

Rotherham 2011 Census Profile

Household Questionnaire
England
Office for National Statistics
2011 Census

Complete online
www.census.gov.uk
Your personal internet access code is:

OR fill in this paper questionnaire and post it back using the pre-paid envelope supplied.
If your address is incorrect or missing, enter your correct address here:

Declaration
This questionnaire has been completed to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature: _____
Date: _____ Telephone number: _____

We may contact you if we need to collect missing information.
If you have lost your envelope, please return to: FREEPOST 2011 Census, Processing Centre, UK

Return to:
FREEPOST 2011 Census,
Processing Centre, UK

A message to everyone - act now
Everyone should be included in the census - all people, households and overnight visitors.
It is used to help plan and fund services for your community - services like transport, education and health.
Please complete your census questionnaire on 27 March 2011, or as soon as possible afterwards. You can fill it in online or on paper. Taking part in the census is very important and it's also compulsory. You could face a fine if you don't participate or if you supply false information. Your personal information is protected by law. Census information is kept confidential for 100 years.
So help tomorrow take shape and be part of the 2011 Census.
J. N. Matheson
National Statistics

Where can you get help?
www.census.gov.uk
Census helpline 0300 0201 101
Text Relay 18001 0200 0201 160
Help is available in large print and Braille

H1

This document presents the elements of the 2011 census related to migration in Rotherham using charts, a selection of maps and a narrative explanation.

It describes a snapshot of the resident population on 27 March 2011:

- residents who were not born in the UK [see sections 1-4]
- all residents by minority ethnic group [see section 5]
- residents who have a non-UK passport [see section 6]
- all residents who do not describe themselves as having an exclusively UK-based identity [see section 7]
- all households according to whether English is their main language or not [see section 8].

All information in this document can be shared publicly.

Issued June 2014

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Summary of the migration census picture for Rotherham

Nearly 13 150 people resident in Rotherham on census day were born outside the UK.

Year and age of arrival

- Nearly 950 people resident in Rotherham arrived during 2010 and 2011; this equates to 7% of the non-UK born population [Charts C1.1a and b]
- Most non-UK born residents in Rotherham arrived as children or up to the age of 45. 20-24 years was the most common age range on arrival in Rotherham and was selected by 18% of current non-UK born residents as their age on arrival – just below the regional average of 21% [Charts 1.2a and b].
- Over 6000 residents arrived over ten years ago, or 46% of non-UK born Rotherham residents – similar to the regional average [Charts 1.3a and b]

Country of birth

- There are more residents in Rotherham who were born in a third country [outside the EU] than were born in the EU [10100 compared to 4100 respectively]; this difference is common across the Yorkshire and Humber region [Charts 2.1a and b].
- Asia is dominant among ten world regions of birth, followed by the EU [Charts 2.2a and b]. In contrast, the EU is the most common passport type [Charts 3.2a and b – but note the world regions are grouped differently here]. This may reflect the fact that many Asian-born residents could have British citizenship.
- Pakistan is the most common country of birth for non-UK born residents and accounts for 1.1% of the whole population [but lower than the Yorkshire and Humber average of 1.6%],

although arrivals from countries in Europe [EU and non-EU] are also significant when combined. Poland is the second most common country of birth [Charts 2.3a and b].

Ethnicity

- ‘Asian’ continues to be the predominant minority ethnic group – as it was in 2001 [Chart 3.1a]
- The biggest growth in minority ethnic groups since the 2001 census depends on whether you look at absolute numbers or the proportion of the population:
 - ‘Asian’ rose by the greatest number [3140 individuals: from 5539 in 2001 to 8679 in 2011, or by half from 2.2% of the population to 3.4%].
 - ‘Chinese & other’ saw the biggest proportional increase [a six-fold increase from 0.2% to 1.2%, but this represents a relatively small number of people i.e. 1050 more individuals, from 168 to 1221 people].
 - See Charts C3.1a and b for more information.

Identity and language

- Almost 3% of the population does not consider themselves to have a UK-based identity, a little lower than the average for the Yorkshire and Humber of 5% [Chart 3.3b]
- In 96% of households, all adults have English as a main language – higher than the regional average of 93%. Only in 2% of households does nobody have English as a main language [Charts 3.4a and b].

About this document

What does the data in this document cover?

This document presents elements of the 2011 census related to migration. The census did not ask people if they were a 'migrant'; there's no easy way to define or count the number of migrants as there are different views about who classes as a migrant. A common definition is that a migrant is someone who comes to the UK for more than a year.

The census asked questions about things we might consider to describe certain migrant groups e.g. people who were not born in the UK or who do not have a UK passport. It also asked about things that reflect diversity and the long-term impact of migration on the population e.g. minority ethnic identity, or English as a main language. The information from these questions is presented in this document.

The data collected concerned everyone present on census day, but short-term residents are excluded from published data. Therefore information here covers 'usual residents'.¹

How recent is the data?

The Census describes a snapshot of the resident population on 27 March 2011. This document will not be updated as the Census only takes place every ten years.

What are the limitations of census data?

Like any data source, the census has limitations. They include:

- The data provides a snapshot for 27 March 2011, so will not show any changes that have taken place since [such as new arrivals, leavers or people who have died]
- It presents data about people who were not born in the UK but now live here; not all of these might be considered to be 'migrants'
- Not every individual will have participated in the census, despite efforts
- The data cannot be corrected to account for changed intentions e.g. 'usual residents' who believed they would stay more than a year may have since changed their plans and would now be classed as short term residents.

¹ Usual residents are defined as. anyone who, on census day, was in the UK and had stayed or intended to stay in the UK for 12 months or more, or had a permanent UK address and was outside the UK for less than 12 months.

Should I use the Census Profile or the Local Migration Profile?

The census is great as a fairly comprehensive count of the resident 'migrant' population. However, it is a snapshot of what happened on a particular date, and is not updated for at least ten years, so does not capture subsequent change. For more recent data on migration in your area, read your Local Migration Profile [LMP]. The LMP collates different data that is more recent but counts / estimates new arrivals rather than the entire resident migrant population. See: www.migrationyorkshire.org.uk/statistics

How is the data presented in this Census Profile?

Each section provides charts and maps, followed by a narrative explanation to help with interpretation. The charts provide more comprehensive data, while each map gives an example of the geographical distribution of people featured in just one bar from a chart. The charts are shown in pairs; one gives the actual numbers in Rotherham, and the next gives the information as a proportion [of all non-UK born residents *or* all residents] in Rotherham to make it comparable with other areas in the region.

What's missing?

This Census Profile is a selection of the data we think will be of most use to public services who need to know more about their migrant population. It is not exhaustive, does not show every possible variation and may not contain data most recently published. In particular:

- This document shows overall data values for individual wards in Rotherham. However, this masks any variation within that ward.
- This document does not cross-reference different variables. For example, we do not provide data about residents who were born outside the EU *and* arrived during 2010-2011; we can only provide separate data firstly on all residents who were born outside the EU and secondly on all residents who arrived during 2010-2011.

Can I share this information?

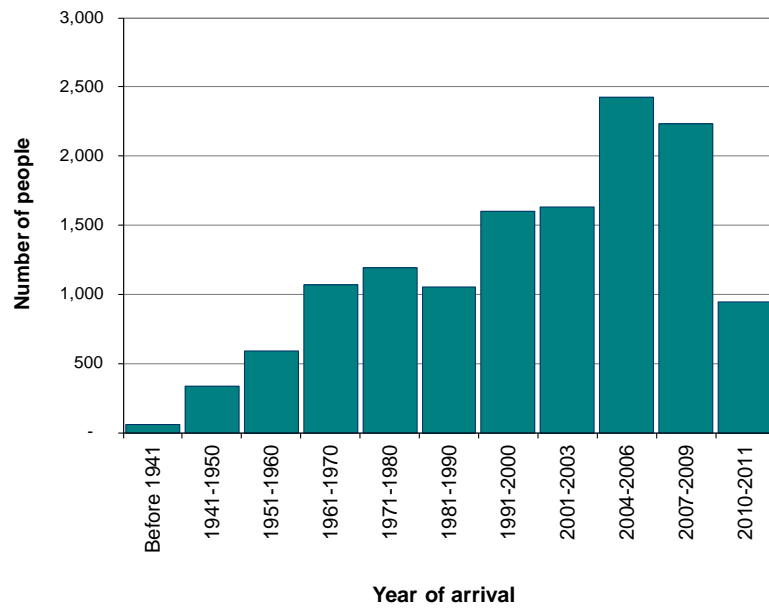
All data in this document can be shared publicly. The original, raw data is publicly available from the Office for National Statistics [ONS]. It has been collated, interpreted and presented here by Migration Yorkshire. Please acknowledge any information you use. For example:

- If you copy a statistic, chart or map from this document, we suggest you add: 'Source: ONS, 2011 Census. Data/map/chart provided by Migration Yorkshire'
- If you quote the narrative description from this document, give the citation: 'Migration Yorkshire [2014] *Rotherham 2011 Census Profile*. Migration Yorkshire: Leeds.'

1. Non-UK born residents by year of arrival

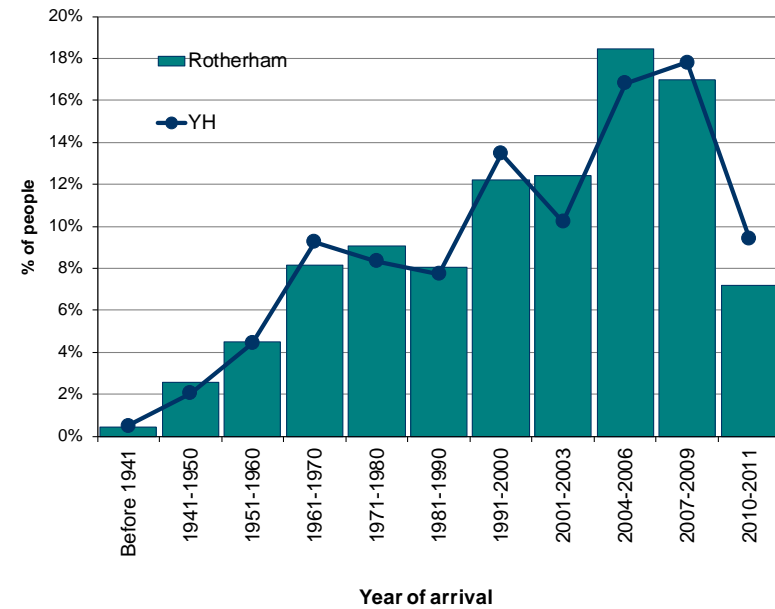
Charts C1.1a and 1.1b - Year of arrival

C1.1a Year of arrival



Sources: ONS

C1.1b Year of arrival (% of all born outside UK)



Sources: ONS

Interpreting Charts C1.1a and 1.1b - Year of arrival [see previous two graphs]

What do they show?

Charts C1.1a and C1.1b show the year of arrival in the UK for current Rotherham residents who were not born in the UK.

- Chart C1.1a shows the actual number of individuals.
- The bars in Chart 1.1b show the proportion of all non-UK born residents falling into each time period for Rotherham and the line shows the average across the Yorkshire and Humber region.

How do I interpret them?

The chart does not show all arrivals to Rotherham during this time, only people who are *still* living here [many will have died or moved on]. Each bar represents a time period, but they do not all cover the same number of years:

- The first bar covers anyone born before 1941
- The next six bars show whole decades from the 1940s to the 1990s
- The period 2000-2009 is divided into three bars each showing 3 years of arrivals
- The final bar shows just two years 2010 and 2011

Therefore when reading the graph, note that there are far more residents now living in Rotherham who arrived during the 2000s than in previous decades.

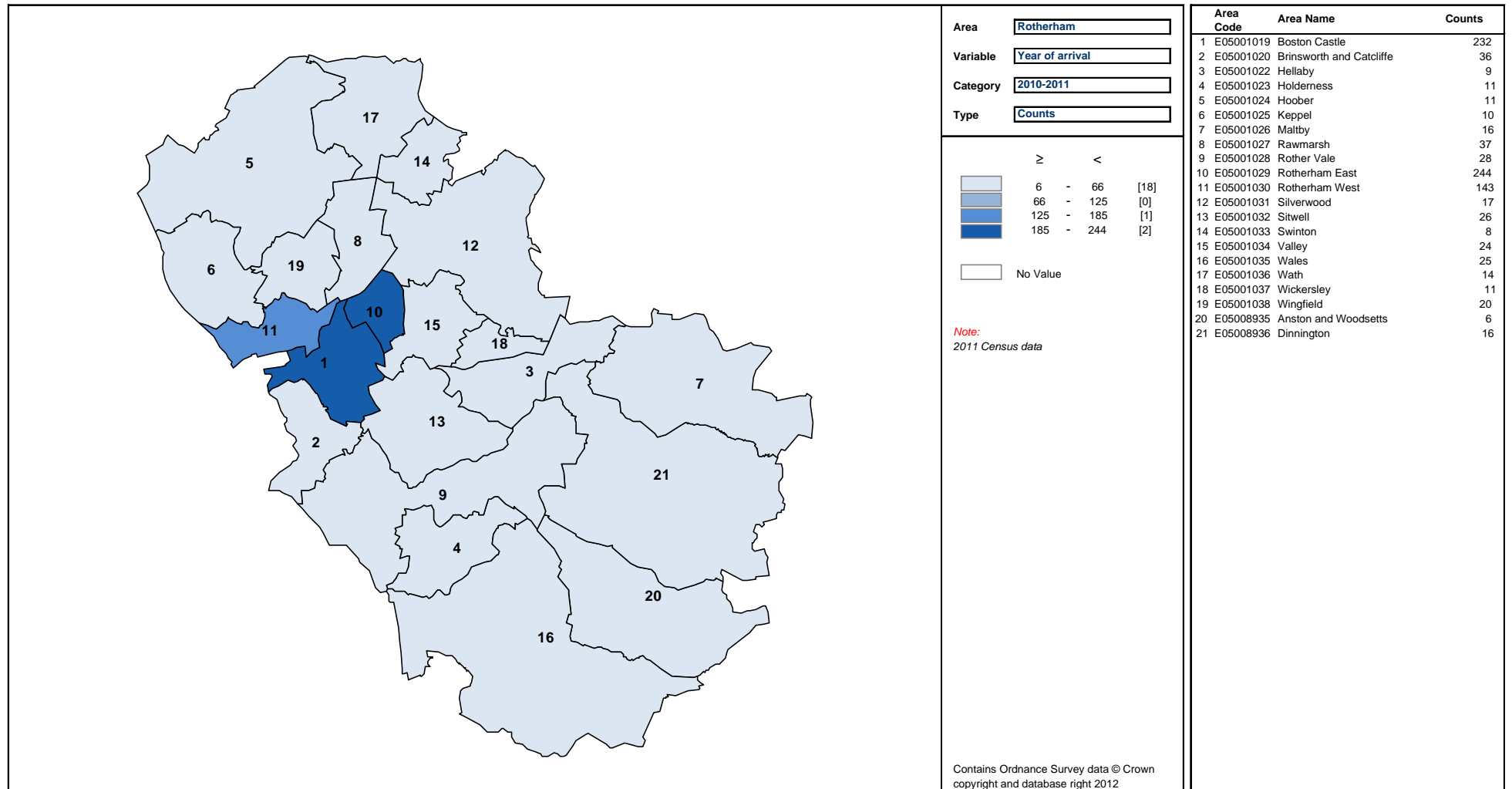
More detail

The Office for National Statistics [ONS] gives the following descriptions of their terms:

- *“The year of arrival in the UK is derived from the date that a person last arrived to live in the UK. Short visits away from the UK are not counted in determining the date that a person last arrived.”*
- *Year of arrival is only applicable to usual residents who were not born in the UK. It does not include usual residents born in the UK who have emigrated and since returned - these are recorded in the category 'Born in the UK'.*

[Source: 'Year of arrival' spreadsheet from *2011 Census: Key Statistics for local authorities in England and Wales*, published 11 December 2012]

Map C1.1c - Year of arrival 2010-2011 [displays a single bar of the previous charts geographically, as an illustration]



Interpreting map C1.1c - Year of arrival 2010-2011 [see previous map]

What does it show?

- Map C1.1c shows the distribution of Rotherham residents who were not born in the UK but arrived in the years 2010-2011.
- It illustrates the geographical distribution of those who make up the right hand column [only] in the preceding charts.
- The map also gives the individual values for each ward in the right hand column.

How do I interpret it?

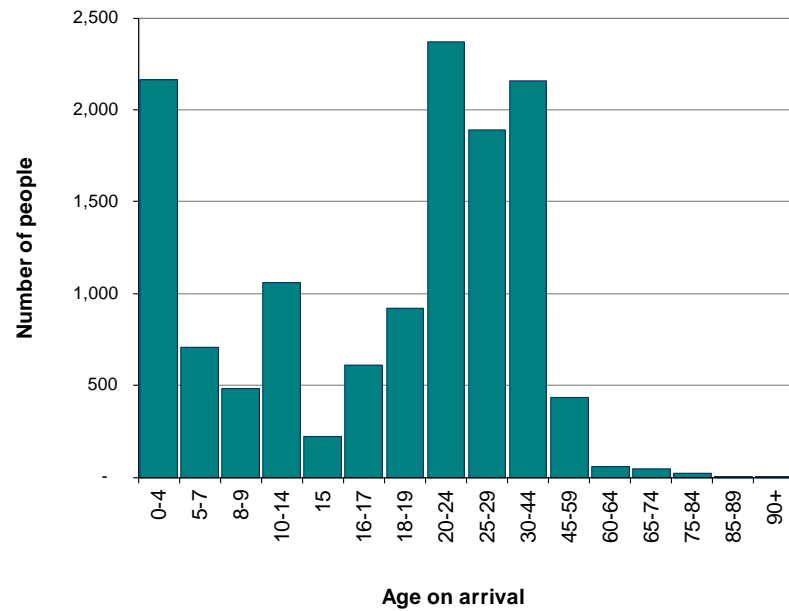
This map shows the current distribution of residents who are the most recent arrivals. It may be useful as a basis for anticipating where newer arrivals will also locate.

Take care to look carefully at the way that the range is divided, and what each colour shade represents.

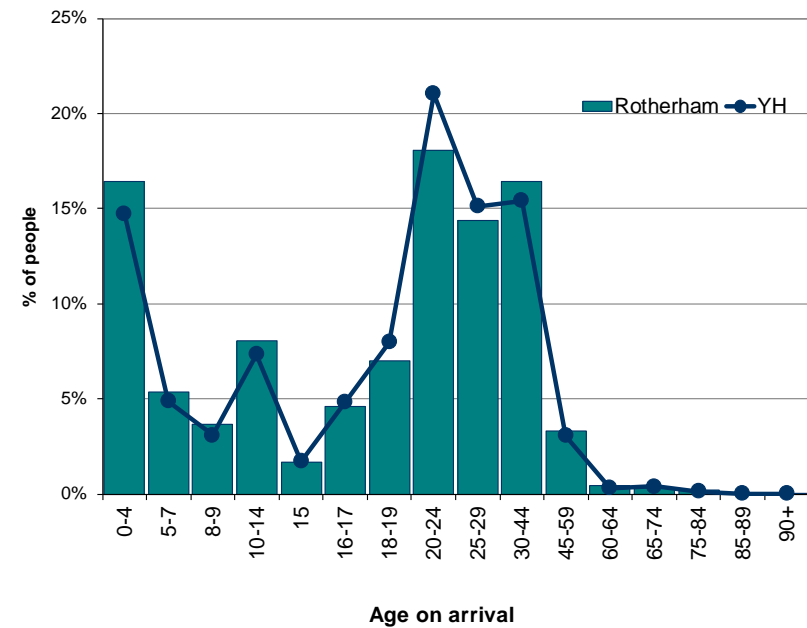
2. Non-UK born residents by age on arrival

Charts C1.2a and 1.2b – Age on arrival

C1.2a Age on arrival



C1.2b Age on arrival (% of all born outside UK)



Charts C1.2a and 1.2b - Age on arrival [see previous two graphs]

What do they show?

Charts C1.2a and C1.2b show the age on arrival in the UK for current Rotherham residents who were not born in the UK.

- Chart C1.2a shows the actual number of individuals.
- The bars in Chart 1.2b show the proportion of all non-UK born residents falling into each age band for Rotherham and the line shows the average across the Yorkshire and Humber region.

How do I interpret them?

The chart does not show the current age of residents. It shows the age upon arrival to the UK. The chart does not show all arrivals to Rotherham during this time, only people who are *still* living here [many will have died or moved on].

Each bar represents an age band, but they do not all cover the same number of years. There are six bars covering children [ages 0-17, unevenly grouped]; the remaining bars cover all adults – but again, unevenly grouped.

Therefore when reading the graphs, note that the bars with the greatest values may span a wider age range than other lower bars. As an example, look at the Yorkshire and Humber line in Chart 1.2b. Two bars indicate they contain 15% of non-UK born residents: those who were aged 25-29 on arrival, and those aged 30-44 on arrival. While they each account for 15% of the non-UK born population, they span a range of five years and 15 years respectively.

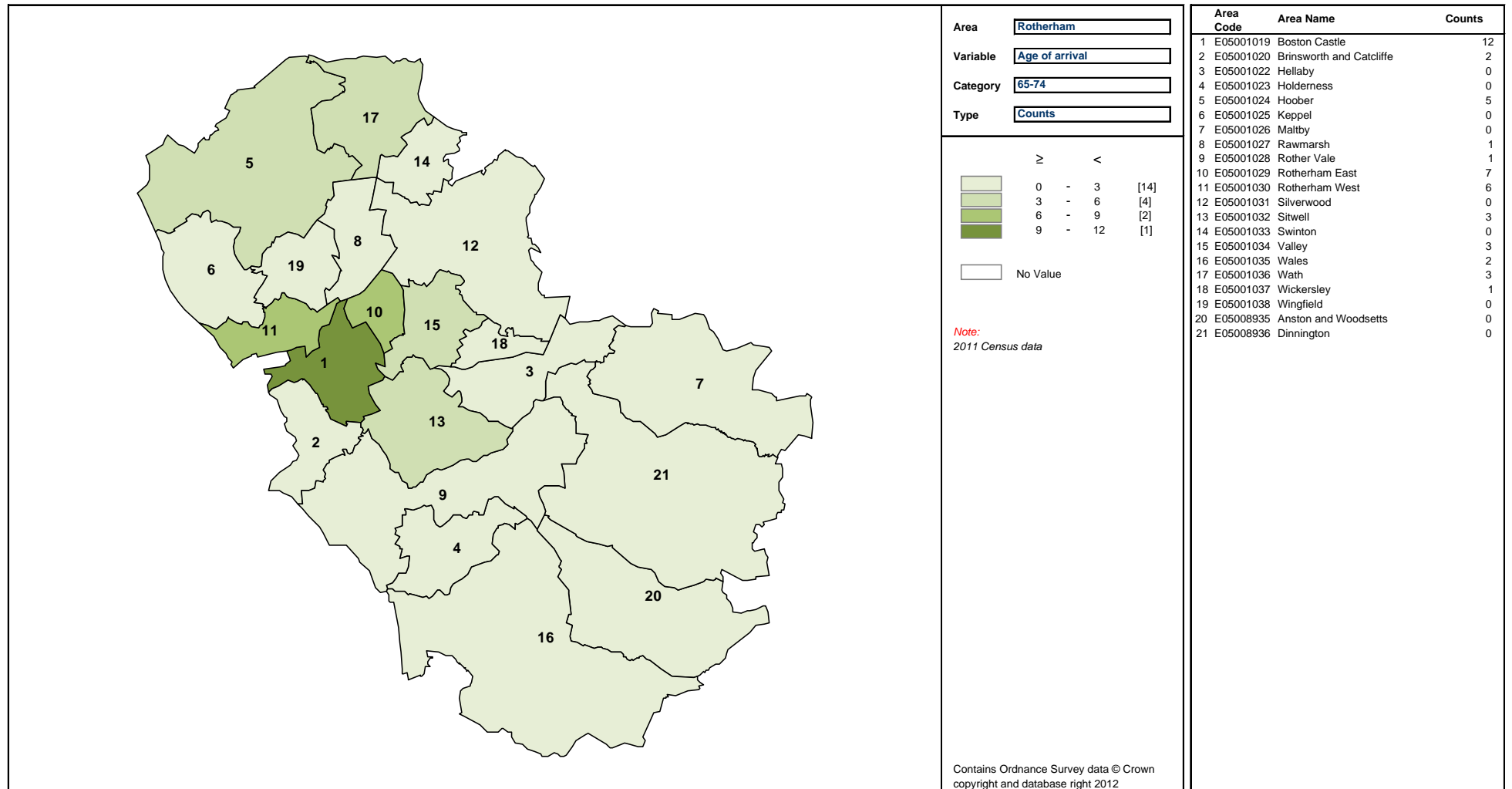
More detail

ONS gives the following descriptions of their terms:

- *'The age of arrival in the UK is derived from the date that a person last arrived to live in the UK and their age. Short visits away from the UK are not counted in determining the date that a person last arrived.'*
- *Age of arrival is only applicable to usual residents who were not born in the UK. It does not include usual residents born in the UK who have emigrated and since returned - these are recorded in the category 'Born in the UK.'*

[Source: 'Age of arrival' spreadsheet from *2011 Census: Key Statistics for local authorities in England and Wales*, published 11 December 2012]

Map C1.2c – Age on arrival: 65-74 [displays a single bar of the previous charts geographically, as an illustration]



Interpreting map C1.2c – Age on arrival: 65-74 [see previous map]

What does it show?

- Map C1.2c shows the distribution of Rotherham residents who were not born in the UK and aged between 65-74 when they arrived and are still living here. It does not represent the current age of residents.
- It illustrates the geographical distribution of those who make up the 65-74 age column [only] in the preceding charts.
- The map also gives the individual values for each ward in the right hand column.

How do I interpret it?

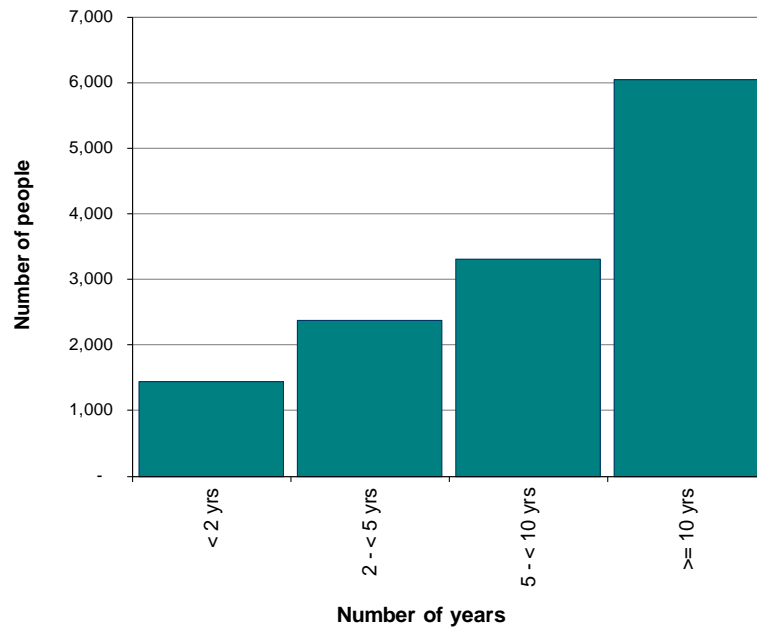
This map shows the current distribution of residents who were newly-retired upon arrival. The values are very small, but it may be useful to demonstrate the diversity of migrant reasons for coming to the UK – not just for work or study, and have implications for care of the elderly who may not have fluency in English language for example.

Take care to look carefully at the way that the range is divided, and what each colour shade represents.

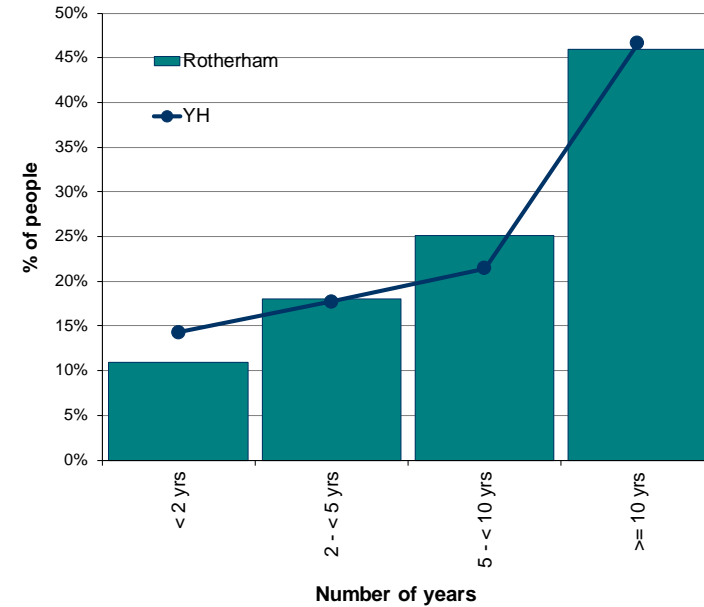
3. Non-UK born residents by length of residence

Charts C1.3a and 1.3b – Length of residence

C1.3a Length of residence



C1.3b Length of residence (% of all born outside UK)



Sources: ONS

Charts C1.3a and 1.3b – Length of residence [see previous two graphs]

What do they show?

Charts C1.3a and C1.3b show the length of residence in the UK for current Rotherham residents who were not born in the UK.

Chart C1.3a shows the actual number of individuals. The bars in Chart 1.3b show the proportion of all non-UK born residents falling into each band of time for Rotherham and the line shows the average across the Yorkshire and Humber region.

How do I interpret them?

The chart does not show all arrivals to Rotherham during this time, only people who are *still* living here [many will have died or moved on]. Each bar represents a length of time, but they do not represent even blocks of time:

- Less than 2 years [i.e. covers 2 years of time, arrived between Mar 2009-2011]
- 2-5 years [covers 3 years of time, arrived between 2006-2009]
- 5-10 years [covers 5 years of time, arrived between 2001-2006]
- Over 10 years [covers decades of time, arrived before 2001].

The information is in some ways a different reading of Charts 1.1a and 1.1b. This highlights the fact that depending on how you group the data, you can say that the majority of non-UK born residents arrived in the area recently or a long time ago. This is not necessarily manipulating data to give different messages but shows how grouping data into shorter or longer time periods gives a different emphasis.

More detail

ONS gives the following descriptions of their terms:

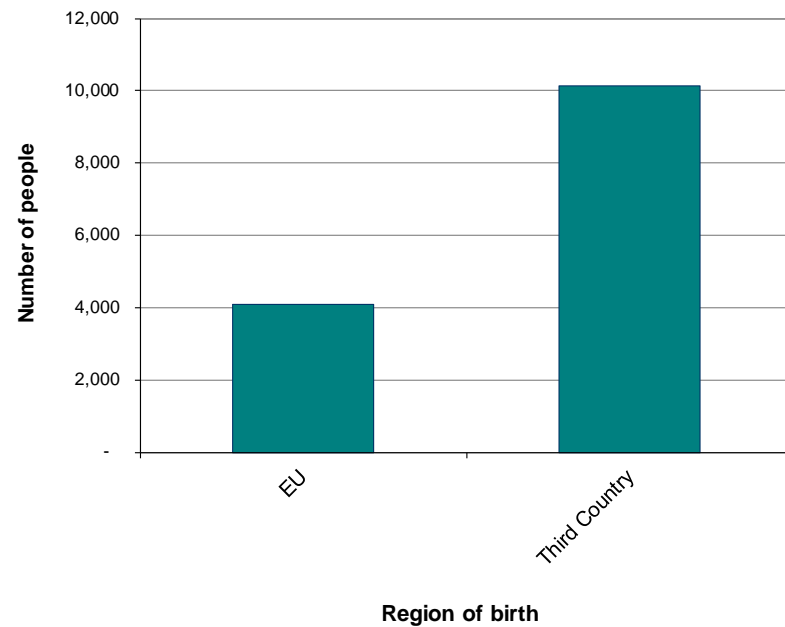
- *'The length of residence in the UK is derived from the date that a person last arrived to live in the UK. Short visits away from the UK are not counted in determining the date that a person last arrived.'*
- *'Length of residence is only applicable to usual residents who were not born in the UK. It does not include usual residents born in the UK who have emigrated and since returned - these are recorded in the category 'Born in the UK.'*

[Source: 'Length of residence' spreadsheet from *2011 Census: Key Statistics for local authorities in England and Wales*, published 11 December 2012]

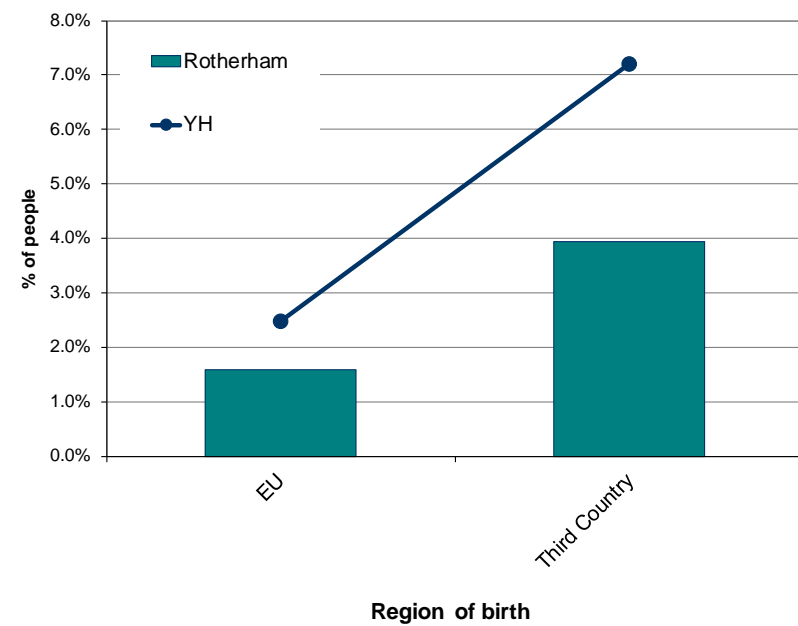
4. Non-UK born residents by country / world region of birth

Charts C2.1a and C2.1b – Country of birth: EU vs Third country

C2.1a Country of birth - EU vs Third Country



C2.1b Country of birth - EU vs Third Country (% of tot. pop)



Charts C2.1a and C2.1b – Country of birth: EU vs Third country [see previous two graphs]

What do they show?

Charts C2.1a and C2.1b divide current Rotherham residents according to whether they were born in the EU or a third country [i.e. beyond the EU].

- Chart C2.1a shows the actual number of individuals.
- The bars in Chart C2.1b show the proportion of the total population falling into each category for Rotherham and the line shows the average across the Yorkshire and Humber region.

How do I interpret them?

The census offered six options for this question: one per each of the four parts of the UK, Ireland and 'elsewhere'. Where people ticked 'elsewhere', they were asked to state the name of the country. The published data provides a combination of some common individual countries and groups of countries e.g. 'Asia other', 'Central America'.

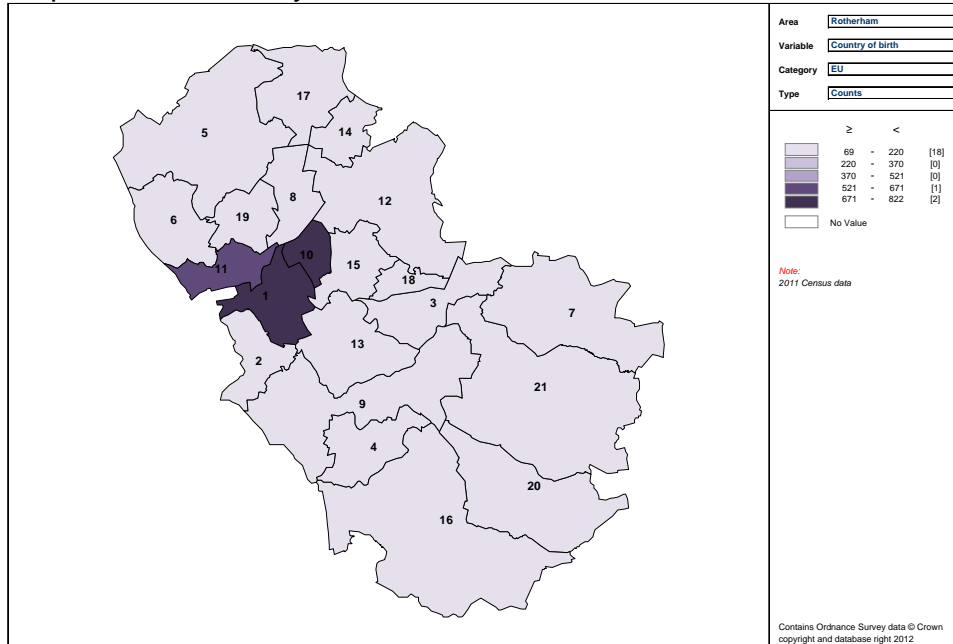
The data provided in charts C2.1a and b have been grouped further specifically for this Local Migration Profile, to provide an overview and comparison between residents who were born within or outside of the EU.

Croatia is classed as a third country in the dataset since it was not a member of the EU until July 2013. Therefore at the time of the census any Croatian-born residents would have been classified as third country nationals.

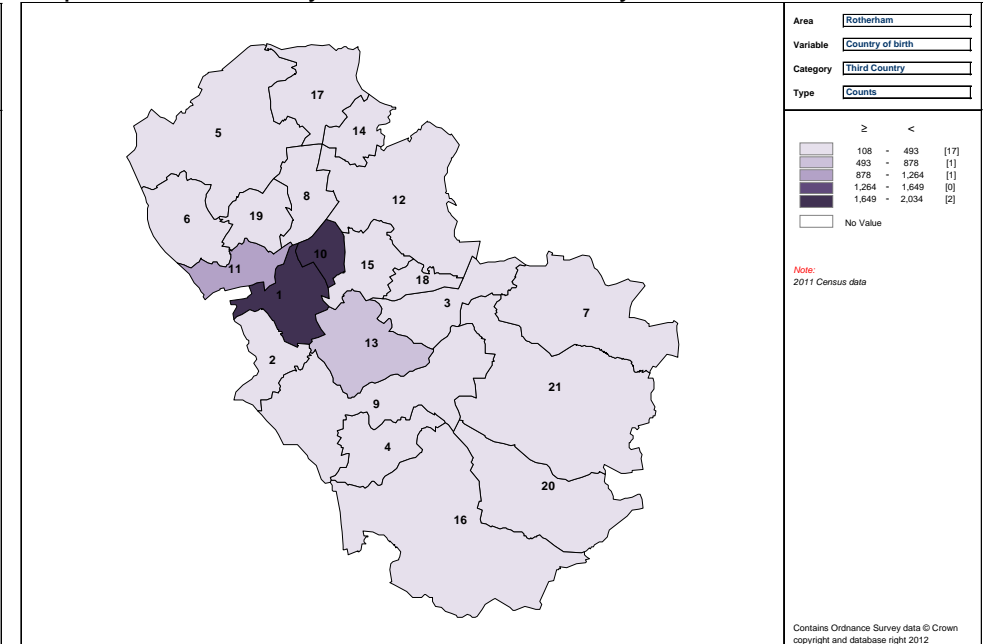
Maps C2.1c and d – Country of birth: EU vs Third country

[each displays a single bar of the previous charts geographically, as an illustration]

Map C2.1c – Country of birth: EU



Map C2.1d – Country of birth: Third country



Area Code	Area Name	Counts
1	E05001019 Boston Castle	797
2	E05001020 Brinsworth and Catcliffe	134
3	E05001022 Hellaby	69
4	E05001023 Holderness	97
5	E05001024 Hooper	116
6	E05001025 Keppel	79
7	E05001026 Maltby	123
8	E05001027 Rawmarsh	137
9	E05001028 Rother Vale	89
10	E05001029 Rotherham East	822
11	E05001030 Rotherham West	521
12	E05001031 Silverwood	90
13	E05001032 Sitwell	131
14	E05001033 Swinton	78
15	E05001034 Valley	152
16	E05001035 Wales	111
17	E05001036 Wath	105
18	E05001037 Wickersley	86
19	E05001038 Wingfield	111
20	E05008935 Anston and Woodsetts	73
21	E05008936 Dinnington	173

Area Code	Area Name	Counts
1	E05001019 Boston Castle	2,034
2	E05001020 Brinsworth and Catcliffe	316
3	E05001022 Hellaby	129
4	E05001023 Holderness	167
5	E05001024 Hooper	151
6	E05001025 Keppel	137
7	E05001026 Maltby	128
8	E05001027 Rawmarsh	266
9	E05001028 Rother Vale	214
10	E05001029 Rotherham East	1,685
11	E05001030 Rotherham West	1,001
12	E05001031 Silverwood	165
13	E05001032 Sitwell	550
14	E05001033 Swinton	108
15	E05001034 Valley	360
16	E05001035 Wales	190
17	E05001036 Wath	177
18	E05001037 Wickersley	170
19	E05001038 Wingfield	209
20	E05008935 Anston and Woodsetts	109
21	E05008936 Dinnington	154

Interpreting Maps C2.1c and d – Country of birth: EU vs Third country [see previous maps]

What do they show?

These maps show the current distribution of residents who were not born in the UK.

- Map C2.1c shows the distribution of Rotherham residents who were born in the EU.
- Map C2.1d shows the distribution of Rotherham residents who were born outside the EU in a 'third country'.

They illustrate the geographical distribution of those who make up the columns in the preceding charts.

The map also gives the individual values for each ward in the boxes below the maps.

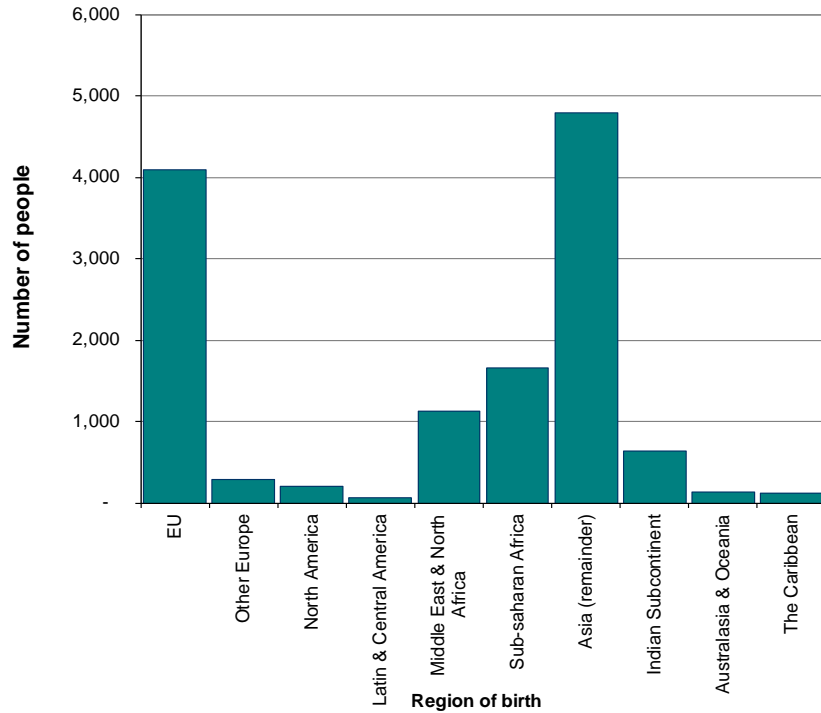
How do I interpret them?

These maps are useful for comparing the settlement pattern of EU and non-EU migrants. Settlement patterns will depend on various factors; for example, some destination wards may reflect concentrations of existing minority communities, while others may reflect the state of the private rented sector.

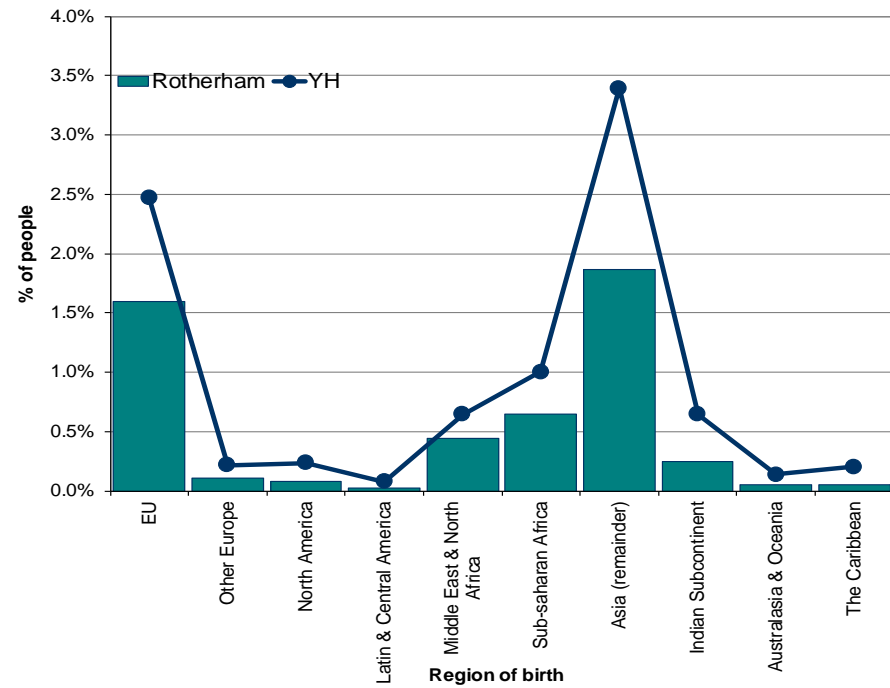
Take care to look carefully at the way that the ranges are divided, and what each colour shade represents. The ranges are similar but not identical, so the colour shades across the maps do not compare exactly.

Charts C2.2a and C2.2b – Country of birth: Regions

C2.2a Country of birth - Regions



C2.2b Country of birth - Regions (% of tot. pop.)



Sources: ONS

Charts C2.2a and C2.2b – Country of birth: Regions [see previous two graphs]

What do they show?

Charts C2.2a and C2.2b divide current Rotherham residents according to the world region where they were born.

- Chart C2.1a shows the actual number of individuals.
- The bars in Chart C2.1b show the proportion of the total population falling into each category for Rotherham and the line shows the average across the Yorkshire and Humber region.

How do I interpret them?

The chart does not show all arrivals to Rotherham over time, only people who are *still* living here [many will have died or moved on]. The bars cover ten world regions:

- EU [not including Croatia]
- Other Europe [including Croatia, Russia and Turkey]
- North America
- Latin and Central America [South and Central America, including Mexico]
- Middle East and North Africa [includes Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Sudan, Tunisia and Western Sahara]
- Sub-Saharan Africa [West, East, Central and Southern Africa]
- Asia [remainder]
- Indian subcontinent [India only]
- Australasia and Oceania
- The Caribbean

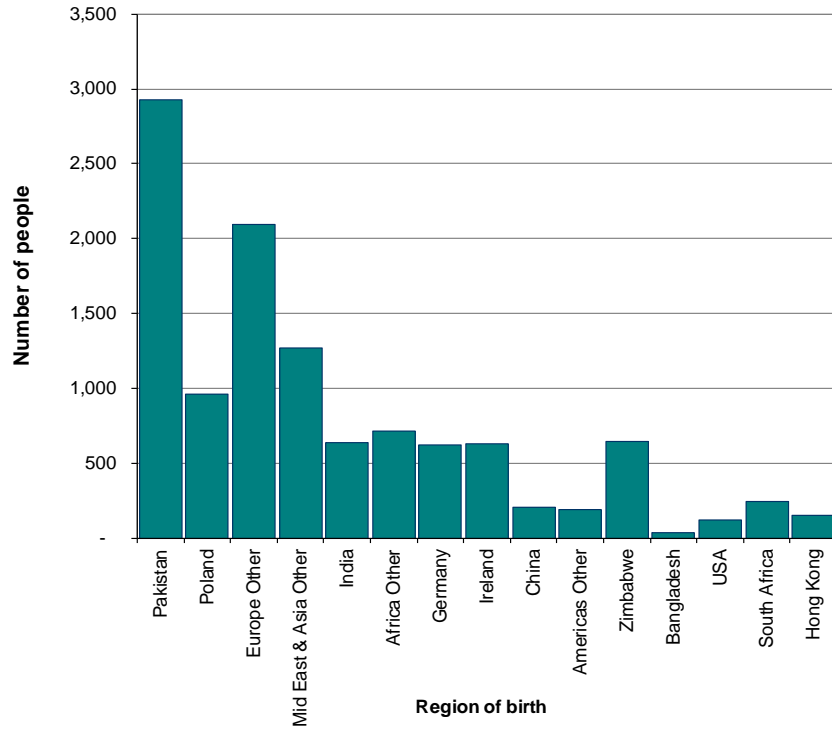
More detail

The census offered six options for this question: one per each of the four parts of the UK, Ireland and ‘elsewhere’. Where people ticked ‘elsewhere’, they were asked to state the name of the country. The published data provides a combination of some common individual countries and groups of countries e.g. ‘Asia other’, ‘Central America’ – a total of nearly 80 categories.

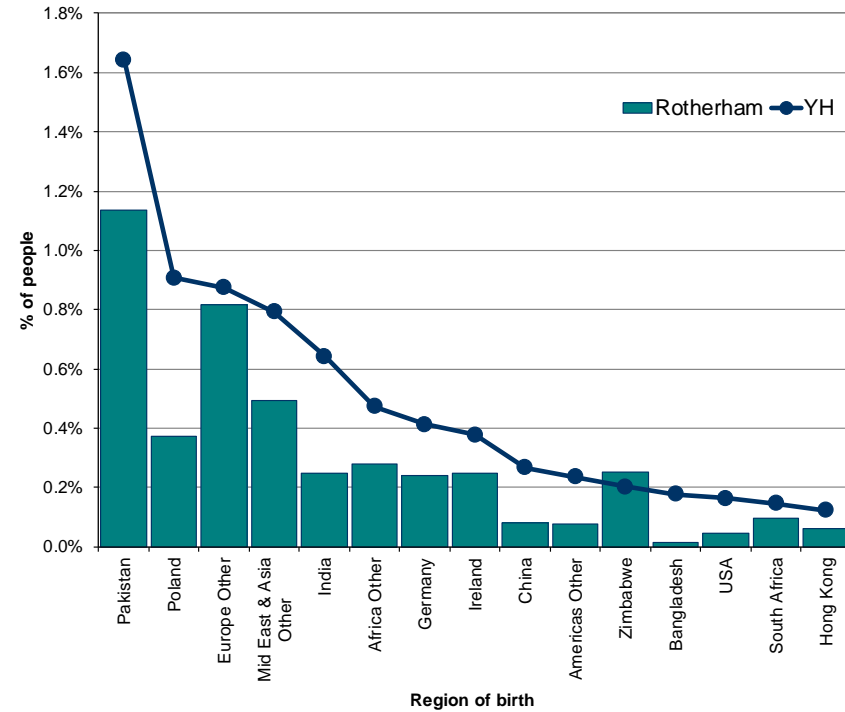
The world regions shown in charts C2.2a and b have been selected following consultation with LMP users [so for example, not using the census region ‘Middle East and Asia’, but instead using ‘Middle East and North Africa’].

Charts C2.3a and C2.3b – Country of birth: Top 15

C2.3a Country of birth - Top 15



C2.3b Country of birth - Top 15 (% of tot. pop.)



Charts C2.3a and C2.3b – Country of birth: Top 15 [see previous two graphs]

What do they show?

Charts C2.3a and C2.3b divide current Rotherham residents according to their country of birth [either an individual country or group of countries as given by the census], and display results for the top 15 countries / groups for the Yorkshire and Humber region.

- Chart C2.3a shows the actual number of individuals.
- The bars in Chart C2.3b show the proportion of the total population falling into each category for Rotherham and the line shows the average across the Yorkshire and Humber region.

How do I interpret them?

The chart does not show all arrivals to Rotherham over time, only people who are *still* living here [many will have died or moved on]. The chart uses the top 15 results for the Yorkshire and Humber region:

- Pakistan
- Poland
- Europe 'Other' [includes all European i.e. EU and non-EU countries that have not been listed individually].
- India
- Ireland
- Asia 'other' [excludes Asian countries appearing as a separate bar e.g. Bangladesh]
- Africa 'other' [excludes African countries appearing as a separate bar e.g. Nigeria]
- Germany
- China
- Bangladesh
- Americas 'other' [excludes American countries appearing as a separate bar e.g. USA]
- Nigeria
- South Africa
- Hong Kong
- USA

The 'other' groupings contain individual countries that would not make it to the Top 15 in their own right, but only as part of a grouping.

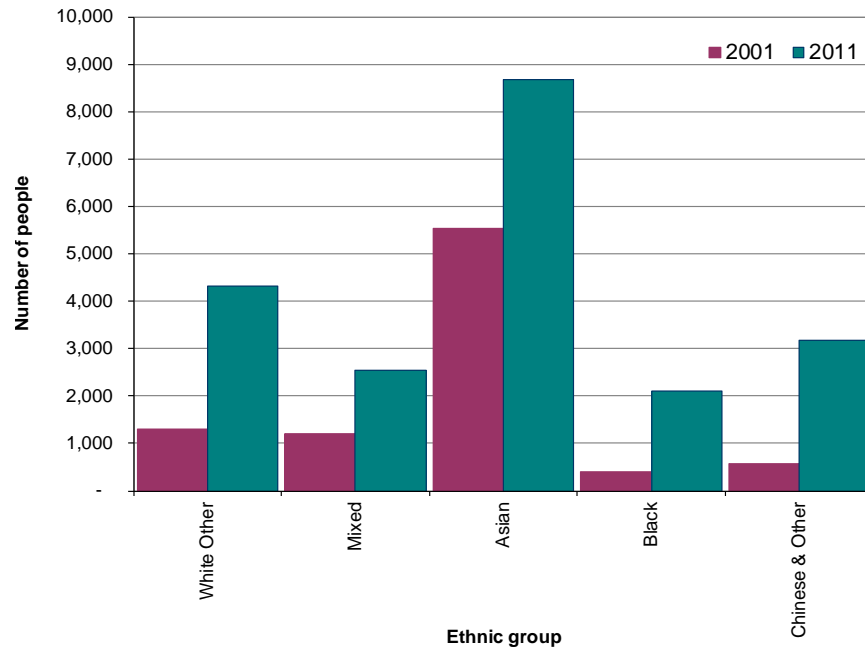
More detail

Ideally, the charts would show all individual countries of the world, but the presentation of the data here reflects the information available from the Census which is limited by its use of groupings.

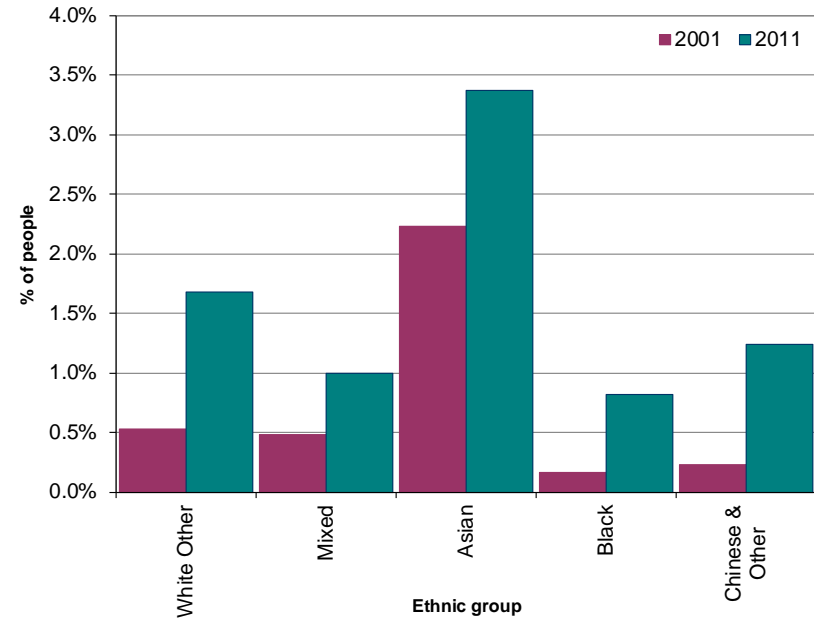
5. Minority ethnic residents

Charts C3.1a and C3.1b – Ethnicity: Census 2001 vs. 2011

C3.1a Ethnicity - Census 2001 vs. 2011



C3.1b Ethnicity - Census 2001 vs. 2011 (% of tot. pop.)



Sources: ONS

Charts C3.1a and C3.1b – Ethnicity: Census 2001 vs. 2011 [see previous two graphs]

What do they show?

Charts C3.1a and C3.1b compare five ethnic groups [excluding White British] for current Rotherham residents in the 2001 and 2011 censuses.

- Chart C3.1a shows the actual number of individuals.
- The bars in Chart C3.1b show the proportion of the total population falling into each category for Rotherham.

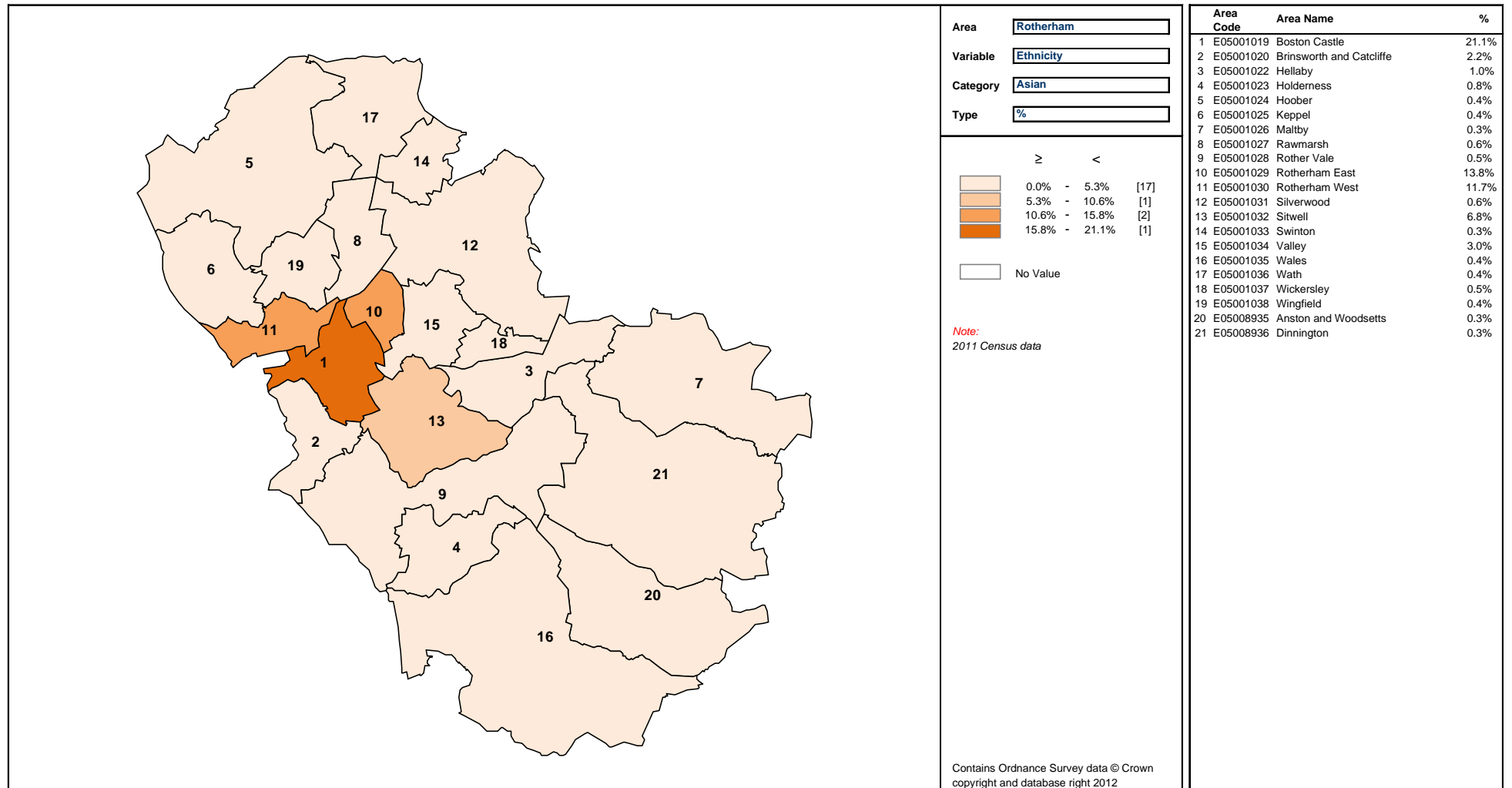
How do I interpret them?

The charts show five broad ethnic groups [excluding White: English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British]:

- White 'other' [includes: Irish, Gypsy or Irish Traveller, and other white]
- Mixed [includes: White and Black Caribbean, White and Black African, White and Asian, and Other Mixed]
- Asian [Covers Indian, Pakistani and Bangladeshi; excludes Chinese and other Asian]
- Black [includes: African, Caribbean and Other Black]
- Chinese & other [includes: Chinese, other Asian i.e. all Asian except Indian, Bangladeshi and Pakistani, Arab and other undefined ethnic groups]

The point of this chart is to show change over time in the broad ethnic makeup of the area.

Map C3.1c – Ethnicity: ‘Asian’ [displays a single bar of the previous charts geographically, as an illustration]



Interpreting Map C3.1c – Ethnicity ‘Asian’ [see previous map]

What does it show?

- Map C3.1c shows the distribution of Rotherham residents who describe themselves as having ‘Asian’ ethnicity.
- It illustrates the geographical distribution of those who make up the Asian 2011 column [only] in the preceding charts.
- The map also gives the individual proportions for each ward in the right hand column; this shows the percentage of the whole population [including the ‘White British’ population] identifying as ‘Asian’.

How do I interpret it?

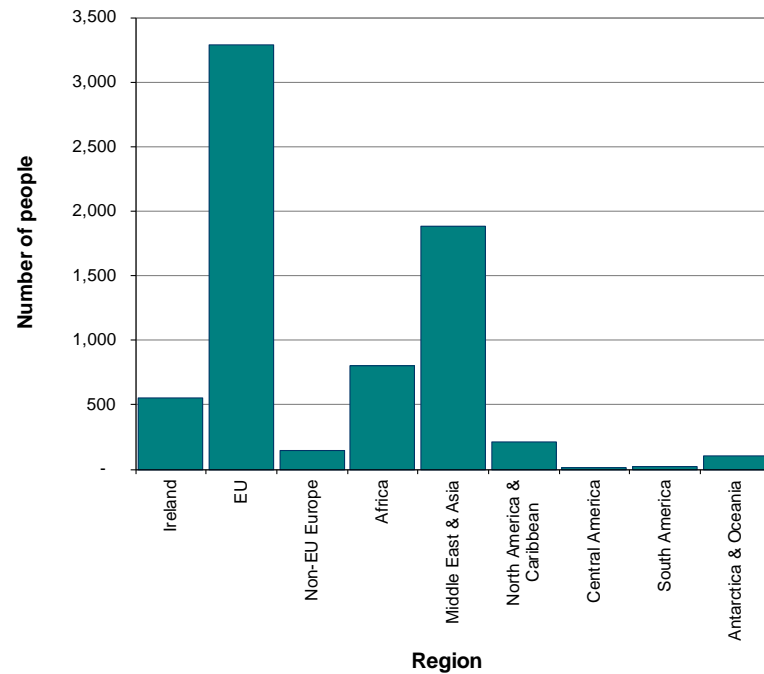
This map suggests the long-term impact of migration upon the diversity of some areas in Rotherham. However, it only covers people who are Indian, Pakistani and Bangladeshi and excludes Chinese and ‘other Asian’ ethnicities. It also excludes people who identified as having ‘White and Asian’ ethnicity [and instead would be included in a ‘mixed ethnicity’ map].

Take care to look carefully at the way that the range is divided, and what each colour shade represents.

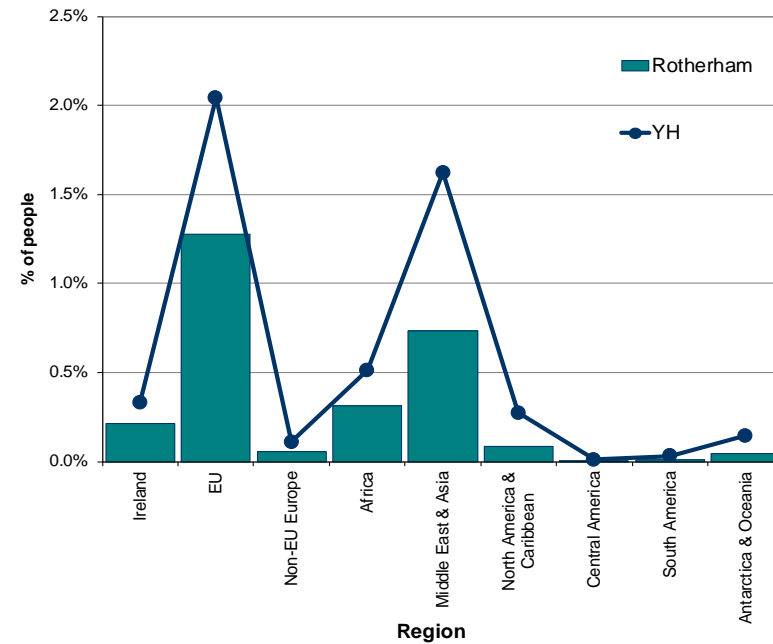
6. Non-UK passport holders

Charts C3.2a and C3.2b – Non-UK Passport

C3.2a Non-UK Passport



C3.2b Non-UK Passport (% of tot. pop.)



Sources: ONS

Charts C3.2a and C3.2b – Non-UK Passport [see previous two graphs]

What do they show?

Charts C3.2a and C3.2b show the passport held by current Rotherham residents, mostly by world region.

- Chart C3.2a shows the actual number of individuals.
- The bars in Chart C3.2b show the proportion of the total population falling into each category for Rotherham and the line shows the average across the Yorkshire and Humber region.

How do I interpret them?

The census asked about the passport held at the time of the 2001 census. Options provided were: no passport, UK passport, Irish passport or a passport from another country [people were asked to specify the name of the country]. The census then categorised these into the groups shown in the chart:

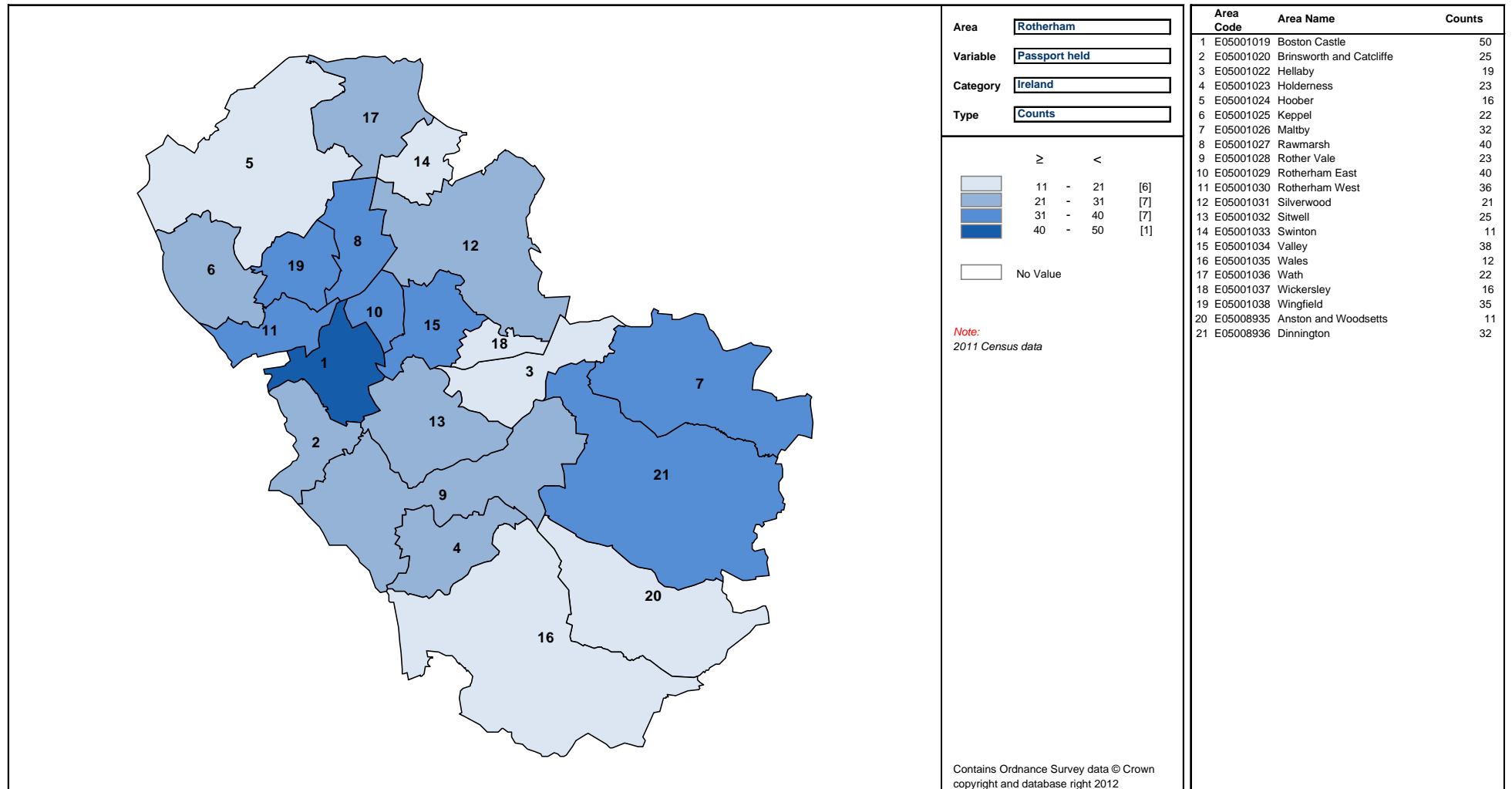
- Ireland
- EU [member states on March 2011 - so excludes Croatia who joined on 1 July 2013]
- Non-EU Europe
- Africa
- Middle East & Asia
- North American & Caribbean
- Central America
- South America
- Antarctica & Oceania

Individual countries or even smaller groupings of countries were not provided [like the Country of Birth data], so it has not been possible to re-group the data into the world regions used in Charts 2.2a and b.

More detail

Where individuals have more than one passport, they were asked to list all that applied. The chart excludes those who hold a UK passport and those who have no passport.

Map C3.2c – Non-UK passport: Republic of Ireland [displays a single bar of the previous charts geographically, as an illustration]



Interpreting Map C3.2c – Non-UK passport: Republic of Ireland [see previous map]

What does it show?

- Map C3.2c shows the distribution of Rotherham residents who hold a passport from the Republic of Ireland.
- It illustrates the geographical distribution of those who make up the first column [only] in the preceding charts.
- The map also gives the individual values for each ward in the right hand column.

How do I interpret it?

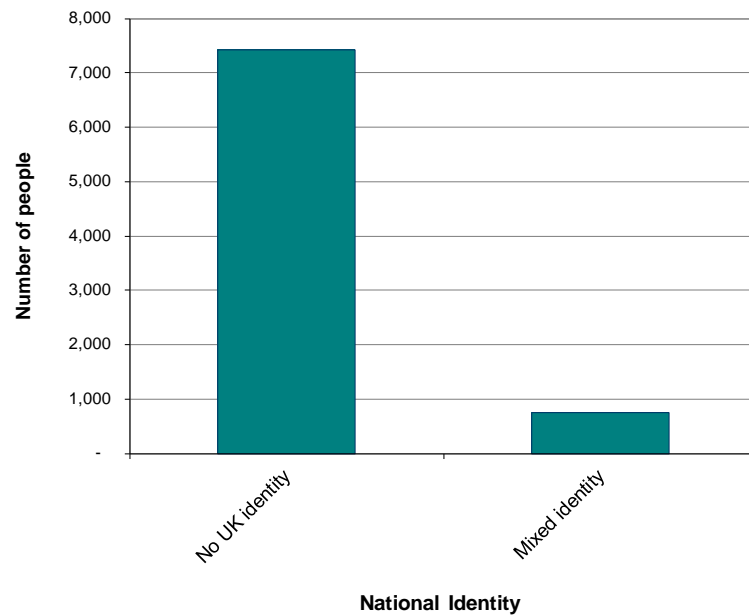
This map is useful for highlighting the presence of residents who may not usually be considered in discussions about 'migrants' since they are well-integrated into society. It also illustrates how the settlement of migrants does not always conform to expectations about living in city centres or areas of cheaper, rented housing, but may in fact be found across all parts of the locality.

Take care to look carefully at the way that the range is divided, and what each colour shade represents.

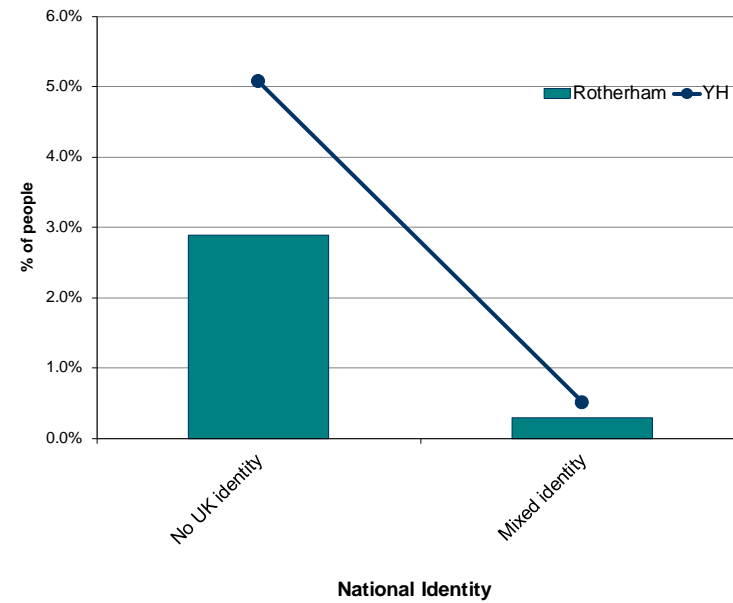
7. Residents without an exclusively UK-based identity

Charts C3.3a and C3.3b – National Identity

C3.3a National Identity



C3.3b National Identity (% of tot. pop.)



Sources: ONS

Charts C3.3a and C3.3b – National Identity [see previous two graphs]

What do they show?

Charts C3.3a and C3.3b show current Rotherham residents who do not consider themselves to have a wholly UK-based identity.

- Chart C3.3a shows the actual number of individuals.
- The bars in Chart C3.3b show the proportion of the total population falling into each category for Rotherham and the line shows the average across the Yorkshire and Humber region.

How do I interpret them?

The charts show a subjective, self-assessment of national identity for two categories:

- no UK-based identity at all
- a mix of identities [that includes a UK-based identity and a non UK-based identity]

but excludes those who wholly identify with the UK [or one of its parts].

More detail

The meaning of 'national identity' is explained as follows:

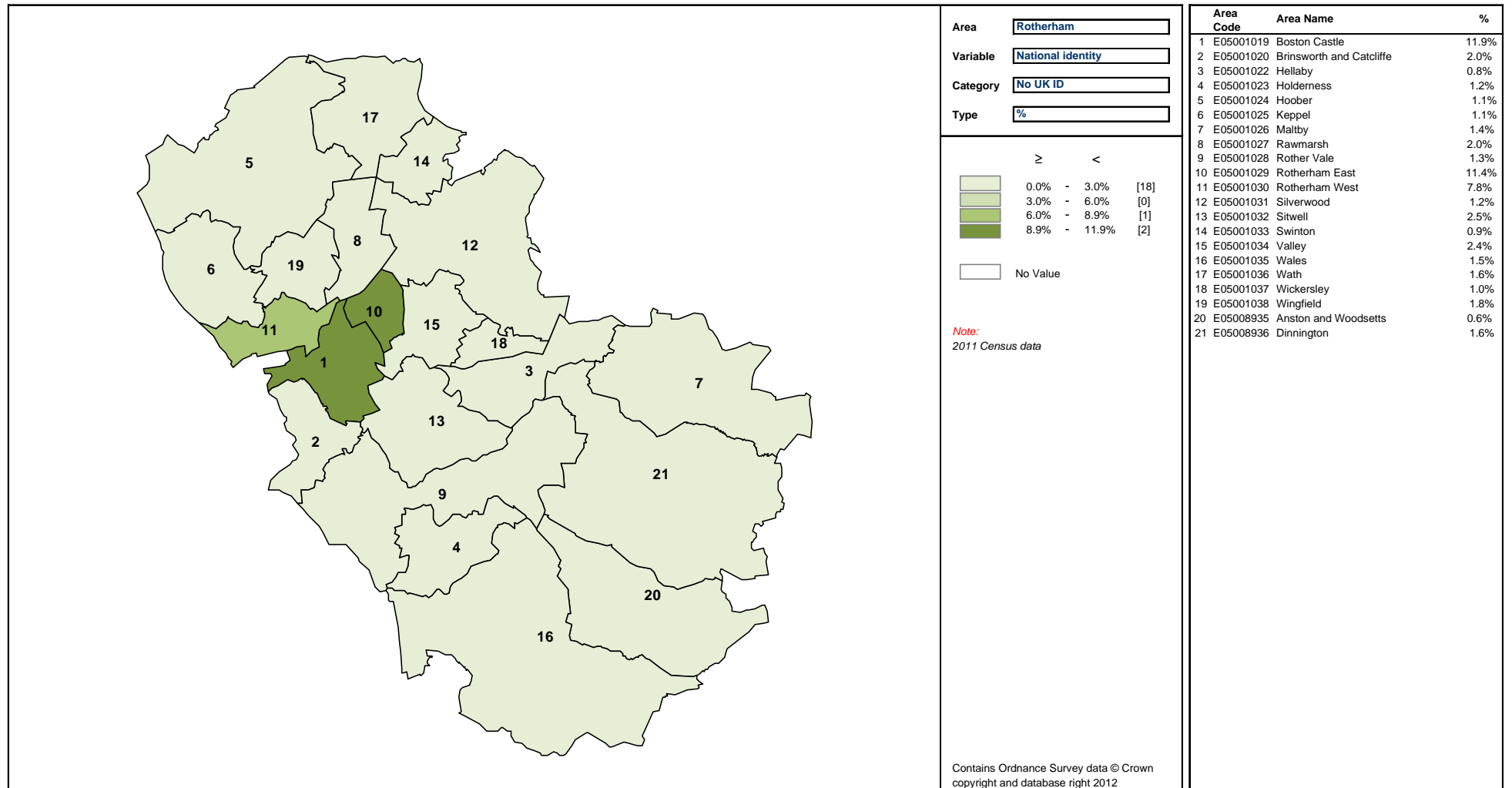
'A person's national identity is a self-determined assessment of their own identity with respect to the country or countries with which they feel an affiliation. This assessment of identity is not dependent on legal nationality or ethnic group.'

[Source: 'national identity' spreadsheet from 2011 Census: Key Statistics for local authorities in England and Wales, published 11 December 2012]

The census offered six options for this question: one per each of the four parts of the UK, one for British, and one for 'other'. Where a person ticked 'other', they were asked to state the name of the country, but these individual countries are not listed in the data.

People could tick all options that applied to them. Therefore the data provides information where people feel they have a UK-based identity alone, no UK-based identity at all, or a mix of identities [that includes a UK-based identity] – the latter two are displayed in the charts.

Map C3.3c – National identity: No UK identity [displays a single bar of the previous charts geographically, as an illustration]



Interpreting map C3.3c - National identity: No UK identity [see previous map]

What does it show?

- Map C3.3c shows the distribution of Rotherham residents who feel they do not have a UK-based identity at all.
- It illustrates the geographical distribution of those who make up the left hand column [only] in the preceding charts.
- The map also gives the proportions for each ward [the percentage of all residents] in the right hand column.

How do I interpret it?

The map shows, for example, that 11.9% of residents in the Boston Castle ward do not feel they identify personally with the UK.

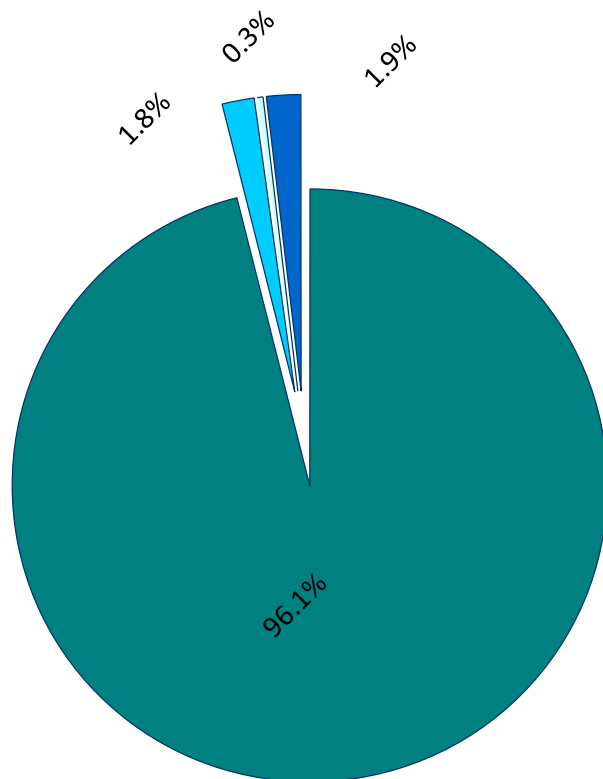
The map excludes people who feel that their identity is mixed, but they do partly identify with the UK [shown as 'mixed' in the preceding charts].

Take care to look carefully at the way that the range is divided, and what each colour shade represents.

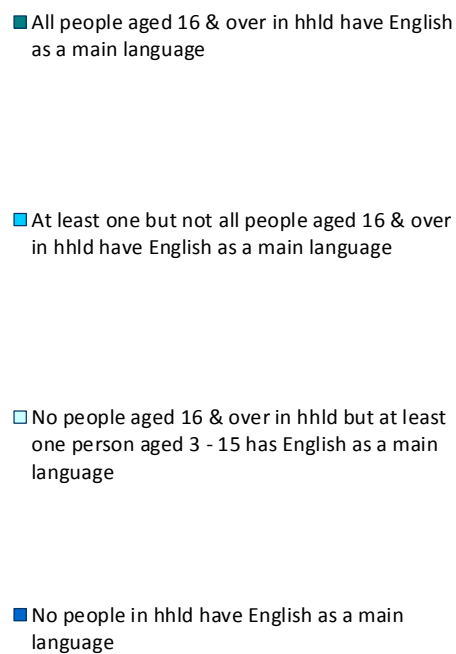
8. English as a main language in households

Charts C3.4a and C3.4b – Household language

C3.4a Household Language (excl. all English) - Area (%)



C3.4b Household Language (excl. all English) - Region (%)



Sources: ONS

Sources: ONS

Charts C3.4a and C3.4b – Household language [see previous two graphs]

What do they show?

Charts C3.4a and C3.4b shows the proportion of all Rotherham households where English is a main language by members of the household. Chart C3.4a shows the proportions for Rotherham. Chart C3.4b shows the proportions for the Yorkshire and Humber region overall.

How do I interpret them?

Each chart is divided according to the age and number of household members who have English as a main language:

- **All** people in the household aged 16+ have English as a main language
- **At least one person aged 16+ [but not all]** in the household has English as a main language
- **At least one person aged 3-15** has English as a main language, but **nobody** in the household aged 16+ does
- **Nobody in the household** has English as a main language/

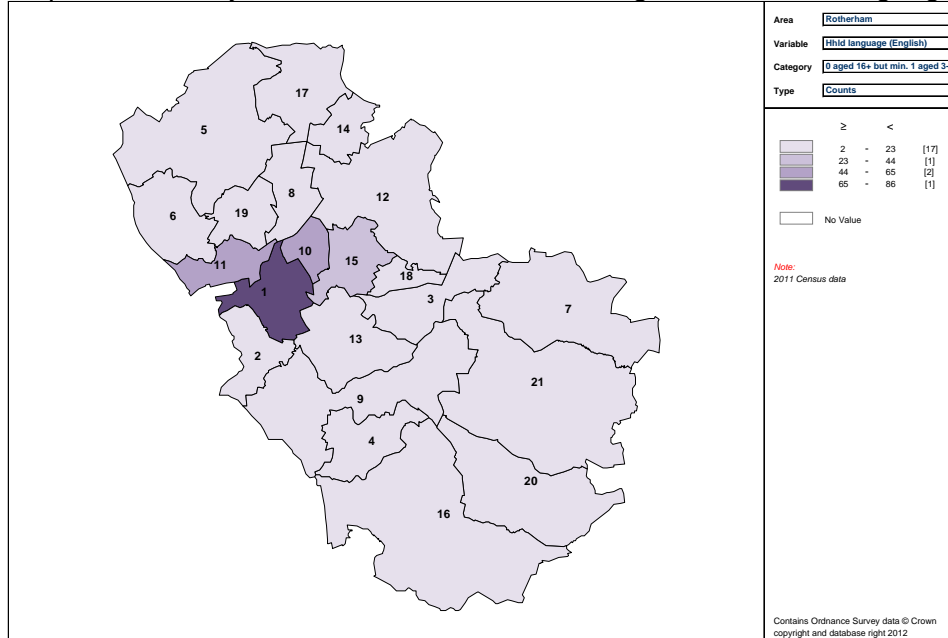
More detail

- *'Age is derived from the date of birth question and is a person's age at their last birthday. Dates of birth that imply an age over 115 are treated as invalid and the person's age is imputed. Infants less than one year old are classified as 0 years of age.'*
- *'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'*
- *'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 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.'*
- *'Main language [...] is a person's first or preferred language.'*

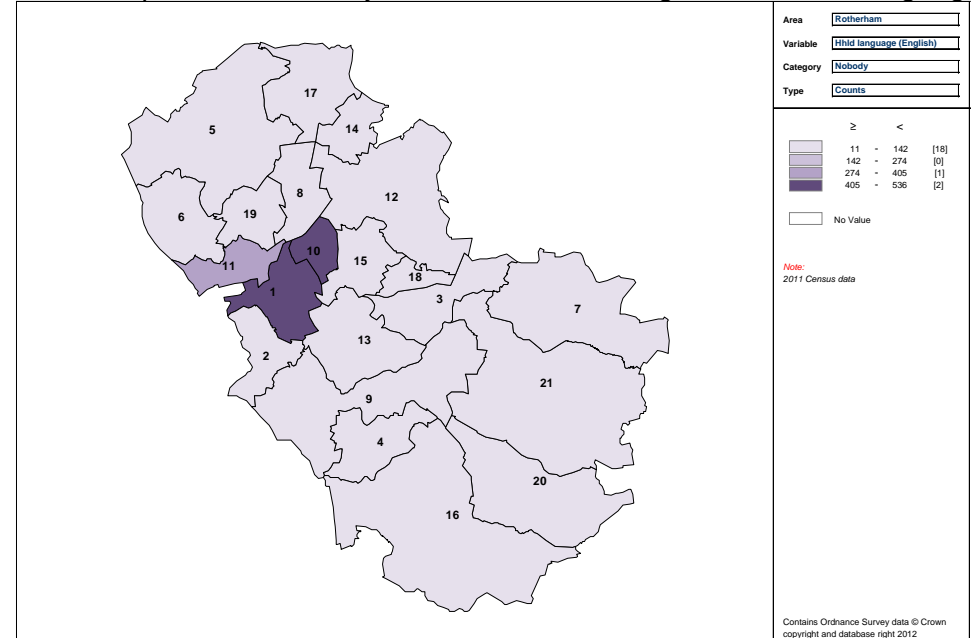
[Source: 'household language' spreadsheet from 2011 Census: Key Statistics for local authorities in England and Wales, published 11 December 2012]

Maps C3.4c and d – English as the main household language: [c] Children only and [d] Nobody
 [each displays a single wedge of the previous pie charts geographically, as an illustration]

Map C3.4c – Only children in household with English as a main language



Map C3.4d – Nobody in household with English as a main language



Area Code	Area Name	Counts
1	E05001019 Boston Castle	86
2	E05001020 Brinsworth and Catcliffe	9
3	E05001022 Hellaby	2
4	E05001023 Holderness	4
5	E05001024 Hooper	2
6	E05001025 Keppel	4
7	E05001026 Maltby	9
8	E05001027 Rawmarsh	6
9	E05001028 Rother Vale	5
10	E05001029 Rotherham East	63
11	E05001030 Rotherham West	57
12	E05001031 Silverwood	10
13	E05001032 Sitwell	21
14	E05001033 Swinton	3
15	E05001034 Valley	29
16	E05001035 Wales	5
17	E05001036 Wath	12
18	E05001037 Wickersley	5
19	E05001038 Wingfield	4
20	E05008935 Anston and Woodsetts	5
21	E05008936 Dinnington	3

Area Code	Area Name	Counts
1	E05001019 Boston Castle	518
2	E05001020 Brinsworth and Catcliffe	52
3	E05001022 Hellaby	11
4	E05001023 Holderness	22
5	E05001024 Hooper	29
6	E05001025 Keppel	25
7	E05001026 Maltby	26
8	E05001027 Rawmarsh	65
9	E05001028 Rother Vale	25
10	E05001029 Rotherham East	536
11	E05001030 Rotherham West	322
12	E05001031 Silverwood	23
13	E05001032 Sitwell	65
14	E05001033 Swinton	34
15	E05001034 Valley	57
16	E05001035 Wales	29
17	E05001036 Wath	37
18	E05001037 Wickersley	32
19	E05001038 Wingfield	58
20	E05008935 Anston and Woodsetts	12
21	E05008936 Dinnington	44

Interpreting Maps C3.4c and d – English as the main household language: [c] Children only and [d] Nobody [see previous maps]

What do they show?

- Map C3.4c shows the distribution of Rotherham households where only a child[ren] in the household has English as a main language.
- Map C3.4d shows the distribution of Rotherham households where nobody in the household has English as a main language.
- It illustrates the geographical distribution of those who make up two of the smaller wedges [only] in the preceding pie charts.
- The map also gives the individual values for each ward in the boxes below the maps.

How do I interpret them?

The maps suggest where services may need to anticipate the need for translation. In particular for Map 3.4c, services should anticipate that some children may be brought to interpret for adults in the household [which is generally considered to be inappropriate - see *Health and migration*, Introduction to Migration Guidance booklet #10 for more information about using children as interpreters at: www.migrationyorkshire.org.uk/introductiontomigration-iun].

Take care to look carefully at the way that the range is divided, and what each colour shade represents. Each of these maps has quite a different scale, so the colour shades across the maps do not compare exactly.

Further information and resources

You can get the raw data from the Census at a more detailed level either from the Office for National Statistics [ONS] or you may have a specialist team within your organisation. New data is being published all the time, at different levels of geography, for different census questions and cross-referencing different variables. You can browse the latest data at:

- www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011
- www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/index.html

Other sources of information you may find useful include:

- *Who are the migrants in my area?* Introduction to Migration Guidance booklet #2 - A guide to migrant categories, support on accessing and understanding migration data, available local migration data sets, filling gaps in information, using and presenting migration data, and the needs of migrants in the local area – www.migrationyorkshire.org.uk/introductiontomigration-iun
- *Order Form* to order additional Census maps not featured in this document - www.migrationyorkshire.org.uk/migrationstatistics
- *Local Migration Profiles* [LMPs] - www.migrationyorkshire.org.uk/statistics
- A guide to terms that describe different types of migration status - www.migrationyorkshire.org.uk/whoaremigrants
- An overview of the sources of migration statistics available in the UK - www.migrationyorkshire.org.uk/migrationstatistics

This 2011 Census Profile was compiled with support from Edge Analytics, and staff at Migration Yorkshire. Contact Pip Tyler at pip.tyler@migrationyorkshire.org.uk or on 0113 395 2438 if you have any questions or feedback about this document.

Migration Yorkshire is a local authority-led regional migration partnership for Yorkshire and Humber, hosted by Leeds City Council. Migration Yorkshire works with national government, local government, and others to ensure that Yorkshire and Humber can deal with, and benefit from, migration.

Migration Yorkshire

Civic Hall, 2nd Floor East, Calverley Street, Leeds, LS1 1UR

Tel: 0113 395 2434 E-mail: admin@migrationyorkshire.org.uk Website: www.migrationyorkshire.org.uk