



## Briefing - 2011 Census Key & Quick Statistics – Equality Data

### Cumbria and Districts

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#### Aim

On the 11<sup>th</sup> of December 2012 the Office for National Statistics (ONS) released Key & Quick Statistics tables for local authorities in England & Wales as part of the second release of 2011 Census data. This briefing provides an overview of the key trends seen within Cumbria and districts in relation to equality based on the above dataset.

#### Background

Every ten years the ONS carries out a census to find out more about the population of England & Wales, and about the make-up of local communities. The most recent census took place on Sunday 27<sup>th</sup> March 2011 when the ONS sent out questionnaires for around 25 million households to complete; the biggest statistical operation ever undertaken in the country.

The 2011 Census questionnaire contained 56 questions; 14 about the household and its accommodation and 42 about each member of the household. Topics covered by the questionnaire included work, health, ethnicity, education, second homes, religion, marital status, language, travel to work and car ownership.

Response rates to the 2011 Census questionnaire in Cumbria were 95-96%. This compares favourably to a 94% response rate in England. However, Cumbria had a comparatively low rate of 2011 Census returns completed online. Eden had the lowest online return rate in England at 9.7%.

Census results require significant quality assurance work to ensure accuracy; including statistical adjustment for people who have not completed the Census questionnaire. Due to the breadth and depth of the information collected in the 2011 Census the results are being released in four phases. On the 11<sup>th</sup> of December 2012 the ONS released Key & Quick Statistics tables for local authorities in England & Wales as part of the second release of 2011 Census data.

The Equalities Act 2010 replaced existing anti-discrimination laws with a single act. The act covers nine protected characteristics, which cannot be used as a reason to treat people unfairly. Every person has one or more of the protected characteristics, so the act protects everyone against unfair treatment.

This briefing provides an overview of the key trends seen within Cumbria and districts in relation to a number of protected characteristics, based on the 2011 Census Key & Quick Statistics tables. More specifically, this briefing provides analysis of tables relating to: age; gender; marital and civil partnership status; ethnicity; country of birth and migration (arrival in the UK); passports held; language; religion; health and disability.

## Age

Figure 1a presents the proportion of the usual resident population on Census Day 2011 within each broad age group, for England & Wales, Cumbria and districts.

Figure 1a: Table: Usual Resident Population at Census Day 2011: By Broad Age Group:

	No. Persons	% Persons		
	All Ages	0-15 years	16-64 years	65+ years
England & Wales	56,075,912	18.9	64.7	16.4
<b>Cumbria</b>	<b>499,858</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>62.7</b>	<b>20.6</b>
Allerdale	96,422	16.9	62.4	20.8
Barrow-in-Furness	69,087	17.8	63.5	18.8
Carlisle	107,524	17.2	64.3	18.5
Copeland	70,603	17.0	64.1	18.9
Eden	52,564	16.3	61.7	21.9
South Lakeland	103,658	15.3	60.4	24.2

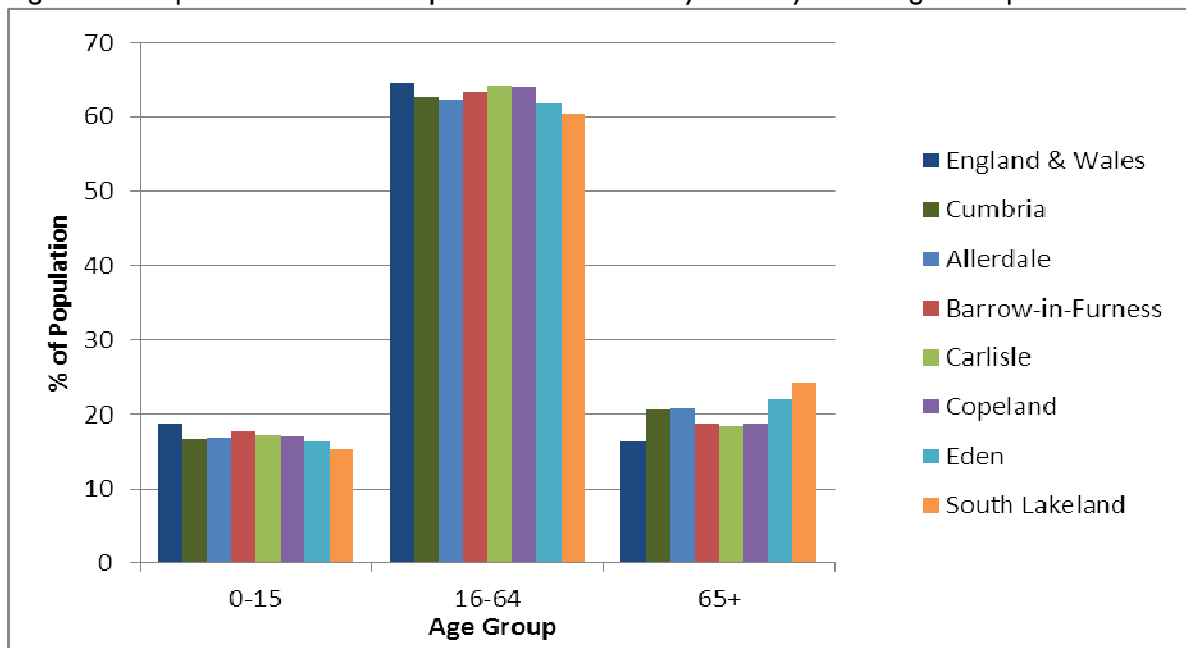
Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics

On Census Day 2011, of Cumbria's 499,858 usual residents:

- 83,499 were aged 0-15 years (16.7%);
- 313,470 were aged 16-64 years (62.7%); and
- 102,889 were aged over 65 years (20.6%).

Figure 1b plots on a graph the proportion of the usual resident population on Census Day 2011 within each broad age group, for England & Wales, Cumbria and districts.

Figure 1b: Graph: Usual Resident Population at Census Day 2011: By Broad Age Group:



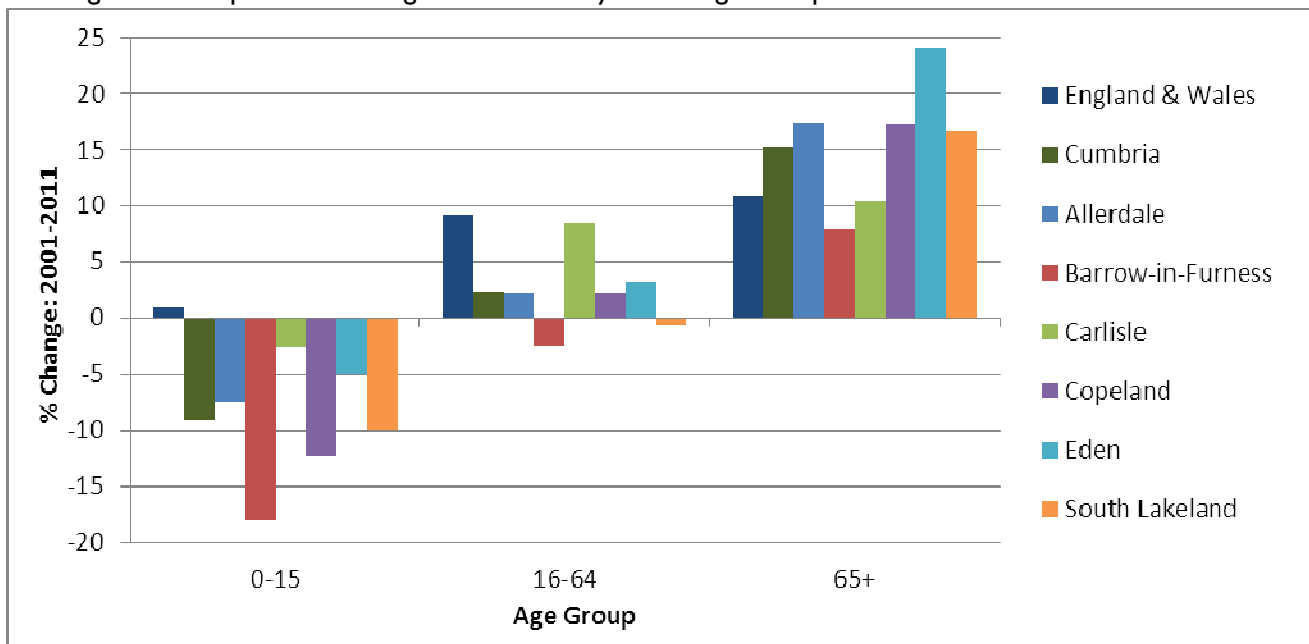
Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics

When compared to England & Wales, Cumbria has smaller proportions of residents in the 0-15 and 16-64 age groups, and a greater proportion of residents in the 65+ age group.

Of Cumbria's six districts, Barrow-in-Furness had the greatest proportion of residents aged 0-15. Inversely, South Lakeland had the smallest proportion of residents aged 0-15, as well as the smallest proportion of residents aged 16-64. However, South Lakeland had the greatest proportion of residents aged over 65. In contrast, Carlisle had the greatest proportion of residents aged 16-64 and the smallest proportion of residents aged over 65.

Figure 1c shows how the numbers of usual residents within each broad age group have changed proportionally between Census Day 2001 and Census Day 2011, for England & Wales, Cumbria and districts.

Figure 1c: Proportional Change: 2001-2011: By Broad Age Group:



Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics

Between Census Day 2001 and Census Day 2011, the number of 0-15 year olds in Cumbria decreased by 9.2%; this was contrary to the national trend as the number of 0-15 year olds across England & Wales increased by 0.9% during the above timeframe. Although the number of 16-64 year olds in Cumbria increased by 2.3% over the decade, this increase was lower than the national average (England & Wales: +9.1%). Finally, the number of residents aged over 65 increased by 15.2% across Cumbria between 2001 and 2011; this increase was higher than the national average (England & Wales: +11%).

Focusing on Cumbria's districts, numbers of 0-15 year olds fell across all districts between 2001 and 2011, with the greatest decrease seen in Barrow-in-Furness (-18%). Inversely, numbers of residents aged over 65 rose across all districts, with the greatest increase seen in Eden (+24%). The 16-64 population increased across four of the county's districts; the exceptions being Barrow-in-Furness and South Lakeland (-2.5% and -0.7% respectively). Carlisle experienced the greatest increase in numbers of 16-64 year olds (+8.5%).

When considered together, figures 1a, 1b and 1c suggest that Cumbria has an older population profile than England & Wales and that this population is 'ageing' at a faster rate than the population nationally.

## Gender

Figure 2a presents the proportions of the usual resident population on Census Day 2011 by gender, for England & Wales, Cumbria and districts.

Figure 2a: Table: Usual Resident Population at Census Day 2011: By Gender:

	No. Persons	% Persons	
	All people	Males	Females
England & Wales	56,075,912	49.2	50.8
<b>Cumbria</b>	<b>499,858</b>	<b>49.2</b>	<b>50.8</b>
Allerdale	96,422	49.1	50.9
Barrow-in-Furness	69,087	49.5	50.5
Carlisle	107,524	48.8	51.2
Copeland	70,603	50.2	49.8
Eden	52,564	49.5	50.5
South Lakeland	103,658	48.7	51.3

Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics

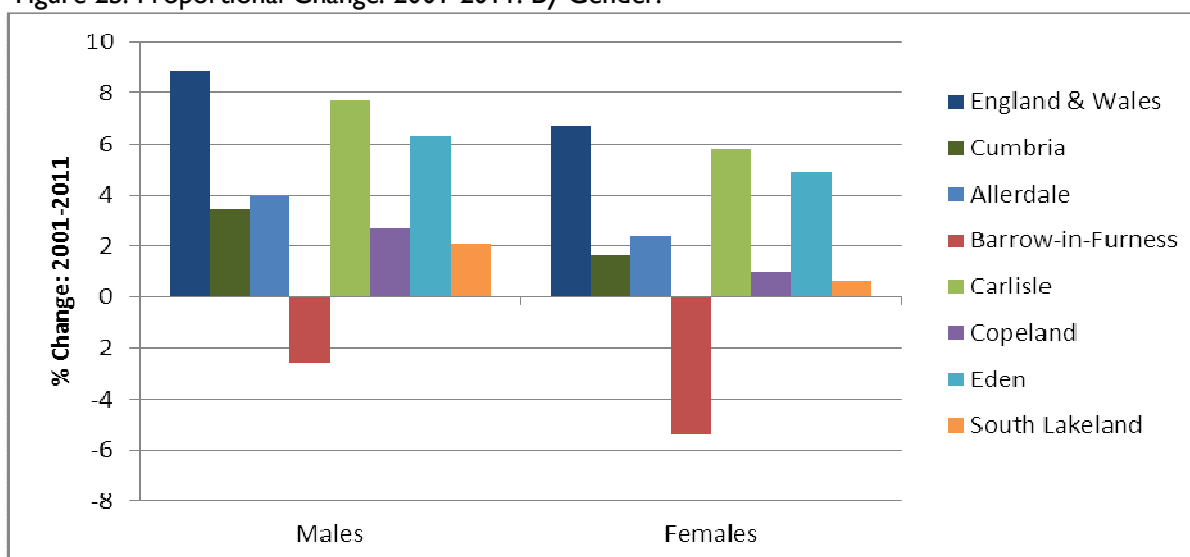
On Census Day 2011, of Cumbria's 499,858 usual residents:

- 246,065 were male (49.2%); and
- 253,793 were female (50.8%).

When compared to England & Wales, Cumbria has the same proportions of males and females. The proportions of males and females are relatively consistent across each of Cumbria's six districts, with Copeland having the greatest proportion of males (50.2%) and South Lakeland having the greatest proportion of females (51.3%).

Figure 2b shows how the numbers of male and female usual residents have changed proportionally between Census Day 2001 and Census Day 2011, for England & Wales, Cumbria and districts.

Figure 2b: Proportional Change: 2001-2011: By Gender:



Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics

Between Census Day 2001 and Census Day 2011, the number of male residents in Cumbria increased by 3.4% while the number of female residents in the county increased by 1.6% (England & Wales: +8.9% and +6.7% for males and females respectively).

Numbers of male residents increased across all but one of Cumbria's districts between 2001 and 2011; the exception being Barrow-in-Furness where the number of males fell by 2.6%. The greatest increase in numbers of males was seen in Carlisle (+7.7%). Numbers of female residents also increased across all but one of Cumbria's districts between 2001 and 2011; with the exception again being Barrow-in-Furness where the number of females fell by 5.4%. Once more, the greatest increase in numbers of females was seen in Carlisle (+5.8%).

### Marital and Civil Partnership Status

Figure 3a presents the proportions of the usual resident population aged over 16 on Census Day 2011 by marital and civil partnership status, for England & Wales, Cumbria and districts.

Figure 3a: Table: Usual Resident Population Aged Over 16 at Census Day 2011: By Marital and Civil Partnership Status:

	No. Persons	% Persons Aged 16 and Over					
		Single (never married or never registered a same-sex civil partnership)	Married	In a registered same-sex civil partnership	Separated (but still legally married or still legally in a same-sex civil partnership)	Divorced or formerly in a same-sex civil partnership which is now legally dissolved	Widowed or surviving partner from a same-sex civil partnership
England & Wales	45,496,780	34.6	46.6	0.2	2.6	9.0	7.0
<b>Cumbria</b>	<b>416,359</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>50.8</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>8.4</b>
Allerdale	80,155	28.0	52.0	0.2	1.9	9.2	8.8
Barrow-in-Furness	56,796	31.4	46.8	0.1	2.3	11.0	8.4
Carlisle	89,042	32.2	47.3	0.2	2.5	9.7	8.2
Copeland	58,613	29.7	51.0	0.2	1.9	9.2	8.0
Eden	43,976	26.9	54.4	0.2	1.7	8.6	8.2
South Lakeland	87,777	26.1	53.9	0.2	1.8	9.2	8.8

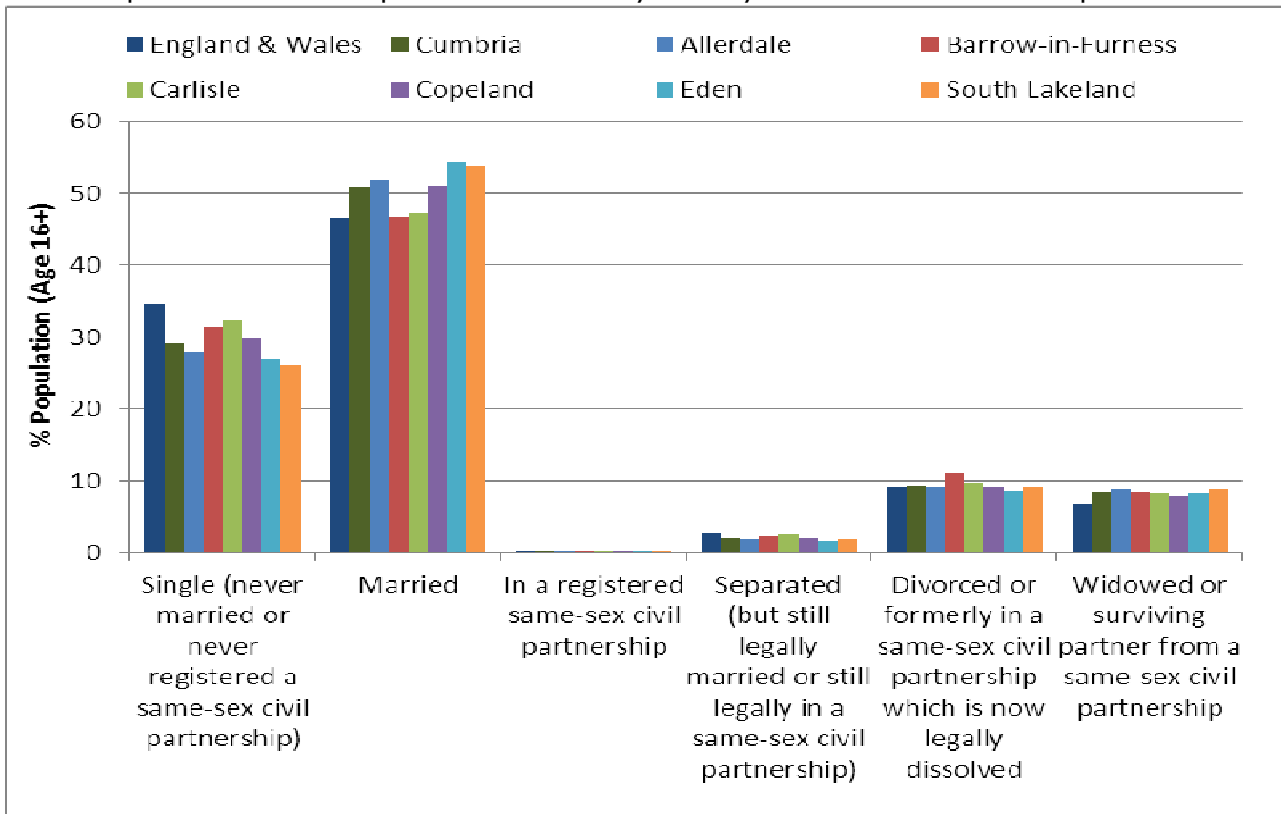
Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics

On Census Day 2011, of Cumbria's 416,359 usual residents who were aged 16 and over:

- 121,083 were single (never married or never registered a same-sex civil partnership) (29.1%);
- 211,460 were married (50.8%);
- 737 were in a registered same-sex civil partnership (0.2%).
- 8,498 were separated (but still legally married or still legally in a same-sex civil partnership) (2.0%);
- 39,523 were divorced or formerly in a same-sex civil partnership which is now legally dissolved (9.5%); and
- 35,058 were widowed or surviving partner from a same-sex civil partnership (8.4%).

Figure 3b plots on a graph the proportion of the usual resident population aged over 16 on Census Day 2011 by marital and civil partnership status, for England & Wales, Cumbria and districts.

Figure 3b: Graph: Usual Resident Population at Census Day 2011: By Marital and Civil Partnership Status:



Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics

When compared to England & Wales, Cumbria has a lower proportion of residents who are single (Cumbria: 29.1%, England & Wales: 34.6%) and a higher proportion of residents who are married (Cumbria: 50.8%, England & Wales: 46.6%). The county also has a slightly higher proportion of residents who are widowed (Cumbria: 8.4%, England & Wales: 7%).

Of Cumbria's six districts, Barrow-in-Furness had the smallest proportions of married residents (46.8%) and residents in a registered same-sex civil partnership (0.1%), but the greatest proportion of divorced residents (11%). Carlisle had the greatest proportions of single residents (32.2%) and separated residents (2.5%). Copeland had the smallest proportion of widowed residents (8%), while Eden had the greatest proportion of married residents (54.4%) and the smallest proportions of separated and divorced residents (1.7% and 8.6% respectively). Finally, South Lakeland had the smallest proportion of single residents (26.1%) and the greatest proportion of widowed residents (8.8%).

Because registered same-sex civil partnerships were not recorded within the 2001 Census, only numbers of married residents can be compared over time; all other response categories for this question are not consistent with the response categories provided in the 2001 Census. Between 2001 and 2011, the number of married residents in the county fell by 2.7% (England & Wales: +0.2%). The number of married residents fell across all but one of the county's districts; the exception being Eden where the number of married residents increased by 0.8%. Barrow-in-Furness experienced the greatest decrease in numbers of married residents (-11.7%).

## Ethnicity

Figure 4a presents the proportions of the usual resident population on Census Day 2011 by ethnic group, for England & Wales, Cumbria and districts.

Figure 4a: Table: Usual Resident Population at Census Day 2011: By Ethnic Group:

	No. Persons	% Persons					
	All people	White: British	White: Other	Mixed / Multiple Ethnic Group	Asian / Asian British	Black / African / Caribbean / Black British	Other Ethnic Group
England & Wales	56,075,912	80.5	5.5	2.2	7.5	3.3	1.0
<b>Cumbria</b>	<b>499,858</b>	<b>96.5</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Allerdale	96,422	97.6	1.3	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1
Barrow-in-Furness	69,087	97.1	1.3	0.5	0.9	0.1	0.1
Carlisle	107,524	95.0	3.1	0.5	1.2	0.1	0.1
Copeland	70,603	97.3	1.2	0.5	0.9	0.1	0.1
Eden	52,564	97.0	1.9	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.1
South Lakeland	103,658	95.6	2.8	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.1

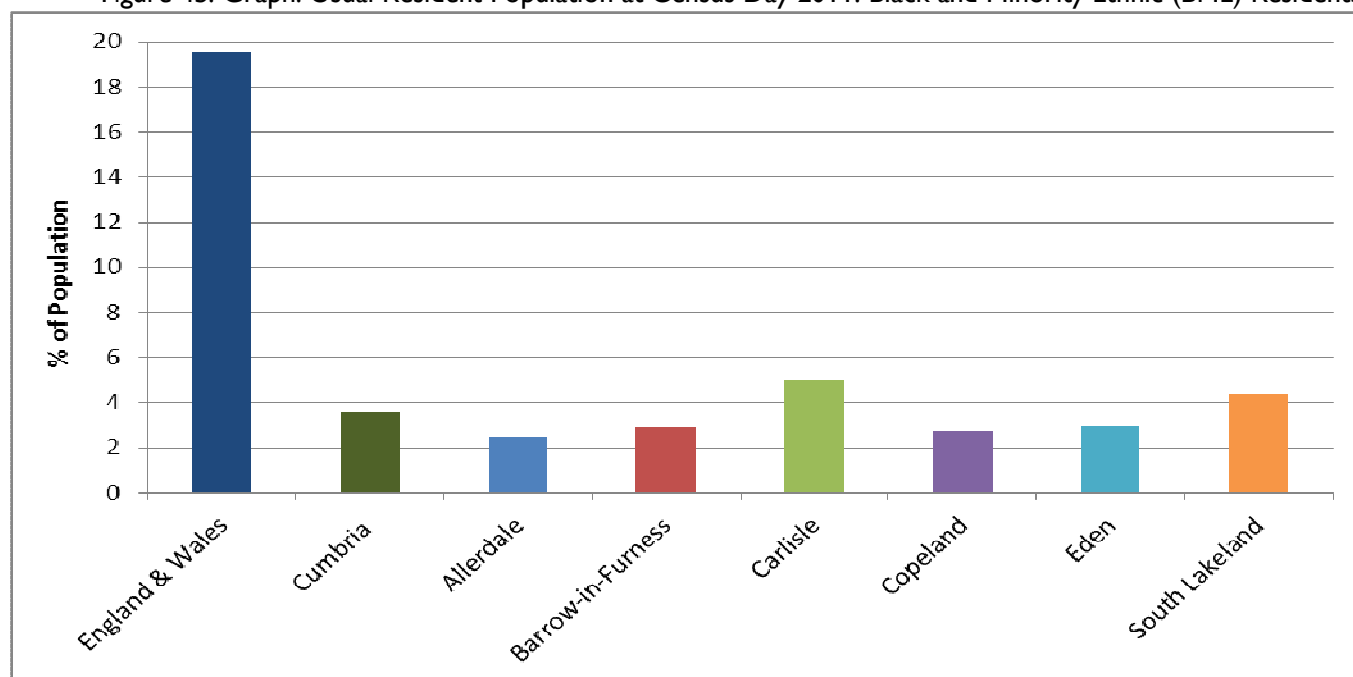
Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics

On Census Day 2011, of Cumbria's 499,858 usual residents:

- 482,124 identified themselves as White: British (96.5%);
- 10,133 identified themselves as White: Other (2%);
- 2,504 identified themselves as Mixed / Multiple Ethnic Group (0.5%).
- 4,066 identified themselves as Asian / Asian British (0.8%);
- 579 identified themselves as Black / African / Caribbean / Black British (0.1%); and
- 452 identified themselves as Other Ethnic Group (0.1%).

Figure 4b plots on a graph the proportion of the usual resident population on Census Day 2011 from non-White British ethnic groups, known as Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) groups, for England & Wales, Cumbria and districts.

Figure 4b: Graph: Usual Resident Population at Census Day 2011: Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) Residents:



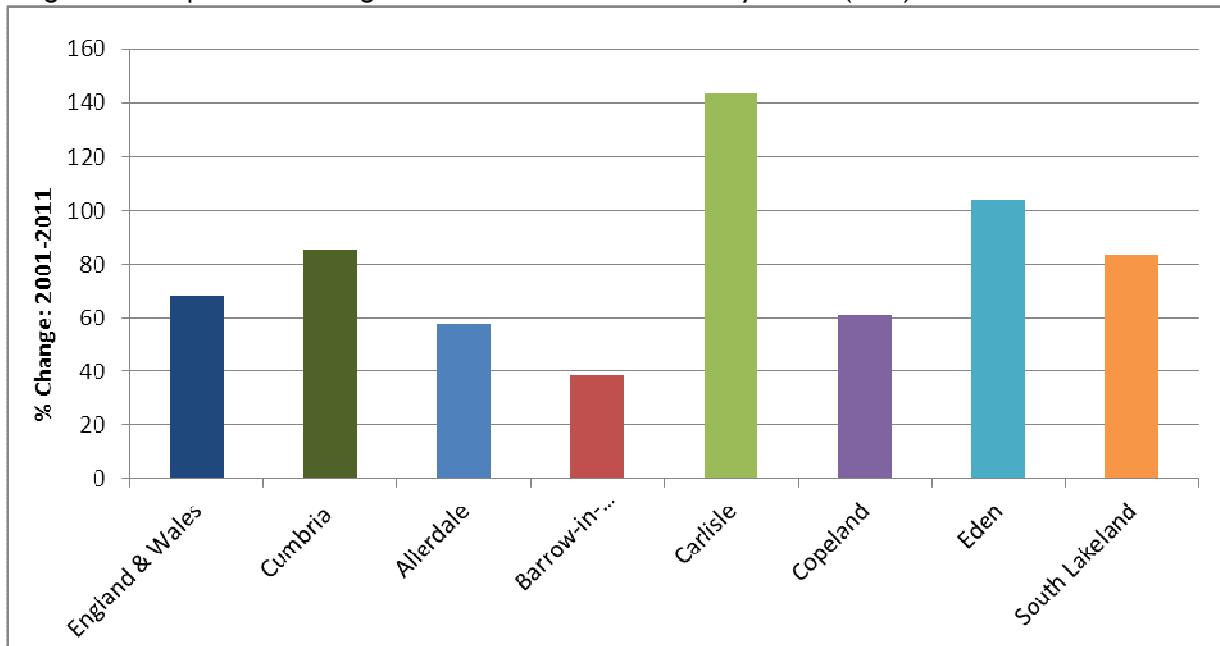
Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics

When compared to England & Wales, Cumbria has a much higher proportion of residents who are White British (Cumbria: 96.5%, England & Wales: 80.5%) and much lower proportions of residents from BME groups (Cumbria: 3.5%, England & Wales: 19.5%). Of Cumbria's six districts, Carlisle had the greatest proportion of residents from BME groups (5%), followed by South Lakeland (4.4%), while Allerdale had the smallest proportion (2.4%).

Figure 4c shows how the numbers of usual residents from BME groups have changed proportionally between Census Day 2001 and Census Day 2011, for England & Wales, Cumbria and districts.



Figure 4c: Proportional Change: 2001-2011: Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) Residents:



Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics

Between Census Day 2001 and Census Day 2011, the number of residents from BME groups increased substantially both at national and county level, with Cumbria experiencing a greater increase than the England & Wales average; +85.2% compared to an increase of 68.1% for England & Wales. Numbers of residents from BME groups increased considerably across all of Cumbria's districts between 2001 and 2011, with the greatest increases seen in Carlisle (+143.4%) and Eden (+104.1%).

When considered together, figures 4a and 4b and 4c suggest that while Cumbria has a smaller proportion of residents from BME groups than the national average, as numbers of BME residents have increased more rapidly in Cumbria than nationally in recent years, the ethnic profile of Cumbria is changing to become more representative of the rest of England & Wales.

## Country of Birth and Year of Arrival in the UK

Figure 5a presents the proportions of the usual resident population on Census Day 2011 by country of birth for England & Wales, Cumbria and districts.

Figure 5a: Table: Usual Resident Population at Census Day 2011: By Country of Birth:

	No. Persons	% Persons				
	All people	UK	Ireland	Other EU: Member countries in March 2001	Other EU: Accession countries April 2001 to March 2011	Other countries
England & Wales	56,075,912	86.6	0.7	1.6	2.0	9.0
<b>Cumbria</b>	<b>499,858</b>	<b>96.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.9</b>
Allerdale	96,422	97.3	0.2	0.6	0.5	1.4
Barrow-in-Furness	69,087	97.1	0.3	0.5	0.5	1.7
Carlisle	107,524	95.1	0.3	1.0	1.5	2.2
Copeland	70,603	97.1	0.2	0.6	0.4	1.7
Eden	52,564	96.6	0.2	0.6	1.0	1.6
South Lakeland	103,658	95.2	0.3	0.9	1.3	2.4

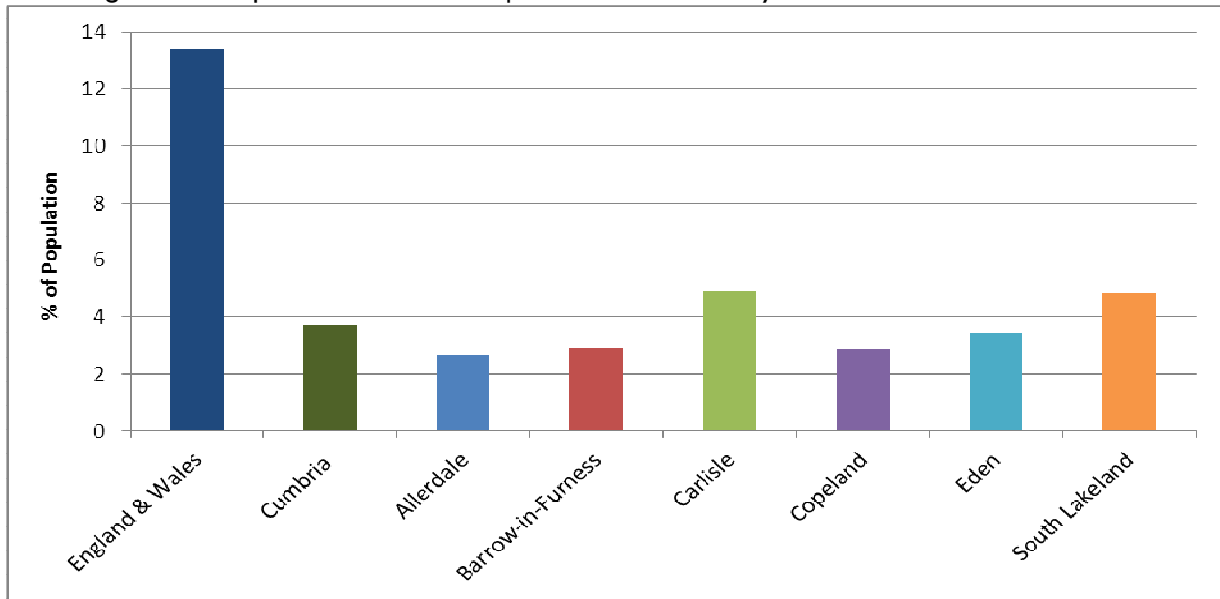
Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics

On Census Day 2011, of Cumbria's 499,858 usual residents:

- 481,164 were born in the UK (96.3%);
- 1,207 were born in Ireland (0.2%);
- 3,504 were born in EU countries that were EU member countries in March 2001 (0.7%).
- 4,557 were born in EU countries that joined the EU between April 2001 and March 2011 (0.9%); and
- 9,426 were born countries other than those listed above (1.9%).

Figure 5b plots on a graph the proportion of the usual resident population on Census Day 2011 that were not born in the UK, for England & Wales, Cumbria and districts.

Figure 5b: Graph: Usual Resident Population at Census Day 2011: Non-UK Born Residents:

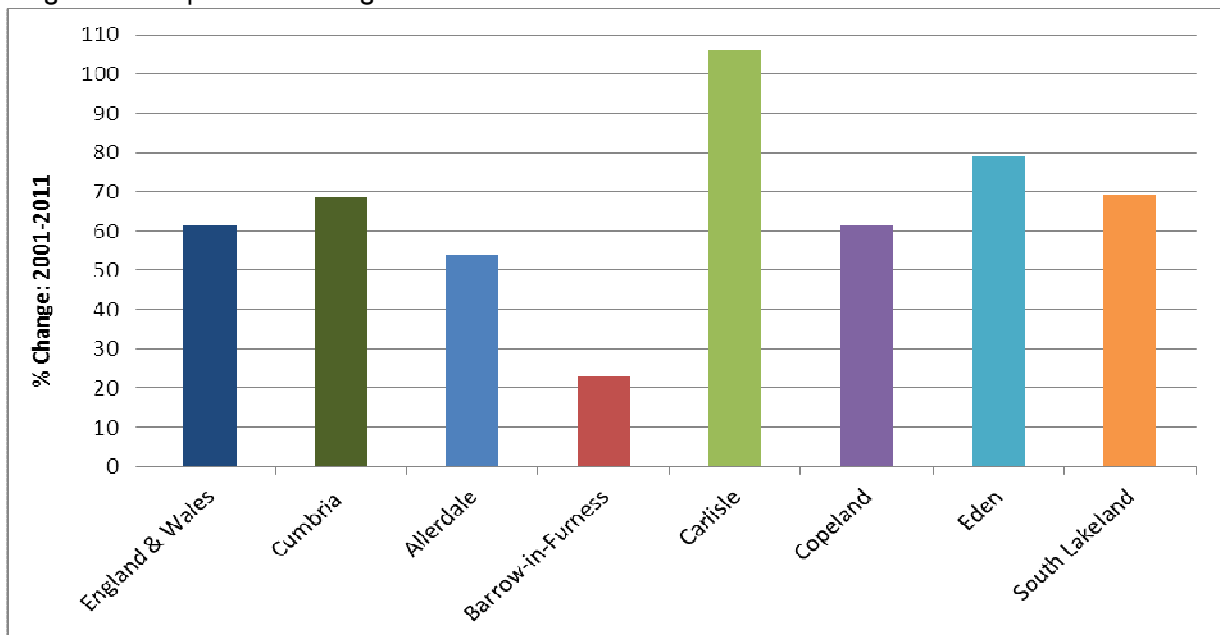


Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics

When compared to England & Wales, Cumbria has a much lower proportion of residents who were born outside of the UK (Cumbria: 3.7%, England & Wales: 13.4%). Of Cumbria's six districts, Carlisle had the greatest proportion of residents who were born outside of the UK (4.9%), followed by South Lakeland (4.8%), while Allerdale had the smallest proportion (2.7%).

Figure 5c shows how the numbers of usual residents who were not born in the UK have changed proportionally between Census Day 2001 and Census Day 2011, for England & Wales, Cumbria and districts.

Figure 5c: Proportional Change: 2001-2011: Non-UK Born Residents:



Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics

Between Census Day 2001 and Census Day 2011, the number of residents born outside of the UK increased substantially both nationally and at a county level, with Cumbria experiencing a greater increase than the national average; +68.7% compared to an increase of 61.6% for England & Wales.

Numbers of residents born outside of the UK increased substantially across all of Cumbria's districts between 2001 and 2011, with the greatest increase seen in Carlisle (+106.1%). The increase in Carlisle was mainly driven by a large rise in the number of residents born in 'Other EU: Accession countries April 2001 to March 2011 and Other Countries' (+169%).

As an extension to figure 5c, figure 5d presents the proportion of Non-UK born residents on Census Day 2011 by year of arrival in the UK for England & Wales, Cumbria and districts.

Figure 5d: Table: Non-UK Born Residents at Census Day 2011: Year of Arrival in the UK:

	No. Persons	% Non-UK Born Residents			
	Non-UK Born Residents	Arrived before 1941	Arrived 1941-1970	Arrived 1971-2000	Arrived 2001-2011
England & Wales	7,505,010	0.6	15.4	33.6	50.3
<b>Cumbria</b>	<b>18,694</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>51.6</b>
Allerdale	2,577	2.2	21.4	31.2	45.3
Barrow-in-Furness	2,014	2.7	21.4	33.6	42.3
Carlisle	5,271	1.7	16.1	23.2	59.0
Copeland	2,026	1.3	22.8	31.1	44.8
Eden	1,797	2.8	19.8	28.5	48.9
South Lakeland	5,009	2.7	18.5	24.3	54.5

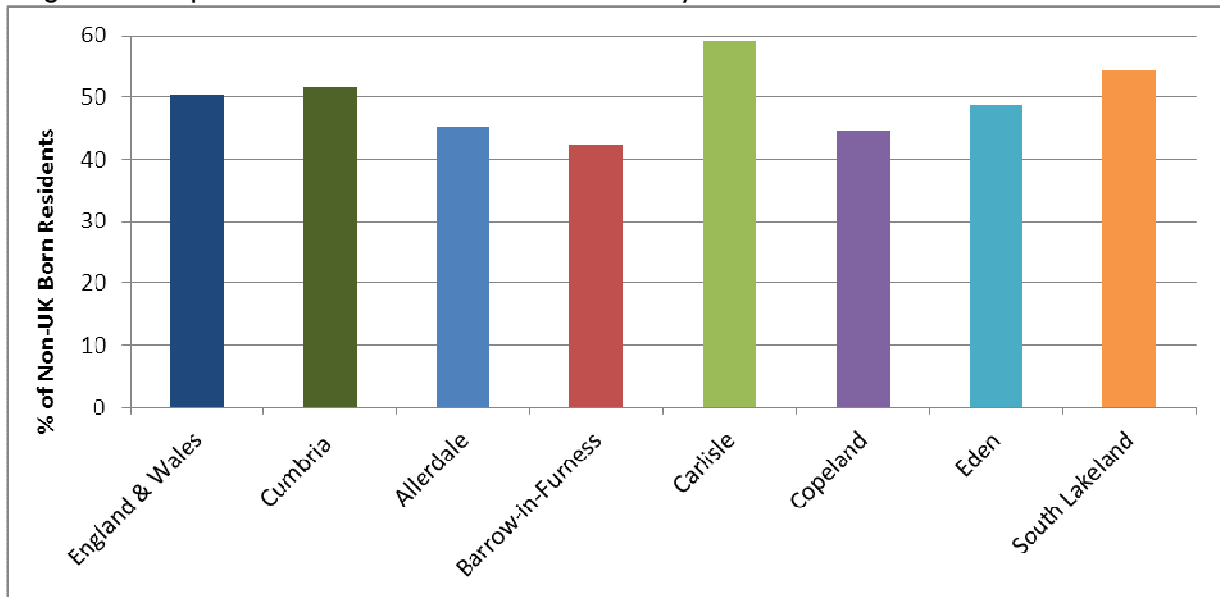
Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics

On Census Day 2011, of Cumbria's 18,694 usual residents who were not born in the UK:

- 410 arrived in the UK before 1941 (2.2%);
- 3,573 arrived in the UK between 1941 and 1970 (19.1%);
- 5,067 arrived in the UK between 1971 and 2000 (27.1%); and
- 9,644 arrived in the UK between 2001 and 2011 (51.6%).

Figure 5e plots on a graph the proportion of non-UK born residents on Census Day 2011 who arrived in the UK between 2001 and 2011, for England & Wales, Cumbria and districts.

Figure 5e: Graph: Non-UK Born Residents at Census Day 2011: Arrival in the UK 2001-2011:



Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics

In Cumbria 51.6% of non-UK born residents arrived between 2001 and 2011, this is similar to the national average (England & Wales: 50.3%). Of Cumbria's six districts, Carlisle had the greatest proportion of non-UK born residents arriving between 2001 and 2011 (59%), while Barrow-in-Furness had the smallest proportion (42.3%).

As the 2001 Census did not gather information on year of arrival in the UK, it is not possible to analyse change over time in relation to this topic.

### Passports held

Figure 6a presents the proportions of the usual resident population on Census Day 2011 by passports held, for England & Wales, Cumbria and districts.

Figure 6a: Table: Usual Resident Population at Census Day 2011: By Passports Held:

	No. Persons	% Persons					
	All people	No passport	United Kingdom	Republic of Ireland	Other Europe: EU countries	Other Europe: Non EU countries	Elsewhere
England & Wales	56,075,912	16.9	75.7	0.7	3.5	0.3	4.1
<b>Cumbria</b>	<b>499,858</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>76.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Allerdale	96,422	23.7	74.9	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.7
Barrow-in-Furness	69,087	23.3	75.4	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.8
Carlisle	107,524	22.1	75.0	0.3	1.9	0.1	1.1
Copeland	70,603	23.8	74.8	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.9
Eden	52,564	21.1	77.0	0.2	1.2	0.0	0.8
South Lakeland	103,658	17.4	79.8	0.2	1.7	0.1	1.3

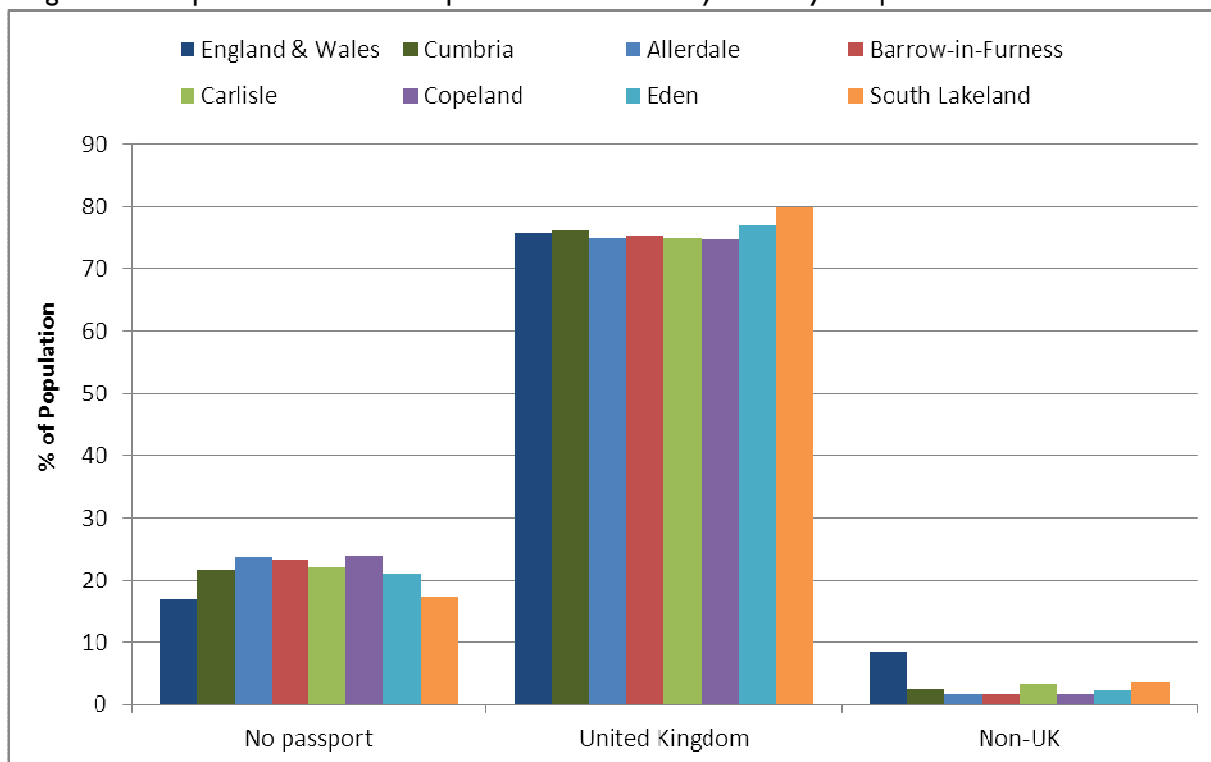
Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics

On Census Day 2011, of Cumbria's 499,858 usual residents:

- 108,581 did not hold a passport (21.7%);
- 380,991 held a passport for the United Kingdom (76.2%);
- 1,010 held a passport for the Republic of Ireland (0.2%);
- 6,068 held a passport for Other Europe: EU countries (1.2%);
- 328 held a passport for Other Europe: Non EU countries (0.1%); and
- 4,762 held a passport for a country other than those listed above (1.0%).

Figure 6b plots on a graph the proportions of the usual resident population on Census Day 2011 by passports held for England & Wales, Cumbria and districts.

Figure 6b: Graph: Usual Resident Population at Census Day 2011: By Passports Held:



Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics

When compared to England & Wales, although Cumbria has similar proportion of residents who hold UK passports, the county has a greater proportion of residents who do not hold a passport (Cumbria: 21.7%, England & Wales 16.9%) and a smaller proportion of residents who hold non-UK passports (Cumbria: 2.4%, England & Wales 8.5%).

Of Cumbria's six districts, Copeland had the greatest proportion of residents who did not hold a passport (23.8%) and the smallest proportion of residents who held a UK passport (74.8%). Inversely, South Lakeland had the smallest proportion of residents who did not hold a passport (17.4%) and the greatest proportion of residents who held a UK passport (79.8%). South Lakeland also had the greatest proportion of residents who held a non-UK passport (3.4%).

The smallest proportions of residents with non-UK passports were found in Allerdale and Barrow-in-Furness (both 1.6%).

As information on passports held was not collected by the 2001 Census, it is not possible to analyse change over time in relation to this topic.

## Language

Figure 7a presents the proportions of households on Census Day 2011 by household language, for England & Wales, Cumbria and districts.

Figure 7a: Table: Households on Census Day 2011: By Household Language:

	No. Households	% Households			
		All people aged 16 and over in household have English as a main language	At least one but not all people aged 16 and over in household have English as a main language	No people aged 16 and over in household but at least one person aged 3 to 15 has English as a main language	No people in household have English as a main language
England & Wales	23,366,044	91.2	3.7	0.8	4.3
<b>Cumbria</b>	<b>222,042</b>	<b>98.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Allerdale	42,345	98.7	0.7	0.1	0.5
Barrow-in-Furness	31,224	98.4	0.7	0.1	0.7
Carlisle	48,342	97.0	1.1	0.1	1.8
Copeland	30,536	98.7	0.7	0.1	0.6
Eden	23,043	98.2	0.8	0.1	0.9
South Lakeland	46,552	97.8	1.1	0.1	1.0

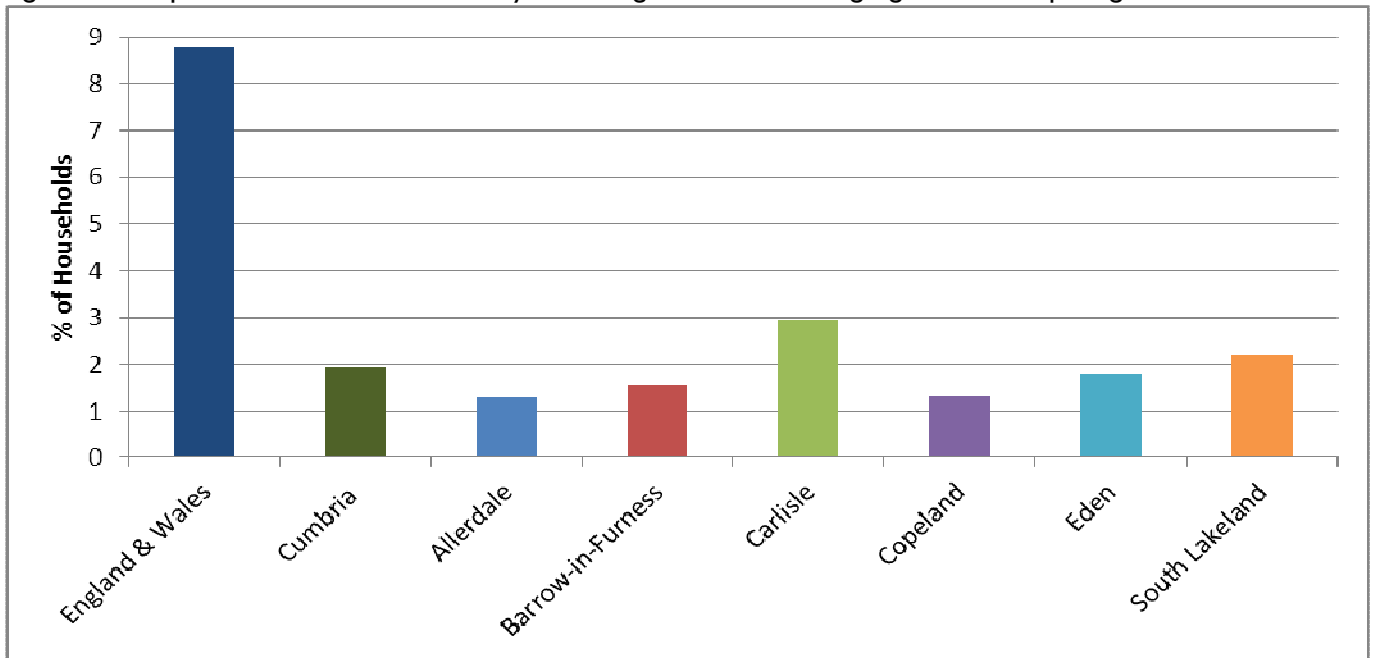
Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics

On Census Day 2011, of the 222,042 households in Cumbria:

- In 217,742 households all people aged 16 and over had English as a main language (98.1%);
- In 1,965 households at least one but not all people aged 16 and over had English as a main language (0.9%);
- In 217 households no people aged 16 and over, but at least one person aged 3 to 15, had English as a main language (0.1%); and
- In 2,118 households no people had English as a main language (1%).

Figure 7b plots on a graph the proportion of households on Census Day 2011 where not all people aged 16 and over had English as a main language, for England & Wales, Cumbria and districts.

Figure 7b: Graph: Households at Census Day 2011: English Not Main Language for All People Aged 16+:



Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics

When compared to England & Wales, Cumbria has smaller proportion of households where not all people aged 16 and over have English as a main language (Cumbria: 1.9%, England & Wales: 8.8%). Of Cumbria's six districts, Carlisle had the greatest proportion of households where not all people aged 16 and over have English as a main language (3%), while Allerdale and Copeland had the smallest proportions (1.3%).

As information on household language was not collected by the 2001 Census, it is not possible to analyse change over time in relation to this topic.



## Religion

Figure 8a presents the proportions of the usual resident population on Census Day 2011 by religion, for England & Wales, Cumbria and districts.

Figure 8a: Table: Usual Resident Population at Census Day 2011: By Religion:

	No. Persons	% Persons								
	All people	Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Other religion	No religion	Religion not stated
England & Wales	56,075,912	59.3	0.44	1.46	0.47	4.83	0.75	0.43	25.1	7.2
<b>Cumbria</b>	<b>499,858</b>	<b>71.9</b>	<b>0.27</b>	<b>0.11</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.27</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.27</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>6.9</b>
Allerdale	96,422	75.4	0.19	0.04	0.02	0.20	0.01	0.24	17.3	6.6
Barrow-in-Furness	69,087	70.7	0.22	0.15	0.02	0.25	0.01	0.24	22.1	6.4
Carlisle	107,524	69.1	0.26	0.22	0.02	0.42	0.03	0.26	22.9	6.8
Copeland	70,603	78.9	0.21	0.11	0.02	0.32	0.01	0.21	14.4	5.9
Eden	52,564	70.7	0.25	0.08	0.06	0.22	0.01	0.30	20.7	7.7
South Lakeland	103,658	68.1	0.45	0.05	0.10	0.17	0.01	0.37	23.1	7.7

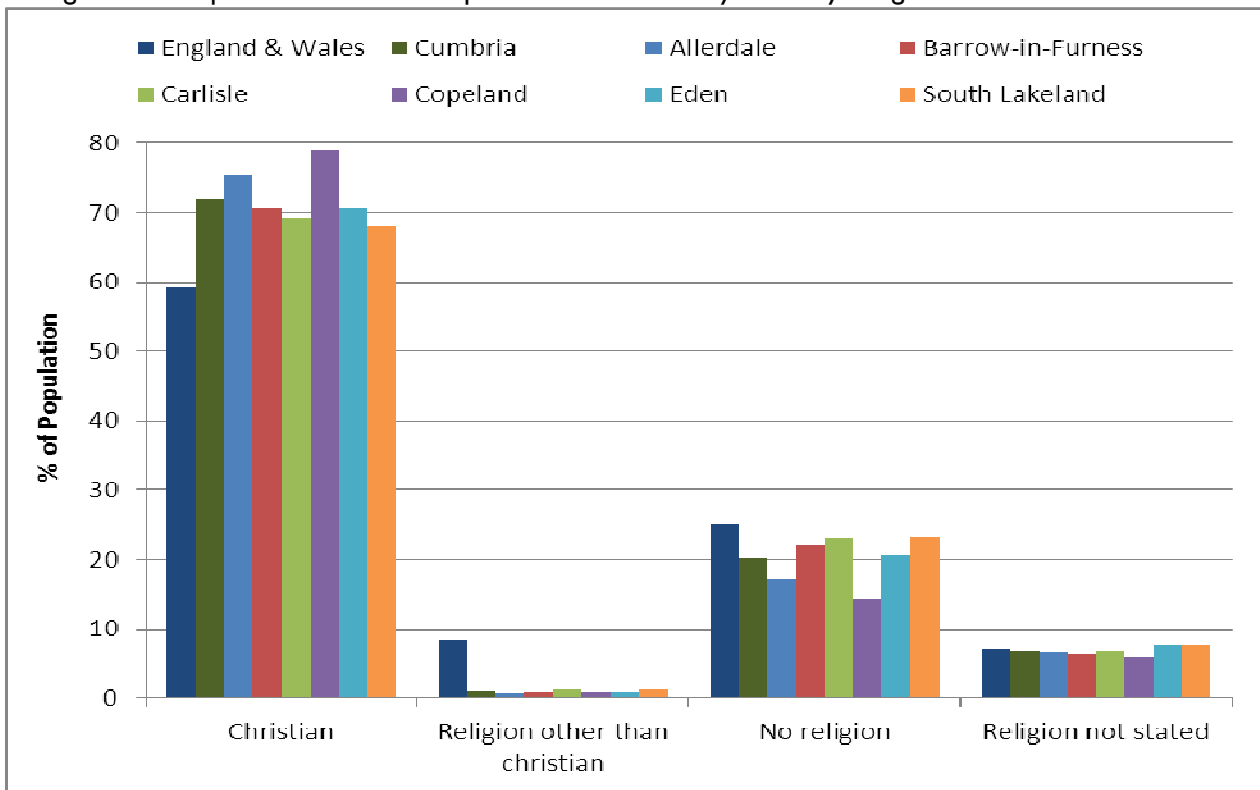
Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics

On Census Day 2011, of Cumbria's 499,858 usual residents:

- 359,235 stated their religion was Christian (71.9%);
- 1,353 stated their religion was Buddhist (0.27%);
- 559 stated their religion was Hindu (0.11%);
- 203 stated their religion was Jewish (0.04%);
- 1,336 stated their religion was Muslim (0.27%);
- 64 stated their religion was Sikh (0.01%);
- 1,364 stated their religion was another religion than those listed above (0.27%);
- 101,496 stated they had no religion (20.3%);
- 34,248 did not state a religion (6.9%).

Figure 8b plots on a graph the proportions of the usual resident population on Census Day 2011 by religion, for England & Wales, Cumbria and districts.

Figure 8b: Graph: Usual Resident Population at Census Day 2011: By Religion:



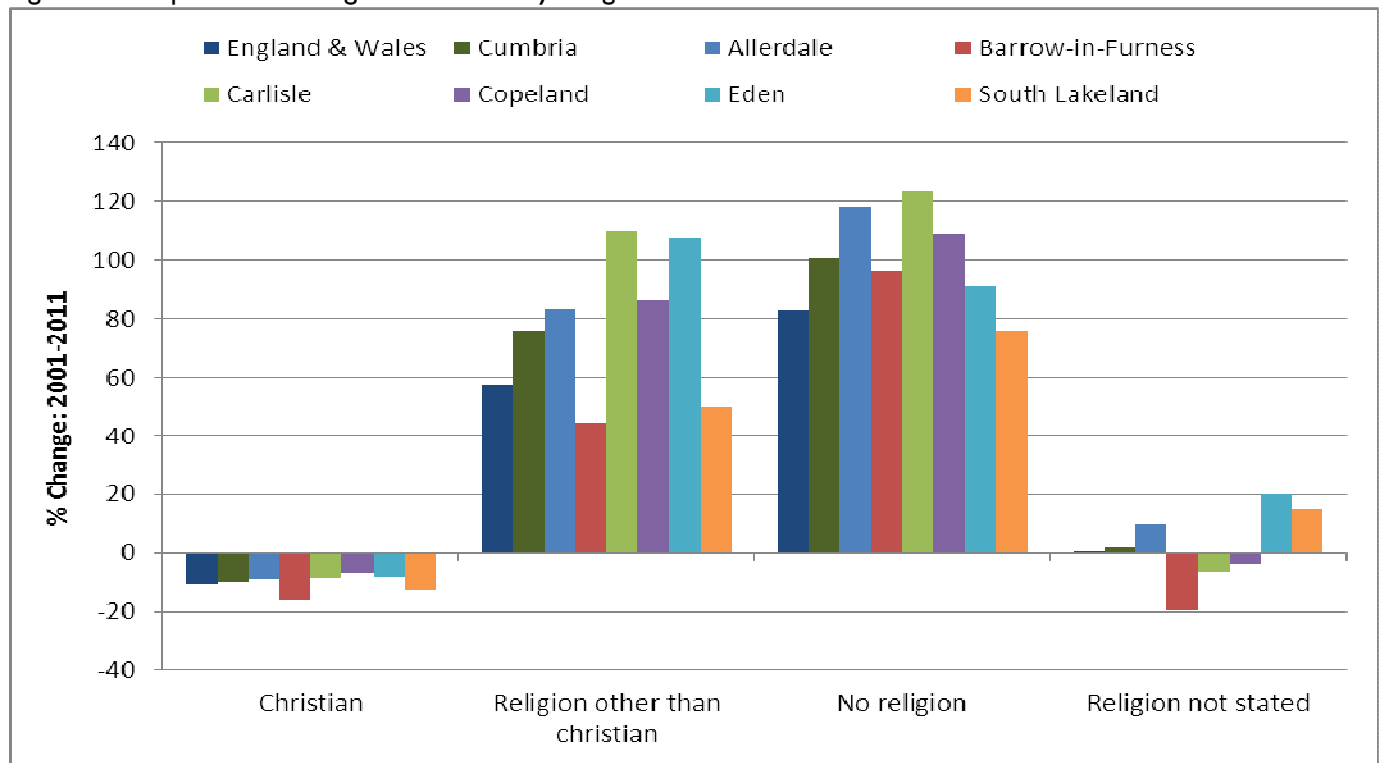
Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics

When compared to England & Wales, Cumbria has a much higher proportion of residents who are Christian (Cumbria: 71.9%, England & Wales: 59.3%). Inversely, the county has lower proportions of residents with a religion other than Christian (Cumbria: 1%, England & Wales: 8.4%) and residents with no religion (Cumbria: 20.3%, England & Wales: 25.1%). The proportion of residents who did not state a religion in Cumbria was similar to the proportion nationally (Cumbria: 6.9%, England & Wales: 7.2%).

Of Cumbria's six districts, Copeland had the greatest proportion of Christian residents (78.9%), the smallest proportion of residents with no religion (14.4%), and the smallest proportion of residents who did not state a religion (5.9%). In contrast, South Lakeland had the smallest proportion of Christian residents (68.1%), the greatest proportion of residents with no religion (23.1%), and the greatest proportion of residents who did not state a religion (7.7%). South Lakeland and Carlisle had the joint greatest proportion of residents with a religion other than Christian (both 1.2%), while Allerdale had the smallest proportion of residents with a religion other than Christian (0.7%).

Figure 8c shows how the numbers of usual residents selecting the differing response categories for religion have changed proportionally between Census Day 2001 and Census Day 2011, for England & Wales, Cumbria and districts.

Figure 8c: Proportional Change: 2001-2011: By Religion:



Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics

Between Census Day 2001 and Census Day 2011, the number of Christian residents fell at a similar rate across England & Wales and Cumbria (Cumbria: -10.3%, England & Wales -11%). However, the number of residents with a religion other than Christian and the number of residents with no religion rose during the above timeframe, with Cumbria experiencing a greater increase than the national average in relation to both of these responses; +76.1% in relation to residents with a religion other than Christian (England & Wales +57.4%), and +100.8% in relation to residents with no religion (England & Wales 82.9%).

Numbers of Christian residents decreased across all of Cumbria’s districts between 2001 and 2011, with the greatest decrease seen in Barrow-in-Furness (-16.3%) and the smallest decrease seen in Copeland (-6.9%). Inversely, numbers of residents with a religion other than Christian and numbers of residents with no religion increased across all of the county’s districts over the last decade. Carlisle experienced the greatest proportional increase in relation to both of these responses; +110% for residents with a religion other than Christian and +123.3% for residents with no religion.

## Health & Disability

Figure 9a presents the proportions of the usual resident population on Census Day 2011 by limiting health problem or disability, for England & Wales, Cumbria and districts. This data is based on responses to the following 2011 Census question: Are your day-to-day activities limited because of a health problem or disability which has lasted, or is expected to last, at least 12 months?

Figure 9a: Table: Usual Resident Population at Census Day 2011: By Limiting Health Problem or Disability

2011 Census: Are your day-to-day activities limited because of a health problem or disability which has lasted, or is expected to last, at least 12 months?				
	No. Persons	% Persons		
	All people	Day-to-day activities limited a lot	Day-to-day activities limited a little	Day-to-day activities not limited
England & Wales	56,075,912	8.5	9.4	82.1
<b>Cumbria</b>	<b>499,858</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>79.7</b>
Allerdale	96,422	10.1	10.7	79.2
Barrow-in-Furness	69,087	13.0	11.7	75.4
Carlisle	107,524	9.2	10.0	80.8
Copeland	70,603	10.7	10.7	78.7
Eden	52,564	7.8	10.2	82.0
South Lakeland	103,658	8.0	10.8	81.2

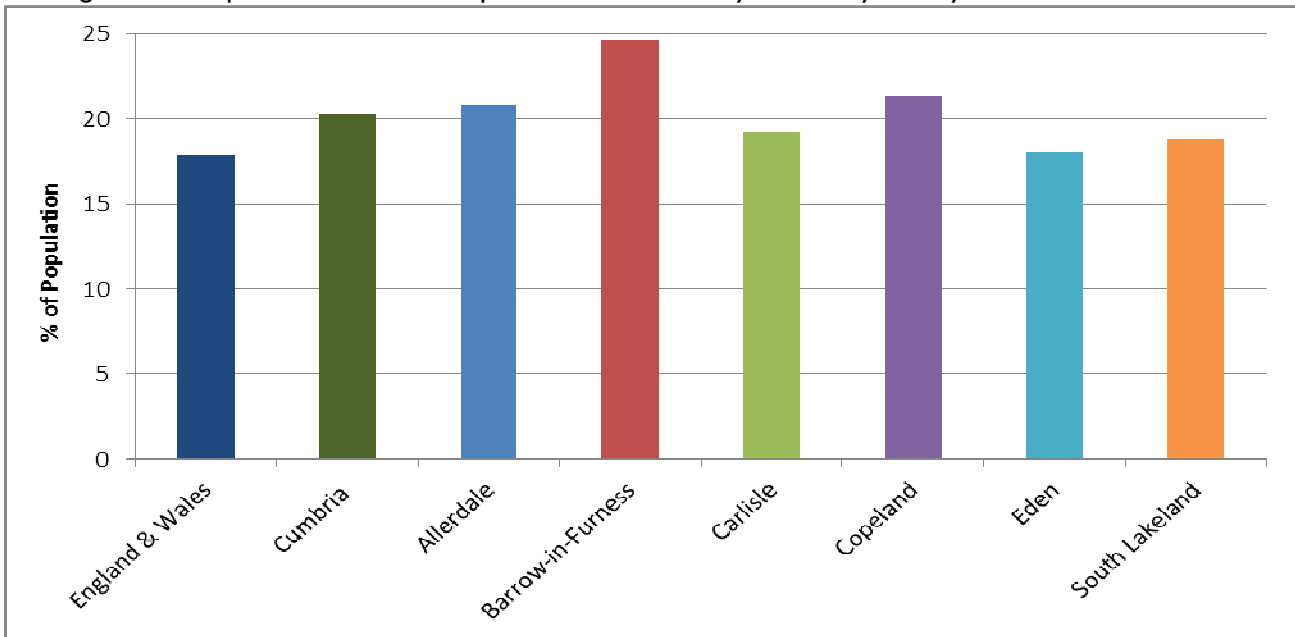
Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics

On Census Day 2011, of Cumbria's 499,858 usual residents:

- 48,523 reported that their day-to-day activities were limited a lot (9.7%);
- 53,198 reported that their day-to-day activities were limited a little (10.6%);
- 398,137 reported that their day-to-day activities were not limited (79.7%).

Figure 9b plots on a graph the proportion of the usual resident population on Census Day 2011 whose day-to-day activities were limited (a lot or a little), for England & Wales, Cumbria and districts.

Figure 9b: Graph: Usual Resident Population at Census Day 2011: Day-to-Day Activities Limited:



Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics

When compared to England & Wales, Cumbria has a slightly higher proportion of residents whose day-to-day activities are limited (Cumbria: 20.3%, England & Wales: 17.9%). Of Cumbria's six districts, Barrow-in-Furness had the greatest proportion of residents whose day-to-day activities are limited (24.6%), while Eden had the smallest proportion of residents whose day-to-day activities are limited (18%).

As the question relating to limiting health problems and disability was phrased differently in the 2001 Census, it is not possible to analyse change over time in relation to this topic.

Figure 10a presents the proportions of the usual resident population on Census Day 2011 by general health, for England & Wales, Cumbria and districts. This data is based on responses to the following 2011 Census question: How is your health in general?

Figure 10a: Table: Usual Resident Population at Census Day 2011: By General Health:

2011 Census: How is your health in general?						
	No. Persons	% Persons				
	All people	Very good health	Good health	Fair health	Bad health	Very bad health
England & Wales	56,075,912	47.1	34.1	13.2	4.3	1.3
<b>Cumbria</b>	<b>499,858</b>	<b>45.0</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Allerdale	96,422	44.5	34.5	14.7	4.9	1.3
Barrow-in-Furness	69,087	42.8	33.1	15.8	6.6	1.8
Carlisle	107,524	45.2	34.9	14.0	4.6	1.3
Copeland	70,603	44.4	33.9	14.9	5.3	1.5
Eden	52,564	46.1	35.8	13.7	3.6	0.9
South Lakeland	103,658	46.8	35.1	13.6	3.6	1.0

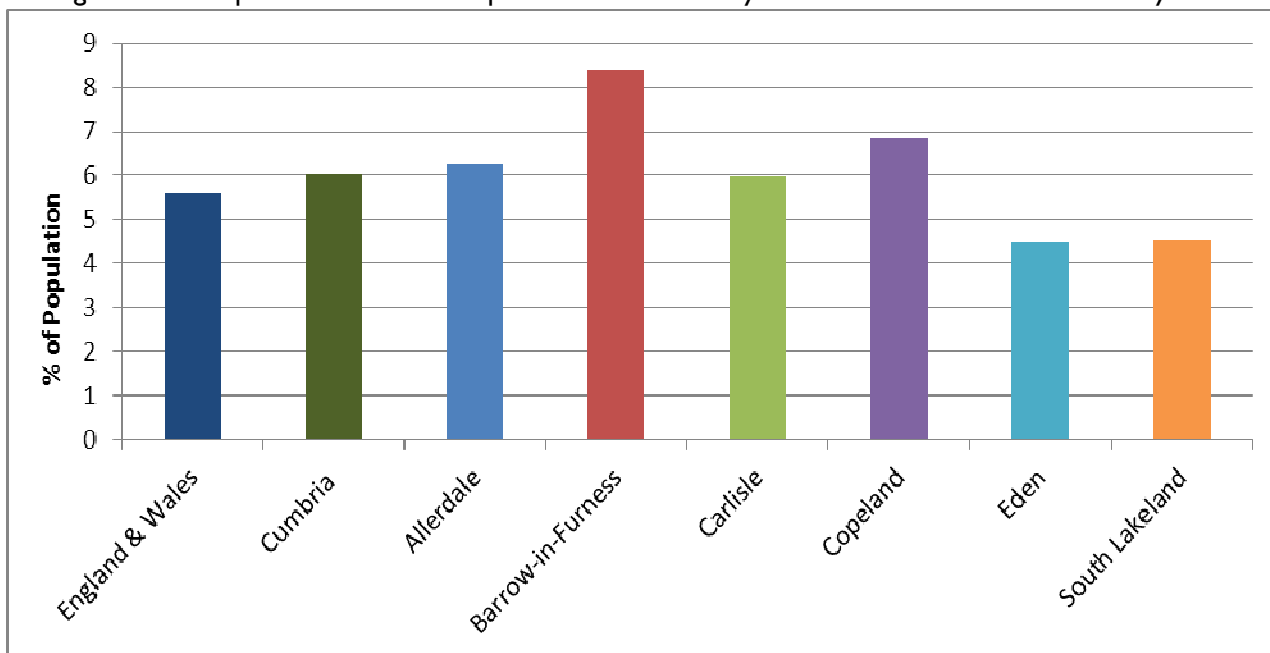
Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics

On Census Day 2011, of Cumbria's 499,858 usual residents:

- 225,018 had very good health (45%);
- 172,789 had good health (34.6%);
- 71,966 had fair health (14.4%);
- 23,604 had bad health (4.7%); and
- 6,481 had very bad health (1.3%).

Figure 10b plots on a graph the proportion of the usual resident population on Census Day 2011 that had 'bad health' or 'very bad health', for England & Wales, Cumbria and districts.

Figure 10b: Graph: Usual Resident Population at Census Day 2011: General Health: Bad or Very Bad Health:



Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics

When compared to England & Wales, Cumbria has a similar proportion of residents with bad or very bad health (Cumbria: 6%, England & Wales: 5.6%). Of Cumbria's six districts, Barrow-in-Furness had the greatest proportion of residents with bad or very bad health (8.4%), while Eden and South Lakeland had the smallest proportions of residents with bad or very bad health (both 4.5%).

As the 2001 Census question relating to general health did not provide the same response categories as the 2011 Census, it is not possible to analyse change over time in relation to this topic.

Figure 11a presents the proportions of the usual resident population on Census Day 2011 by provision of unpaid care, for England & Wales, Cumbria and districts. This data is based on responses to the following 2011 Census question: Do you look after, or give any help or support to family members, friends, neighbours or others because of either: a long-term physical or mental ill-health / disability or problems related to old age?

Figure 11a: Table: Usual Resident Population at Census Day 2011: By Provision of Unpaid Care:

	No. Persons	% Persons			
	All Persons	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
England & Wales	56,075,912	89.7	6.5	1.4	2.4
<b>Cumbria</b>	<b>499,858</b>	<b>88.7</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Allerdale	96,422	88.8	6.9	1.5	2.8
Barrow-in-Furness	69,087	88.1	6.6	1.9	3.4
Carlisle	107,524	89.5	6.7	1.3	2.5
Copeland	70,603	88.7	6.6	1.7	3.0
Eden	52,564	88.7	8.0	1.2	2.2
South Lakeland	103,658	88.2	8.3	1.3	2.3

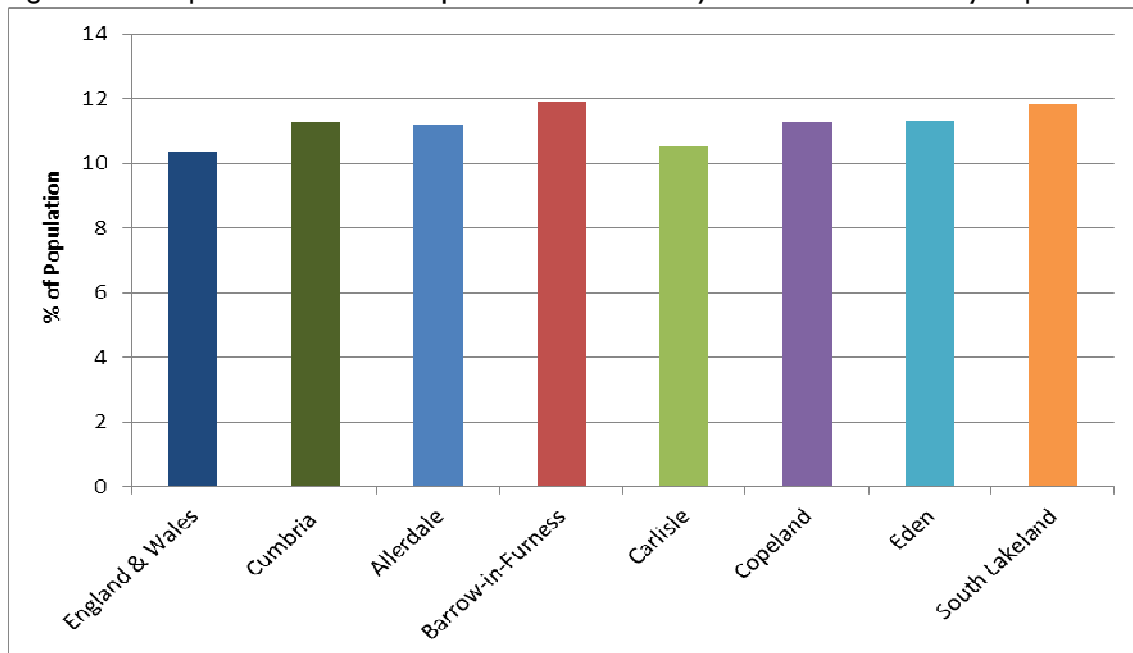
Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics

On Census Day 2011, of Cumbria's 499,858 usual residents:

- 443,363 provided no unpaid care (88.7%);
- 35,927 provided 1 to 19 hours unpaid care a week (7.2%);
- 7,265 provided 20 to 49 hours unpaid care a week (1.5%); and
- 13,303 provided 50 or more hours unpaid care a week (2.7%).

Figure 11b plots on a graph the proportion of the usual resident population on Census Day 2011 who provided any amount of unpaid care, for England & Wales, Cumbria and districts.

Figure 11b: Graph: Usual Resident Population at Census Day 2011: Provision of Any Unpaid Care:

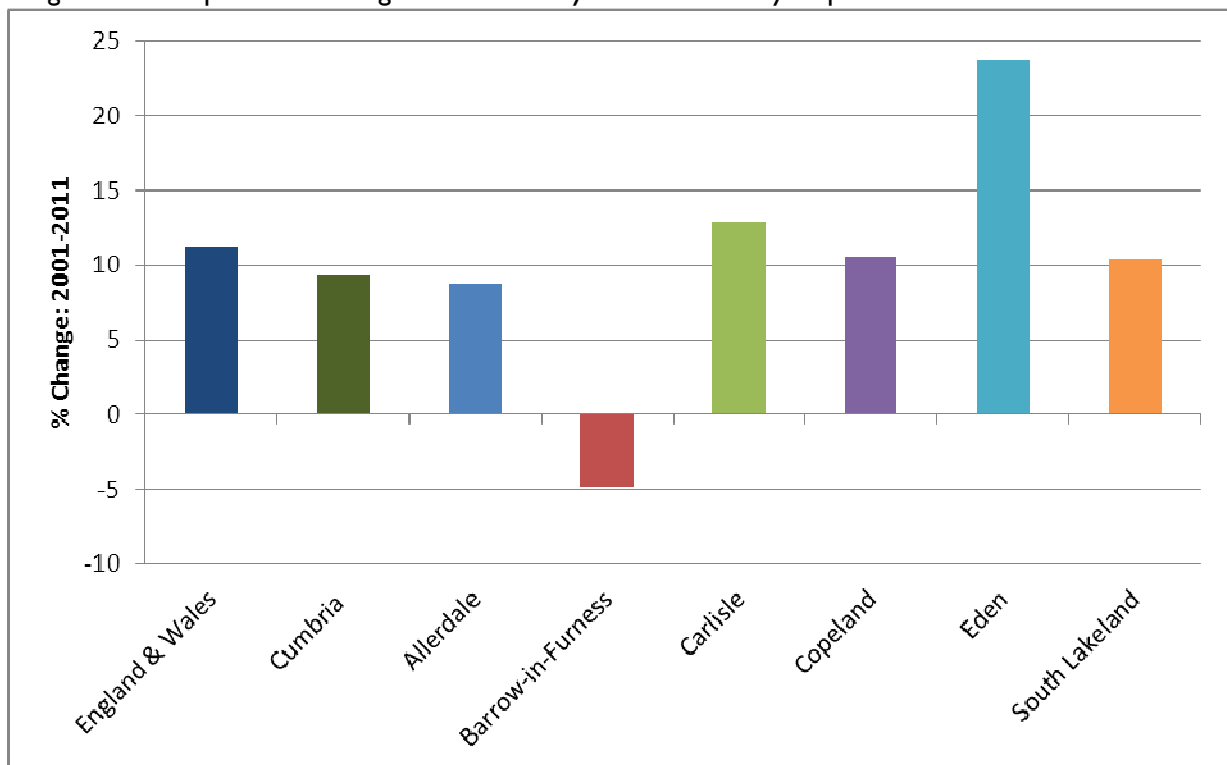


Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics

When compared to England & Wales, Cumbria has a slightly higher proportion of residents who provide unpaid care (Cumbria: 11.3%, England & Wales: 10.3%). Of Cumbria's six districts, Barrow-in-Furness and South Lakeland had the greatest proportions of residents who provided unpaid care (11.9% and 11.8% respectively), while Carlisle had the smallest proportion (10.5%).

Figure 11c shows how the numbers of usual residents who provide unpaid care have changed proportionally between Census Day 2001 and Census Day 2011, for England & Wales, Cumbria and districts.

Figure 11c: Proportional Change: 2001-2011: By Provision of Any Unpaid Care:



Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics

Between Census Day 2001 and Census Day 2011, the number of residents providing unpaid care increased at a similar rate nationally and at a county level (Cumbria: +9.3%, England & Wales +11.2%). Numbers of residents providing unpaid care increased across all but one of Cumbria's districts between 2001 and 2011; the exception being Barrow-in-Furness where numbers fell by 4.9%. The greatest increase numbers of residents providing unpaid care was seen in Eden (+23.7%).

### Implications

As expected, the 2011 Census has identified a number of changes over the last decade in relation to the profile of Cumbria's population. Cumbria County Council will be able to compare 2011 Census results with the profile of people who use council services to assess whether they are providing fair access to public services; taking steps where a group is experiencing inequalities or potential discrimination.



## Further information

For a spreadsheet containing the full set of figures used to produce this briefing, please open the spreadsheet entitled '2011 Census Equality Data' on the following webpage:

<http://www.cumbriaobservatory.org.uk/Census/2011censussecondrelease.asp>

The figures outlined within this briefing represent just a small proportion of the data that was collected as by the 2011 Census. Cumbria Intelligence Observatory's partner organisations are currently working together to coordinate relevant analysis of all 2011 Census statistics. This analysis will be used to:

- Build a more detailed picture of Cumbria and its communities;
- Enable informed strategic planning;
- Inform planning and delivery of services in Cumbria including schools, health provision, transport and housing;
- Inform a wide range of statutory needs assessments;
- Support lobbying activities;
- Support third sector organizations in funding applications and advocacy.

Following each release of 2011 Census local authority level statistics, Cumbria Intelligence Observatory will produce briefings outlining headline figures for Cumbria and districts. These briefings are available to view at:

<http://www.cumbriaobservatory.org.uk/Census/2011census.asp>.

Furthermore, Cumbria Intelligence Observatory will incorporate 2011 Census data for small areas (to be released on the 30<sup>th</sup> of January 2013) into the Cumbria Atlas - an interactive geographical tool which enables users to view data sets at a local level in a user-friendly format combining maps, tables and charts. The Cumbria Atlas can be accessed via: <http://www.cumbriaobservatory.org.uk/Atlas/CumbriaAtlas.asp>

More information about the 2011 Census including all statistical releases can be found at the ONS Census 2011 homepage: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/index.html>

The ONS 2011 Census Prospectus which outlines the timetable for 2011 Census data releases can be viewed at: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/census-data/2011-census-prospectus/index.html>

If you wish to discuss anything relating to the 2011 Census please contact the Cumbria Intelligence Observatory:

Email: [info@cumbriaobservatory.org.uk](mailto:info@cumbriaobservatory.org.uk)

Phone: (01228) 226309.