

2011 Census results



Cheshire & Warrington
Sub-Regional Leaders Board



Cheshire West and Chester 2011 Census Change Report

A comparison of change from the 2001 to 2011 Census

www.cheshirewestandchester.gov.uk/jsna



This report is part of the Cheshire West and Chester Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA). The JSNA is a suite of products that supports understanding of health and wellbeing within the population so that the Council, NHS and other organisations can work together to improve the quality of life of local people. For more details on the JSNA please see www.cheshirewestandchester.gov.uk/JSNA

For any 2011 Census enquiries please contact:

Cheshire West and Chester Strategic Intelligence Team:
research@cheshirewestandchester.gov.uk

Council information is also available in Audio, Braille and large print formats. If you would like a copy in any of these formats, please email us at:
equalities@cheshirewestandchester.gov.uk

We are also able to provide a BSL interpreter to support customers with accessing Council services.

Tel: 0300 123 8 123 Textphone: 18001 01606 867 670

Contents

	Page
Background	1
Introduction	3
1 Population	5
1.1 Population density	5
1.2 Resident population	5
1.3 Age structure	6
1.4 Marital and civil partnership status	8
2 Ethnicity, identity, language and religion	9
2.1 Ethnic groups	9
2.2 Country of birth	11
2.3 Religion	13
3 Health	14
3.1 General health	14
3.2 Limiting long-term illness or disability	15
3.3 Provision of unpaid care	16
4 Housing and Accommodation	18
4.1 Household spaces	18
4.2 Average household size	18
4.3 Accommodation type	19
4.4 Tenure	21
4.5 Central heating	22
4.6 Household composition	23
4.7 Car or van availability	25
5 Qualifications	26
5.1 Qualifications	26
6. Labour Market	28
6.1 Economic activity	28
6.2 Unemployed residents	29
6.3 Occupation	30
6.4 National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SeC)	32
7 Travel to Work	34
7.1 Method of travel to work	34
Glossary	36

Background

The 2011 Census was held on Sunday 27th March 2011. The Census is a national household survey that occurs every ten years. It is the most complete source of information about the population available, as it aims to include every household in the country. The same core questions are asked everywhere, making it easy to compare different areas from a national level down to a local neighbourhood level.

The Census describes the social and economic characteristics of the resident population as well as providing a wealth of household information. Central government, local authorities and their partners and a wide range of other organisations use Census information for research and planning purposes.

The 2011 Census Change Report focuses on comparing the results of the 2011 Census to the 2001 Census and shows how residents and households in the Borough have changed over this ten year period. This will be useful for informing decision making and planning services for the future.

2011 Census products

The Local Authorities in Cheshire and Warrington have worked together on a suite of products to help inform people of the main results from the 2011 Census. The full range of products includes (for each of the Local Authorities):

2011 Census Ward Atlas

A report with tables and maps that compares the 2011 Census results at a ward level across the Borough.

2011 Census Profiles

Short summary headline results (in the form of tables and charts) for a range of geographical areas. For each area there are six profiles:

- People and population
- Economy
- Environment
- Housing
- Health and wellbeing
- Overview

These profiles are currently available for the following areas in Cheshire West and Chester:

- Local Authority
- Clinical Commissioning Groups
- Cheshire West and Chester Localities
- Wards

The profiles include comparator data for either the Local Authority or the North West, and England and Wales.

2011 Census Change Report

This report focuses on comparing the results of the 2011 Census to the 2001 Census and shows

how residents and households in the Borough have changed over this period.

2011 Census tables

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) has released around 500 different tables of results for the 2011 Census. The majority of these tables have been published down to output area¹ level. There are four main types of 2011 Census tables released by ONS. These are detailed below. This report mainly uses Key Statistics tables.

Key Statistics

Key Statistics tables provide summary figures that cover the full range of results from the Census. They include both numbers and percentages.

Quick Statistics

Quick Statistics tables contain statistics which refer to one variable and its response categories from a Census question.

Local Characteristics

These tables have a minimum population threshold (size) of 100 persons and 40 households. They provide the most detailed results possible for very small geographies (output areas) and contain two or more variables.

Detailed Characteristics

These tables have a minimum population threshold (size) of 5,000 persons and 2,000 households. Similar to Local Characteristics tables, these contain two or more Census variables, such as age and sex, but provide considerably more detail than their local equivalents.

Glossary

A Glossary at the end of this report provides a detailed list of definitions and terms used in the 2011 Census.

Guidance note on small numbers

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) used a process called statistical disclosure control to ensure no individuals could be identified in any published 2011 Census tables. ONS swapped some Census records between different areas to protect information supplied by individuals. In practice, this means where a result is a small number, there is an uncertainty as to whether this is a true value.

¹ Small geographical areas with an average resident population of around 300.

Introduction

This report focuses on comparing the results of the 2011 Census to the 2001 Census and shows how residents and households in the Borough have changed over this period.

Differences between 2001 and 2011 Censuses

It was the intention of the Office for National Statistics (ONS) that for most topics, 2011 Census outputs would be comparable with those from 2001, so that trends over time could be evaluated.

Some changes were made to reflect societal changes in the decade, for example the introduction of same-sex civil partnerships and also the change of definition of working age (16 to 64 for both men and women).

The 2011 Census was the first Census to allow users to complete the form online. Although the online form differed from the paper form in layout, this was so that people could be routed directly to the next question based on their previous answers and the questions on the online form were the same as those on the paper form.

The main difference between the two Censuses was the topics covered in the questionnaire. There were eight new topics in 2011: bedrooms, type of central heating, second address, month and year of arrival in the UK, intended length of stay in the UK, national identity, passports held, and main language.

Questions were changed, removed or added for 2011 for the following reasons;

- To improve accuracy of data collected
- To reflect changes in user requirements
- To reduce the level of respondent burden, making the questionnaire easier to complete
- To reflect changes in society and/or legislation (as previously mentioned).

Comparability

The table on the following page categorizes the tables used in this report as fully comparable or broadly comparable. Fully comparable means that data in the 2011 tables can be directly compared with their 2001 equivalents. Broadly comparable means that the 2011 tables are not exactly the same as 2001 tables; the question may have been different, response options may have changed, or classifications have been re-designed (i.e. industry and occupation). Broad comparisons of the statistics can be made with 2001 by, for example, combining response categories or observing general trends over time.

For each table within the report changes have been noted and, where relevant, specific points of interest have been included in the notes. For further information around questionnaire comparability please see the ONS comparability report:

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/census/2011census/2011censusdata/2011censususerguide/comparabilityovertime>

Total population change

The population of Cheshire West and Chester increased by 2.3% (7,454) between 2001 and 2011. For all the reported changes between the Censuses included in this report, it should be remembered that some change is simply due to the increase in the total population.

2011 Census (Table number)	2001 Census (Table number)	2011 Census table title	Comparability
1. Population			
KS101EW	KS01	Usual resident population	Broadly comparable
KS102EW	KS02	Age structure	Broadly comparable
KS103EW	KS04	Marital and civil partnership status	Broadly comparable
2. Ethnicity, identity, language and religion			
KS201EW	KS06	Ethnic group	Broadly comparable
KS204EW	KS05	Country of birth	Fully comparable
KS209EW	KS07	Religion	Fully comparable
KS205EW	N/A	Passports held	New question
KS206EW	N/A	Household language	New question
3. Health			
KS301EW	KS08	Health and provision of unpaid care	Broadly comparable
4. Housing and accommodation			
KS401EW	KS16	Dwellings, household spaces and accommodation type	Fully comparable
KS402EW	KS18	Tenure	Fully comparable
KS403EW	KS19	Rooms, bedrooms and central heating	Broadly comparable
KS105EW	KS20	Household composition	Broadly comparable
KS404EW	KS17	Car or van availability	Fully comparable
5. Qualifications			
KS501EW	KS13	Qualifications and students	Broadly comparable
6. Labour market			
KS601EW	KS09a	Economic activity	Fully comparable
KS608EW	KS12a	Occupation	Broadly comparable
KS611EW	KS14a	NS-SeC	Fully comparable
7. Travel to work			
CT0015	UV39	Method of travel to work	Fully comparable

Source: The specific Census tables used in this report are detailed at the bottom of each table. All census tables are © Crown Copyright 2015, Office for National Statistics licensed under the Open Government License v3.0.

1. Population

This section explores the population change in Cheshire West and Chester from 2001 to 2011.

1.1 Population density	2011	2001	2001 to 2011 change
Area (hectares)	91,666	91,664	Not applicable
Persons per hectare	3.6	3.5	0.1

Source: 2011 Census table, KS101EW: Usual resident population. 2001 Census table KS01.

Note: This question is fully comparable between 2001 and 2011.

1.2 Resident population	2011		2001		2001 to 2011 change	
	All usual residents	% All usual residents	All usual residents	% All usual residents	Number	%
Male	160,586	48.7	156,732	48.7	3,854	2.5
Female	169,022	51.3	165,422	51.3	3,600	2.2
In households	326,236	99.0	318,260	98.8	7,976	2.5
In communal establishments	3,372	1.0	3,711	1.2	-339	-9.1
All usual residents	329,608	100.0	322,154	100.0	7,454	2.3

Source: 2011 Census table, KS101EW: Usual resident population. 2001 revised mid-year estimates of population and 2001 Census table KS01 (for numbers in households and communal establishments).

Note: ONS advise comparisons with 2001 population are made using the 2001 mid-year estimates (revised in light of the 2011 Census) rather than the 2001 Census results.

This question is fully comparable between 2001 and 2011.

The number of persons per hectare has increased from 3.5 in 2001 to 3.6 in 2011. The usual resident population of Cheshire West and Chester was 329,608 at the time of the 2011 Census. This has increased by 7,454 between 2001 and 2011, an increase of 2.3%. The household population has increased by 7,976 between 2001 and 2011, representing an increase of 2.5%. The communal establishment population has decreased by 339 between 2001 and 2011, representing a decrease of 9.1%.

1.3 Age Structure	2011		2001		2001 to 2011 change	
	All usual residents	% All usual residents	All usual residents	% All usual residents	Number	%
0 to 4	18,050	5.5	18,317	5.7	-267	-1.5
5 to 9	17,443	5.3	20,378	6.3	-2,935	-14.4
10 to 14	18,737	5.7	21,350	6.6	-2,613	-12.2
15 to 19	20,105	6.1	19,161	5.9	944	4.9
20 to 24	19,511	5.9	16,287	5.1	3,224	19.8
25 to 29	18,796	5.7	19,026	5.9	-230	-1.2
30 to 34	18,085	5.5	23,746	7.4	-5,661	-23.8
35 to 39	21,296	6.5	25,597	7.9	-4,301	-16.8
40 to 44	24,677	7.5	22,931	7.1	1,746	7.6
45 to 49	25,698	7.8	21,397	6.6	4,301	20.1
50 to 54	22,851	6.9	23,646	7.3	-795	-3.4
55 to 59	20,573	6.2	20,110	6.2	463	2.3
60 to 64	22,686	6.9	17,295	5.4	5,391	31.2
65 to 69	17,832	5.4	15,117	4.7	2,715	18.0
70 to 74	14,950	4.5	13,638	4.2	1,312	9.6
75 to 79	11,683	3.5	10,959	3.4	724	6.6
80 to 84	8,704	2.6	7,233	2.2	1,471	20.3
85+	7,931	2.4	5,966	1.9	1,965	32.9
All usual residents	329,608	100.0	322,154	100.0	7,454	2.3

Source: 2011 Census table, DC1117EW: Sex by single year of age. 2001 revised mid-year estimates of population.

Note: ONS advise comparisons with 2001 population are made using the 2001 mid-year estimates (revised in light of the 2011 Census) rather than the 2001 Census results.

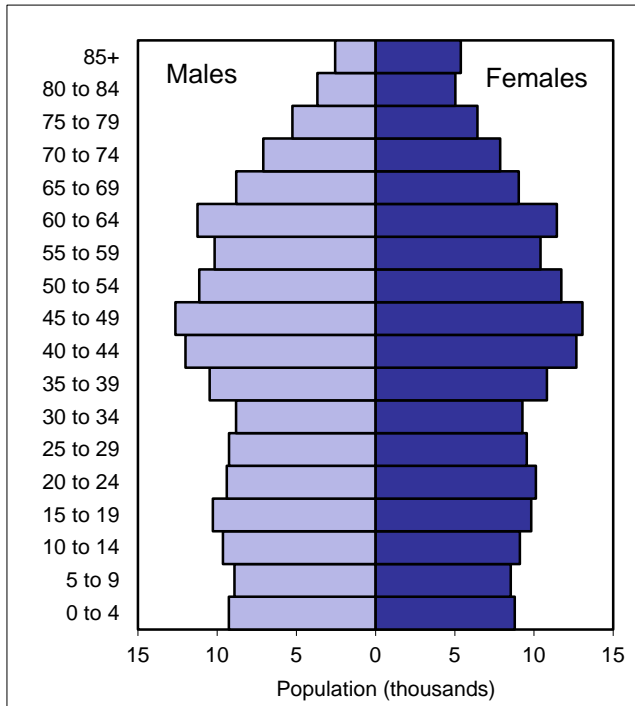
This question is fully comparable between 2001 and 2011.

In general there has been a decrease in the number of children and people of younger working age and an increase in older people in Cheshire West and Chester. The number of usual residents aged 85 years and older increased by 32.9% (1,965) between 2001 and 2011. This was the largest proportional increase.

The number of usual residents aged 30 to 34 years decreased by 23.8% (5,661) between 2001 and 2011, which was the largest proportional decrease.

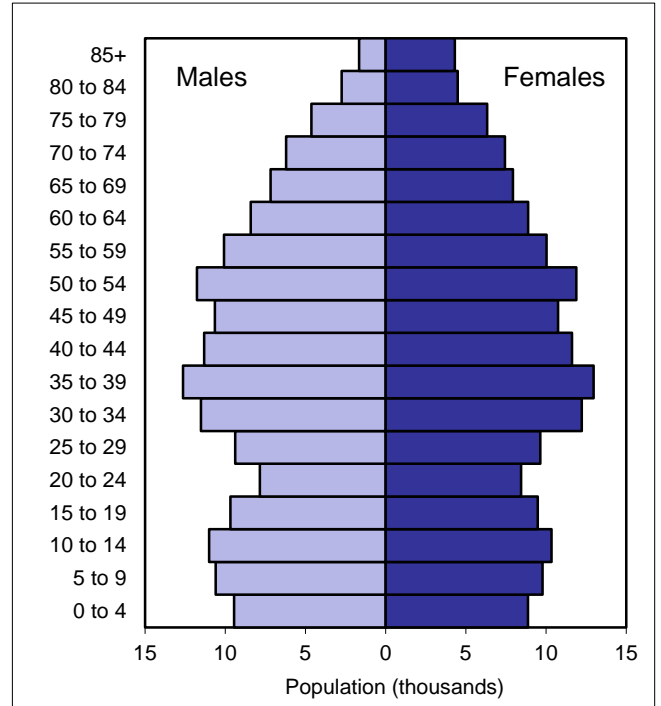
The following page shows a chart of the age structure of the population in 2001 and another chart of the age structure in 2011. The charts show how the population has aged, for example the largest cohort (age group) in 2001 was the 35 to 39 and in 2011 this is still the largest cohort but these people are now aged 45 to 49.

Chart 1.3a: 2011 Population pyramid by 5 year age groups



Source: 2011 Census table, DC1117EW: Sex by single year of age.

Chart 1.3b: 2001 Population pyramid by 5 year age groups



Source: 2001 revised mid-year estimates of population

Note: ONS advise comparisons with the 2001 population are made using the 2001 mid-year estimates (revised in light of the 2011 Census) rather than the 2001 Census results.

1.4 Marital and civil partnership status	2011		2001		2001 to 2011 change	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Single (never married or never registered a same-sex civil partnership)	83,980	30.9	68,004	26.4	15,976	23.5
Married (including re-married)	135,483	49.9	142,687	55.4	-7,204	-5.0
In a registered same-sex civil partnership	428	0.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Separated (but still legally married or still legally in a same-sex civil partnership)	5,638	2.1	4,472	1.7	1,166	26.1
Divorced or formerly in a same-sex civil partnership which is now legally dissolved	25,167	9.3	20,598	8.0	4,569	22.2
Widowed or surviving partner from a same-sex civil partnership	20,777	7.7	21,979	8.5	-1,202	-5.5
All usual residents aged 16+	271,473	100.0	257,740	100.0	13,733	5.3

Source: 2011 Census table, KS103EW: Marital and civil partnership status. 2001 Census table, KS04: Marital status.

Notes: This question is broadly comparable between 2001 and 2011. Due to the inclusion of same-sex civil partnerships, the underlying data will be different from 2001, but broad comparisons can be made.

The number of single people (never married or never registered in a same-sex civil partnership) has increased by 23.5% (15,976) between 2001 and 2011.

The number of married usual residents aged 16 and over (including re-married people) has decreased by 5.0% (7,204), between 2001 and 2011.

2. Ethnicity, identity, language and religion

This section explores the changes in ethnicity, country of birth and religion from 2001 to 2011. Language and National identity have not been included for comparison as they were new questions in 2011.

2.1 Ethnic groups	2011		2001		2001 to 2011 change	
	All usual residents	% All usual residents	All usual residents	% All usual residents	Number	%
White	321,025	97.4	317,157	98.5	3,868	1.2
English/Welsh/Scottish/ Northern Irish/British	312,013	94.7	310,548	96.5	1,465	0.5
Irish	2,337	0.7	2,739	0.9	-402	-14.7
Gypsy or Irish Traveller ¹	213	0.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other White	6,462	2.0	3,870	1.2	2,592	67.0
White Non British	9,012	2.7	6,609	2.1	2,403	36.4
Mixed/multiple ethnic groups	3,050	0.9	1,641	0.5	1,409	85.9
White and Black Caribbean	889	0.3	417	0.1	472	113.2
White and Black African	411	0.1	227	0.1	184	81.1
White and Asian	1,059	0.3	588	0.2	471	80.1
Other mixed	691	0.2	409	0.1	282	68.9
Asian/Asian British	4,097	1.2	2,286	0.7	1,811	79.2
Indian	1,242	0.4	618	0.2	624	101.0
Pakistani	336	0.1	212	0.1	124	58.5
Bangladeshi	576	0.2	363	0.1	213	58.7
Chinese ²	935	0.3	868	0.3	67	7.7
Other Asian ²	1,008	0.3	225	0.1	783	348.0
Black/African/Caribbean /Black British	908	0.3	362	0.1	546	150.8
African	586	0.2	178	0.1	408	229.2
Caribbean	196	0.1	158	0.0	38	24.1
Other Black	126	0.0	26	0.0	100	384.6
Other ethnic group	528	0.2	525	0.2	3	0.6
Arab ¹	199	0.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Any other ethnic group	329	0.1	525	0.2	-196	-37.3
All usual residents	329,608	100.0	321,971	100.0	7,637	2.4

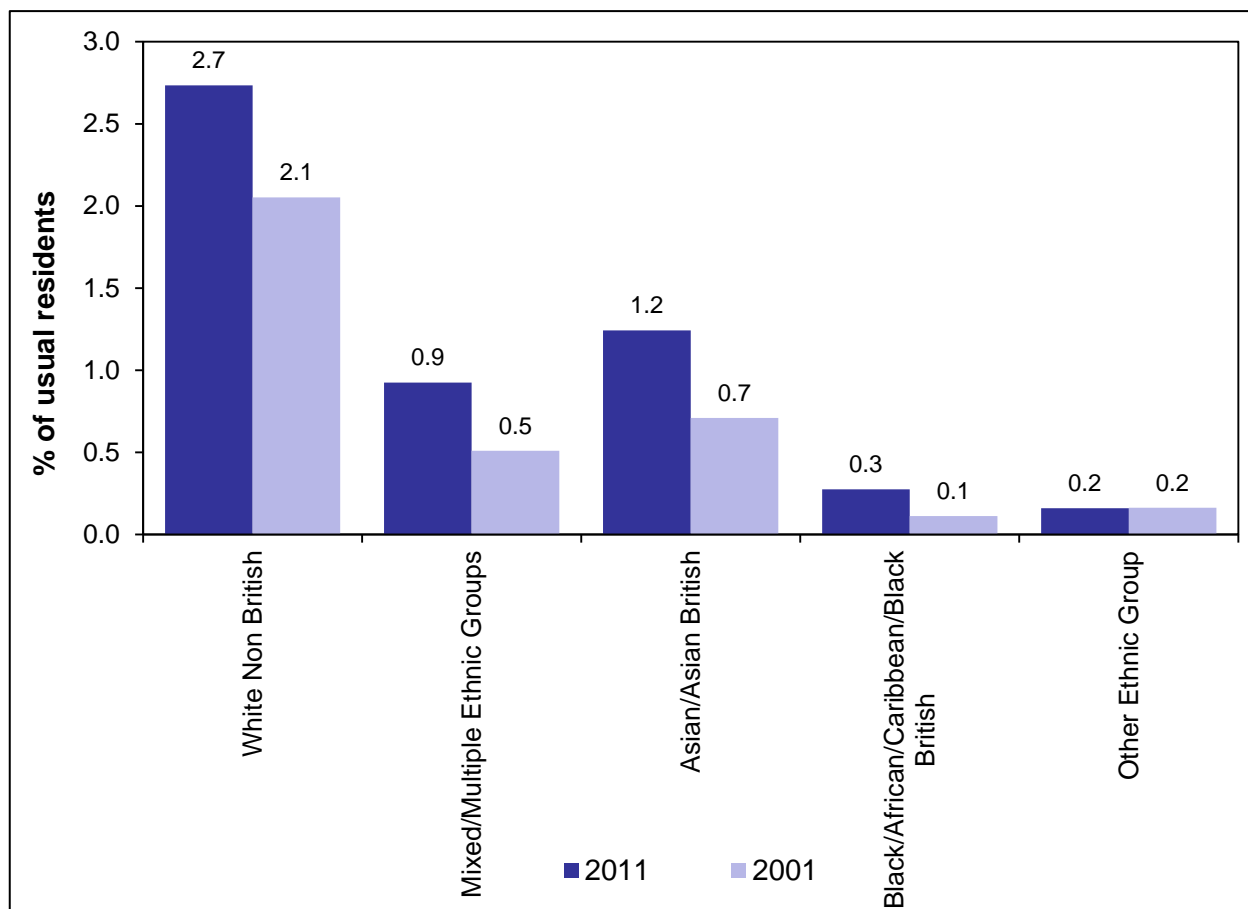
Source: 2011 Census table, KS201EW: Ethnic group. 2001 Census table, KS06: Ethnic group.

Notes: This question is broadly comparable between 2001 and 2011. Changes were made to the responses including the introduction of new groups 'Gypsy/Irish Traveller' and 'Arab'. The variable 'White Non British' has been derived from other variables within the table.

1. No comparable data exists for these ethnic groups in the 2001 Census.

2. Comparability issues exist between these ethnic groups for the 2001 and 2011 Census.

Chart 2.1 Percentage of Black and Minority Ethnic Groups in Cheshire West and Chester in 2001 and 2011



Source: 2011 Census table, KS201EW: Ethnic group. 2001 Census table, KS06: Ethnic group.

The percentage of White British residents has decreased slightly from 96.5% (310,548) in 2001 to 94.7% (312,013) in 2011. Although numbers in each of the BME groups are small in relation to the numbers of White British residents, there have been some very significant increases in the size of some of these groups since the 2001 Census. For example, the numbers classified as 'mixed/multiple ethnic group: White and Black Caribbean' have increased by 113% from 417 in 2001 to 889 in 2011. In terms of numbers, the greatest increases have been in those classified as 'Other White' and 'White Non British', which have both increased by around 2,500.

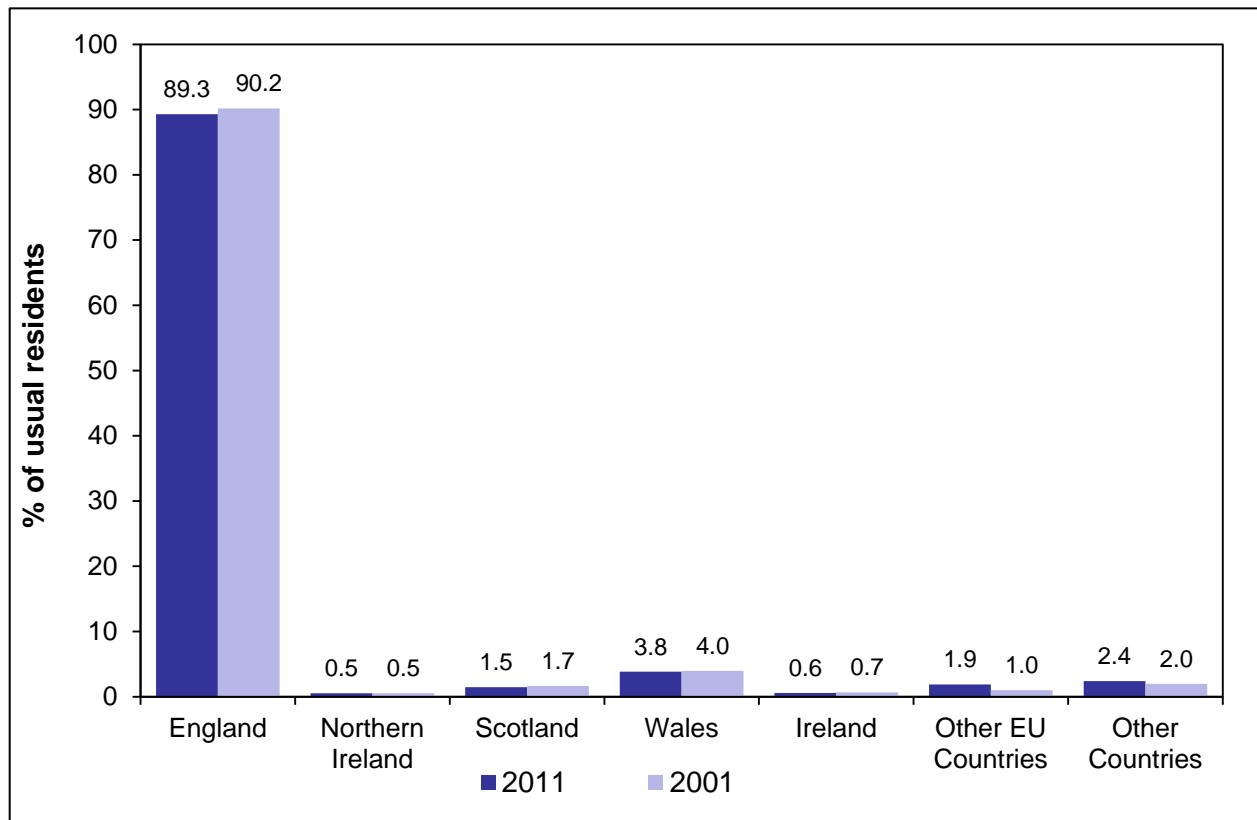
2.2 Country of birth	2011		2001		2001 to 2011 change	
	All usual residents	% All usual residents	All usual residents	% All usual residents	Number	%
Born inside UK	313,621	95.1	310,168	96.3	3,453	1.1
England	294,315	89.3	290,341	90.2	3,974	1.4
Northern Ireland	1,765	0.5	1,708	0.5	57	3.3
Scotland	4,846	1.5	5,354	1.7	-508	-9.5
Wales	12,665	3.8	12,765	4.0	-100	-0.8
United Kingdom not otherwise specified	30	0.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Born outside UK	15,987	4.9	11,803	3.7	4,184	35.4
Ireland	1,932	0.6	2,182	0.7	-250	-11.5
Other EU countries	6,180	1.9	3,221	1.0	2,959	91.9
Other EU; member countries in March 2001	2,931	0.9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other EU; accession countries April 2001 to March 2011	3,249	1.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other countries	7,875	2.4	6,400	2.0	1,475	23.0
All usual residents	329,608	100.0	321,971	100.0	7,637	2.4

Source: 2011 Census table, KS204EW: Country of Birth. 2001 Census table, KS05: Country of Birth.

Note: This question is fully comparable between 2001 and 2011. However, the categories 'United Kingdom not Otherwise Specified', 'Other EU; Member Countries in March 2001', 'Other EU; Accession Countries April 2001 to March 2011' are additional categories in 2011.

The variables 'United Kingdom' and 'Born outside UK' have been derived from other variables within the table.

Chart 2.2 Percentage of residents by country of birth for 2001 and 2011



Source: 2011 Census table, KS204EW: Country of Birth. 2001 Census table, KS05: Country of Birth.

The number of usual residents born 'outside the UK' increased by 35.4% (4,184) between 2001 and 2011.

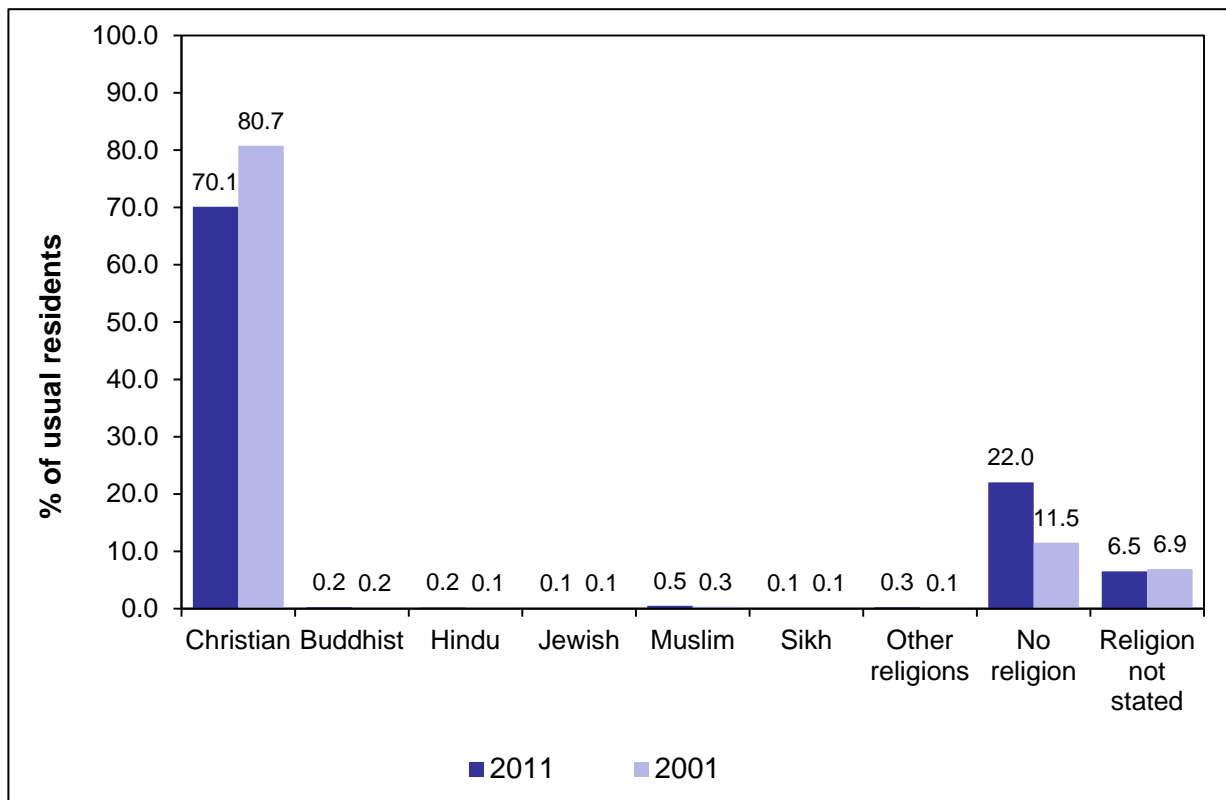
The number of residents born in other EU countries has almost doubled from 3,221 in 2001 to 6,180 in 2011. 1.0% (3,249) of all usual Cheshire West and Chester residents in 2011 were born in an EU Accession country. 2,117 of the 3,249 born in an EU Accession country, were born in Poland.

2.3 Religion	2011		2001		2001 to 2011 change	
	All usual residents	% All usual residents	All usual residents	% All usual residents	Number	%
Christian	231,126	70.1	259,981	80.7	-28,855	-11.1
Buddhist	776	0.2	540	0.2	236	43.7
Hindu	653	0.2	393	0.1	260	66.2
Jewish	250	0.1	236	0.1	14	5.9
Muslim	1,686	0.5	1,058	0.3	628	59.4
Sikh	195	0.1	163	0.1	32	19.6
Other religions	854	0.3	440	0.1	414	94.1
No religion	72,649	22.0	36,997	11.5	35,652	96.4
Religion not stated	21,419	6.5	22,163	6.9	-744	-3.4
All usual residents	329,608	100.0	321,971	100.0	7,637	2.4

Source: 2011 Census table, KS209EW: Religion. 2001 Census table, KS07: Religion. Note: This question is fully comparable between 2001 and 2011.

The number of usual residents stating they were Christians decreased by 11.1% (28,855) between 2001 and 2011. Meanwhile, the number saying they had 'no religion' has almost doubled from 36,997 in 2001 to 72,649 in 2011.

Chart 2.3 Percentage of usual residents by religion for 2001 and 2011



Source: 2011 Census table, KS209EW: Religion. 2001 Census table, KS07: Religion.

3. Health

This section explores the changes in health including disability and provision of unpaid care.

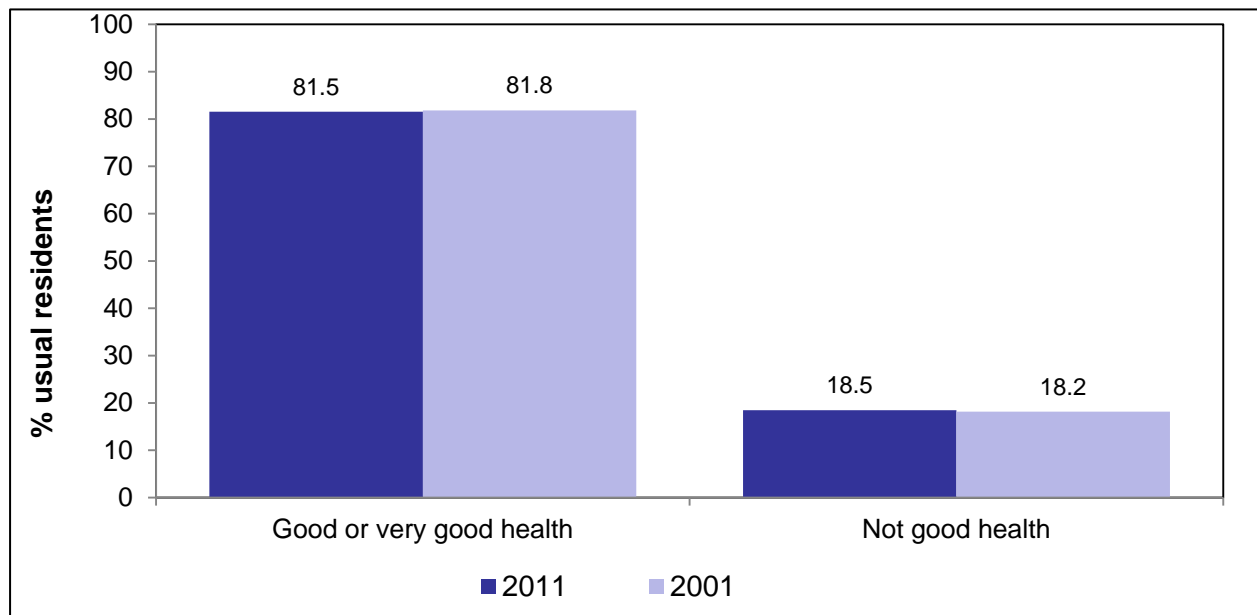
3.1 General health	2011		2001			2001 to 2011 change	
	All usual residents	% All usual residents	2001 Census	All usual residents	% All usual residents	Number	%
Good or very good health:	268,744	81.5	Good health	263,450	81.8	5,294	2.0
Very good health	159,777	48.5				N/A	N/A
Good health	108,967	33.1				N/A	N/A
Not good health:	60,864	18.5	Not good health	58,521	18.2	2,343	4.0
Fair health	42,604	12.9				N/A	N/A
Bad health	14,259	4.3				N/A	N/A
Very bad health	4,001	1.2				N/A	N/A
All usual residents	329,608	100.0	All usual residents	321,971	100.0	7,637	2.4

Source: 2011 Census table, KS301EW: Health and Provision of Unpaid Care. 2001 Census table, KS08: Health and Provision of Unpaid Care.

Note: A direct comparison of general health status between 2011 and 2001 is not possible because of differences between the question asked in 2011 and in 2001. Respondents were given three choices in 2001 ('Good', 'Fairly good' or 'Not good') compared with the five options presented in 2011 ('Very good', 'Good', 'Fair', 'Bad' or 'Very bad'). ONS has developed a method to convert the 2001 data into a good – bad dichotomy. The statistics for 2001 in the above table are the dichotomized statistics from the 2001 Census table (as published by ONS in their 2011 Census key statistics interface).

The percentage of usual residents in good health was very similar in 2001 and 2011.

Chart 3.1 Percentage of usual residents by general health for 2001 and 2011



Source: 2011 Census table, KS301EW: Health and Provision of Unpaid Care. 2001 Census table, KS08: Health and Provision of Unpaid Care.

3.2 Limiting long-term illness or disability	2011			2001		2001 to 2011 change	
	All usual residents	% All usual residents		All usual residents	% All usual residents	Number	%
Day to day activities limited due to a long term health problem or disability	60,995	18.5	People with limiting long-term illness	58,277	18.1	2,718	4.7
Day-to-day activities limited a lot	29,098	8.8				N/A	N/A
Day-to-day activities limited a little	31,897	9.7				N/A	N/A
Day-to-day activities not limited	268,613	81.5				N/A	N/A
All usual residents	329,608	100.0	All usual residents	321,971	100.0	7,637	2.4

Source: 2011 Census table, KS301EW: Health and Provision of Unpaid Care. 2001 Census table, KS08: Health and Provision of Unpaid Care.

Note: This question is broadly comparable between 2001 and 2011. The wording for the 2011 questions was changed to better meet the description of the disability as defined in the Disability Discrimination Act (DDA), 2005. In 2011, it was described as 'day to day activities limited either a lot, a little or not at all', whereas in 2001 it was described as 'people with or without a limiting long-term illness'.

The number of usual residents limited in their day to day activities due to a health problem or disability increased by 4.7% (2,718) between 2001 and 2011.

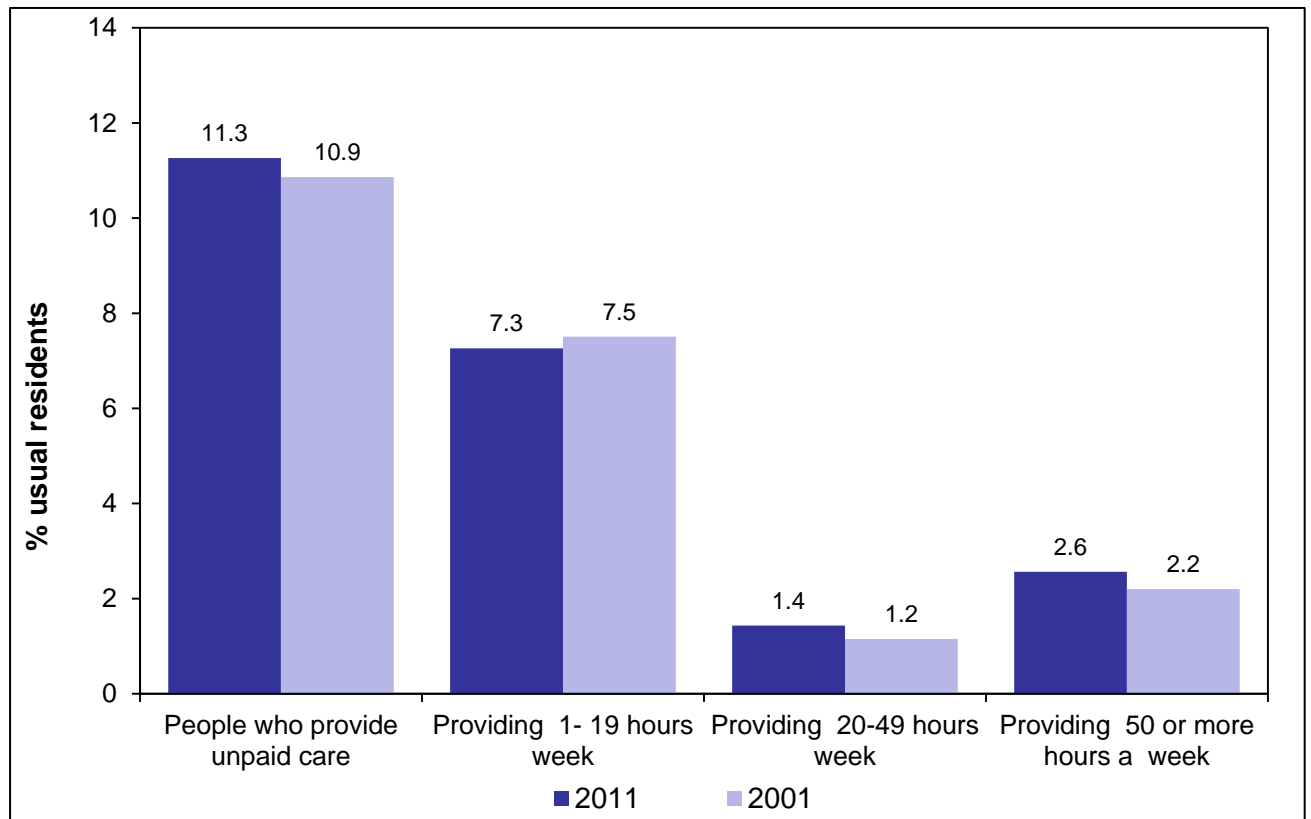
3.3 Provision of Unpaid Care	2011		2001		2001 to 2011 change	
	All usual residents	% All usual residents	All usual residents	% All usual residents	Number	%
People who provide unpaid care:	37,121	11.3	34,971	10.9	2,150	6.1
Providing 1 to 19 hours a week	23,941	7.3	24,167	7.5	-226	-0.9
Providing 20 to 49 hours a week	4,723	1.4	3,711	1.2	1,012	27.3
Providing 50 or more hours a week	8,457	2.6	7,093	2.2	1,364	19.2
All usual residents	329,608	100.0	321,971	100.0	7,637	2.4

Source: 2011 Census table, KS301EW: Health and Provision of Unpaid Care. 2001 Census table, KS08: Health and Provision of Unpaid Care.

Note: This question is fully comparable between 2001 and 2011.

The number of usual residents providing 'unpaid care' increased by 6.1% (2,150) between 2001 and 2011. Carers tend to provide more hours of unpaid care in 2011 than 2001. The numbers of carers providing 1 to 19 hours of care has decreased slightly whilst numbers providing 20 to 49 and 50 or more hours of care have increased. The number of carers providing the most hours of care (50 or more hours a week) has increased by a fifth (1,364) between 2001 and 2011.

Chart 3.3 Percentage of usual residents by provision of unpaid care for 2001 and 2011



Source: 2011 Census table, KS301EW: Health and Provision of Unpaid Care. 2001 Census table, KS08: Health and Provision of Unpaid Care.

4. Housing and Accommodation

This section explores the changes in household size and type, composition and tenure. It also includes statistics on households without central heating and the number of cars per household.

4.1 Household spaces	2011		2001		2001 to 2011 change	
	Household spaces	% Household spaces	Household spaces	% Household spaces	Number	%
With at least one usual resident	141,442	95.7	132,887	96.5	8,555	6.4
With no usual residents	6,304	4.3	4,760	3.5	1,544	32.4
All household spaces	147,746	100.0	137,647	100.0	10,099	7.3

Source: 2011 Census table, KS401EW: Dwellings, Household Spaces and Accommodation Type. 2001 Census table, KS16: Household Spaces and Accommodation Type.

Note: This question is fully comparable between 2001 and 2011.

The number of vacant household spaces increased by around a third between 2001 and 2011. There are a number of possible reasons for this. The enumeration and identification of household spaces in the 2011 Census may have been of a higher quality in 2011. The 2011 Census was also undertaken around the time of student Easter holidays and it is possible that some of the vacant household spaces may normally be occupied by students.

4.2 Average household size	2011			2001		
	Households	People living in households	Average household size	Households	People living in households	Average household size
	141,442	326,236	2.3	132,887	318,260	2.4

Source: 2011 Census table, KS401EW: Dwellings, Household Spaces and Accommodation Type. 2001 Census table, KS16: Household Spaces and Accommodation Type.

Source: 2011 Census table, KS101EW: Usual Resident Population. 2001 Census table, KS01: Usual Resident Population.

Note: This question is fully comparable between 2001 and 2011.

The average household size in Cheshire West and Chester has decreased from 2.4 in 2001 to 2.3 in 2011.

4.3 Accommodation type	2011		2001		2001 to 2011 change	
	Household spaces	% Household spaces	Household spaces	% Household spaces	Number	%
Whole house or bungalow:	128,682	87.1	123,195	89.5	5,487	4.5
Detached	43,673	29.6	42,248	30.7	1,425	3.4
Semi-detached	52,927	35.8	50,553	36.7	2,374	4.7
Terraced	32,082	21.7	30,394	22.1	1,688	5.6
Flat, maisonette or apartment:	18,045	12.2	13,474	9.8	4,571	33.9
Purpose-built block of flats or tenements	14,696	9.9	10,227	7.4	4,469	43.7
Part of a converted or shared house (including bed-sits)	2,176	1.5	2,082	1.5	94	4.5
In commercial building	1,173	0.8	1,165	0.8	8	0.7
Caravan or other mobile / temporary structure	1,019	0.7	978	0.7	41	4.2
All household spaces	147,746	100.0	137,647	100.0	10,099	7.3

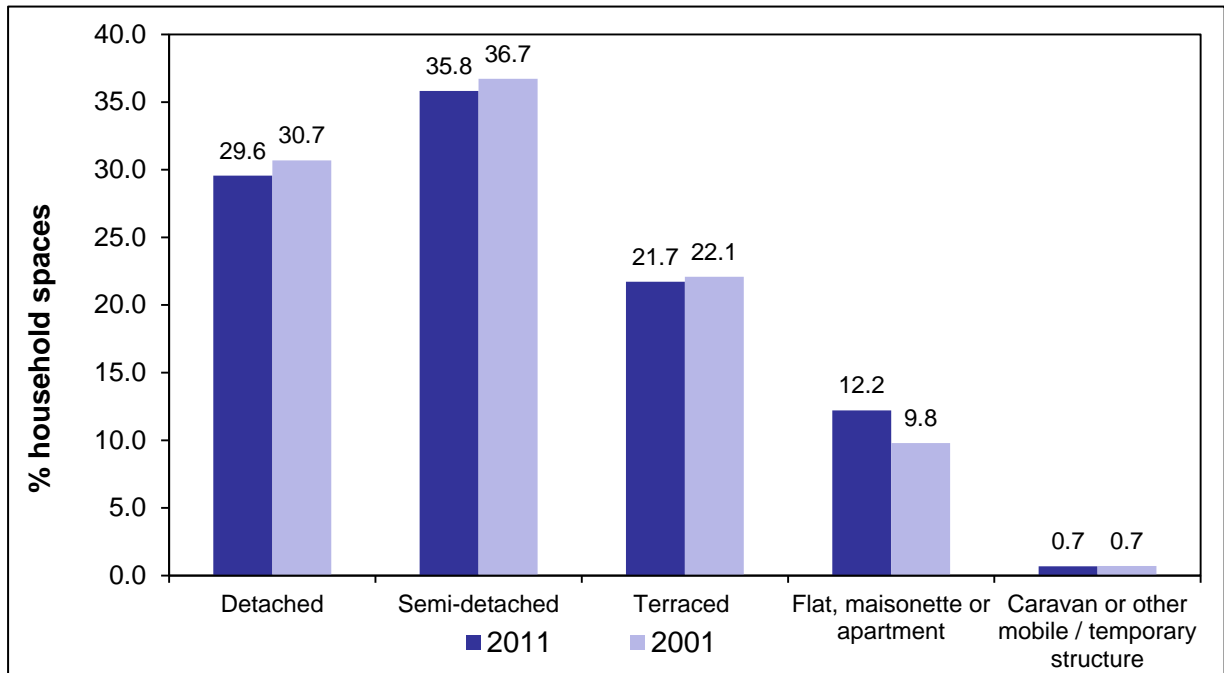
Source: 2011 Census table, KS401EW: Dwellings, Household Spaces and Accommodation Type. 2001 Census table, KS16: Household Spaces and Accommodation Type.

Note: This question is fully comparable between 2001 and 2011.

The number of household spaces (the accommodation occupied by an individual household or, if unoccupied, available for an individual household) increased by almost over 10,100 between 2001 and 2011, an average of more than 1,000 per annum.

The number of household spaces which were 'flats, maisonettes or apartments' increased by a third (4,571) between 2001 and 2011.

Chart 4.3 Percentage of household spaces by accommodation type for 2001 and 2011



Source: 2011 Census table, KS401EW: Dwellings, Household Spaces and Accommodation Type.
2001 Census table, KS16: Household Spaces and Accommodation Type.

4.4 Tenure	2011		2001		2001 to 2011 change	
	Household spaces	% Household spaces	Household spaces	% Household spaces	Number	%
Owner occupied:	100,105	70.8	98,633	74.2	1,472	1.5
Own outright	49,129	34.7	42,657	32.1	6,472	15.2
Owns with a mortgage or loan	50,976	36	55,976	42.1	-5,000	-8.9
Shared ownership (part owned and part rented)	1,088	0.8	729	0.5	359	49.2
Social rented:	20,808	14.7	21,972	16.5	-1,164	-5.3
Local authority	10,482	7.4	15,941	12	-5,459	-34.2
Other	10,326	7.3	6,031	4.5	4,295	71.2
Private rented/living rent free:	19,441	13.7	11,553	8.7	7,888	68.3
Private landlord or letting agency	16,021	11.3	7,554	5.7	8,467	112.1
Rented other and living rent free	3,420	2.4	3,999	3	-579	-14.5
All households	141,442	100.0	132,887	100.0	8,555	6.4

Source: 2011 Census table, KS402EW: Tenure. 2001 Census table, KS18: Tenure.

Note: This question is fully comparable between 2001 and 2011. In 2011 'Living Rent Free' was included as a separate category, whereas in 2001 it was included in 'Rented from : Other'. 'Living Rent Free' has been combined with 'Rented Other' in 2011 to allow comparison with 2001.

There have been significant changes in the way that social rented housing is delivered, including local authority provided housing being transferred to housing trusts. The 'Right to Buy' policy has also meant that some social rented tenants could buy their properties, leading to an increase in owner occupied housing.

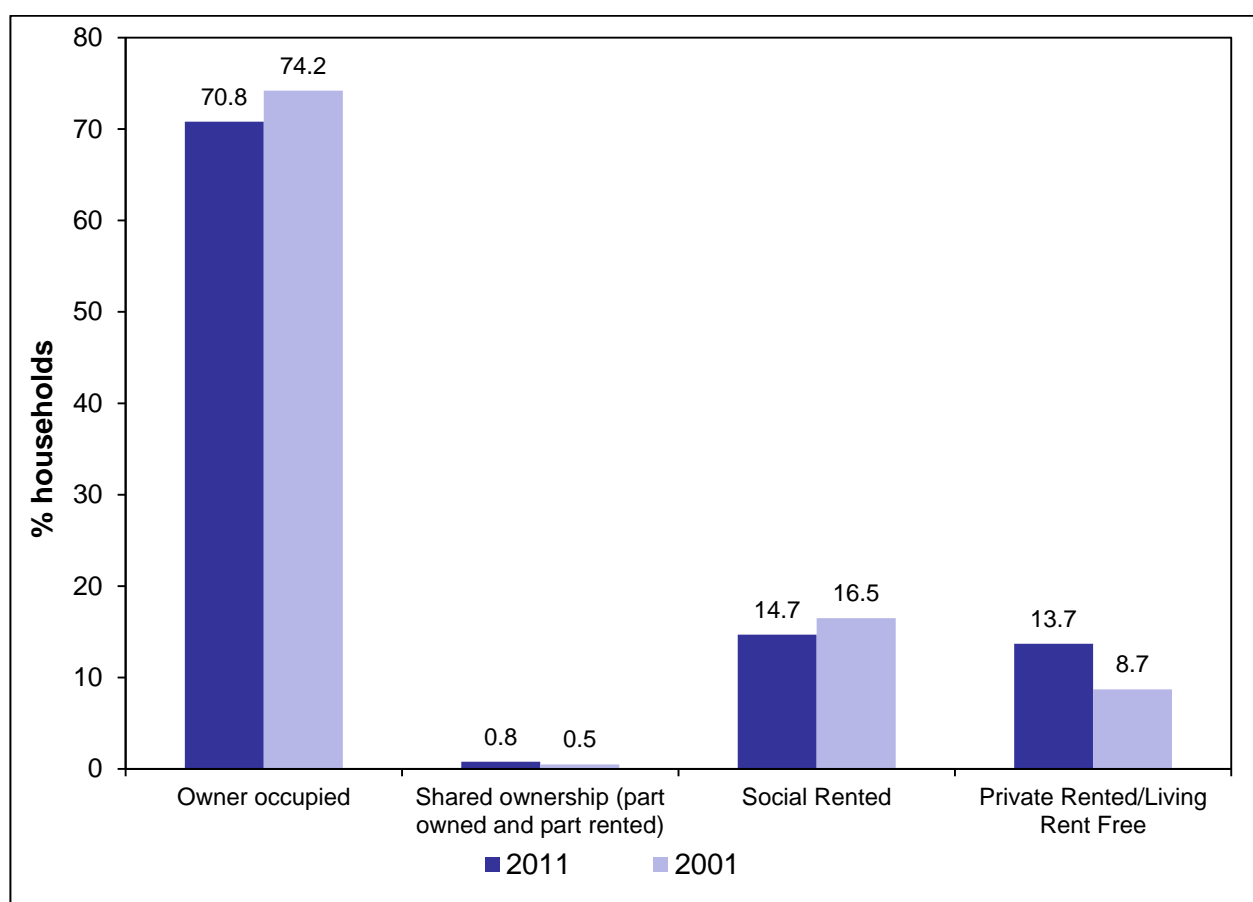
Although the number of owner occupied households increased by 1.5% (1,472) between 2001 and 2011, the percentage of households that own the property they live in has decreased from 74.2% (98,633) in 2001 to 70.8% (100,105) in 2011.

The number of shared ownership households is small, however there has been significant increase in these since 2001.

The number of socially rented households has decreased since 2001. In particular those rented from the local authority decreased by 34.2% (5,459) between 2001 and 2011. This reflects the transfer of housing stock from local authorities to Private Registered Providers.

The number of private rented households (including living rent free) increased by 68.3% (7,888) between 2001 and 2011, with numbers renting from a private landlord or letting agency more than doubling in this period. The increase in private renting could be linked to the decline in the number of households getting on the housing ladder, due to the increasing difficulty for first time buyers to raise deposits for a mortgage.

Chart 4.4: Percentage of households by tenure for 2001 and 2011



Source: 2011 Census table, KS402EW: Tenure. 2001 Census table, KS18: Tenure.

4.5 Central heating	2011		2001		2001 to 2011 change	
	Households	% Households	Households	% Households	Number	%
Does not have central heating	2,989	2.1	10,764	8.1	-7,775	-72.2
Does have central heating	138,453	97.9	122,123	91.9	16,330	13.4
All households	141,442	100.0	132,887	100.0	8,555	6.4

Source: 2011 Census table, KS403EW: Rooms, Bedrooms and Central Heating. 2001 Census table, KS19: Rooms, Amenities, Central Heating and Lowest Floor Level.

Note: This question is fully comparable between 2001 and 2011.

The number of households without central heating decreased significantly from 10,764 in 2001 to 2,989 in 2011. In 2011, 2.1% of households did not have central heating. A household was classified as having central heating if it was present in some or all rooms (whether used or not). Types of central heating included gas, electric (including storage heaters), oil, solid fuel (for example wood or coal) or other types (including solar, Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) or other bottled gas).

4.6 Household composition	2011		2001		2001 to 2011 change	
	Households	% Households	Households	% Households	Number	%
One person household;	41,841	29.6	36,421	27.4	5,420	14.9
Aged 65 and over	18,652	13.2	19,012	14.3	-360	-1.9
Other	23,189	16.4	17,409	13.1	5,780	33.2
One family only;	91,940	65.0	89,859	67.6	2,081	2.3
All aged 65 and over	13,452	9.5	12,974	9.8	478	3.7
Married or same-sex civil partnership couple; no children	19,789	14.0	19,743	14.9	46	0.2
Married or same-sex civil partnership couple; dependent children	21,976	15.5	25,882	19.5	-3,906	-15.1
Married or same-sex civil partnership couple; all children non-dependent	9,250	6.5	9,365	7.0	-115	-1.2
Cohabiting couple; no children	7,262	5.1	6,061	4.6	1,201	19.8
Cohabiting couple; dependent children	5,641	4.0	4,114	3.1	1,527	37.1
Cohabiting couple; all children non-dependent	687	0.5	442	0.3	245	55.4
Lone parent; dependent children	9,071	6.4	7,250	5.5	1,821	25.1
Lone parent; all children non-dependent	4,812	3.4	4,028	3.0	784	19.5
Other household types;	7,661	5.4	6,607	5.0	1,054	16.0
With dependent children	2,387	1.7	2,340	1.8	47	2.0
All full-time students	618	0.4	351	0.3	267	76.1
All aged 65 and over	364	0.3	461	0.3	-97	-21.0
Other	4,292	3.0	3,455	2.6	837	24.2
All households	141,442	100.0	132,887	100.0	8,555	6.4

Source: 2011 Census table, KS105EW: Household Composition. 2001 Census table, KS20: Household Composition.

Notes: This question is broadly comparable with 2001. In 2011, people 'aged 65 and over' are compared to those in 2001 who were of 'pensionable age' (males 16 to 64 years/females 16 to 59 years). In 2011, people who were 'married or in same-sex civil partnership' couples are compared to those in 2001 who were 'married'. In 2011, 'full-time students' are compared to those in 2001 who were 'students'.

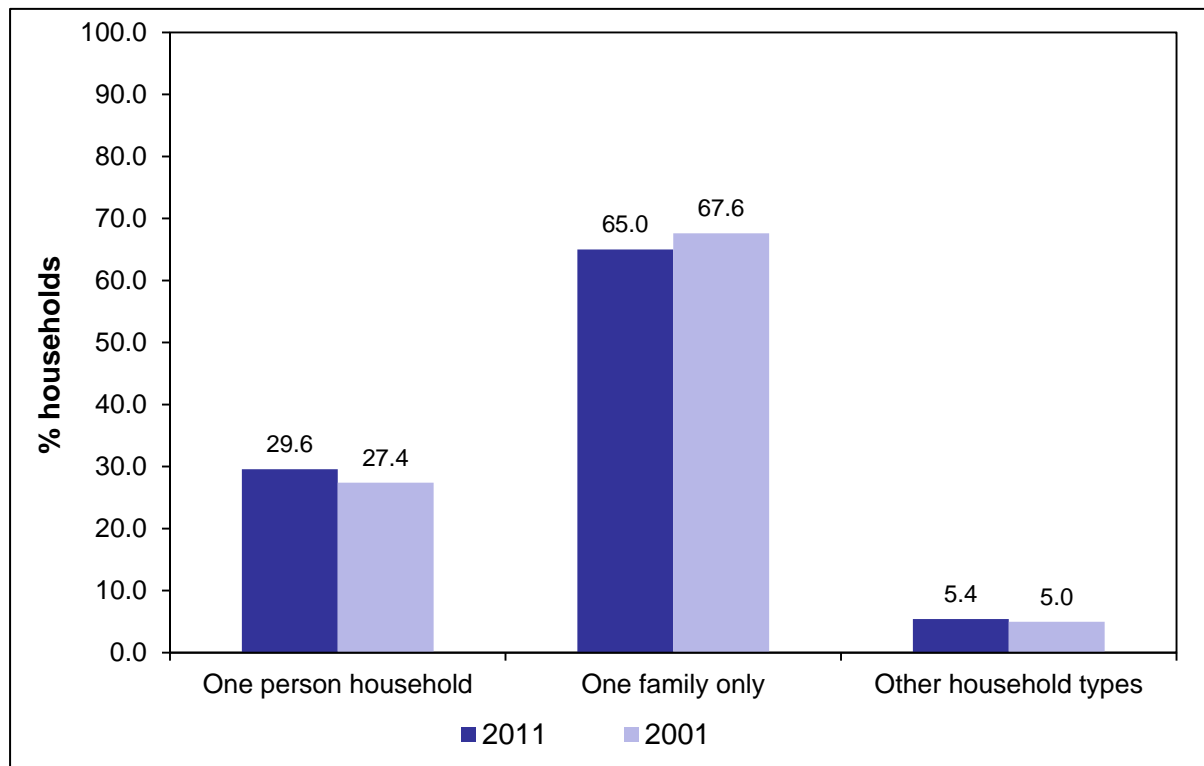
The number of one person households increased by 14.9% (5,420) between 2001 and 2011. This increase was due to an increase in the number of people aged under 65 living alone.

The number of one family only households increased by 2.3% (2,081) between 2001 and 2011.

The number of lone parent households (with dependent children) increased by a quarter between 2001 and 2011.

The number of other household types increased by 16.0% (1,054) between 2001 and 2011.

Chart 4.6 Percentage of households by household composition for 2001 and 2011



Source: 2011 Census table, KS105EW: Household Composition. 2001 Census table, KS20: Household Composition.

4.7 Car or van availability by household	2011		2001		2001 to 2011 change	
	Households	% Households	Households	% Households	Number	%
No car or van	26,297	18.6	26,969	20.3	-672	-2.5
1 car or van	58,893	41.6	57,342	43.2	1,551	2.7
2 cars or vans	43,561	30.8	39,073	29.4	4,488	11.5
3 cars or vans	9,580	6.8	7,398	5.6	2,182	29.5
4 or more cars or vans	3,111	2.2	2,105	1.6	1,006	47.8
All households	141,442	100.0	132,887	100	8,555	6.4

Source: 2011 Census table, KS404EW: Car or Van Availability. 2001 Census table, KS17: Cars or Vans. Office for National Statistics licensed under the Open Government License v3.0.

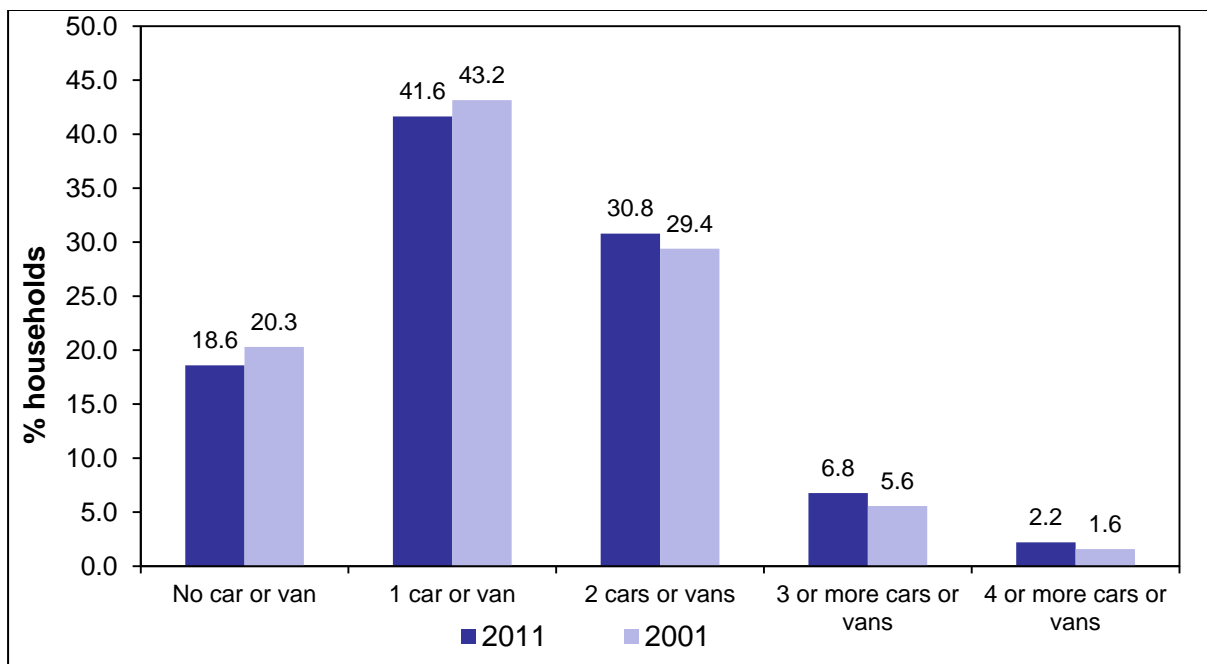
Note: This question is fully comparable between 2001 and 2011.

The number of households with no car or van decreased by 2.5% (672) between 2001 and 2011. 18.6% of households did not have a car or van in 2011.

The number of households with 2 cars or vans increased by 11.5% (4,488), numbers with 3 or more cars or vans increased between 29.5% (2,182) and households with 4 or more cars or vans increased by 47.8% (1,006).

Based on the statistics in the table above there has been an increase of 12.7% (21,097) increase in the total number of cars available for use by usual residents from 166,102 in 2001 to 187,199 in 2011.

4.7 Percentage of households by car or van availability for 2001 and 2011



Source: 2011 Census table, KS404EW: Car or Van Availability. 2001 Census table, KS17: Cars or Vans. Office for National Statistics licensed under the Open Government License v3.0.

5. Qualifications

This section explores the changes between the two Censuses in the highest level of qualifications gained.

5.1 Highest Qualification Attained	2011		2001		2001 to 2011 change	
	Aged 16 and over	% Aged 16 and over	Aged 16 to 74	% Aged 16 to 74	Number	%
No qualifications	56,940	21.0	62,358	26.7	-5,418	-8.7
Level 1	36,010	13.3	37,843	16.2	-1,833	-4.8
Level 2	42,655	15.7	47,496	20.3	-4,841	-10.2
Apprenticeship	10,727	4.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Level 3	35,042	12.9	18,195	7.8	16,847	92.6
Level 4 and above	79,712	29.4	51,837	22.2	27,875	53.8
Other qualifications	10,387	3.8	15,939	6.8	-5,552	-34.8
All usual residents	271,473	100.0	233,668	100.0	37,805	16.2

Source: 2011 Census table, KS501EW: Qualifications and Students. 2001 Census table, KS13: Qualifications and Students. Office for National Statistics licensed under the Open Government License v3.0.

Notes: This question is broadly comparable between 2001 and 2011. 2011 counts relate to people aged 16 years and over, whereas 2001 counts relate to people aged 16 to 74 years. In 2011, a new category of 'Apprenticeships' was added which may affect comparability.

In 2011, the highest qualification level was renamed 'Level 4+' from 'Level 4/5' in 2001.

Definitions:

Level 1 includes: 1+ 'O' level passes; 1+ CSE/GCSE any grades; NVQ level 1; Foundation GNVQ.

Level 2 includes: 5+ 'O' level passes; 5+ CSEs (grade 1's); 5+ GCSEs (grades A-C); School Certificate; 1+ 'A' levels/'AS' levels; NVQ level 2; Intermediate GNVQ.

Level 3 includes: 2+ 'A' levels; 4+ AS levels; Higher School Certificate; NVQ level 3; Advanced GNVQ.

Level 4 and above includes: First degree; Higher degree; NVQ levels 4 and 5; HNC; HND; Qualified Teacher Status; Qualified Medical Doctor; Qualified Dentist; Qualified Nurse; Midwife; Health Visitor.

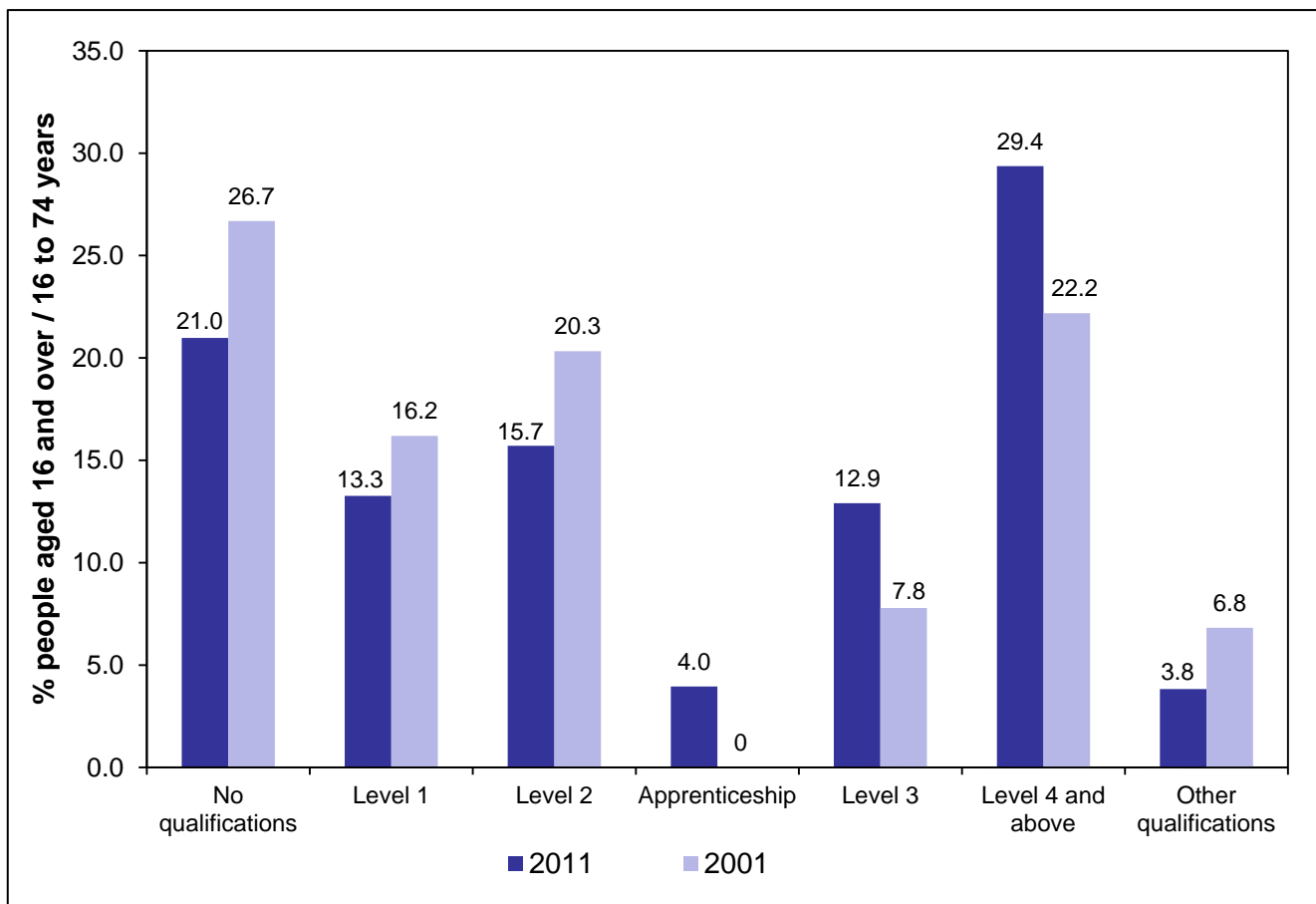
Generally speaking, people are higher qualified than at the time of the 2001 Census. This partly reflects the fact that many decades ago educational opportunities were not as great as they are in modern day Britain and the population at the time of the 2011 Census included more people that had been educated under the present system.

The number of people with no qualifications has decreased by 8.7% (5,418) between 2001 and 2011.

The number of people with highest level of qualifications attained being level 1 (GCSE or equivalent) has decreased by 4.8% (1,833).

The number of people with highest qualification attained being level 4 and above (degree level or above) has increased by 53.8% (27,875).

Chart 5.1 Percentage of people by the highest qualifications attained for 2001 (16 to 74 years) and 2011 (16 years and over)



Source: 2011 Census table, KS501EW: Qualifications and Students. 2001 Census table, KS13: Qualifications and Students. Office for National Statistics licensed under the Open Government License v3.0.

6. Labour Market

This section explores the changes in the labour market and economic activity from 2001 to 2011.

6.1 Economic Activity	2011		2001		2001 to 2011 change	
	Usual residents aged 16 to 74	% Usual residents aged 16 to 74	Usual residents aged 16 to 74	% Usual residents aged 16 to 74	Number	%
Economically active:	170,778	70.2	156,445	67.0	14,333	9.2
Employee; part-time	36,206	14.9	29,590	12.7	6,616	22.4
Employee; full-time	95,642	39.3	96,527	41.3	-885	-0.9
Self-employed	21,856	9.0	17,919	7.7	3,937	22.0
Unemployed	8,949	3.7	6,426	2.8	2,523	39.3
Full-time student	8,125	3.3	5,983	2.6	2,142	35.8
Economically inactive:	72,377	29.8	77,223	33.0	-4,846	-6.3
Retired	39,893	16.4	35,785	15.3	4,108	11.5
Student	10,746	4.4	8,375	3.6	2,371	28.3
Looking after home/family	8,620	3.5	14,399	6.2	-5,779	-40.1
Permanently sick/disabled	9,574	3.9	13,141	5.6	3,567	-27.1
Other	3,544	1.5	5,523	2.4	-1,979	-35.8
All usual residents aged 16 to 74	243,155	100.0	233,668	100.0	9,487	4.1

Source: 2011 Census table, KS601EW: Economic Activity. 2001 Census table, KS09a: Economic Activity - Persons. Office for National Statistics licensed under the Open Government License v3.0.

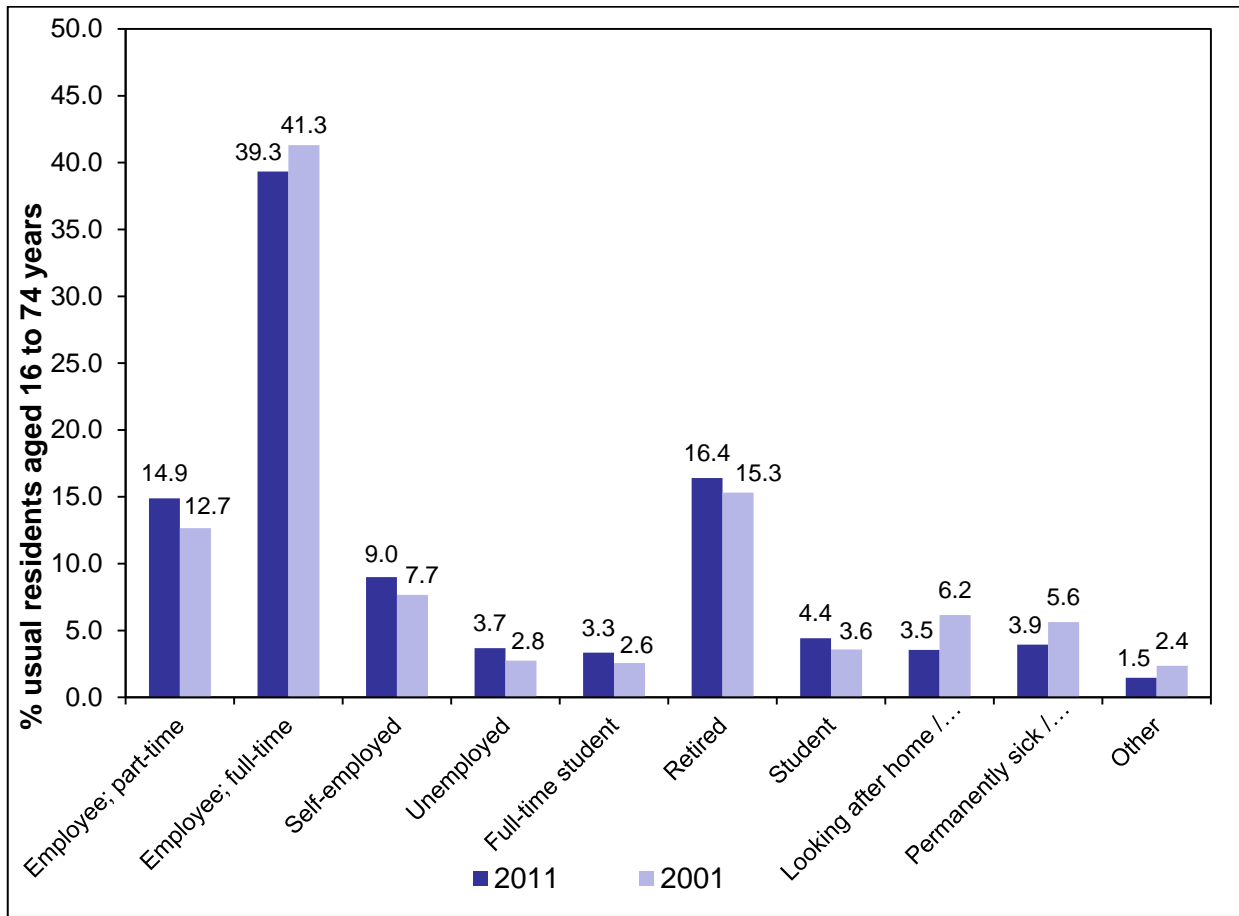
Note: This question is fully comparable between 2001 and 2011.

The number of people aged 16 to 74 years who were economically active increased by 9.2% (14,333) between 2001 and 2011. Part-time workers increased by almost a quarter, 22.4% (6,616), as did numbers of self-employed residents, 22.0% (3,937) whilst the number of full-time employees reduced slightly.

The number of unemployed people increased by 39.3% (2,523). The following table shows the number of unemployed people who had never worked more than doubled between the two censuses increasing from 414 in 2001 to 1,028 in 2011. The number of long-term unemployed almost doubled from 1,711 in 2001 to 3,351 in 2011.

The number of people aged 16 to 74 years who were economically inactive decreased by 6.3% (4,846). The greatest decrease was in the number of people aged 16 to 74 years looking after the home or family which decreased by 40.1% (5,779). The number of people aged 16 to 74 who were permanently sick/disabled decreased by 27% (3,567).

Chart 6.1 Percentage of usual residents aged 16 to 74 who are economically active/inactive in 2011 and 2011 by category



Source: 2011 Census table, KS601EW: Economic Activity. 2011 Census table, KS09a: Economic Activity - Persons. Office for National Statistics licensed under the Open Government License v3.0.

6.2 Unemployed residents	2011		2011		2011 to 2011 change	
	Usual residents aged 16 to 74	% Usual residents aged 16 to 74	Usual residents aged 16 to 74	% Usual residents aged 16 to 74	Number	%
Unemployed 16 to 74 years:	8,949	3.7	6,426	2.8	2,523	39.3
Unemployed; age 16 to 24	2,520	1.0	1,766	0.8	754	42.7
Unemployed; age 50 to 74	1,859	0.8	1,241	0.5	618	49.8
Unemployed; never worked	1,028	0.4	414	0.2	614	148.3
Long-term unemployed	3,351	1.4	1,711	0.7	1,640	95.9
All usual residents aged 16 to 74	243,155	100.0	233,668	100.0	9,487	4.1

Source: 2011 Census table, KS601EW: Economic Activity. 2011 Census table, KS09a: Economic Activity Persons. Office for National Statistics licensed under the Open Government License v3.0.

Note: This question is fully comparable between 2011 and 2011. In 2011, a person is defined as long-term unemployed at the time of the 2011 Census if they were unemployed and the year they last worked was 2009 or earlier. In 2011, 'long-term unemployed' were those who stated they have not worked since 1999 or earlier.

6.3 Occupation groups	2011		2001		2001 to 2011 change	
	People aged 16 to 74 in employment	% People aged 16 to 74 in employment	People aged 16 to 74 in employment	% People aged 16 to 74 in employment	Number	%
Directors and senior officials	18,672	11.7	24,182	16.2	-5,510	-22.8
Professional occupations	29,045	18.1	18,897	12.6	10,148	53.7
Associate professional and technical occupations	19,767	12.3	19,727	13.2	40	0.2
Administrative and secretarial occupations	16,853	10.5	17,419	11.7	-566	-3.2
Skilled trades	17,003	10.6	15,738	10.5	1,265	8.0
Personal service occupations	N/A	N/A	9,681	6.5	N/A	N/A
Caring, leisure and other service occupations	14,320	8.9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sales and customer service occupations	14,739	9.2	12,375	8.3	2,364	19.1
Process; plant and machine operatives	11,906	7.4	13,215	8.8	-1,309	-9.9
Elementary occupations	17,833	11.1	18,209	12.2	-376	-2.1
All people in employment aged 16 to 74	160,138	100.0	149,443	100.0	10,695	7.2

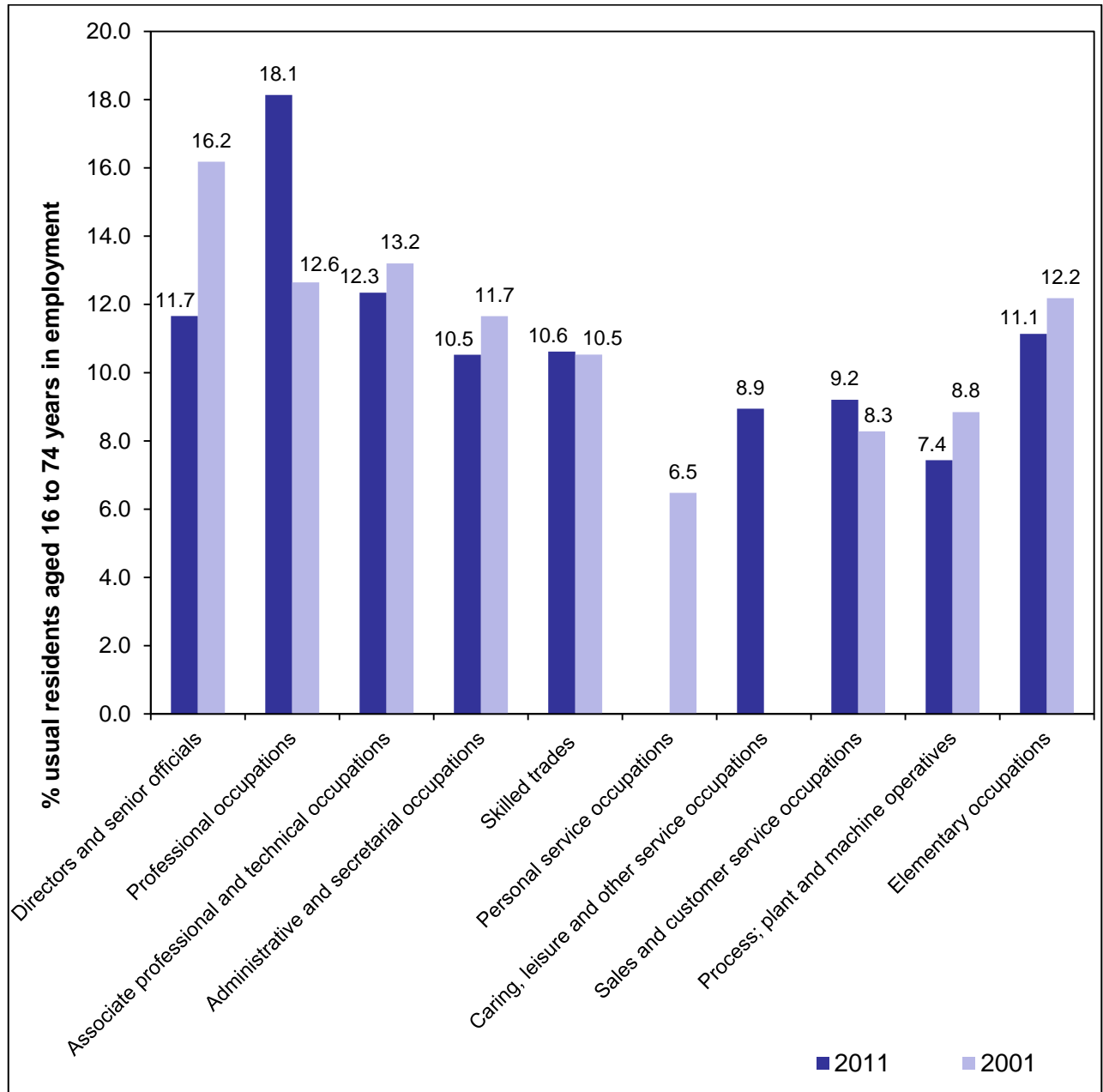
Source: 2011 Census table, KS608EW: Occupation. 2001 Census table, KS12a: Occupation Groups – All People. Office for National Statistics licensed under the Open Government License v3.0.

Note: This question is broadly comparable between 2001 and 2011. In 2011, there was a category of 'caring, leisure and other services occupations', whereas in 2001 the option 'personal services' was included.

The number of usual residents aged 16 to 74 years in employment increased by 7.2% (10,695) between 2001 and 2011. Table 6.1 shows how this increase is due to growth in part-time employment and the number of people self-employed.

The number of usual residents aged 16 to 74 years employed in 'professional occupations' increased by 53.7% (10,148) between 2001 and 2011. This was the largest proportional increase of all occupational groups between 2001 and 2011. The number of usual residents aged 16 to 74 years employed as 'directors and senior officials' decreased by 22.8% (5,510) between 2001 and 2011. This was the largest proportional decrease.

Chart 6.3 Percentage of usual residents aged 16 to 74 years in employment by occupation group for 2001 and 2011



Source: 2011 Census table, KS608EW: Occupation. 2001 Census table, KS12a: Occupation Groups – All People. Office for National Statistics licensed under the Open Government License v3.0.

6.4 National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SeC)	2011		2001		2001 to 2011 change	
	People aged 16 to 74 in employment	% People aged 16 to 74 in employment	People aged 16 to 74 in employment	% People aged 16 to 74 in employment	Number	%
1. Higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations	29,109	12.0	22,875	9.8	6,234	27.3
1.1 Large employers and higher managerial and administrative occupations	6,978	2.9	9,753	4.2	-2,775	-28.5
1.2 Higher professional occupations	22,131	9.1	13,122	5.6	9,009	68.7
2. Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations	54,169	22.3	45,316	19.4	8,853	19.5
3. Intermediate occupations	30,076	12.4	19,457	8.3	10,619	54.6
4. Small employers and own account workers	20,978	8.6	14,530	6.2	6,448	44.4
5. Lower supervisory and technical occupations	20,083	8.3	19,191	8.2	892	4.6
6. Semi-routine occupations	35,208	14.5	27,444	11.7	7,764	28.3
7. Routine occupations	25,970	10.7	20,146	8.6	5,824	28.9
8. Never worked and long-term unemployed	9,021	3.7	5,759	2.5	3,262	56.6
L14.1 Never worked	5,670	2.3	4,048	1.7	1,622	40.1
L14.2 Long-term unemployed	3,351	1.4	1,711	0.7	1,640	95.9
Not classified/Full-time students:	18,541	7.6	58,950	25.2	-40,409	-68.5
L15 Full-time students	18,541	7.6	14,006	6.0	4,535	32.4
L17 Not classifiable for other reasons	0	0.0	44,944	19.2	-44,944	-100.0
All usual residents aged 16 to 74	243,155	100.0	233,668	100.0	9,487	4.1

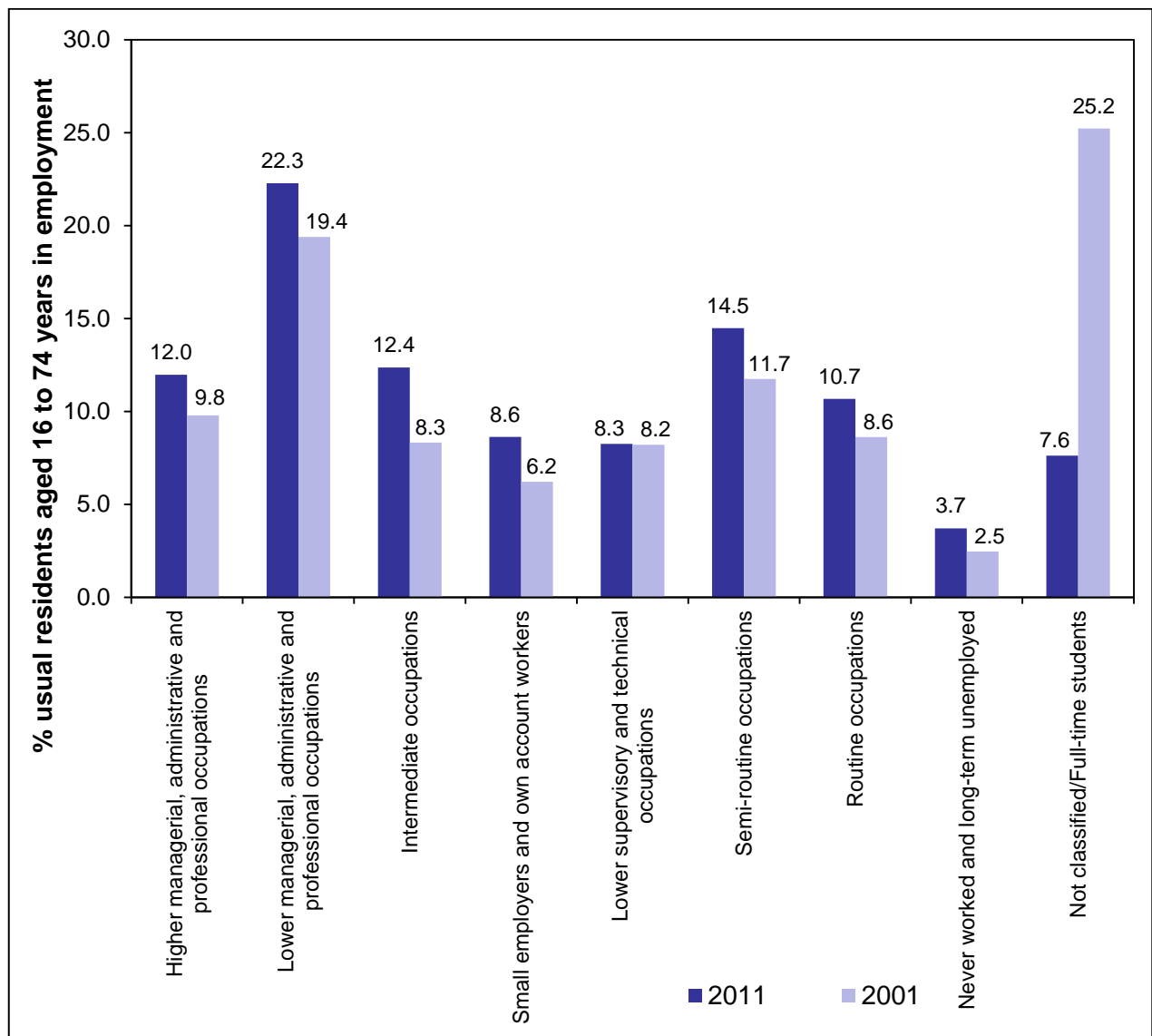
Source: 2011 Census table, KS611EW: NS-SeC. 2001 Census table, KS14a: National Statistics Socio-economic Classification – All People. Office for National Statistics licensed under the Open Government License v3.0.
Note: This question is fully comparable between 2001 and 2011.

As shown in table 6.2, the number of usual residents aged 16 to 74 years who were 'long-term unemployed' increased between 2001 and 2011 by 1,640, representing an increase of 95.9%. This represented the largest proportional increase of all NS-SeC groups between 2001 and 2011.

The number of usual residents aged 16 to 74 years classified as working for /in 'large employers and higher managerial and administrative occupations' decreased by 28.5% (2,775) between 2001 and 2011. This represented the largest proportional decrease between 2001 and 2011. There was a 68.7% (9,009) increase in those classed as working in higher professional occupations. These results reflect the changes in occupations previously detailed in this report. The number classed as working in routine or semi-routine occupations increased by more than a quarter between 2001 and 2011.

It should be noted that a large number of residents were not assigned a NS-SeC classification in 2001, which does have implications when comparing the results between the two Censuses.

Chart 6.4 Percentage of usual residents aged 16 to 74 years in employment by national socio-economic classification for 2001 and 2011



Source: 2011 Census table, KS611EW: NS-SeC. 2001 Census table, KS14a: National Statistics Socio-economic Classification – All People.

Office for National Statistics licensed under the Open Government License v3.0.

Please see Table 6.4 for full category names.

7. Travel to work

This section explores the methods of travelling to work and the changes from 2001 to 2011.

7.1 Method of travel to work	2011		2001		2001 to 2011 change	
	All Usual Residents Aged 16 to 74	% All Usual Residents Aged 16 to 74	All Usual Residents Aged 16 to 74	% All Usual Residents Aged 16 to 74	Number	%
Work mainly at or from home	17,178	7.1	13,767	5.9	3,411	24.8
Underground, metro, light rail, tram	257	0.1	183	0.1	74	40.4
Train	3,114	1.3	1,838	0.8	1,276	69.4
Bus, minibus or coach	5,477	2.3	6,388	2.7	-911	-14.3
Taxi	783	0.3	839	0.4	-56	-6.7
Motorcycle, scooter or moped	1,001	0.4	1,595	0.7	-594	-37.2
Driving a car or van	103,898	42.7	96,271	41.2	7,627	7.9
Passenger in a car or van	8,767	3.6	10,284	4.4	-1,517	-14.8
Bicycle	4,200	1.7	4,465	1.9	-265	-5.9
On foot	14,669	6.0	12,993	5.6	1,676	12.9
Other method of travel to work	794	0.3	820	0.4	-26	-3.2
Not in employment	83,017	34.1	84,225	36.0	-1,208	-1.4
All usual residents aged 16 to 74	243,155	100.0	233,668	100.0	9,487	4.1

Source: 2011 Census table, CT0015: Method of Travel to Work (2001 specification). 2001 Census table, UV39: Method of Travel to Work – Resident Population. Office for National Statistics licensed under the Open Government License v3.0.

Note: This question is fully comparable between 2001 and 2011. In the 2011 Census, those people working mainly at or from home were treated differently to the 2001 Census. The statistics in the table above are from a 2011 Census customized table (CT0015) which allows a broad comparison to 2001 Census figures. A different table (QS701EW) was used in the 2011 Census Ward Atlas report. In 2011, the category 'taxi' differs to that in 2001, which was referred to as 'taxi or minicab'.

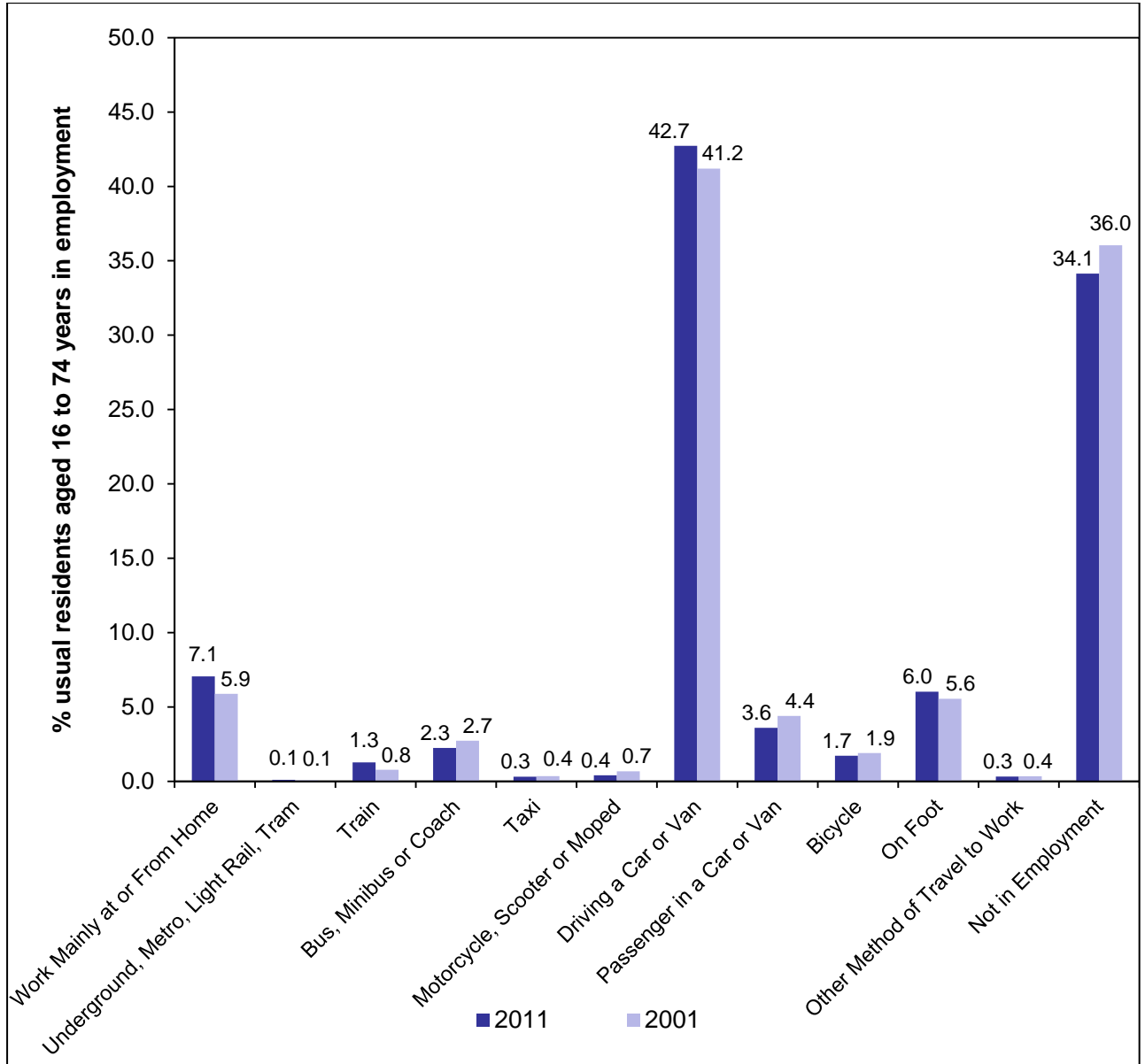
The most common method of travelling to work is by car or van. The Census results suggest that in 2011 there was less car sharing than ten years previously, with 7.9% (7,627) more people driving themselves and 14.8% (1,517) less people being passengers than in 2001. The numbers catching a bus to work have decreased by 14.3% (911) whilst numbers walking have increased by 12.9% (1,676) between 2001 and 2011.

The number of people working mainly at or from home has increased by a quarter since 2001.

The largest proportional changes in methods of travelling to work were; a 69.4% (1,276) increase in numbers travelling by train and a 37.2% (594) decrease in numbers travelling to work by motorcycle, scooter or moped.

The average distance travelled to work by usual residents in employment has increased by 1.9km² from 15.5km in 2001 to 17.4km in 2011.

Chart 7.1 Percentage of usual residents aged 16 to 74 and their method of travel to work for 2001 and 2011



Source: 2011 Census table, CT0015: Method of Travel to Work (2001 specification). 2001 Census table, UV39: Method of Travel to Work – Resident Population. Office for National Statistics licensed under the Open Government License v3.0.

² 2011 Census Analysis, Distance Travelled to Work, Office for National Statistics. www.ons.gov.uk

Glossary

This glossary explains terms used in the 2011 Census by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). ONS is responsible for the Census in England and Wales. Technical information on relevant terms can be found in the 2011: Definitions available at:

www.ons.gov.uk

Accommodation type

The type of accommodation used or available to use by an individual household. It includes:-

- Detached
- Semi-detached
- Terraced (includes end of terrace)
- Flat, maisonette or apartment includes those in purpose built blocks, part of a converted or shared house (including bedsits) and in commercial buildings
- Caravan or other mobile or temporary structure

Ethnic Group

Ethnic group classifies people according to their own perceived ethnic group and cultural background.

- **Black and minority ethnic groups (BME)** includes all groups apart from white English/Scottish/Welsh/Northern Irish. So it includes white Irish, white gypsies and travellers and other white groups
- **Country of Birth (Non-UK)** includes anyone not born in England, Northern Ireland, Scotland or Wales.

General health

General health is a self-assessment of a person's general state of health. People were asked to assess whether their health was very good, good, fair, bad or very bad. This assessment is not based on a person's health over any specified period of time.

- **Not good health** is defined as those who assessed their health as fair, bad or very bad. As these options are different to the 2001 Census options, the results cannot be directly compared.

Household

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.

This includes:

- sheltered accommodation units in an establishment where 50 per cent or more have their own kitchens (irrespective of whether there are other communal facilities)
- all people living in caravans on any type of site that is their usual residence. This will include anyone who has no other usual residence elsewhere in the UK.

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.

It does not include residents in a communal establishment.

Household resident

A household resident is a person whose place of usual residence is in an individual household, and not within managed residential accommodation in a communal establishment.

Household size

The size of a household is equal to the number of usual residents in the household. Visitors staying at an address do not contribute to that household's size because they are counted in the household of their place of usual residence. Household size is only applicable to occupied household spaces.

- **Average (mean) household size** is the number of people living in households divided by the number of occupied household spaces.

Household space

A household space is the accommodation occupied by an individual household or, if unoccupied, available for an individual household. The number of occupied household spaces in an area is the same as the number of households.

Households with dependent children

A dependent child is a person aged 0 to 15 in a household (whether or not in a family) or aged 16 to 18 in full-time education and living in a family with his or her parent(s). It does not include any children who have a spouse, partner or child living in the household.

Households without cars or vans

Households that do not own, or have access to, cars or vans for private use.

Language

Proficiency in English language classifies people whose main language is not English (or not English or Welsh in Wales) according to their ability to speak English. A person is classified in one of the categories:

- can speak English very well
- can speak English well
- cannot speak English well
- cannot speak English at all

Lone parent family

A lone parent family consists of a father or mother with his or her child(ren) where the parent does not have a spouse, same-sex civil partner or partner in the household and the child(ren) do not have a spouse, same-sex civil partner or child in the household. A lone grandparent with his or her grandchild(ren) are also considered a lone parent family if there are no children in the intervening generation present in the household (note that children of the grandparent may also be present if they are not parents or grandparents of the youngest generation).

Lone parent household

A household that comprises a lone parent family and no other person.

Lone pensioner households

A one person household where the person is aged 65 years or older.

Long-term health problem or disability

A long-term health problem or disability that **limits a person's day-to-day activities**, and has lasted, or is expected to last, at least 12 months. This includes problems that are related to old age. People were asked to assess whether their daily activities were limited a lot or a little by such a health problem, or whether their daily activities were not limited at all.

No qualifications

Those aged 16 or over who have no academic or professional qualifications. In 2001 this was reported for those aged 16 to 74, and so the results are not directly comparable.

Owner occupied

Includes property owned outright or with a mortgage or loan. It does not include shared ownership (i.e. part owned, part rented property.)

Population density

Population density is the number of usual residents per hectare. A hectare is the metric unit of area defined as 10,000 square metres or approximately 2.47 acres.

Travel to work

The method of travel used for the longest part, by distance, of the usual journey to work. This topic is only applicable to people who were in employment in the week before the Census (this includes those who work mainly at or from home).

- By car or van includes drivers or passengers but excludes taxis
- Public transport includes train, bus, minibuss, coach, underground, metro, light rail and tram. It excludes taxis.

Unemployed

A person aged 16 to 74 is classified as unemployed if they are not in employment, are available to start work in the next two weeks, and either looked for work in the last four weeks or are waiting to start a new job.

A person is defined as **long-term unemployed** at the time of the 2011 Census if they were unemployed and the year they last worked was 2009 or earlier. So they had been unemployed for at least 15 months.

Unpaid care provider

A person is a provider of unpaid care if they look after or give help or support to family members, friends, neighbours or others because of long-term physical or mental ill health or disability, or problems related to old age. This does not include any activities as part of paid employment.

No distinction is made about whether any care that a person provides is within their own household or outside of the household, so no explicit link can be made about whether the care provided is for a person within the household who has poor general health or a long-term health problem or disability.

Usual resident

The main population base for outputs from the 2011 Census is the usual resident population as at Census day 27 March 2011. Although the population base for enumeration included non-UK

short-term residents, this population is analysed separately and is not included in the main outputs from the 2011 Census. All outputs, unless specified, are produced using only usual residents of the UK.

For 2011 Census purposes, a usual resident of the UK is anyone who, on Census day, was in the UK and had stayed or intended to stay in the UK for a period of 12 months or more, or had a permanent UK address and was outside the UK and intended to be outside the UK for less than 12 months.

Please note that, following ONS' approach, comparisons with 2001 population are with the 2001 mid-year estimates rather than the 2001 Census results.