Ten Years of Change

How Odd Rode changed between the censuses of 2001 and 2011

Introduction

Some readers will recall that a considerable deal of census analysis was undertaken in preparation for the Parish Plan published in 2006. At that time analysis was based on the 2001 Census and how it differed from the 1991 Census. We have now moved forward some 10 years and the analysis is based on the 2011 Census and how it differs from the 2001 Census

However, there has also been some other developments in that previously the writer was employed and had easy access to the analysis and research tools of a major local authority which means that I have not been able to analyse travel to work and migration patterns in the same degree of detail.

Furthermore I have acquired a new computer with new functionality and the latest versions of the MS Windows programmes none of which I have yet to master fully. I think this can be seen in the illustrations and tables that follow, but I hope the reader will be able to forgive me.

How old are we? How many of us?

It is seen from the table below that the decade from 1991 to 2001 brought a small increase in population within our parish of about 200 people. By contrast the following decade brought a small decline in population of 110 people and in April 2011 was counted 5,442. The distribution of Males and Females remained roughly the same with proportionately slightly more females than males.

	1991	2001		2	011	Change	
	No	No	%	No	%	No	%
All							
People	5,362	5,552	100.00	5,442	100.00	-110	-1.98
Males	N/K	2,762	49.75	2,713	49.85	-49	-1.77
Females	N/K	2,790	50.25	2,729	50.15	-61	-2.19

Table1: Population Change 1991 – 2011

Source: 2001 Census, Census Area Table UV03; 2011 Census, Quick Statistics Table QS104EW.

As the population has remained quite stable it follows that the change in age structure is a product of the times moving 10 years forward. In figure 1 below we therefore see that each 10 year cohort has simply moved upward 10 years.

Thus we see that the three lines depicting the cohorts 30-59 year olds have moved and in 2011 are depicting the cohorts 40-69 year olds.

The ageing population will have implications for the Parish Council and other public authorities and the services they provide in this area. However, the changes that are taking place in the other end of the age spectrum are of equal concern as they have



Figure 1: Changing Age Structure

consequences for the retention of public services such as schools and also for the survival of the few local shops that depend for their survival on our custom. It is worth noting how the age group 0 to 9 year olds is shrinking and also the age group 20-29 and 30-39 year olds.

If we compare Odd Rode with other areas it becomes even clearer that we may have a struggle in front of us in the competition for services. For instance why should the authorities continue to maintain schools in this area when there are more children in other areas.

In figure 2 overleaf it is noted how Odd Rode has proportionately fewer people in the age groups up to 45 years of age while there are more people in the age groups 45 to 74 years of age compared to the wider areas of Cheshire East and the North West Region.

Source: Neighbourhood Statistics 2011 Census, Table QS 103; 2001 Census, Table UV 04.

Figure 2: Age Structure 2011



Source: Neighbourhood Statistics, 2011 Census, Table KS 102.

The dwellings we live in

The term 'Household Space' depicts the space occupied by one household within a dwelling and sometimes there are more than one household space within a dwelling. However, within Odd Rode this appears to be a rare phenomenon and the number of household spaces equates to the number of dwellings



Figure 3: No of Household Spaces by type of Dwelling

Source: Neighbourhood Statistics 2011 Census, Table KS401; 2001 Census, Table KS16.

The largest group is 'semi-detached' dwellings which number about 1,100 followed by 'detached' dwellings at about 880. 'Terraced' dwellings number just over 300 while the category 'others' which includes flats have increased in numbers from 59 in 2001 to 100 in 2011.

The number of dwellings increased by 128 between 2001 and 2011 to a total of 2,453 and there were increases in all types of dwellings. However, there were a proportionately larger increase in the categories 'terraced' dwellings and 'others' eg flats.



Figure 4: Distribution of Hhld Spaces by type of Dwelling

How we live within our families

Above we have described how the changes in population in terms of numbers and structure may have consequences for public authorities and the services they provide. This may become even more clear when we consider how people choose – or may be forced – to organise themselves in households. The numbers may not be very great for an area such as Odd Rode and may therefore not be of great concern. They may, however, depict long term trends and as such they should not be ignored.

In simple terms it is noted that average household size within the parish has declined from 2.43 in 2001 to 2.29 persons per household in 2011.

Table 2, page 5, overleaf describes how people live as one person households, lone parent households with dependant or non-dependent children or as couples. It is seen that there has been a proportionate increase in one person and lone parent households and a corresponding decline in the number of people living as couples.

Source: Neighbourhood Statistics 2011 Census, Table KS401; 2001 Census, Table KS16.

		Odd Roo 2011	de Parish 2001	Cheshire East UA 2011	North West 2011
All Households	Count	2,374	2,281	159,441	3,009,549
One person hsehlds	%	25.99	23.06	29.68	32.21
Married or Same-Sex Civil Partnership Couple	%	42.54	47.87	37.25	31.65
Cohabiting Couple	%	8.93	9.64	9.52	9.81
Lone Parent	%	8.51	6.53	8.95	11.99
Other households	%	14.03	12.89	14.60	14.35

Table 2: Household formation and status.

Source: Neighbourhood Statistics 2011 Census, Table KS105 EW; 2001 Census Table KS 20

Table 3 includes households with and without dependant and non-dependent children. It is seen that there has been a small increase in the proportion of households without children and an even greater decline in the proportion of households with children which obviously corresponds what we said about the changing age structure above.

		Odd Rode Parish		Cheshire East UA	North West
		2011	2001	2011	2011
All Households	Count	2,374	2,281	159,441	3,009,549
No children	%	23.25	22.84	19.67	16.55
Dependent Children All Children Non-	%	26.79	30.69	27.89	28.82
Dependent	%	11.20	11.49	9.68	10.43
Other households	%	38.75	34.98	42.76	44.21

Table 3: Households with and without children.

Source: Neighbourhood Statistics 2011 Census, Table KS105 EW; 2001 Census Table KS 20

The seemingly declining number children will be of concern for the retention of school provision. At the other end of the age structure the increasing number of people living on their own will be of concern for care providers.

There may be fewer children within the parish, but the number of lone parent households with dependent children has increased even if the numbers are small in a wider context. This will also be of concern for providers of social support in various ways, financial and help with child care while the parent is attending to other tasks eg work or health matters.

It is seen from table 4, page 6, that the number of lone parent households has increased by 20 from 104 to 124 of which 5 is an increase in lone male parent and 15 an increase in female lone parents.

Table 4: Lone Parent Households; Dependent Children;

		2011	2001	Difference
All Households	Count	2374	2277	97
All Lone Parent Households	Count	124	104	20
All Lone Parent Households	%	5.22	4.57	0.66
No of Males Aged 16-74	Count	2713	2762	-49
No of Male Lone Parents	Count	21	16	5
No of Male Lone Parents	%	0.77	0.58	0.19
No of Females Aged 16-74	Count	2729	2790	-61
No of Female Lone Parents	Count	103	88	15
No of Female Lone Parents	%	3.77	3.15	0.62

Lone parents aged 16-74.

Source: Neighbourhood Statistics 2011 Census, Table KS107; 2001 Census KS22.

Economic Activity

Turning now to people's working lives or employment status table 5 shows the economic activity rate within Odd Rode compared to wider areas.

70.12% of residents aged 16-74 is economically active which is comparable to the proportion within the whole of Cheshire East, but within that 11.97% in Odd Rode are self-employed which is a higher proportion than elsewhere

		Odd Rode Parish	Cheshire East UA	North West
All Usual Residents Aged 16 to 74	Count	4,210	270,953	5,184,216
Employee; Part-Time	%	14.16	14.37	13.94
Employee; Full-Time	%	38.05	39.44	37.49
Self-Employed	%	11.97	10.72	8.18
Unemployed	%	3.25	3.23	4.68
Full-Time Student	%	2.68	2.82	3.54
Economically Active	%	70.12	70.59	67.82
Retired	%	19.67	17.14	14.77
Student (Including Full-Time				
Students)	%	3.82	4.19	5.65
Looking After Home or Family	%	2.80	3.54	3.94
Long-Term Sick or Disabled	%	2.47	3.07	5.62
Other	%	1.12	1.47	2.20
Economically Inactive	%	29.88	29.41	32.18

Table 5: Economic Activity by Area.

Source: Neighbourhood Statistics, 2011 Census, Table KS608EW

Table 5 also shows the proportion of economically inactive within Odd Rode to be similar to the wider areas at just under 30%. However, within that the proportions of

residents looking after home or family and those who suffer long term sickness or are disabled are smaller than within the wider areas.

		2011	2001	Difference
All Usual Residents Aged 16 to 74	Count	4,210	4163	47
Employee; Part-Time	%	14.16	11.99	2.17
Employee; Full-Time	%	38.05	44.32	-6.27
Self-Employed	%	11.97	10.26	1.71
Unemployed	%	3.25	2.23	1.02
Full-Time Student	%	2.68	2.14	0.55
Economically Active	%	70.12	70.93	-0.82
Retired	%	19.67	14.12	5.54
Student (Including Full-Time Students)	%	3.82	3.12	0.7
Looking After Home or Family	%	2.80	5.19	-2.39
Long-Term Sick or Disabled	%	2.47	4.83	-2.36
Other	%	1.12	1.80	-0.69
Economically Inactive	%	29.88	29.07	0.82

Table 6: Changes in Economic Activity

Source: Neighbourhood Statistics, 2011 Census, Table KS608EW; 2001 Census, Table KS09A

Table 6 shows the changes in economic activity of the residents aged 16-74 between 2001 and 2011 within Odd Rode. Overall activity rate fell slightly, but within there were significant changes.

The proportion of full-time employees fell by just over 6% while the proportion of other categories increased. The proportion of part-time employees increased by more than 2%; the proportion of self-employed by 1.7%; the proportion of unemployed by 1%; and the number of full-time students increased by just over ½%.

The proportion of economically in-active residents aged 16-74 increased slightly, but within this category there were also significant changes.

The proportion of retired residents increased by 5.55%; and the proportion of students by 0.1%. Conversely the proportion of residents looking after home or family fell by more than 2% as did the proportion classified as long-term sick or disabled.

It may not be unreasonable to conclude that these changes were a result of the changes that occurred in the wider economy after 2008.

Occupations

Along with the wider areas there are high proportions of people in managerial, professional and technical occupations (groups 1, 2 and 3, table 7 and figure 5) within Odd Rode. What does stand out, however, is the high percentage of people with occupations in the skilled trades (group 5), 2.5% higher than with Cheshire East as a whole.

		Odd Rode Parish	Cheshire East UA	North West
All Usual Residents Aged 16-74 in Employment		2,797	181,136	3,228,744
1. Managers, Directors & Seniors	%	12.48	13.55	9.89
2. Professional Occupations	%	17.41	19.61	16.33
3. Assoc Professional & Technical	%	12.80	13.02	11.53
4. Admin & Secretarial	%	11.26	10.39	11.75
5. Skilled Trades	%	12.84	10.33	11.29
6. Caring, Leisure etc Services	%	8.44	8.87	10.07
7. Sales & Customer Services	%	7.94	7.54	9.43
8. Process, Plant & Machine	%	7.83	6.54	8.07
9. Elementary	%	9.01	10.15	11.64

Table 7: Occupational Structure by Area

Source: Neighbourhood Statistics: 2011 Census, Table KS608EW



Figure 5: Occupational Structure by Area

Source: Neighbourhood Statistics: 2011 Census, Table KS608EW.

While the skilled trades occupations proportionately was a significant group in 2011 table 8 and figure 6 shows it to have fallen by 2.19% from 2001.

Other groups with significant decline were managerial (group1) and people occupied as process, plant and machine operators (group 8). By contrast professional occupations (group 2), people occupied in caring and leisure service (group 6) and sales and customer services (group 7) appeared to have increased as proportions of all people in employment.

		Odd Rode Parish			
		2011	2001	Difference	
All Usual Residents Aged 16-74 in Employment		2,797	2,855	-58	
1. Managers, Directors & Seniors	%	12.48	16.53	-4.05	
2. Professional Occupations	%	17.41	11.77	5.64	
3. Assoc Professional & Technical	%	12.80	14.05	-1.25	
4. Admin & Secretarial	%	11.26	11.59	-0.33	
5. Skilled Trades	%	12.84	15.03	-2.19	
6. Caring, Leisure etc Services	%	8.44	6.09	2.34	
7. Sales & Customer Services	%	7.94	5.81	2.12	
8. Process, Plant & Machine	%	7.83	10.40	-2.57	
9. Elementary	%	9.01	8.72	0.29	

Table 8: Occupational Structure of Odd Rode, 2001 and 2011.

Source: Neighbourhood Statistics: 2011 Census, Table KS608EW; 2001 Census, Table KS12A



Figure 6: Occupational Structure, 2001 and 2011.

Source: Neighbourhood Statistics: 2011 Census, Table KS608EW; 2001 Census, Table KS12A

It is the impression of the writer that there are a number of small operators such as builders, decorators, electricians, joiners, plumbers etc. (skilled trades, group 5) within our parish and operators of engineering plant and machinery (group 8). It is therefore of some concern to see these sources of income and employment to be in decline.

Cars versus buses

That some of the local employment base is disappearing may at least in part explain why availability of cars is in such ascendency in this area. A car becomes a necessity as you have to commute to find work in nearby towns and cities.

			Odd Rode Parish	Cheshire East UA	North West
All Households	Count	Households	2,374	159,441	3,009,549
No Cars or Vans in Household	%	Households	8.85	16.12	27.97
1 Car or Van in Household	%	Households	38.46	41.11	42.53
2 Cars or Vans in Household	%	Households	38.67	32.75	23.51
3 Cars or Vans in Household	%	Households	10.53	7.38	4.60
4 or More Cars or Vans in Household	%	Households	3.50	2.64	1.40
All Cars or Vans in the Area 2011 Cars or Vans per Household 2011	Count	Vehicles Vehicles	3,906 1.65	224,179 1.41	3,296,604 1.10
All cars or vans in the area 2001 Cars per vans per households 2001	Count	Vehicles Vehicles	3,533 1.55	197,192 1.34	2,874,991 1.02
All cars or vans in the area	Diff	%	10.56	13.69	14.66

Table 9: Availability of Cars and Vans 2011; increase 2001-2011.

Source: Neighbourhood Statistics, 2011 Census, Table KS404EW; 2001 Census Table KS17.

While there are proportionately less households with none or only 1 car or van available within Odd Rode, table 9 and figure 7, there are more households with 2 or more cars or vans available. Furthermore the number of such vehicles available per household has increased from 1.55 to 1.65 between 2001 and 2011, a bigger increase than in the wider areas.



Figure 7: Availability of Cars and Vans 2011.

Source: Neighbourhood Statistics: 2011 Census, Table KS404EW.

The increase in the availability of cars and vans is further illustrated when we consider the proportion of households which have cars and vans available, table 10 and figure 8.

It is noted that the proportion of households having none or only 1 car or van available has **declined** by over 3%. Conversely the proportion of households which have 2 or more cars or vans available has **increased** by a similar amount. It is also noted that the proportion of household with 1 or 2 cars or vans available is absolutely dominant counting for over 77% of all households in 2011 and for 78% in 2001.

		Od	d Rode	Difference
		2001	2011	
Households	No	2,277	2,374	97
No Cars or Vans	%	10.45	8.85	-1.61
1 Car or Van	%	39.92	38.46	-1.46
2 Cars or Vans	%	38.43	38.67	+0.24
3 Cars or Vans	%	8.21	10.53	+2.32
4+ Cars or Vans	%	2.99	3.50	+0.51

Table 10: Availability of Cars and Vans 2001 and 2011.

Source: Neighbourhood Statistics: 2011 Census, Table KS404EW; 2001 Census, Table KS17.



Figure 8: Change in the Availability of Cars.

Source: 2011 Census, Table KS404EW; 2001 Census, Table KS17.

Means of Travelling to Work

The provision of public transport especially bus services is an issue for constant debate within Odd Rode especially when it comes to commuting to work. However, unfortunately the 2011 Census does not provide information on this subject for parish areas and there is no direct comparison with the 2001 Census. The following brief analysis is therefore concerned with the **ward** of Odd Rode which includes Church Lawton and Astbury and there is no comparison with the 2001 Census.

		Odd Rode Ward	Cheshire East UA	North West
All Usual Residents Aged 16 to 74	Count	6,344	270,953	5,184,216
Work Mainly at or From Home	%	5.01	4.97	2.78
Train	%	0.90	2.04	2.12
Public road transport incl taxi	%	1.06	1.44	5.66
Private motor transport	%	53.66	49.63	43.19
Bicycle & on foot	%	3.09	8.38	8.15
Other Method of Travel to Work	%	0.41	0.39	0.38
Not in Employment	%	35.88	33.15	37.72

Source: Neighbourhood Statistics: 2011 Census, Table QS701EW.



Figure 9: Means of Travel to Work by Area.

Source: Neighbourhood Statistics: 2011 Census, Table QS701EW.

It is seen from table 11 and figure 9 that by far the biggest proportion of travelling to work is done by private motor transport ie cars, vans or motorbikes and it is also noted that this proportion is bigger within Odd Rode Ward than within the wider areas.

It is tempting to ask if this mode of transport is a 'free' choice or whether it is forced upon people due to a lack of adequate provision of public transport?

It will also be clear that the increased use of private vehicles will put strain on the local road network much of which consists of old narrow lanes and is not fit for such frequent use.