

Key Census Statistics for Northumberland

Change between 2001 and 2011

Northumberland Knowledge Research Report

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Summary

- The population of Northumberland increased by 2.9% to 316,028 between 2001 and 2011.
- The proportion of people aged 65 and over rose by 2% to 20% of the resident population.
- There was a decrease in the number of people aged 30-44 (down 10,000 or 3.9% points).
- The proportion of people who were married or living in a same-sex civil partnership decreased by 4.1% points to 52.3% of the Northumberland population aged 16 and over, while the proportion of single people rose by 3.6% points.
- The number of people aged 16 or over who were living in a couple, either married, in a civil partnership or cohabiting rose by 3,789 to 162,592 residents. However, the proportion fell from 65% to 63.3%.
- The number of households in Northumberland increased by 7,754 to 138,534 households.
- There were 13,387 lone parent households in Northumberland. 64.3% had dependent children, a fall of 2% points from 2001.
- There was little change in ethnic diversity in Northumberland. The white ethnic group made up 98.4% of the population in 2011 a decrease of less than 1% point from 2001.
- Most Northumberland residents (92.8%) were born in England. There was little change from 2001 (0.5% point decrease).
- The proportion of people who called themselves Christian declined by 12.5% points between 2001 and 2011. At the same time there was a large increase in the number of people who stated that they had no religion (up 12.1% points).
- More than three quarters (78.3%) of residents assessed their health as good in 2011, although this was a decline of 1.1% points from 2001.
- The proportion of residents who reported a long term health problem remained constant at 21%.
- The largest accommodation type in Northumberland in both 2001 and 2011 was whole house or bungalow: semi-detached. This made up a third of household spaces.
- Almost two thirds of households in Northumberland are owned – either outright or with a mortgage. This figure has decreased by 4.7% points between 2001 and 2011. The number of households whose accommodation was rented from the council decreased by 6.3% points to 10.7%.
- The proportion of households that had 2 or more cars or vans available to them rose by 5.7% points. The total number of cars and vans rose by 26,645 to 168,974, an increase of 18.7%.
- There was an increase of more than 2,000 (to over 35,000) in the number of residents who provided unpaid care. While the number of residents providing care for between 1 and 19 hours a week has declined slightly, the number providing care for over 19 hours a week has increased.
- The number of people with no qualifications declined by 7.4% points between 2001 and 2011. In 2001 those with no qualifications were the largest group. However in 2011 this had changed and the largest group was those residents whose highest qualification was at level 4 or above.

- More than two thirds (67.9%) of residents aged 16 to 74 were economically active at the time of the 2011 census, a rise of 3.2% points from the 2001 census. The largest group of economically active residents were full-time employees (37%, a decline of 1.7% points), while the largest group of economically inactive residents were retired (18.8%, a rise of 2.6% points from 2001).
- The professional occupations group had the largest number of Northumberland residents in 2011 (22,807 or 15.5%, a rise of 5.5% points from 2001). In 2001, Managers, Directors and Senior Officials was the largest occupational group (13.3%).
- The number of residents who worked full-time for between 31 to 48 hours a week increased from 80,416 to 84,010. However this was a decline of 1.9% points.

1 Introduction

Key statistics of the 2011 Census describe characteristics of the population of local authority areas in England and Wales. This report looks at the changes in these characteristics between the 2001 census and the 2011 census for Northumberland as well as comparing these changes with trends in the North East region and England.

It is important to be aware of differences between censuses in order to know which data is comparable. For most topics, 2011 Census outputs are comparable with those from 2001 and trends over time will be evident. Some census outputs are fully comparable; this means that responses to these 2011 questions can be directly compared with their 2001 equivalents.

In some instances outputs are broadly comparable. This means that these 2011 questions were not exactly the same as 2001 questions. The question may be different (for example, qualifications), response options may have changed (health), or underlying classifications have been re-designed (industry and occupation). Broad comparisons of the statistics can be made with 2001 by, for example, combining response categories (tenure) or observing general trends over time (health, qualifications).

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.

For more information about comparability between the 2001 and 2011 censuses see 2011 [Census Guide: 2011-2001 Census in England and Wales Questionnaire Comparability, December 2012, Office for National Statistics](#)

For more information about 2001-2011 comparability involving health, see **Health Statistics Quarterly No. 41:** <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/hsg/health-statistics-quarterly/no--41--spring-2009/index.html>

[Full tables](#) showing changes in Key statistics between the 2001 census and 2011 census are available on the [Northumberland Knowledge website](#).

2. Who we are

This section includes statistics on the usual resident population covering age and sex, health, religion, ethnicity, country of birth, marital status, living arrangements and household composition.

2.1 Population

On census night, 27th March 2011, the population of Northumberland was 316,028. The population increased by 8,838 people between 2001 and 2011, a rise of 2.9%. The increase in Northumberland was similar to that seen in the North East (3.2%) but was lower than in England (7.9%). There was no change in the proportion of males and females; the population was made up of 48.8% (154,124) males and 52.2% (161,904) females.

Table 1: Population

		All people	Males		Females	
		No.	No.	%	No.	%
Northumberland	2011	316,028	154,124	48.8%	161,904	51.2%
	2001	307,190	149,953	48.8%	157,237	51.2%
	Change	8,838	4,171	0.0%	4,667	0.0%
NORTH EAST	2011	2,596,886	1,269,703	48.9%	1,327,183	51.1%
	2001	2,515,442	1,218,579	48.4%	1,296,863	51.6%
	Change	81,444	51,124	0.4%	30,320	-0.4%
ENGLAND	2011	53,012,456	26,069,148	49.2%	26,943,308	50.8%
	2001	49,138,831	23,922,144	48.7%	25,216,687	51.3%
	Change	3,873,625	2,147,004	0.5%	1,726,621	-0.5%

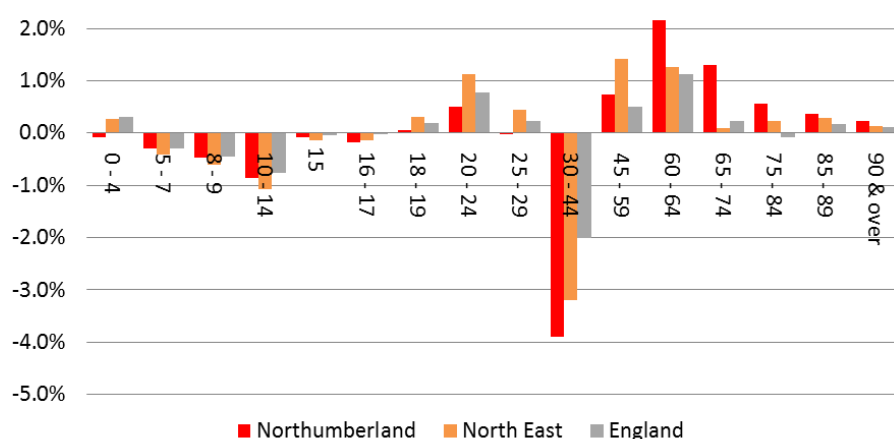
Source: 2001 and 2011 Census Key Statistics, ONS

2.2 Age

The proportion of residents in Northumberland aged 65 and over rose by 2% points from 18% in 2001 to 20% (63,304 people) in 2011. Figure 1 shows that the biggest increases in population in Northumberland were in the 60-64 age group (up 2.2% points) and the 65-74 age group (up 1.3% points). Although the North East and England also saw a rise in the 60-64 age group (1.3% and 1.1% points), the increase in Northumberland was greater.

The chart also shows that the number of residents in the 30-44 age group decreased by over 10,000 (down 3.9% points). Decreases also occurred in this age group in the North East and England (down 3.2% and 2.0% points respectively) but the decline was larger in Northumberland. (Note however that the 30-44 and 45-59 age groups represent 15 years whereas other age groups are 5 years).

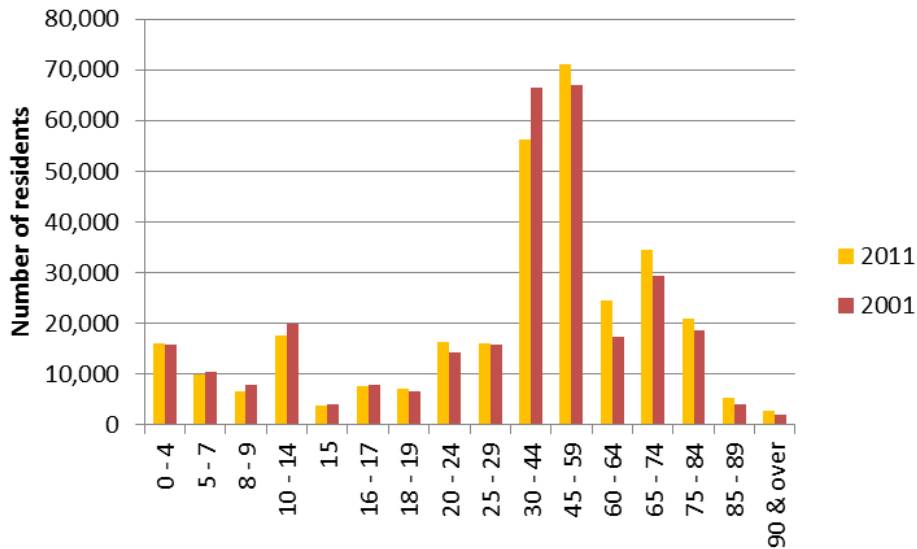
Figure 1: Percentage point change between 2001 and 2011 census for age groups



Source: 2001 and 2011 Census Key Statistics, ONS

There was a fall in the number of people aged under 18. Overall the decrease was 2% points. This decrease also occurred in the North East and England (down 2.1% points and 1.3% points respectively). The largest fall was seen in the 10-14 age group which declined by almost a percentage point in Northumberland.

Figure 2: Age structure of Northumberland residents, 2001 and 2011

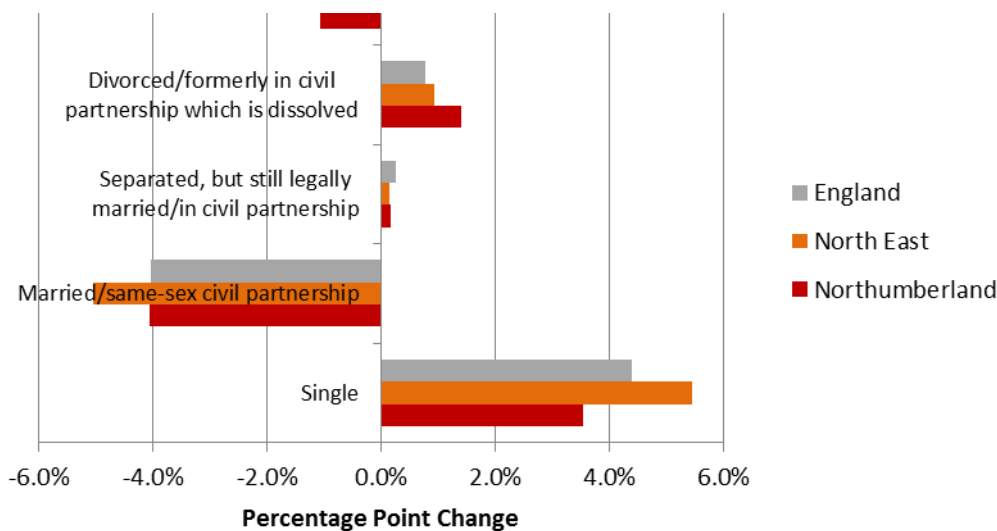


Source: 2001 and 2011 Census Key Statistics, ONS

2.3 Marital Status

Same-sex civil partnerships were included in the census for the first time in 2011 to reflect the fact that same-sex couples can register a civil partnership under the Civil Partnerships Act 2004. Civil partnerships first took place in England and Wales in 2005. As a result the underlying data will be different from 2001. In addition, those people who are remarried are not distinguished from those who are married once. However, the data is broadly comparable with 2001.

Figure 3: Percentage point change in marital status of Northumberland residents between 2001 and 2011



The chart shows that between 2001 and 2011 the number of people in Northumberland aged 16 or over who were married or living in a same-sex civil partnership fell by 4.1% points from 56.3% (140,409) to 52.3% (137,012) of the population. This was less than the decrease seen in the North East (5% points) and about the same as the England (4% points).

Of all the marital status categories the largest

Source: 2001 and 2011 Census Key Statistics, ONS

increase was seen in the number of single people. In Northumberland this category increased by 3.6% points to 27.6%, although this is not as great an increase as the North East (5.5% points) or England (4.4% points).

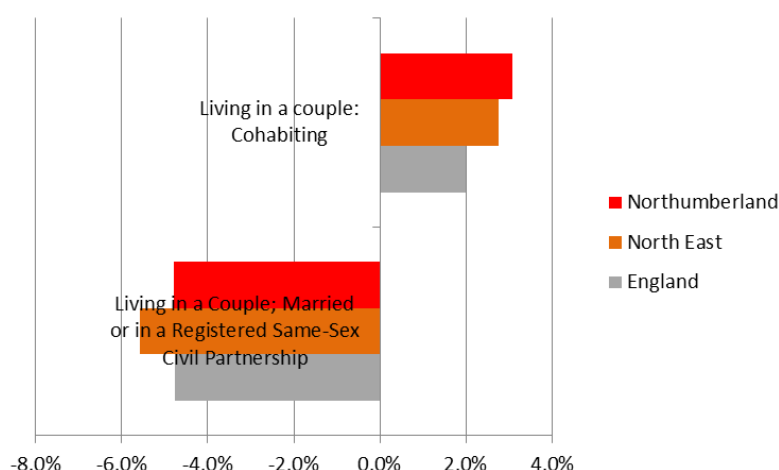
2.4 Living Arrangements

The living arrangements classification differs from that of marital status as cohabitation takes priority over other categories. For example, if a person is divorced and cohabiting, then in results for living arrangements they are classified as cohabiting.

In 2011 the number of people aged 16 or over in Northumberland who were living in a couple, either married, in a civil partnership or cohabiting, had risen to by 3,789 to 162,592 residents. However, this was a smaller proportion of adults; down from 65% in 2001 to 63.3% in 2011. The same change was seen in the North East and England where the number of adults who were living in a couple rose but the proportion fell. This fall was larger in the North East and England (-2.8% points for both areas).

The proportion of people in Northumberland who were living in a couple and were cohabiting increased by 3.1% points between 2001 and 2011 to 29,437 residents (11.5%). This increase was greater than that seen in the North East (2.8% points) and England (2% points). At the same time, the proportion of people who were living in a couple and who were married or in a same sex civil partnership decreased by 4.8% points to 51.8%. This was the same as the decline seen in England but not as great as the decrease in the North East (down 5.6% points). Cohabitation is considered to be living with a partner (opposite or same sex), but not married to or in a civil partnership with them. It includes people who may still be legally married or in a civil partnership but who are now living with a new partner. Broadly, this rise in cohabitation is likely to be the result of a combination of people cohabiting as a prelude to marriage or civil partnership, people cohabiting long-term without formally committing to marriage and also those cohabiting following divorce or dissolution.

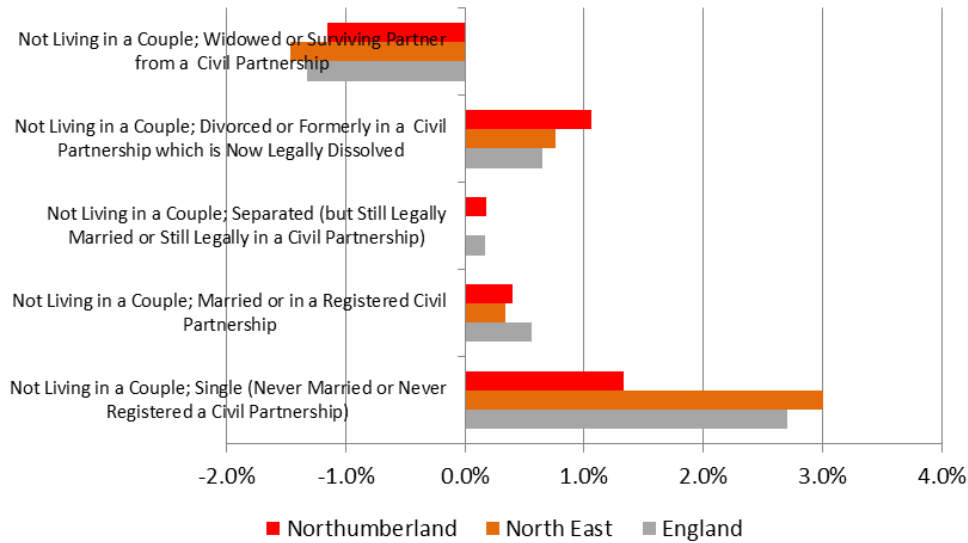
Figure 4: Living arrangements - living in a couple, percentage point change between 2001 and 2011



Source: 2001 and 2011 Census Key Statistics, ONS

The proportion of people in Northumberland who were not living in a couple increased by 1.7% points between 2001 and 2011 to 36.7% (94,305 people). In the North East and England the change was +2.8% points. As figure 5 shows, of those not living in a couple the biggest increase was in those who were single. Northumberland saw a 1.3% point increase in this group. This was a lower rise than that seen in the North East and England (3% and 2.7% point increases respectively).

Figure 5: Living arrangements - not in a couple, percentage point change between 2001 and 2011



Source: 2001 and 2011 Census Key Statistics, ONS

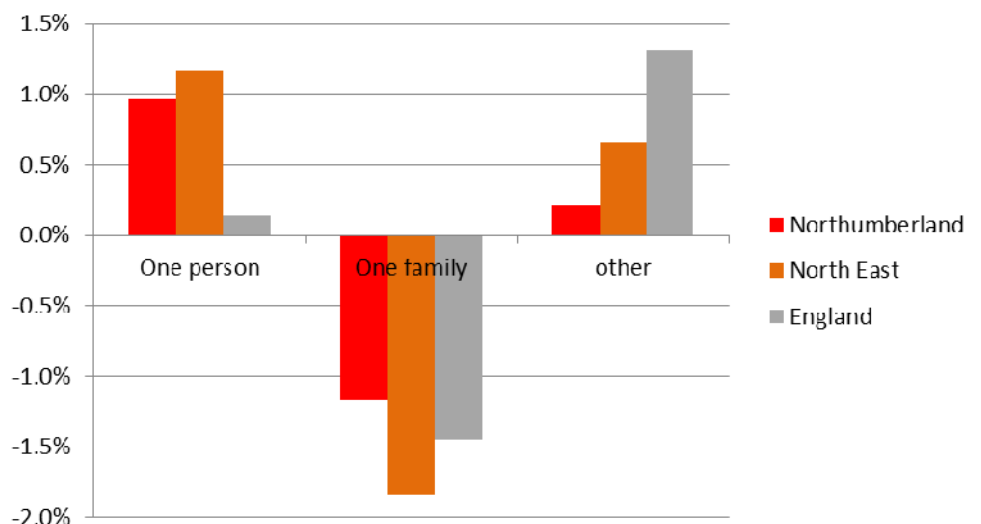
2.5 Household Composition

A household was defined in the 2011 Census 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, sitting room or dining area. A family consists of at least two people and is defined as an adult married, civil partnered or cohabiting couple with or without children (including step children), or a lone parent with at least one child (including step children).

There were 138,534 households in Northumberland in 2011, an increase of 7,754 households (5.9%). The North East saw a similar rise of 6% and the number of households in England rose by 7.9%.

While there was little change in the proportion of one person households in England (a 0.1% point increase to 30.2%), the rise in the North East and Northumberland was larger. The proportion of one person households in Northumberland rose from 28.9% to 29.9% and in the North East from 30.7% to 31.9%. This increase came from a rise in households made up of one person aged under 65 living alone. Where the household was made up of one person who was aged 65 and over there was a decrease of -1.5% points. The North East and England saw slightly larger falls in this group (-2.1% points and -2% points respectively).

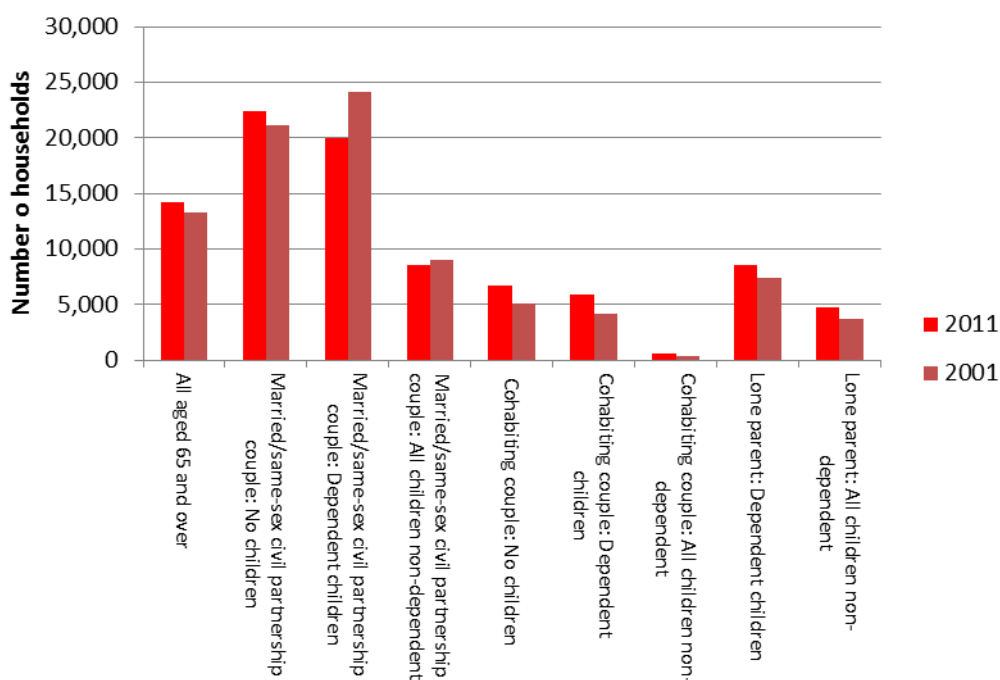
Figure 6: Percentage point change in household composition between 2001 and 2011



Source: 2001 and 2011 Census Key Statistics, ONS

Figure 7 below shows that in Northumberland the largest group of one family households changed from married/same-sex civil partnership couples with dependent children in 2001 to married/same-sex civil partnership couples with no children in 2011. Although the proportion of families with no children did not change (16% in both 2001 and 2011), one family households of married or same-sex civil partnership couples with dependent children saw the biggest percentage decrease between 2001 and 2011 (-4.0% points to 14.4%). This is a larger decrease than the North East (-3.5% points to 13.4%) or England (-2.3% points to 15.3%).

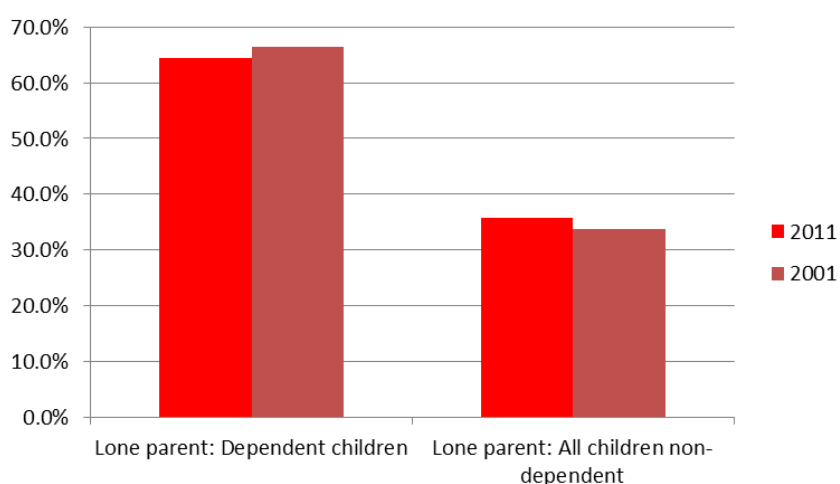
Figure 7: One family households in Northumberland, 2001 and 2011



Source: 2001 and 2011 Census Key Statistics, ONS

2.5.1 Lone parent households

Figure 8: Lone parent households, 2001 and 2011



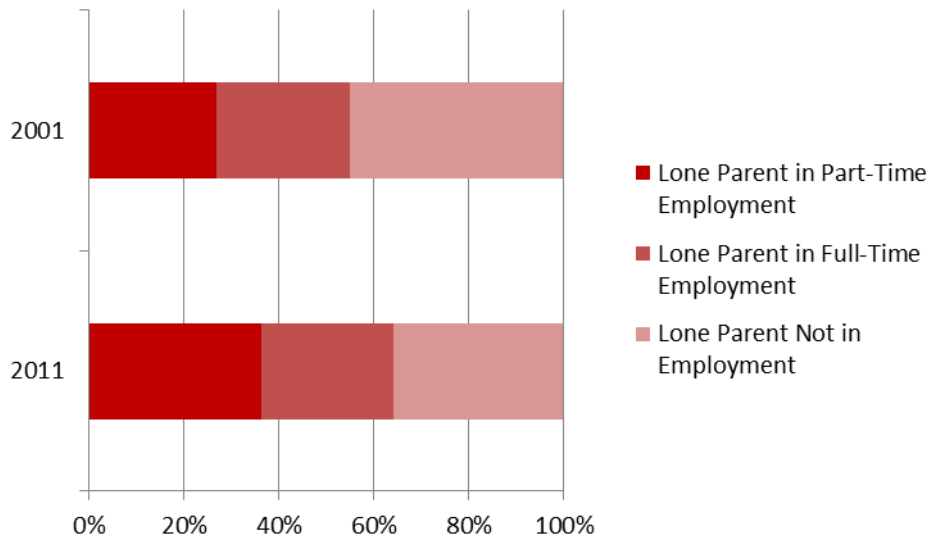
Source: 2001 and 2011 Census Key Statistics, ONS

In Northumberland there were 13,387 lone parent households in 2011, a rise of 2,231 (20%) from 2001. This was around 10% of all households. The majority of these had dependent children (64.3%), although this had dropped by 2% points since 2001. This was greater than the fall in lone parent families with dependent children in the North East (down 0.3% points) and England (down 0.6% points).

The majority of lone parent households with dependent children were made up of female lone parents (89.7%), little changed from 2001 (up 0.5% points).

As figure 9 shows, the proportion of households with lone parents aged 16 to 74 in employment increased significantly between 2001 and 2011. Most of the rise was in households with lone parents in part-time employment (up 9.3% points to 36.3%) and particularly in households with female lone parents in part-time employment (up 8.8% points).

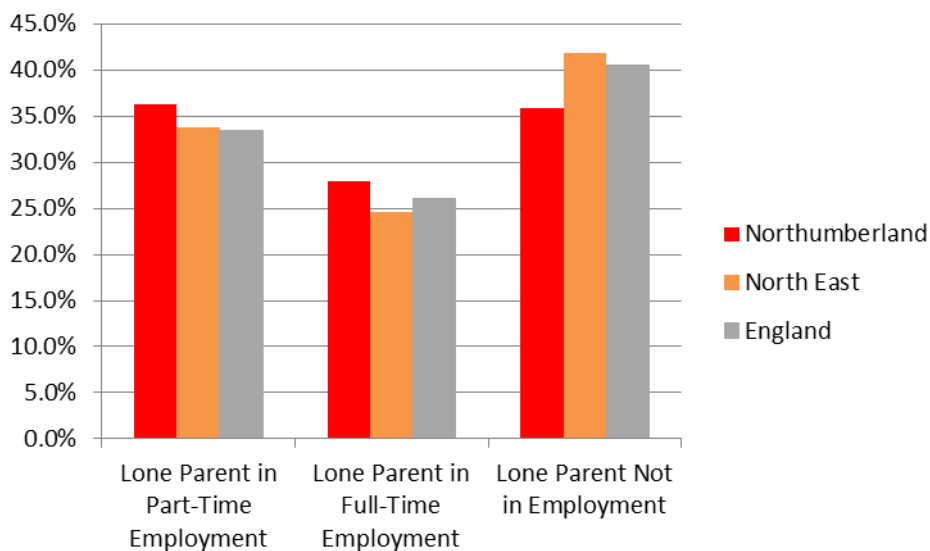
Figure 9: Lone parent households in Northumberland in employment, 2001 and 2011



Source: 2001 and 2011 Census Key Statistics, ONS

Northumberland had a higher proportion of lone parents in part-time employment than the North East (33.7%, up 8.3% points) and England (33.4%, up 8.8% points). However, while both the North East (+4.2% points) and England (+1.2% points) saw rises in the proportion of lone parents in full-time employment, Northumberland saw no change. Overall, Northumberland had a greater proportion of households with lone parents aged 16 to 74 in employment in both 2001 and 2011 (55% and 64.2%) than the North East (45.9% and 58.3%) and England (49.5% and 59.5%).

Figure 10: Lone parent households by employment status, 2011



Source: 2011 Census Key Statistics, ONS

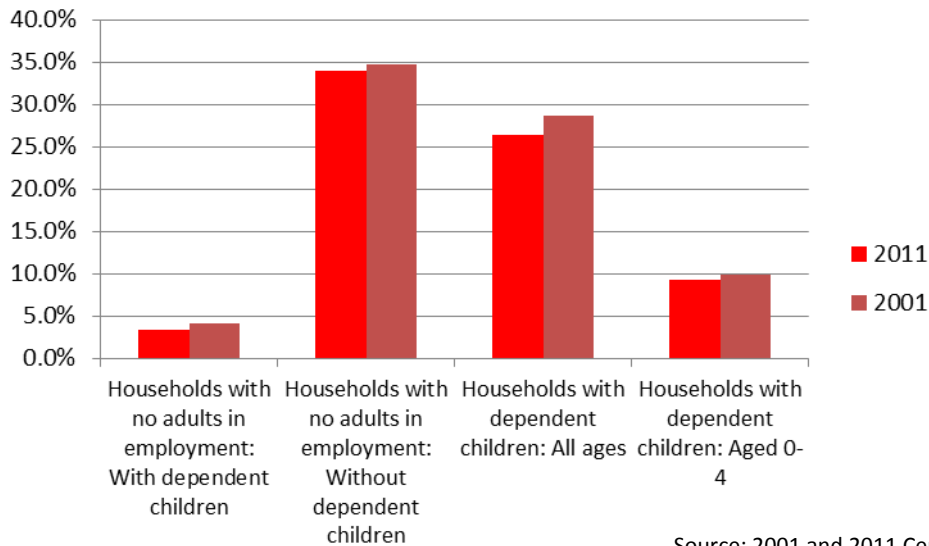
2.5.2. Households with no adult in employment and dependent children

Over a quarter (26.4%) of households in Northumberland had dependent children in 2011. This had fallen by 2.2% points since 2001. While a similar fall was seen in the North East (down 1.9% points to 27.9%), in England there was little change (down 0.3% points to 29.1%). There was very little change in the number of households where the

dependent children were 0-4 years old in Northumberland, the North East and England (9.3% of households in Northumberland in 2011 compared to 10.7% in the North East and 11.8% in England).

Figure 11 below shows that the number of households in Northumberland where there were no adults in employment and dependent children saw only a slight decrease between 2001 and 2011 (-0.7% points to 3.4%). This figure was similar in England (-0.6% points to 4.2%) but the North East saw a larger decrease of -1.2% points to 5%.

Figure 11: Households with no adults in employment and dependent children, 2001 and 2011

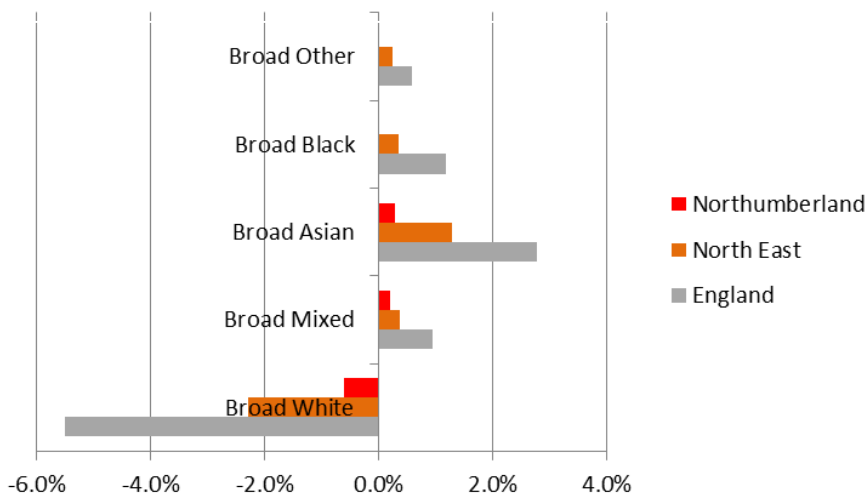


Source: 2001 and 2011 Census Key Statistics, ONS

2.6 Ethnic Group

Data for ethnic group from the 2011 census is broadly comparable with data from the 2001 census. To compare 2011 Census with 2001 "White: Gypsy or Irish traveller" has been included with "White: Other" and "Other: Arab" has been included with "Other: Other". In 2001 Chinese was classified under "Broad Other", however, to allow a comparison, it has been placed under "Broad Asian".

Figure 12: Percentage point change in ethnic groups in Northumberland between 2001 and 2011 censuses



Source: 2001 and 2011 Census Key Statistics, ONS

Whilst there is a growing ethnic diversity across England this is not the case in Northumberland. The white ethnic group accounted for 98.4% of people in Northumberland in 2011. The number of people in who belonged to this group saw little change between 2001 and 2011 (decreasing by 0.6% points from 99%). In the North East and England the decrease was greater (a decline of 2.3% points and 5.5% points respectively).

Other ethnic groups saw little of no change in the proportion of residents of Northumberland who belonged to them.

Table 2: Ethnic group by broad category

		Broad White		Broad Mixed		Broad Asian		Broad Black		Broad Other	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
England	2011	45,281,142	85.4%	1,192,879	2.3%	4,143,403	7.8%	1,846,614	3.5%	548,418	1.0%
	2001	44,679,361	90.9%	643,373	1.3%	2,468,970	5.0%	1,132,508	2.3%	214,619	0.4%
	Change	601,781	-5.5%	549,506	0.9%	1,674,433	2.8%	714,106	1.2%	333,799	0.6%
North East	2011	2,475,567	95.3%	22,449	0.9%	74,599	2.9%	13,220	0.5%	11,051	0.4%
	2001	2,455,416	97.6%	12,228	0.5%	39,630	1.6%	3,953	0.2%	4,215	0.2%
	Change	20,151	-2.3%	10,221	0.4%	34,969	1.3%	9,267	0.4%	6,836	0.3%
Northumberland	2011	311,066	98.4%	1,692	0.5%	2,658	0.8%	338	0.1%	274	0.1%
	2001	304,221	99.0%	871	0.3%	1,650	0.5%	201	0.1%	241	0.1%
	Change	6,845	-0.6%	821	0.2%	1,008	0.3%	137	0.0%	33	0.0%

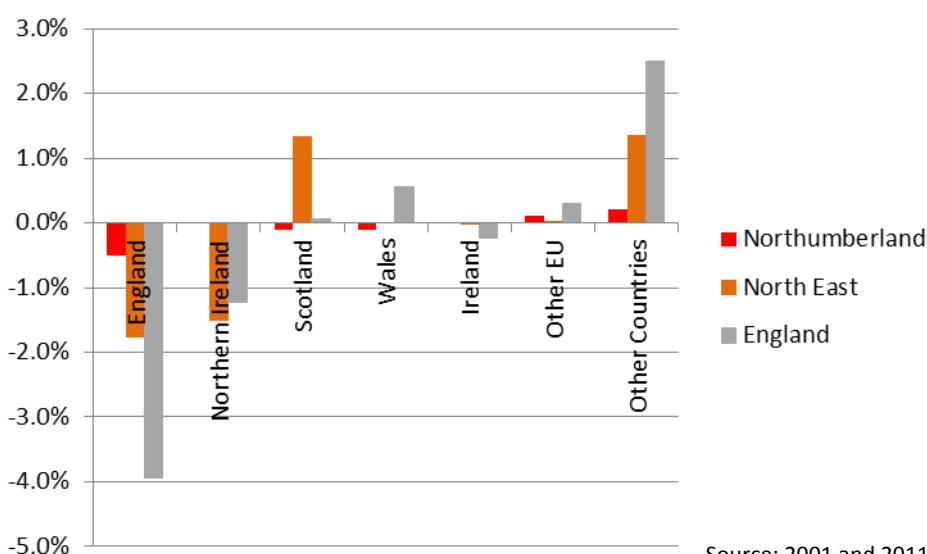
Source: 2001 and 2011 Census Key Statistics, ONS

2.7 Country of Birth

The majority of residents in Northumberland were born in England (293,366 - 92.8%). There has been little change (an increase of 6,800 residents which is a percentage point decrease of 0.5%) in this figure since the 2001 census. As figure 13 below shows, this contrasts with the population in the North East and England which have both seen larger decreases in the number of people born in England (down 1.8% points and 3.9% points respectively).

Residents born in Scotland are the next largest group of residents in Northumberland, making up 3.6% of the population. This has changed little since 2001 (down 0.1% points). There was also little change in the proportion of residents born in other UK or European countries and no specific country made up more than 1% of the total population.

Note that figure 13 below shows the percentage change for other EU countries that were members in 2001 and not accession countries which became members between April 2001 and March 2011.

Figure 13: Country of birth percentage point change between 2001 and 2011

Source: 2001 and 2011 Census Key Statistics, ONS

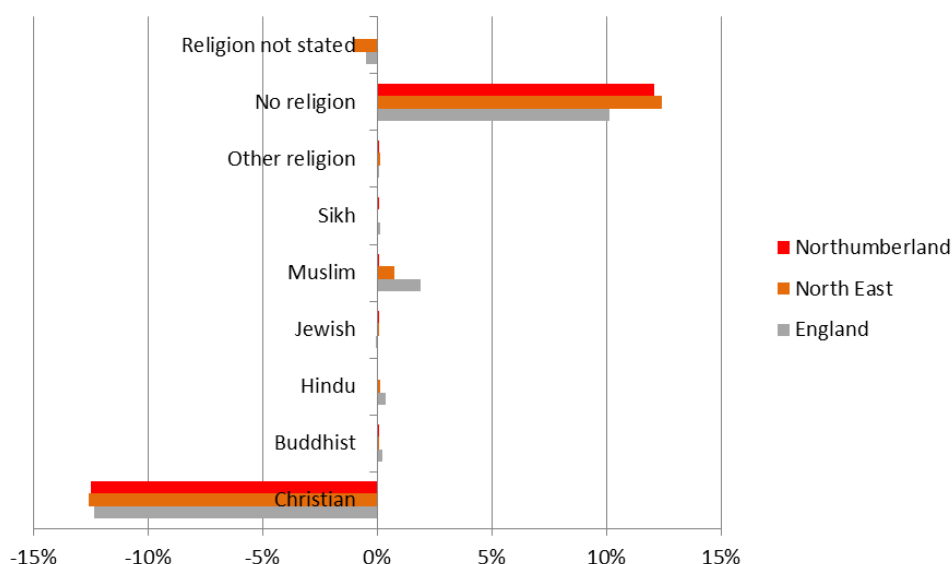
2.8 Religion

The religion question was the only voluntary question on the 2011 census. It was also a voluntary question in the 2001 census. In both censuses 6.4% of people in Northumberland did not state their religion.

There was a large decrease in the number of people who called themselves Christians (down 12.5% points). Despite this Christians remain the largest group with over two thirds of people (216,673, 68.8%) in Northumberland stating that they were Christians in 2011. The decrease is about the same as that seen in England (-12.3% points) and in the North East (-12.6% points). No other religion accounted for more than 1% of the total population in Northumberland.

There was a large increase in the number who stated that they had no religion (up 12.1% points from 2001). Almost a quarter of residents (24%) now report that they have no religion. This was the second largest group after Christians.

Figure 14: Percentage point change over decade from 2001 to 2011 for religion



Source: 2001 and 2011 Census Key Statistics, ONS

2.9 Health

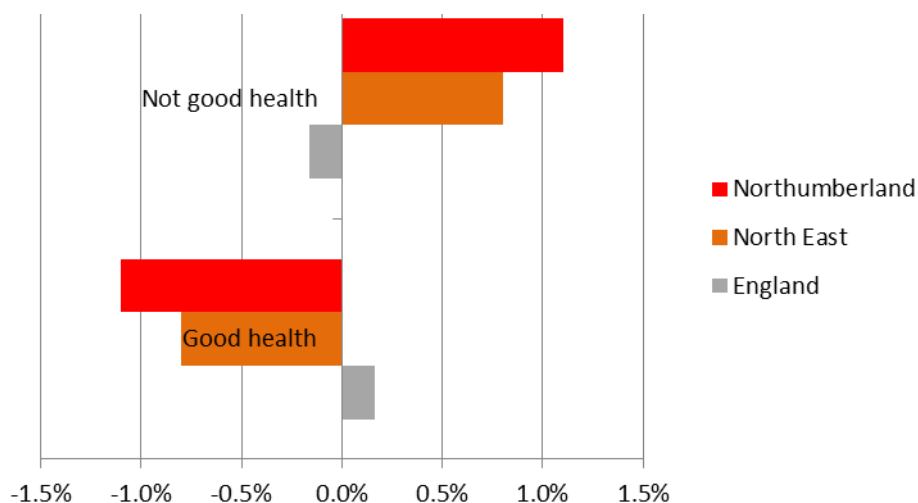
2.9.1 General Health

To allow a comparison with 2001, general health has been divided as 'good health' and 'not good health'. This has combined 2011 Census data for 'very good health' and 'good health' together as 'good health' and 'fair health', 'bad health', and 'very bad health' as 'not good health'. 2001 Census has been dichotomised using the methodology outlined in the following paper:

[An investigation into the impact of question change on estimates of General Health Status and Healthy Life Expectancy](#)

In Northumberland 78.3% (247,448) of people assessed their health as good in 2011, a decrease of 1.1% point from 2001. The North East region also saw a decrease of residents stating that they were in good health, of 0.8% points to 77.3%. This contrasts with England where there was a slight increase of 0.2% points (to 81.4%) in the number of people reporting that they were in good health.

Figure 15: Percentage point change - general health between 2001 and 2011



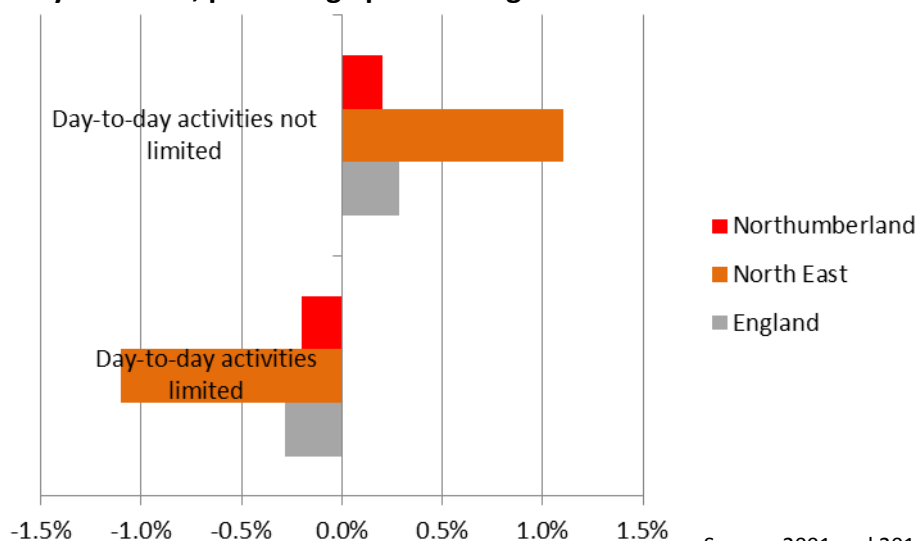
Source: 2001 and 2011 Census Key Statistics, ONS

2.9.2 Long term health problem or disability

The 2011 census data for long term health problem or disability is broadly comparable with the 2001 census data. This is as a result of changes to the question wording. The 2001 question asked whether each person in a household had a long-term illness, health problem or disability which limited activities in any way and to include problems which were due to old age. Possible answers were yes and no. In the 2011 census the question had different wording, excluding the reference to work limiting problems, changed the categories to plain English terms to allow individuals to state the extent of their limitations and included a 12 month time frame for the person’s activities to have been limited. It is not possible to directly compare activity limitations between 2001 and 2011 but indicative insights can be drawn about change over time if data from the yes responses are combined.

Residents were asked to state if their day-to-day activities were limited because of a health problem or disability which had lasted, or was expected to last, at least 12 months. In 2011 in Northumberland almost 21% (65,498) of residents reported a long-term activity-limiting illness, while 79% (250,530) reported that they had no limiting long-term illness. Comparing change from the 2001 Census the percentage of Northumberland residents who reported a long-term illness has remained consistent at around 21% (64,154 residents in 2001).

Figure 16: Day-to-day activities, percentage point change between 2001 and 2011



Source: 2001 and 2011 Census Key Statistics, ONS

When comparing Northumberland regionally and nationally, the North East (21.6%, down 1.1% points) has a higher percentage of residents who reported a long-term illness but England has a lower proportion at 17.6% (-0.3% points).

3 How we live

This section includes statistics on the usual resident population that lived in households and covers the type of accommodation lived in, whether it was owned or rented, and the number of cars they had access to. It also covers whether the household had central heating and was overcrowded.

3.1 Accommodation Type

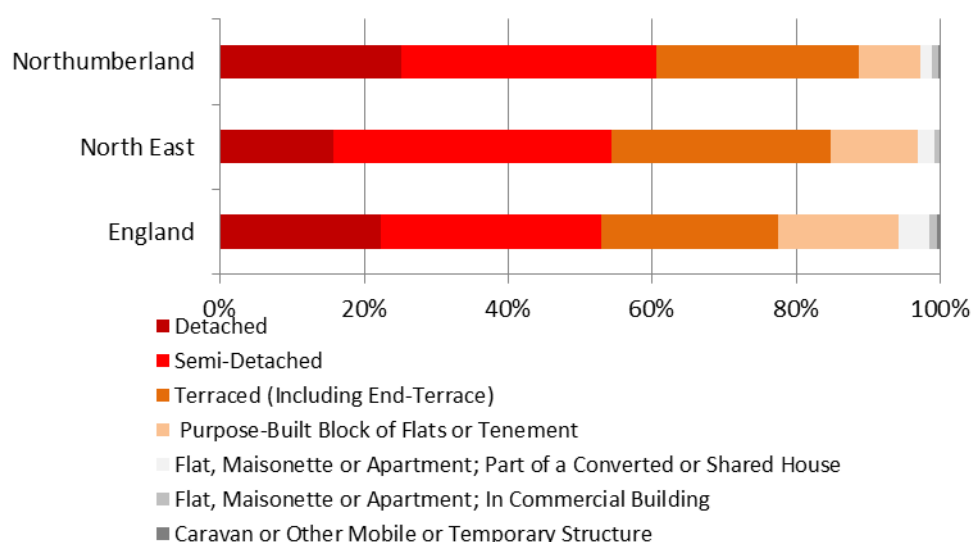
Accommodation type refers to the type of accommodation used or available for use by an individual household such as terraced house, bungalow etc.

There were 148,043 household spaces in Northumberland in 2011, an increase of 9,979 (7.2%) from 2001. A household space is the accommodation used or available for use by an individual household.

Residents were asked what type of accommodation their household was in on the night of the census. When compared to the North East and England, Northumberland has a higher proportion of residents living in a whole house or bungalow, 89% compared to 85% and 77% respectively. While the proportion of households in this type of accommodation fell slightly in Northumberland between 2001 and 2011 (down -0.8% points), the fall was greater in the North East (-1.2% points) and England (-2.4% points).

In Northumberland, the largest accommodation type in both 2001 and 2011 was whole house or bungalow; semi-detached. There were 52,263 of this type of household space (35.3% of the total) in 2011, a rise of 2,767 spaces but a fall of 0.6% points from 2001. The next largest group was whole house or bungalow; terraced (41,652 household spaces, 28.1%), followed by whole house or bungalow; detached (37,247 household spaces, 25.2%). The number of spaces in both these groups increased (up 1,709 and 3,307 respectively). As figure 17 below shows, the proportions of accommodation type differ in the North East and England, with the North East having a greater proportion of households living in semi-detached accommodation (38.7%) and England a greater number in purpose built block of flats or tenements (16%).

Figure 17: Accommodation Type, 2011



Source: 2011 Census Key Statistics, ONS

3.2 Tenure

Tenure provides information about whether a household rents or owns the accommodation that it occupies and, if rented, combines this with information about the type of landlord who owns or manages the accommodation.

Almost two thirds people in Northumberland own their own homes – either outright or with a mortgage. A third of households (46,086, 33.3%) in the county are owned outright, an increase of 5% points from 2001. This is a greater increase than the North East (3.3% points) or England (1.4% points). Almost another third of households (45,121, 32.6%) are owned with a mortgage, a decrease of 5.8% points from 2001. This compares with a decrease of 4.7% points in the North East and 6.1% points in England. As table 3 below shows, although overall the number of owner occupied households increased by 4,000, the percentage decreased slightly by -0.8% points in Northumberland between 2001 and 2011, though the decline in the proportion of owner occupied households was greater in the North East (-1.4% points) and England (-4.7% points).

Table 3: Tenure

		All households	Owned		Shared ownership		Social rented		Private rented		Living rent free	
		No.	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
England	2011	22,063,368	13,975,024	63.4	173,760	0.8	3,903,550	17.7	3,715,924	16.8	295,110	1.3
	2001	20,451,427	13,920,429	68.1	133,693	0.7	3,940,728	19.3	2,037,470	10.0	419,107	2.0
	Change	1,611,941	54,595	-4.7	40,067	0.2	-37,178	-1.6	1,678,454	6.8	-123,997	-0.7
North East	2011	1,129,935	698,595	61.8	4,098	0.4	259,506	22.9	154,426	13.7	13,310	1.2
	2001	1,066,292	673,830	63.2	4,577	0.4	294,723	27.6	76,987	7.2	16,175	1.5
	Change	63,643	24,765	-1.4	-479	0.0	-35,217	-4.7	77,439	6.5	-2,865	-0.3
Northumberland	2011	138,534	91,207	65.9	510	0.4	25,841	18.7	18,417	13.3	2,559	1.8
	2001	130,780	87,203	66.7	511	0.4	28,157	21.5	11,357	8.7	3,552	2.7
	Change	7,754	4,004	-0.8	-1	0.0	-2,316	-2.8	7,060	4.6	-993	-0.9

While the number of households in Northumberland that were social rented from the council has decreased by 6.3% points from 22,228 (17.0%) to 14,820 (10.7%), the number of households whose accommodation was social rented from others such as housing associations or registered social landlords increased (up 3.5% points to 11,021), as did the number of households whose accommodation was private rented from a private landlord or lettings agency (up 4.4% points to 16,225). The decline in council social rented households was greater than that seen across England (-3.8% points) but less than in the North East (-7.8% points). Overall in Northumberland, social rented housing declined by 2.8% points and private renting grew by 4.6% points. In total, 32% of Northumberland residents rented their accommodation in 2011, a rise of 1.8% points from 2001.

Figure 18: Tenure, percentage point change between 2001 and 2011

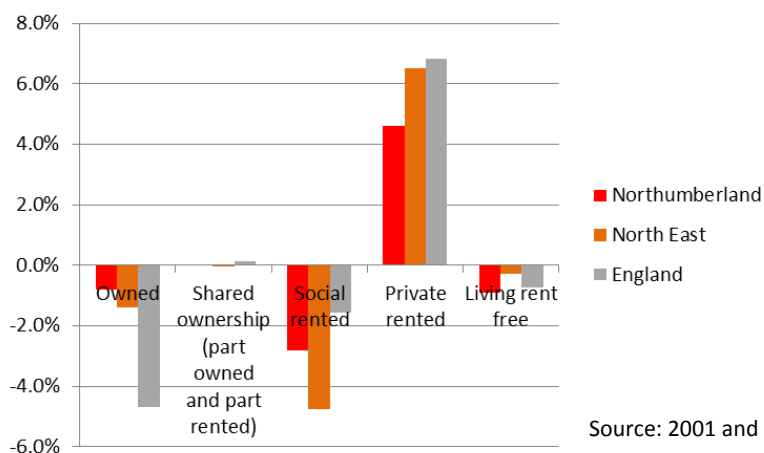
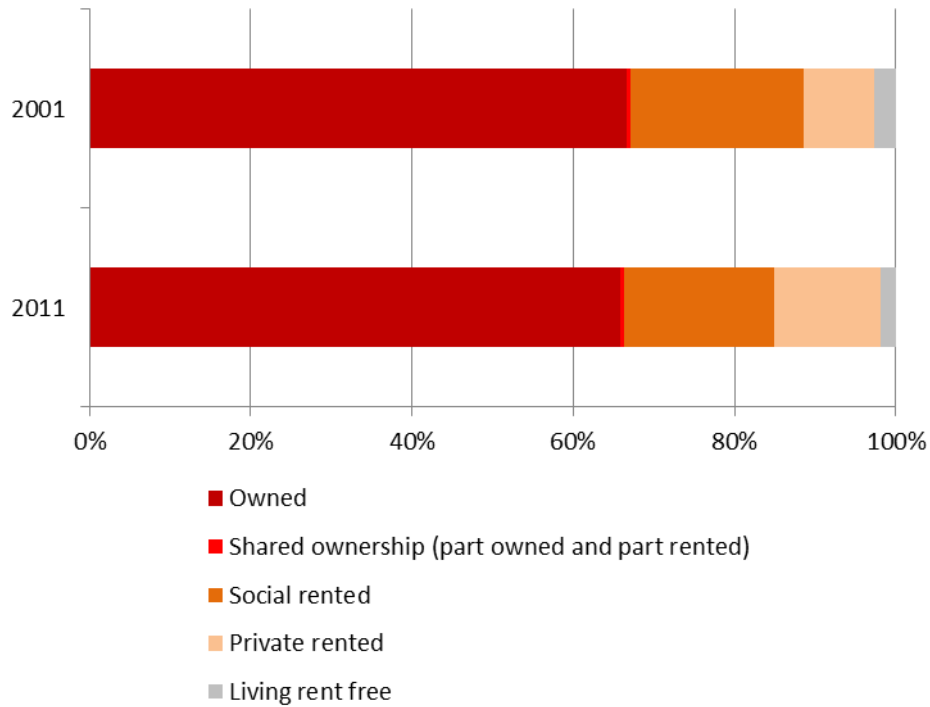


Figure 19: Tenure, 2001 and 2011



Source: 2001 and 2011 Census Key Statistics, ONS

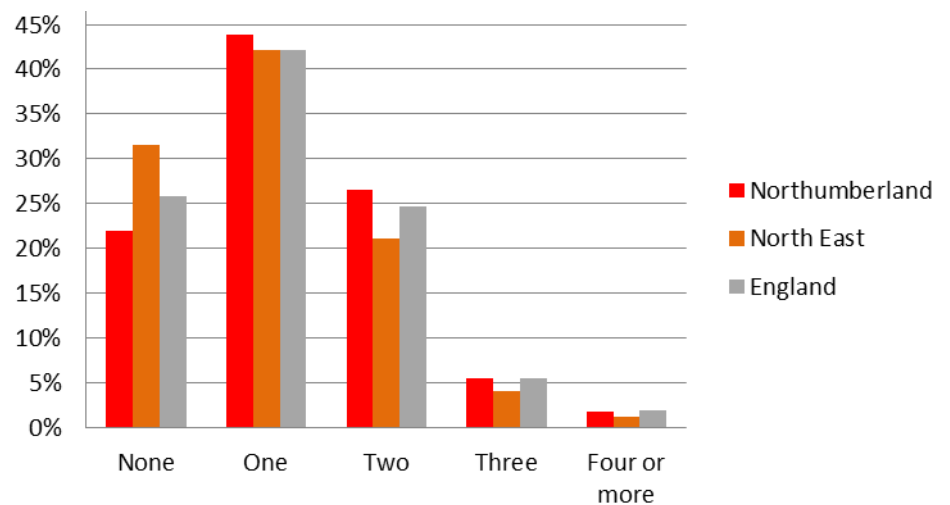
3.3 Car or van availability

The census asked about the number of cars or vans that were owned, or available for use, by one or more members of a household. This includes company cars and vans that are available for private use. It does not include motorbikes or scooters, or any cars or vans belonging to visitors.

The number of households in Northumberland that had no car or van available to them fell by -3.8% points between 2001 and 2011 from 33,703 (25.8%) to 30,543 (22.0%) households. There was also a fall in the North East (-4.4% points) and England (-1% point).

Figure 20: Car and van availability in 2011

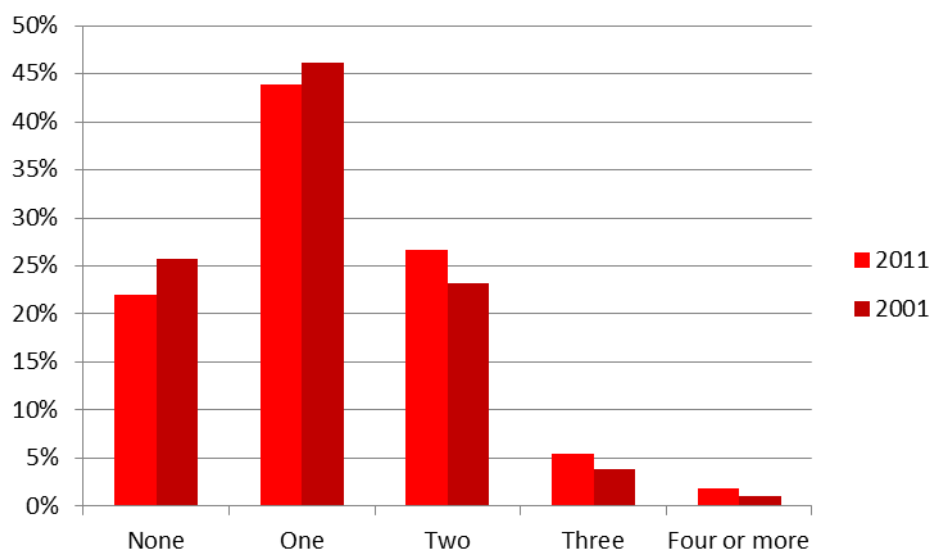
While the number of households in Northumberland that had one car or van available to them also decreased (by 2.2% points to 43.9%), the number of households that had 2 or more cars or vans available to them increased by 5.7% points. The increase in this group in the North East was 5% points and in England 2.6% points. The greatest increase was in those households that had 2 cars or vans (up 3.4% points to 26.6% in Northumberland).



Source: 2011 Census Key Statistics, ONS

The total number of cars and vans in Northumberland rose by 26,645 to 168,974, a rise of 18.7%. This compares to an increase of 20% in the North East and 13.7% in England.

Figure 21: Car and van availability in Northumberland, change between 2001 and 2011



Source: 2001 and 2011 Census Key Statistics, ONS

3.4 Central heating

Although the wording of the question relating to central heating changed from 'Do you have central heating?' in the 2001 census to 'What type of central heating do you have?' in 2011, the data are fully comparable at the yes/no level.

In Northumberland, the number of households who do not have central heating declined between 2001 and 2011 by -2.1% points from 4,470 to 1,858 households. The percentage of households that do not have central heating has reduced to 1.3%. The decline in the number of households who did not have central heating was greater in the North East (down 2.7% points) and England (down 5.8% points).

Table 4: Central heating

		All Households		Does Not have Central Heating		Does have Central Heating	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
England	2011	22,063,368	2.7%	594,561	2.7%	21,468,807	97.3%
	2001	20,451,427	8.5%	1,744,144	8.5%	18,707,283	91.5%
	Change	1,611,941	-5.8%	-1,149,583	-5.8%	2,761,524	5.8%
North East	2011	1,129,935	1.2%	13,919	1.2%	1,116,016	98.8%
	2001	1,066,292	3.9%	41,994	3.9%	1,024,298	96.1%
	Change	63,643	-2.7%	-28,075	-2.7%	91,718	2.7%
Northumberland	2011	138,534	1.3%	1,858	1.3%	136,676	98.7%
	2001	130,780	3.4%	4,470	3.4%	126,310	96.6%
	Change	7,754	-2.1%	-2,612	-2.1%	10,366	2.1%

Source: 2001 and 2011 Census Key Statistics, ONS

3.5 Rooms and household size

The average household size for an area is equal to the total number of usual residents living in households in that area divided by the total number of households in the area that have at least one usual resident. The average number of rooms per household for any area is equal to the total number of rooms in households in the area divided by the number of households in the area.

The average household size and the average number of rooms in a household saw little change between 2001 and 2011. In Northumberland the average household size was 2.2 and the average number of rooms was 5.6.

Table 5: Household size and number of rooms

		All Households	Average Household Size	Average Number of Rooms Per Household
		No.	Rate	Rate
England	2011	22,063,368	2.4	5.4
	2001	20,451,427	2.4	5.3
	Change	1,611,941	0.0	0.1
North East	2011	1,129,935	2.3	5.3
	2001	1,066,292	2.3	5.2
	Change	63,643	0.0	0.1
Northumberland	2011	138,534	2.2	5.6
	2001	130,780	2.3	5.5
	Change	7,754	-0.1	0.1

Source: 2001 and 2011 Census Key Statistics, ONS

3.6 Occupancy

The occupancy rating provides a measure of under occupancy and overcrowding. There are two measures of occupancy rating, one based on the number of rooms in a household's accommodation, and one based on the number of bedrooms. However, the question asking about the number of bedrooms in a household was new in 2011 and therefore cannot be compared with census data from 2001. Data for number of rooms as a whole can be fully compared between the 2001 and 2011 censuses.

The occupancy rating relates the actual number of rooms to the number of rooms 'required' by the members of the household. The ages of the household members and their relationships to each other are used to derive the number of rooms they require, based on a standard formula. The number of rooms required is subtracted from the number of rooms in the household's accommodation to obtain the occupancy rating. An occupancy rating of -1 implies that a household has one fewer room than required, whereas +1 implies that they have one more room/bedroom than the standard requirement.

In Northumberland the number of households that had an occupancy rating of -1 or less was 5,000 having declined slightly (by 0.3% points to 3.6%) between 2001 and 2011. This is lower than the rate of 5.1% (unchanged) in the North East and 8.7% (an increase of 1.6% points) in England.

Table 6: Occupancy

		All Households	Occupancy Rating (Rooms) of -1 or	
		No.	No.	%
England	2011	22,063,368	1,928,596	8.7%
	2001	20,451,427	1,457,512	7.1%
	Change	1,611,941	471,084	1.6%
North East	2011	1,129,935	57,273	5.1%
	2001	1,066,292	54,616	5.1%
	Change	63,643	2,657	0.0%
Northumberland	2011	138,534	5,004	3.6%
	2001	130,780	5,126	3.9%
	Change	7,754	-122	-0.3%

Source: 2001 and 2011 Census Key Statistics, ONS

4 What we do

This section covers how people in Northumberland occupied themselves, whether they provided care for less able members of society, what they did to earn money, how many hours they worked and what levels of qualification they had.

4.1 Provision of Care

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.

Over 35,000 residents in Northumberland provided unpaid care in 2011. This was an increase of more than 2,000 (0.3% points) from the previous census in 2001 and is just over 11.3% of all usual residents. The proportion of residents providing care was about the same as the North East (11%) but a percentage point higher than England (10.3%).

Table 7 below shows that within the group of residents who provide unpaid care, the largest number of residents (22,304) provide care for between 1 to 19 hours per week. This group has declined slightly while the number of residents providing unpaid care for over 19 hours a week has increased.

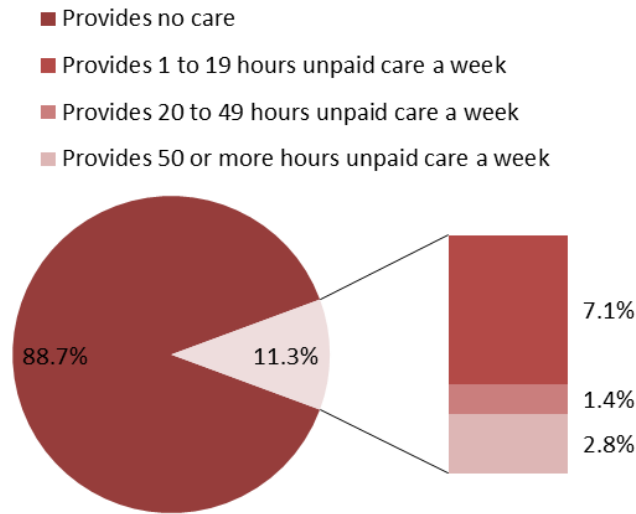
Table 7: Provision of care

		All usual residents	Provides no unpaid care		Provides 1 to 19 hours unpaid care a week		Provides 20 to 49 hours unpaid care a week		Provides 50 or more hours unpaid care a week	
		No.	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
England	2011	53,012,456	47,582,440	89.8%	3,452,636	6.5%	721,143	1.4%	1,256,237	2.4%
	2001	49,138,831	44,261,771	90.1%	3,347,531	6.8%	530,797	1.1%	998,732	2.0%
	Change	3,873,625	3,320,669	-0.3%	105,105	-0.3%	190,346	0.3%	257,505	0.4%
North East	2011	2,596,886	2,310,535	89.0%	165,828	6.4%	41,778	1.6%	78,745	3.0%
	2001	2,515,442	2,238,849	89.0%	171,753	6.8%	35,736	1.4%	69,104	2.7%
	Change	81,444	71,686	0.0%	-5,925	-0.4%	6,042	0.2%	9,641	0.3%
Northumberland	2011	316,028	280,331	88.7%	22,304	7.1%	4,553	1.4%	8,840	2.8%
	2001	307,190	273,581	89.1%	22,660	7.4%	3,656	1.2%	7,293	2.4%
	Change	8,838	6,750	-0.4%	-356	-0.3%	897	0.2%	1,547	0.4%

Source: 2001 and 2011 Census Key Statistics, ONS

Of residents providing unpaid care in Northumberland, almost two fifths (37.5%) provided it for more than 20 hours per week in 2011. This was an increase of almost 5% points from 2001. While the North East had a higher percentage (42.1%) of residents providing unpaid care for more than 20 hours per week in 2011, the rise since 2001 was lower (4.2%). The percentage for England as a whole was about a percentage point lower than Northumberland, with a similar increase since 2001.

Figure 22: Provision of care in Northumberland, 2011



Source: 2011 Census Key Statistics, ONS

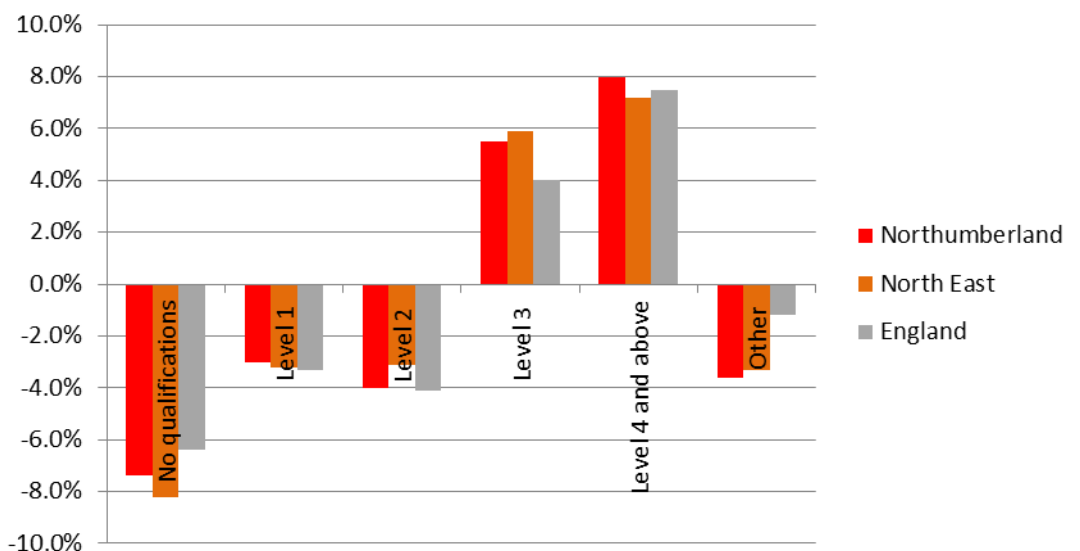
4.2 Qualifications

This section describes the highest level of qualification members of the population have achieved. Qualifications are categorised into the following: No Qualifications; Level 1 (1 to 4 GCSEs or equivalent); Level 2 (5 GCSEs or equivalent); Apprenticeships; Level 3 (2 or more A-levels or equivalent); Level 4 or above (Bachelor’s degree or equivalent and higher qualifications); Other (including foreign qualifications).

The figures from the 2011 census are not directly comparable with the 2001 census. This is because the 2001 counts are aged 16-74 and the 2011 counts are aged 16 and over. Detailed characteristics covering the labour market and qualifications for MSOAs and wards will be released later in the year and will include age groups, allowing comparison of the 16 to 74 age group. Apprenticeships were not included in the 2001 census.

Figure 23 shows that the number of people in Northumberland with no qualifications declined between 2001 and 2011 by 7.4% points from 70,263 to 62,584. There was also a decline in the number of people whose highest level of qualification was at level 1 (-3% points) and 2 (-4% points).

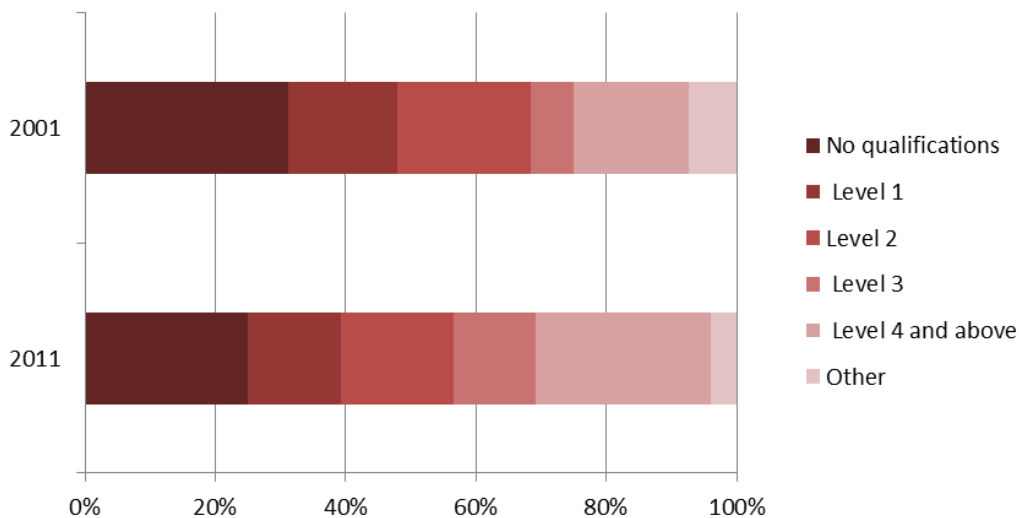
Figure 23: Percentage point change in highest qualification between 2001 and 2011 censuses



Source: 2001 and 2011 Census Key Statistics, ONS

Figure 24 below shows that in 2001 those residents who had no qualification made up the largest group (31.3%). However, by 2011 this had changed and the largest group was of residents whose highest qualification was level 4 (more than a quarter, 25.6%). This was also true of England, but in the North East those with no qualifications were still the largest group. The greatest percentage point rise was seen in those with a level 4 qualification, an increase of 8% points. Comparing regionally and nationally, this rise was greater than the North East (7.2% points) and England (7.5% points). There was also an increase in the number of residents whose highest qualification was at level 3 (up 5.5% points to 12.1%): for the North East the rise was 5.9% points and 4% points for England.

Figure 24: Highest qualifications of Northumberland residents in 2001 and 2011



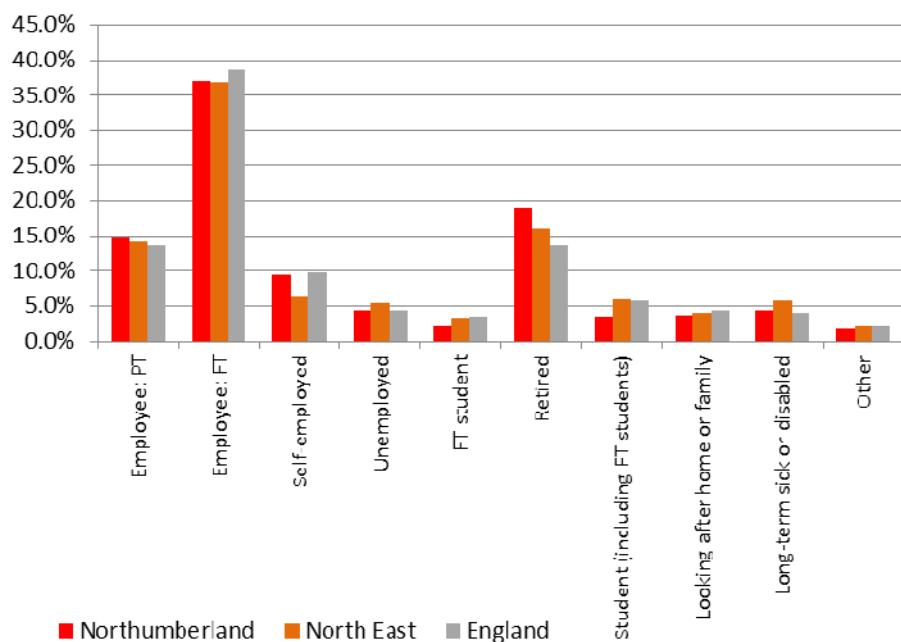
Source: 2001 and 2011 Census Key Statistics, ONS

4.3 Economic Activity

Economic activity relates to whether or not a person who was aged 16 to 74 was working or looking for work in the week before the census. Rather than a simple indicator of whether or not someone was currently in employment, it provides a measure of whether or not a person was an active participant in the labour market.

More than two thirds (67.9%) of residents in Northumberland aged between 16 and 74 were economically active at the

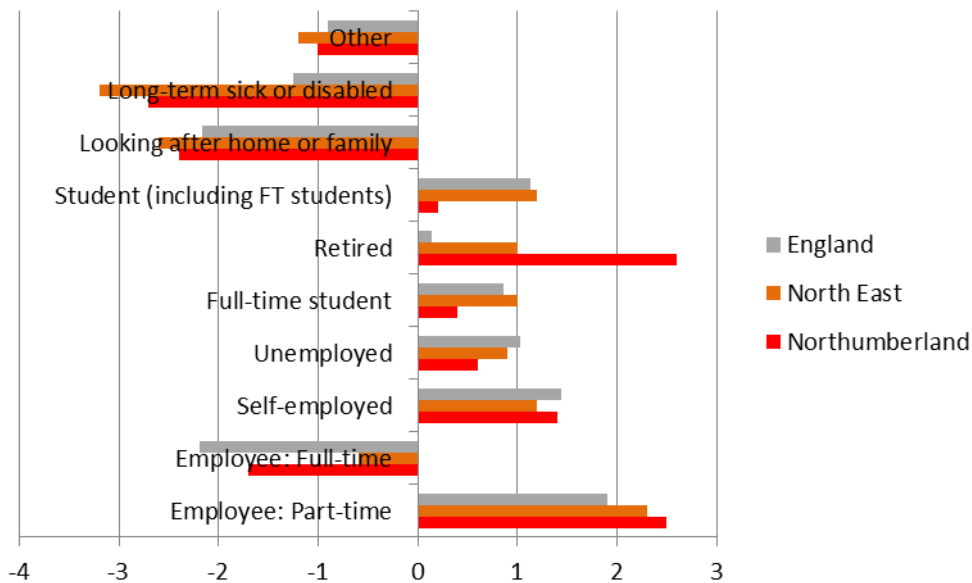
Figure 25: Economic Activity 2011



Source: 2001 and 2011 Census Key Statistics, ONS

time of the 2011 census. This was slightly more than the figures for the North East and England (both 66.1%) and was a rise of 3.2% points from the 2001 census. As figure 25 shows, the largest group of economically active residents were full-time employees; 37% of residents were in this group. This group had declined by 1.7% points since the 2001 census. There was an increase in the number of residents who were part-time employees (up 2.5% points to 14.7%) and self-employed (up 1.4% points to 9.5%). The number of economically active unemployed residents rose slightly to 4.4% (up 0.6% points). This compares to figures for the North East and England of 36.8% and 38.6% for full-time employed residents; 14.2% and 13.7% for part-time employed residents; 6.5% and 9.8% for self-employed residents; and 5.4% and 4.4% for unemployed residents.

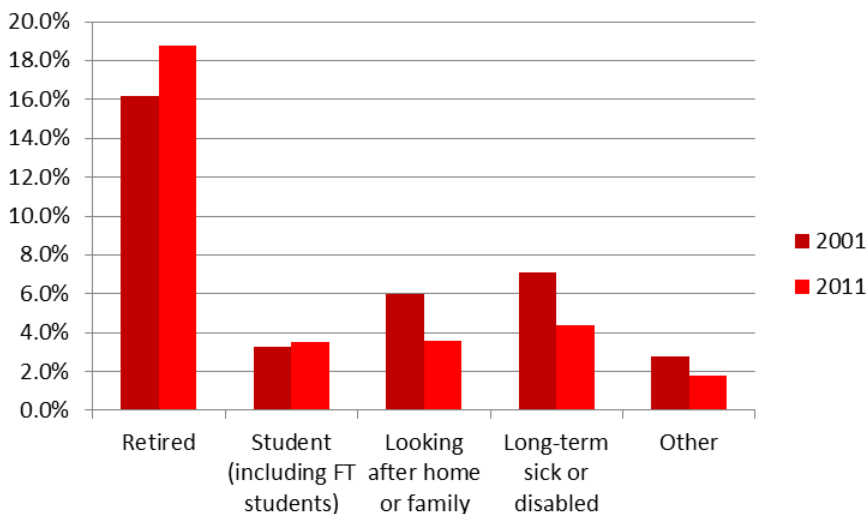
Figure 26: Economic activity, percentage point change between 2001 and 2011



Source: 2001 and 2011 Census Key Statistics, ONS

As figure 27 below shows, of those Northumberland residents aged 16 to 74 who were economically inactive in the week prior to the 2011 census the largest group was retired residents.

Figure 27: Economic inactivity of Northumberland residents, 2001 and 2011



There were 43,897 (18.8%) residents in this group. This number had increased by 2.6% points since 2001 (7,414 residents). This was more than the regional and national figures: the North East had 16% of residents in this group (up 1% point) and England 13.7% (up just 0.1%). The number of residents in Northumberland who were economically inactive because they were looking after home or family or were long term sick or disabled decreased between the 2001 and 2011 censuses. There were 5,000 fewer economically inactive residents looking

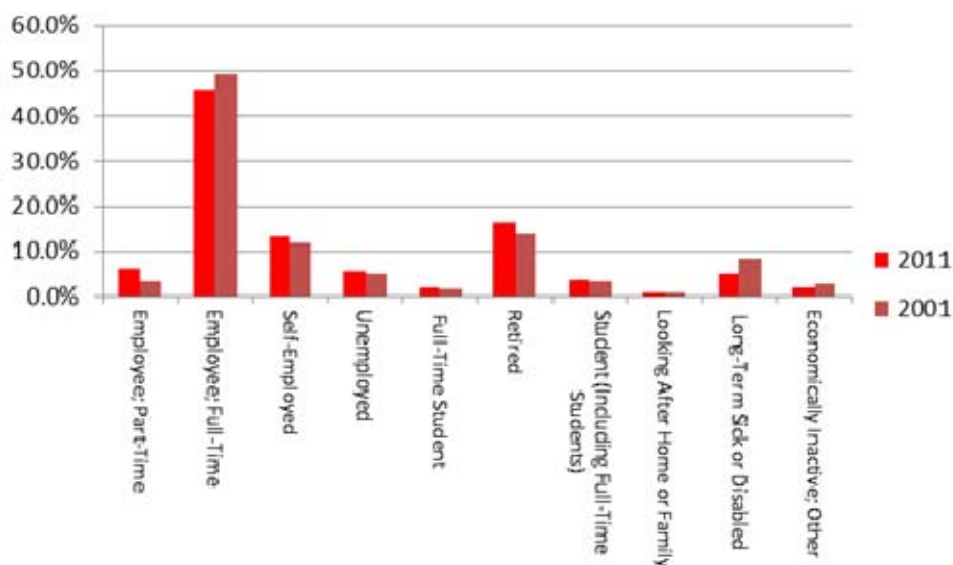
Source: 2001 and 2011 Census Key Statistics, ONS

after home or family (down 2.4% points to 3.6%) and 5,500 fewer residents who were long term sick or disabled (down 2.7% points to 4.4%).

4.3.1 Economic activity of male residents

In 2011, almost three quarters (72.4%) of male residents aged 16 to 74 in Northumberland were economically active. Figure 28 shows that the proportion of economically active male residents aged 16 to 74 who were in part-time employment or self-employed rose between 2001 and 2011 while the proportion in full-time employment declined. Part-time employment is defined as 30 hours a week or less. The percentage of male residents in Northumberland who were in full-time employment in 2011 was 45.6%, down 3.7% points from 49.3% in 2001, slightly more than the North East (down 3.4% points to 45%) but less than England (down 5% points to 46.8%). The percentage in part-time employment rose by 2.8% points from 3.3% to 6.1% (matched by the North East and England) and the number of self-employed male residents rose by 1.4% points from 11.8% to 13.2% (rises in the North East and England were 1.7% points and 1.6% points respectively).

Figure 28: Economic activity of Northumberland male residents, 2001 and 2011



Source: 2001 and 2011 Census Key Statistics, ONS

The largest group of economically inactive male residents were those who were retired. This group had increased by 2.6% points, from 13.9% to 16.5% (18,845 residents). The increase in the retired group was far larger than that seen in the North East and England (rises of 1.2% points and 0.2% points respectively) where this group was also a smaller proportion of male residents aged 16 to 74 (13.9% in the North East and 11.8% in England).

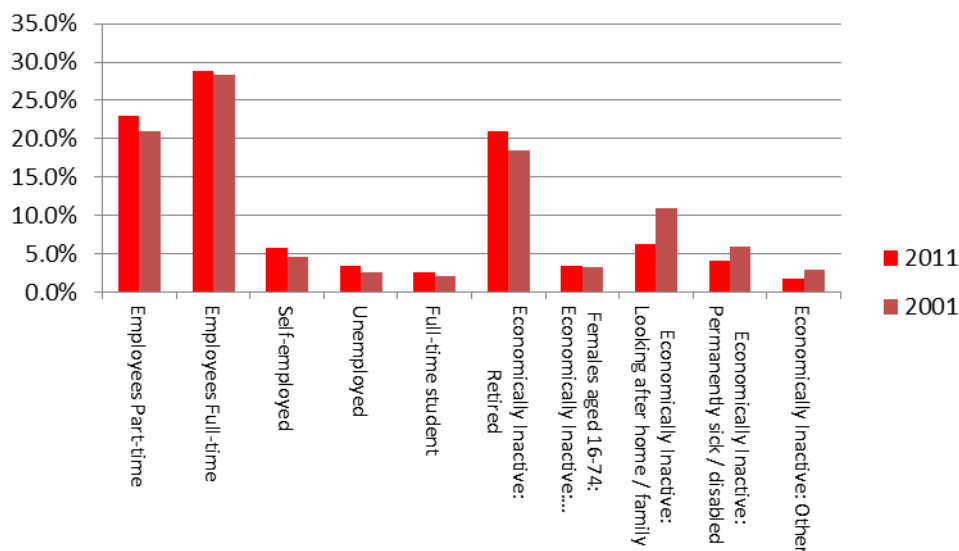
Of male residents who were unemployed, more than a third were long-term unemployed (36.5%), that is for the 2011 census, those who had not been in employment since 2009. This was a rise of 3.9% points from 2001 and was 2% of all males aged 16 to 74.

4.3.2 Economic activity of female residents

In 2011, 63.5% of female residents aged 16 to 74 in Northumberland were economically active, a rise of 5% points. Figure 29 shows that there have been increases in the proportion of economically active women aged 16 to 74 in both part-time and full-time employment. The former rose by 2% points from 21% to 23% while the latter rose slightly by 0.4% points from 28.4% to 28.8%. In the North East the rise in part-time employment was about the same (1.9% points) and slightly less in England (1.2% points). The North East saw a greater rise in full-time employment (2% points) while England saw a similar rise to Northumberland (0.4% points). However, the group that saw the largest increase was of those economically inactive female residents who were retired. In Northumberland this group increased by 2.5% points between 2001 and 2011, from 18.5% to 21%.

The largest group of economically inactive female residents in 2011 were those who were retired. As seen with the figures for male economically inactive residents, female retired residents were a larger proportion and saw a greater increase than the North East (18%, up 0.7%) and England (15.6%, up 0.2%). The largest decrease was seen in the number of economically inactive female residents who were looking after a home or family. In 2001 this group made up 11% of female residents aged 16 to 74. In 2011 this had fallen by 4.7% points to 6.3%.

Figure 29: Economic activity of Northumberland female residents, 2001 and 2011



Source: 2001 and 2011 Census Key Statistics, ONS

4.4 Occupation

Occupational information is derived from the census question about work combined with other census information. Outputs that use this information are derived using the Standard Occupational Classification 2010 (SOC2010). SOC2010 is different from its equivalent at the time of the release of 2001 Census statistics. This means that although the census question on occupation is fully comparable, the census statistics that will be published using this variable will be broadly comparable. ONS will publish further analysis comparing industry and occupation between 2001 and 2011 during 2013.

As table 8 shows, on the night of the 2011 census, in Northumberland the highest number of residents belonged to the professional occupations group; 22,807 or 15.5% of residents aged 16 to 74 in employment were in this group. This was an increase of 5.5% points from 2001 which is similar to the North East figure (15.2% up 5.6% points) but is below the percentage for England (17.5%) which also saw a larger rise (up 6.3% points). The next largest group in Northumberland was skilled trades occupations (13%), followed by associate professional and technical occupations and administrative and secretarial occupations (both 11.5%). The fewest number of residents belonged to the process, plant and machine operatives group (7.8% of residents belonged to this group in 2011, down 1.9% points from 2001). In 2001 the largest occupation group was managers, directors and senior officials (13.3%), followed by associate professional and technical occupations (13.1%) and skilled trades occupations (12.7%).

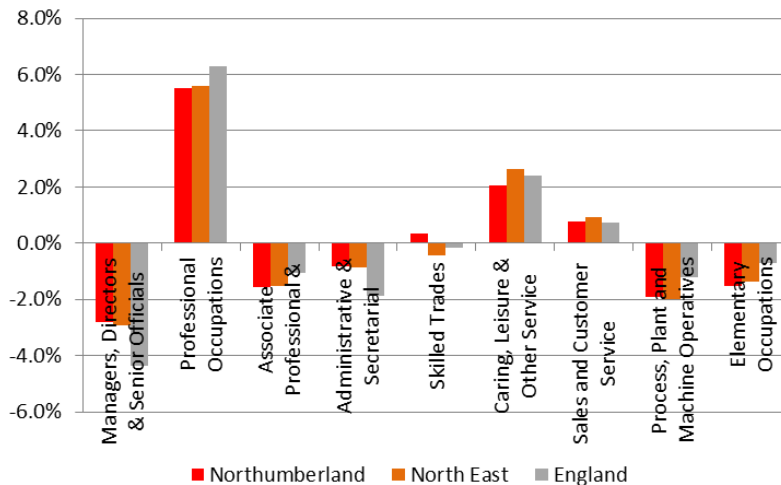
Figure 30 shows that between 2001 and 2011 the occupation groups that saw the biggest increases were the professional occupations (up 5.5% points) and caring, leisure and other services (up 2.1% points). The largest decline was seen in the percentage of managers, directors and senior officials (down 2.8% points).

Table 8: Occupations of residents in Northumberland

		2011	2001	Change
All Usual Residents Aged 16 to 74 in Employment	No.	146,901	136,083	10,818
Managers, Directors and Senior Officials	No.	15,459	18,133	-2,674
	%	10.5%	13.3%	-2.8%
Professional Occupations	No.	22,807	13,606	9,201
	%	15.5%	10.0%	5.5%
Associate Professional and Technical Occupations	No.	16,827	17,800	-973
	%	11.5%	13.1%	-1.6%
Administrative and Secretarial Occupations	No.	16,891	16,779	112
	%	11.5%	12.3%	-0.8%
Skilled Trades Occupations	No.	19,038	17,228	1,810
	%	13.0%	12.7%	0.3%
Caring, Leisure and Other Service Occupations	No.	15,579	11,638	3,941
	%	10.6%	8.6%	2.1%
Sales and Customer Service Occupations	No.	12,688	10,646	2,042
	%	8.6%	7.8%	0.8%
Process, Plant and Machine Operatives	No.	11,390	13,195	-1,805
	%	7.8%	9.7%	-1.9%
Elementary Occupations	No.	16,222	17,058	-836
	%	11.0%	12.5%	-1.5%

Source: 2001 and 2011 Census Key Statistics, ONS

Figure 30: Occupations - percentage change between 2001 and 2011

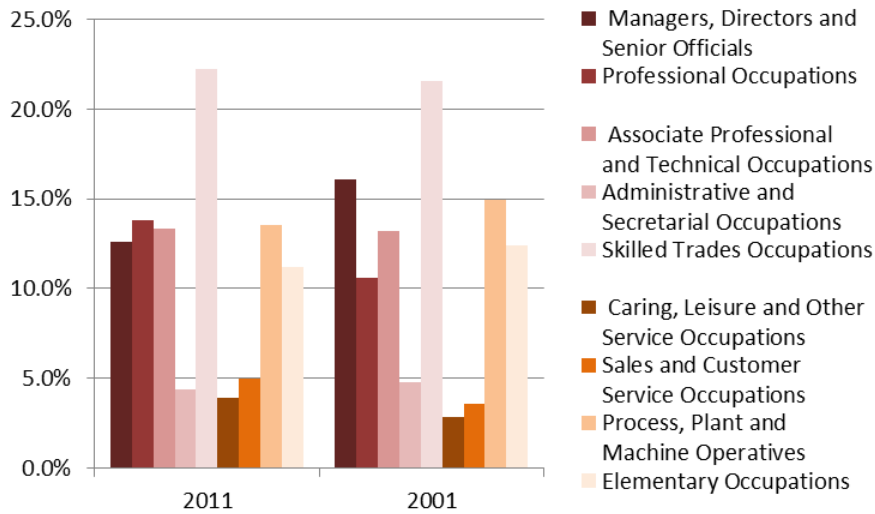


Source: 2001 and 2011 Census Key Statistics, ONS

4.4.1 Occupations of male residents

As figure 31 shows, for male residents aged 16 to 74 in employment in Northumberland at the time of the 2011 census, the largest occupation group was skilled trades, making up 22.2% of male residents in employment. This had changed little from 2001 (up 0.6% points). Skilled trades was also the largest occupation group for males in the North East and England (20.8% and 19.1% respectively). The next largest groups were professional occupations (13.8%, up 3.2% points) and process, plant and machine operatives (13.5%, down 1.4% points).

Figure 31: Occupation groups of male residents in Northumberland, 2001 and 2011

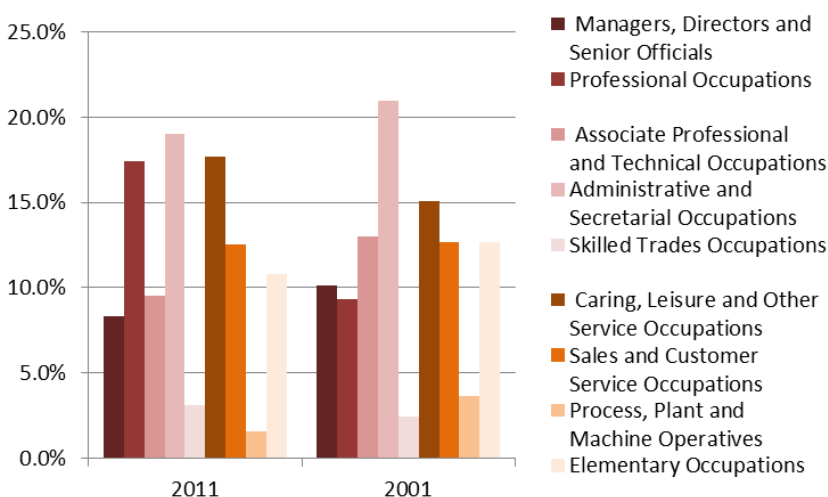


Source: 2001 and 2011 Census Key Statistics, ONS

4.4.2 Occupations of female residents

As figure 32 below shows, the largest occupation group for female residents in Northumberland aged 16 to 74 in employment in 2011 was administrative and secretarial occupations (19% of women in employment, down 2% points from 2001), followed by caring, leisure and other service occupations (17.7%, up 2.6% points) and professional occupations (17.4%, up 8.1% points). The administrative and secretarial occupations were also the largest group in the North East and England (19.1% and 19% respectively). There was an increase in women in professional occupations of 8.1% points. There are now more women in professional occupations in Northumberland than men (12,352 women and 10,455 men in 2011).

Figure 32: Occupation groups of female residents in Northumberland, 2001 and 2011



Source: 2001 and 2011 Census Key Statistics, ONS

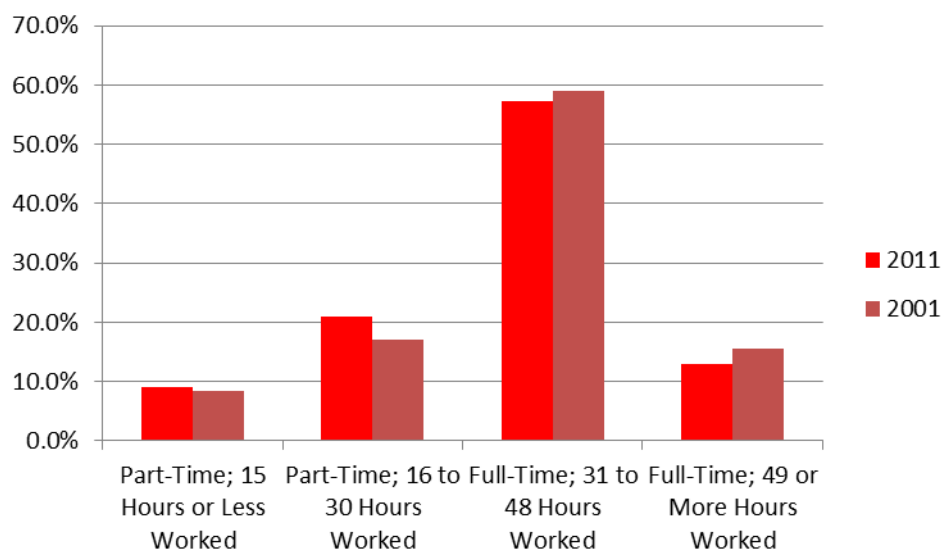
4.5 Hours worked

This refers to usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment the week before the census by the number of hours worked as at census day 27th March 2011.

As figure 33 below shows, in Northumberland, the largest group was of residents who worked full-time for between 31 to 48 hours (57.2%). Although the number of residents in this group increased (from 80,416 to 84,010), the percentage had declined by 1.9% points since 2001 (see table 9 below). This was similar to England and the North East where there was also an increase in the population of this group but a decline in percentage (in England the group declined by 1.5% points although there were 1,246,000 more people in this group and in the North East the group decreased by 2.5% points although there was a 19,500 increase in its population).

The proportion of residents in Northumberland working part-time for 16 to 30 hours grew by 3.9% points to 30,630 residents (20.9%) while those who worked over 49 hours declined by 2.6% points to 19,055 residents (13%).

Figure 33: Hours worked by residents aged 16 to 74 in Northumberland, 2001 and 2011



Source: 2001 and 2011 Census Key Statistics, ONS

Table 9: Hours worked by residents aged 16 to 74, 2001 and 2011

		All Usual Residents Aged 16 to 74 in Employment		Part-Time; 15 Hours or Less Worked		Part-Time; 16 to 30 Hours Worked		Full-Time; 31 to 48 Hours Worked		Full-Time; 49 or More Hours Worked	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
England	2011	25,162,721		2,418,518	9.6%	4,888,565	19.4%	14,502,713	57.6%	3,352,925	13.3%
	2001	22,441,498		1,866,211	8.3%	3,664,999	16.3%	13,256,531	59.1%	3,653,757	16.3%
	Change	2,721,223		552,307	1.3%	1,223,566	3.1%	1,246,182	-1.5%	-300,832	-3.0%
North East	2011	1,152,970		100,347	8.7%	246,071	21.3%	683,447	59.3%	123,105	10.7%
	2001	1,032,968		82,897	8.0%	184,085	17.8%	632,308	61.2%	133,678	12.9%
	Change	120,002		17,450	0.7%	61,986	3.5%	51,139	-1.9%	-10,573	-2.2%
Northumberland	2011	146,901		13,206	9.0%	30,630	20.9%	84,010	57.2%	19,055	13.0%
	2001	136,083		11,355	8.3%	23,080	17.0%	80,416	59.1%	21,232	15.6%
	Change	10,818		1,851	0.7%	7,550	3.9%	3,594	-1.9%	-2,177	-2.6%

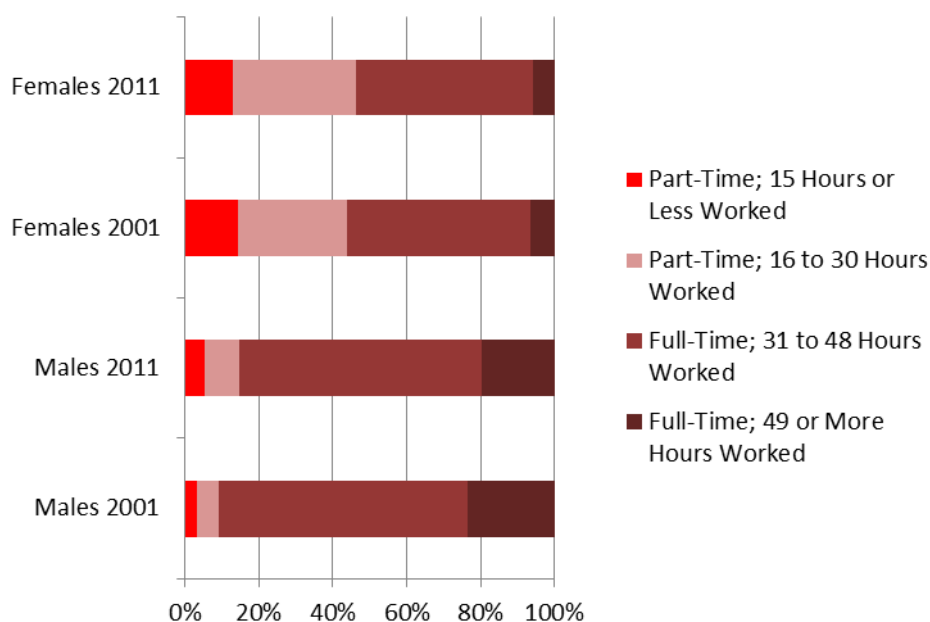
Source: 2001 and 2011 Census Key Statistics, ONS

4.5.1 Hours worked by gender

Figure 34 below shows that a greater proportion of male than female residents worked full-time in both 2001 and 2011. Almost two thirds (65.6%) of males aged 16 to 74 in employment worked between 31 and 48 hours per week in 2011, however this was down 1.7% points from 2001. The number of male residents working 49 or more hours also decreased by 3.8% points to 19.8%. There was an increase in the number of males who worked part-time. The largest increase was in males who worked between 16 and 30 hours per week. This group rose by 2,876 (3.6% points to 9.3%), while the number who worked 15 hours or less rose by 2% points (1,613 residents) to 5.2%.

Almost half (48.2%) of female residents aged 16 to 74 in employment worked between 31 to 48 hours per week. This was a decline of 1.4% points from 2001. Another third (33.1%) of female residents worked between 16 and 31 hours per week in 2011, an increase of 3.3% points from 2001. However, the number working 15 hours or less decreased by 1.2% points to 13%.

Figure 34: Hours worked by male and female residents, 2001 and 2011



Source: 2001 and 2011 Census Key Statistics, ONS

5 Glossary

Dependent child	A dependent child is a person aged 0 – 15 in a household (whether or not in a family) or aged 16 – 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.
Economic Activity	Economic activity relates to whether or not a person who was aged 16 to 74 was working or looking for work in the week before census. Rather than a simple indicator of whether or not someone was currently in employment, it provides a measure of whether or not a person was an active participant in the labour market.
Economically Active	<p>A person is described as economically active if, in the week before the census, they were: in employment, as an employee or self-employed; not in employment, but were seeking work and ready to start work within two weeks; or not in employment, but waiting to start a job already obtained and available.</p> <p>Full-time students who fulfil any of these criteria are classified as economically active and are counted separately in the 'Full-time student' category of economically active - they are not included in any of the other categories such as employees or unemployed.</p>
Economically Inactive	<p>A person is described as economically inactive if, in the week before the census, they were not in employment but did not meet the criteria to be classified as 'Unemployed'. This includes a person looking for work but not available to start work within two weeks, as well as anyone not looking for work, or unable to work - for example retired, looking after home/family, long-term sick or disabled.</p> <p>Students who fulfil any of these criteria are also classified as economically inactive. This does not necessarily mean in full-time education and excludes students who were working or in some other way were economically active.</p>
Family	A family consists of at least two people and is defined as an adult married, civil partnered or cohabiting couple with or without children (including step children), or a lone parent with at least one child (including step children).
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, sitting room or dining area.
Household space	A household space is the accommodation used or available for use by an individual household. Household spaces are identified separately in census results as those with at least one usual resident, and those that do not have any usual residents.
Long term unemployed	A person is defined as unemployed if he or she is not in employment, is available to start work in the next 2 weeks and has either looked for work in the last 4 weeks or is waiting to start a new job. Long-term unemployed are those who stated (at the time of the 2011 Census) they had not worked since 2009 or earlier or at the time of the 2001 Census those who had not worked since 1999 or earlier.

Lone parent household	A lone parent household is a household that comprises a lone parent family and no other person(s). This definition is used in most results from the 2011 Census.
Occupancy rating	The occupancy rating provides a measure of under occupancy and overcrowding. It relates the actual number of rooms to the number of rooms 'required' by the members of the household (based on the relationship between them and their ages). An occupancy rating of -1 or less shows overcrowding in the household.
SOC	The Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) is a common classification of occupational information for the United Kingdom. Within the context of the classification jobs are classified in terms of their skill level and skill content.
Tenure	The category provides information about whether a household rents or owns the accommodation that it occupies and, if rented, combines this with information about the type of landlord who owns or manages the accommodation.
Usual resident	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.

6 References

[2011 Census Guide: 2011-2001 Census in England and Wales Questionnaire Comparability, December 2012, Office for National Statistics](#)

Health Statistics Quarterly No. 41: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/hsg/health-statistics-quarterly/no--41--spring-2009/index.html>

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