

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE IN CAMBRIDGESHIRE: 2011 CENSUS

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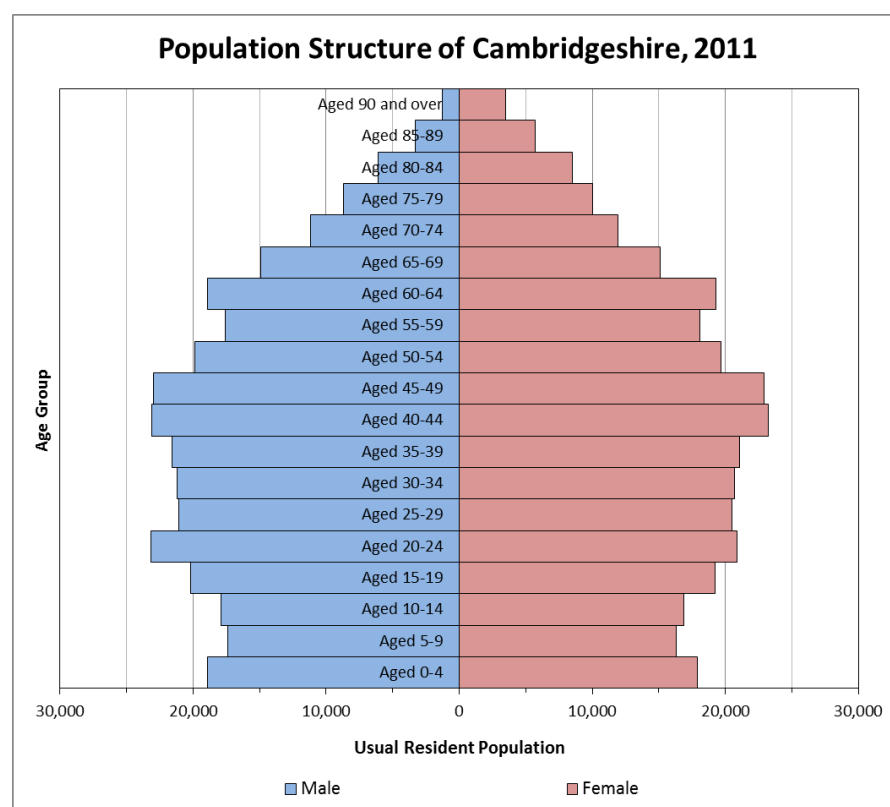
SECTION 1: POPULATION PROFILE

STRUCTURE OF CAMBRIDGESHIRE'S POPULATION

The 2011 Census counted a total of 621,210 residents in Cambridgeshire, of which 135,805 (22%) were aged 0 to 18 years old. Preschool children (0 to 4 year olds) represented 5.9% of all residents, primary aged children (5 to 10 year olds) 6.5%, secondary aged children (11 to 15 year olds) 5.7%, and young students (16 to 18 year olds) 3.7%. In 2011, there were 475 children aged 0 to 15 years living in communal establishments, of which 357 were aged between 10 and 15 years old.

The structure of the resident population in Cambridgeshire in 2011 can be seen in Figure 1. It was reasonably well balanced by gender, although there were more males at the base of the pyramid and more females towards the top. The proportion of resident children aged 0 to 18 years old is slightly lower in Cambridgeshire than in England; 21.9% compared to 22.7%.

Figure 1: Cambridgeshire's population structure, by age and sex, 2011



Source: 2011 Census, Table P05, ONS

ALL RESIDENT CHILDREN (0 TO 18 YEAR OLDS)

In Cambridge City, resident children represented only 18.4% of the total population of the district, compared to 22.7% for England as a whole. Looking at the age groups in Table 1, the proportion of the resident population in Cambridge City in each group decreases with age, with 0 to 4 year olds being the largest group despite the fact this age range only covers five years. However, in the other districts the 5 to 10 year old age group formed the largest proportion of resident children.

In East Cambridgeshire, 22.9% of the total resident population were children, in line with the average for England. The proportion of 0 to 4 year olds and 5 to 10 year olds were higher than the average for England, while the proportion of 16 to 18 year olds is lower (3.4% compared to 3.8%).

In Fenland, children represented 21.3% of the total resident population. The proportion of 0 to 4 year olds in Fenland (5.5%) is similar to that for Cambridge City (5.6%) and lower than the average for England.

The proportion of the resident population in Huntingdonshire who were aged 0 to 18 years old is very similar to those seen in England across all age groups, at 22.8%

South Cambridgeshire was the district with the highest proportion of its population accounted for by children aged 0 to 18 years old in the County (23.5%). This proportion is higher than for Cambridgeshire and England as a whole. While the proportion of 0 to 4 and 16 to 18 year olds was in line with the average for England, the proportion of 5 to 10 and 11 to 15 year olds was higher.

Table 1: All resident children by age group in Cambridgeshire, 2011

District	Age Group					Total Population
	0 – 4 year olds	5 – 10 year olds	11 – 15 year olds	16 – 18 year olds	All resident children	
Cambridge City <i>% of district total</i>	6,703 5.4%	6,064 4.9%	5,093 4.1%	4,920 4.0%	22,780 18.4%	123,867
East Cambridgeshire <i>% of district total</i>	5,506 6.6%	5,867 7.0%	4,964 5.9%	2,850 3.4%	19,187 22.9%	83,818
Fenland <i>% of district total</i>	5,221 5.5%	5,890 6.2%	5,669 6.0%	3,481 3.7%	20,261 21.3%	95,262
Huntingdonshire <i>% of district total</i>	10,098 6.0%	11,673 6.9%	10,580 6.2%	6,320 3.7%	38,671 22.8%	169,508
South Cambridgeshire <i>% of district total</i>	9,300 6.3%	10,873 7.3%	9,240 6.2%	5,493 3.7%	34,906 23.5%	148,755
Cambridgeshire <i>% of district total</i>	36,828 5.9%	40,367 6.5%	35,546 5.7%	23,064 3.7%	135,805 21.9%	621,210
East of England <i>% of district total</i>	361,269 6.2%	394,246 6.7%	353,117 6.0%	219,496 3.8%	1,328,128 22.7%	5,846,965
England <i>% of district total</i>	3,318,449 6.3%	3,559,688 6.7%	3,144,699 5.9%	1,989,104 3.8%	12,011,940 22.7%	53,012,456

Source: 2011 Census, Table QS103EW, ONS

DEPENDENT CHILDREN

Table 2 below summarises the number of dependent children by district in Cambridgeshire. Approximately one fifth of the usual resident population in Cambridgeshire are dependent children.

Table 2: Number of dependent children in Cambridgeshire, 2011

District	Total Resident Population	Number of Dependent Children	% of total population who are dependent children
Cambridge City	123,867	19,829	16.0%
East Cambridgeshire	83,818	18,360	21.9%
Fenland	95,262	19,341	20.3%
Huntingdonshire	169,508	37,131	21.9%
South Cambridgeshire	148,755	33,732	22.7%
Cambridgeshire	621,210	128,393	20.7%

Source: 2011 Census, Table DC2116EW, ONS

COUNTRY OF BIRTH

CHILDREN

At the time of writing this report, only data relating to the country of birth of all resident children was available and not dependent children. The proportion of 0 to 15 year olds born in the UK and living in Cambridgeshire was 93.2% in 2011 (Table 3). In Fenland and Huntingdonshire this proportion was noticeably higher, at almost 95% of all resident 0 to 15 year olds. In contrast, in Cambridge City 87.7% of all resident 0 to 15 year olds were born in the UK.

The proportion of 16 to 24 year olds resident in Cambridgeshire and born in the UK is lower than for 0 to 15 year olds by around 10 percentage points. In all districts, except Cambridge City, the proportion was higher than both the Cambridgeshire and England averages.

Table 3: Proportion of all resident children born in the UK, Cambridgeshire, 2011

District	Age Group	
	0-15 years	16-24 years
Cambridge City	87.7%	71.0%
East Cambridgeshire	93.1%	89.9%
Fenland	94.8%	88.5%
Huntingdonshire	94.8%	90.1%
South Cambridgeshire	93.9%	90.4%
Cambridgeshire	93.2%	83.1%
East of England	94.9%	88.6%
England	94.2%	86.1%

Source: 2011 Census, Table DC2103EW, ONS

FAMILIES

Table 4 summarises the country of birth of usual residents living in families. Overall, 88% of usual residents living in a family in Cambridgeshire were born in the UK, with a similar proportion living in a family with dependent children (87.5%). For the latter, this proportion ranged from 74.7% in Cambridge City to 91.4% in Fenland. The highest proportion of residents living in a family with one dependent child, and born in the UK, was in Huntingdonshire (89%). For those living with two or more dependent children then the highest proportion was in Fenland (93.3%).

Table 4: Proportion of all usual residents in families, by family type, born in the UK, Cambridgeshire, 2011

District	All families	No children	with dependent children	one dependent child	two + dependent children	all children non-dependent
Cambridge City	75,119	24,436	40,870	15,067	25,803	9,813
<i>% of district total</i>	<i>74.1%</i>	<i>69.3%</i>	<i>74.7%</i>	<i>68.9%</i>	<i>78.1%</i>	<i>83.3%</i>
East Cambridgeshire	71,646	23,494	38,367	13,338	25,029	9,785
<i>% of district total</i>	<i>90.5%</i>	<i>91.2%</i>	<i>89.2%</i>	<i>87.4%</i>	<i>90.1%</i>	<i>94.2%</i>
Fenland	78,565	27,526	39,565	14,918	24,647	11,474
<i>% of district total</i>	<i>92.3%</i>	<i>92.4%</i>	<i>91.4%</i>	<i>88.3%</i>	<i>93.3%</i>	<i>95.1%</i>
Huntingdonshire	143,512	46,326	76,916	26,207	50,709	20,270
<i>% of district total</i>	<i>91.2%</i>	<i>91.0%</i>	<i>90.8%</i>	<i>88.8%</i>	<i>91.8%</i>	<i>93.4%</i>
South Cambridgeshire	126,953	40,262	69,939	22,191	47,748	16,752
<i>% of district total</i>	<i>89.3%</i>	<i>89.5%</i>	<i>88.2%</i>	<i>86.0%</i>	<i>89.3%</i>	<i>93.1%</i>
Cambridgeshire	495,795	162,044	265,657	91,721	173,936	68,094
<i>% of district total</i>	<i>88.2%</i>	<i>87.6%</i>	<i>87.5%</i>	<i>84.6%</i>	<i>89.0%</i>	<i>92.3%</i>
East of England	4,808,487	1,465,392	2,603,314	914,295	1,689,019	739,781
<i>% of district total</i>	<i>90.0%</i>	<i>90.0%</i>	<i>89.4%</i>	<i>87.9%</i>	<i>90.3%</i>	<i>92.0%</i>
England	42,316,532	12,281,616	23,261,917	8,465,908	14,796,009	6,772,999
<i>% of district total</i>	<i>87.6%</i>	<i>87.8%</i>	<i>87.1%</i>	<i>86.2%</i>	<i>87.7%</i>	<i>88.6%</i>

Source: 2011 Census, Table LC2122EW, ONS

ETHNICITY

The data presented below is for all dependent children. For ease of interpretation, and to help avoid analysis of very small populations, the ethnic categories adopted by the 2011 Census have been grouped into “broad” ethnic categories shown in Figure 2.

Figure 2: Broad ethnicity categories, 2011

2011 Census ethnic category	Broad Ethnic Group
White: English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British	White British
White: Irish	White Other
White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller	
White: Other White	
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White and Black Caribbean	Mixed
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White and Black African	
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White and Asian	
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: Other Mixed	
Asian/Asian British: Indian	Asian
Asian/Asian British: Pakistani	
Asian/Asian British: Bangladeshi	
Asian/Asian British: Chinese	
Asian/Asian British: Other Asian	
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: African	Black
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: Caribbean	
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: Other Black	
Other ethnic group: Arab	Other
Other ethnic group: Any other ethnic group	

In 2011, 83.6% of Cambridgeshire's dependent children were White British, with the following ethnic categories decreasingly represented: White Other (6.4%), Asian (4.2%), Mixed (4.1%), Black (1.1%) and Other (0.5%) (see Table 5). These proportions are different from in 2001 when 91.4% of dependent children in Cambridgeshire were White British, 3.3% White Other, 2.4% Mixed, 1.5% Asian (although this did not include Chinese), and 0.5% Black.

Table 5: Proportion of dependent children in each ethnic group living in Cambridgeshire, 2011

District	Ethnic Group								Total Number of Dependent Children
	White British	White Other	Mixed	Asian	Black	Other	Total White	Total Non-White	
Cambridge City	65.0%	12.0%	7.7%	11.6%	1.9%	1.8%	77.0%	23.0%	19,829
East Cambridgeshire	87.9%	6.4%	3.3%	1.4%	0.8%	0.2%	94.3%	5.7%	18,360
Fenland	89.1%	6.7%	2.2%	1.2%	0.6%	0.1%	95.8%	4.2%	19,341
Huntingdonshire	87.7%	4.5%	3.4%	3.1%	1.0%	0.2%	92.3%	7.7%	37,131
South Cambridgeshire	84.6%	5.1%	4.3%	4.4%	1.1%	0.4%	89.8%	10.2%	33,732
Cambridgeshire	83.6%	6.4%	4.1%	4.2%	1.1%	0.5%	90.1%	9.9%	128,393
East of England	81.7%	4.3%	4.7%	6.1%	2.7%	0.5%	86.0%	14.0%	1,267,542
England	74.4%	4.0%	5.2%	10.1%	5.0%	1.3%	78.4%	21.6%	11,437,443

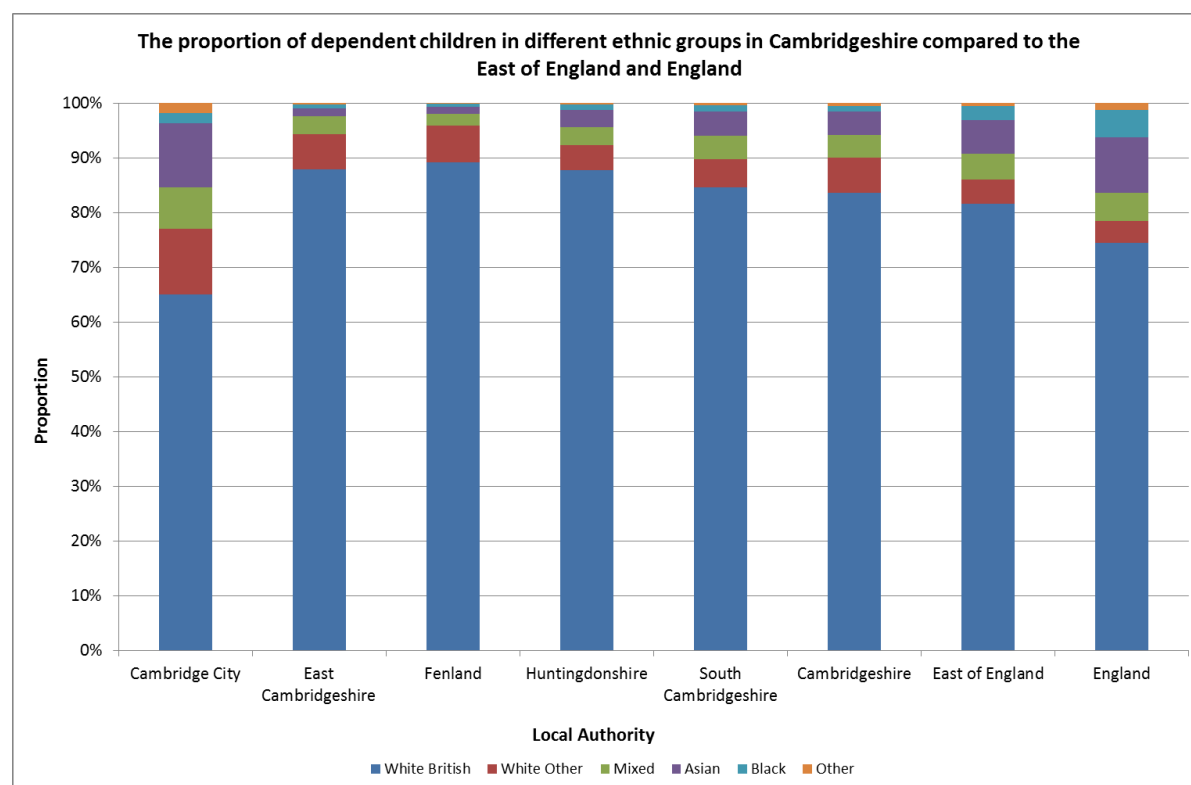
Source: 2011 Census, Table DC2116EW, ONS

Cambridge City had the highest proportion of dependent children with an ethnicity other than White British at 35%. The White Other ethnic group represented 12% of dependent children in City, followed by Asian (11.6%) and Mixed (7.7%). In contrast, Fenland had the highest proportion of dependent children who were White British at 89.1% (Table 5 and Figure 3).

Across all districts, after White British the next most represented ethnic group was White Other. Proportions of this group were higher in Cambridgeshire than for the East of England and England. The proportion of dependent children who were classified as Asian was lowest in East Cambridgeshire and Fenland.

The 83.6% of dependent children in Cambridgeshire who were recorded as "White British" is similar to the proportion for the total population of Cambridgeshire (Table 6). However, the proportion of "Mixed" is higher in dependent children than for the total resident population across all districts. When comparing the proportion of "White Other" in the dependent child population to the total resident population, it is broadly similar in all districts except Cambridge City where the proportion is smaller in dependent children. Overall, all districts except for Cambridge City, had higher proportions of White British than the England average.

Figure 3: Proportion of dependent children in each ethnic group living in Cambridgeshire, by district, 2011



Source: 2011 Census, Table DC2116EW, ONS

Table 6: Proportion of the resident population in each ethnic group living in Cambridgeshire, 2011

District	Ethnic Group							Total Non-White	Total Resident Population
	White British	White Other	Mixed	Asian	Black	Other	Total White		
Cambridge City	66.0%	16.5%	3.2%	11.0%	1.7%	1.6%	82.5%	17.5%	123,867
East Cambridgeshire	89.7%	6.5%	1.4%	1.4%	0.6%	0.3%	96.2%	3.8%	83,818
Fenland	90.4%	6.8%	0.9%	1.1%	0.5%	0.2%	97.2%	2.8%	95,262
Huntingdonshire	89.5%	5.3%	1.5%	2.5%	1.0%	0.3%	94.8%	5.2%	169,508
South Cambridgeshire	87.3%	6.0%	1.7%	3.7%	0.9%	0.4%	93.3%	6.7%	148,755
Cambridgeshire	84.5%	8.1%	1.8%	4.1%	1.0%	0.6%	92.6%	7.4%	621,210
East of England	85.3%	5.5%	1.9%	4.8%	2.0%	0.5%	90.8%	9.2%	5,846,965
England	79.8%	5.7%	2.3%	7.8%	3.5%	1.0%	85.4%	14.6%	53,012,456

Source: 2011 Census, Table KS201EW, ONS

RELIGION

It was not compulsory to fill in the “religion” section of the Census form and parents might have completed it on their children’s behalf. Table 7 below outlines the figures for all dependent children.

In all districts, the most common religion was “Christian”, followed by “No religion” and “Religion not stated”. Cambridge City had the lowest proportion of “Christian” dependent children at 41%, compared to 51% for Cambridgeshire and England as a whole, and 55% in Fenland. In comparison, the proportion of all usual residents in Cambridgeshire who are Christian is 58%¹.

Cambridge City has the highest proportion of children whose religion is “Hindu” (1.6%) or “Muslim” (6.8%), reflecting patterns seen in the ethnicity data. Huntingdonshire has the second highest proportion of dependent children who are Muslim at 1.7%. In all districts, over 35% of dependent children were recorded as having “No religion” which is higher than the proportion of usual residents in Cambridgeshire at 30.4%.

Table 7: Religion of all dependent children in Cambridgeshire, 2011

	Cambridge City	East Cambridgeshire	Fenland	Huntingdonshire	South Cambridgeshire	Cambridgeshire	East of England	England
Christian	40.8%	54.1%	55.1%	51.5%	52.0%	50.9%	50.4%	50.9%
Buddhist	0.5%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%
Hindu	1.6%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.8%	0.6%	1.0%	1.5%
Jewish	0.7%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.6%	0.5%
Muslim	6.8%	0.5%	0.4%	1.7%	1.4%	2.1%	4.2%	8.6%
Sikh	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.9%
Other religion	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
No religion	39.0%	35.7%	36.2%	37.8%	35.2%	36.8%	35.2%	29.3%
Religion not stated	10.2%	8.8%	7.6%	8.0%	9.7%	8.8%	7.9%	7.8%
Total dependent children	19,829	18,360	19,341	37,131	33,732	128,393	1,267,542	11,437,443

Source: 2011 Census, Table LC2123EW, ONS

LANGUAGE

Information relating to the main language of dependent children is currently not available, so data presented here relates to all resident children on census day 2011 for ease of comparison.

MAIN LANGUAGE SPOKEN

In Cambridgeshire, the main language of almost 96% of 3 to 15 year olds is English, which is higher than the average for England (94.2%) (Table 8). The proportion of 3 to 15 year olds whose main

¹ Source: 2011, [Table KS209EW](#), ONS

language is English is highest in Huntingdonshire (97.5%), followed by East Cambridgeshire and South Cambridgeshire (97.1%). In all districts, other European languages are the second most popular, particularly in Cambridge City (5.2%) and Fenland (4.6%). Cambridge City also has a high proportion of 3 to 15 year olds whose main language is Asian (4.7%).

Similar patterns are seen in 16 to 24 year olds, although here the proportion whose main language is English is lower; 90.4% in Cambridgeshire. The proportion of 16 to 24 year olds whose main language is other European is notably higher in all districts, particularly Cambridge City (9.2%) and Fenland (8.6%) for which the proportion is greater than the average for England.

Table 8: Main Language of all resident children and young people in Cambridgeshire, 2011

	Cambridge City	East Cambridgeshire	Fenland	Huntingdonshire	South Cambridgeshire	Cambridgeshire	East of England	England
3 to 15 Year Olds								
African	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.5%
Asian	4.7%	0.4%	0.3%	0.6%	1.0%	1.3%	1.4%	2.6%
English	89.5%	97.1%	95.1%	97.5%	97.1%	95.8%	96.2%	94.2%
Other European	5.2%	2.3%	4.6%	1.7%	1.5%	2.7%	2.2%	2.4%
Other	0.5%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%
Total 3-15s	13,651	12,975	13,653	26,262	23,884	90,425	890,459	8,015,990
16 to 24 Year Olds								
African	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.5%
Asian	6.7%	0.9%	0.6%	1.0%	1.3%	3.0%	2.5%	4.1%
English	83.0%	95.3%	90.7%	95.7%	95.4%	90.4%	93.2%	91.0%
Other European	9.2%	3.8%	8.6%	3.2%	2.9%	6.0%	3.9%	4.1%
Other	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%	0.4%
Total 16-24s	27,236	7,661	9,768	17,637	13,936	76,238	638,273	6,284,760

Source: 2011 Census, Table DC2104EW, ONS

PROFICIENCY IN ENGLISH

Proficiency in English language was a new question that was included in the 2011 Census. This classifies those whose main language is not English based on their ability to speak English. Table 9 below summarises the data for 3 to 15 year olds, and 16 to 24 year olds.

From Table 9, it is evident that the proportion of 3 to 15 year olds whose main language is not English and can speak English very well is below the average for the East of England (2.1%) and England (3.3%) in all districts but Cambridge City. In Cambridge City, the proportion who can speak English very well is 6.2%. Similar patterns are also in 16 to 24 year olds. In terms of those who cannot speak English well, the proportions in Cambridge City and Fenland, 1% and 0.9% respectively, are higher than the average for the East of England (0.5%) and England (0.7%). Proportions of children and young people who cannot speak English are in line with the average for England.

Table 10 below breaks down the proportions of children who cannot speak English or cannot speak English well by age. This proportion is highest in the pre-school age group (3 to 4 year olds), conceivably reflecting school provision, particularly in Cambridge City (4.6%) and Fenland (4.9%). The proportions fall through the 5 to 9 year old and 10 to 15 year old age groups, before increasing again in the 16 to 19 year olds. The proportion of 3 to 19 year olds who cannot speak English or cannot speak English well was lowest in Huntingdonshire and South Cambridgeshire at 0.4%, compared to 0.8% in England, 1.2% in Fenland and 1.1% in Cambridge City.

Table 9: Proficiency in English Language of 3 to 24 year olds in Cambridgeshire, 2011

	Main language is English	Main Language is not English				Total number of children and young people
		Can speak English very well	Can speak English well	Cannot speak English well	Cannot speak English	
3 to 15 Year Olds						
Cambridge City	89.5%	6.2%	3.0%	1.0%	0.3%	13,651
East Cambridgeshire	97.1%	1.3%	1.0%	0.4%	0.2%	12,975
Fenland	95.1%	1.7%	1.9%	0.9%	0.3%	13,653
Huntingdonshire	97.5%	1.3%	0.8%	0.3%	0.1%	26,262
South Cambridgeshire	97.1%	1.8%	0.7%	0.4%	0.1%	23,884
Cambridgeshire	95.8%	2.2%	1.3%	0.5%	0.2%	90,425
East of England	96.2%	2.1%	1.1%	0.5%	0.2%	890,459
England	94.2%	3.3%	1.6%	0.7%	0.3%	8,015,990
16 to 24 Year Olds						
Cambridge City	83.0%	9.9%	6.2%	0.9%	0.0%	27,236
East Cambridgeshire	95.3%	1.6%	2.3%	0.7%	0.1%	7,661
Fenland	90.7%	2.0%	4.8%	2.3%	0.2%	9,768
Huntingdonshire	95.7%	1.6%	2.1%	0.6%	0.1%	17,637
South Cambridgeshire	95.4%	2.3%	1.7%	0.4%	0.2%	13,936
Cambridgeshire	90.4%	4.7%	3.9%	0.9%	0.1%	76,238
East of England	93.2%	3.0%	2.9%	0.9%	0.1%	638,273
England	91.0%	4.4%	3.6%	0.9%	0.1%	6,284,760

Source: 2011 Census Table DC2015EW, ONS

Table 10: Proportion of resident children aged 3 to 19 years whose main language is not English, and either cannot speak English or cannot speak English well, in Cambridgeshire, 2011

	3-4 Year Olds	5-9 Year Olds	10-15 Year Olds	16-19 Year Olds	3-19 Year Olds	Total number of 3-19 Year Olds
Cambridge City	4.6%	0.9%	0.3%	0.8%	1.1%	22,811
East Cambridgeshire	2.0%	0.5%	0.2%	0.3%	0.5%	16,526
Fenland	4.9%	1.1%	0.3%	0.9%	1.2%	18,068
Huntingdonshire	1.6%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%	34,392
South Cambridgeshire	1.6%	0.3%	0.2%	0.4%	0.4%	30,672
Cambridgeshire	2.6%	0.5%	0.2%	0.5%	0.7%	122,469
East of England	2.5%	0.5%	0.2%	0.4%	0.6%	1,175,758
England	3.2%	0.7%	0.3%	0.5%	0.8%	10,705,429

Source: 2011 Census Table DC2015EW, ONS

SECTION 2: HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION AND HOUSING

This chapter looks at the household environment of children living in Cambridgeshire. Figures relating to dependent children are included where possible. Topics covered include: family composition, accommodation type, tenure, overcrowding, and car ownership.

HOUSEHOLDS WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN

A household is defined in the Census 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. Table 11 summarises the number of dependent children living in households in Cambridgeshire, while Table 12 looks at the age of the youngest dependent child in these households. From this it is evident that households in Cambridge City have the lowest proportion of dependent children, 24.1%, compared to 31.2% in South Cambridgeshire (which is also higher than the average for the East of England and England).

Table 11: Number of households with dependent children in Cambridgeshire, 2011

	Number of households	Number of households with dependent children	% of households with dependent children
Cambridge City	46,714	11,253	24.1%
East Cambridgeshire	34,614	10,415	30.1%
Fenland	40,620	11,068	27.2%
Huntingdonshire	69,333	20,928	30.2%
South Cambridgeshire	59,960	18,688	31.2%
Cambridgeshire	251,241	72,352	28.8%
East of England	2,423,035	712,760	29.4%
England	22,063,368	6,425,647	29.1%

Source: 2011 Census Table DC1113EW, ONS

Table 12: Age of the youngest dependent child living in a household with children, in Cambridgeshire, 2011

	Youngest aged 0-4 years old	Youngest aged 5-9 years old	Youngest aged 10-15 years old	Youngest aged 16-18 years old
Cambridge City	46.2%	21.2%	23.7%	8.8%
East Cambridgeshire	41.3%	24.0%	25.5%	9.2%
Fenland	38.0%	22.5%	28.8%	10.8%
Huntingdonshire	37.9%	23.6%	28.0%	10.4%
South Cambridgeshire	38.6%	23.8%	27.5%	10.1%
Cambridgeshire	39.9%	23.2%	27.0%	10.0%
East of England	39.8%	22.9%	27.2%	10.2%
England	40.6%	22.9%	26.5%	10.1%

Source: 2011 Census Table DC1113EW, ONS

In 2011, the youngest dependent child was aged 0 to 4 years in 40% of Cambridgeshire households. Cambridge City has the highest proportion of households where the youngest dependent child is 0 to 4 years old at 46.2%, followed by East Cambridgeshire at 41.3%. In all districts, households where the youngest dependent child was 10 to 15 year olds accounted for the next highest proportion. This

pattern is in line with the average for England. Cambridge City and East Cambridgeshire have the lowest proportion of households where the youngest dependent child was aged 16 to 18 years, at 8.8% and 9.2% respectively.

FAMILY COMPOSITION

Of all dependent children in Cambridgeshire living in a family, 64.3% lived in a married couple family, 20.1% in a lone parent family, and 15.6% in a cohabiting couple family (Table 13). South Cambridgeshire had the highest proportion of non-step families (married or cohabiting) at 77.2%, while Fenland had the highest proportion of step-families (married or cohabiting) at 11%.

Table 13: Dependent children by family type, Cambridgeshire, 2011

	Cambridge City	East Cambridgeshire	Fenland	Huntingdonshire	South Cambridgeshire	Cambridgeshire	East of England	England
Married or same-sex civil partnership Couple family	62.9%	67.1%	53.3%	63.6%	70.9%	64.3%	60.0%	56.5%
- Non-step family	59.2%	61.7%	47.1%	57.6%	66.3%	59.1%	54.7%	51.5%
- Step family	3.7%	5.3%	6.2%	6.1%	4.6%	5.2%	5.3%	5.0%
Cohabiting Couple family	15.3%	16.1%	19.3%	15.7%	13.1%	15.6%	15.5%	14.9%
- Non-step family	12.9%	13.0%	14.5%	12.2%	10.9%	12.5%	12.4%	11.9%
- Step family	2.3%	3.0%	4.8%	3.5%	2.2%	3.1%	3.2%	3.0%
Lone parent family	21.9%	16.9%	27.4%	20.7%	16.0%	20.1%	24.4%	28.7%
- Male parent	2.2%	2.1%	3.6%	2.5%	2.1%	2.5%	2.8%	3.1%
- Female parent	19.6%	14.8%	23.8%	18.2%	13.9%	17.7%	21.7%	25.5%
Total number of dependent children	11,205	10,366	10,996	20,836	18,625	72,028	710,020	6,408,564

Source: 2011 Census Table DC1114EW, ONS

MARRIED COUPLE FAMILIES

In Cambridgeshire, 64.3% of dependent children live in married couple family. This proportion ranges from 53.3% and 62.9% in Fenland and Cambridge City, to 71% in South Cambridgeshire. Cambridge City had the lowest proportion of dependent children living in a married couple household as a step family; 3.7% compared to 6.2% in Fenland. In South Cambridgeshire, 66.3% of dependent children live in a married couple household as a non-step family.

COHABITING COUPLE FAMILIES

Fenland (19.3%) and East Cambridgeshire (16.1%) have the highest proportion of cohabiting couple families and are above the county average of 15.6%. Fenland also has the highest proportion living in a step family (4.8%), whilst in Cambridge City and South Cambridgeshire around 2% of dependent children lived in a step-family.

LONE PARENT FAMILIES

The proportion of dependent children living in a lone parent household was the second highest family type across all districts. This proportion ranges from 16% in South Cambridgeshire to 27.4% in Fenland. This latter figure is not as high as the average for England (28.7%) but is higher than the average for the East of England (24.4%). The majority of lone parent families were female parent. A more detailed analysis of lone parent families in relation to employment can be found on page 28.

TYPE OF RESIDENCE

Table 14 below breaks down the type of residence for all children aged 0 to 19 years at a district level. It is important to note that the communal establishment figures for Cambridge City are heavily influenced by university students.

Table 14: All resident children aged 0 to 19 years by type of residence, Cambridgeshire, 2011

	Living in households		Living in communal establishments		Total 0-19 year olds
	Number	%	Number	%	
Cambridge City	22,343	82.7%	4,677	17.3%	27,020
East Cambridgeshire	19,653	98.8%	235	1.2%	19,888
Fenland	21,170	99.9%	25	0.1%	21,195
Huntingdonshire	40,165	99.2%	316	0.8%	40,481
South Cambridgeshire	35,960	99.3%	241	0.7%	36,201
Cambridgeshire	139,291	96.2%	5,494	3.8%	144,785
East of England	1,374,818	98.6%	19,113	1.4%	1,393,931
England	12,473,099	98.1%	239,176	1.9%	12,712,275

Source: 2011 Census Table DC1104EW, ONS

ACCOMMODATION TYPE

The accommodation types occupied by individual households with dependent children recorded in the 2011 census were: 1) house or bungalow and 2) flat, maisonette, apartment or mobile/temporary accommodation.

Table 15 and Figure 4 summarise the living accommodation of Cambridgeshire's dependent children at a district level. 95.6% of Cambridgeshire's dependent children live in a house or a bungalow, which is higher than the proportion for the East of England and England as a whole. The proportion living in flats or apartments is considerably lower than in England at 4.4% compared to 11.4%.

In both East Cambridgeshire and South Cambridgeshire, almost 98% of dependent children lived in a house or bungalow (particularly detached properties). In Cambridge City, the proportion of dependent children living in a house or bungalow is very similar to the average for England, with the majority living in a semi-detached property.

Across Cambridgeshire's districts, where dependent children are living in a flat, maisonette or apartment, the property tends to be in a purpose-build block of flats or tenement. In all districts except Cambridge City, it is properties in a commercial building or mobile/temporary

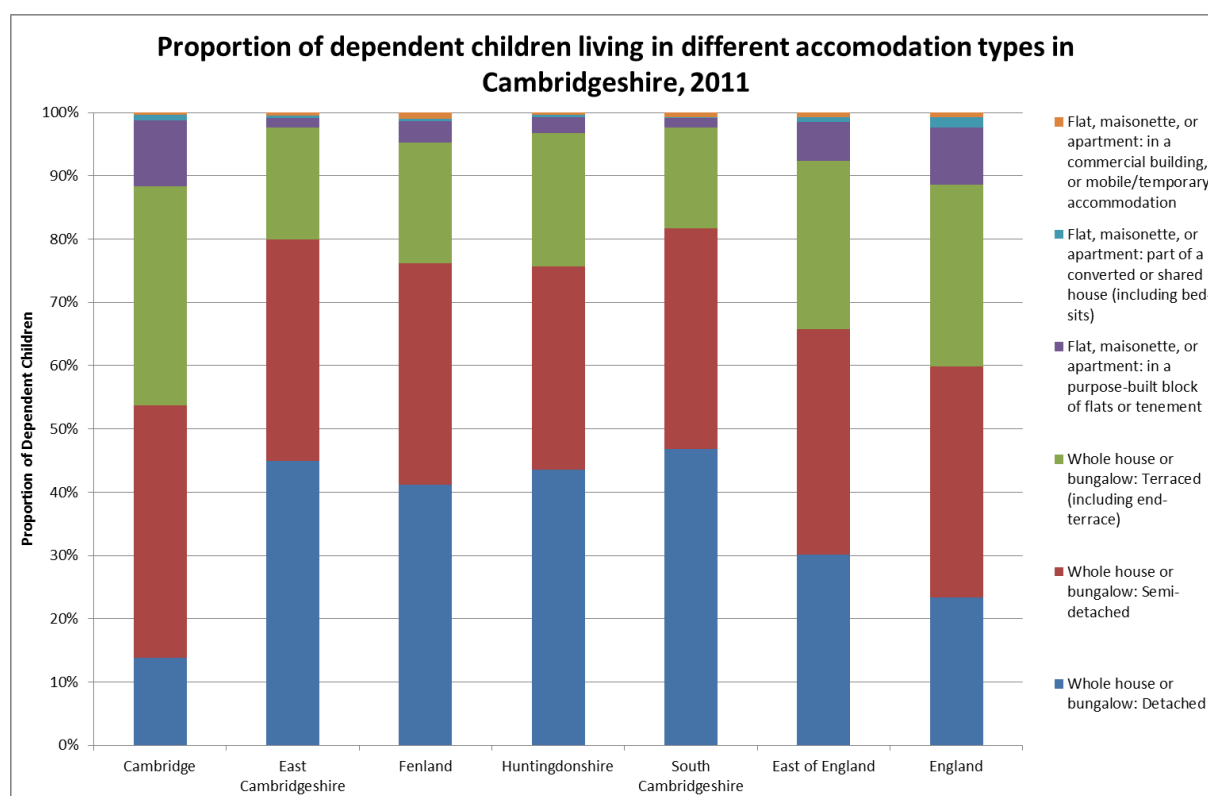
accommodation that are the next highest proportion, especially in Fenland (0.9%) and South Cambridgeshire (0.7%). However, it is worth noting that overall the proportion of dependent children in this type of accommodation is less than 1%.

Table 15: Summary of the proportion of dependent children living in different accommodation types in Cambridgeshire, 2011

	Whole house or bungalow	Flat, maisonette, apartment, or other	Total Dependent Children
Cambridge City	88.3%	11.7%	19,829
East Cambridgeshire	97.6%	2.4%	18,360
Fenland	95.3%	4.7%	19,341
Huntingdonshire	96.8%	3.2%	37,131
South Cambridgeshire	97.7%	2.3%	33,732
Cambridgeshire	95.6%	4.4%	128,393
East of England	92.4%	7.6%	1,267,542
England	88.6%	11.4%	11,437,443

Source: 2011 Census Table DC4102EW, ONS

Figure 4: Proportion of dependent children living in different accommodation types in Cambridgeshire, 2011



Source: 2011 Census Table DC4102EW, ONS

HOUSE OR BUNGALOW

Table 16 below shows that across Cambridgeshire the majority of dependent children living in a house, or bungalow, in 2011 were between 10 and 15 years old, at 33.3%. In comparison, 27.5% of

dependent children living in a house or bungalow were aged 0 to 4 years old, 26.4% were aged 5 to 9 years old and 12.8% were aged 16 to 18 years old. These proportions only vary slightly by district.

Table 16: Proportion of all dependent children living in a house or bungalow by age group in Cambridgeshire, 2011

District	Age of Dependent Child				Dependent children living in a house or bungalow
	0-4 years	5-9 years	10-15 years	16-18 years	
Cambridge City	30.2%	26.2%	31.6%	12.0%	17,508
East Cambridgeshire	29.5%	27.4%	31.2%	11.8%	17,922
Fenland	26.1%	25.1%	35.2%	13.5%	18,426
Huntingdonshire	26.2%	26.2%	34.3%	13.3%	35,935
South Cambridgeshire	27.0%	27.0%	33.1%	12.9%	32,949
Cambridgeshire	27.5%	26.4%	33.3%	12.8%	122,740
East of England	26.5%	26.2%	33.9%	13.4%	1,171,001
England	27.0%	26.1%	33.6%	13.3%	10,135,309

Source: 2011 Census Table DC4102EW, ONS

FLAT, MAISONETTE, OR APARTMENT

The profile of dependent children living in a flat, maisonette, or apartment is very different (Table 17). 5,653 dependent children were recorded as living in a flat in Cambridgeshire, of which just over 40% lived in Cambridge City.

Across Cambridgeshire, over half (54.2%) of dependent children living in a flat or apartment were under 5 years old. Generally, as the age group increases so the proportion living in a flat decreases. This can conceivably be explained by families moving out of flats and into houses as children become older; coinciding with the patterns seen in the numbers living in a house or bungalow. Exceptions to this are East Cambridgeshire and Fenland, which had a slightly higher proportion of 10 to 15 year olds living in flats than 5 to 9 year olds.

Table 17: Proportion of all dependent children living in a flat, maisonette, or apartment by age group in Cambridgeshire, 2011

District	Age of Dependent Child				Dependent children living in a flat, maisonette, or apartment
	0-4 years	5-9 years	10-15 years	16-18 years	
Cambridge City	59.6%	20.1%	14.9%	5.4%	2,321
East Cambridgeshire	48.9%	19.4%	25.1%	6.6%	438
Fenland	44.9%	22.8%	23.4%	8.9%	915
Huntingdonshire	54.3%	21.1%	17.2%	7.4%	1,196
South Cambridgeshire	51.9%	21.7%	18.6%	7.8%	783
Cambridgeshire	54.2%	20.9%	18.1%	6.8%	5,653
East of England	52.2%	22.6%	18.7%	6.4%	96,541
England	44.9%	24.7%	22.4%	8.0%	1,302,134

Source: 2011 Census Table DC4102EW, ONS

TENURE

In comparison to the 2001 Census, there is some difference in the terms and groupings used to describe tenure. For example, in 2001 shared ownership properties were included under social rented whereas they are now part of the owned category. Further detail is provided in the Glossary.

OVERVIEW BY DISTRICT

Table 18 and Figure 5 show that in Cambridgeshire, almost 66% of dependent children are living in an owned or shared ownership dwelling, of which 10.2% live in dwelling that is owned outright. The majority of the 16.2% of dependent children living in a private rented dwelling, or living rent free, are renting from a private landlord or letting agency. In regards to dependent children in social rented dwellings, in Cambridge City the majority are renting from the council (21.8%), whilst in all other districts the majority of dependent children were in other social rented dwellings.

In Cambridge City, while owned/shared ownership accounts for the highest proportion of tenure (51.1%), this is relatively low in comparison to the other districts. Instead, here there are relatively more dependent children living in social rented properties (31.3%), particularly those rented from the council. The proportion living in privately rented dwellings is above the county average: 17.6% compared to 16.2%.

East Cambridgeshire has the lowest proportion of dependent children living in accommodation rented from the council (1.6%). This low proportion reflects a transfer over of district council tenants to a housing association. More dependent children live in social rented properties than privately rented ones in East Cambridgeshire (16.8% compared to 15.5%).

The profile of tenure in Fenland shows that 62.6% of dependent children live in owner-occupied homes, of which 7.6% are owned outright (the lowest proportion across all districts). Fenland is the district in Cambridgeshire with the highest proportion of dependent children in privately rented dwellings (22%), and is the only district where this proportion is higher than the number in social rented properties.

Huntingdonshire had the highest proportion of dependent children living in a property owned with a mortgage, loan or through shared ownership at just over 60%. Collectively, owner-occupied homes provided accommodation for 68.5% of dependent children. Huntingdonshire District Council also transferred its council housing to a housing association, thus as with East Cambridgeshire, a larger proportion of dependent children are living in other social rented properties than those rented from the council (12.8% compared to 3.1%). Overall, the proportion living in privately rented properties and those living in social rented properties is very similar.

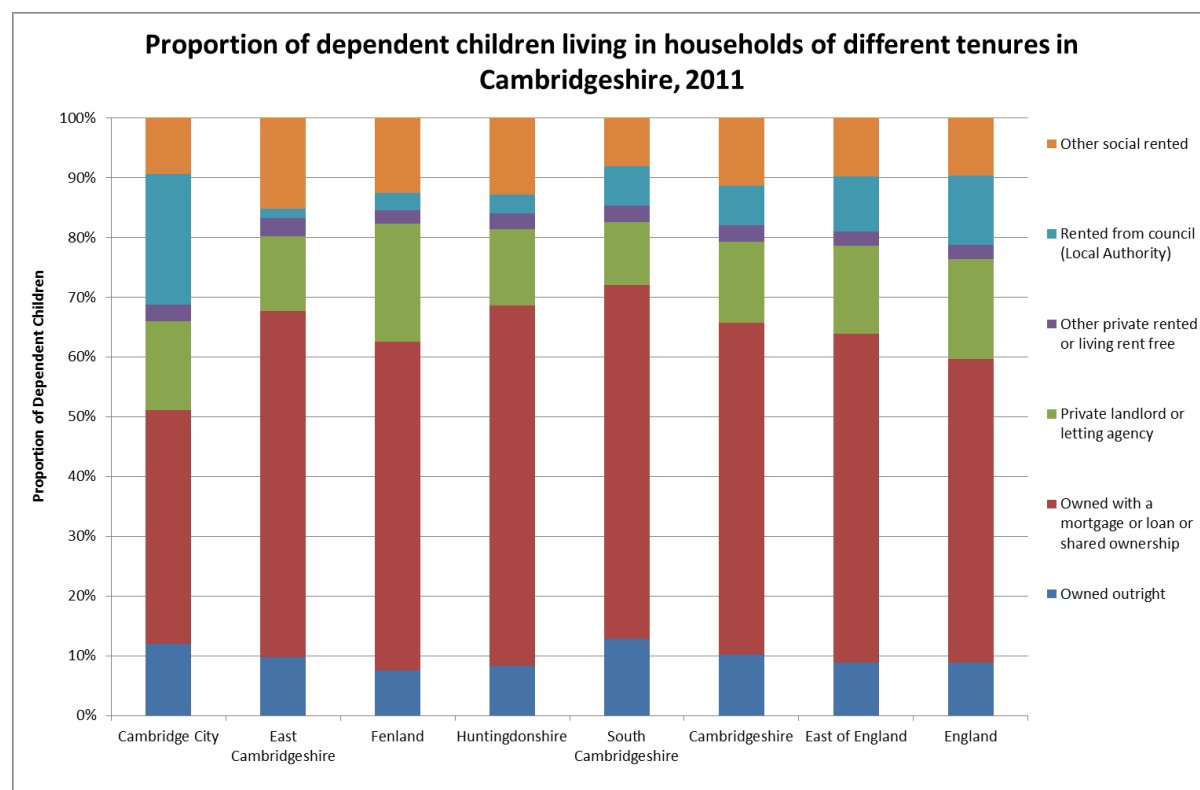
South Cambridgeshire has the highest proportion of dependent children living in owner-occupied housing at 72.1%. Of these, almost 13% were owned outright; a higher share than in any other district in the county and the average for England (8.9%). The district also had the lowest proportion of dependent children living in social rented properties (14.6%), although this is still higher than the proportion living in private rented properties (13.3%).

Table 18: Proportion of dependent children living in households of different tenure in Cambridgeshire, 2011

	Cambridge City	East Cambridgeshire	Fenland	Huntingdonshire	South Cambridgeshire	Cambridgeshire	East of England	England
Owned or shared ownership	51.1%	67.7%	62.6%	68.5%	72.1%	65.8%	63.9%	59.6%
Owned outright	12.0%	9.8%	7.6%	8.3%	12.8%	10.2%	8.8%	8.9%
Owned with a mortgage or loan, or shared ownership	39.2%	57.9%	55.0%	60.2%	59.3%	55.6%	55.1%	50.7%
Private rented or living rent free	17.6%	15.5%	22.0%	15.5%	13.3%	16.2%	17.0%	19.1%
Private landlord or letting agency	14.8%	12.5%	19.7%	12.9%	10.5%	13.5%	14.7%	16.7%
Other private rented or living rent free	2.8%	3.0%	2.3%	2.6%	2.8%	2.7%	2.3%	2.4%
Social rented	31.3%	16.8%	15.5%	15.9%	14.6%	18.0%	19.1%	21.3%
Rented from council (Local Authority)	21.8%	1.6%	2.9%	3.1%	6.6%	6.7%	9.3%	11.6%
Other social rented	9.5%	15.2%	12.5%	12.8%	8.1%	11.3%	9.8%	9.7%
Total number of dependent children	19,829	18,360	19,341	37,131	33,732	128,393	1,267,542	11,437,443

Source: 2011 Census Table DC4103EW, ONS

Figure 5: Proportion of dependent children living in households of different tenure in Cambridgeshire, 2011

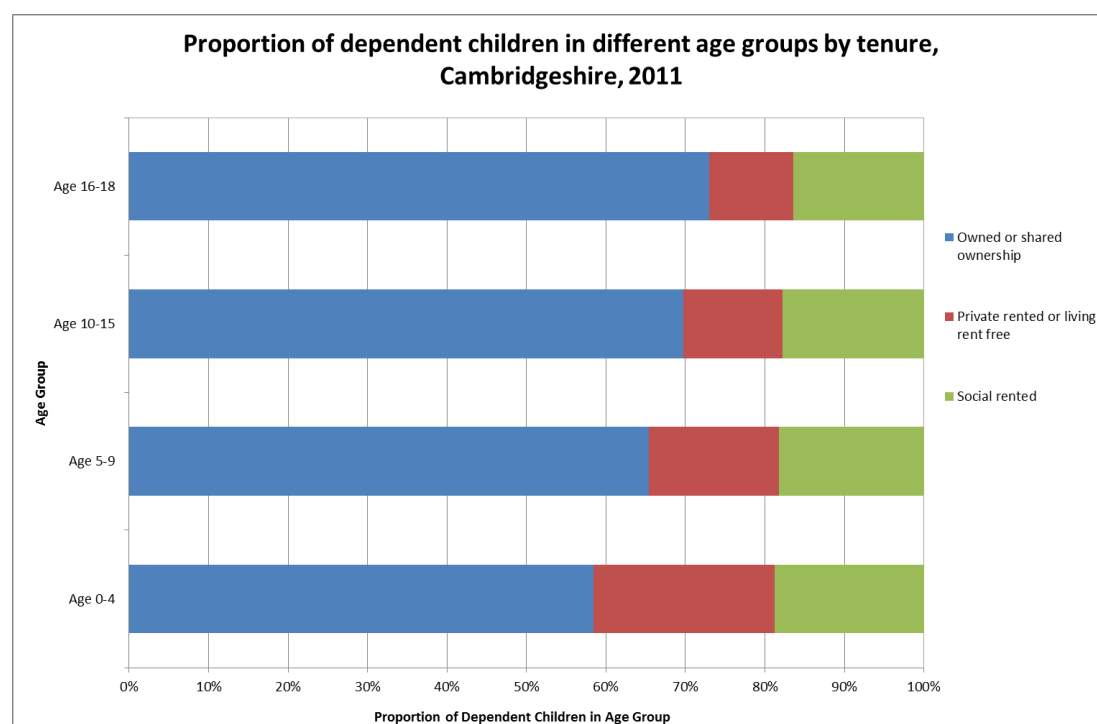


Source: 2011 Census Table DC4103EW, ONS

TENURE BY AGE GROUP

Figure 6 below summarises the proportion of dependent children in Cambridgeshire living in the three broad tenure types by four main age groups. From this it is evident that the proportion of dependent children living in an owned or shared ownership property increases with age, from 58.4% of 0 to 4 year olds to 73% of 16 to 18 year olds. As a result, the proportion living in a privately rented property, or rent free, decreases from 22.8% to 10.6%. While there is also a decline in the proportion living in social rented properties, this is not as marked with 18.8% of 0 to 4 year olds compared to 16.4% of 16 to 18 year olds living in these properties.

Figure 6: Proportion of dependent children living in different tenures by age group in Cambridgeshire, 2011



Source: 2011 Census Table DC4103EW, ONS

Table 19, Table 20 and Table 21 below summarise results for each district by age and broad tenure groups, with proportions expressed as a percentage of the age group. These reflect the patterns seen in Figure 6. It is evident that in all districts except Cambridge City, the proportion of each age group living in owned or shared ownership accommodation is higher than the average for England.

The proportion of dependent children living in privately rented accommodation decreases through the age groups. Fenland has the highest proportion of 0 to 4 year olds in this tenure (31.7%), while in South Cambridgeshire it accounts for only 19% of 0 to 4 year olds. There is a reasonably large drop in proportions between 0 to 4 year olds and 5 to 9 year olds in all districts, indicating that families are then moving into owner occupied homes. In East Cambridgeshire and South Cambridgeshire, the proportion of 16 to 18 year olds in privately rented accommodation is below 10%.

The proportion of dependent children in social rented accommodation also falls as age increases. The level of decrease however is not as large as that seen in Table 20.

Table 19: Proportion of different age groups of dependent children living in owned or shared ownership accommodation in Cambridgeshire, by district, 2011

	Age 0-4	Age 5-9	Age 10-15	Age 16-18
Cambridge City	44.1%	50.8%	55.5%	61.5%
East Cambridgeshire	62.6%	68.0%	70.2%	73.4%
Fenland	52.5%	61.2%	68.2%	70.8%
Huntingdonshire	62.0%	67.5%	71.9%	75.5%
South Cambridgeshire	65.8%	72.0%	75.4%	77.2%
Cambridgeshire	58.4%	65.4%	69.7%	73.0%
East of England	56.1%	63.7%	67.6%	72.2%
England	52.0%	58.9%	63.5%	68.5%

Source: 2011 Census Table DC4103EW, ONS

Table 20: Proportion of different age groups of dependent children living in privately rented accommodation in Cambridgeshire, by district, 2011

	Age 0-4	Age 5-9	Age 10-15	Age 16-18
Cambridge City	25.4%	16.2%	12.2%	11.7%
East Cambridgeshire	20.9%	15.8%	12.2%	9.6%
Fenland	31.7%	23.3%	16.4%	14.4%
Huntingdonshire	20.9%	16.4%	12.4%	10.5%
South Cambridgeshire	19.1%	13.1%	10.5%	8.5%
Cambridgeshire	22.8%	16.4%	12.5%	10.6%
East of England	24.1%	16.9%	13.4%	10.7%
England	27.0%	19.2%	14.9%	11.8%

Source: 2011 Census Table DC4103EW, ONS

Table 21: Proportion of different age groups of dependent children living in social rented accommodation in Cambridgeshire, by district, 2011

	Age 0-4	Age 5-9	Age 10-15	Age 16-18
Cambridge City	30.5%	33.0%	32.3%	26.8%
East Cambridgeshire	16.5%	16.2%	17.6%	17.0%
Fenland	15.8%	15.5%	15.4%	14.8%
Huntingdonshire	17.1%	16.1%	15.6%	14.0%
South Cambridgeshire	15.1%	14.9%	14.1%	14.4%
Cambridgeshire	18.8%	18.2%	17.8%	16.4%
East of England	19.8%	19.4%	19.0%	17.1%
England	21.0%	21.9%	21.6%	19.7%

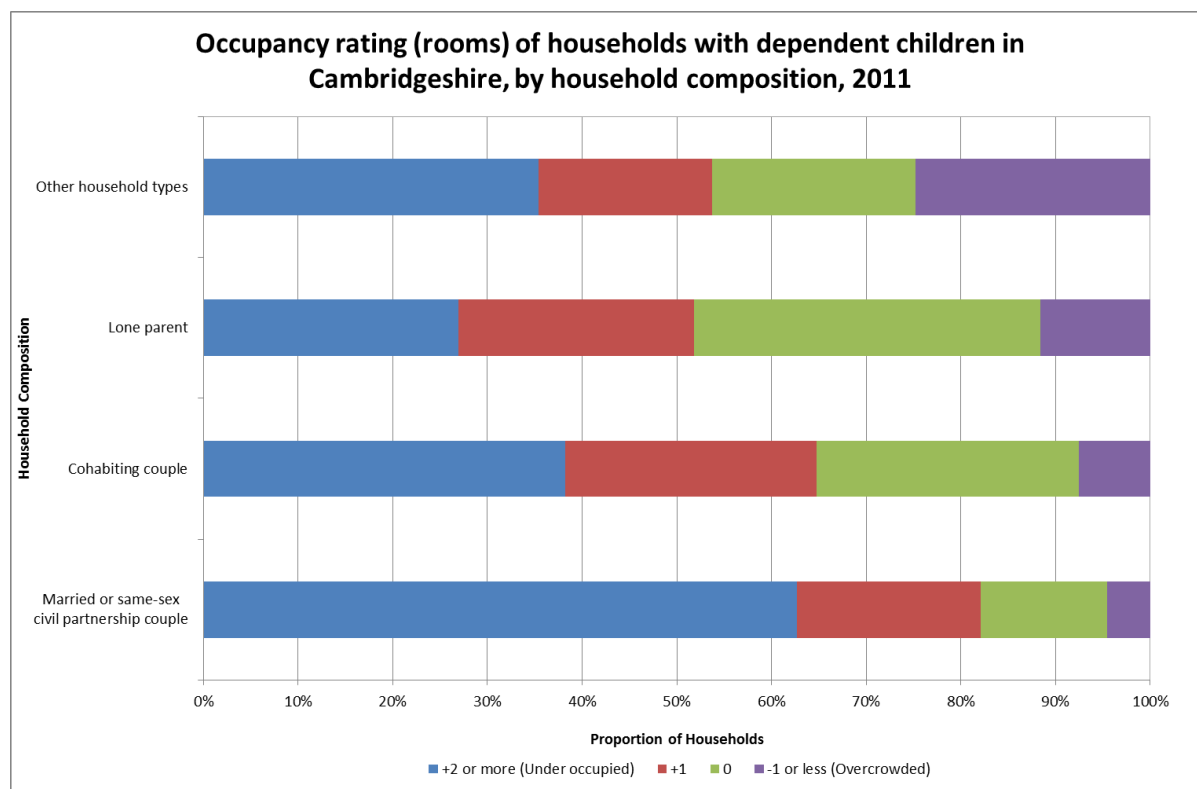
Source: 2011 Census Table DC4103EW, ONS

OCCUPANCY RATING (ROOMS)

The data presented below relates to households with dependent children. The “occupancy rating” provides a measure of housing under-occupancy and overcrowding, and here looks at the number of rooms rather than bedrooms. For example, -1 or less implies that there is one room (or more) too few and thus overcrowding, whereas a value of +1 implies a household has one more room than the standard requirement. Figure 7 summarises the figures for Cambridgeshire. From this it is evident that overcrowding was highest in lone parent households (11.6%) and other household types

(24.8%). In comparison, only 4.6% of married or same-sex civil partnership couple households with dependent children were overcrowded.

Figure 7: Occupancy rating (rooms) of households with dependent children in Cambridgeshire, by household composition, 2011



Source: 2011 Census Table LC4104EW, ONS

In Cambridgeshire, 63% of married couple households with dependent children lived in accommodation that was classified as under-occupied with a rating of +2 or more, compared to 52% in England. This proportion varied across the districts (Table 22) from 85.4% in South Cambridgeshire (combining +1 and +2 or more), to 72.5% in Cambridge City. Cambridge City has the highest proportion of married couple households with dependent children living in overcrowded accommodation at 8.6%, compared to 3.3% in East Cambridgeshire.

Table 22: Occupancy rating (rooms) of all married or same-sex civil partnership households with dependent children in Cambridgeshire, 2011

	Under occupied <-----> Overcrowded			
	+2 or more	+1	0	-1 or less
Cambridge City	48.9%	23.6%	18.9%	8.6%
East Cambridgeshire	65.5%	18.2%	12.9%	3.3%
Fenland	56.2%	22.8%	15.2%	5.7%
Huntingdonshire	65.3%	19.0%	12.0%	3.8%
South Cambridgeshire	68.6%	16.8%	11.1%	3.5%
Cambridgeshire	62.7%	19.4%	13.3%	4.6%
East of England	55.9%	22.4%	16.0%	5.7%
England	51.7%	22.7%	17.4%	8.2%

Source: 2011 Census Table LC4104EW, ONS

The proportion of cohabiting couple households with dependent children classified as under-occupied was lower than for married couple households. Proportions varied from 67.8% in South Cambridgeshire (combining +1 and +2 or more) to 56% in Cambridge City. Instead, the proportion of overcrowded households was higher, ranging from 6.0% in East Cambridgeshire to 10.8% in Cambridge City (Table 23).

Table 23: Occupancy rating (rooms) of all cohabiting couple households with dependent children in Cambridgeshire, 2011

	Under occupied <-----> Overcrowded			
	+2 or more	+1	0	-1 or less
Cambridge City	28.8%	27.2%	33.3%	10.8%
East Cambridgeshire	41.2%	26.5%	26.3%	6.0%
Fenland	37.1%	26.1%	27.7%	9.1%
Huntingdonshire	39.1%	27.4%	27.0%	6.5%
South Cambridgeshire	42.6%	25.3%	25.5%	6.7%
Cambridgeshire	38.2%	26.5%	27.7%	7.6%
East of England	33.4%	27.1%	30.0%	9.5%
England	31.6%	28.2%	29.8%	10.4%

Source: 2011 Census Table LC4104EW, ONS

A higher proportion still of lone parent households with dependent children live in overcrowded accommodation. The proportion varies from 9.1% in South Cambridgeshire to 18.1% in Cambridge City (Table 24). Only around half of lone parent households in Cambridgeshire are under-occupied, compared to 65% of cohabiting couple and 80% of married households.

Table 24: Occupancy rating (rooms) of all lone parent households with dependent children in Cambridgeshire, 2011

	Under occupied <-----> Overcrowded			
	+2 or more	+1	0	-1 or less
Cambridge City	18.2%	23.8%	40.0%	18.1%
East Cambridgeshire	28.1%	25.2%	37.4%	9.4%
Fenland	25.5%	25.9%	36.5%	12.0%
Huntingdonshire	28.0%	24.1%	37.3%	10.6%
South Cambridgeshire	33.0%	25.3%	32.6%	9.1%
Cambridgeshire	27.0%	24.8%	36.6%	11.6%
East of England	22.5%	25.2%	37.8%	14.5%
England	20.3%	25.5%	36.7%	17.5%

Source: 2011 Census Table LC4104EW, ONS

In Cambridge City, a third of other households with dependent children are overcrowded, which is higher than the average for the East of England (26.8%) and England (32.5%). In contrast, only 18% of other households with dependent children in South Cambridgeshire are overcrowded (Table 25).

Table 25: Occupancy rating (rooms) of all other households with dependent children in Cambridgeshire, 2011

	Under occupied <-----> Overcrowded			
	+2 or more	+1	0	-1 or less
Cambridge City	23.7%	18.7%	24.6%	33.0%
East Cambridgeshire	41.1%	18.4%	18.4%	22.0%
Fenland	31.8%	18.9%	20.4%	28.9%
Huntingdonshire	37.4%	17.7%	22.7%	22.1%
South Cambridgeshire	44.9%	18.1%	19.1%	17.9%
Cambridgeshire	35.4%	18.3%	21.4%	24.8%
East of England	30.5%	18.8%	23.9%	26.8%
England	25.6%	17.9%	24.0%	32.5%

Source: 2011 Census Table LC4104EW, ONS

CENTRAL HEATING

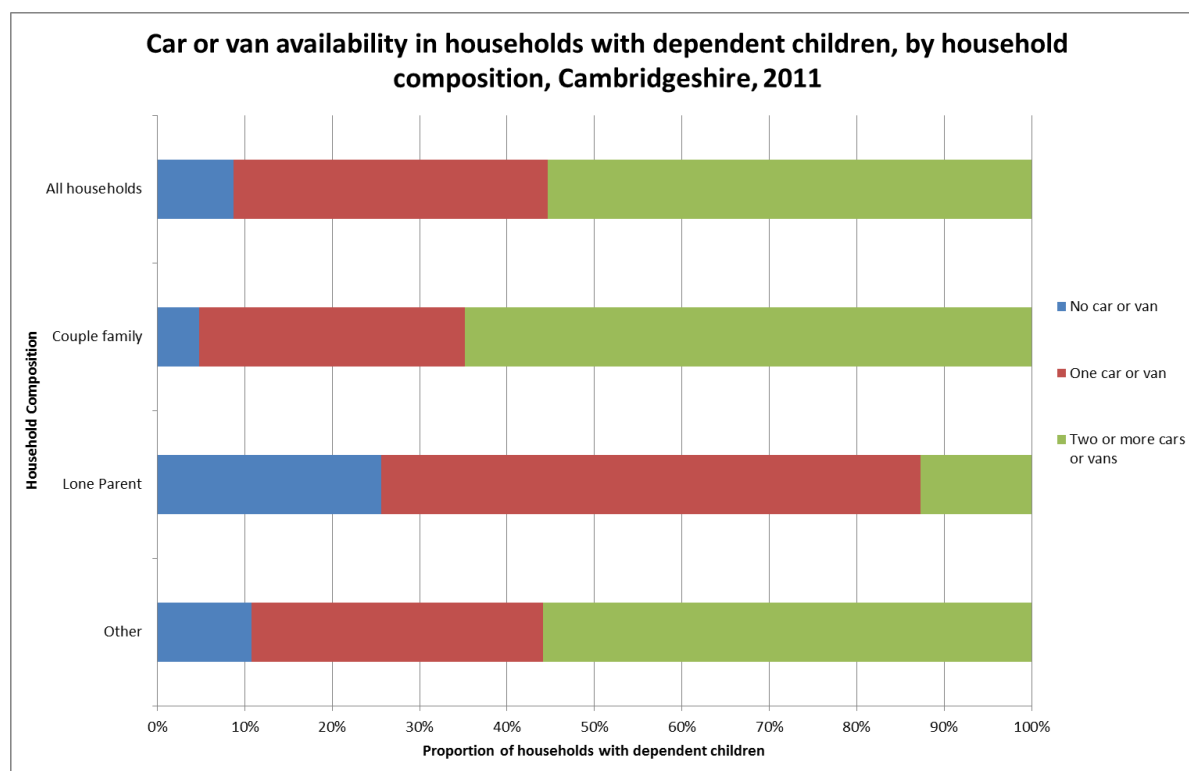
The data mentioned here relates to all resident children. Countywide, 904 children aged 0 to 15 years old live in households with no central heating (0.8%). This proportion is lower than the average for England (1.1%) and is fairly consistent across Cambridgeshire's districts. The only exception to this is Fenland (1.1%), which is in line with the average for England.

The proportion of 16 to 24 year olds living in households with no central heating is higher at 1.5% across Cambridgeshire. Again, across the districts this proportion only varies slightly from 1.2% in East Cambridgeshire and South Cambridgeshire, to 1.7% in Cambridge City.

CAR OR VAN AVAILABILITY

A summary of car and van availability for households in Cambridgeshire with dependent children is shown in Figure 8. Clear differences between different household compositions can be seen, and are discussed below at a district level.

Figure 8: Car or van availability in households with dependent children in Cambridgeshire, 2011



Source: 2011 Census Table DC1401EW, ONS

NO CAR OR VAN IN HOUSEHOLD

In Cambridgeshire, 8.7% of households with dependent children do not have a car or van. There are clear differences between districts, with this proportion ranging from 4.3% in South Cambridgeshire to 18.4% in Cambridge City. This higher proportion in Cambridge City is also higher than for England as whole (11%).

When looking at couple families, the proportion with no access to a car or van is lower still at 4.8%. In South Cambridgeshire, 2.2% of couple families had no car followed by 2.8% in East Cambridgeshire. In contrast, almost 13% of couple families in Cambridge City had no car.

From the 2011 Census, it is evident that lone parent families were much less likely to have a car than couple households. Table 26 shows that a quarter of lone parent families in Cambridgeshire do not have access to car. Of all lone parent families in Cambridge City, almost 42% do not have access to car, followed by 29.1% in Fenland. In comparison, only 16% of lone parent families in South Cambridgeshire did not have a car.

Of the small number of “other” households in Cambridgeshire with dependent children, 10.7% had no car. Again, Cambridge City had the highest proportion at 17.1% while East Cambridgeshire had the lowest at 7.1%.

Table 26: Proportion of households with dependent children with no car or van, by household composition in Cambridgeshire, 2011

	All Households with dependent children	Couple Family	Lone Parent	Other
Cambridge City	18.4%	12.8%	41.9%	17.1%
East Cambridgeshire	5.3%	2.8%	18.7%	7.1%
Fenland	11.8%	5.7%	29.1%	12.3%
Huntingdonshire	7.6%	3.8%	23.8%	8.9%
South Cambridgeshire	4.3%	2.2%	15.9%	7.4%
Cambridgeshire	8.7%	4.8%	25.6%	10.7%
East of England	11.0%	5.0%	30.5%	12.4%
England	17.5%	8.4%	41.2%	19.9%

Source: 2011 Census Table DC1401EW, ONS

ONE CAR OR VAN IN HOUSEHOLD

Table 27 shows that 35.9% of households in Cambridgeshire with dependent children had one car, as did 30.4% of couple families and almost 62% of lone parent families. In Cambridge City, over half of all households with dependent children had one car, as did 54% of couple families and 50.8% of lone parent families. The proportion of households with one car in all other districts was considerably lower than this, primarily because here they had two or more cars.

In East Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshire and South Cambridgeshire, around a quarter of couple families had one car – the lowest proportions seen in the county. However, when looking at lone parent families, it is in Cambridge City and Fenland that the proportion of households with one car is lowest; reflecting higher proportions of lone parent families without a car.

Table 27: Proportion of households with dependent children with one car or van, by household composition in Cambridgeshire, 2011

	All Households with dependent children	Couple Family	Lone Parent	Other
Cambridge City	52.7%	54.0%	50.8%	46.7%
East Cambridgeshire	31.3%	25.1%	66.9%	29.0%
Fenland	37.4%	30.7%	59.1%	31.0%
Huntingdonshire	32.6%	25.6%	63.0%	31.0%
South Cambridgeshire	31.4%	25.5%	67.8%	27.3%
Cambridgeshire	35.9%	30.4%	61.7%	33.4%
East of England	36.9%	31.1%	58.3%	32.1%
England	38.5%	34.6%	50.5%	34.6%

Source: 2011 Census Table DC1401EW, ONS

TWO OR MORE CARS OR VANS IN HOUSEHOLD

More than half (55.3%) of all households in Cambridgeshire with dependent children had two or more cars, higher than the average for both the East of England and England as a whole (Table 28). This proportion is particularly high in the rural districts of East Cambridgeshire (63.4%), Huntingdonshire (59.8%) and South Cambridgeshire (64.3%). Although Fenland is a rural district, it has a relatively low proportion of households with two or more cars at 50.9%. In contrast, only 29% of households with dependent children in Cambridge City had two or more cars.

Ownership of two or more cars was particularly important in couple family (64.8%) and “other” (55.9%) households. Over 70% of couple family households in East Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshire and South Cambridgeshire had two or more cars. In contrast, only a small proportion of lone parent households had two or more cars (generally less than 15%).

Table 28: Proportion of households with dependent children with two or more cars or vans, by household composition in Cambridgeshire, 2011

	No with two or more cars or vans	Couple Family	Lone Parent	Other
Cambridge City	29.0%	33.2%	7.3%	36.2%
East Cambridgeshire	63.4%	72.1%	14.3%	64.0%
Fenland	50.9%	63.6%	11.8%	56.8%
Huntingdonshire	59.8%	70.6%	13.2%	60.1%
South Cambridgeshire	64.3%	72.3%	16.3%	65.3%
Cambridgeshire	55.3%	64.8%	12.7%	55.9%
East of England	52.1%	63.9%	11.3%	55.5%
England	44.0%	56.9%	8.3%	45.5%

Source: 2011 Census Table DC1401EW, ONS

SECTION 3: SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH (DEPENDENT) CHILDREN

HEALTH

GENERAL HEALTH

General health is a self-assessment of a person's general state of health. Data has not currently been released for dependent children, so figures below in Table 29 relate to all resident children aged 0 to 15 years old.

The health of children in Cambridgeshire aged 0 to 15 years old is very similar to that of England, with relatively little difference between districts. Overall, almost 98% of children have very good or good health, around 2% had fairly good health, and 0.5% had bad or very bad health. Of particular note is the proportion of 0 to 15 year olds in Fenland reporting fair health (2.6%) which is higher than the averages for the rest of Cambridgeshire (1.8%), East of England (2%) and England (2.2%).

Table 29: General health of all resident 0 to 15 year olds, living in Cambridgeshire, 2011

	Very good or good health	Fair health	Bad or very bad health	Total resident 0-15 year olds
Cambridge City	97.5%	2.0%	0.5%	17,860
East Cambridgeshire	98.1%	1.6%	0.4%	16,337
Fenland	96.7%	2.6%	0.7%	16,780
Huntingdonshire	97.6%	1.9%	0.5%	32,351
South Cambridgeshire	98.3%	1.4%	0.3%	29,413
Cambridgeshire	97.7%	1.8%	0.5%	112,741
East of England	97.4%	2.0%	0.6%	1,108,632
England	97.2%	2.2%	0.6%	10,022,836

Source: 2011 Census Table DC3409EW, ONS

LIMITING LONG-TERM ILLNESS

In 2001, respondents were asked whether they had a long-term illness, health problem, or disability that limited their daily activities or the work they could do. In 2011, however, this question changed slightly, with detail as to how limited respondents were and a time marker of whether the health problem or disability "has lasted, or is expected to last, at least 12 months". Combining the responses which indicate activities are limited will give results more comparable to 2001. Data is not currently available for dependent children, but some analysis is given below for all usual residents aged 0 to 15 years old (see Table 30).

Across Cambridgeshire, day-to-day activities for over 95% of 0 to 15 year olds are not limited. Fenland and Huntingdonshire both have a higher proportion of 0 to 15 year olds with a limiting long-term illness than the other three districts and England; Fenland had the highest (4.6%) while South Cambridgeshire had the lowest (2.8%).

When looking at the extent to which day-to-day activities are limited due to a long-term illness, health problem, or disability, all Cambridgeshire districts (with the exception of Fenland) had a lower proportion of 0 to 15 year olds whose day-to-day activities are limited a lot than the average for England of 1.5%. This proportion varied from 1% in South Cambridgeshire to 1.8% in Fenland. The proportion of 0 to 15 year olds whose day-to-day activities were limited a little was also highest in Fenland (2.8%), compared to 1.8% in South Cambridgeshire and 2.2% for England.

Table 30: All usual resident children aged 0 to 15 years old with a limiting long-term illness or no limiting long-term illness in Cambridgeshire, 2011

	Has a limiting long-term illness	Day-to-day activities are limited a lot	Day-to-day activities are limited a little	Day-to-day activities are not limited	Total 0-15 year olds
Cambridge City	3.2%	1.2%	2.0%	96.8%	17,860
East Cambridgeshire	3.1%	1.2%	1.9%	96.9%	16,337
Fenland	4.6%	1.8%	2.8%	95.4%	16,780
Huntingdonshire	3.8%	1.4%	2.3%	96.2%	32,351
South Cambridgeshire	2.8%	1.0%	1.8%	97.2%	29,413
Cambridgeshire	3.5%	1.3%	2.1%	96.5%	112,741
East of England	3.6%	1.4%	2.2%	96.4%	1,108,632
England	3.7%	1.5%	2.2%	96.3%	10,022,836

Source: 2011 Census Table DC3201EW, ONS

PROVISION OF UNPAID CARE

Keeping in line with the two previous sections relating to health, the figures here look at all resident children aged 0 to 15 years old and whether or not they provide unpaid care.

Overall, 1.1% (1,227) of 0 to 15 year olds in Cambridgeshire provide unpaid care; in line with the average for England (Table 31). The highest proportions are in Fenland (1.3%) and Huntingdonshire (1.2%). The majority of these children were providing 1 to 19 hours of unpaid care a week. A total of 209 children aged 0 to 15 were providing more than 20 hours of unpaid care a week.

Table 31: All resident children, aged 0 to 15 years, providing unpaid care in Cambridgeshire, 2011

	Provides no unpaid care	Provides unpaid care				Total 0-15 year olds
		Total	1 to 19 hours a week	20 to 49 hours a week	50 or more hours a week	
Cambridge	99.0%	1.0%	0.8%	0.1%	0.1%	17,860
East Cambridgeshire	99.1%	0.9%	0.8%	0.1%	0.1%	16,337
Fenland	98.7%	1.3%	1.0%	0.2%	0.1%	16,780
Huntingdonshire	98.8%	1.2%	1.1%	0.1%	0.1%	32,351
South Cambridgeshire	99.1%	0.9%	0.8%	0.1%	0.0%	29,413
Cambridgeshire	98.9%	1.1%	0.9%	0.1%	0.1%	112,741
East of England	98.9%	1.1%	0.9%	0.1%	0.1%	1,108,632
England	98.9%	1.1%	0.9%	0.1%	0.1%	10,022,836

Source: 2011 Census Table LC3304EW, ONS

DEPENDENT CHILDREN LIVING WITH AN ADULT WHO HAS A LONG-TERM HEALTH PROBLEM OR DISABILITY

In Cambridgeshire, 16.8% of households where one person had a long-term health problem or disability also had dependent children. The lowest proportion was in Cambridge City (14.4%) and the highest in Huntingdonshire (18.5%), the latter being above the average for England (18%) (Table 32).

When expressed as a proportion of all households with dependent children in Cambridgeshire this figure is 13.5%. The highest proportion of households with dependent children where one person has a long-term health problem or disability was in Fenland (17%), while the lowest was in South Cambridgeshire (11.9%).

Table 32: Dependent children living in households where one person has a long-term health problem or disability in Cambridgeshire, 2011

	Households with dependent children		Households where one person has a long term health problem or disability	
	Number of households	% of households where one person has a long term health problem or disability	Number of households	% of households with dependent children
Cambridge City	11,253	13.3%	10,392	14.4%
East Cambridgeshire	10,415	12.5%	7,897	16.6%
Fenland	11,068	17.0%	11,440	16.4%
Huntingdonshire	20,928	13.7%	15,546	18.5%
South Cambridgeshire	18,688	11.9%	13,149	17.0%
Cambridgeshire	72,352	13.5%	58,424	16.8%
East of England	712,760	14.5%	595,287	17.4%
England	6,425,647	15.9%	5,659,606	18.0%

Source: 2011 Census Table KS106EW, ONS

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

NUMBER OF ADULTS (AGED 16+) IN EMPLOYMENT IN FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN

The figures presented below in Table 33 relate to all parents aged 16 years and over with dependent children, and looks at whether or not parents are in employment. The term “employment” includes those who were employed or self-employed (including full-time students) at the time of the Census.

Across Cambridgeshire, 72.4% of parents in couple families were both working compared to 66.8% for England. This proportion varied across the districts, from 67.3% in Cambridge City and 67.5% in Fenland to 75.6% in South Cambridgeshire. Fenland had the highest proportion of couple families where neither parent was working at 6.4%, which is just above the average for England. In contrast, only 2.1% of parents in couple families in South Cambridgeshire were both not working.

Table 33: Number of parents (aged 16+) in employment in families with dependent children in Cambridgeshire, 2011

	Couple Families				Lone Parent Families		
	Total Number of Parents	Both parents working	One parent working	No Parents working	Total Number of Parents	Working	Not working
Cambridge City	17,493	67.3%	27.4%	5.3%	2,445	60.2%	39.8%
East Cambridgeshire	17,226	73.7%	23.3%	3.0%	1,748	68.1%	31.9%
Fenland	15,960	67.5%	26.1%	6.4%	3,011	61.2%	38.8%
Huntingdonshire	33,027	73.7%	22.8%	3.5%	4,312	68.6%	31.4%
South Cambridgeshire	31,271	75.6%	22.4%	2.1%	2,984	74.9%	25.1%
Cambridgeshire	114,977	72.4%	23.9%	3.7%	14,500	66.9%	33.1%
East of England	1,072,584	68.5%	26.8%	4.7%	173,446	62.1%	37.9%
England	9,138,313	66.8%	26.9%	6.3%	1,836,101	59.3%	40.7%

Source: 2011 Census Table LC1601EW, ONS

In regard to lone parent families, similar patterns are seen with the highest proportion of lone parents in employment living in South Cambridgeshire (74.9%), whilst the lowest proportion was in Cambridge City and Fenland at 60.2% and 61.2% respectively. Across all districts, the proportion of lone parents who are working is higher than the average for England.

LONE PARENT (AGED 16-74) HOUSEHOLDS AND EMPLOYMENT

Here, further analysis is provided for lone parent households with dependent children based on gender and whether the parent is working either full-time or part-time, or not in employment (see Table 34). In Cambridgeshire, 31.8% of lone parents with dependent children were in full-time employment and 35% were in part-time employment, both of which are higher than the equivalent averages for England. Cambridge City and Fenland had the highest proportion of lone parents not in employment at around 40% each, whilst only a quarter of lone parents in South Cambridgeshire were not in employment.

When analysing employment in relation to gender, it is apparent that male lone parents are most likely to be working full time (62.8%) or be unemployed (23.9%) in Cambridgeshire. This pattern is reflected in all Cambridgeshire districts except South Cambridgeshire. In the latter, male lone parents are more likely to be in part-time employment (16.9%) than unemployed (13.7%). In contrast, in Fenland almost 34% of male lone parents were unemployed.

The employment status of female lone parents' varies by district and is more evenly spread out. In Cambridge City and Fenland, over 40% of female lone parents are unemployed. In the remaining districts, less than 35% were unemployed and instead they were most likely to be employed part-time. In all districts, except South Cambridgeshire, around one quarter of female lone parents were in full-time employment.

Table 34: Lone parent households with dependent children by employment status in Cambridgeshire, 2011

	Cambridge	East Cambridgeshire	Fenland	Huntingdonshire	South Cambridgeshire	Cambridgeshire	East of England	England
All lone parent households	1,970	1,454	2,579	3,673	2,528	12,204	149,839	1,564,681
In full-time employment	25.8%	32.0%	27.7%	33.5%	38.3%	31.8%	26.8%	26.1%
In part-time employment	33.7%	36.5%	32.6%	35.1%	37.0%	34.9%	35.3%	33.4%
Lone parent not in employment	40.5%	31.5%	39.7%	31.4%	24.7%	33.3%	37.8%	40.5%
Male lone parent households	180	162	311	405	307	1,365	15,140	151,744
In full-time employment	56.1%	69.1%	53.7%	65.2%	69.4%	62.8%	57.9%	52.8%
In part-time employment	13.3%	9.9%	12.5%	12.6%	16.9%	13.3%	13.5%	14.6%
Not in employment	30.6%	21.0%	33.8%	22.2%	13.7%	23.9%	28.6%	32.6%
Female lone parent households	1,790	1,292	2,268	3,268	2,221	10,839	134,699	1,412,937
In full-time employment	22.7%	27.4%	24.1%	29.6%	33.9%	27.9%	23.3%	23.2%
In part-time employment	35.8%	39.8%	35.4%	37.9%	39.8%	37.6%	37.8%	35.4%
Not in employment	41.5%	32.8%	40.5%	32.5%	26.2%	34.4%	38.9%	41.4%

Source: 2011 Census Table KS107EW, ONS

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION

The National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SeC) of the household reference person for households with dependent children is used here. Further detail about NS-SeC is provided in the Glossary.

It is evident in Table 35 (overleaf) that in 2011 Cambridgeshire had a much higher proportion of dependent children living in a household where the household reference person has a NS-SeC Class 1 job (higher managers and professionals), than England as a whole – 22% compared to 14%. This proportion varies between districts however, from 8.1% in Fenland to around 30% in Cambridge City and South Cambridgeshire (more than double the proportion in Fenland). In contrast, Fenland has the highest proportion of dependent children living in a household where the household reference person has a semi-routine or routine occupation (Class 6 and 7) at 32.7%, compared to 13.7% in South Cambridgeshire and a Cambridgeshire average of 20.2%.

Table 35: NS-SeC of household reference person with dependent children in Cambridgeshire, 2011

	Cambridge City	East Cambridgeshire	Fenland	Huntingdonshire	South Cambridgeshire	Cambridgeshire	East of England	England
1. Higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations	30.3%	20.1%	8.1%	19.2%	29.4%	22.0%	15.7%	14.0%
2. Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations	22.4%	26.2%	19.5%	26.8%	28.3%	25.3%	24.8%	23.2%
3. Intermediate occupations	7.8%	8.4%	9.8%	10.5%	8.7%	9.2%	10.6%	10.7%
4. Small employers and own account workers	9.4%	13.6%	13.0%	11.3%	11.2%	11.5%	13.0%	11.8%
5. Lower supervisory and technical occupations	5.7%	9.0%	11.1%	8.3%	6.4%	7.9%	8.2%	8.0%
6. Semi-routine occupations	10.1%	10.7%	17.7%	11.0%	7.2%	10.8%	12.4%	13.6%
7. Routine occupations	8.9%	9.0%	14.9%	9.5%	6.5%	9.4%	10.4%	11.4%
8. Never worked and long-term unemployed	3.5%	2.3%	5.0%	2.5%	1.3%	2.7%	3.8%	5.6%
L15 Full-time students	1.9%	0.7%	0.8%	0.9%	0.9%	1.0%	1.1%	1.5%
Total HRP	11,328	10,544	11,187	21,458	19,129	73,646	735,560	6,606,435

Source: 2011 Census Table DC6115EW, ONS

HIGHEST LEVEL OF QUALIFICATION (PARENTS OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN)

The definitions of the different levels of qualifications used in this report are outlined in Figure 9. The data presented below relates to parents aged 16 years or older in employment. Data is shown for those with dependent children (Table 36) and those with all non-dependent children (Table 37).

Figure 9: Highest Level of Qualification definitions (ONS 2011)

No qualifications	No academic or professional qualifications
Level 1 qualifications	1-4 O levels/CSE/GCSEs (any grades), Entry Level, Foundation Diploma, NVQ level 1, Foundation GNVQ, Basic/Essential Skills
Level 2 qualifications	5+ O Level (Passes)/CSEs (Grade 1)/GCSEs (Grades A*-C), School Certificate, 1 A Level/ 2-3 AS Levels/VCEs, Intermediate/Higher Diploma, Welsh Baccalaureate Intermediate Diploma, NVQ level 2, Intermediate GNVQ, City and Guilds Craft, BTEC First/General Diploma, RSA Diploma
Level 3 qualifications	2+ A Levels/VCEs, 4+ AS Levels, Higher School Certificate, Progression/Advanced Diploma, Welsh Baccalaureate Advanced Diploma, NVQ Level 3, Advanced GNVQ, City and Guilds Advanced Craft, ONC, OND, BTEC National, RSA Advanced Diploma
Level 4 qualifications and above	Degree (for example BA, BSc), Higher Degree (for example MA, PhD, PGCE), NVQ Level 4 to 5, HNC, HND, RSA Higher Diploma, BTEC Higher level, Foundation degree (NI), Professional qualifications (for example teaching, nursing, accountancy)
Apprenticeships and other qualifications	Apprenticeship, Vocational/Work-related Qualifications, Foreign Qualifications/Qualifications gained outside the UK (NI), Not stated/ level unknown

In Cambridgeshire, 44.7% of parents who are in employment and have dependent children had a level four qualification or higher. From Table 36 noticeable differences between the districts can be seen. For example, in Fenland less than a quarter (21.5%) of parents with dependent children have a level four qualification or higher, while in Cambridge City this proportion is almost 63%. This figure for Fenland is lower than the average for England of 37.4%.

Across Cambridgeshire, 5.2% of parents in employment with dependent children have no qualifications, which is lower than the average for the East of England and England as a whole. Fenland has a higher proportion of parents who have level 1 or 2 qualifications (42.3%) in contrast to 29.7% for the whole of Cambridgeshire and 16.7% in Cambridge City.

Table 36: Highest level of qualification of parents aged 16 and over with dependent children in Cambridgeshire, 2011

	Cambridge City	East Cambridgeshire	Fenland	Huntingdonshire	South Cambridgeshire	Cambridgeshire	East of England	England
No qualifications	5.2%	5.3%	9.6%	4.8%	3.2%	5.2%	6.6%	7.3%
Level 1 qualifications	8.2%	14.7%	20.5%	15.9%	11.3%	14.0%	17.5%	15.8%
Level 2 qualifications	8.5%	17.0%	21.8%	18.5%	13.1%	15.7%	18.4%	17.2%
Level 3 qualifications	7.4%	13.5%	15.9%	15.5%	11.5%	13.0%	13.9%	14.2%
Level 4 qualifications and above	62.8%	41.2%	21.5%	38.5%	55.2%	44.7%	35.8%	37.4%
Apprenticeships and other qualifications	7.8%	8.3%	10.6%	6.9%	5.7%	7.4%	7.7%	8.0%
Number of Parents	15,651	15,894	14,699	31,075	29,367	106,686	986,236	8,424,182

Source: 2011 Census Table LC5104EW, ONS

When looking at those parents in employment with all non-dependent children, the dominance of level 4 qualifications or above is not quite as marked (Table 37). Across Cambridgeshire, 28.3% of parents with non-dependent children have such qualifications, with proportions ranging from 15.7% in Fenland to 38.6% in Cambridge City. Proportions of other qualification levels are reasonably spread out, although apprenticeships and level 3 qualifications appear to account for the smallest proportion. It is also worth noting that the proportion of parents with no qualifications is higher for those with all non-dependent children than those with dependent children.

Table 37: Highest level of qualification of parents aged 16 and over with all non-dependent children in Cambridgeshire, 2011

	Cambridge City	East Cambridgeshire	Fenland	Huntingdonshire	South Cambridgeshire	Cambridgeshire	East of England	England
No qualifications	16.2%	17.0%	22.0%	14.5%	13.4%	16.0%	17.5%	17.8%
Level 1 qualifications	12.0%	17.3%	19.2%	18.4%	15.8%	16.9%	18.7%	17.3%
Level 2 qualifications	12.3%	17.0%	19.2%	16.7%	15.5%	16.3%	16.8%	16.5%
Level 3 qualifications	9.3%	11.4%	11.1%	12.4%	10.4%	11.1%	11.2%	11.7%
Level 4 qualifications and above	38.6%	24.9%	15.7%	27.4%	34.1%	28.3%	24.3%	25.1%
Apprenticeships and other qualifications	11.6%	12.4%	12.8%	10.6%	10.7%	11.4%	11.4%	11.7%
Number of Parents	3,508	3,885	4,305	8,108	6,793	26,599	274,228	2,356,758

Source: 2011 Census Table LC5104EW, ONS

SECTION 4: YOUNG PEOPLE OF WORKING AGE (16-19)

This section covers all young adults resident in Cambridgeshire aged 16 to 19 years due to the structure of the data currently available, including those in and looking for work, and dependent children in full-time education. The first part looks at social grade, followed by the economic status of young people, and finally the industries 16 to 19 year olds work in and their occupations.

SOCIAL GRADE

Using the information collected by the 2011 Census, it is not possible to allocate Social Grade precisely from the data; however the Market Research Society developed a method for using information from the Census to provide a good approximation of Social Grade. This section looks at 16 to 19 year olds, who are classified by the social grade of their household reference person. Further detail about Social Grade is available in the glossary. The definitions of the different social grades used in this report are outlined below in Figure 10. Data here does not include those living in communal establishment.

Figure 10: Social Grade Definitions (ONS 2011)

AB: Higher and intermediate managerial/administrative/professional occupations
C1: Supervisory, clerical and junior managerial/administrative/professional occupations
C2: Skilled manual occupations
DE: Semi-skilled and unskilled manual occupations; unemployed and lowest grade occupations

Table 38: Social Grade of the Household Reference Person of 16 to 19 year olds in Cambridgeshire, 2011

	AB	C1	C2	DE	Total 16-19 Year Olds
Cambridge City	26.9%	36.6%	13.9%	22.6%	4,747
East Cambridgeshire	26.2%	27.9%	25.8%	20.2%	3,434
Fenland	12.7%	25.0%	27.2%	35.2%	4,403
Huntingdonshire	24.1%	31.1%	23.0%	21.8%	7,887
South Cambridgeshire	35.1%	29.8%	20.2%	14.8%	6,554
Cambridgeshire	25.6%	30.4%	21.8%	22.2%	27,025
East of England	20.7%	30.6%	24.0%	24.7%	269,941
England	18.2%	30.7%	22.5%	28.6%	2,490,524

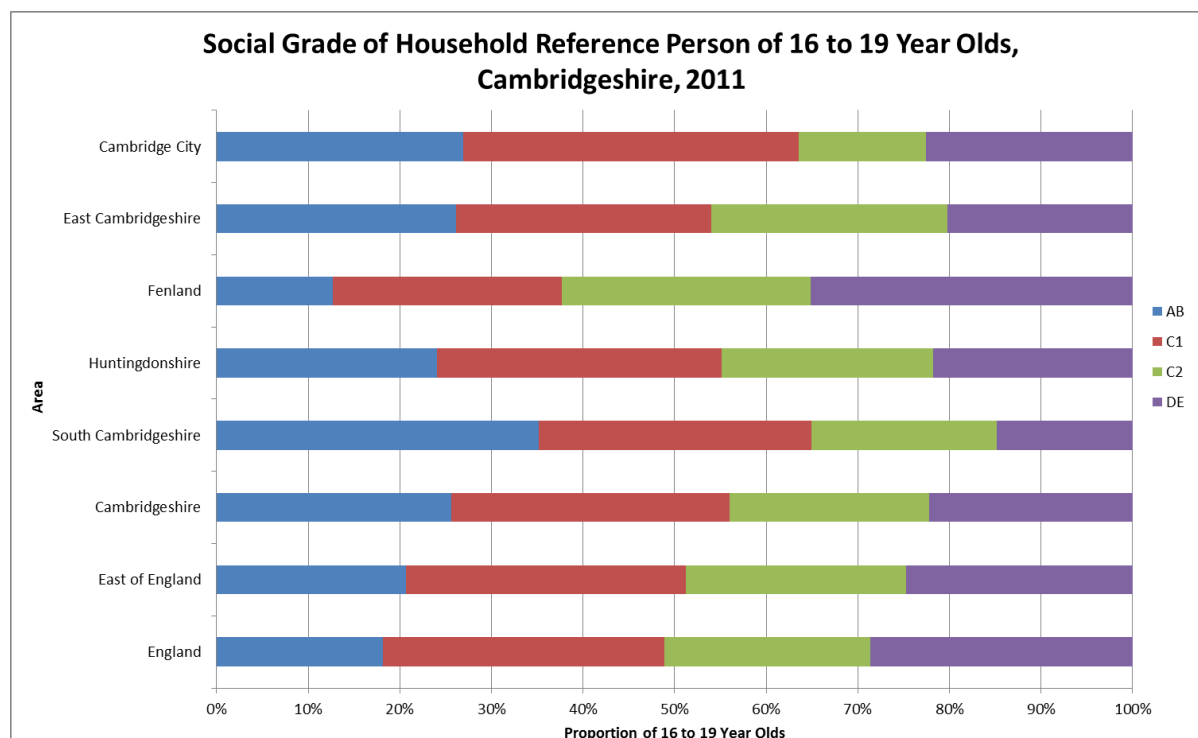
Source: 2011 Census Table DC6124EW, ONS

Table 38 and Figure 11 show significant differences in the social grade profile of Cambridgeshire's districts. For example, the percentage of 16 to 19 year olds living in households classified as Grade AB was 35.1% in South Cambridgeshire, well above the average of the East of England (20.7%) and England (18.2%), compared to 12.7% in Fenland. Social Grade C1 accounted for the largest proportion in Cambridge City (36.6%) and Huntingdonshire (31.1%). However, the difference across districts was not as large as for AB, with the lowest proportion being 25% in Fenland.

Cambridge City had the lowest proportion of Grade C2 workers at 13.9%, compared to over 20% in all other districts. Fenland had the highest proportion of semi-skilled and unskilled manual workers

(35.2%), Social Grade DE. This proportion is significantly higher than for South Cambridgeshire (14.8%) and above the average for Cambridgeshire (22%) and England (28.6%).

Figure 11: Proportion of 16 to 19 year olds living in Cambridgeshire, by Social Grade of Household Reference Person, 2011



Source: 2011 Census Table DC6124EW, ONS

ECONOMIC STATUS OF YOUNG PEOPLE

This section looks at the economic status of young people (including those living in communal establishments), broken down into the following:

- People who are employed (both part-time and full-time), including students
- Unemployed (actively seeking work), including students
- People who are economically inactive as they are students
- People who are economically inactive due to other reasons including the fact they are retired, looking after home or family, or due to a long-term illness or disability

There were 32,044 residents aged 16 to 19 years old in Cambridgeshire in 2011, of which 37.5% were employed (Table 39). This proportion varied by district, from 20.8% in Cambridge City (conceivably due to the large number of students) to 45.9% in East Cambridgeshire. The number of unemployed young people was highest in Fenland at 15.7%, which is higher than the average for England (13.7%). The proportion of unemployed is lowest in Cambridge City (6.5%) and South Cambridgeshire (8.8%).

The large student population in Cambridge City is reflected in the high proportion of economically inactive students – 70.7% compared to around 45% in other districts. The proportion of 16 to 19 year olds who are economically inactive due to other reasons is highest in Fenland and

Huntingdonshire at 4.3%, which in turn is higher than the average for both England (3.6%) and the East of England (3.2%). Careful interpretation is needed of this data due to the migration of students into Cambridge to study, alongside the fact that Cambridge University students are not allowed to be in paid employment during term-time.

Table 39: Economic status of young residents (16 to 19 year olds) in Cambridgeshire, 2011

Economic Status	Cambridge City	East Cambridgeshire	Fenland	Huntingdonshire	South Cambridgeshire	Cambridgeshire	East of England	England
Economically Active	27.3%	57.0%	54.4%	56.9%	54.3%	47.6%	52.5%	47.8%
Employed	20.8%	45.9%	38.7%	45.6%	45.4%	37.5%	39.5%	34.1%
Unemployed	6.5%	11.1%	15.7%	11.4%	8.8%	10.0%	13.0%	13.7%
Economically Inactive	72.7%	43.0%	45.6%	43.1%	45.7%	52.4%	47.5%	52.2%
Inactive Students	70.7%	40.6%	41.2%	38.7%	43.3%	49.4%	44.3%	48.7%
Inactive Other	2.1%	2.4%	4.3%	4.3%	2.4%	3.1%	3.2%	3.6%
Total 16-19 Year Olds	9,160	3,551	4,415	8,130	6,788	32,044	285,299	2,689,439

Source: 2011 Census Table DC6107EW, ONS

INDUSTRY

The 2011 Census analyses the industry a person works in in relation to their main job, based on the UK Standard Industrial Classification of Economic Activities (UKSIC) 2007. This release from the ONS groups some industries together:

- 'A, B, D, E Agriculture, energy and water' includes the groups 'A Agriculture, forestry and fishing', 'B Mining and quarrying', 'D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply' and 'E Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities'.
- 'R, S, T, U Other' includes the groups 'R Arts, entertainment and recreation', 'S Other service activities', 'T Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use' and 'U Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies'.

From Table 40, it is evident that the dominance of the wholesale and retail trade continues, accounting for 40% of all jobs held by 16 to 19 year olds in the County (compared to 35% for England). The accommodation and food service sector account for the next highest proportion at 16.7%, slightly below the average for England of 19.7%. Very few young residents in Cambridgeshire are working in real estate (0.6%) and financial and insurance activities (1%).

Table 41 below shows that there are clear differences between districts in terms of the industries young residents are working in. For example, the proportion of jobs accounted for by the wholesale industry is highest in East Cambridgeshire (45.2%) and lowest in Fenland (35.9%). The highest proportion of 16 to 19 year olds working in the accommodation and food industry is seen in Huntingdonshire at 19.7%. Both of these two sectors, however, are the most dominant in all districts.

Table 40: Industries of young residents (16 to 19 year olds) in work in Cambridgeshire, 2011

Industry	Cambridgeshire	East of England	England
A, B, D, E Agriculture, energy and water	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%
C Manufacturing	4.4%	3.9%	4.4%
F Construction	4.7%	5.7%	5.7%
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	40.5%	36.9%	35.3%
H Transport and storage	1.3%	1.7%	1.6%
I Accommodation and food service activities	16.7%	17.8%	19.7%
J Information and communication	1.4%	1.7%	1.6%
K Financial and insurance activities	1.0%	2.2%	1.6%
L Real estate activities	0.6%	0.7%	0.6%
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	2.2%	2.4%	2.2%
N Administrative and support service activities	3.7%	3.8%	3.6%
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	1.3%	1.6%	2.0%
P Education	5.2%	4.4%	4.4%
Q Human health and social work activities	6.6%	5.8%	6.4%
R, S, T, U, Other	8.9%	9.9%	9.5%
Total 16-19 Year Olds	12,028	112,746	917,657

Source: 2011 Census Table DC6110EW, ONS

Table 41: Industries of young residents (16 to 19 year olds) in work in Cambridgeshire, 2011

Industry	Cambridge	East Cambridgeshire	Fenland	Huntingdonshire	South Cambridgeshire
A, B, D, E Agriculture, energy and water	0.2%	2.1%	3.4%	1.1%	1.1%
C Manufacturing	1.6%	4.1%	8.0%	5.3%	3.3%
F Construction	2.1%	6.8%	7.3%	4.5%	4.1%
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	39.6%	45.2%	35.9%	39.1%	42.7%
H Transport and storage	0.8%	1.5%	2.3%	1.3%	0.8%
I Accommodation and food service activities	18.2%	14.4%	13.6%	19.7%	15.1%
J Information and communication	1.9%	1.0%	1.3%	1.6%	1.1%
K Financial and insurance activities	0.8%	1.0%	1.6%	0.9%	0.8%
L Real estate activities	0.4%	0.6%	0.5%	0.9%	0.6%
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	2.4%	1.8%	2.8%	2.1%	2.3%
N Administrative and support service activities	5.5%	2.4%	4.4%	3.5%	3.1%
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	0.7%	0.4%	1.5%	1.5%	1.8%
P Education	9.6%	3.6%	1.9%	3.8%	6.8%
Q Human health and social work activities	8.0%	6.0%	7.4%	5.7%	6.8%
R, S, T, U, Other	8.3%	9.1%	8.0%	9.1%	9.4%
Total 16-19 Year Olds	1,901	1,629	1,708	3,705	3,085

Source: 2011 Census Table DC6110EW, ONS

There is a difference between districts as to the third most popular sector. In Cambridge City it is education (9.6%), while in Fenland it is manufacturing and other industries (both 8%). In the remaining three districts “other” industries are third most popular, accounting for around 9% of employment in 16 to 19 year olds. The proportion of 16 to 19 year olds working in the construction industry is also notable in Fenland and East Cambridgeshire at 7.3% and 6.8% respectively.

OCCUPATION

Occupations described below are determined using the Standard Occupational Classification 2010 (SOC2010). Of the 12,028 16 to 19 year olds resident in Cambridgeshire and in employment, 34.4% are working in sales and customer service occupations, slightly above the average for England of 31%. A relatively large proportion of Cambridgeshire’s 16 to 19 year olds are also working in elementary occupations (27.3%) (Table 42). Caring, leisure and other service occupations, such as travel, are also relatively important (12.5%). The proportion of 16 to 19 year olds in associate professional and technical occupations (4.8%), administrative and secretarial occupations (5.5%), and skilled trades occupations (8.7%) in Cambridgeshire are lower than those seen across the East of England and England.

Table 42: Occupations worked in by young residents (16 to 19 year olds) of Cambridgeshire, 2011

Occupation (SOC2010)	Cambridgeshire	East of England	England
Managers, directors and senior officials	1.7%	1.6%	1.6%
Professional occupations	1.6%	1.5%	1.7%
Associate professional and technical occupations	4.8%	5.6%	5.8%
Administrative and secretarial occupations	5.5%	6.9%	6.5%
Skilled trades occupations	8.7%	9.5%	10.1%
Caring, leisure and other service occupations	12.5%	11.8%	11.8%
Sales and customer service occupations	34.4%	32.1%	31.0%
Process, plant and machine operatives	3.5%	2.8%	2.9%
Elementary occupations	27.3%	28.2%	28.6%
Total 16-19 Year Olds	12,028	112,746	917,657

Source: 2011 Census Table DC6112EW, ONS

As would be expected, the proportion of 16 to 19 year olds in different occupations varies by district, reflecting different job opportunities (Table 43). For example, 37.8% of 16 to 19 year olds in East Cambridgeshire are in sales and customer service occupations, compared to 28.6% in Fenland. In Fenland, 7.6% of 16 to 19 year olds are in process, plant and machine operative occupations; this is almost double the proportion in East Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire, and considerably higher than in City. In Cambridge City, over 3.5% of 16 to 19 year olds are in professional occupations compared to 1.6% in South Cambridgeshire and around 1% in the other three districts.

Table 43: Occupations worked in by young residents (16 to 19 year olds) in Cambridgeshire, 2011

Occupation (SOC2010)	Cambridge City	East Cambridgeshire	Fenland	Huntingdonshire	South Cambridgeshire
Managers, directors and senior officials	1.6%	1.4%	1.1%	2.0%	1.8%
Professional occupations	3.6%	0.9%	1.1%	1.2%	1.6%
Associate professional and technical occupations	5.0%	4.1%	4.5%	5.0%	5.1%
Administrative and secretarial occupations	5.6%	6.0%	5.6%	5.5%	5.2%
Skilled trades occupations	5.6%	10.9%	12.2%	8.6%	7.7%
Caring, leisure and other service occupations	12.6%	12.9%	12.1%	12.3%	12.6%
Sales and customer service occupations	34.9%	37.8%	28.6%	33.7%	36.2%
Process, plant and machine operatives	1.7%	3.4%	7.6%	3.5%	2.4%
Elementary occupations	29.2%	22.8%	27.2%	28.2%	27.5%
Total 16-19 Year Olds	1,901	1,629	1,708	3,705	3,085

Source: 2011 Census Table DC6112EW, ONS

GLOSSARY

Definitions in this glossary are from the Office of National Statistics (2013) *2011 Census Glossary of Terms*. The list included here is not an exhaustive, being only those with direct bearing on the content of this report. The complete glossary is available here: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/census-data/2011-census-user-guide/glossary/index.html>

For further information and guidance about the 2011 Census please see the ONS website: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/index.html>

A

Accommodation type

This refers to the type of accommodation used or available for use by an individual household. Examples include the whole of a terraced house, or a flat in a purpose-built block of flats.

Adult

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

See also Dependent child

Adult lifestage

Adult lifestage classifies adults in households aged 16 to 24 by the presence of dependent children in the household. Adults aged between 25 and 54 are classified by age, by the presence of dependent children in the household, and by the age of the youngest dependent child if any are present. Adults aged 55 and over are classified by age and whether they are in one- or two-person households. Those aged 55-74 are further classified by the presence of dependent children.

Adult lifestage uses the alternative definition of an adult - anyone aged 16 and over. This definition is different from the standard definition for adults, children and dependent children used in most census results.

Age

Age is derived from the date of birth question and is a person's age at their last birthday, at 27 March 2011. 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.

B

Bedroom

A bedroom is defined as any room that was intended to be used as a bedroom when the property was built, or any room that has been permanently converted for use as a bedroom. It also includes

all rooms intended for use as a bedroom even if not being used as a bedroom at the time of the Census. Bedsits and studio flats are counted as having one bedroom.

C

Cars or vans in household

This applies to the number of cars or vans that are owned, or available for use, by one or more members of a household. This includes company cars and vans that are available for private use. It does not include motorbikes or scooters, or any cars or vans belonging to visitors. 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 to 20 cars or vans are counted as having only 10. Responses indicating a number of cars or vans greater than 20 were treated as invalid and a value was imputed.

Census day

Census day was Sunday 27 March 2011.

Census night

Census night was the night of the 27 March 2011.

Central heating

A household's accommodation is classified as having central heating if it is present in some or all rooms (whether used or not). Central heating is classified by type, for example one or more of the types -gas, electric (including storage heaters), oil, solid fuel (for example wood or coal) or other types (including solar, Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) or other bottled gas).

This information is not available for household spaces with no usual residents.

Child

There is no age limit applied to the definition of a 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, same-sex civil partner, partner or child living in the household.

This definition is used in most results from the 2011 Census. In results where a different definition is used, it is clearly indicated.

Child (Alternative definition)

In a small number of census results, for example some versions of 'Household composition' or 'Adult lifestage', adult is used to refer to those aged 16 and over and children to those aged 15 and under. This definition is different from the standard definition for adults, children and dependent children used in most census results. When this definition is used it is clearly indicated.

Classification

A classification is the full set of values that a variable can have. People or households are classified with respect to a variable by assigning them to a category – one of the values –that the variable can take. For example, the 2011 Census question asking for a person's date of birth is used to derive their age. The age classification has categories for each age in single years, and a person is assigned to one of these ages based on their response. In some results from the census some of these categories may be added together to form a collapsed classification, for example adding together single years of age to produce results that classify all of the people in five-year age bands.

Cohabiting

Two people are described as cohabiting if they are living together as a couple but are not married to each other or in a registered same-sex civil partnership together. This includes people living with a partner of the same sex.

A cohabiting person might be married or in a civil partnership (with someone not resident in the household) but will not be shown as married, in a civil partnership or separated in results relating to living arrangements because cohabiting in this classification takes priority over legal marital or partnership status.

Cohabiting couple family

A cohabiting couple family consists of two people of any sex who are living together as a couple, with or without their child(ren), but who are not married or in a same-sex civil partnership. Child(ren) included in the cohabiting couple family may belong to both members of the couple or only one. Children are included in the family only if they are not themselves living with a spouse, same-sex civil partner or partner and do not have any children of their own in the household.

Cohabiting couples with their grandchild(ren) are also considered a cohabiting couple family if there are no children from the intervening generation present in the household (note that children of the couple may also be present if they are not parents or grandparents of the youngest generation).

Cohabiting couple household

A cohabiting couple household is a household that comprises a cohabiting couple family and no other person. This definition is used in most results from the 2011 Census.

In a small number of results a cohabiting couple household is defined as a household that contains at least one cohabiting couple, but does not contain any married or same-sex civil partnership couples. When this definition is used it is clearly indicated.

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.

Communal establishments

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 care-taking 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.

Country of birth

Country of birth is the country in which a person was born. The country of birth question included six tick box responses -one for each of the four parts of the UK, one for the Republic of Ireland, and one for 'Elsewhere'. Where a person ticked 'Elsewhere', they were asked to write in the current name of the country in which they were born. Responses are assigned codes based on the National Statistics Country Classification.

The grouping of countries within the classification is broadly regional, but takes into account the grouping of European Union (EU) countries. Countries in the EU are grouped into those that were EU members in March 2001, and those that became members (Accession countries) between April 2001 and March 2011 as part of the EU enlargement process.

D

Dependent child

A dependent child is any person aged 0 to 15 in a household (whether or not in a family) or a person aged 16 to 18 in full-time education and living in a family with his or her parent(s) or grandparent(s). It does not include any people aged 16 to 18 who have a spouse, partner or child living in the household.

Dwelling

A dwelling is a unit of accommodation which may comprise one or more household spaces (a household space is the accommodation used or available for use 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", or 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.

E

Economic activity

Economic activity relates to whether or not a person who was aged 16 to 74 was working or looking for work in the week before census. Rather than a simple indicator of whether or not someone was currently in employment, it provides a measure of whether or not a person was an active participant in the labour market.

A person's economic activity is derived from their 'Activity last week'. This is an indicator of their status or availability for employment - whether employed, actively looking for work, waiting to start a new job, available to start a new job, or their status if not employed or not seeking employment. Additional information included in the economic activity classification is also derived from information about the number of hours a person works and their type of employment - whether employed or self-employed.

The census concept of economic activity is compatible with the standard for economic status defined by the International Labour Organisation (ILO). It is one of a number of definitions used internationally to produce accurate and comparable statistics on employment, unemployment and economic status.

Economically active

A person aged 16 to 74 is described as economically active if, in the week before the census, they were: in employment, as an employee or self-employed, not in employment, but were seeking work and ready to start work within two weeks, or not in employment, but waiting to start a job already obtained and available.

Full-time students who fulfil any of these criteria are classified as economically active and are counted separately in the 'Full-time student' category of economically active - they are not included in any of the other categories such as employees or unemployed.

Economically inactive

A person aged 16 to 74 is described as economically inactive if, in the week before the census, they were not in employment but did not meet the criteria to be classified as 'Unemployed'. This includes a person looking for work but not available to start work within two weeks, as well as anyone not looking for work, or unable to work - for example retired, looking after home/family, permanently sick or disabled.

Students who fulfil any of these criteria are also classified as economically inactive. This does not necessarily mean they were in full-time education and excludes students who were working or in some other way economically active.

Economically inactive: 'Other'

Economically inactive 'Other' includes people aged 16 to 74 who were not in employment and did not meet the criteria to be classified as unemployed for reasons other than being retired, a student, looking after home or family or being permanently sick or disabled.

Employed

A person aged 16 and over is defined as employed (or in employment) if in the week before the census they carried out at least one hour's paid work, either as an employee or self-employed.

This includes casual or temporary work, on a government-sponsored training scheme, doing paid or unpaid work for their own or family business, being away from work ill, on maternity leave, or on holiday or temporarily laid off.

Employee

An employee is a person aged 16 and over in employment doing paid work for an individual or organisation.

This relates to a person's main job or, if not working at the time of the census, their last main job.

English as a household language

This variable describes whether English is used as a main language in a household.

English language proficiency

See Proficiency in English language.

Estimates

The 2011 Census statistics are estimates of the whole population. The census counts of people who were included on a questionnaire are adjusted to include estimates of people not included on a questionnaire.

Ethnic group

Ethnic group classifies people according to their own perceived ethnic group and cultural background.

F

Family

A family is defined as a group of people who are either: a married, same-sex civil partnership, or cohabiting couple, with or without child(ren), a lone parent with child(ren), a married, same-sex civil partnership, or cohabiting couple with grandchild(ren) but with no children present from the intervening generation, or a single grandparent with grandchild(ren) but no children present from the intervening generation.

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

For single or couple grandparents with grandchildren present, the children of the grandparent(s) may also be present if they are not parents or grandparents of the youngest generation present.

Family Reference Person

The Family Reference Person (FRP) is identified by criteria based on the family make up. In a lone parent family it is taken to be the lone parent. 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.

Family type

Family type is the classification of families into different types distinguished by the presence, absence and type of couple relationship, whether a married couple family, a same-sex civil partnership family, a cohabiting couple family, or a lone parent family. In some results couple families are classified by whether or not there are any step-children in the family. This topic is applicable to all families according to the census definition of a family – it does not include 'other related families'.

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.

Schoolchildren and students in full-time education studying away from their family home are treated as usually resident at their term-time address.

Full-time working

Full-time working is defined as working 31 hours or more per week. This applies to the number of hours a person aged 16 to 74 in employment in the week before the census worked in their main job, and includes paid and unpaid overtime.

G

General Health

General health is a self-assessment of a person's general state of health. People were asked to assess whether their health was very good, good, fair, bad or very bad. This assessment is not based on a person's health over any specified period of time.

Geography

The 2011 Census statistics are published for a number of different geographies. These can be large, for example the whole of England, or small, for example an output area (OA), the lowest level of geography for which statistics are produced.

For higher levels of geography more detailed statistics can be produced. When a lower level of geography is used, such as output areas (which have a minimum of 100 persons), the statistics produced have less detail in order to protect the confidentiality of people and ensure that individuals or their characteristics cannot be identified.

In general the boundaries for these areas are those in effect as at 31 December 2011.

H

Highest level of qualification

The highest level of qualification is derived from the question asking people to indicate all types of qualifications held. People were also asked if they held foreign qualifications and to indicate the closest equivalent.

There were 12 response options (plus "no qualifications") covering professional and vocational qualifications, and a range of academic qualifications. These are combined into:

- **No Qualifications:** No academic or professional qualifications
- **Level 1 qualifications:** 1-4 O Levels/CSE/GCSEs (any grades), Entry Level, Foundation Diploma, NVQ level 1, Foundation GNVQ, Basic/Essential Skills
- **Level 2 qualifications:** 5+ O Level (Passes)/CSEs (Grade 1)/GCSEs (Grades A*C), School Certificate, 1 A Level/ 2-3 AS Levels/VCEs, Intermediate/Higher Diploma, Welsh Baccalaureate Intermediate Diploma, NVQ level 2, Intermediate GNVQ, City and Guilds Craft, BTEC First/General Diploma, RSA Diploma
- **Apprenticeship**

- **Level 3 qualifications:** 2+ A Levels/VCEs, 4+ AS Levels, Higher School Certificate, Progression/Advanced Diploma, Welsh Baccalaureate Advanced Diploma, NVQ Level 3; Advanced GNVQ, City and Guilds Advanced Craft, ONC, OND, BTEC National, RSA Advanced Diploma
- **Level 4+ qualifications:** Degree (for example BA, BSc), Higher Degree (for example MA, PhD, PGCE), NVQ Level 4-5, HNC, HND, RSA Higher Diploma, BTEC Higher level, Foundation degree (NI),
- **Professional qualifications:** (for example teaching, nursing, accountancy)
- **Other qualifications:** Vocational/Work-related Qualifications, Foreign Qualifications (Not stated/ level unknown).

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), and 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.

Household composition

Household composition classifies households according to the relationships between the household members. Households consisting of one family and no other usual residents are classified according to the type of family (married, same-sex civil partnership or cohabiting couple family, or lone parent family) and the number of dependent children. Other households are classified by the number of people, the number of dependent children, or whether the household consists only of students or only of people aged 65 and over.

This definition is used in most results from the 2011 Census. In a small number of results an alternative classification is used that defines households by the age of the household members. It takes no account of the relationships between them. In results where this different definition is used it is clearly indicated.

Household language

Household language classifies households by the combination of adults and children within a household that have English (English, or Welsh in Wales) as a main language. Household language uses the alternate definition of an adult and child that are used in a small number of census results.

Household lifestage

Household lifestage classifies households according to: the age of the Household Reference Person (HRP), whether they are in a one or two person household, and the presence of dependent children in the household, for households with two or more persons.

Household Reference Person

The concept of a Household Reference Person (HRP) was introduced in the 2001 Census (in common with other government surveys in 2001/2) to replace the traditional concept of the 'head of the household'. HRPs provide an individual person within a household to act as a reference point for producing further derived statistics and for characterising a whole household according to characteristics of the chosen reference person.

For a person living alone, it follows that this person is the HRP.

If a household contains only one family (with or without ungrouped individuals) then the HRP is the same as the Family Reference Person (FRP).

For families in which there is generational divide between family members that cannot be determined (Other related family), there is no FRP. Members of these families are treated the same as ungrouped individuals.

If there is more than one family in a household the HRP is chosen from among the FRPs using the same criteria used to choose the FRP. This means the HRP will be selected from the FRPs on the basis of their economic activity, in the priority order: Economically active, employed, full-time, non-student, Economically active, employed, full-time, student, Economically active, employed, part-time, non-student, Economically active, employed, part-time, student, Economically active, unemployed, non-student, Economically active, unemployed, student, Economically inactive, retired Economically inactive, other.

If some or all FRPs have the same economic activity, the HRP is the eldest of the FRPs. If some or all are the same age, the HRP is the first of the FRPs from the order in which they were listed on the questionnaire.

If a household is made up entirely of any combination of ungrouped individuals and other related families, the HRP is chosen from among all people in the household, using the same criteria used to choose between FRPs. Students at their non-term-time address and short-term migrants cannot be the HRP.

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.

Household type

Household type classifies households in an alternative way to the household composition classification that is used in most standard census results.

A household is classified by the type of family present, but households with more than one family are categorised in the priority order: married couple family, same-sex civil partnership couple family, cohabiting couple family, lone parent family.

Within a family type a family with dependent children takes priority.

This means that in tables that use this classification the alternative definitions of married couple household, same-sex civil partnership couple household, cohabiting couple household and lone parent household are applicable.

I

Industry

The industry in which a person aged 16 to 74 works relates to their main job, and is derived from information provided on the main activity of their employer or business. This is used to assign responses to an industry code based on the Standard Industrial Classification 2007.

Industry, Other

“Other industry” includes: the arts, entertainment and recreation industry; other service activities; the activities of households as employers, undifferentiated goods and services producing activities of households for own use industry; and the activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies industry.

L

Living in a couple

The term 'living in a couple' includes people who are living together in a couple and are either married, in a same-sex civil partnership, or are cohabiting with a partner of any sex.

Lone-parent family

A lone-parent family consists of a father or mother with his or her child(ren) where the parent does not have a spouse, same-sex civil partner or partner in the household, and the child(ren) do not have a spouse, same-sex civil partner or child in the household. A lone grandparent with his or her grandchild(ren) are also considered a lone-parent family if there are no children in the intervening generation present in the household (note that children of the grandparent may also be present if they are not parents or grandparents of the youngest generation).

Lone-parent household

A lone-parent household is a household that comprises a lone-parent family and no other person. This definition is used in most results from the 2011 Census.

In a small number of results a lone-parent household is defined as a household that contains at least one lone-parent family, but does not contain any married, same-sex civil partnership or cohabiting couples. When this definition is used it is clearly indicated.

Long-term health problem or disability

A long-term health problem or disability that limits a person's day-to-day activities, and has lasted, or is expected to last, at least 12 months. This includes problems that are related to old age. People were asked to assess whether their daily activities were limited a lot or a little by such a health problem, or whether their daily activities were not limited at all.

Long-term unemployed

A person is defined as long-term unemployed at the time of the 2011 Census if they were unemployed and the year they last worked was 2009 or earlier.

M

Main job

The 'Main job' of a person aged 16 to 74 is the job in which they usually work the most hours. For people not working at the time of the census the main job relates to the person's last job. Topics based on employment all relate to a person's main job.

Main language

This is a person's first or preferred language.

Marital and civil partnership status

Marital and civil partnership status classifies an individual according to their legal marital or registered same-sex civil partnership status as at census day, 27 March 2011.

This topic is the equivalent of the 2001 Census topic "Marital status", but has undergone significant revision to take account of the Civil Partnership Act which came into force on 5 December 2005.

Marital and civil partnership states include: married/in a registered same-sex civil partnership, separated (but still legally married/in a registered same-sex civil partnership), divorced/formerly in a registered same-sex civil partnership, or widowed/surviving same-sex civil partner.

Although the term 'single' is widely used to cover people in a number of states such as divorced or separated it is not a legally recognised status and was not an option on the census questionnaire. In census results the term 'single' is used to refer only to someone who has never been married or in a registered same-sex civil partnership, which were options on the census questionnaire.

Married-couple family

A married-couple family consists of a husband and wife with or without child(ren). The child(ren) may belong to both members of the couple or only one. Children are included in the family only if they are not themselves living with a spouse, same-sex civil partner or partner and do not have any children of their own in the household.

A husband and wife with their grandchild(ren) are also considered a married couple family if there are no children in the intervening generation present in the household (note that children of the couple may also be present if they are not parents or grandparents of the youngest generation).

Married couple household

A married-couple household is a household that comprises a married-couple family and no other person. This definition is used in most results from the 2011 Census. In a small number of results, a married-couple household is defined as a household that contains at least one married couple. When this definition is used it is clearly indicated.

N

Not living in a couple

A person “not living in a couple” can be classified as married or in a same-sex civil partnership if they denote their marital status as married or in a same-sex civil partnership but have no spouse or same-sex partner resident in the household.

NS-SEC not classifiable for other reasons

'Not classifiable for other reasons' includes any people who cannot be allocated to another category.

NS-SEC, Traditional / New

L3.1 Traditional Employees, L3.3 Traditional Self-Employed

'Traditional' refers to occupations regarded as professional by the two former socioeconomic classifications Social Class based on Occupation (SC) and Socio-economic Groups (SEG).

L3.2 New Employees, L3.4 New Self-Employed

'New' refers to occupations not previously regarded as professional by the two former socioeconomic classifications Social Class based on Occupation (SC) and Socioeconomic Groups (SEG).

L4.1 Traditional Employees, L4.3 Traditional Self-Employed

'Traditional' refers to occupations regarded as professional or technical by the two former socioeconomic classifications Social Class based on Occupation (SC) and Socioeconomic Groups (SEG).

L4.2 New Employees, L4.4 New Self-Employed

'New' refers to occupations not previously regarded as professional or technical by the two former socioeconomic classifications Social Class based on Occupation (SC) and Socioeconomic Groups (SEG).

NS-SEC, not classified

The sub-category of NS-SEC “Occupation not stated or inadequately described” which usually forms part of the 'Not classified' category is not applicable in census results because missing answers are imputed.

Number of adults in employment in household

This derived variable provides a count of the number of adults in a household. An adult in a household is defined as a person who is not a dependent child.

A person aged 16 to 74 is defined as employed (or in employment) if in the week before the census they carried out at least one hour's paid work, either as an employee or self-employed.

This includes casual or temporary work, on a government-sponsored training scheme, doing paid or unpaid work for their own or family business, being away from work ill, on maternity

0

Occupancy rating

Occupancy rating provides a measure of whether a household's accommodation is overcrowded or under occupied. There are two measures of occupancy rating, one based on the total number of rooms in a household's accommodation, and one based only on the number of bedrooms. The ages of the household members and their relationships to each other are used to derive the number of rooms/bedrooms they require, based on a standard formula. The number of rooms/bedrooms required is subtracted from the number of rooms/bedrooms in the household's accommodation to obtain the occupancy rating. An occupancy rating of -1 implies that a household has one fewer room/bedroom than required, whereas +1 implies that they have one more room/bedroom than the standard requirement.

For more information about the formula used to derive occupancy rating please see:

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/census-data/2011-census-user-guide/quality-and-methods/quality/quality-notes-and-clarifications/index.html>

Occupation

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

One family and no others

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

Other national identity

This applies to a person who has recorded "Other" as their National Identity. They may also have ticked another response (e.g. British). A person's national identity is a self-determined assessment of their own identity with respect to the country or countries with which they feel an affiliation. This assessment of identity is not dependent on legal nationality or ethnic group.

The national identity question included six tick box responses -one for each of the four parts of the UK (English, Welsh, Scottish and Northern Irish), one for British, and one for 'Other'. Where a person ticked 'Other' they were asked to write in the name of the country. People were asked to tick all

options that they felt applied to them. This means that in results relating to national identity people may be classified with a single national identity or a combination of identities.

British identity excludes responses indicating an identity related to the British Virgin Islands and British Overseas Territories.

P

Part-time working

Part-time working is defined as working 30 hours or less per week. This applies to the number of hours a person aged 16 to 74 in employment in the week before the census worked in their main job, and includes paid and unpaid overtime.

Proficiency in English language

Proficiency in English language classifies people whose main language is not English (or not English or Welsh in Wales) according to their ability to speak English. A person is classified in one of the categories: can speak English very well, can speak English well, cannot speak English well, or cannot speak English.

Provision of unpaid care

A person is a provider of unpaid care if they look after or give help or support to family members, friends, neighbours or others because of long-term physical or mental ill health or disability, or problems related to old age. This does not include any activities as part of paid employment. No distinction is made about whether any care that a person provides is within their own household or outside of the household, so no explicit link can be made about whether the care provided is for a person within the household who has poor general health or a long-term health problem or disability.

Q

Qualifications

The qualifications classification counts all of the academic or vocational/professional qualifications that a person has obtained, for example A Levels, Diploma, Apprenticeship, nursing or accountancy qualifications. People were asked to tick all of the categories applicable to their qualifications. People were also asked if they held foreign qualifications and to indicate the closest equivalent qualifications from the other categories listed. People who did this are counted in both the 'foreign qualifications' category and any other applicable category equivalent to their foreign qualifications.

Quality assurance

Quality assurance processes are used to ensure that the census results are robust and fit for purpose. The steps include comparing the census results with alternative sources of data to identify implausible inconsistencies and either explain these discrepancies (for example differences in definition), or resolve the inconsistencies through the census coverage assessment and adjustment process.

Quality measures (or indicators)

Quality measures, or quality indicators, help users understand the quality of the census results. Two examples of the main indicators of quality associated with 2011 Census statistics are response rates and confidence intervals.

R

Record swapping

Record swapping is one of the steps ONS takes to help protect the confidentiality of individuals and households and prevent those with rare and unique characteristics being identifiable in the published statistics. This process is part of statistical disclosure control.

For example, the information for each household is maintained in a “record”. If there is something potentially disclosive (identifiable) in a record, a similar record is found in another area, and the two may be swapped before the statistics are released, so that the rare or unique information about that household is protected.

Records

After census questionnaires are returned, the information is scanned, read by a computer, and turned into “records”. Each record contains a complete set of the information about a single household or individual, and each record for an individual in a household is linked to the record for that household. Similarly, completed questionnaires from the Census Coverage Survey are called “records”. The records feed into the aggregated census statistics that are, and which do not include any disclosive information.

Religion

This is a person’s current religion, or if the person does not have a religion, 'no religion'.

No determination is made about whether a person was a practicing member of a religion. Unlike other census questions where missing answers are imputed, this question was voluntary, and where no answer was provided the response is categorised as 'not stated'.

Residence type

This defines the type of residence that a person lives in. It categorises people as living in a household or living in a communal establishment.

S

Same-sex civil partnership couple family

A same-sex civil partnership couple family consists of two same-sex civil partners with or without child(ren). The child(ren) may belong to either member of the couple. Children are included in the family only if they are not themselves living with a spouse, same-sex civil partner or partner and do not have any children of their own in the household.

Same-sex civil partners with their grandchild(ren) are also considered a same-sex civil partnership family if there are no children in the intervening generation present in the household (note that children of the couple may also be present if they are not parents or grandparents of the youngest generation).

Same-sex civil partnership couple household

A same-sex civil partnership couple household is a household that comprises a same-sex civil partnership couple family and no other person. This definition is used in most results from the 2011 Census.

In a small number of results a same-sex civil partnership couple household is defined as a household that contains at least one same-sex civil partnership couple and no married couples. When this definition is used it is clearly indicated.

Same-sex couple

Same-sex couples are two people of the same sex who live together as a couple. This includes people who are currently or formerly in a registered same-sex civil partnership and those living in a cohabiting same-sex couple.

Couples of the same sex who are not in a registered same-sex civil partnership are generally included in census results in categories relating to cohabiting couple families.

School children and full-time students

Schoolchildren and students in full-time education studying away from their family home are treated as usually resident at their term-time address. Basic demographic information only (name, sex, age, marital status and relationship) is collected at their non-term-time address (their “home” or “vacation” address).

The information on families, household size and household composition for their non-term-time address does not include them.

Self-employed

Self-employed people aged 16 to 74 own and operate their own business, professional practice or similar enterprise, including those operated with a partner. This relates to a person’s main job or, if not working at the time of the census, their last main job.

This can include people who work freelance, which means someone who is self-employed and works (or worked) for different companies on particular pieces of work.

Self-employed people who are not freelance can have employees who work for them.

Sex

Sex is the classification of a person as either male or female.

Social Grade, Approximated

Social Grade is the socio-economic classification used by the Market Research and Marketing Industries, most often in the analysis of spending habits and consumer attitudes. Although it is not possible to allocate Social Grade precisely from information collected by the 2011 Census, the Market Research Society has developed a method for using Census information to provide a good approximation of Social Grade.

Statistical disclosure control

The confidentiality of personal census information is paramount, and to prevent the inadvertent disclosure of information about identifiable individuals a range of statistical disclosure protection measures are used. Firstly, records in the database are swapped between different geographic areas. This swapping is targeted towards those households in small areas with unusual characteristics that may be identifiable.

To offer further protection against revealing personal information, some limitations have also been placed on the amount of detail available in the published results, particularly in tables for small populations.

There are also minimum thresholds applied for the numbers of persons and households that must be present in the smallest areas for which sets of outputs can be produced. The smallest geography for Key Statistics, Quick Statistics and Local Characteristics tables is the output area, where the minimum thresholds are 40 households and 100 persons.

T

Tenure

Tenure provides information about whether a household rents or owns the accommodation that it occupies and, if rented, combines this with information about the type of landlord who owns or manages the accommodation.

Tenure, Other social rented

Accommodation that is “other social rented” includes accommodation that is rented from a registered social landlord, housing association, housing co-operative or charitable trust.

Tenure, Owned

Accommodation that is “owned” includes accommodation that is either 'owned outright' or 'owned with a mortgage or loan'.

Tenure, Private rented

Accommodation that is “private rented” 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 accommodation.

Tenure, Private rented, Other

Accommodation that is “private rented, other” includes accommodation that is rented from an employer of a household member, relative or friend of a household member, or other non-social rented accommodation

Tenure, Social rented

Accommodation that is “social rented” includes accommodation that is rented from a council or local authority, or from a registered social landlord, housing association, housing co-operative or charitable trust.

U

Unemployed

A person aged 16 to 74 is classified as unemployed if they are not in employment, are available to start work in the next two weeks, and either looked for work in the last four weeks or are waiting to start a new job.

Usual resident

The main population base for statistics 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 statistics, 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.

For information about the main population base for statistics, how other population subgroups are counted, and all variable definitions, see information about variables and classifications:

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/census-data/2011census-user-guide/information-by-variable/index.html>

Usual resident (2001 population)

The main population base for outputs from the 2001 Census was the usual resident population as at census day. Although this population base shares much in common with that used for the 2011 Census, there are some subtle differences in definition, including the period of time required for usual residence. In 2001, when people asked, they were provided with the guidance that anyone who had been, or intended to be, in the UK for a period of six months or more was considered a usual resident. However, the census questionnaire did not include an explicit definition or instructions to this effect, so it is not possible to say how strictly this definition was observed.

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About the Cambridgeshire Research Group

The Research and Performance Team is the central research and information section of Cambridgeshire County Council. We use a variety of information about the people and economy of Cambridgeshire to help plan services for the county. The Research and Performance Team also supports a range of other partner agencies and partnerships.

Subjects covered by the Research and Performance Team include:

- Consultations and Surveys
- Crime and Community Safety
- Current Staff Consultations
- Data Visualisation
- Economy and The Labour Market
- Health
- Housing
- Mapping and Geographic Information Systems (GIS)
- Population
- Pupil Forecasting

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