



1. Purpose of this paper

This report summarises 2011 Census information for the parish catchment area of the Church of the Holy Angels in Lilliput, Poole.

2. Key Facts

- The Church of the Holy Angels parish catchment area reported a population of 3,514 on Census day.
- A greater proportion of residents were aged 65 and over (31.7%).
- Residents of the parish were more likely to be married (63.4%) compared to Poole (49.4%) overall.
- More households where everyone in the family were aged 65 and over (19.1%) were reported in the parish compared to Poole (10.4%).
- The parish (55.7%) has a much higher proportion of households that own their property outright compared to Poole (35.8%).
- The self-employment rate was 18.3% in the parish catchment area compared to Poole which was 10.2%
- A higher proportion of residents provided unpaid care to friends or relatives (12.4%) in this area compared to Poole overall (11%)
- Most residents worked in the Health sector (14.8% of all employees aged 16-74).
- Residents were more likely to be employed in managerial or professional occupations (51.8%) compared to Poole (28.1%).
- 44.1% of residents aged 16-74 reported that they had qualifications at Level 4 or above compared to 25.5% for Poole.

3. Church of the Holy Angels Catchment Area

The catchment area of the Church of the Holy Angels has been defined by the Output Areas (OA) contained within the boundary illustrated in figure 1. Some OAs are intersected by this boundary and therefore are not 100% within the catchment area. Where this occurs, an approximation of the 2011 Census data within that OA has been taken rather than using data for the entire OA. The proportion of residential properties from those OA's that are located within the catchment area has been calculated by using the Council's LLPG database. This proportion is then applied to the OA's intersected by the catchment area boundary.

Figure.1: Church of the Holy Angels Catchment Area



3. Population

On Census Day, 27th March 2011, the total population was 3,514. There were 1,732 males and 1,782 females resident in the Church of the Holy Angels Parish.

Table 1: Age Structure in the Church of the Holy Angels Parish and Poole - 2011

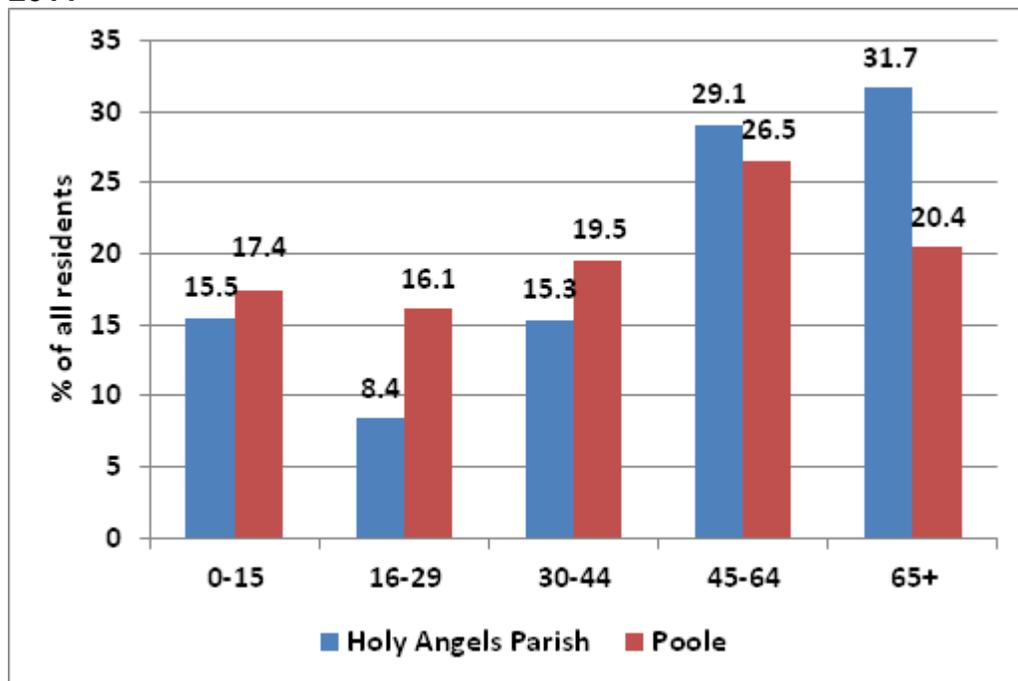
	0-15	16-29	30-44	45-64	65+	All Ages
Holy Angels Parish	545	296	539	1021	1,113	3,514
Poole	25,659	23,810	28,855	39,163	30,158	147,645

Source: Census 2011, Office for National Statistics.

Figure 2 below shows the age breakdown of the population residing in the Church of the Holy Angels Parish catchment area in comparison to Poole overall.

The chart shows that this area has a greater proportion of residents aged 45-64 and 65 and over.

Figure 2: Population by age in the Church of the Holy Angels and Poole - 2011



Source: Census 2011, Office for National Statistics.

4. Ethnic Group

Most usual residents of the Church of the Holy Angels parish belonged to the White British ethnic group (93.9%) in 2011. 6.1% of residents in the catchment area belonged to BME groups, lower than the 8.1% reported for Poole's resident population. The most common BME group in the parish catchment area was the 'White Other' (2.6%) ethnic group.

5. Religion

Most residents in the parish catchment area responded that their religion was Christian (69.1%) in 2011. A higher proportion of residents in this area stated that they had religion (76.1%) compared to Poole overall (62.7%).

Table 2: Current religion of all the resident population - 2011

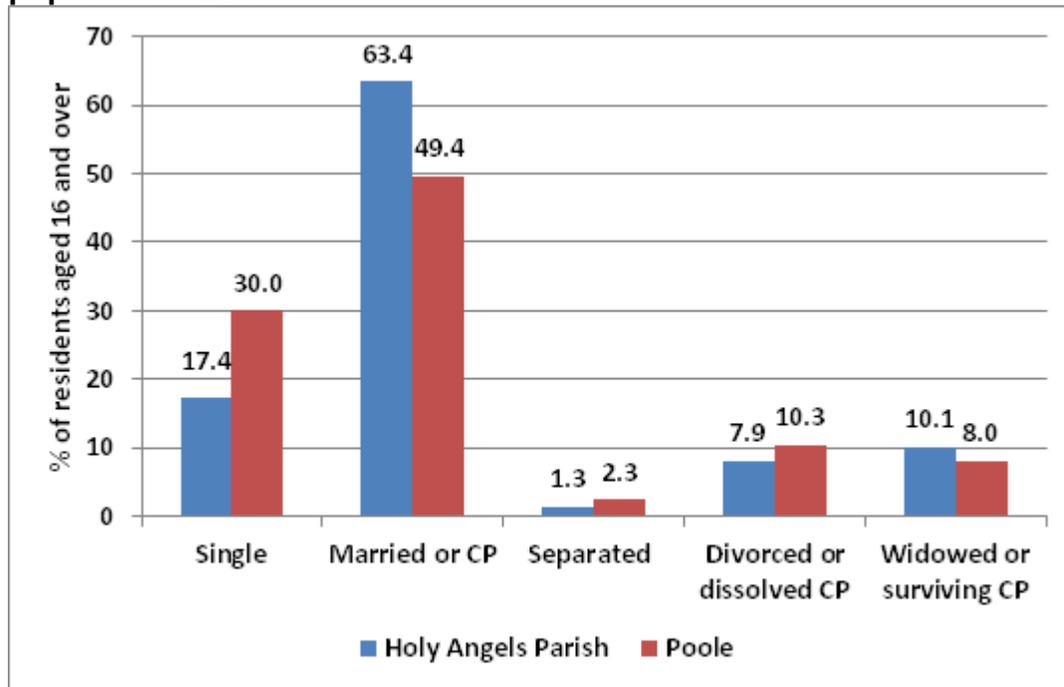
Category	Holy Angels Parish		Poole
	Number	%	%
All Residents	3,514		
Christian	2,429	69.1	60.4
Buddhist	<10	0.2	0.4
Hindu	13	0.4	0.3
Jewish	32	0.9	0.3
Muslim	12	0.4	0.7
Sikh	<10	0.1	0.1
Other religion	17	0.5	0.5
No religion	740	21.1	29.7
Religion not stated	258	7.3	7.6

Source: Census 2011, Office for National Statistics.

6. Marital and civil partnership status

Figure 3 below shows the marital status of the Church of Holy Angels Parish catchment area's adult population in 2011. Comparisons with Poole are also shown. ("Separated" includes those still in civil partnerships). The majority of residents in the parish catchment area were married (63.4%) on Census day.

Figure 3: Marital and civil partnership status of the resident adult population - 2011

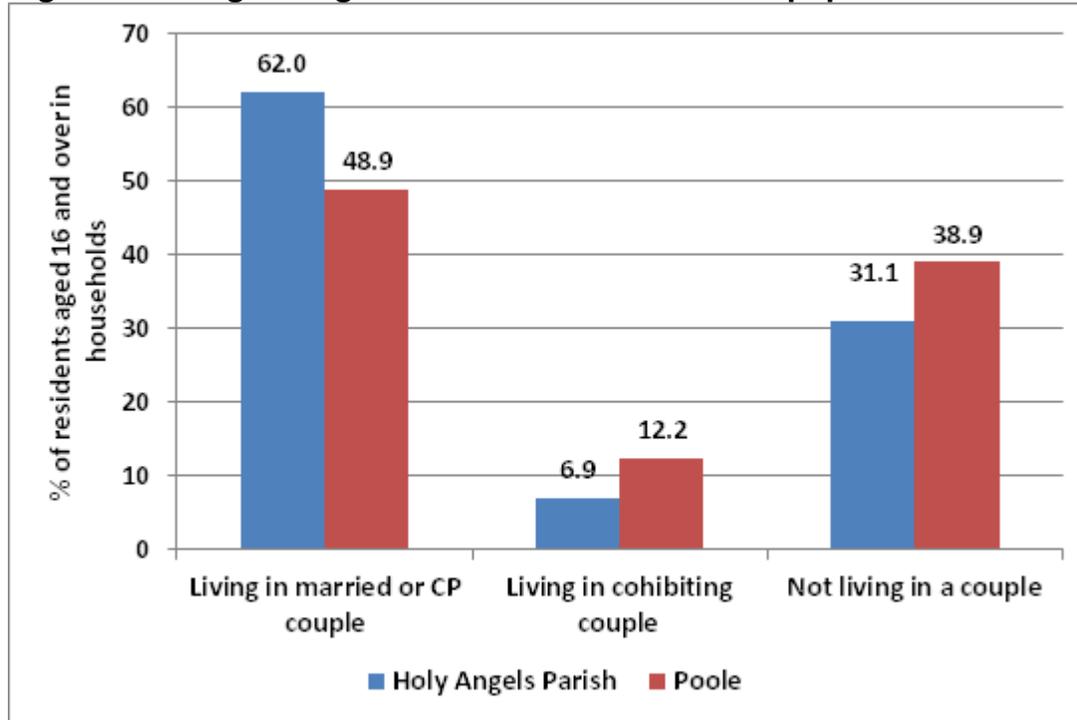


Source: Census 2011, Office for National Statistics.

7. Living Arrangements

This section examines the living arrangements of the adult population who live in households. Of this population in the Church of the Holy Angels Parish catchment area in 2011, 62% lived as part of a couple. The figure for Poole is 48.9%, respectively.

Figure 4: Living arrangements of the resident adult population - 2011



Source: Census 2011, Office for National Statistics.

8. Household Composition

Household composition refers to the usual residents in a household and their relationship to each other. Households may be a family or they may consist of one person living alone or unrelated adults sharing. A family is a couple (married, civil partners or cohabiting), with or without children, or a lone parent with at least one child. Children may be dependent or non-dependent.

Of the 1,594 households in the Church of the Holy Angels Parish on 27 March 2011, the most reported household type was where one family (66.4%, 1,059) followed by those where there was one person living alone (29.1%, 464). Table 3 shows the details.

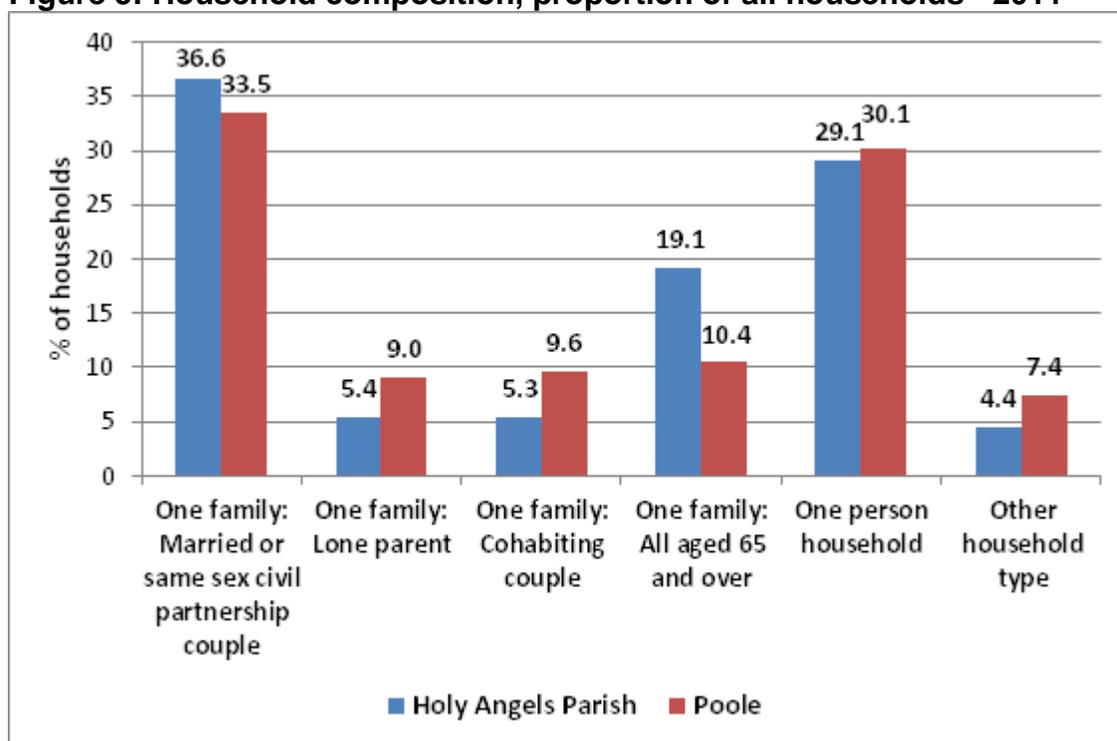
Table 3: Household composition, all households - 2011

Household composition	Holy Angels Parish	Poole
One family: Married or same sex civil partnership couple	583	21,300
One family: Lone parent	86	5,707
One family: Cohabiting couple	85	6,075
One family: All aged 65 and over	305	6,631
One person household	464	19,134
Other household type	70	4,683
Total Households	1,594	63,530

Source: Census 2011, Office for National Statistics.

Figure 5 compares the household composition of households in the parish catchment area with Poole overall. There is a greater proportion of households in the Church of the Holy Angels catchment area where everyone in the family is aged over 65 (19.1%, compared to 10.4% for Poole).

Figure 5: Household composition, proportion of all households - 2011



Source: Census 2011, Office for National Statistics.

9. Housing

Dwellings, Household Spaces and Accommodation type

In 2011, there were 1,782 dwelling types in the Church of the Holy Angels Parish. There were no shared dwellings in the parish. A dwelling is a unit of accommodation in which all rooms - including the kitchen, bathroom and toilet - are behind a door that only that household can use. A household space is the accommodation used or available for use by an individual household.

The Church of the Holy Angels Parish (66.6%) has a much larger proportion of its household spaces that were in detached accommodation compared to Poole (39.2%).

Table 4: Accommodation type, all household spaces - 2011

Area	Holy Angels Parish	Poole
Whole house or bungalow: Detached	66.6	39.2
Whole house or bungalow: Semi-detached	4.5	20.4
Whole house or bungalow: Terraced	2.3	12.4
Flat, maisonette or apartment: Purpose-built block of flats	24.1	23.3
Flat, maisonette or apartment: Part of a converted or shared house	2.0	3.6
Flat, maisonette or apartment: In a commercial building	0.5	1.1
Caravan or other mobile or temporary structure	0.0	0.1

Source: Census 2011, Office for National Statistics.

Tenure

The type of tenure refers to whether the household owned or rented their accommodation. Figure 6 compares the percentage of households with different tenure types for the Church of the Holy Angels Parish and Poole in 2011.

According to the 2011 Census, the Holy Angels Parish (55.7%) has a much higher proportion of households that own their property outright compared to Poole (35.8%).

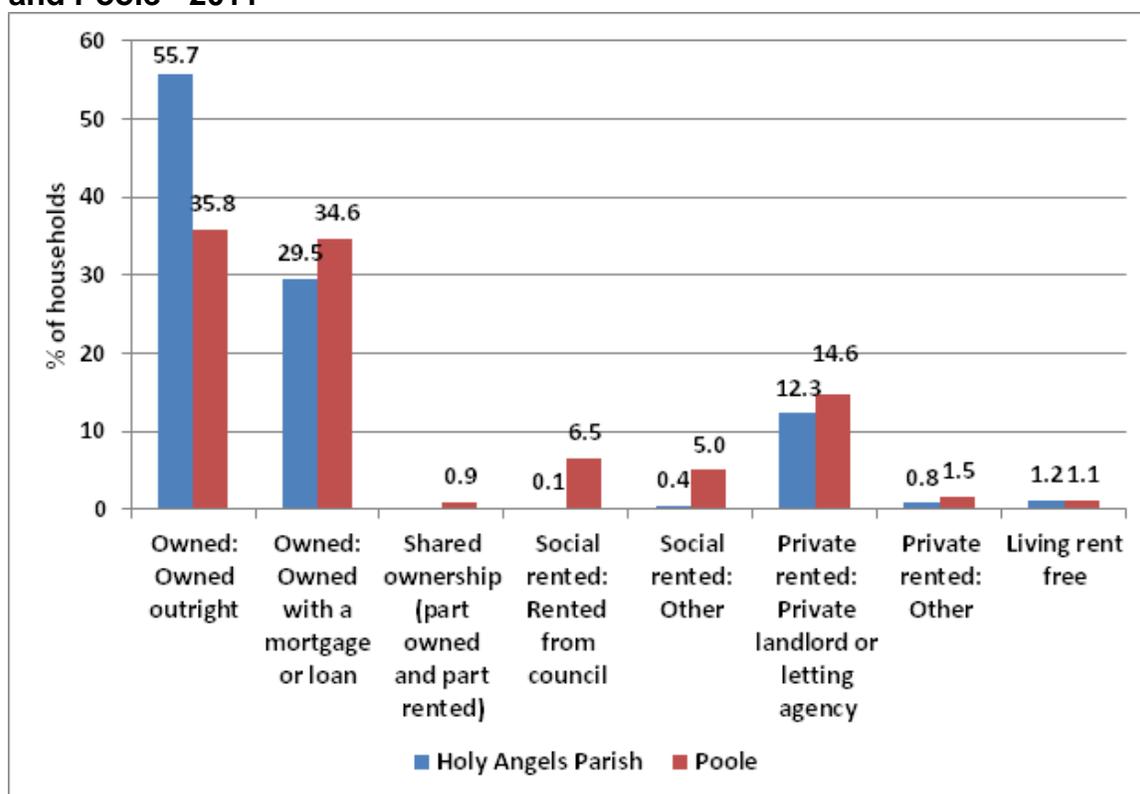
In comparison to Poole overall there is very little social housing in this area.

Table 5: Accommodation type, all household spaces - 2011

Tenure	Holy Angels Parish	Poole
Owned	1,359	44,702
<i>Owned: Owned outright</i>	888	22,719
<i>Owned: Owned with a mortgage or loan</i>	470	21,983
Shared ownership (part owned and part rented)	0	557
Social rented	<10	7,324
<i>Social rented: Rented from council</i>	<10	4,143
<i>Social rented: Other</i>	<10	3,181
Private rented	208	10,275
<i>Private rented: Private landlord or letting agency</i>	195	9,293
<i>Private rented: Other</i>	13	982
Living rent free	19	672

Source: Census 2011, Office for National Statistics.

Figure 6: Tenure, all households in the Church of the Holy Angels Parish and Poole - 2011



Source: Census 2011, Office for National Statistics.

10. Health

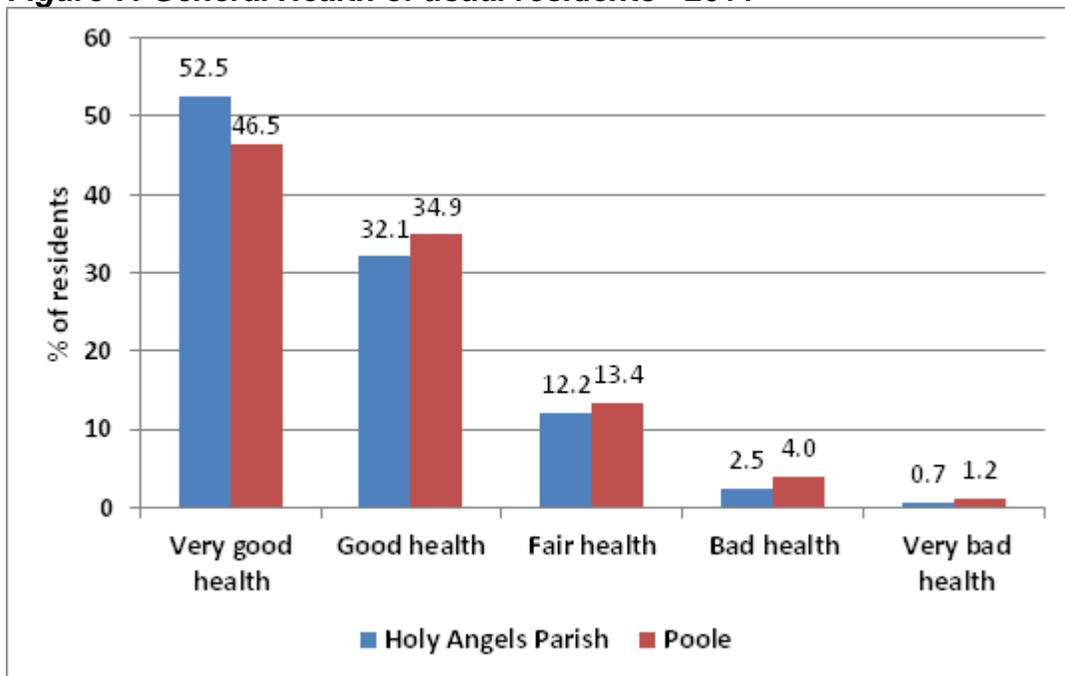
General Health

Residents were asked to assess their general state of health on a five point scale: 'very good', 'good', 'fair', 'bad' or 'very bad'. The majority, 84.6% (2,973), described themselves as being in 'good' or 'very good' health, as shown in figure 7.

A further 12.2% described their health as 'fair', and the remaining 3.2% described their health as 'bad' or 'very bad'.

52.5% of the Church of the Holy Angels Parish's usual residents described their health as 'very good', higher than the figure for Poole (46.5%).

Figure 7: General Health of usual residents - 2011



Source: Census 2011, Office for National Statistics.

Limiting long-term health

In 2011, those reporting a long term health problem or disability (including those related to age) that limited their day-to-day activities and that had lasted, or was expected to last, at least 12 months, were asked to assess whether their daily activities were limited a lot, a little or not at all by such a health problem. The 2011 results are in table 6.

A lower proportion of residents in the parish (7.1%) assessed their day-to-day activities as being limited a lot compared to Poole (8.2%). In total 17.7% (623) of parish residents assessed their day-to-day activities as being limited.

Table 6: Proportion of residents whose daily activities are limited, 2011

	% Day-to-day activities limited a lot	% Day-to-day activities limited a little	% Day-to-day activities not limited
Holy Angels Parish	7.1	10.6	82.3
Poole	8.2	10.3	81.6

Source: Census 2011, Office for National Statistics.

11. Labour Market and Qualifications

Economic Activity

Economic activity is presented for usual residents aged between 16 and 74. A usual resident is considered economically active if employed, self-employed or unemployed but looking for work and able to start within two weeks. In 2011, 64.2% (1,514) of usual residents aged between 16 and 74 (2,359) were economically active in the Church of the Holy Angels Parish catchment area. This area's economically active rate was lower than Poole (71.2%).

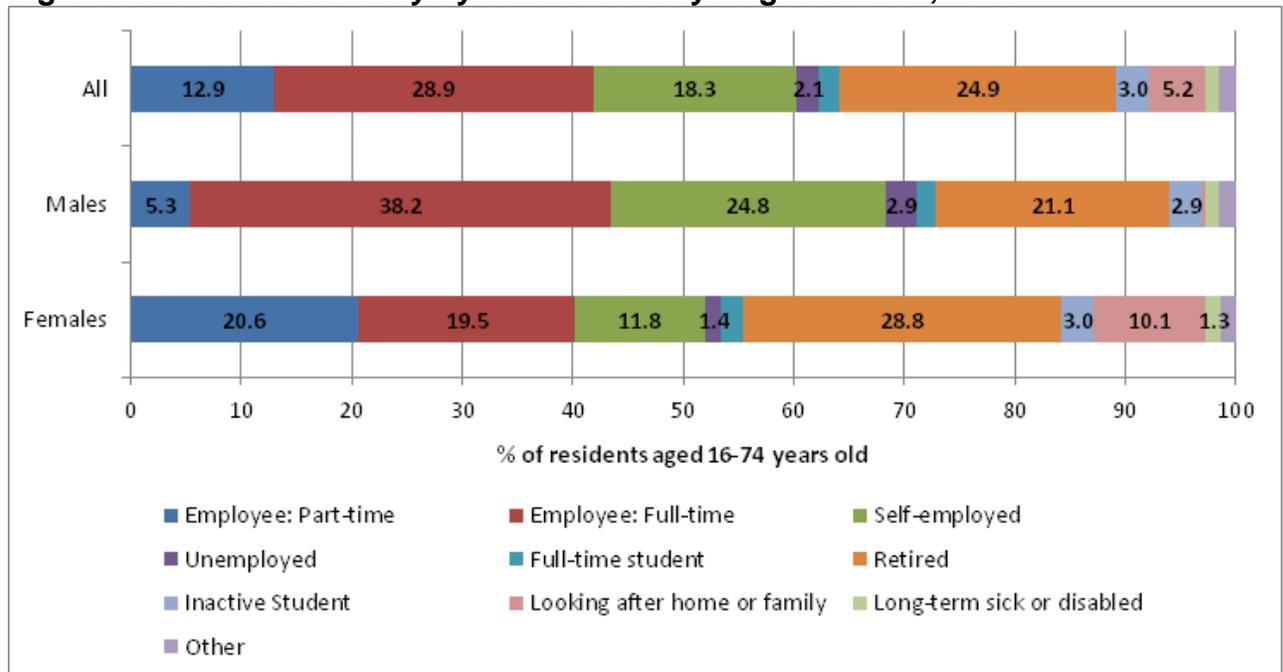
Figure 8 also highlights the differences in male and female employment types amongst 16 to 74 year olds. In 2011 more than 4 times as many women (20.6%) were part-time employees compared to men (5.3%).

The Church of the Holy Angels Parish catchment area recorded lower levels of residents in employment (60.2%) compared to Poole overall (65%) however the levels of self-employment in this area were much higher (18.3% compared to 10.2% for Poole). Levels of self-employment were higher amongst men (24.8%) than women (11.8%) in the parish catchment area.

One of the reasons for the lower levels of employment in this area is because there are higher levels of residents that are retired (24.9%, compared to 16.1% for Poole).

According to the 2011 Census, 2.1% (43) of the population aged 16-74 in this area were unemployed. This was lower than the unemployment rate for Poole which was 3.2%.

Figure 8: Economic Activity by sex in the Holy Angels Parish, 2011



Source: Census 2011, Office for National Statistics.

Table 7 below shows the economic activity by sex for the parish catchment area.

Table 7: Economic Activity by Sex in the Church of the Holy Angels Parish catchment area - 2011

Category	Males		Females	
	Number	%	Number	%
All usual residents aged 16 to 74	1,187		1,172	
Economically active	865	72.9	649	55.4
Economically active: In employment	810	68.3	610	52.0
Economically active: Employee: Part-time	63	5.3	242	20.6
Economically active: Employee: Full-time	453	38.2	229	19.5
Economically active: Self-employed	294	24.8	139	11.8
Economically active: Unemployed	34	2.9	17	1.4
Economically active: Full-time student	21	1.8	23	1.9
Economically inactive	322	27.1	523	44.6
Economically inactive: Retired	251	21.1	338	28.8
Economically inactive: Student (including full-time students)	35	2.9	35	3.0
Economically inactive: Looking after home or family	<10	0.3	119	10.1
Economically inactive: Long-term sick or disabled	15	1.2	16	1.3
Economically inactive: Other	18	1.5	16	1.4

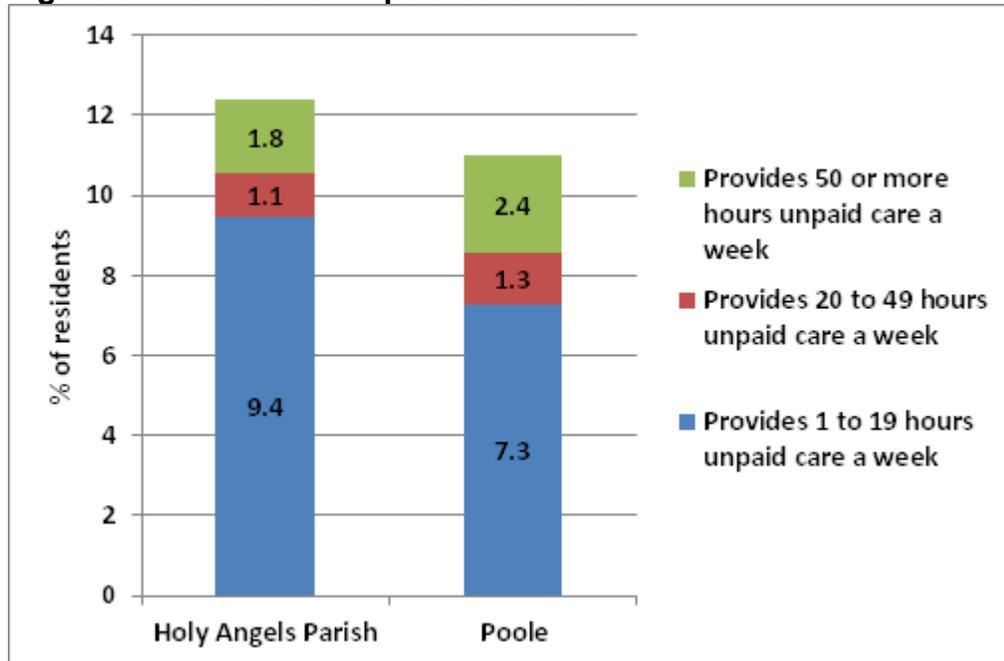
Source: Census 2011, Office for National Statistics.

Provision of unpaid care

A person is a provider of care if they look after or give help or support to family members, neighbours or others because of long-term physical or mental ill health or disability, or problems related to old age.

Figure 9 shows that 12.4% (435) of usual residents were giving care in 2011, this was slightly higher than Poole (11%) overall. Of this group, 23.7% were giving 20 or more hours care a week in the parish catchment area.

Figure 9: Provision of unpaid care - 2011



Source: Census 2011, Office for National Statistics.

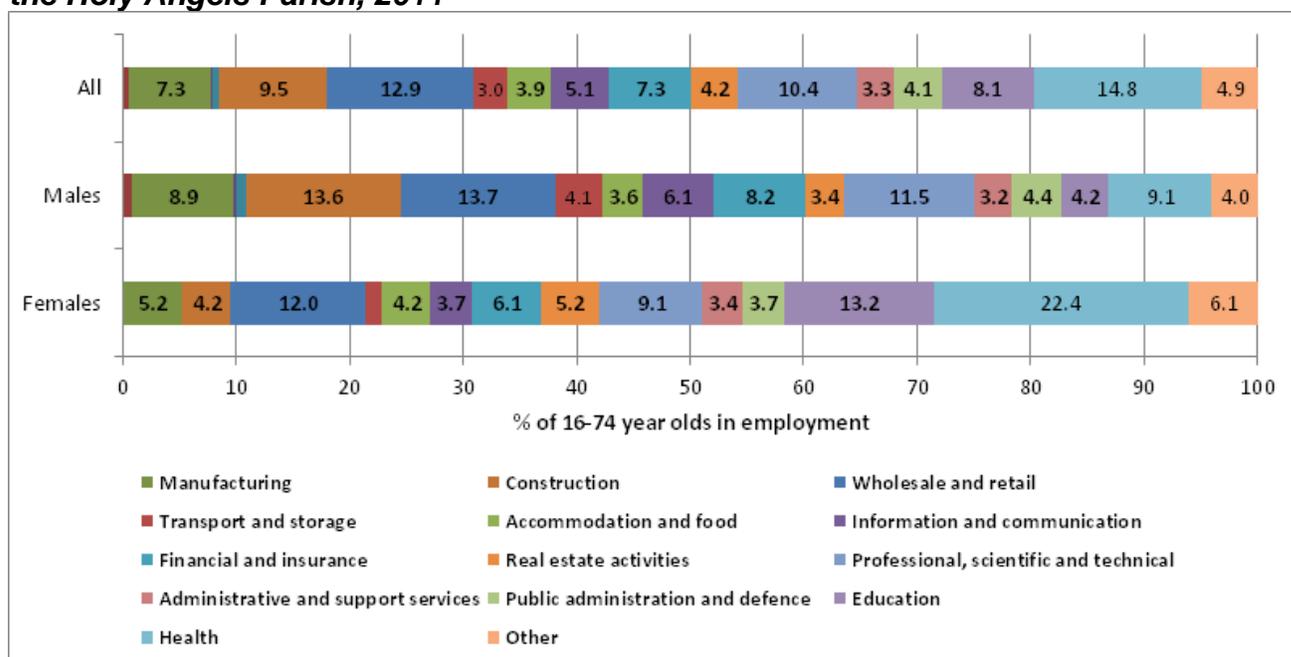
Industry of Employment

In the Church of the Holy Angels Parish catchment area in 2011, 1,460 employed usual residents aged between 16 and 74 reported their industry and occupation. The industrial sectors where these residents worked was different to Poole residents overall in that fewer residents worked in the manufacturing, wholesale and retail sectors. Residents in the parish catchment area were more likely to be employed in sectors such as the Professional, scientific and technical activities and Real Estate activities.

As can be seen in figure 10, the Health sector was the largest employer of the 16 to 74 age group in 2011 with 14.8% (216) of employed usual residents working in this sector.

Figure 10 shows the clear difference between males and females in the percentages of residents employed by industry. A much greater percentage of men (13.6%) worked in the construction sector than women (4.2%). The manufacturing industry was another more male (8.9%, compared to 5.2% for women) dominated sector in terms of employment. Women dominated sectors included health (22.4% of women employed compared to 9.1% for men) and education (13.2% for women compared to 4.2% for men).

Figure 10: Industry, employed residents aged 16-74 by sex in the Church of the Holy Angels Parish, 2011



Source: Census 2011, Office for National Statistics.

Table 8: Industry, employed residents aged 16-74 by sex in the Church of the Holy Angels Parish catchment area - 2011

Category	Males		Females	
	Number	%	Number	%
All categories: Industry	828		631	
A Agriculture, forestry and fishing	<10	0.1	0	0.0
B Mining and quarrying	<10	0.7	0	0.0
C Manufacturing	74	8.9	33	5.2
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	<10	0.2	0	0.0
E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	<10	0.9	0	0.0
F Construction	113	13.6	27	4.2
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	113	13.7	75	12.0
H Transport and storage	34	4.1	9	1.4
I Accommodation and food service activities	30	3.6	26	4.2
J Information and communication	51	6.1	23	3.7
K Financial and insurance activities	68	8.2	38	6.1
L Real estate activities	28	3.4	33	5.2
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	95	11.5	57	9.1
N Administrative and support service activities	27	3.2	22	3.4
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	37	4.4	24	3.7
P Education	35	4.2	83	13.2
Q Human health and social work activities	75	9.1	141	22.4
R, S, T, U Other	33	4.0	39	6.1

Source: Census 2011, Office for National Statistics.

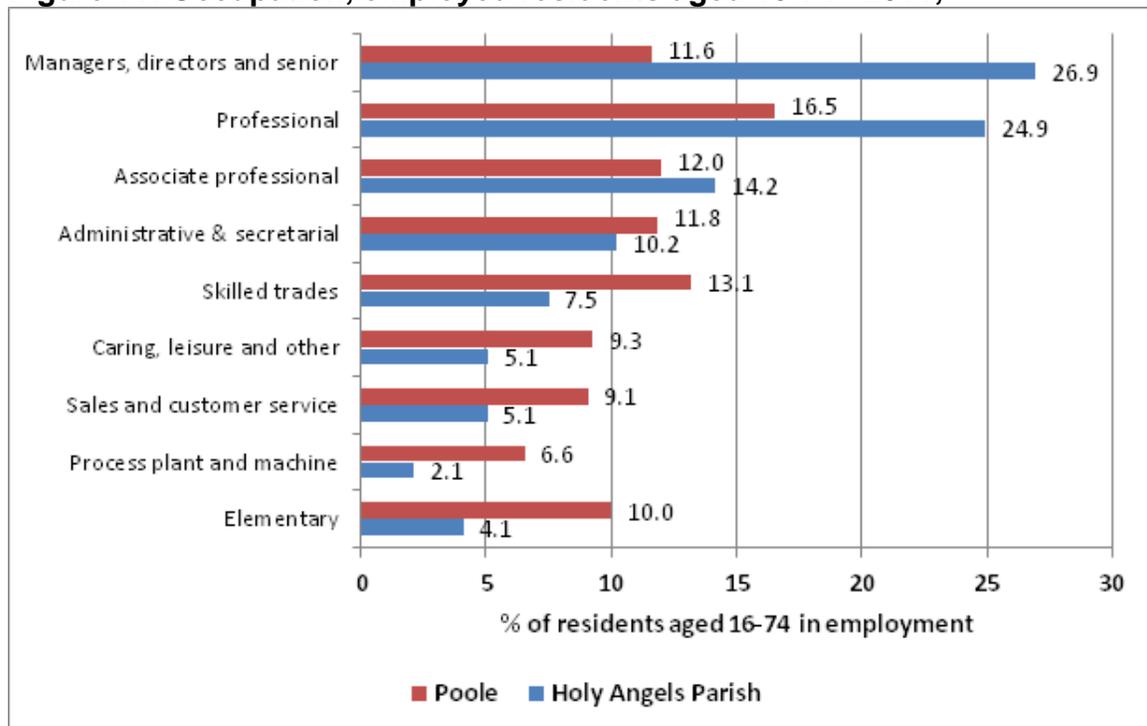
Employment by Occupation

According to the 2011 Census, the occupation with the highest number of respondents was the Managerial, Directors and Senior Officials (33.4%, 11,800) followed by Professional occupations (26.9%, 198) with Process plant and machine operatives at the opposite end of the scale (3.1%).

In comparison to Poole overall, the parish catchment area has a much greater proportion of its residents employed in managerial or professional occupations.

Table 9 looks at the occupational structure by sex in this area and shows that although both genders have similar proportions of residents employed in professional occupations, men (33.4%) are much more likely to be employed in managerial roles than women (18.4%). More women are employed in administrative and secretarial or caring, leisure or other services roles than men and likewise men tend to be employed more in skilled trades occupations.

Figure 11: Occupation, employed residents aged 16-74 - 2011,



Source: Census 2011, Office for National Statistics.

Table 9: Occupation by sex in the Church of the Holy Angels Parish catchment area, employed residents aged 16-74 - 2011,

Category	Males		Females	
	Number	%	Number	%
All categories: Occupation	828		631	
1. Managers, directors and senior officials	276	33.4	116	18.4
2. Professional occupations	198	23.9	166	26.2
3. Associate professional and technical occupations	126	15.2	81	12.8
4. Administrative and secretarial occupations	31	3.7	118	18.7
5. Skilled trades occupations	98	11.8	12	1.9
6. Caring, leisure and other service occupations	13	1.6	61	9.7
7. Sales and customer service occupations	28	3.4	45	7.2
8. Process plant and machine operatives	26	3.1	5	0.9
9. Elementary occupations	33	3.9	27	4.3

Source: Census 2011, Office for National Statistics.

Qualifications

The qualification classification enables estimates to be produced of the percentage of population obtaining the highest level of the academic and vocational or professional qualifications.

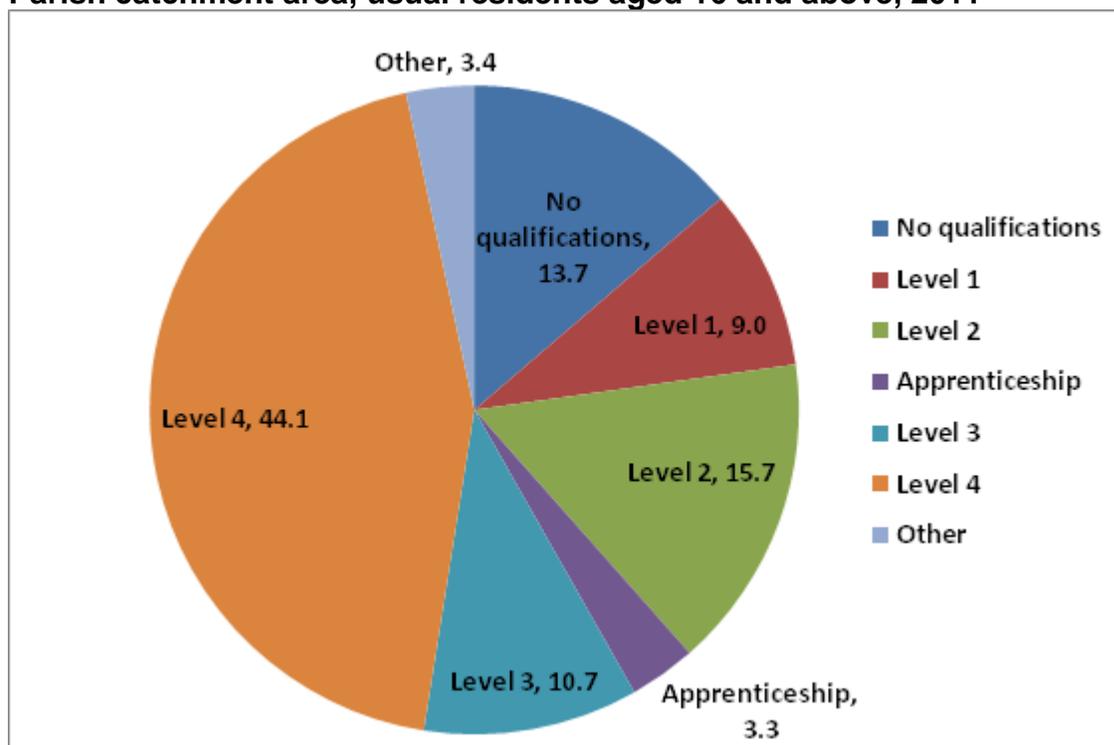
Briefly the level categorisation is as follows:

- No qualifications: No formal qualifications;
- Level 1: 1-4 GCSEs or equivalent qualifications;
- Level 2: 5 GCSEs or equivalent qualifications;
- Apprenticeships;
- Level 3: 2 or more A-levels or equivalent qualifications;
- Level 4 or above: Bachelors degrees or equivalent, and higher qualifications;
- Other qualifications including foreign qualifications.

In the Church of the Holy Angels Parish catchment area, 44.1% of usual residents aged 16 and over had achieved Level 4 or above qualifications in 2011.

This was much higher than the proportion recorded for Poole where 25.5% of residents aged 16 and over had achieved qualifications at Level 4 or above. The group that reported no qualifications includes those aged 16 and over who are still studying i.e. some respondents had not completed their education.

Figure 12: Highest level of qualification in the Church of the Holy Angels Parish catchment area, usual residents aged 16 and above, 2011



Source: Census 2011, Office for National Statistics.

Table 10: Highest level of qualification in the Church of the Holy Angels Parish, usual residents aged 16 and above, 2011

Category	Holy Angels Parish		Poole
	Number	%	%
No qualifications	407	13.7	21.4
Level 1	268	9.0	14.4
Level 2	466	15.7	16.6
Apprenticeship	99	3.3	4.9
Level 3	318	10.7	12.5
Level 4	1,310	44.1	25.5
Other	100	3.4	4.7

Source: Census 2011, Office for National Statistics.

Explanatory Notes

Usual resident

The main population base for outputs from the 2011 Census is the usual resident population as at Census day 27 March 2011. For 2011 Census purposes, a usual resident of the UK is anyone who, on census day, was in the UK and had stayed or intended to stay in the UK for a period of 12 months or more, or had a permanent UK address and was outside the UK and intended to be outside the UK for less than 12 months.

Household

A household is defined as one person living alone, or a group of people (not necessarily related) living at the same address who share cooking facilities and share a living room or sitting room or dining area. A household must contain at least one person whose place of usual residence is at the address. A group of short-term residents living together is not classified as a household, and neither is a group of people at an address where only visitors are staying.

Population Density

Population density is the number of usual residents per hectare. A hectare is the metric unit of area defined as 10,000 square metres or approximately 2.47 acres.

Age

Age is derived from the date of birth question and is a person's age at their last birthday. Dates of birth that imply an age over 115 are treated as invalid and the person's age is imputed. Infants less than one year old are classified as 0 years of age.

Mean Age

Mean age is calculated by dividing the sum of each person's age by the number of people. Ages are the age at last birthday (in whole years).

Median Age

The median age is the middle value when all the ages are arranged in order from youngest to oldest. Ages used are the age at last birthday (in whole years).

General Health

General health is a self-assessment of a person's general state of health. People were asked to assess whether their health was very good, good, fair, bad or very bad. This assessment is not based on a person's health over any specified period of time.

Long-term health problem or disability

A long-term health problem or disability that limits a person's day-to-day activities, and has lasted, or is expected to last, at least 12 months. This includes problems that are related to old age. People were asked to assess whether their daily activities were limited a lot or a little by such a health problem, or whether their daily activities were not limited at all.

Provision of unpaid care

A person is a provider of unpaid care if they look after or give help or support to family members, friends, neighbours or others because of long-term physical or mental ill health or disability, or problems related to old age. This does not include any activities as part of paid employment. No distinction is made about whether any care that a person provides is within their own household or outside of the household, so no explicit link can be made about whether the care provided is for a person within the household who has poor general health or a long-term health problem or disability.

Ethnicity

Ethnic group classifies people according to their own perceived ethnic group and cultural background.

Household language

Household language classifies households by the combination of adults and children within a household that have English (English, or Welsh in Wales) as a main language. Household language uses the alternate definition of an adult and child that are used in a small number of census results.

Religion

This is a person's current religion, or if the person does not have a religion, 'no religion'. No determination is made about whether a person was a practicing member of a religion. Unlike other census questions where missing answers are imputed, this question was voluntary, and where no answer was provided the response is categorised as 'Not stated'.

Tenure

Tenure provides information about whether a household rents or owns the accommodation that it occupies and, if rented, combines this with information about the type of landlord who owns or manages the accommodation. Accommodation that is 'private rented, other' includes accommodation that is rented from an employer of a household member, relative or friend of a household member, or other non-social rented accommodation. Accommodation that is 'other social rented' includes accommodation that is rented from a registered social landlord, housing association, housing co-operative or charitable trust

Dwelling

A dwelling is a unit of accommodation in which all rooms - including the kitchen, bathroom and toilet - are behind a door that only that household can use. A dwelling may comprise one or more household spaces (the accommodation used or available for use by an individual household). A dwelling may be classified as shared or unshared.

A dwelling is shared if:

- the household spaces it contains have the accommodation type 'part of a converted or shared house'
- not all of the rooms (including kitchen, bathroom and toilet, if any) are behind a door that only that household can use, and
- there is at least one other such household space at the same address with which it can be combined to form the shared dwelling.

Dwellings that do not meet these conditions are unshared dwellings.

Dependent child

A dependent child is a person aged 0 – 15 in a household (whether or not in a family) or aged 16 – 18 in full-time education and living in a family with his or her parent(s). It does not include any children who have a spouse, partner or child living in the household.

Lone parent family

A lone parent family consists of a father or mother with his or her child(ren) where the parent does not have a spouse, same-sex civil partner or partner in the household and the child(ren) do not have a spouse, same-sex civil partner or child in the household. A lone grandparent with his or her grandchild(ren) are also considered a lone parent family if there are no children in the intervening generation present in the household (note that children of the grandparent may also be present if they are not parents or grandparents of the youngest generation).

Economic activity

Economic activity relates to whether or not a person who was aged 16 to 74 was working or looking for work in the week before census. Rather than a simple indicator of whether or not someone was currently in employment, it provides a measure of whether or not a person was an active participant in the labour market. A person's economic activity is derived from their 'Activity last week'. This is an indicator of their status or availability for employment - whether employed, actively looking for work, waiting to start a new job, available to start a new job, or their status if not employed or not seeking employment. Additional information included in the economic activity classification is also derived from information about the number of hours a person works and their type of employment - whether employed or self-employed. The census concept of economic activity is compatible with the standard for economic status defined by the International Labour Organisation (ILO). It is one of a number of definitions used internationally to produce accurate and comparable statistics on employment, unemployment and economic status.

Industry of employment

The industry in which a person aged 16 to 74 works relates to their main job, and is derived from information provided on the main activity of their employer or business. This is used to assign responses to an industry code based on the Standard Industrial Classification 2007.

Occupation

A person's occupation relates to their main job and is derived from either their job title or details of the activities involved in their job. This is used to assign responses to an occupation code based on the Standard Occupational Classification 2010 (SOC2010).

Highest level of qualification

The highest level of qualification is derived from the question asking people to indicate all types of qualifications held. People were also asked if they held foreign qualifications and to indicate the closest equivalent. There were 12 response options (plus 'no qualifications') covering professional and vocational qualifications, and a range of academic qualifications. These are combined into five categories for the highest level of qualification, plus a category for no qualifications and one for other qualifications (which includes vocational or work related qualifications, and for foreign qualifications where an equivalent qualification was not indicated):

Source: 2011 Census, Office of National Statistics, Crown Copyright 2012.

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