

Census summary background information

Towns and villages

Data for towns and villages is derived by aggregating the census information for the wards and output areas* which cover the area. This is done using a “best fit” approach as output areas do not always fit perfectly to the town or village and occasionally include parts of more than one village or outlying hamlets. For this reason, the data may not be an accurate count of the population of the town or village, especially for smaller villages. Villages are only included in these summaries if they are made up of at least 4 output areas.

These areas are not consistent with the “Built up Areas” geography created by the Office for National Statistics.

Changes since 2001

These 2011 estimates are consistent with town and village population estimates and census profiles from the 2001 Census with the following exceptions.

- **Netherne on the Hill** – this community, which has been built since 2001 on the site of a former psychiatric hospital, has been included
- **Fetcham/Bookham** – following a review of the aggregations used for the 2001 estimates, two output areas have been transferred from Fetcham to Bookham
- **Godalming** – includes one additional output area due to modifications to the output areas.

Parishes

Parishes are subdivisions of local authorities in many parts of England. Parish councils are the most local level of government. Parishes are not found in all parts of Surrey. Data for parishes is derived by aggregating the census information for the output areas* which cover the parish.

The parish of Titsey is too small to meet the minimum population threshold for data to be published and is included with Tatsfield

If you require any further information, please contact us through the Surrey-i website.

* An **output area** is the lowest level of geography for publishing statistics, and is the core geography from which statistics for other geographies are built. Output areas were created for England and Wales from the 2001 Census data, by grouping a number of households and populations together so that each output area's population is roughly the same. An output area must have a minimum of 100 persons with an average of 300 persons. For the 2011 Census, output areas were split where the population had grown to more than 625 people or 250 households or merged into neighbouring areas if the population no longer met the minimum threshold.

Definitions

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.

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.

Average household size

The population living in households divided by the total number of households

Age

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

Ethnic group

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

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. This question was voluntary, and where no answer was provided the response is categorised as 'not stated'.

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.

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.

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),

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.

Economically active

A person aged 16 to 74 is described as economically active if, 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.

Employed full-time

Working as an employee for 31 hours or more per week. This applies to the number of hours a person worked in their main job, and includes paid and unpaid overtime.

Employed part-time

Working as an employee for 30 hours or less per week. This applies to the number of hours a person worked in their main job, and includes paid and unpaid overtime.

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

Unemployed

A person aged 16 to 74 is classified as unemployed if they are not in employment, but 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.

Full time students (economically active)

Full-time students who fulfil any of the criteria are classified as economically active and are counted separately - 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.

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.

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.

Lone-parent household

A lone-parent household is a household that comprises a lone-parent family and no other person. 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.

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. 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.

Occupancy rating

Occupancy rating provides a measure of whether a household's accommodation is overcrowded or under occupied. In this summary the measure of occupancy rating, is based on the total number of rooms in a household's accommodation. The ages of the household members and their relationships to each other are used to derive the number of rooms they require, based on a standard formula. The number of rooms required is subtracted from the number of rooms 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 and is thus overcrowded.

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).

Tenure

Owned: Accommodation that is either 'owned outright' or 'owned with a mortgage or loan'. Includes "Shared ownership" (part owned and part rented)

Social rented: Accommodation that is rented from a council or local authority, or from a registered social landlord, housing association, housing co-operative or charitable trust.

Private rented: 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.

Number of bedrooms

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 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.