



# 2011 Census Key Message Paper Warwickshire




# 2011 Census Key Messages - Warwickshire

## Background

Run by the Office for National Statistics (ONS), the Census is conducted every 10 years and is a count of all people and households in the UK.

The Census questionnaire asks about a range of topics which in turn provides the council and others with a valuable insight into local populations; who we are, how we live and what we do. This information will help the council and other agencies identify need and plan future service delivery.

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## Access to Census Material

More than any other census, there is greater opportunity to access 2011 Census data on a self-service basis, free of charge, from the [ONS](http://www.ons.gov.uk) and [Nomis](http://www.nomis.gov.uk) websites.

Warwickshire Observatory is working to ensure the council derives as much value as possible from the available data. Our role is identifying key messages from the material and providing data and information in more easily accessible formats.

Our [Area Profiling Tool](#) enables users to create area based census profiles (Including Warwickshire Wards, Localities, Parishes, Lower Super Output Areas) covering a range of census data.

Selected datasets are published on the Observatory's website as they become available.

We welcome any comments from colleagues using census data at [research@warwickshire.gov.uk](mailto:research@warwickshire.gov.uk).

# Introduction

## What the 2011 Census can tell us

The following paper identifies some of the key messages for Warwickshire from the 2011 Census. It also considers the possible implications of these emerging trends for Warwickshire County Council, other public services and local residents.

The Census makes a major contribution to our knowledge about communities in Warwickshire; their changing age structure, ethnic make-up, work and travel patterns, education and health status etc. In turn, this information provides an important early indication of issues which may emerge in the future.

## What the 2011 Census doesn't tell us

In highlighting emerging issues from the 2011 Census data, it is important to note that the numbers alone will not provide the full story. Predicting the impact of changing populations and households arguably needs to be further enhanced with datasets that shed light on people's likely attitudes, values, behaviours and other circumstances. These additional factors will influence the impact of changing numbers; for example, the impact of being an unpaid carer will vary depending on things like economic circumstances and additional support networks. Similarly, the impact of more young families in the county will be different if this is combined with higher levels of deprivation among them. In short, there is a need to draw together data which combines changing numbers but also changing characteristics, preferences and household types to get a fuller, and richer, understanding of likely future issues.

The intention of this paper, based on 2011 Census data, is to prompt discussion and provide part of the evidence base required to help identify future issues for the county into the future.

# Population Change

## A growing population with more pre-school children and older people but fewer young people

- Overall, Warwickshire's population grew by 7.8% to 545,474 - this is in line with national trends. The population increase equates roughly to an additional town the size of Bedworth being added to Warwickshire's population in the last 10 years.
- Population growth has not been evenly distributed with some districts/boroughs experiencing higher and lower rates of population growth. View our ['where the main areas of population change have been in Warwickshire'](#) article to find out more.
- Just over half of the increase in population in the last 10 years is due to migration from residents born outside the UK.
- Different age groups have experienced different levels of growth. Broadly, the numbers of pre-school and older people have increased above the county average while the working age population has grown at a slower rate.
- There are now fewer young people (aged 5-15 years) in the county than there were 10 years ago.
- The largest percentage increases in population have been seen in the older age categories; over 85s grew by 37% in the last 10 years.

## Implications for Warwickshire

- The growing and aging population has been highlighted in previous Observatory [publications](#) and is likely to continue to influence and shape the future provision of services. However, the exact nature of the impact is difficult to predict. While there may be increased costs in some service areas, there are also likely to be economic and social opportunities created. Likewise the growth in the youngest age groups will impact on likely future demand for child care, primary school places and support services generally for this age group and their families.
- More broadly, these changing demographics throughout Warwickshire highlight the increasing need to better understand the council's customers generally – to know their characteristics, preferences and likely service needs. By utilising more detailed 2011 Census data as it emerges, along with other data sources and tools to profile the county's population, the more effective future service planning will be.

### Local variations

The population of North Warwickshire grew by just 152 people in the last 10 years or 0.2%. In contrast, Rugby borough's population increased by 12,622 people – an increase of around 14%.

# Household growth

## Household growth rates are above the national average with increasing numbers of one person households

- The number of households in the county has grown by 9.5% since 2001 – an increase of some 20,000 households.
- The number of one person households is up by 14% for the same time period. Some 42% of the new households in the last 10 years were one person households.
- The number of lone parent households has risen by 30% in the last 10 years but still only account for around 6% of all households. The number of households where no adults are in employment remains virtually the same as in 2001 at 6,471 households.
- Across the county single occupancy households now account for almost 30% of all households and of these, two in every five are over 65. These figures broadly reflect the national picture.

## Implications for Warwickshire

- Household growth will generally place a range of localised infrastructure and environmental pressures on the county. The trend towards higher numbers of one person households, including more 65+ lone households, carries with it a number of implications for the demand for appropriate housing and the delivery of a range of services.
- Again, an awareness of Warwickshire's growing and changing household make-up will enable services to adapt to this changing picture of households in the county. Additional 2011 Census data expected to be released later in 2013 will help to provide a more detailed picture of household change around the county.

### Local variations

Household growth was particularly high in Rugby borough at 14.8%. This placed it in the top 10 local authorities in the country for household growth.

# Health and Care

## Higher than average levels of 'good' health but more carers caring for longer

- The 2011 Census asked residents to rate their own health on a scale of 'very good' to 'very bad'. In Warwickshire, 82% of residents described their health as 'good' or 'very good' – in line with national trends. There are lower proportions of residents who describe their health as good/very good in North Warwickshire and Nuneaton and Bedworth.
- Similarly, residents were asked to rate the degree to which daily activities are limited by health and/or disability. At 7.7% of residents, Warwickshire records proportionately slightly fewer people whose activities are 'limited a lot' compared with the national average of 8.5%.
- While the proportion of the population providing unpaid care remains similar to 10 years ago (about 1 in 10 residents), the absolute numbers of carers overall has increased by 11% to 59,240 people. Moreover, carers appear to be providing more care based on hours per week with the highest levels of growth in those caring for 50+ hours per week – around 20% or 12,452 people are caring for more than 50 hours per week.

### Local variations

Nuneaton and Bedworth records the highest proportion of residents whose activities are 'limited a lot' at 9.5% while Warwick District contains the lowest proportion at 6.4%.

## Implications for Warwickshire

- Warwickshire generally performs better than the national average against a range of health indicators. However, variations in performance around the county are [widely documented](#).
- Warwickshire has a dedicated Carers Strategy. As the population grows and ages the role of unpaid carers is likely to continue to grow with implications for the support and needs of carers generally. There is evidence to suggest that the hours of care provided each week by carers has an impact on their own health and wellbeing. They are less likely to prioritise their own health appointments and more likely to be impacted by the physical and emotional strain that caring can bring. As the 2011 Census has shown that the number of hours carers care for each week has grown we will have to ensure that our services reach out to the groups, such as those providing 50 hours or more care a week, as they are at greater risk of their own health and well being deteriorating. Further 2011 Census releases will provide an opportunity to find out more about carers in Warwickshire including their, age, ethnic background etc. In turn, this can inform service development to better meet the needs of this population.

### Local variations

The proportion of residents who describe their health as good/very good is below the county average in North Warwickshire and Nuneaton and Bedworth.

# Ethnicity, Country of Birth, Religion and Language

## Increasing ethnic diversity in some parts of the county

- The 'White British' group accounted for 88.5% of the population in 2011, a fall from 92.7% in 2001. Warwickshire's next largest ethnic group is the 'Other White' category at 3.1% of the population followed by the Indian community who make up 3% of the population.
- Both of these groups have experienced increases in numbers over the last 10 years. People identifying as 'Other White' more than doubled since 2001 and includes people with Poland as a country of birth while those identifying themselves as 'Indian' increased by a third (33%). Correspondingly Indian and Polish were the two largest groups of non-UK born residents in 2011 in the county.
- The White Irish community experienced a decline in numbers over the last 10 years.
- Other ethnic groups experienced increases in numbers albeit from relatively small baselines. The number of people who identified as Pakistani more than doubled to 1,728 while the number of people identifying themselves in the Black African category increased more than fourfold from 389 to 2,173 people in 2011.

### Local variations

Rugby Borough and Warwick District have the most diverse communities. Around 1 in 10 residents in each borough/district were born outside of the UK.

### Local variations

Residents whose country of birth was Poland increased in the county from around 500 in 2001 to almost 6,000 in 2011.

## More non-UK born residents but still below the national trend.

- Warwickshire has 8.3% of its residents who were born outside of the UK – below the national average of 13.4%. Of those born overseas, almost 50% arrived in the last 10 years – again falling slightly behind the national trend.
- While Warwickshire's population has become more diverse in terms of ethnicity and country of birth, 95% of residents still selected a UK based national identity.

## Main languages spoken in Warwickshire...

- After English, the main languages spoken by residents in the county are Polish, Punjabi and Gujarati but other languages feature more prominently in other parts of Warwickshire (see District/Borough key message papers).

# Ethnicity, Country of Birth, Religion and Language continued..

## Warwickshire has seen a decline in Christian religious affiliations and an increase in those stating they have “no religion”

- The proportion of people stating that their religion was Christian decreased 12 percentage points from 2001 to 2011 to 64.5% of the population.
- The size of the group stating that they had ‘no religious’ affiliation increased by 11 percentage points over the last 10 years to around 1 in 4 people.
- The largest religious groups after Christian in Warwickshire are Sikh followed by Muslim and Hindu – a similar picture to 10 years ago although Muslim now replaces Hindu as the second largest group in the county.
- All religious groups (except Christian) showed small overall increases in the last 10 years i.e. less than one percentage point.

### Local variations

Over half of Warwickshire’s Sikh community live in Warwick District while Nuneaton and Bedworth is home to nearly half of residents who stated their religion as ‘Muslim’.

## Implications for Warwickshire

- The degree to which changes in ethnic make-up or increasing numbers of overseas residents in the county shift patterns of service demand is a complex one to predict with accuracy. As noted, while there is increasing diversity among residents, 95% still identified a UK national identity.
- Similarly, knowledge of changing religious affiliations within the county is an important part of better understanding communities within Warwickshire. Religious beliefs may influence the sort of service delivery that is appropriate to community needs.
- The Public Sector Equality Duty of the Equality Act 2010 places a number of duties on public sector organisations to pay due regard to our statutory responsibilities relating to equalities. The purpose of the duty is to provide a framework to improve equality performance which is proportionate and evidence led. Knowledge about the changing make-up of the county’s communities from the 2011 Census material will enable this to be met and enable better policy and service development which fits with local need.



# Housing Tenure

## More homes owned outright and more private renting but fewer mortgaged properties

- Around one in three homes in Warwickshire are owned outright. This is a slight increase of 2.6 percentage points on the number 10 years ago.
- The number of mortgaged properties has fallen by 7.5 percentage points since 2001 to 35.5% of all households.
- The number of households privately renting their homes has doubled in the last 10 years from 14,809 homes to 29,628 homes.

### Local variations

- Warwick District contains the largest proportion of residents privately renting their homes and has seen the largest percentage increase in this form of housing tenure in the last 10 years.
- In part, this is likely to be related to the demand for student housing and the number of young professionals in this area.

### Local variations

Nuneaton and Bedworth and Rugby Boroughs have each seen the number of privately rented households increase by around 150% in the last 10 years.

## Implications for Warwickshire

- Warwickshire has broadly followed national trends regarding shifts in the pattern of housing tenure. The increase in privately rented accommodation could be linked to rising house prices and tighter lending requirements over the last ten years particularly as a result of the economic downturn. Issues around rent levels, security of tenure and housing quality have and will become pertinent for a growing number of households.
- The ageing population and low interest rates may also account for the slight increase in households which are owned outright as people's mortgage term comes to a natural end.
- Further information from the 2011 Census will provide information on characteristics such as age, ethnicity etc. of those living in owned, mortgaged or rented households. In turn, this will provide a more detailed picture of housing tenure in Warwickshire. The Observatory will look at these issues in more detail in the 2013/14 Quality of Life report.

# Car Ownership and Travel to Work

## Car ownership increases overall

- The last 10 years have seen a 15.7% rise in the number of cars in Warwickshire – an additional 43,362 cars since 2001.
- Around 40% of households in Warwickshire have two or more cars.
- Around 1 in 10 households have 3 or more cars – up 36% since 2001.
- The proportion of households without a car/van has decreased over the last 10 years from 19% to 17.6%.

## Local variations

The highest rate of car travel (driver or passenger) to work is recorded in North Warwickshire where 80% of the working population use this method. It is lowest in Warwick District where 70% travel by car.

## Local variations

Around 1 in 5 households in Nuneaton and Bedworth are without access to a car; this is the highest proportion in the county.

## Travel to work patterns mostly in line with national averages but lower public transport use

- In 2011, driving to work was by far the most common form of commuting with 68%\* or 188,086 of the working population aged 16 -74 years travelling to work this way. This is higher than the national average of 57.5% using this method. Of these 10,811 stated in the workplace address question that they worked mainly at or from home.
- A further 15,797 or 5.8% of the working population recorded travelling as a passenger in a car/van as their main mode of travel to work giving a vehicle occupancy rate\*\* of 1.08 per vehicle. In short, almost three quarters of the working population usually travel in a car or van to work.
- In 2011, 5.4% of the working population used public transport to get to work; considerably lower than the national average of 16.4%.
- Walking was the travel to work method of 10.2% of the working population in 2011 while 2.5% cycled. Both of these are roughly in line with national averages.

# Changes in Travel to work patterns\* ....

## Patterns of travel to work have changed very little between 2001 and 2011

- There has been an increase in the proportion of people working from home of 2.3 percentage points from 9.7% in 2001 to 12%. Some 32,600 people report working mainly from home although it should be noted that this does not mean that no travel is involved as part of their job. Indeed, a third of people who stated in the workplace address questions that they worked from home, went on to select 'travel by car/van' as their travel to work method.
- Overall, rates of driving to work, use of public transport and walking and cycling have shifted only slightly over the last 10 years – all changes in rates are less than one percentage point.

### Local variations

Stratford-on-Avon District records the highest rate of homeworking at 17.3% of the working population in 2011. The District has seen the largest percentage increase (4.1 percentage points) in homeworking over the last 10 years.

## Implications for Warwickshire

- Rising numbers of cars generally, along with more cars per household, is likely to place additional pressures on communities and local infrastructure. This, combined with the slight decline in walking and cycling rates overall, suggests that wider environmental and health concerns, particularly relating to air quality and physical activity levels, are likely to continue to be present.
- Homeworking figures indicate an increase in the proportion of people who work mainly from home. However, in the 2011 Census, people working mainly from home could and did, for example, still record a mode of travel to work - acknowledging that working from home may still involve travel for work purposes.
- More information on where people are travelling to work ('flow data') will be released by ONS at a later date and this should provide further insight into commuting patterns in the county.
- The council will need to continue to assess future infrastructure and public transport needs. The [Local Transport Plan](#) runs to 2026 and seeks to set out the council's intentions in this area.

# Labour Market

## More men are working part-time and more women are in the job market.

- Economic activity rates for men remain broadly similar to those of 10 years ago at 76.6%. Fewer men are working full-time; the number of men aged 16 – 74 years working full-time of declined by almost 6 percentage points from 56.8% to 51%.
- Although the number of men working part-time is still a relatively small proportion of the working age male population, it is notable that the number of men working part-time hours has nearly doubled in the last 10 years from 5,384 to 10,613.
- More women are now recorded as 'economically active' compared to 10 years ago – an increase of 3.3 percentage points from 63.5% to 67% of women aged 16-74 years. The proportion of women working full-time or part-time remains broadly similar to 2001.
- More than a third fewer women now record 'Looking after home/family' than 10 years ago. The figure for men remains very similar to that of 2001.
- In terms of hours worked, there has been decline in the number of people working 50+ hours per week and a rise of 3.4 percentage points in the number working less than 30 hours per week. This is also in line with the evidence from the data that more men are working part-time
- The number of men and women recording that they are self-employed has increased over the last 10 years. Both have increased by 1.2 percentage points between the censuses.

## Local variations

All boroughs and districts recorded a decline in the proportion of men working full-time. This was largest in Nuneaton and Bedworth at 7.1 percentage points.

## Qualification levels are slightly better than the national average. Student numbers are up by 50%.

- Over 1 in 5 (21.6%) residents in Warwickshire aged 16+ years record having no qualification in the 2011 Census. This is marginally lower than the national average.
- The proportion of residents achieving a level 4 (degree or higher) qualification is marginally higher than the national average of 27.2% standing at 28.8% of the population aged 16+ years.
- The number of people aged 18-74 years recorded as a full-time student in Warwickshire rose by just over 50% in the last 10 years from 12,180 to 18,537.

## Local variations

The difference between Nuneaton and Bedworth with the highest proportion of 16+ residents without qualification and Warwick District with the lowest is almost 12 percentage points.

# Labour Market continued

## Implications for Warwickshire

- Warwickshire broadly reflects the national picture of changing work patterns for men and women brought about by a combination of changing social and economic circumstances. The economic climate may explain the shift in the balance of full and part time work patterns for men. Similarly, the rise in self-employment may be a reflection of a lack of other work opportunities in the labour market.
- The economy remains a strong focus both nationally and locally as uncertainty around economic recovery continues. There is forecast to be a continued trend of employment growth in higher skilled occupations and demand for skills as measured by formal qualifications. In Warwickshire qualification levels generally remain above the national average although this varies considerably around the county. Some areas are likely to be better placed than others in seeking to access future employment opportunities.

### Local variations

Stratford on Avon recorded the highest proportion of people working 50+ hours at almost 17% of those employed.