

Census 2011 – Key Statistics Update

Statistics published from the 2011 Census show the changing nature of the population in England and Wales. Figures published in July 2012 put the total population on census day at 56.1 million an increase of 7% since 2001. This data release covers; ethnicity, religion, country of birth, marital status, health, accommodation, tenure, economic activity, qualifications and availability of cars and vans.

Overall Summary

York has become more culturally and religiously diverse since 2001. The population has grown by 9% with a BME population of 9.8% (i.e. not White British).

There are a large number of students and the population are highly skilled. Recent migration into the city is also high. While the proportion of those who own their own home has fallen, private renters have doubled due to various economic conditions.

York's population is healthy and economically active compared to others. A higher proportion of people choose to run 1 car, are single households and have lower levels of family separation than national figures.

The census showed that unemployment had risen slightly although it fell for lone parent households. Rates of part time working and self employment are higher than in 2001.

Regional and National Comparisons

For the purposes of this report, a regional comparison is to Yorkshire and Humber (24 authorities) and a national comparison is to England and Wales (348 authorities).

Who People Are

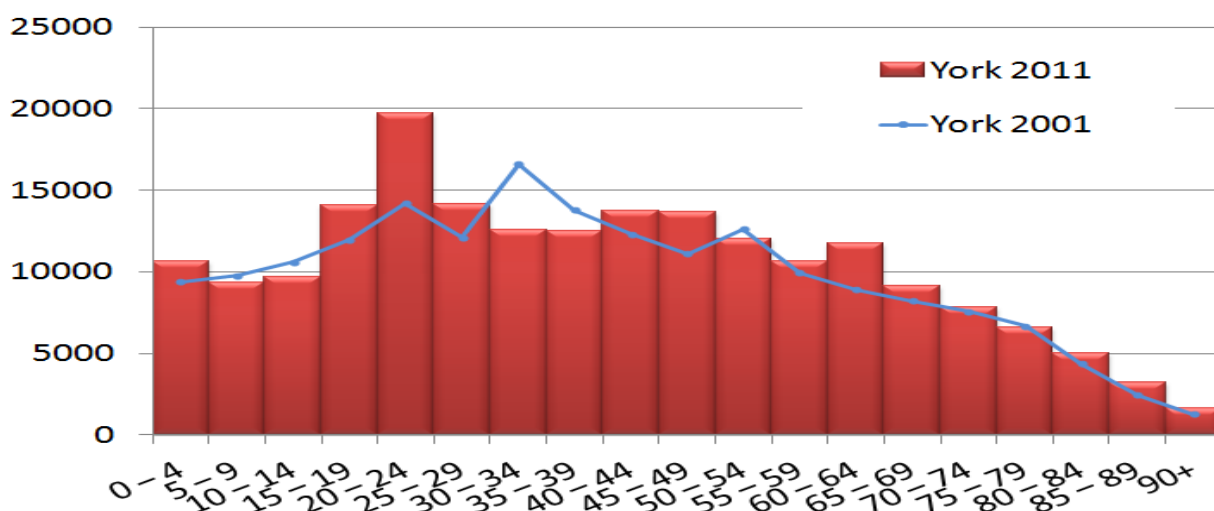
Population and Households

York's population is 198,051 with 83,552 households. York has a higher percentage of females than regional or national figures at 51.4% compared to 50.8% for both.

There are a large number of people living in communal establishments ranking 20th nationally. A high proportion will be student accommodation. The number of houses is expected to rise as demand is fuelled by changes in housing benefit rules, e.g. shared room rate for under 35s.

- York's population grew more than Yorkshire and Humber and England. (9.4% compared to 6.2% and 7.2%)
- The proportion 20-24 year olds varies significantly in York from both the regional and national proportions at 10% compared to 7.2% and 6.8% respectively. This is due the recent expansion of the 2 universities in York increasing the number of students. Some of these students will stay on but the majority will move back home or to new areas seeking work.
- The decrease in York's 5-14 age range is similar to regional and national figures.
- However, there has been a large increase in the 0-4 population, especially children 2 and under. The regional 0-4 rise was 12.5% compared to York's 13.9% rise. York's birth rate has seen some recent spikes and we maybe beginning to see the impact of this as many mothers return to work which could be a reason for the recent increase to the proportion of part time workers (Sept 2010 - Oct 2012) in York. York may also see an increased demand for primary school places by 2013.
- The 85 and over age range has grown more than regional or national figures at 38% compared to 20% and 23%. The rise in 85+ year olds may be due in part to overall increases in longevity, but also to cuts in public transport both in North Yorkshire and East Riding – the very elderly in rural areas outside York, who no longer drive, are moving into towns, particularly those with hospital facilities.

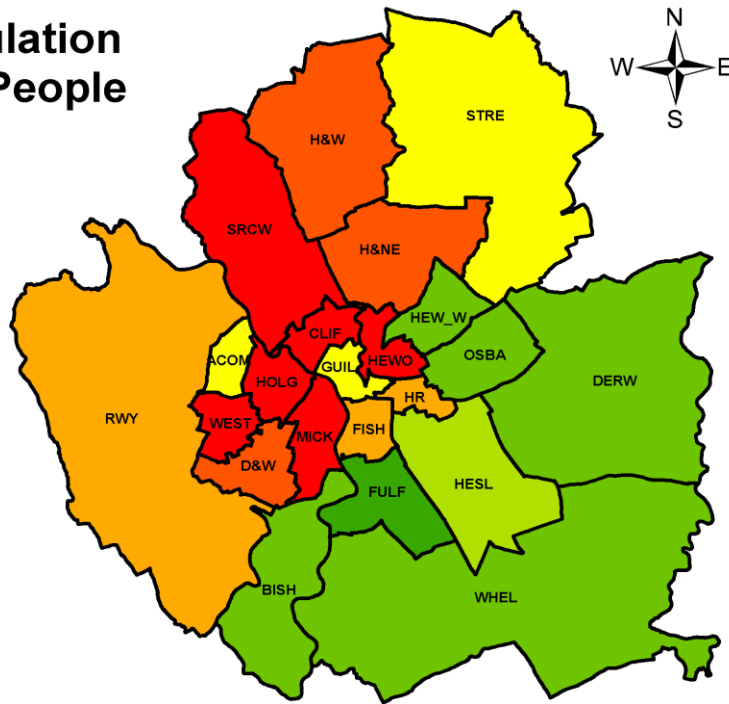
2011 Compared to 2001 by 5 Year Age Bands



Census Population - Number of People by Ward

Legend

All Ages - 2011



Ethnicity

York White British population is 90.2% therefore the Black and Minority Ethnic population which includes white Irish, white other and gypsy groups is 9.8%.

The highest non white group is Chinese which counts for 1.2% of the population. In the past decade or so, as universities have realised the significance of fee income from overseas students, many, including the University of York, have targeted Hong Kong Chinese students for both undergraduate and postgraduate study. This has substantially boosted the Chinese population in the city on a continuing basis (JRF Report on Mapping rapidly changing minority ethnic populations).

A major boost to the BME population is the result of three main reasons (according to JRF). The growth of higher education; the arrival of refugees and those seeking asylum; and the arrival of a potentially short-term migrant workforce.

Indicator	York 2001	York 2011	York 2001 %	York 2011 %
White: British	172,237	178,613	95.1%	90.2%
White: Irish	1,217	1,103	0.7%	0.6%
White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller	N/A	269	N/A	0.1%
White: Other White	3,737	6,746	2.1%	3.4%
Mixed/multiple ethnic group	1,144	2,413	0.6%	1.3%
Asian	2,027	6,740	1.1%	3.4%
Black/African/Caribbean	341	1,194	0.2%	0.6%
Other	391	973	0.2%	0.5%

Migration

90.8% of York's population were born within the UK, with 2.7% born in other EU countries and 5.5% born outside the EU.

3,678 people arrived in the York between 2010 and 2011 which is the highest proportion in the region at 1.9% and is more than double the regional figures of 0.8%.

Local data shows an increasing number of migrants are now qualifying for social services and housing support. There is also the potential impact of universal credit and the language translation services required. It's also worth remembering that most migrant workers are single young people, families are a minority of new arrivals.

Religion

The number of people reporting their religion as Christian was 59.5% whereas in 2001 it was 74.4%. York has a lower proportion of Muslims than regional and national figures with only 1 % in York compared to 6.2% and 4.8% respectively.

A higher proportion of people in York stated they had no religion at 30.1% compared to national figures of 25.1%

Health and Unpaid Care

The proportion of York's population that stated they have very good health was nearly 50%. Only 4.1% stated they had bad or very bad health, lower than regional or national figures of 6% and 5.6% respectively.

6.6% of people in York reported that they have a lot of limitation in day to day activities, although this is much lower than regional and national figures of 9.1% and 8.5%, it is still 13,018 people. This raises the question of whether we fully understand who they are and what their needs are.

There are 18,224 carers in York, 9.2%, which is lower than the region or national figures of 10.4% and 10.3%.

York is 2nd lowest in the region for where there is one person in a household with a long-term health problem or disability with dependant children at 3.2%. The proportion with no dependant children is 19.8% of households, which is 3rd lowest in the region. This means we have lower levels of disability than regional and national figures.

CYC are working closely with the Vale of York Clinical Commissioning Group on establishing Neighbourhood Care Teams - this will help to better support people with long term conditions and those who have returned home from hospital.

How People Live

Marital Status

York has a lower proportion of married people than regionally or nationally at 44% compared to 46.2% and 45.9%. It has the highest proportion of same-sex civil partnerships in the region with 435 people, 0.3%. York has a lower proportion of single people who have either; never married, are separated, are divorced or are widowed than regional or national figures.

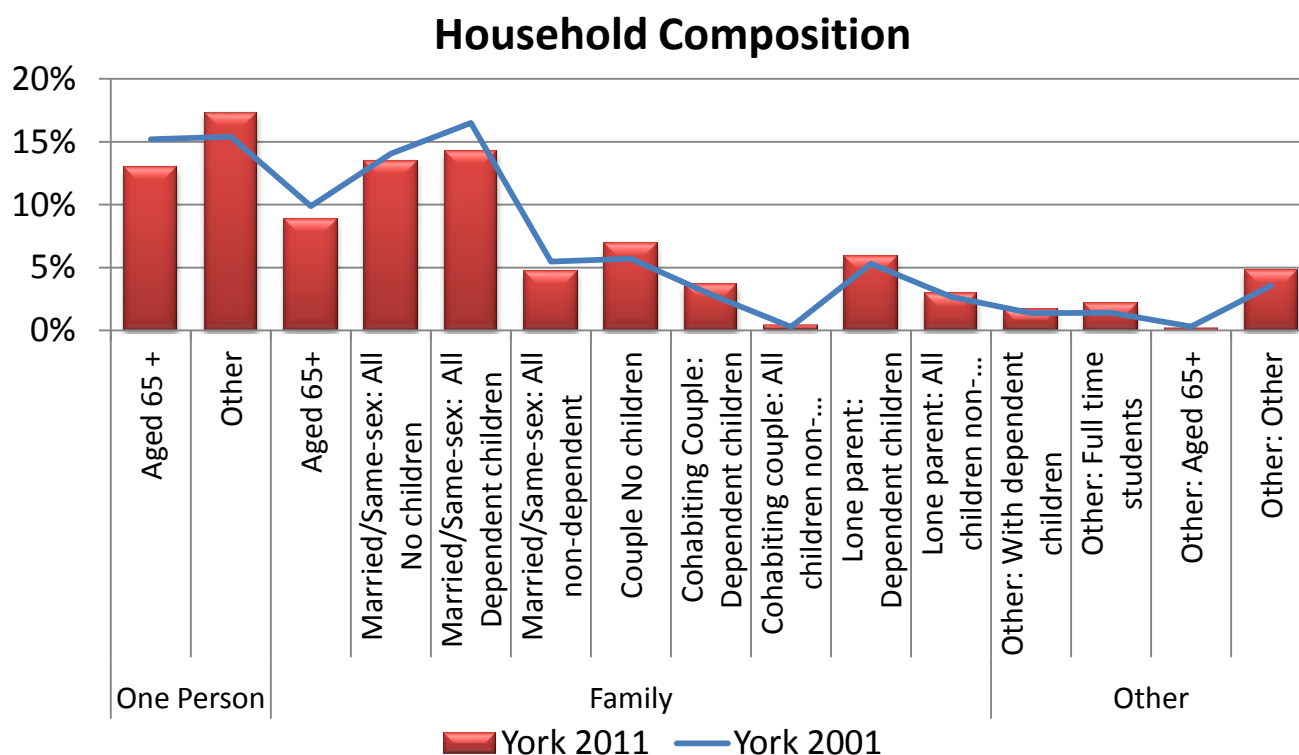
Household Composition

York has 91,792 cohabiting couples and 66,981 single adults (Never married, divorced, widowed or separated). There are a high proportion of households with couples who have no children at 6.9%, ranking 1st in the region and 24th nationally.

York has 25,224 households with people living on their own with a lower proportion that are aged 65 and over than in 2001 (i.e. lower proportion and number of single pensioners households). However we have a higher proportion of people aged under 65 living on their own.

There are high levels of under occupation across the city, especially amongst older households. A significant proportion of older households live in 3 and 4 bedroom properties, and express a wish to remain independent within their own home for longer rather than downsize or move into specialised older people's accommodation.

Another factor to consider is that loneliness is not just an older person's issue (there are more under 65s living alone). Loneliness (chronic loneliness) can have severe health and wellbeing consequences. JRF are currently running a programme Neighbourhood Approaches to Loneliness – so it's vital we learn from this and work with them to prevent chronic loneliness and not just for our older population.



Lone Parents

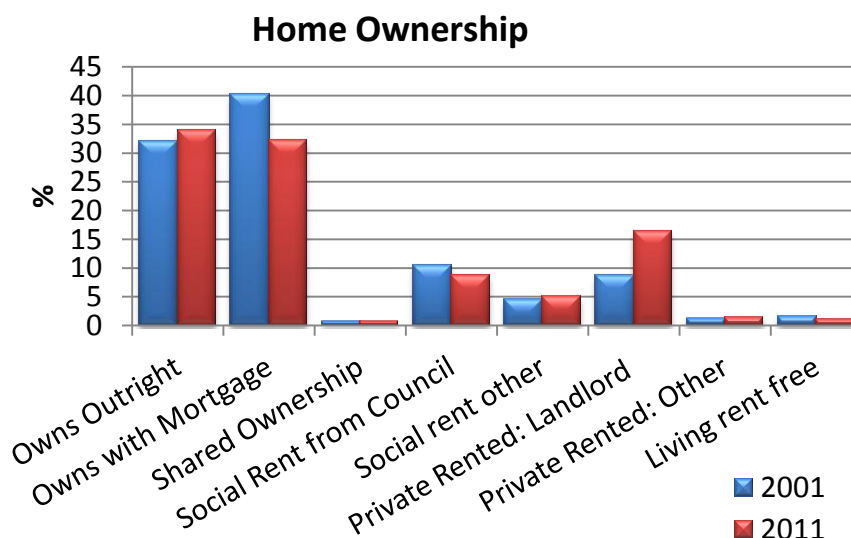
York has a low level of lone parent families with dependant children at 5.9%, compared to 7.1% regionally. Nearly 71% of these lone parents are in part or full time employment. The regional figure is 60.3% and national is 59.4%. This is an improvement since 2001 where the % of lone parents in work figure was 59.9% following a national trend.

Although this is a positive trend to get lone parent families into work it is still a struggle for those families to meet the minimum income standard, especially for those in part time work with the additional pressure of child care and transport costs. The council is helping towards this with the introduction of the Living Wage.

Home Ownership

32.2% of York's population own a house with a mortgage left to pay compared to 40.3% in 2001. The proportion of private renters (via landlords) has nearly doubled to 16.4%.

York has the highest proportion in the region for shared ownership (part owned and part rented) with 631 households although this proportion has not changed since 2001.



The decline in mortgage tenure is a direct consequence of banks requiring large deposits, so there are far greater barriers to entry than there were ten years ago. Growth in private renting is consistent with the national increase as a result of high house prices and restrictions on borrowing particularly affecting on first time buyers and young families. Higher number of students and increased younger population also drives renting up.

Despite the growth in private renting in York, access to it has not improved. It is predominantly focussed on the needs of students and professional working households. Those on lower incomes or benefits (including a growing number of in-work claimants) can find access difficult. Recent changes in local housing allowance will further limit options for these groups, particularly in the urban centre.

Cars or Vans in the Household

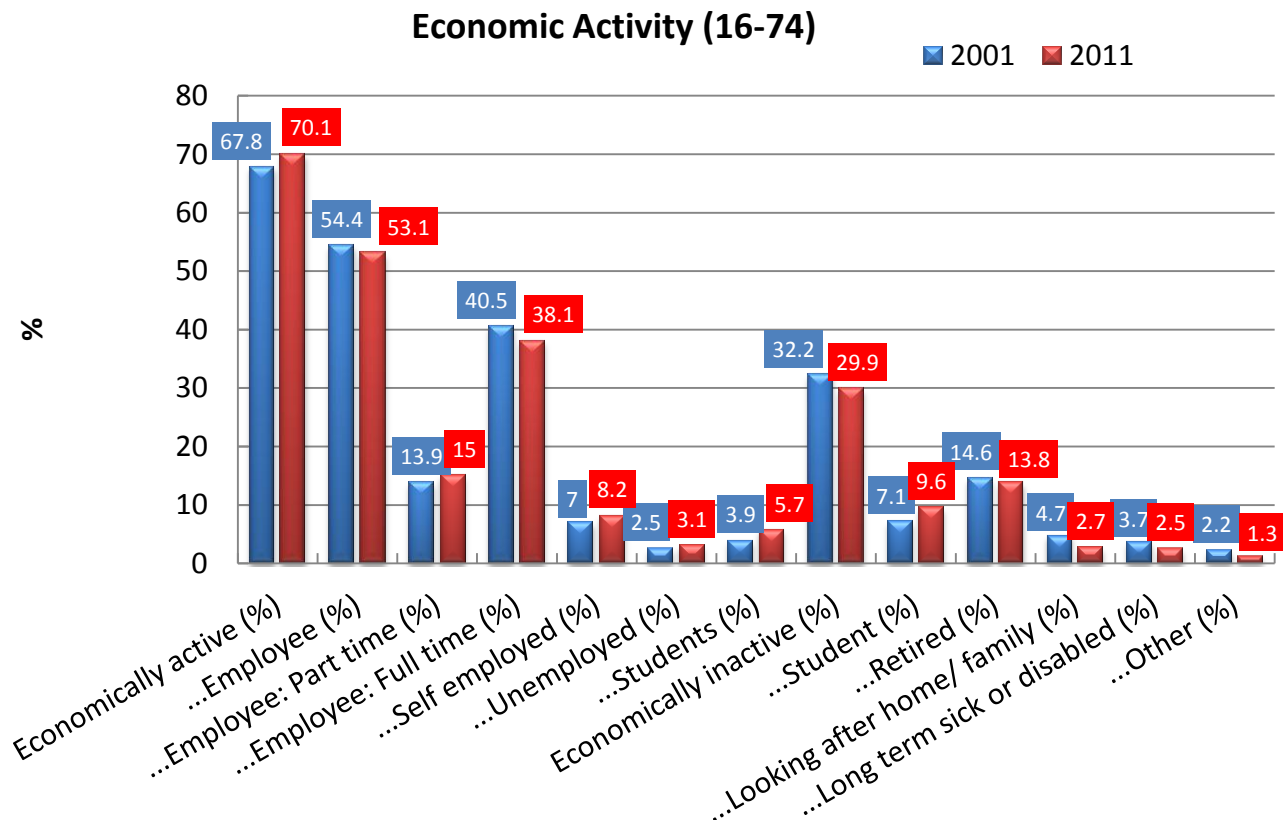
A higher proportion of York residents have only 1 car or van in the household at 46.7%, ranking highest in the region and 10th nationally. However the figure for 2011 is 2% lower than in 2001 with a higher proportion having 2 cars or vans. This means that slightly more people own cars but not as high as the region or nationally.

There are many factors contributing to this including good transport links across York, being a cycling city and the population is concentrated in an urban area where parking may be limited. Cutting back on having 2 cars will increase the disposable income that a family can spend on other things. Recent reports on minimum incomes standard show the huge effect owning a car can have on a families struggle to meet that standard.

What People Do

Economic Activity:

There are more economically active (aged 16-74) people in York than in 2001, with a higher proportion in part time employment. The number of females in work in York is the 11th highest nationally at 47.7%. Since March 2011 the economic activity rate measured by ONS for 16-64 year olds has risen from 76.9% to 80.8% which means more people are actively looking for work since the census took place.



York has a high number of students ranking 23rd nationally. There are 22,643 full time students in York aged 16-74. 5,730 students aged 18-74 are in some form of employment which is the highest proportion in the region, and 17th highest nationally.

The number of self employed workers is low comparatively, 8.2% compared to national figures of 9.7%. However, recent employment data for those aged 16-64 for 2012 shows a rise in self employment over the last year.

There are a lower proportion of workless household with dependant children in York, at 2.4%, than regional or national figures of 4.4% and 4.2% respectively. This is where no adult in the household works. York's figure was 3% in 2001.

Hours worked:

There are a high percentage of part time workers doing 15 hours or less in York (11.6%) - this is 29th highest nationally (of which Females are 52nd highest and Males are 24th highest). This means York has a high proportion of men in part time (less than 15 hours) work.

York's unemployment rate has been consistently lower than the regional and national level over the last few years. Unemployment is a significant factor in poverty. It has a knock on effect on in-work poverty as people take part time hours when they want full time hours and part-time hours may not provide enough earnings. Unemployment has remained quite static in the last three years. Though research suggests that employees' willingness to take fewer hours contributes to this.

Women in full time employment has dropped significantly since the start of the recession while part time employment has increased. There maybe several reasons for this, including the need to keep jobs rather than lose them. Male part time work has also gone up and other evidence shows that more men are taking second jobs since the recession started. Not being able to work the amount of full time hours required pushes families towards the poverty line.

Occupations:

There are a lower percentage aged between 16 and 74 who have never worked (1.7%) - this is 44th lowest nationally (of which Females are 38th lowest and males are 67th lowest). This links to the low rates of workless households.

A high proportion of people work in sales and customer service occupations, 10.4%, compared to the national figure of 8.4%. These occupations maybe at risk due to reducing footfall since August 2012 and visitor attraction footfall in 2012 being down 7%. Hotel occupancy is stable 2012 therefore this suggests a reduced number of day visitors.

Qualifications:

York's population are well qualified with 16.6% qualified up to level 3 (the highest regionally and 13th nationally) and 32.4% are qualified to level 4 and above (2nd highest in the region and 75th nationally).

Follow up

All the data used is stored on the Business Intelligence Hub. Further analysis will be undertaken on the Census data and released in due course. Government uses the census statistics to allocate funding for services such as education, transport and health. It is also used to identify needs of different communities.

The next data release is 30 January 2013 which will cover ward and parliamentary constituency geographies.

Further details can be found at <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/census-data/2011-census-interactive-content/index.html>