sec/soc2000.asp)

**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).

**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 were Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden. In the Key Statistics table KS06 the category also includes Ireland part not specified, United Kingdom part not specified, Channel islands and the Isle of Man.

**Other social rented**

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

**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.

<b>Owned</b>	This includes accommodation that is either owned outright, owned with a mortgage or loan, or shared ownership (paying part rent and part mortgage).
<b>Part-time working</b>	Working part-time is defined as working 30 hours or less a week.
<b>Pensioner</b>	This term is used in some tables as shorthand for 'person of pensionable age'. Pensionable age is 65 and over for males and 60 and over for females.
<b>Permanently sick/disabled</b>	This is a sub-category of 'economically inactive'. There is no direct connection with limiting long term illness.
<b>Person of pensionable age</b>	See <i>Pensioner</i>
<b>Persons sleeping rough</b>	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).
<b>Population base</b>	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).
<b>Private rented</b>	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.
<b>Qualifications - higher level</b>	England and Wales: Level 4/5. See <i>Highest level of education</i> for further information.
<b>Qualifications - lower level</b>	England and Wales: Levels 1, 2 and 3. See <i>Highest level of education</i> for further information.
<b>Religion</b>	In England and Wales this relates to current religion.
<b>Rooms</b>	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.
<b>Same-sex couples</b>	Couples of the same sex are included in cohabiting couple families.

<b>Self-employed</b>	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 <i>Main job</i> in the week before Census or, if not working in the week before Census, their last main job.
<b>Service-based industries</b>	Includes the following industries: Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, Hotels and restaurants, Transport storage and communication, Financial intermediation, Real estate, renting and business activities, Public administration and defence social security, Education, Health and social work, and Other. More information on industry classification can be found at <a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk/methods_quality/sic/default.asp">http://www.statistics.gov.uk/methods_quality/sic/default.asp</a> .
<b>Sex</b>	Classification of person to either male or female.
<b>Shared dwelling</b>	See <i>Dwelling</i> .
<b>Social rented</b>	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.
<b>Students and schoolchildren</b>	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 <i>Population base</i> . 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 <i>Household composition</i> 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 <i>Economically inactive</i> . This does not necessarily mean in full-time education and excludes students who were working or in some other way were economically active.
<b>Tenure</b>	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.
<b>Unemployed</b>	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.
<b>Unshared dwelling</b>	See <i>Dwelling</i> .

# APPENDIX A

## Southwark Wards



## APPENDIX B

### Department for Education and Skills (DfES): Key List of extended Ethnic Groups (a)

<i>Main Category</i>	<i>Sub- Category (b)</i>	<i>Approved Extended Categories</i>
White	White - British	White - British White - Cornish White - English White - Scottish White - Welsh Other White British
	White - Irish	White - Irish
	Traveller of Irish Heritage (c)	Traveller of Irish Heritage
	Any Other White Background	Any Other White Background Albanian Bosnian- Herzegovinian Croatian Greek/ Greek Cypriot Greek Greek Cypriot Italian Kosovan Portuguese Serbian Turkish/ Turkish Cypriot Turkish Turkish Cypriot White European White Eastern European White Western European White Other
	Gypsy / Roma (c)	Gypsy / Roma
Mixed / Dual Background	White and Black Caribbean	White and Black Caribbean
	White and Black African	White and Black African
	White and Asian	White and Asian White and Pakistani White and Indian White and Any Other Asian Background
	Any Other Mixed Background	Any Other Mixed Background Asian and Any Other Ethnic Group Asian and Black Asian and Chinese Black and Any Other Ethnic Group Black and Chinese Chinese and Any Other Ethnic Group White and Any Other Ethnic Group White and Chinese Other Mixed Background

- (a) This list is not intended to show the list of extended categories local authorities should use for ethnic monitoring. It is designed to show how possible extended categories will map back to the 2001 census categories. Whichever extended categories are decided for use by local authorities, it is important to ensure that they map back to the correct 2001 main census categories to ensure their local monitoring meets new national reporting requirements.
- (b) The Sub-categories are the same as the ethnic groups used in the 2001 Census with the exception of 'Traveller of Irish Heritage' and 'Gypsy / Roma'.
- (c) 'Traveller of Irish Heritage' and 'Gypsy / Roma' were included in 'Any Other White background' due to small numbers.

**Department for Education and Skills (DfES): Key List of extended Ethnic Groups (a) (cont)**

<i>Main Category</i>	<i>Sub- Category (b)</i>	<i>Approved Extended Categories</i>
Asian or Asian British	Indian	Indian
	Pakistani	Pakistani Mirpuri Pakistani Kashmiri Pakistani Other Pakistani
	Bangladeshi	Bangladeshi
	Any Other Asian Background	Any Other Asian Background African Asian Kashmiri Other Nepali Sinhalese Sri Lankan Tamil Other Asian
Black or Black British	Black Caribbean	Black Caribbean
	Black - African	Black - African Black - Angolan Black - Congolese Black - Ghanaian Black - Nigerian Black - Sierra Leonian Black - Somali Black - Sudanese Other Black African
	Any Other Black Background	Any Other Black Background Black European Black North American Other Black
Chinese	Chinese	Chinese Hong Kong Chinese Malaysian Chinese Singaporean Chinese Taiwanese Other Chinese
Any Other Ethnic Group	Any Other Ethnic Group	Afghan Arab other Egyptian Iranian Iraqi Japanese Korean Kurdish Latin/ South/ Central American Lebanese Vietnamese Other Ethnic Group

(a) This list is not intended to show the list of extended categories local authorities should use for ethnic monitoring. It is designed to show how possible extended categories will map back to the 2001 census categories. Whichever extended categories are decided for use by local authorities, it is important to ensure that they map back to the correct 2001 main census categories to ensure their local monitoring meets new national reporting requirements.

(b) The Sub-categories are the same as the ethnic groups used in the 2001 Census with the exception of 'Traveller of Irish Heritage' and 'Gypsy / Roma'.