

Corporate Development Unit

**Analysis of 2001 Census
Key Statistics**

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1 Introduction

The 2001 Census was taken on April 29th 2001. First results from the Census were released on September 30th 2002 and consisted of population counts by age cohorts. On February 13th 2003, the Office for National Statistics (ONS) released the first detailed information from the Census in the form of Key Statistics for local authority districts.

Key Statistics from the ONS consist of 500 counts of information on topics such as population, housing, economic activity and lifestyles. Over the coming months, the ONS will release more Key Statistics for wards and output areas plus a range of other information in the form of tables and cross tabulations. Together these will provide a detailed snapshot of population characteristics by a range of geographical areas, right down to areas of about 200 residents.

The ten-yearly Census is unique in that it obtains information from almost 100% of households in the United Kingdom (compared with other national surveys which obtain information from a sample of residents or households). ONS claim that the last Census received returns from 94% of all households with information on another 4% supplied by the census enumerators. When this information is combined with the results of a follow survey (the Census Coverage Survey), the ONS claim that the 2001 Census results represent information covering 100% of the population.

The 2001 Census has attracted criticism for a number of reasons. These include doubts about content (e.g. no question on household income was included despite considerable pressure from census users), the methodology (posting back completed forms), the way census results are manipulated to avoid risks of disclosure (i.e. the identification of individuals), the reliability of the results (e.g. population in Westminster is 64,000 less than previously thought) and value for money (the 2001 Census cost over £250 million). There is also disappointment that comparisons with data from previous censuses are problematic which confounds the identification of trends in characteristics such as occupation, social class, industry etc.

This document is a commentary on the Key Statistics for Kirklees. The tables of data, on which the commentary is based, are available direct from the ONS web site

(<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/census2001/>)

or in a more user-friendly, single spreadsheet from the Kirklees web site.

(<http://www.kirklees.gov.uk/community/statistics/census2001/census2001.shtml>)

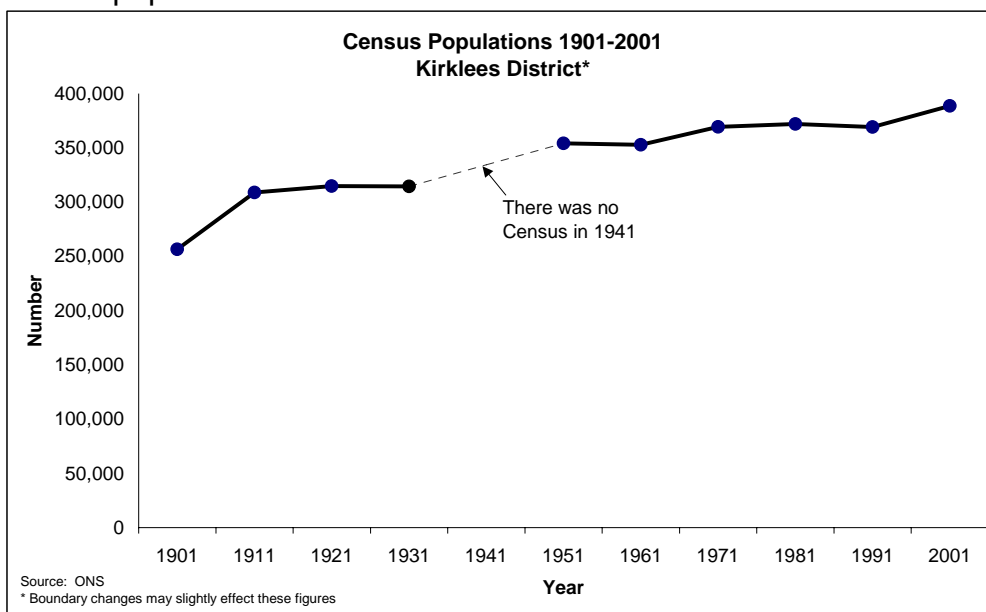
Further information from the 2001 Census (including tables of data, digests and commentaries) will be posted on the Kirklees web site as and when the data are released by ONS.

2 Demographic Composition

2.1 Population

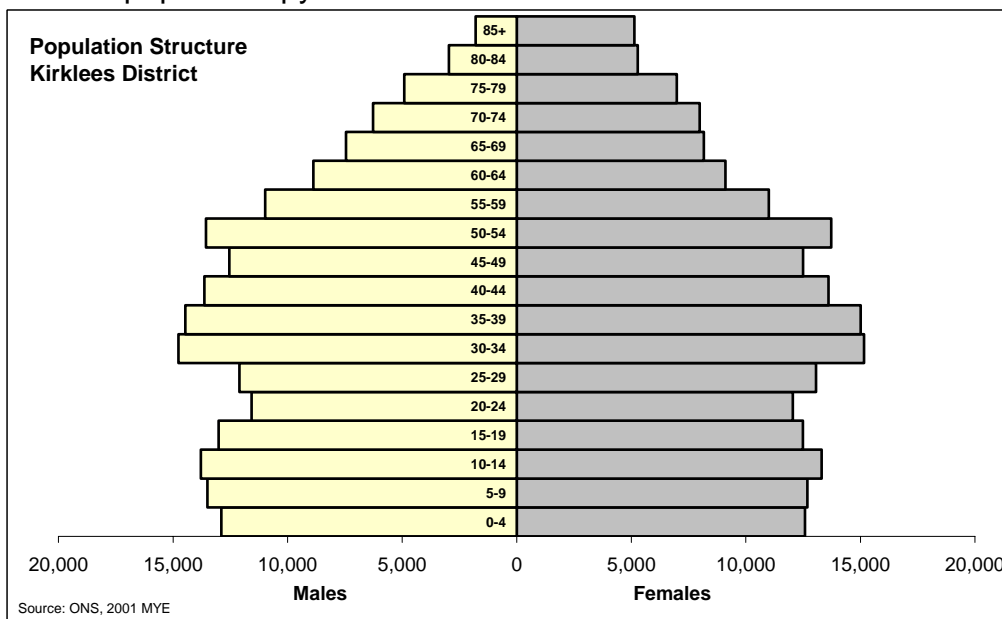
The primary function of any census is to determine the size of the population. The chart below shows how the Kirklees population has risen steadily in each Census of the last 100 years. The total increase has been 51%. Mainly this is due to an excess of births over deaths and net inward migration to the district.

Figure 1: Census population 1901 to 2001



For the first time the 2001 Census population figures have been adjusted to account for under-enumeration. Previous Censuses quoted raw figures of population and the figures were then adjusted in the same year's Mid-Year Estimate (MYE). This means that the 2001 Census population and the 2001 MYE use the same base. The 2001 Census found the population of Kirklees to be 388,567.

Figure 2: Kirklees population pyramid



The population pyramid above shows the age and gender breakdown of Kirklees residents. The corresponding pyramid for England and Wales is almost exactly the same.

(The following paragraphs use data from the 2001 Mid Year Estimates as gender is not included by ONS in the district Key Statistics)

In Kirklees there are fewer males (188,832 (48.6%)) than females (199,735 (51.4%)) giving a gender ratio of 0.95 males to one female. This ratio is the same as the England and Wales average. Despite there being fewer males than females, the 2001 MYE found there are more males in the younger age groups (0-19), especially in the 5-9 age group where there are 811 more males. The main difference between sexes can be found the higher age groups (over 70) where there are 9,467 more females than males. This accounts for 87.6% of the difference between the sexes of all ages. In addition to this, there are more females in the 20-39 age groups, especially in the 25-29 age group where there are 966 fewer males than females.

As a general rule, people in Britain are living longer leading to fears that there will be a population imbalance and a declining workforce will struggle to support an increasing population of retired people. In fact, the percentage of older residents (over 60) in Kirklees has declined over the last thirty years from 19.7% in 1981 to 19.3% in 2001. However, the percentage of elderly aged over 80 has increased from 2.6% to 3.9% in the same period. These figures reflect the increase in life expectancy over this period (males have increased from 71 in 1981 to 75 years in 2000, and females have increased from 77 in 1981 to 85 years in 2000, ONS). There may be a significant change in the proportion of elderly in the population by the time of the next census when the current 50-55 age cohort reaches retirement age.

2.1.1 The 2001 Census and Pre 2001 ONS Mid-Year Estimates (MYE)

The 2001 Census found the population of Kirklees to be 388,567. This is 6,564 fewer people than the previous ONS MYE (395,131 MYE 2000). ONS have acknowledged that they have been overestimating the UK population for the last 10 years. They attribute this to overcompensation in their population model for the perceived deficiencies in the 1991 Census, and an underestimation of outward migration. ONS will be revising their population estimates going back to 1982 as a result of this.

The main differences occur in the 20-24 age group (-2,476 males & -1,566 females), the male 35-39 age group (-1,762) and the female 25-29 age group (+939)¹. These are quite marked differences. The importance of these differences is that many aspects of government funding have been based on these population estimates and any adjustments may have an impact on comparative future funding.

ONS have explained the apparent national "shortage" of young people over the expected number by suggesting that many young people (particularly young men) are leaving Great Britain for extended periods of residence abroad. Whilst this may be a partial explanation, a second reason may be that many young people did not complete a census form. It is well-known that young people are reluctant respondents to questionnaire surveys and that they are more mobile than other sections of the population.

¹ These figures compare the 2000 MYE with the 2001 MYE. The 2001 Census results do not include a population breakdown by gender and age.

2.1.2 2001 Census and Kirklees Population Estimates

In Kirklees the Family Health Service (FHS) Patient Register is used as an estimate of population between Census years. Not only is this data contemporary, it can also be calculated for areas below Kirklees district, such as wards. This is particularly useful because the ONS do not produce population estimates below district level.

The FHS population taken on the 1st May 2001 counted 403,935 people living in Kirklees. This represents 15,368 (4.0%) more people than the 2001 Census. The main differences lie in the male population in almost all age groups. The FHS is known to overestimate certain age cohorts (probably due to administrative procedures) particularly the elderly. However, it is also thought that younger, more transient age groups are underestimated by the FHS because these residents in these age groups may have less cause to register with a Kirklees GP. Further analysis of the differences between the FHS population and the census at ward and output area level will determine whether the FHS will continue to be a reliable source of population data in the future.

2.2 Population Density

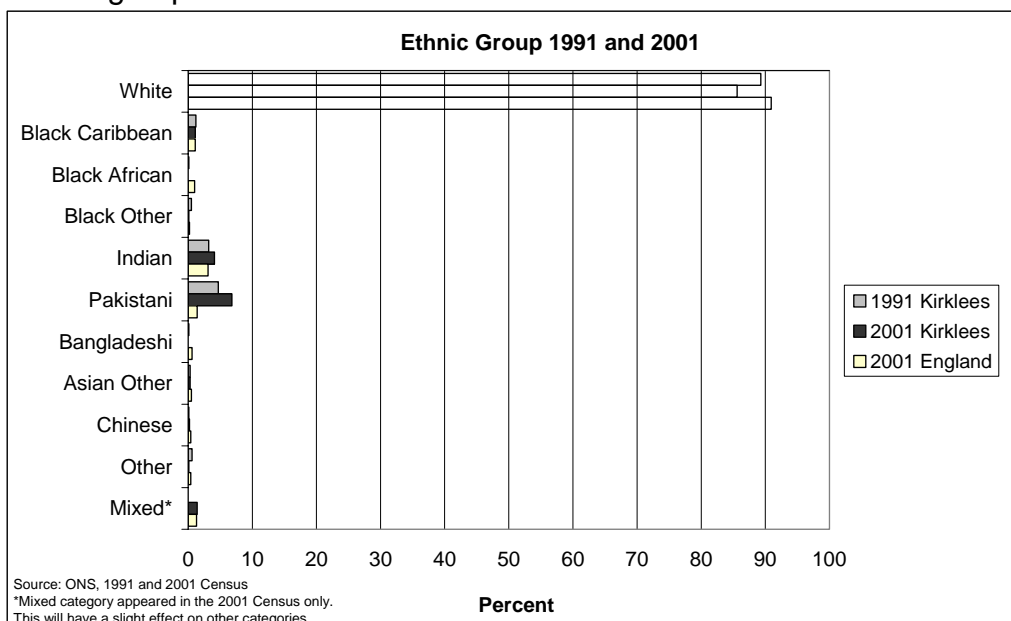
Kirklees has a population density of 9.5 persons per hectare. This has increased slightly from the 1991 Census (9.1 persons per hectare). Overall the population density of Kirklees is higher than the England and Wales average (3.4 persons per hectare) and slightly below the West Yorkshire average (10.2 persons per hectare).

2.3 Country of Birth

The majority of the Kirklees population were born in England (90.1%). Of the remaining 9.9% of the population, 2.1% were born elsewhere in the United Kingdom, 1.3% were born in EU Countries and 6.5% where born elsewhere. In England 87.4% were born in England, 3.2% were born elsewhere in the United Kingdom, 2.3% were born in EU Countries and 6.9% where born elsewhere

2.4 Ethnicity and Religion

Figure 3: Ethnic groups 1991 and 2001



The chart above shows the ethnic breakdown of Kirklees. The Kirklees population has become more diverse since the 1991 Census. There are more people from minority ethnic groups than there were in 1991 (14.4% in 2001 compared with 10.7% in 1991). Direct comparison with the 1991 Census is complicated by the inclusion of new ethnic categories of mixed race in the 2001 Census. In Kirklees the figures for these categories are: Mixed White and Black Caribbean 0.8% (3,000), Mixed White and Black African 0.1% (270), Mixed White and Asian 0.4% (1,600) and Other Mixed 0.2% (670). Kirklees has a higher proportion of people from minority ethnic groups than the England average (9.1%). The main increases are in the Pakistani (6.8% in 2001, 4.7% in 1991) and Indian (4.1% in 2001, 3.2% in 1991) ethnic groups.

Between Census years there are very few sources of information on the ethnicity of Kirklees residents. One source in current use uses a computer program called Nam Pechan, which was developed by Bradford City Council together with the former Bradford Health Authority. Nam Pechan is used to identify the number of people with a South Asian name on the FHS Patient Register (used in population estimates see section 2.1.2). There is no such program for identifying residents from other ethnic groups. In May 2001 12.3% of the Kirklees population had a South Asian name. This compares favourably with the 2001 Census which found 11.4% of the population in South Asian ethnic groups.

The 2001 asked a new, optional, question on religion. In Kirklees there are 67.2% Christians, 10.1% Muslims, 1.4% stated other religions, 14% said no religion, and 7.3% left the religion question unanswered. The proportion of Muslims is higher in Kirklees than the England and Wales average (3.0%). The Nam Pechan program cited above also estimates religion from South Asian names. There is no such program for other religions. Figures using Nam Pechan again are similar to those from the 2001 Census with the following percentages for Muslim (10.1% 2001 Census, 10.5% Nam Pechan) Sikh (0.7% 2001 Census, 0.9% Nam Pechan) and Hindu (0.3% for both 2001 Census and Nam Pechan).

2.5 Migration

11.4% of Kirklees residents (44,161 people) are migrants (have moved in the last 12 months). Most migrants moved within the district boundaries (7.5% of all people). 3.1% of people moved into the district from elsewhere in the last year. Of those, the majority moved from within the UK (2.8% of all people) and a very small percentage (0.3% (1,356) of all people) moved into Kirklees district from outside the UK. Conversely, 2.6% moved out of Kirklees district to other areas in the UK in the last year. This results in a net inflow of 1,985 people into the district. We would expect this figure to be slightly less if it included those who moved outside the UK. This result corresponds with the 2000 MYE which found a net inflow of 1,200 people into the district.

11.2% of people in ethnic groups other than white are migrants. This figure is below the England average (16.1%). The majority of migrants from minority ethnic groups moved within the district boundary (6.9% of all ethnic groups other than white). 2.8% of people in minority ethnic groups have moved into the district from elsewhere in the last year. Of those, 1% moved into Kirklees from outside the UK. 1.8% of ethnic groups other than white moved out of the district. As with the figures for all ethnic groups, there was a net inflow of residents from minority ethnic groups.

3 Lifestyle

3.1 Living Arrangements / Marital Status

There has been a well-documented decline in the number of people who marry. Nationally in 1971, 71% of men and 65% of women were married. By 1991 this had fallen to 60% of men and 56% of women. One Key Statistics table reports the marital status of people aged over 16 years. In 2001, there were 167,200 married people in Kirklees, equal to 54.9% of the adult population over 16 years. 44.6% were married for the first time, 7.9% were remarried and 2.4% were separated.

In 2001 there were 86,100 single people in Kirklees who had never married, equal to 28.3% of the population over 16 years, a figure lower than the national average of 30.1% and much lower than the Leeds figure of 34.1%. The remaining 53,300 people in Kirklees (16.8%) were either divorced (8.5%, up from 6.4% in 1991) or widowed (8.3% down from 9.4% in 1991)

A second Census Key Statistics table reports marital status by those, who live as a couple and those who do not. This shows that in the 1991 Census 55.7% people aged 16 and over were living as married couples, in 2001 this had fallen to 52.2%, although this figure is slightly higher than national and regional figures. Almost 10% of Kirklees residents, who live as couples, cohabit. The other 38% of Kirklees adults aged over 16 are single and have either never married (21.5%), are married but not living as a couple (3.0%), are divorced (6%) or widowed (7.6%).

3.2 Household Composition

The definition of a household used in the 2001 Census "...one person living alone, or a group of people (not necessarily related) living at the same address with common housekeeping – that is, sharing either a living room or sitting room or at least one meal a day."

There are 159,031 households in Kirklees district, 12,158 more than in 1991. Almost one household in three (30.3%) is a one person household. This is an increase from the 1981 and 1991 censuses which found 23.4% and 27% one person households respectively. There are fewer one person pensioner households than in 1991 (14.3% in 2001 as opposed to 16% in 1991). All pensioner households account for 8.5% (13,551, England and Wales 9.4%) of all households in 2001 compared to 9.1% (13,436) in 1991.

The number of 'couple' households (married or cohabiting couples), with dependent children remained fairly constant with 34,850 couples in 2001 (21.9%, England and Wales 20.8%) and 36,622 couples in 1991 (25%). For the purposes of the Census a dependent child is defined as a person in a household aged 0 - 15 (whether or not in a family) or a person aged 16 - 18 who is a full-time student and in a family with parent(s). Of dependent children households in couple families, most are married couple households (83.5% down from 91.3% in 1991) the rest are cohabiting couple households (16.5% up from 8.7% in 1991). England and Wales figures are 84.4% and 15.6% respectively. Overall, 49,632 households (31.2%, England and Wales 29.5%) of all types (couple, lone parent and other), contained dependent children compared to 45,899 (31.3%) in 1991.

The percentage of lone parent households with dependent children has increased since 1991 from 5.3% to 6.8% in 2001. The proportion of lone parent households is similar to

the England and Wales average (6.5%). The majority of lone parents are female 90.4%, however, the proportion of male lone parents has increased since 1991 (6.9% to 9.6% in 2001). Just over half of female lone parents are employed of which 29.9% are employed part-time and 21.1% employed full-time. Conversely, more male lone parent households are employed full-time than part-time (52.9% and 8% respectively).

Finally, the remaining types of household composition not covered above are: married couple no children 13.7% (England and Wales 13%), married couple with non-dependent children 6.1% (England and Wales 6%), cohabiting couple with no children 4.6% (England and Wales 4.7%), cohabiting couple with non-dependent children 0.3% (England and Wales 0.3%), all student 0.4% (England and Wales 0.4%), and other 2.1% (England and Wales 3.6%).

3.3 Limiting Long-Term Illness and General Health

Limiting long-term illness covers any long-term illness, health problem or disability which limits daily activities or work. In 1991 12.9% (48,109 people) considered themselves to be suffering from a limiting long-term illness; in 2001 this had risen to 18% (69,910). England and Wales saw a similar increase to 18.2%. Older people tend to have higher rates of limiting long-term illness, yet in Kirklees the population aged 60 and over has remained fairly static (74,816 in 2001 compared to 74,414 in 1991), therefore the increase in limiting long-term illness cannot be attributed to an ageing population.

A new question in 2001 asked: 'Over the last twelve months would you say your health has on the whole been Good, Fairly Good, or Not good'. In Kirklees 67.7% (263,111) said their health was Good, 22.5% (87,511) Fairly Good, and 9.8% (37,945) Not good. Relatively more people in England and Wales said their health was Good (68.6%), while fewer (9.2%) said their Health was Not good.

In February 2001 a survey of people aged 18 and over was carried out by Kirklees (in conjunction with Calderdale and Kirklees Health Authority, and Calderdale Council), entitled Current Living in Calderdale and Kirklees (CLICK). A total of 6240 people returned their forms in Kirklees representing a response rate of 38%. A question about general health gave similar results to the Census, in that people in Kirklees perceived themselves to enjoy poorer health than people in the UK as a whole.

3.4 Unpaid Care

A question introduced in the 2001 Census asked about provision of unpaid care. Unpaid care is defined as: 'looking after; giving help or support to family members; friends; neighbours or others because of long-term physical or mental ill-health or disability or problems relating to old age'. In Kirklees 10.3% (39,994 people) provided unpaid care, with most people providing 1-19 hours weekly (68.8%), 11.2% 20-49 hours, and 20.1% 50 or more per week. In England and Wales the comparative figures were very similar.

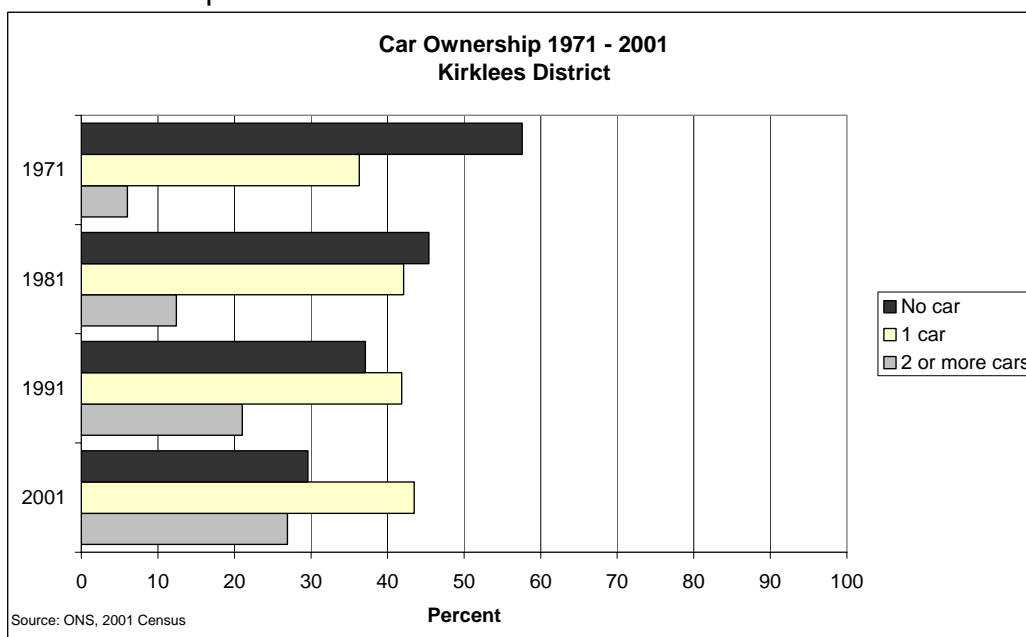
A comparable question was also asked in the CLICK Survey, i.e. 'Do you care for someone who has a long-term illness, health problems or handicap that limits their daily activities or the work they do?' The CLICK results were again close to the Census in that 9% of people in Kirklees provided care in the CLICK survey, compared to 10.3% in the Census.

3.5 Car Ownership

Car ownership by household is higher in Kirklees than any of the other West Yorkshire districts. This may be because a relatively large proportion of the Kirklees population lives in rural areas in which car ownership is higher (about 85% according to Department of Transport figures) than urban areas (68%) and metropolitan areas (63%). 70% of Kirklees households have a car or van (compared with the county figure of 67.8%) which is a 7.5% increase on the 1991 Census figure. 26.9% of Kirklees households have two or more cars and the total number of cars owned by Kirklees residents has risen from 128,200 in 1991 to 165,000 in 2001.

The chart below shows how car ownership has grown since 1971, both in the numbers of households with one car and the number with two or more cars, plus the corresponding fall in the proportion of households without access to a car.

Figure 4: Car ownership in Kirklees 1971 to 2001



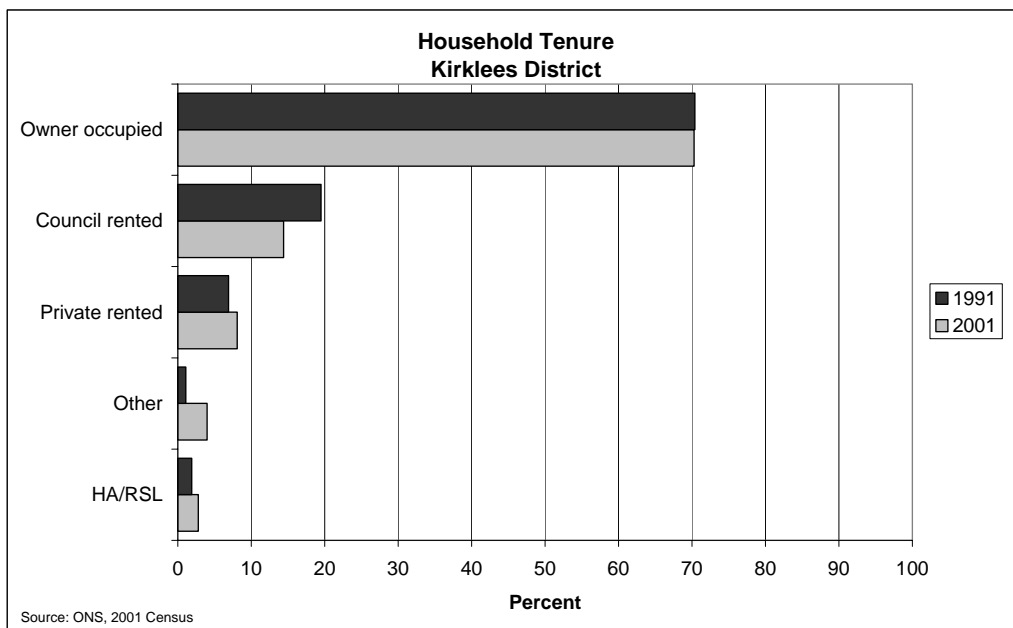
Comparable census statistics for England and Wales show that 73.2% of households have a car or van and 29.4% have two or more cars. The 24 million cars and vans in England and Wales identified in the census means that there is one car for every 1.7 adults over 16 years.

4 Housing

4.1 Tenure

As in 1991, most households in Kirklees are owner occupied, with 70.3% of households (111,791) in this category compared to 70.6% in 1991 (the proportion in England and Wales is lower at 68.3%). Fewer households are now in council rented accommodation, 14.4% compared to 19.6% in 1991, as many tenants have exercised their right to buy. However, the number who said they rented from the local authority, 22,971 households, is significantly fewer than the 27,000 council dwellings recorded as occupied at the end of March 2001 by Kirklees Housing Services.

Figure 5: Household tenure



More households now rent from a Housing Association (HA) or a Registered Social Landlords (RSL), up from 1.9% in 1991 to 2.8% in 2001. This figure is low compared to England and Wales where 5.9% rent from HAs/RSLs. Also more households now rent privately (8.1% up from 6.9%) or are in the category 'other rented' (up from 1.1% to 4%). The definition for other rented includes; rented from the employer of a household member and from the relative or friend of a household member and living rent free. England and Wales figures for these categories are 8.7% and 3.2% respectively.

4.2 Rooms and Household Size

On average each household has 5.14 rooms for use only by the household (England and Wales 5.34), which represents an increase from 1991 (4.85). For the purposes of the 2001 Census the count of rooms included kitchens, living rooms, bedrooms, utility rooms and studies. Bathrooms, toilets, halls or landings, or rooms that can only be used for storage are not counted. Also rooms, which are shared between a number of households, for example a shared bathroom or kitchen, are not counted.

The average number of people per household has decreased from 2.54 in 1991 to 2.41 in 2001 (England and Wales 2.36). This decrease continues a trend towards smaller

households; in 1971 the average household size in Kirklees was 2.8 and in 1981 2.7, though nationally, in the first half of the 20th century, the average household size was around 4.6 people (ONS Social Trends 2003).

4.3 Amenities and Central Heating and Lowest Floor Level

More households have central heating in 2001 (76.6%) compared to 1991 (62.4%), though England and Wales rates in 2001 are significantly higher at 91.5%. Few households are now without sole use of bath/shower and toilet, 0.4% in 2001 compared to 1% in 1991 (England and Wales 0.5% in 2001).

Information on lowest floor level was gathered for the first time in 2001. 11.4% of households in Kirklees have a basement or semi-basement, which is over four times the rate for England and Wales (2.7%). This high rate is probably indicative of an older housing stock as newer properties are rarely provided with cellars. Compared to England and Wales, fewer Kirklees households have a lowest floor level on the 1st/2nd/3rd or 4th floor (6.9% compared to 10.8%), and very few households (0.1% or 189 households), have a lowest floor level 5th floor or higher (England and Wales 0.7%). These figures confirm that residents of Kirklees tend not to be housed in multi-storey dwellings, especially compared with other parts of the country for example London, where rates for the highest level are many times that of Kirklees (City of London 32%, Westminster 9.7%, Tower Hamlets 8.5%).

4.4 Household Spaces and Accommodation Type

A household space is the accommodation occupied by an individual household or, if unoccupied, available for an individual household. In Kirklees there were 166,470 household spaces compared to 155,880 in 1991, a rise of 6.8%. By contrast Council Tax was levied by Kirklees Council on 167,666 domestic properties in 2001. Vacant household spaces numbered 7,200 (4.3%), higher than England and Wales (3.2%), though lower than in 1991 when 7,942 spaces were vacant (5.1%). In 2001 there was more terraced housing (35.4% compared to 26% in England and Wales) than any other type of accommodation, though the number of spaces fell from 60,304 in 1991 to 58,930 in 2001. Detached housing saw the largest rise from 17% (26,475 spaces) in 1991 to 19.8% (33,041 spaces) in 2001 (England and Wales 22.8% 2001). Flats, maisonettes and apartments maintained their share of the housing market at 11.2% (previously 11.4%), with a rise of 963 household spaces (England and Wales 19.1% 2001). The proportion of semi-detached accommodation has remained relatively unchanged at 33.4% (previously 32.8%), though the absolute number of households has increased by 4,463 (England and Wales 31.6% 2001).

4.5 Communal Establishments

A communal establishment is defined as an establishment providing managed residential accommodation. Managed means full-time or part-time supervision of the accommodation. A resident is any person who has been living, or intends to live, in the establishment for six months or more. The term 'resident' excludes staff and families of staff. Establishments are divided into two types: Medical and care establishments, and Other establishments. The Table 1 below gives more details of what is included under each type.

Table 1: Communal Establishments

Medical and care establishments	Other establishments
General hospital	Defence establishment (including ships)
Psychiatric hospital/home	Prison service establishment
Other hospital	Probation/bail hostel
Nursing home	Education establishment (including halls of residence)
Residential care home	Hotel, boarding house, guest house
Children's home (including secure units)	Hostel (including youth hostels, hostels for the homeless)
Other medical and care home	Civilian ship, boat or barge
	Other

In Kirklees 1.3% of the population (5,119 people) are residents in communal establishments (England and Wales 1.6%), compared to 0.9% (3,350 people) in 1991. The 2001 Census identified 234 communal establishments compared to the slightly higher figure of 249 in 1991. While the number of people in medical and care establishments has fallen slightly from 3,002 residents in 1991 to 2,811 in 2001, the number in other establishments has risen from 348 to 2,888. It is probable that much of this increase is due to the establishment of the Storthes Hall University of Huddersfield Halls of Residence between the censuses.

5 Economic Activity

5.1 Definition of economic activity

The Census defines the economically active as those people who were working in the week before Census night plus people who were not working but were looking for work and were able to start within two weeks. Economic activity questions were only asked of people aged between 16 and 74 years old (and also reported for this age range). The Labour Force Survey is the chief source of labour force data between censuses and considers the working age population to be aged from 16 to 59 for women and 16 to 64 for men. This means that comparison of census workforce percentages with data from the Labour Force Survey is compromised, at least until more detailed data from the census is available.

5.2 Economically active persons

The number of Kirklees residents who are economically active has risen since the last census in 1991 by about 3,000, to 184,500. (This reflects the national picture in spring 2001 when the Labour Force Survey reported the highest number of people in employment since records of the series began in 1959.) This is a rise of almost 2%. However, the population aged 16 to 74 has risen by almost 3.3% to 277,600. This has led to a fall in the percentage of economically active residents from 67.5% in 1991 to 66.5% in 2001. The 2001 figure for Kirklees is above that of the region (Yorkshire and the Humber) and the county (West Yorkshire) and on a par with the figure for England and Wales.

Within the overall picture, there are clear gender differences. The number of economically active men has fallen since the last census, from 103,900 to 101,100 in 2001. Although the economic activity rate has also fallen from 78.7% to 74.1%, it is still above the England and Wales average. The number of economically active women has increased from 77,500 in 1991 to 83,400. This equates to a current economic activity rate of 59.1%, an increase of 2.5% on 1991 but still below the England and Wales rate of 59.5%.

Explanations for the falling numbers of economically active men include increased early retirement, higher levels of long-term sickness and disability and decline in the number of manufacturing jobs. It has been suggested that the increase in economic active amongst women is due to the decreased likelihood of women staying at home for long periods looking after children.

5.3 Full-time and part-time employees

The census splits people who are economically active into five categories; part-time employees, full-time employees, self-employed, unemployed and full-time employed students. The number and proportion of part-time employees (those who work 31 hours or less per week) has risen to 35,000 from 31,100 in 1991 (from 11.6% to 12.6%). Most part-time employees are women, 30,100 (up 2,000 on the 1991 Census). Although only 5,000 men work part time, this is a significant increase on the 1991 figure of 2,900. Consequently, there are fewer full-time employees (111,500) than ten years ago (3,000 fewer male employees and 1,400 more women full-time employees).

5.4 Self-employed

The proportion of self-employed residents has risen slightly to 7.6% in 2001 from 7.1% in 1991, again a figure lower than the England and Wales average but above the West

Yorkshire figure (6.8%). In West Yorkshire, only Calderdale has a higher rate (8.0%). In common with the national figure, three times as many men are self-employed as women.

5.5 Unemployment

Unemployment is measured in two ways. The claimant count measures the number of people who are claiming unemployment-related benefits (mostly Job Seekers Allowance). The latest figure for claimant unemployment in Kirklees is 6,221 (3.8% of the estimated workforce) at January 2003. At the time of the 2001 Census, claimant unemployment was 6,750 (4.1% of the estimated workforce). This rate was below the regional rate (4.7% for Yorkshire and the Humber), slightly below the county rate (4.3% for West Yorkshire) but just above the national rate (3.8% for Great Britain).

The census definition of unemployment is consistent with the second method of measuring unemployment, introduced by the International Labour Organisation (ILO). Under this definition, an unemployed person is someone who is not in employment, is available to start work in the next two weeks and has either looked for work in the last four weeks or is waiting to start a new job.

By this definition unemployment rates are higher. The rate for Kirklees in May 2001 was 6.4% (according to the Labour Force Survey) but the rate according to the 2001 Census was 5.1%. The difference may be due to definitions. The denominator for the Labour Force Survey figure is the number of economically active persons aged 16 to 59 (females) and 16 to 64 (males), whereas the census denominator is the number of economically active persons aged 16 to 74 years.

The census unemployment data shows that the Kirklees rate again is lower than the region and the county (5.7% and 5.6%) but above the national rate (5.0% for England and Wales). The rate is half that obtained by the 1991 Census of 10.0% (and equally spread across men and women as both male and female unemployment rates were halved to 5.9% and 4.1% respectively)

5.5.1 Unemployment amongst young and older people

The reduction in the total number of unemployed persons is largely due to the lower number of unemployed young people (aged 16 to 24 years). In 1991 there were about 7,000 unemployed young people (38.5% of the total number of unemployed). In 2001 the figure was 2,500 (about 27.0%). This is slightly lower than the Labour Force Survey figure for May 2001 - 28.4%. The number of unemployed people over 50 years old was also significantly lower (3,000 in 1991 and 1,700 in 2001).

5.5.2 Long-term unemployment

The 2001 Census identified about 2,900 people aged 16 to 74 years who were long-term unemployed. According to the census, this was defined as not having worked since 1999. This is equal to 30.7% of all unemployed people aged 16 to 75 years. This contrasts confusingly with Labour Force Survey estimates of 13.8% of claimants with a claim, which exceeded 1 year in May 2001 (about 930 claimants) and actual claimants (996) in April 2001.

5.6 Students

Students (including older schoolchildren) in the 2001 Census were enumerated at their term-time address (unlike the 1991 Census, when they were enumerated at their vacation address). The census splits full-time students into economically active (7,700) and economically inactive (13,650). The latter will include Year 12 and 13 students (possibly about 6,000) as well as full and part time tertiary education students. Kirklees has a higher proportion of students in the population than Calderdale and Wakefield but lower than Bradford and Leeds, which is consistent with the presence and size of universities in these areas.

5.7 Economic inactivity

Other economically inactive groups identified by the 2001 Census are those who are retired, looking after the home or permanently sick or disabled. The figure for retired persons is 36,300 (this only includes people aged 16 to 74 years) and is 13.1% of all people aged 16 to 74 years. The number has risen since the last census but the proportion is unchanged.

About 18,100 people in Kirklees look after home or family (6.5% of persons aged 16 to 74 years). Predictably, most of these are women (16,800) rather than men (1,300). Perhaps surprisingly, the number of people aged 16 to 74 who are permanently sick or disabled has increased from 10,700 in 1991 to 15,600 (from 4.0% to 5.6% of 16 to 74 year olds.) About 3,000 of the increased number were women and 2,000 were men. The proportion is above the national rate (5.5% for England and Wales) but below the county rate (6.1% for West Yorkshire). Within the county, Wakefield's rate of 8.3% is particularly high. These figures are consistent with the large rise in the number of people who categorised themselves as having a long-term limiting illness (see Section 3.4).

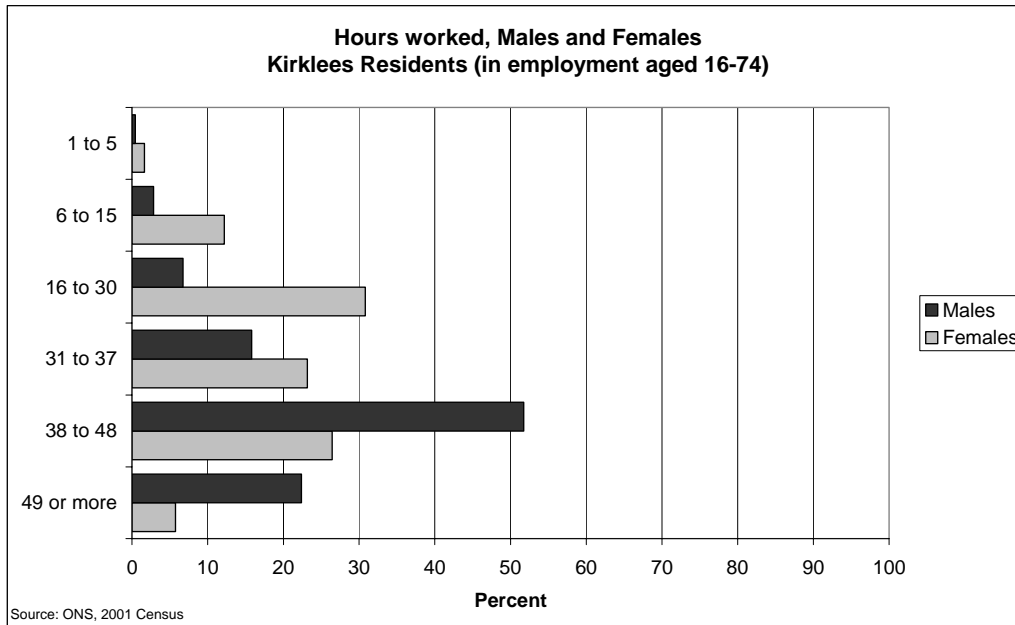
5.8 Hours worked

The 2001 Census returns were fully encoded for all questions, in contrast to the 1991 Census in which a number of variables, which were deemed to be difficult to code, were confined to a ten per cent sample. These included most of the economic variables discussed in this section. The 2001 Census therefore provides much more reliable detail than its predecessor, including information on the number of hours worked.

Patterns of work differ between men and women. Relatively few men work fewer than 31 hours (about 10% of men aged 16 to 74 in employment in Kirklees, West Yorkshire and nationally). In contrast, over two thirds of women work fewer than 31 hours.

At the other end of the scale, 22% of Kirklees men work 49 hours or more per week, despite the EU Working Time Directive, which states that there is a limit of an average of 48 hours a week which a worker can be required to work (though workers can choose to work more if they want to). Nationally this proportion is a little higher (24% for England and Wales). Only 4.8% of Kirklees women work longer than 49 hours, which again is slightly below the national average (5.8%). The majority of men (about half in Kirklees, the region and nationally) work between 38 and 48 hours, compared with under a quarter of all women.

Figure 6: Hours worked



5.9 Industry

The industry in which a person works is determined by the response to the question asking for a description of the business of the person's employer (or own business if self-employed). The responses were coded to a modified version of the UK Standard Industrial Classification of Economic Activities 1992 (SIC92). For the 1991 Census the earlier 1980 revision of the Standard Industrial Classification was used. A further partial revision to SIC92 was made in 1997 and a full revision to UK SIC 2003 has recently come into force. Unfortunately, it is not possible with the district key statistics to reclassify both sets of data to a common classification (see Appendix A for a table of comparison between the two codes).

5.9.1 Employment in primary production

Very small numbers of Kirklees residents are employed in primary production. 1,300 people are employed in Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry, a small rise from the similar category in the 1991 Census. Nationally, just over 1/3 million are now involved in these industries. Fishing and mining employ a handful of people in Kirklees, and nationally the Census enumerated only 59,400 people employed in mining.

5.9.2 Manufacturing

Manufacturing remains a significant sector of the Kirklees economy. About 41,500 Kirklees workers are employed in manufacturing industries, 23.8% of people aged 16 to 74 years in employment. The figure for England and Wales is 15%. In the 1991 Census, 42,500 people worked in manufacturing (using a slightly wider definition).

It would appear therefore, from this evidence, that there has been little decline in the number of Kirklees residents employed in manufacturing jobs over the last ten years. This appears to contradict data obtained from the Labour Force Survey, which shows a decline of around 13,000 in the number of Kirklees residents working in manufacturing between 1993 and 2002, whilst official government data from the Annual Employer Survey and the Annual Business Inquiry shows a fall of nearly 6,000 (12%) in the number of people working in Kirklees manufacturing firms between 1991 and 2001.

The proportion of men in Kirklees who work in manufacturing is high, almost 1 in 3 compared with a national rate of 1 in 5. Even for women, the 14.0% employed in manufacturing is almost twice the rate in Leeds and significantly more than the 8.7% figure for England and Wales.

Table 2: Employment by industry classification

Industry category	Kirklees number	Kirklees percent	National percent
A Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	1,303	0.7	1.5
B Fishing	10	0.0	0.0
C Mining and Quarrying	276	0.2	0.3
D Manufacturing	41,485	23.8	15.0
E Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	1225	0.7	0.7
F Construction	11,098	6.4	6.8
G Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles and Personal and Household Goods	30,947	17.8	16.8
H Hotels and Restaurants	7,638	4.4	4.8
I Transport, Storage and Communication	9,513	5.5	7.0
J Financial Intermediation	6,869	3.9	4.7
K Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	16,111	9.3	13.0
L Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security	7,432	4.3	5.7
M Education	14,288	8.2	7.8
N Health and Social Work	18,589	10.7	10.8
O Other Community; Social and Personal Service Activities	7,239	4.2	5.2

5.9.3 Other industries

Wholesale and Retail Trades is the category employing the second highest number of Kirklees employees (almost 31,000, 17.8% of employees aged 16 to 74 years). Compared to the national pattern, Kirklees' greater reliance on jobs in manufacturing is offset by a lower level of employment in most of the service sector, for example Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities (9.3% against 13%). The district also has the second lowest proportion of people working in Financial Intermediation (3.9%) in West Yorkshire

Expected gender differences occur in Health and Social Work, where 3.3% of Kirklees males and 19.4% of Kirklees females work, and in Education, with 4,000 male employees and 13,300 female, which respectively comprise 4.2% and 13.0% of the total male and female workforce.

5.9.4 Comparison of industries in West Yorkshire

There are significant differences in industrial employment between the districts of West Yorkshire. Leeds has the lowest proportion of manufacturing employees (14.2% of 16 to 74 year olds in employment) but the highest in Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities (12.8%).

Calderdale has a relatively large proportion (8%) of people working in Financial Intermediation (no doubt due to the presence of administrative functions of HBoS). Wakefield has a relatively large proportion of residents working in Wholesale and Retail Trades (21.7%).

5.10 Occupational groups

An Occupational Group classifies the kind of work a person does and is largely distinct from the industry in which that person works. Occupational groups are classified in 2001 Census according to the Standard Occupational Classification 2000 (SOC2000). Unfortunately, the 1991 Census was coded to an earlier version (SOC90) and the 1981 Census to a different version again (CODOT).

While SOC2000 retains the same hierarchical structure of its predecessor with 9 major groups, only 73% of occupations remain within the same major group. This means that comparisons between 1991 and 2001 Census data are problematical. To help understand these categories, a summary of the general nature of jobs in SOC2000 is included in Appendix B.

For the 2001 Census, data on occupation was fully encoded compared with the 10% sample of records encoded in 1991.

5.10.1 Managers and Senior Officials

A smaller proportion of people work in this group in Kirklees than nationally (14.4% against 15.1% for England and Wales) but the figure is slightly higher than in the region and the county. Twice as many men as women are managers (16,800 men against 8,200 women) representing a higher proportion of the workforce (17.7% of males aged 16 to 74 years in employment). Overall, there has probably been a small increase in this category since 1991, as SOC90 codes fewer into this category by about 2%.

5.10.2 Professional Occupations

About 10% of Kirklees men and women fall into this category, which is slightly less than the national figure and around average for the region and county.

5.10.3 Associate Professional and Technical Occupations

Slightly fewer Kirklees residents (12.3%) fall into this category compared with the national, regional and county figures. However, it would appear that there has been a significant increase compared with the last census when 7.4% of workers were categorised into associate and technical occupations. The expected rise due to reclassification would have been about 2.5% and the actual rise is double that.

5.10.4 Administrative and Secretarial Occupations

There are four times more women employed in this category than men in Kirklees (16,700 females compared with 4,200 males). Together they form 12% of the workforce, the lowest proportion of all the districts in West Yorkshire.

5.10.5 Skilled Trades Occupations

Of the 21,500 employees in Kirklees in this category (12.4% of people aged 16 to 74 years in employment), only 2,000 were women. Whilst Kirklees has proportionally more of its workforce in this category than the county or the rest of the country, numbers have fallen since 1991 (3,800 women or 5.4% of the female workforce and 25,000 men or 17.7% of the male workforce). This is despite an expectation that the recoding from SOC90 to SOC2000 would slightly increase the numbers in this category.

5.10.6 Personal Service Occupations

The figures for Kirklees broadly follow national and regional patterns with many fewer males (1.6% of the male workforce) than females (13,000 -13.0% of the female workforce).

5.10.7 Sales and Customer Service Occupations

Kirklees has a lower percentage of workers in this category than all but one of the other districts in West Yorkshire, although the figure (7.6%) is close to the national average for England and Wales.

5.10.8 Process; Plant and Machine Operatives

Kirklees remains a centre of manufacturing (particularly in chemicals, textiles and engineering) so it is unsurprising that there are proportionately more jobs in this category (11.9%) than nationally (8.5%) and regionally (10.4%). These jobs are more likely to be filled by men (16,700) than women (4,000). Whilst for men, the number has scarcely changed since 1991, amongst women there has been a drop of almost 2,000 jobs (even taking into account the minimal changes to the coding).

5.10.9 Elementary Occupations

In this category, there is the least correlation of any group between the 1991 and 2001 censuses. It covers 12.7% of the Kirklees workforce which is slightly above the national average (11.9%) and slightly below the regional (13.7%) and county (13.3%) averages.

5.11 Qualifications

In the 1991 Census, only qualifications above degree level were reported. Information from the 2001 Census is much more detailed and qualifications are graded by NVQ levels or their equivalent. The table below summarises the levels:

Table 3: Classification of qualifications

2001 Census Level	NVQ Level	Qualification
1	NVQ 1	1+ 'O' level passes; 1+ CSE/GCSE any grades; NVQ level 1; Foundation GNVQ.
2	NVQ 2	5+ 'O' level passes; 5+ CSEs (grade 1's); 5+ GCSEs (grades A-C); School Certificate; 1+ 'A' levels/'AS' levels; NVQ level 2; Intermediate GNVQ.
3	NVQ 3	2+ 'A' levels; 4+ AS levels; Higher School Certificate; NVQ level 3; Advanced GNVQ.
4	NVQ 4 & 5	First degree; Higher degree; NVQ levels 4 and 5; HNC; HND; Qualified Teacher Status; Qualified Medical Doctor; Qualified Dentist; Qualified Nurse; Midwife; Health Visitor.

High levels of education, training and development are recognised as important for the health of local economies and one of the keys to economic competitiveness and social inclusion. The data from the 2001 Census represent the most comprehensive assessment of educational attainment among the adult population that has ever been available particularly as they will eventually be released by output area.

5.11.1 Qualification levels

Almost one third of people aged 16 to 74 in Kirklees has no qualifications. This is on a par with West Yorkshire and the region (33.5% and 33.1% respectively) but higher than the average for England and Wales (29.1%). At the other end of the scale, 16.9% of Kirklees adult residents have a level 4 qualification, less than the national figure (19.8%) but higher than the regional figure (16.4%).

Kirklees compares favourably with Wakefield, where 39.1% of 16 to 74 year olds have no qualifications and only 12.5% have a level 4 qualification, but unfavourably with Leeds with figures of 30.9% and 19.3% respectively.

5.11.2 Improving levels of education

Compared with 1991, Kirklees has 14,000 more residents with a level 4 qualification, which, at that time, represented 12.2% of the working age population. Another indicator that Kirklees has improving education levels is in the number of schoolchildren aged 16 and 17 years that have remained in full-time education after Year 11. In 1991 this figure was about 6,000. By 2001 it had risen to 7,700.

The location of Huddersfield University within the district boundaries means that Kirklees has a relatively high proportion of full-time students within the working age population (16 to 74 years). The University has about 11,000 full-time students (1999 figure). The Kirklees figure of 4.7% (13,100 students) exceeds the 4.3% national average but is less than the 8.0% in Leeds (41,400 students). This figure suggests that a significant proportion of full-time students travel outside the district for education (at least 2,000 plus a number equivalent to those who travel into the district).

5.12 Social Class and National Statistics Socio-Economic Classification

Social class is an artificial construct used to help explain differences in characteristics between sections of the population (e.g. shopping behaviour, health, TV viewing).

Since 2001, the National Statistics Socio-Economic Classification (NS-SeC) has been used in official statistics and surveys to identify social class. It replaces Social Class based on Occupation (SC - formerly known as the Registrar General's Social Class) and Socio-Economic Groups (SEG). NS-SeC is an occupation-based classification and makes use of the most recent revision to the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC 2000) discussed above.

In reporting of Key Statistics for the Census, NS-SeC uses eight major classes (with the first sub-divided) plus a ninth for students and persons who cannot be classified (e.g. because their occupation was inadequately described).

The classes are:

- (1 Higher managerial and professional occupations)
- 1.1 Large employers and higher managerial occupations
- 1.2 Higher professional occupations
- 2 Lower managerial and professional occupations
- 3 Intermediate occupations
- 4 Small employers and own account workers
- 5 Lower supervisory and technical occupations
- 6 Semi-routine occupations
- 7 Routine Occupations
- 8 Never worked and long-term unemployed

5.12.1 Comparing across classifications

Comparisons are possible with SC and SEG but only by combining sub-divisions of the main classes (and data for these are not currently available from the 2001 Census). However, it is important to note that every individual is classified separately in NS-SeC compared to SC where individuals are classified by the socio-economic group of the head of the household.

In Kirklees, there are twice as many men in Class 1 than women (14,300 compared with 7,400) which is 7.1% of residents aged 16 to 74 years. This is slightly less than the national figure of 8.4% for England and Wales. For the other categories, there are small variations between the Kirklees and national, regional and county figures which mirror the variations in occupation group discussed above.

For example, 14.2% of Kirklees men are in Class 7 (Routine Occupations) probably reflecting the relatively large number of jobs in manufacturing, compared with a national rate of 10.9%. In Class 8, Kirklees has 10,900 people who have never worked (this excludes schoolchildren over 16 years and students) which is 3.9% of the population aged 16 to 74 years. Most of these are women (8,800). This figure exceeds the national figure (2.7%) and the regional figure (3.0%). Only Bradford with 6.3% (again mostly women) has a higher figure in West Yorkshire.

5.12.2 Reliability

The reliability of this data is compromised by the large proportion of people who were not classified (16.5% in Kirklees and 17.9% nationally). The reason for this is unclear as occupational classifications have been given to 100% of the population aged 16 to 74 years.

6 Travel to work

The census asked respondents to identify their usual means of travel to work or study. If more than one means of travel was used, respondents were asked to identify the one used for the longest part of the journey.

There has been a rise in the number of people in Kirklees who work at home from 6,100 in 1991 (3.7% of people in employment aged 16 years and over) to 14,700 (8.4% of people in employment aged 16 to 74 years). This figure is slightly higher than the county average but slightly lower than the national average.

6.1 Public transport

The number of people who travel to work by train has gone up from 2,000 in 1991 to 3,200 in 2001, but this still only represents 1.8% of the workforce. 10.3% of Kirklees workers travel to work by bus, which is a low proportion compared to West Yorkshire but higher than the national figure for England and Wales (7.4%). Of those who travel to work on public transport, about two thirds live in households with a car or van and one third do not.

6.2 Car, bike, walking

Travel to work by car, either as a driver (59.0%) or as a passenger (7.5%) is by far the most common form of transport. This equates to an increase of 11,400 drivers from 1991, making a total of 102,800 drivers. At the same time there was a small decline in the number of passengers, to 13,100. The figure for drivers is the second highest in West Yorkshire (only Wakefield with 59.2% is higher: Leeds is the lowest at 53.1%). The figure for England and Wales is 55.2%. Other forms of transport have a negligible number of users (e.g. bicycle and motorcycle are each 1%), with the exception of walking. Whilst fewer people walked to work in 2001 (17,600) compared with 1991 (20,400) the proportion who do so is much the same (about 10%) nationally, regionally and locally in other districts of West Yorkshire.

APPENDIX A

Comparison between Standard Industrial Classification revisions of 1980 and 1992

	SIC 1980	SIC 1992
A Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	0	Agriculture and Forestry
B Fishing	0	Fishing
C Mining and Quarrying	1	Extraction of fuels
	2	Extraction of minerals and ores
D Manufacturing	1	Fuel processing and production
	2	Manufacture of chemicals and man-made fibres
	3	Metal goods, engineering and vehicles industries
	4	Other manufacturing industries
E Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	1	Production and distribution of electricity, gas and water supply
F Construction	5	Construction
G Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles and Personal and Household Goods	6	Wholesale and retail distribution; Commission agents; Repairs
H Hotels and Restaurants	6	Hotel and catering
I Transport, Storage and Communication	7	Transport and communication
	9	Tourist offices; Radio and TV transmission
J Financial Intermediation	8	Banking, finance and insurance
K Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	8	Business Services; dealing in real estate Research and development; other services
L Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security	9	Public Administration, national defence and compulsory social security
M Education	9	Education
N Health and Social Work	9	Health and veterinary services; Other general services to the public
O Other Community; Social and Personal Service Activities	9	Sanitary, recreational and personal services
P Private Households Employing Domestic Staff and Undifferentiated Production Activities of Households for Own Use	9	Domestic services
Q Extra – Territorial Organisations and Bodies	9	Diplomatic representation, international organisations, allied armed forces

APPENDIX B

General Nature of Qualifications, Training and Experience for Occupations in SOC Major Groups

Major Group	General Nature of Qualifications, Training and Experience for Occupations in the Major Group
Managers and Senior Officials	A significant amount of knowledge and experience of the production processes and service requirements associated with the efficient functioning of organisations and businesses.
Professional Occupations	A degree or equivalent qualification, with some occupations requiring postgraduate qualifications and/or a formal period of experience-related training.
Associate Professional and Technical Occupations	An associated high-level vocational qualification, often involving a substantial period of full-time training or further study. Some additional task-related training is usually provided through a formal period of induction.
Administrative and Secretarial Occupations	A good standard of general education. Certain occupations will require further additional vocational training to a well-defined standard (e.g. typing or shorthand).
Skilled Trades Occupations	A substantial period of training often provided by means of a work-based training programme.
Personal Service Occupations	A good standard of general education. Certain occupations will require further additional vocations training, often provided by means of a work-based training programme.
Sales and Customer Service Occupations	A general education and a programme of work-based training related to sales procedures. Some occupations require additional specific technical knowledge but are included in this major group because the primary task involves selling.
Process, Plant and Machine Operatives	The knowledge and experience necessary to operate vehicles and other mobile and stationary machinery, to operate and monitor industrial plant and equipment, to assemble products from component parts according to strict rules and procedures and subject assembled parts to routine tests. Most occupations in this major group will specify a minimum standard of competence that must be attained for satisfactory performance of the associated tasks and will have an associated period of formal experience-related training.
Elementary Occupations	Occupations classified at this level will usually require a minimum general level of education (i.e. that which is provided by the end of the period of compulsory education). Some occupations at this level will also have short periods of work-related training in areas such as health and safety, food hygiene, and customer service requirements.

Analysis of 2001 Census Key Statistics

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