



# 2011 Census Key Messages Warwick District

# 2011 Census Key Messages – Warwick District

## 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.

## Keep up to date

Website: [www.warwickshireobservatory.org.uk](http://www.warwickshireobservatory.org.uk)

Blog: [www.warwickshireobservatory.wordpress.com](http://www.warwickshireobservatory.wordpress.com)

Email: [research@warwickshire.gov.uk](mailto:research@warwickshire.gov.uk)

Phone: 01926 418066

Twitter:  @WarksObs

## 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 Warwick District from the 2011 Census. It also considers the possible implications of these emerging trends for public services and local residents.

The Census makes a major contribution to our knowledge about communities in Warwick District; 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

Numbers alone will not provide the full story of change in Warwick. Predicting the impact of changing populations needs to be further enhanced with information about people's likely attitudes, values, behaviours and other circumstances. These additional factors are likely to impact on the 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.

# Population Change

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

- Overall, Warwick District's population grew by 9.3% to 137,648 people - this is slightly higher than the national average of 7.8%.
- Different age groups have experienced varying levels of growth; The number of pre-school children has increased by 15% - the second highest rate in the county and comfortably above the county average of 9.7%.
- The absolute number of 5-15 year olds has declined in Warwick District from 16,118 in 2001 to 15,677 in 2011.
- Warwick District experienced a lower rate of increase in those aged 65-84 years than elsewhere in the county at 8.7% compared with 19% across Warwickshire.
- The largest percentage increases in population have been seen in the older age categories; over 85s grew by 32% in the last 10 years in Warwick District.

### Local variations:

In Warwick District, 0-4 year olds make up 5.8% of the resident population. In some smaller areas, however, this is much higher. In the LSOA\* of Chase Meadow the figure is 13.3% and Packmores West and the Cape records a rate of 10.8% of the resident population.

## Implications for Warwick District

- Increased demand for child care and early years primary school places is likely in the short term. However, this is likely to be most evident in those local areas where growth has been particularly high. For other services, predicting need on the basis of population data alone is more complex and subject to other factors including levels of deprivation.
- The growth in the 0-4 years age group is expected to continue for the next few years and this will, in time, start to replenish the declining number of 5-15 year olds that has been experienced over the last 10 years. As a result, over the next ten years, the district is likely to see increases in the number of 5-15 year olds.
- The ageing population has been highlighted in previous Observatory [publications](#) and is likely to continue to influence and shape the future provision of services. Across the public sector, the proportion of customers from older age groups will rise as the population ages. However, the exact nature of the impacts 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 in others.
- More broadly, these changing demographics throughout the district highlight the increasing need to better understand customers across the public sector – to better understand 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 district's population, the more effective future service planning will be.

# Household growth

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

- The number of households in Warwick District grew by 10% since 2001 – an increase of some 5,300 households.
- The number of one person households has increased by 12% in the last 10 years; slightly below the county average. However, single occupancy households accounted for nearly 60% of the increase in households since 2001. This compares with 42% across Warwickshire.
- Single occupancy households now account for almost 32% of all households in the district – a slightly higher rate than the county average. The rate of increase for households where the resident is aged over 65 is in line with county trends.
- The number of lone parent households has risen by a third in the last 10 years but still only account for just under 6% of all households.
- The number of households where no adults are in employment with dependent children remains virtually the same as in 2001 at 1,354 households.

## Implications for Warwick District

- Household growth will generally place a range of localised infrastructure, service and environmental pressures on the district. 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 Warwick District's growing and changing household make-up will enable services to better meet the needs of residents across the district. Additional 2011 Census data expected to be released later in 2013 will help to provide a more detailed picture of household change around the district.

### Local variations:

The proportion of one person households where the occupant is over 65 in Warwick District is 12%. However, in some areas, notably the LSOAs of Town Centre North and St. Nicolas Park, Myton and Emscote, this rises to a quarter of all households.

# 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 Warwick, 84.5% of residents described their health as 'good' or 'very good' –slightly higher than county and national levels. This is the highest rate of any of the boroughs or districts in Warwickshire.
- Similarly, residents were asked to rate the degree to which daily activities are limited by health and/or disability. At 6.4% of residents, Warwick District records fewer people whose activities are 'limited a lot' compared with the national average of 8.5% and the county average of 7.7%
- While the proportion of the population providing unpaid care remains the same as 10 years ago (about 1 in 10 residents), the absolute numbers of carers overall has increased by 9% to 13,447 people. Moreover, carers appear to be providing more care based on hours of care per week with the highest levels of growth in those caring for 50+ hours per week – around 17.5% of all carers or 13,447 people in Warwick District are caring for more than 50 hours per week.

### Local variations:

Warwick District records the lowest proportion of residents whose daily activities are 'limited a lot' at 6.4% compared with elsewhere in the county. However, some smaller areas in the district record rates as high as almost 12%.

## Implications for Warwick District

- Warwick generally performs better than the county average against a range of health indicators. These variations in performance around the county are [widely documented](#). Variations at local level, however, are likely to indicate localised areas of greater need for health improvement, care and support services.
- 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. As the 2011 Census has shown that the number of hours carers care for each week has grown, there will be a need to ensure that services reach out to 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 Warwick District including their age and ethnic background. In turn, this can inform service development to better meet the needs of this population.

# Ethnicity, Country of Birth, Religion and Language

## Warwick District has a more diverse population than some other parts of the county

- The 'White British' group accounted for 83.4% of the population in 2011, a fall from 88.2% in 2001. Warwick District now has the lowest proportion of this group in the county.
- Warwick District's next largest ethnic group is the 'Indian' community at 4.9% of the population followed by the 'Other White' category who make up 4.2% of the population.
- Both of these groups have experienced increases in numbers over the last 10 years. Residents identifying as 'Other White' increased from 3,448 people in 2001 to 5,789 people in 2011 – an increase of 40% in absolute terms, slightly below the rate of increase experienced across the county as a whole where numbers more than doubled. The number of residents identifying as 'Indian' increased by 30% from 5,219 people to 6,745 people since 2001.
- 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 Chinese more than doubled from 521 to 1,155 people. The 'Mixed White' and 'Asian' category also doubled from 505 to 1,070 people over the 10 years to 2011.

### Local variations:

Warwick District has one of the most diverse populations in the county. Just over 1 in 10 residents are non-UK born residents.

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

- In 2011, 11.6% of Warwick District's residents were born outside of the UK. This compares with 9% in 2001. The current figure is slightly higher than the county average of 8.3% but still 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 but roughly in line with that experienced across the county.
- Indian, Irish and Polish were the three largest groups of non-UK born residents in 2011 in the District.

## Main languages spoken in Warwick District

- After English, the main languages spoken by residents in the district are: Punjabi and Polish.
- Across the District, 1,308 residents are recorded as not being able to speak English well or at all.

### Local variations:

Warwick District saw the number of Polish born residents increase from 108 in 2001 to 1,063 people in 2011.

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

## Warwick District 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 fell by 13 percentage points between 2001 and 2011 to 58.3% of the population. This is the lowest proportion of those stating their religion as ‘Christian’ of any borough or district in the county.
- The size of the group stating that they had ‘no religion’ increased by 11 percentage points over the last 10 years to more than one in four people in the district.
- The largest religious groups after Christian in Warwick District are Sikh at 3.9% of the population followed by Hindu (1.2%) and Muslim (0.9%)
- All religious groups (except Christian) showed small overall increases, in the last 10 years, albeit of less than one percentage point.

### Local variations:

Warwick District is home to 57% of Warwickshire residents who stated their religion as Sikh in the 2011 Census.

## Implications for Warwick District

- The extent to which changes in the religion, ethnic origin or country of birth of the district’s population will shift patterns of service demand is a complex one to predict with accuracy. What is evident from the data is that Warwick District now has a more diverse population compared with 10 years ago and with some other parts of the county. In turn, the district may experience changes in service requirements earlier than other areas.
- The Public Sector Equality Duty of the Equality Act 2010 places a number of duties on authorities to pay due regard to their 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 composition of the district’s communities from the 2011 Census material will enable better policy and service development which fit with local need.

# Housing Tenure

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

- Around one in three households in Warwick District are owned outright. This is a slight increase (1.8 percentage points) on 10 years ago and is in line with the county average.
- The number of mortgaged properties has fallen by 7.6 percentage points since 2001 to 34% of households. Again this is in line with county trends.
- The number of households privately renting their homes has nearly doubled in the last 10 years from 5,025 homes to 9,789 homes.

### Local variations:

Warwick District has the largest proportion of residents privately renting their homes (16.7%) and has seen the largest percentage point 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 the area.

## Implications for Warwick District

- 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 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 mortgage terms come to a natural end.
- Further information from the 2011 Census will provide more detailed information on the characteristics of those living in owned, mortgaged or rented households. The Observatory will look at these issues in more detail in the 2013 Quality of Life report.

### Local variations:

In 2011, the top three LSOAs in Warwickshire which contain the highest proportion of privately rented properties were in Warwick District; Town Centre 1 (54.7%), Town Centre 2 (48.8%) and Old Town North West (47.1), all in Leamington Spa, have the highest proportion of privately rented homes in the county.

# Car Ownership and Travel to Work

## Car ownership increases overall

- The last 10 years have seen a 14.6% rise in the number of cars in Warwick District– an additional 10,039 cars since 2001. This is marginally lower than the county trend.
- Around 40% of households in Warwick District have two or more cars at the time of the 2011 Census.
- Just under one in ten households have 3 or more cars – up 31% since 2001.
- The proportion of households without a car/van has over the last 10 years from 19.4% to 18.4%.

### Local variations:

Warwick District records the highest rate of public transport usage for travelling to work in Warwickshire at 7.3%. Rates of travel to work by train are also highest in Warwick District.

## Car travel still popular but public transport use highest in the county

- In 2011, driving to work was by far the most common form of commuting with 64.7%\* or 45,068 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 but slightly lower than the county average of 68%. Of these 2,576 people stated in the workplace address question that they worked mainly at or from home.
- A further 3,368 people or 4.8% 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 1.07 per vehicle.
- In 2011, 7.1% of the working population used public transport to get to work; considerably lower than the national average of 16.4% but higher than the Warwickshire rate of 5.4%.
- Over 12% of residents walked to work in 2011 while 3.2% cycled. Both of these are roughly in line with national averages.

\*The denominator for all percentages in this section is the population aged 16-74 who were working during the week before the census day.

\*\* Vehicle Occupancy Rate is the sum of drivers and passengers divided by drivers.

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

## Overall, 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 from 9.6% in 2001 to 12.2% in 2011. Some 8,474 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, over 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 ; train travel increased by 1.3 percentage points while car travel, walking and cycling rates remained fairly static.

### Local variations:

Absolute numbers of people traveling to work by train have increased by around 80% in Warwick District between 2001 and 2011 .

## Implications for Warwick District

- Rising numbers of cars generally, along with more cars per household, is likely to place additional pressures on communities and local infrastructure. Although there have been slight increases in public transport use, most other rates remain fairly similar to 10 years ago and so, environmental and health concerns, particularly relating to air quality and physical activity levels are likely to continue to be issues in the same areas.
- The slight shift in travel patterns i.e increased train travel and reduced car travel may be a reflection of changing work patterns as more people commute further by public transport that is accessible and/ or work from home.
- More information on where people are travelling to work ('flow data') will be released by ONS in February 2014 and will provide further insight into commuting patterns in the county.

# Labour Market

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

- Economic activity rates for men are slightly lower than 10 years ago at 74.9% compared to 76.3% in 2001. Fewer men (aged 16-74 years) are working full-time; a fall of 5.5 percentage points is evident from 55.3% to 49.8% in 2011.
- Although the number of men working part-time is still relatively small, it is notable that the numbers have increased by 88% from 1,471 in 2001 to 2,772 in 2011.
- More women (aged 16-74) are now recorded as 'economically active' compared to 10 years ago – an increase of 3.3 percentage points from 64.2% in 2001 to 67.5% in 2011. 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' as their occupation than 10 years ago. This is in line with trends across the county. The figure for men remains the same as 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 3.2 percentage points in the number working less than 30 hours per week. This supports the assertion that more men are working on a part-time basis.
- The number of men and women recording that they are self-employed has increased over the last 10 years. Both have increased by 1.0 and 1.4 percentage points respectively for men and women.

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

- Just over 16% of residents in Warwick District aged 16+ years record having no qualification in the 2011 Census. This is lower than the county average of 21.6%.
- The proportion of residents achieving a level 4 (degree or higher) qualification is higher than the county average of 28.8% of the population aged 16+ years.
- The number of people aged 18-74 years recorded as a full-time student in Warwick District rose by 55% in the last 10 years from 6,424 people to 9,978 people.

### Local variations:

Warwick District has the lowest proportion of residents who record having no qualification at 16.4% of those aged 16+. However, there are some smaller areas in the district like the LSOAs of Lillinton East and Lillington South where around one third of residents 16+ record no qualifications.

### Local variations:

Warwick District contained the highest proportion of residents with Level 4 (degree) qualifications at 38.4%; This is almost 10 percentage points higher than the county average in 2011.

# Labour Market continued

## Implications for Warwick District

- Warwick District, like the county as a whole, 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 and restriction of job opportunities 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 skill as measured by formal qualifications. In Warwick District, qualification levels generally remain above the national average and so it is likely to be better placed than others to access future employment opportunities where they are available. However, there are pockets of much lower qualifications in some areas of the district and these may not be so well placed to access these opportunities.