Pensioners in households

Purpose:
To provide 2001 Census based information about pensioners and types of households.

Definition of indicator and its variants:
Pensioners in households who were: living alone, without central heating, without a car.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statistic</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Age group</th>
<th>Organisation (see glossary)</th>
<th>Current data</th>
<th>Trend data</th>
<th>File-worksheet name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number and percent of residents in households</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>&lt;75, 75+</td>
<td>E&amp;W, E, GOR, ONS area, SHA, LA, PCO, CTY</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td></td>
<td>01O_015VS_01_V2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Data for PCOs have been produced from “best fit” of Output Areas.

Numerator:

Numerator data - Numbers of pensioners in households.


Comments on numerator data - The ONS Area Classification values for Census indicators are computed from Local Authority (LA) data. Strategic Health Authority (SHA) values are computed from Primary Care Organisation (PCO) data rather than LA.

Pensioners are men aged 65 and over and women aged 60 and over. The “other type of Pensioner” is one that lives in a communal establishment i.e. a nursing home, hospital etc.

A household comprises one person living alone, or a group of people (not necessarily related) living at the same address with common housekeeping - that is, sharing either a living room or sitting-room or at least one meal a day.

Denominator:

Denominator data - The total number of residents in the area.

Source of denominator data - ONS: Standard Table 01. Data processed by DH.

Comments on denominator data - None.

Statistical methods:

Census data for PCOs were produced by ONS on the basis of best fit using two different methods. The 2001 Census Key Statistics tables were produced on the basis of best fit of Output Areas to PCOs, and Standard tables (which are generally the more detailed tables, showing cross-tabulations between different variables) for health areas were produced on the basis of best fit of wards. The “two-method approach” used by ONS is a problem, in that the same variables for health areas appear as different totals in the Key Statistics and Standard tables. Some of these differences are also “significant”. For a more detailed explanation see:

Disclosure protection measures applied by the ONS to 2001 Census output for England and Wales are in place in order to prevent the inadvertent release of information about identifiable individuals. As a result, totals may sometimes not add up. For more details about disclosure control methods see:

The percentage of pensioners in households was obtained by dividing the number resident in households at each age by the corresponding total number of residents in the area. The percentage of pensioners in households with each...
characteristic was obtained by dividing the number of such pensioners at each age by the corresponding total number resident in households.

**Interpretation of indicators:**

*Quality of indicator* - Annex 12 describes the criteria that should be used to judge the quality of this indicator. The application of the criteria is dependent on the context (e.g. describing a single organisation, comparing several organisations) and the level (e.g. national / regional with large numbers of events, local with small numbers of events) at which the data are to be used.

**Further reading:**


**Updated:** December 2009