

2001 Census – Summary of the Key Statistics for South Yorkshire

SUMMARY OF THE KEY FINDINGS

These are the main findings from the Key Statistics for South Yorkshire:

- Population decline of 1.7% since 1991
- There were 22.3% of people with limiting long-term illness
- General health was described as “not good” by 12.1% of the population
- A total of 144,395 people provide unpaid care
- There were 51.3% of people aged over 16 were living in a couple and married
- A total of 32.8% of households did not have access to a car or van
- Of men aged 16-74 a total of 5.5% were unemployed (1.8% long term)
- A total of 8.9% of men (16-74) and 6.6% of women (16-74) were not working because they were permanently sick
- Few people in South Yorkshire had professional occupations
- A total of 64.4% travel to work by car and only 15.4% used public transport
- There were 35.9% aged 16-74 with no qualifications
- A total of 10.5% of households rent their homes from the council
- There were 93.5% of households which had a full range of basic amenities
- A total of 16,073 people lived in communal establishments.

Introduction

The Office of National Statistics (ONS) released the 2001 Census Key Statistics data for Local Authorities, on 13 February 2003. This information consists of the first comprehensive results from the 2001 Census at a local authority level.

The purpose of this report is to compare South Yorkshire with the National average and also to highlight the differences between the districts within South Yorkshire.

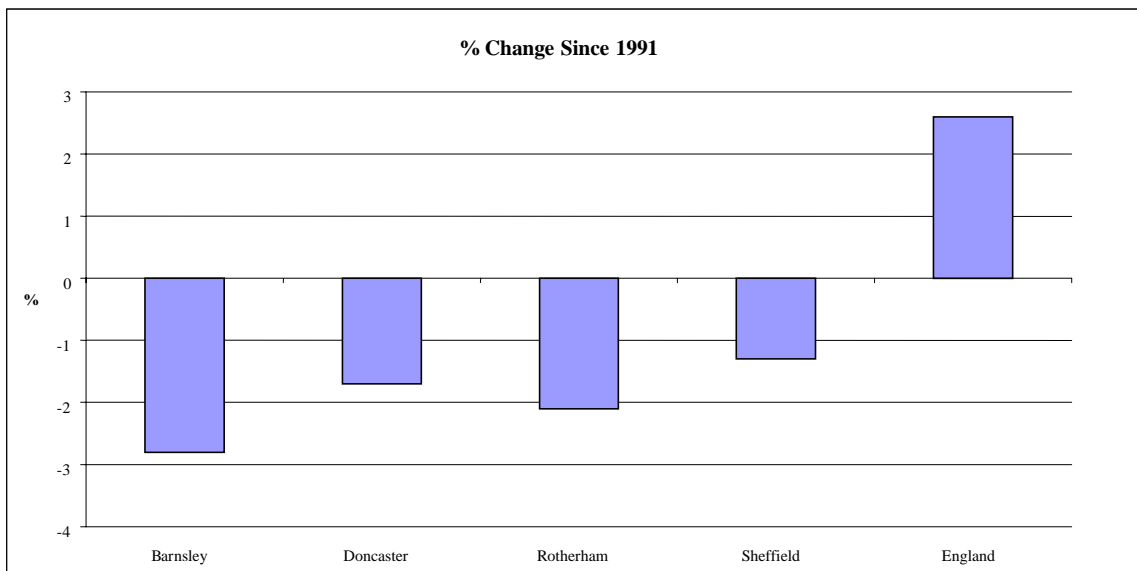
POPULATION AND AGE STRUCTURE

Background

From the Census returns the population of South Yorkshire in 2001 was 1,266,338, a figure 35,194 lower than the Office for National Statistics (ONS) 2000 mid-year population estimate. The large differences between these figures were due to ONS applying a flawed method to calculate the estimates.

Total Population Changes Since 1991

ONS has now corrected the flawed methodology used to calculate the population estimates, which allows us to compare the 1991 population with the 2001 figures. The mid 1991 population estimate for South Yorkshire was 1,288,700 where in 2001 it was 1,266,338, which shows a decline of 22,362 or 1.7%. If this decline is split by gender, the number of men declined by 1.76% and the number of women declined by 1.71%. The population of England in 1991 was 47,875,000, which grew to 49,138,831 in 2001, an increase of 1,263,831 or 2.6%. Within South Yorkshire all districts have declined since 1991 as illustrated by the chart below but the decline has been slightly larger in former Coalfield areas (Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham).



Age Structure

The age structure of South Yorkshire is generally typical to England, although the number of young adults is slightly higher, probably due to the high number of students at the two Universities in Sheffield. The proportion of people aged between 25 and 59 resident in South Yorkshire is slightly lower than the national average.

Within South Yorkshire the proportion of children is slightly lower in Sheffield compared to the other districts, as are adults aged 30 to 74.

CULTURAL DIVERSITY

Background

The 2001 Census was the second time in which people were asked to define their ethnic group. This allows a comparison to be made with the 1991 Census although a change in ethnic classification limits the scope. Country of birth has always been asked but does not indicate ethnic group or nationality. A question on religion was asked for the first time in England in the 2001 Census.

Country of Birth

Of the 1,266,338 people in South Yorkshire at the time of the 2001 Census 93.9% were born in England, 6.5% higher than the national average. In Barnsley 98.3% were born in UK. Only 3.7% of population in South Yorkshire were born in other EU states and other parts of the world such as Africa and Asia, which was 4.6% lower than the national average.

Religion

The 2001 Census was the first Census to ask people in England about their religion. The majority of residents in South Yorkshire are Christians who make up 75.3% of all people, a figure even higher in Barnsley (81.1%). All other religions are of a much smaller scale with the second largest being Muslims with 2.5%, slightly lower than the national average of 3.1%. All other religions equate to 0.5% of the population. The proportion, which stated that they have no religion was 13.7%, slightly lower than the national average of 14.6%.

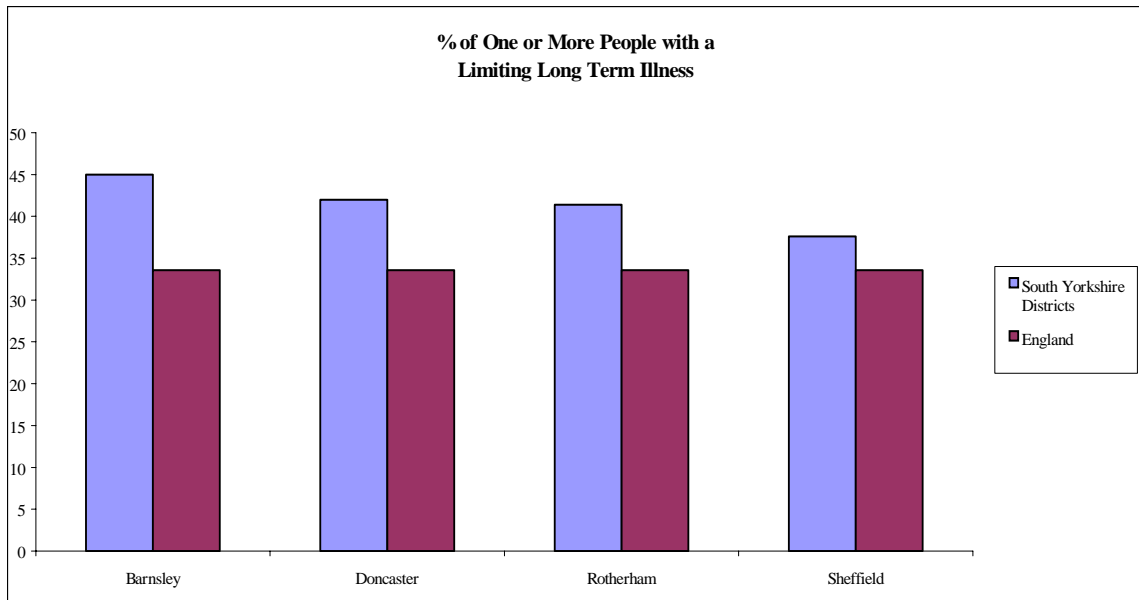
HEALTH

Background

The 2001 Census repeated the question asked in 1991 about limiting long-term illness and asked a new question about general health over the past year. People were also asked if they provided unpaid care for others due to ill health or old age.

Limiting Long-term Illness

Within South Yorkshire there were 282,252 (22.3%) people or 40.7% of households with a limiting long-term illness at the time of the 2001 Census, of whom 133,008 were of working age. There were 4.4% more people in South Yorkshire with limiting long-term illness or 7.2% of households than the national average. Health problems were more prominent in South Yorkshire in 2001 than they were in 1991. Limiting long-term illness figures were higher in the three former mining areas whilst Sheffield had the lowest percentage at 20.6%. Barnsley had 25.2% people with a limiting long-term illness, the 4th highest percentage in England. The local and national data show a similar rising trend in limiting long-term illness. The chart below illustrates the levels of limiting long-term illness by household across the districts in South Yorkshire, and highlights that the former coalfield areas have more households with such illness.



General Health

In response to the question on general health, 12.1% of people in South Yorkshire stated that their health was “not good”. The highest level was in Barnsley where 14.1% were not in good health, the 2nd highest figure in England.

Carers

The 144,395 unpaid carers reflect the high percentages of people in South Yorkshire who are long term sick or in poor health in 2001, of which 24.3% of people provided care for over 50 hours per week. There are approximately 1.5% more unpaid carers in South Yorkshire than the national average.

MIGRATION

Background

The 2001 Census provides statistics on the number of migrants into the UK and the movement within and out of an area in the year before the Census. At the time when the census was conducted there were 6,013,908 migrants in England or 12.3% of the total population of which there were 146,838 in South Yorkshire or 11.6% of the population.

Moved into the Area

Only 34,468 people or 2.7% of the population moved into South Yorkshire from outside the area but within the UK, most of which (3.5%) was from people moving into Sheffield. The other districts in South Yorkshire only had approximately 2.2% of their population are migrants. Only 0.2% of these people were from ethnic groups other than white. There were only 5,088 or 0.4% of people who moved into South Yorkshire from outside the UK, about half the national average. Only 0.2% of these people were from ethnic groups other than white.

No Usual Address One Year Before Census

In South Yorkshire there were 8,846 people or 0.7% who had no usual address one year before the census, slightly lower than the national picture. Only 0.1% of people in ethnic groups other than 'white' were included.

Moved Within the Area

The 2001 Census revealed that 7.8% of people moved within South Yorkshire and only 2.7% moved out of the area. In Sheffield more people were on the move, both within the area and out of it, compared to the other districts in South Yorkshire.

HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

Background

Household composition statistics provide information on the number of people and their household living arrangements. At the time of the 2001 Census there were 530,765 households within South Yorkshire.

One Person Households

A total of 155,104 households (29.2%) in South Yorkshire consisted of only one person, a figure slightly below the national average of 30.1%. Over a half of those living alone were pensioners. Sheffield has approximately 4% more one-person households compared to other districts within South Yorkshire.

Families without Children

The 2001 Census identified that 27.5% households within South Yorkshire contained a family without dependent children, almost the same as the national average. Within South Yorkshire, Sheffield had slightly fewer households without children.

Families with Children

The Census data revealed that 37.7% of households in South Yorkshire contained children, almost the same as the national average. Within South Yorkshire Sheffield had a significantly lower proportion of households with children than the other districts.

LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

Background

The statistics on living arrangements are based on all people aged 16 and over in households in South Yorkshire. There were 994,490 at the time of the 2001 Census.

Single (Never married)

Single people accounted 21.9% of people in South Yorkshire, slightly lower than the national average of 23.1%. Sheffield had a higher proportion of single people compared to the rest of South Yorkshire.

Living in a Couple

Statistics from the 2001 Census show that 51.3% of people over 16 were married or re-married and 10.3% were living in a cohabiting relationship, both of these figures were slightly above the national average. Within South Yorkshire, Sheffield has the lowest figure (57.9%) of people living in a couple.

Not Living in a Couple (Been married)

There were 164,159 people who had been living in a married couple but were living alone at the time of 2001 Census, which equates to 16.5% of people over 16 in South Yorkshire. South Yorkshire shows a similar pattern to the national average.

Lone Parents

At the time of the 2001 Census there were 35,346 lone parents households within South Yorkshire 3,593 (10.2% of households) of which were male lone parents. Of these families only 5.2% were in full time employment. More female lone parents are in employment either on a part time (24%) or full time (15%) basis. The picture in South Yorkshire was very similar to that nationally. Within South Yorkshire there were fewer male lone parent families in Barnsley.

DEPENDENT CHILDREN

Background

Dependent Children statistics are based on all households, of which there were 530,765 in South Yorkshire at the time of the 2001 Census. The census revealed that almost three out of ten households in South Yorkshire had dependent children at the time of the 2001 Census.

No Adults in Employment

Of the households with dependent children in South Yorkshire 19.8% had no working adult which is 3.4% greater than the National average. Barnsley has more households that fall into this category than the other districts within South Yorkshire.

All Ages

At the time of the 2001 Census there were 157,539 households or 29.7% with dependent children, this figure was only 0.2% higher than the national average. Sheffield had slightly less households with dependent children (27.3%) compared with the other districts within South Yorkshire.

Aged 0-4

Of the households with dependent children in South Yorkshire 37.8% had children aged 0-4, which is 0.8% lower than the national average. Sheffield had a slightly higher figure (39.3%) than the rest of the area.

CAR OWNERSHIP

Background

Car Ownership statistics are based on households, of which there were 530,765 in the South Yorkshire at the time of the 2001 Census. The statistics revealed that almost a third of households did not have access to a car or van.

Households without a Car

The census identified that 174,003 households in South Yorkshire did not have access to a car or van. This equates to 32.8% of households, compared to the national average of 26.8%. Within South Yorkshire, Sheffield has the highest proportion of households with no access to a car or van.

Households with Cars

There were a total of 509,390 cars or vans available to households within South Yorkshire at the time of 2001 Census, a 29.9% increase since 1991. There were 43.7% of households with access to one car or van; similar to the national average. There were 23.5% of households within South Yorkshire with access to two or more cars or vans, which is 6% lower than the national average. Within South Yorkshire, Sheffield has slightly lower levels of access to cars & vans than the other districts within South Yorkshire.

OCCUPATION GROUPS

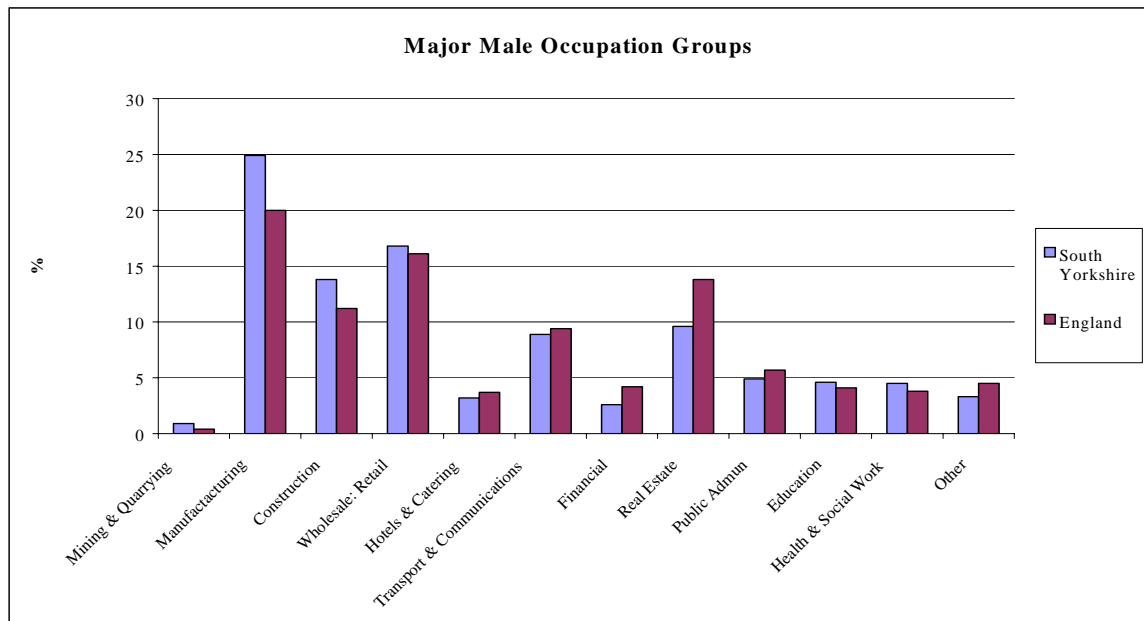
Background

The Census provides information on the main occupation groups for all people aged 16-74 in employment.

Males

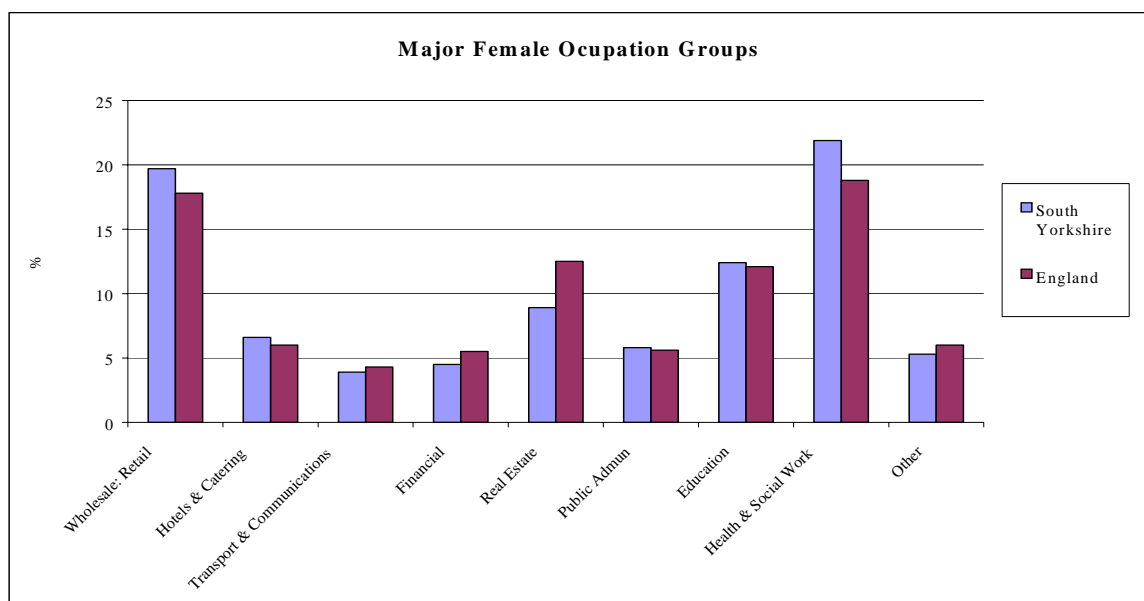
The main industries of occupation for working men in South Yorkshire were as follows: manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, construction, real estate,

transport and communications. The chart below highlights the differences in occupation in South Yorkshire compared to the national average.



Females

The main industries of occupation for working women in South Yorkshire were as follows: health and social care, wholesale and retail trade, education, real estate, manufacturing, administration, financial intermediation, hotels and catering. The chart below highlights the differences in occupation in South Yorkshire compared to the national average.



Within South Yorkshire there is little variation between the four districts in terms of occupation. The exceptions are manufacturing where Barnsley has a high proportion in work and Sheffield had more women working in health, social work and education.

Industry

Within South Yorkshire there are a few variations in industrial structure although the manufacturing sector was more significant in Barnsley and Rotherham. Construction was less evident in Sheffield but here, hotels and catering, health and social work, education and financial intermediation were better represented.

HOURS WORKED

Background

The census statistics provides information relating to the average number of hours worked a week in the four-week period leading up to the 2001 Census for all people aged 16 to 74 in employment.

Men Aged 16-74 in Employment

From the 2001 Census statistics in England 69.5% of men aged 16-74 were in employment of whom only 9.6% worked on a part time basis (up to 30 hours) the rest worked full time with the majority working 38-48 hours a week. In South Yorkshire only 9.8% of men aged 16-74 were in part time employment, the rest worked full time with the majority (52.5%) working 38-48 hours a week. Within South Yorkshire districts the statistics were similar.

Women Aged 16-74 in Employment

At the time of the 2001 Census 57.0% of women aged 16-74 were in employment in England of these women 42.4% worked on a part time basis, with the majority working 16-30 hours the rest worked full time with 24.1% working 38-48 hours a week. In South Yorkshire 47.4% of women aged 16-74 were in part time employment, the rest worked full time with 21.3% working 38-48 hours a week. Within South Yorkshire there was no significant differences between the districts.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Background

The census provides information relating to the economic activity of all 16-74 people of which there were 916,052 in South Yorkshire at that time.

Economically Activity of Men 16-74

The statistics for South Yorkshire from the 2001 Census show that only 3.6% work on a part time basis, 48.7% full time, 9.4% are self-employed, 5.5% are unemployed (1.8% long term), 2.2% are full-time students, 12.2% were retired. There were 8.9% permanently sick and there were 3% otherwise economically inactive.

When South Yorkshire statistics are compared to the national average both full time and self –employed figures were lower in South Yorkshire, whereas all measures of unemployment, retired and permanently sick were higher in South Yorkshire. As Sheffield has two Universities it has significantly more students than the other districts within South Yorkshire. Sheffield has slightly less retired males, where Barnsley has the highest proportion of permanently sick people.

Economically Activity of Women 16-74

The statistics for South Yorkshire show that 21.9% of women work on a part time basis, 25.9% full time, 2.9% are self-employed, 2.7% are unemployed, 2.5% are full-time students, 16.4% are retired and 12.2% looking after home/family. There were 6.6% who were permanently sick, 3.8% were otherwise economically inactive and 0.9% were long term unemployed.

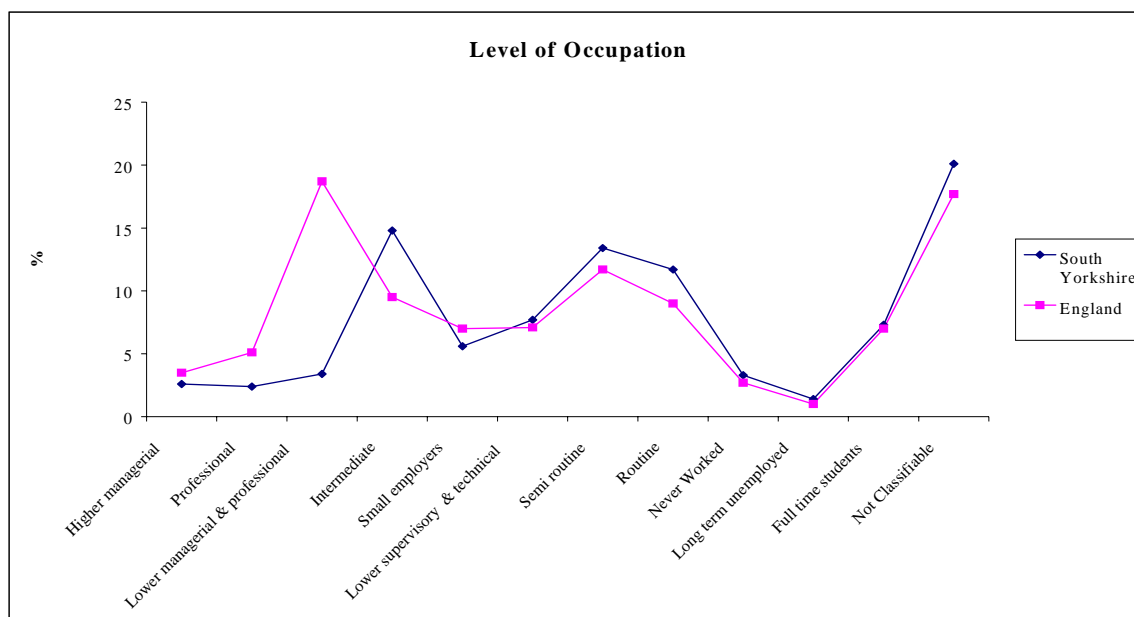
LEVEL OF OCCUPATION

Background

The census classifies all people aged 16 to 74 in employment into different levels of occupation.

Level of Occupations

South Yorkshire has notably fewer people in professional occupations than the national average but more people in skilled or service occupations as illustrated in the chart below.



Within South Yorkshire there is an occupation level split between Sheffield and the former coalfield areas. There are considerably more people working in professional occupations in Sheffield, where as there are more skilled and service occupations in Rotherham, Doncaster and Barnsley. If level of occupation is split by gender slightly more men from South Yorkshire work in professional occupations, whilst more women work in intermediate occupations and a large proportion of both men and women work in skilled or service occupations.

TRAVEL TO WORK

Background

Travel to Work data are based on persons aged between 16 to 74, in employment, of which there were 532,106 in South Yorkshire at the time of the 2001 Census. The census revealed that almost six out of ten people travel to work by car and one in seven travel on public transport.

Travel to Work by Car

The 2001 Census revealed that 302,063 drive a car or van to work and 40,529 are passengers. This equates to 64.4% travel by car or van compared to

National average of 61.0%. Within South Yorkshire fewer people in Sheffield travel to work by car.

Travel to Work by Public Transport

A total of 82,110 (15.4%) people in South Yorkshire usually travel to work by public transport at the time of the 2001 Census (almost a third of which were from households without a car). People in Sheffield used public transport more than the districts within South Yorkshire; this is mainly due to the tram system and more extensive bus services in the city. Trains are the least popular form of public transport in the area. The use of public transport in the area is 0.5% higher than the national average.

Other Modes of Travel to Work

The 2001 Census revealed that, apart from those who worked from home (7.2%), other modes of travel to work included walking (10%), motorcycle (0.8%), taxi (0.3%) and bicycle (1.4%).

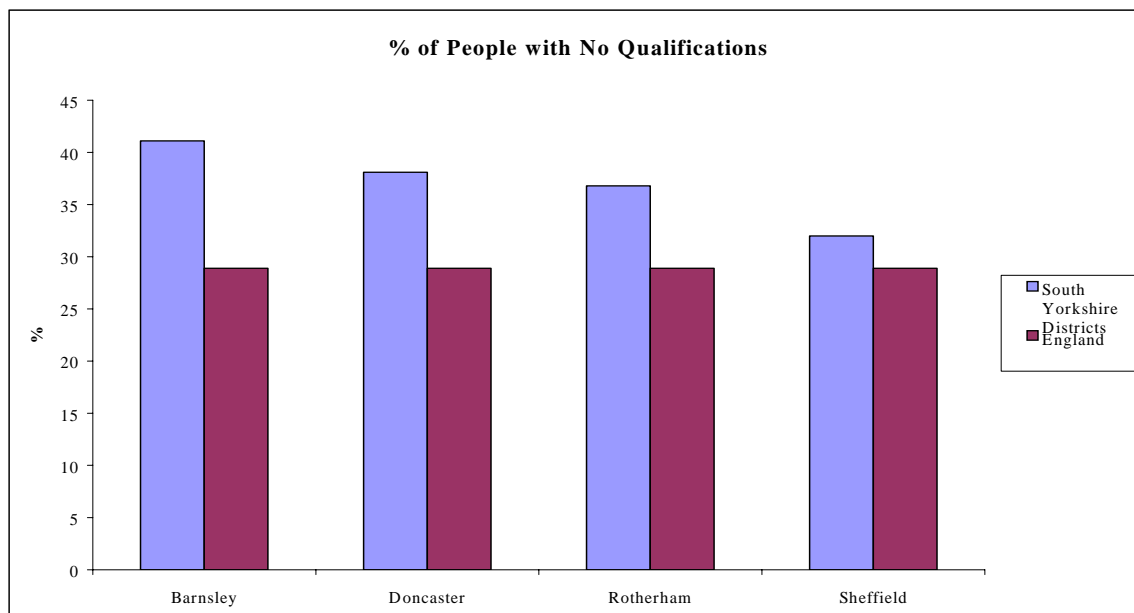
QUALIFICATIONS

Background

The 1991 Census provided information about people with a degree or diploma, which was expanded for the 2001 Census by providing statistics for all national qualifications for people, aged 16 – 74.

No Qualifications

Of the 916,052 people aged 16-74 in South Yorkshire, there were 328,738 people or 35.9% with no qualifications, 7% higher than the national average. Within South Yorkshire Barnsley has the highest proportion of people without any qualifications, which is clearly illustrated by the chart below.



Qualifications

At the time of the 2001 Census 17.5% of people aged 16-74 in South Yorkshire were qualified to the equivalent of a GCSE pass, where the national average was 16.6%. There were 17.2% of people whose highest qualification was equivalent to 5 or more A to C at GCSE; this is 2.2% lower than the national average. There were 7.5% of people whose highest qualification was equivalent to 2 or more A-levels; this is slightly lower than the national average. There were 14.5% with degree or equivalent which is 5.4% lower than the national average. Within South Yorkshire, Sheffield had the highest level of qualifications, probably due to the two universities based in the city.

HOUSING

Background

The Census provides information on all households of which there were 530,765 in South Yorkshire or 2.6% of English households. These figures are broken down in various rented or owner occupied accommodation.

Owner Occupied Households

In South Yorkshire 140,937 (26.6%) of households were outright home owners and a further 38.9% of households were owner occupied with a mortgage or loan. Both of these figures were lower than the national average by approximately 2%. Shared ownership was also lower in South Yorkshire by

0.2%. Within South Yorkshire Doncaster has the highest proportion of owner occupied households either with a mortgage or owned outright, whereas Sheffield has the lowest.

Rented Households

The census statistics reveals that in South Yorkshire there are 10.5% more people that rent these homes from the council compared to the national average. However accommodation rented from registered social landlords and private landlords are considerably lower than the national average. Within South Yorkshire, Doncaster has the least rented households. Housing association/social landlord renting households were considerably higher in Sheffield and Rotherham and private landlords or letting agency properties are significantly higher in Sheffield due to the high number of student lets.

Basic Amenities

In South Yorkshire the average household size is approximately 2.3 people and the average number of habitable rooms per household is five. In South Yorkshire 93.5% of households which had a full range of basic amenities including central heating, bath or shower and an inside toilet. Many of the households lacking amenities are in Sheffield, which only has 91.4% of households with all basic amenities. Of the households which lack basic amenities central heating is the deficiency rather than a bath/shower or an inside toilet. A lack of central heating applies to 6.1% of households in South Yorkshire and 8.1% in Sheffield.

Floor Level

South Yorkshire has a significantly higher proportion of households with a basement or semi-basement as it is almost double that of the national average this is due to the high number of properties built between 1870 and 1939 in Barnsley and Sheffield. South Yorkshire has 87.3% of households at street level which is also higher than the national average by almost 2%. The county has fewer households with the floor level being 1st floor or higher, most of which are in Sheffield.

HOUSEHOLD SPACES

Background

The Census provides statistics on all household spaces that are dwellings or spaces within dwellings, either with or without residents. Within South Yorkshire there are 530,765 household spaces with residents and 18,949 without residents.

Household Spaces with Residents

In England there were 20,451,427 household spaces with residents at the time of the 2001 Census 2.6% of which were in South Yorkshire.

Household Spaces with No Residents

At the time of the 2001 Census there were 676,196 vacant households in England and there were 135,202 were vacant due to being holiday accommodation or second residences. In South Yorkshire there were 18,949 vacant (3.4%) properties and only 647 were second residences.

Accommodation Type

Within South Yorkshire the most common type of accommodation is semi-detached houses, followed by terraced, detached houses, and flats. There are few other types of accommodation within the area. Within South Yorkshire, Sheffield has slightly less semi-detached and detached accommodation compared to the rest of the area but has more flats, shared houses and terraced accommodation.

COMMUNAL ESTABLISHMENTS

Background

The Census provides information on the number of residents living in medical and care establishments there were 16,073 residents in South Yorkshire at the time of the 2001 Census in 684 establishments.

NHS Establishments

Of the residents in communal establishments, 3.6% live in NHS funded establishments, 1.9% of which are psychiatric these figures are slightly above

the national average. Within South Yorkshire, Rotherham has considerably more residents in NHS establishments.

Local Authority Establishments

Local authority establishments contained 7.8% of communal establishment residents, 0.6% of which were in children's homes, these figures are 3.2% above the national average. Within South Yorkshire, Sheffield had fewer residents in this type of establishments compared to the other districts.

Housing Association

Housing associations provided for just 1.8% of the communal establishment population, slightly above the national average of 1.1%.

Other Establishments (Medical and Care)

These establishments consist mainly of private nursing and residential care homes these homed 6,949 residents at the time of the 2001 Census, or 43.2% of communal establishment residents, 8.2% higher than the national average.

Other Establishments

At the time of the 2001 Census there were 6,842 (42.6%) residents in communal establishments providing non-medical care, essentially for older people. This figure is 11.4% lower than the national average. Within South Yorkshire Barnsley and Rotherham have more residents in establishments that provide medical care.

WITHIN SOUTH YORKSHIRE

Within South Yorkshire the data for both Rotherham and Doncaster is extremely close to the county average, whereas the data for Barnsley and Sheffield are more variable, therefore the data for Barnsley and Sheffield have a greater tendency of being highlighted.

FUNDING IMPLICATIONS

Analysis of the Key Statistics information for South Yorkshire has highlighted that within the area there are a number of health related problems such as

limiting long-term illness, poor general health, long term sickness and the number of carers particularly within the former coalfield areas. It has also highlighted that a large number of people within South Yorkshire have few or no qualifications. Future publications of the 2001 Census data will allow analysis in more detail, and identify any variations across the age groups. This information should be used to focus future lobbying as without extra resources being available improvements will not be made they may even worsen in years to come.