

Glossary of terms

Appendix F

The remainder of the report and Appendix E are shown as separate pdfs at www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=14116

Acorn

The Acorn classification is a means of classifying areas according to various Census characteristics (geographic and demographic), devised by CACI limited. An ACORN code is assigned to each Census Enumeration District (ED) which is then copied to all postcodes within the ED. The classification consists of 56 area types. These can be collapsed into 17 higher level groups and five top level categories as shown below. Analyses in this report use the five category classification. The categories, groups and area types are shown below.

Category	Group	Type	
Wealthy achievers	Wealthy executives	1 Affluent mature professionals, large houses	
		2 Affluent working families with mortgages	
		3 Villages with wealthy commuters	
		4 Well-off managers, larger houses	
	Affluent greys	5 Older affluent professionals	
		6 Farming communities	
		7 Old people, detached houses	
		8 Mature couples, smaller detached houses	
	Flourishing families	9 Larger families, prosperous suburbs	
		10 Well-off working families with mortgages	
		11 Well-off managers, detached houses	
		12 Large families and houses in rural areas	
Urban prosperity	Prosperous professionals	13 Well-off professionals, larger houses and converted flats	
		14 Older professionals in detached houses and apartments	
	Educated urbanites	15 Affluent, urban professionals, flats	
		16 Prosperous young professionals, flats	
		17 Young educated workers, flats	
		18 Multi-ethnic young, converted flats	
		19 Suburban privately renting professionals	
		20 Student flats and cosmopolitan sharers	
	Aspiring singles	21 Singles & sharers, multi-ethnic areas	
		22 Low income singles	
		23 Student terraces	
		24 Young couples, flats and terraces	
Comfortably off	Starting out	25 White collar singles/sharers, terraces	
		26 Younger white-collar couples with mortgages	
	Secure families	27 Middle income home owning areas	
		28 Working families with mortgages	
		29 Mature families in suburban semis	
		30 Established home owning workers	
		31 Home owning Asian family areas	
		32 Retired home owners	
	Settled suburbia	33 Middle income, older couples	
		34 Lower income people, semis	
		Prudent pensioners	35 Elderly singles, purpose built flats
			36 Older people, flats

Moderate Means	Asian communities	37 Crowded Asian terraces
	Post industrial families	38 Low income Asian families
	Blue collar roots	39 Skilled older family terraces
Hard Pressed	Struggling families	40 Young family workers
		41 Skilled workers, semis and terraces
	Burdened singles	42 Home owning, terraces
		43 Older rented terraces
	High rise hardship	44 Low income larger families, semis
		45 Older people, low income, small semis
		46 Low income, routine jobs, unemployment
		47 Low rise terraced estates of poorly-off workers
	Inner city adversity	48 Low incomes, high unemployment, single parents
		49 Large families, many children, poorly educated
50 Council flats, single elderly people		
51 Council terraces, unemployment, many singles		
		52 Council flats, single parents, unemployment
		53 Old people in high rise flats
		54 Singles & single parents, high rise estates
		55 Multi-ethnic purpose built estates
		56 Multi-ethnic crowded flats

Burden of mental disorders

The burden of the child's problem is a measure of the consequences of the symptoms in terms of whether they cause distress to the family by making the parents worried, depressed, tired or physically ill.

Case vignettes

The case vignette approach for analysing survey data uses clinician ratings based on a review of all the information of each subject. This information includes not only the questionnaires and structured interviews but also any additional comments made by the interviewers, and the transcripts of informants' comments to open-ended questions particularly those which ask about the child's significant problems.

Education level of parent

Educational level was based on the highest educational qualification obtained and was grouped as follows:

Degree (or degree level qualification)

Teaching qualification

HNC/HND, BEC/TEC Higher, BTEC Higher

City and Guilds Full Technological Certificate

Nursing qualifications: (SRN,SCM,RGN,RM,RHV,Midwife)

A-levels/SCE higher

ONC/OND/BEC/TEC/not higher

City and Guilds Advanced/Final level

GCE O-level (grades A–C if after 1975)

GCSE (grades A–C)

CSE (grade 1)

SCE Ordinary (bands A–C)

Standard grade (levels 1–3)

SLC Lower SUPE Lower or Ordinary

School certificate or Matric

City and Guilds Craft/Ordinary level

GCE O-level (grades D–E if after 1975)

GCSE (grades D–G)

CSE (grades 2–5)

SCE Ordinary (bands D–E)

Standard grade (levels 4–5)

Clerical or commercial qualifications

Apprenticeship

Other qualifications

CSE ungraded

No qualifications

Ethnic Group

Household members were classified into fifteen groups. For analysis purposes these fifteen groups were subsumed under 5 headings:

White (White British, any other white background)

Black (Black Caribbean, Black African, Any other black background, Mixed white and black)

Indian

Pakistani or Bangladeshi

Other (Chinese, Other Asian background, Mixed white and Asian, Other mixed background, Any other ethnic group)

Exclusion from school

Exclusions can be either fixed term (previously called 'suspension') or permanent (previously referred to as 'expulsion'). A fixed term exclusion means that the child must leave the school premises and not return before the period of the fixed term is over. In the case of permanent exclusions they should never return to school unless there is a successful appeal.

Household

This survey used the standard household definition that is used in most surveys carried out by ONS and is comparable with the 2001 Census definition. A household is defined as a single person or group of people who have the accommodation as their only or main residence and who either share one meal a day or share the living accommodation.

Impact of mental disorders

Impact refers to the consequences of the disorder for the child in terms of social impairment and distress. Social impairment refers to the extent to which the disorder interferes with the child's everyday life in terms of his or her home life, friendships, classroom learning or leisure activities.

Marital status

Two questions were asked to obtain the marital status of the interviewed parent. The first asked: "Are you single, that is never married, married and living with your husband/wife, married and separated from your husband/wife, divorced or widowed?" The second question, which was asked of everyone except those married and living with husband/wife, was "May I just check, are you living with someone else as a couple?" The stability of the cohabitation was not assessed.

Mental disorders

The questionnaires used in this survey were based on both the ICD10 and DSM-IV diagnostic research criteria, but this report uses the term 'mental disorders' as defined by the ICD-10 to imply a clinically recognisable set of symptoms or behaviour associated in most cases with considerable distress and substantial interference with personal functions.

Reconstituted families

Reconstituted families are those where two separate families of a parent and a child, or children, have joined together so that the reconstituted family is made up of a couple and two sets of children of different parentage. Reconstituted families are referred to in the tables as containing step-children.

Socio-economic classification

From April 2001 the National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SEC) was introduced for all official statistics and surveys. It replaced Social Class based on occupation and Socio-economic Groups (SEG). Full details can be found in *The National Statistics Socio-economic Classification User Manual 2002*, ONS 2002.

Descriptive definition

	NS-SEC categories
Large employers and higher managerial occupations	L1, L2
Higher professional occupations	L3
Lower managerial and professional occupations	L4, L5, L6
Intermediate occupations	L7
Small employers and own account workers	L8, L9
Lower supervisory and technical occupations	L10, L11
Semi-routine occupations	L12
Routine occupations	L13
Never worked and long-term unemployed	L14
Full-time students	L15

The two residual categories: L16 (occupation not stated or inadequately described) and L17 (not classifiable for other reasons) are excluded when the classification is collapsed into its analytical classes.

Tenure

Tenure is classified into 3 categories:

Owned includes buying with a mortgage and owned outright, that is, bought without a mortgage or loan or with a mortgage or loan which has been paid off. It also includes co-ownership and shared ownership schemes.

Social sector renting include rented from local authorities, New Town corporations or commissions and Scottish Homes, and housing associations which include co-operatives and property owned by charitable trusts.

Private renting includes renting from organisations (property company, employer or other organisation) and from individuals (relative, friend, employer or other individual).

Working status

Working adults

People were counted as working if they did any work for pay or profit in the week ending the last Sunday prior to interview. Self-employed persons were considered to be working if they worked in their own business for the purpose of making a profit. Anyone on a Government scheme that was employer-based was also 'working last week'

Unemployed adults

This category includes those who were waiting to take up a job that had already been obtained, those who were looking for work, and people who intended to look for work but who were prevented by temporary ill-health, sickness or injury.

Economically inactive adults

This category covers all other groups including students at school or college, those who were permanently unable to work, retired people and those looking after the home or family.

