

## 1. Purpose of this paper

This report summarises 2011 Census information on the catchment area of Poole Park, Poole. It covers topics including population, ethnicity, health, housing and the labour market.

## 2. Key Facts

- On Census Day, 27<sup>th</sup> March 2011, the total population in the Poole Park catchment area was 17,592.
- 13% (2,293) of residents in the catchment area belonged to minority ethnic groups, higher than the 8.1% reported for Poole's resident population.
- A higher proportion of residents in the Poole Park catchment area (9.0%, 1,579) assessed their day-to-day activities as being limited a lot compared to Poole (8.2%). In total 17.7% (3,447) of Poole Park residents assessed their day-to-day activities as being limited.
- The Poole Park catchment area (42.1%) had a much larger proportion of its household spaces that were in purpose built flats compared to Poole (23.3%).
- In comparison to Poole overall there were higher proportions of households renting their accommodation in the Poole Park catchment area, either socially (16.7% compared to 11.5% in Poole) or privately (24.2% compared to 16.2% in Poole).
- LSOAs E01032659 (26.2%) and E01032662 (34.4%) in the Poole Park catchment area had a high proportion of its residents aged between 16 to 74 years old that held no qualifications.
- A greater proportion of households in the Poole Park catchment area did not have access to a car or van (28.1%) compared to Poole overall (17.7%).

### 3. Poole Park Catchment Area

The catchment area of the Poole Park catchment area 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: Poole Park Catchment Area**



#### 4. Population

On Census Day, 27<sup>th</sup> March 2011, the total population was 17,592. There were 8,450 males and 9,142 females resident in the Poole Park catchment area.

**Table 1: Resident population in Poole Park by age group**

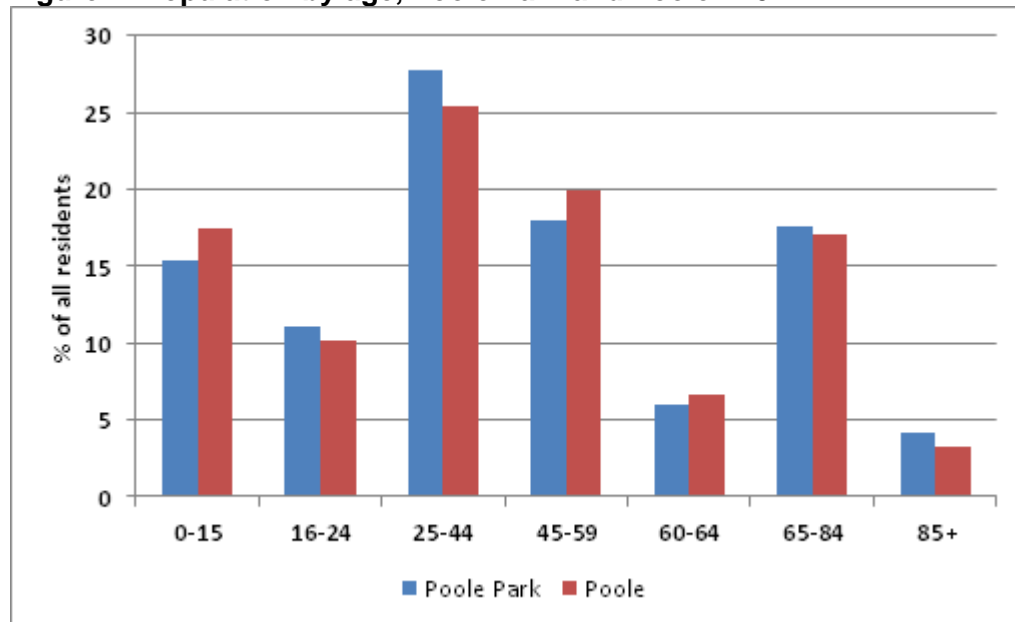
	0-15	16-24	25-44	45-59	60-64	65-84	85+	All Ages
Poole Park	2,702	1,956	4,879	3,165	1,064	3,100	726	17,592
Poole	25,659	15,098	37,567	29,335	9,828	25,239	4,919	147,645

Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics.

Figure 2 below shows the age breakdown of the population residing in the Poole Park catchment area in comparison to Poole overall.

The chart shows that this area has a greater proportion of residents aged 25-44 or 85 and over.

**Figure 2: Population by age, Poole Park and Poole - 2011**



Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics.

Maps 1, 2 and 3 in the appendix show that residents of working age (16-64 years old) in the Poole Park catchment area are more concentrated in the town centre and western part of the area while younger (0-15 years old) and older (65 or over) are more concentrated in the eastern parts of the area. There is one exception where one LSOA (E01032660) has a higher proportion of residents aged between 0-15 years old.

## 5. Ethnic Group

The majority of residents in the Poole Park catchment area belonged to the 'White British' ethnic group (87%) in 2011. 13% (2,294) of residents in the catchment area belonged to minority ethnic groups, higher than the 8.1% reported for Poole's resident population. The most common minority ethnic group in the catchment area was the 'White Other' (6.6%) ethnic group.

**Table 2: Resident population in Poole Park and Poole by ethnic group - 2011**

Ethnic Group	Poole Park		Poole
	Number	%	%
White British	15,299	87.0	91.9
White Other	1,160	6.6	3.9
Mixed / Multiple Ethnic Groups	291	1.7	1.3
Asian / Asian British	713	4.1	2.2
Black / Black British	76	0.4	0.4
Other Ethnic Groups	55	0.3	0.3
Total	17,592	100.0	100

Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics.

Map 4 in the appendix shows that three of the four LSOAs in Poole that have the highest proportions of residents that identify themselves with minority ethnic groups are located in the Poole Park area. LSOA E01032660 (21.3%) has the highest proportion of residents that are from a minority ethnic group in Poole. In contrast the eastern side of the catchment area has a higher proportion of residents that are White British.

## 6. National Identity

The 2011 Census introduced a question on national identity for the first time. This was due to an increased interest in 'national' consciousness and demand from people to acknowledge their national identity. National identity is multi-dimensional, so the 2011 Census respondents were allowed to tick more than one national identity. 91.0 per cent of the population identified with at least one UK national identity (English, Welsh, Scottish, Northern Irish, and British).

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Table 3 shows that the Poole Park catchment area had nearly double the proportion of residents who identified themselves as having a non-UK identity.

**Table 3: National Identity, Poole Park 2011**

Category	Poole Park		Poole
	Number	%	%
Other identities only	1,581	9.0	4.6
Other identities and UK	116	0.7	0.6
UK only	15,895	90.4	94.8

Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics.

## 7. Religion

Most residents in the catchment area responded that their religion was Christian (59.3%) in 2011.

**Table 4: Current religion of all the resident population - 2011**

Category	Poole Park		Poole
	Number	%	%
<b>All Residents</b>	<b>17,592</b>		
Christian	10,431	59.3	60.4
Buddhist	73	0.4	0.4
Hindu	147	0.8	0.3
Jewish	26	0.1	0.3
Muslim	174	1.0	0.7
Sikh	11	0.1	0.1
Other religion	144	0.8	0.5
No religion	5,193	29.5	29.7
Religion not stated	1,394	7.9	7.6

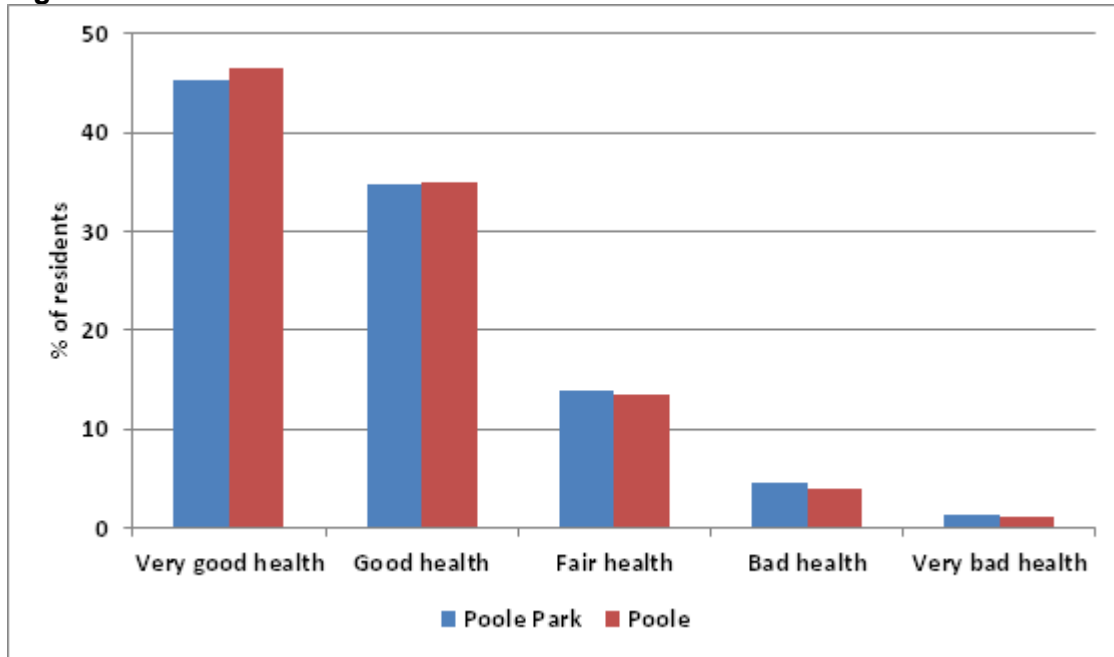
Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics.

## 8. Health

### 8.1 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, 80.1% (14,087), described themselves as being in 'good' or 'very good' health, as shown in figure 7. A further 14% described their health as 'fair', and the remaining 6% described their health as 'bad' or 'very bad'.

**Figure 3: General Health of usual residents - 2011**



Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics.

Map 5 shows the areas in Poole Park where the proportion of residents reported their health as being 'very good' or 'good'. The town centre areas reported a smaller proportion of its residents reporting their health as GOOD in comparison to the areas towards Parkstone. There is an exception in the LSOA E01032660 where residents reported high levels of GOOD health. LSOA E01032660 does contain a greater proportion of younger people and students in this area.

Residents aged 65 or over were more likely to report that they didn't have GOOD health if they lived in the town centre, Sterte or around Poole Hospital compared to around the quay and the marina (map 6).

## **8.2 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 5.

A higher proportion of residents in the Poole Park catchment area (9.0%, 1,579) assessed their day-to-day activities as being limited a lot compared to Poole (8.2%). In total 17.7% (3,447) of Poole Park residents assessed their day-to-day activities as being limited.

**Table 5: Proportion of residents whose daily activities are limited, 2011**

	<b>% Day-to-day activities limited a lot</b>	<b>% Day-to-day activities limited a little</b>	<b>% Day-to-day activities not limited</b>
Poole Park	9.0	10.6	80.4
Poole	8.2	10.3	81.6

Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics.

A higher proportion of residents who reported their day-to-day activities were limited by a long term illness or disability lived in Poole town centre and the Sterte area of Poole Park (map 7).

## 9. Housing

### 9.1 Dwellings, Household Spaces and Accommodation type

In 2011, there were 8,926 dwelling types in the Poole Park area. There were only a small number of shared dwellings in the area. 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. There were 8,966 household spaces in the Poole Park area but 784 of them had no usual residents in them when the 2011 Census occurred.

The Poole Park catchment area (42.1%) had a much larger proportion of its household spaces that were in purpose built flats compared to Poole (23.3%).

**Table 6: Accommodation type, all household spaces - 2011**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Poole Park</b>		<b>Poole</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>All Households</b>	<b>8,966</b>		
Whole house or bungalow: Detached	1,775	19.8	39.2
Whole house or bungalow: Semi-detached	1,093	12.2	20.4
Whole house or bungalow: Terraced	1,661	18.5	12.4
Flat, maisonette or apartment: Purpose-built block of flats	3,773	42.1	23.3
Flat, maisonette or apartment: Part of a converted or shared house	453	5.1	3.6
Flat, maisonette or apartment: In a commercial building	210	2.3	1.1
Caravan or other mobile or temporary structure	<10	<0.1	0.1

Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics.

## 9.2 Tenure

The type of tenure refers to whether the household owned or rented their accommodation. Table 7 compares the percentage of households with different tenure types for the Poole Park catchment area and Poole in 2011.

According to the 2011 Census, Poole Park (55.5%) has a much smaller proportion of households that owned their property compared to Poole (70.4%).

In comparison to Poole overall there are higher proportions of households renting their accommodation in the Poole Park catchment area either socially (16.7% to 11.5%) or privately (24.2% to 16.2%).

**Table 7: Tenure type, all household spaces - 2011**

Category	Poole Park		Poole
<b>Owned</b>	<b>4,540</b>	<b>55.5</b>	<b>70.4</b>
<i>Owned: Owned outright</i>	2,555	31.2	35.8
<i>Owned: Owned with a mortgage or loan</i>	1,985	24.3	34.6
<b>Shared ownership (part owned and part rented)</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>
<b>Social rented</b>	<b>1,366</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>11.5</b>
<i>Social rented: Rented from council</i>	724	8.8	6.5
<i>Social rented: Other</i>	642	7.9	5.0
<b>Private rented</b>	<b>1,981</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>16.2</b>
<i>Private rented: Private landlord or letting agency</i>	1,826	22.3	14.6
<i>Private rented: Other</i>	154	1.9	1.5
<b>Living rent free</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.1</b>
<b>Total households</b>	<b>8,182</b>		

Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics.

Map 8 (appendix) shows that there was a higher proportion of households that lived in socially rented accommodation in LSOA E01032659 (42.5%) and E01032662 (45.5%).

## 9.3 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 8,182 households in the Poole Park catchment area on 27 March 2011, the most reported household type was where one person households (38.7%, 3,166) followed by married or same sex civil partnership couples (25.8%, 2,109).

There is a higher proportion of one person households in the Poole Park area compared to Poole (30.1%). This area also have a large proportion of older people aged 65 or over living alone (18.2%, 1,492) compared to Poole (14.8%).



**Table 8: Household composition, all households - 2011**

Category	Poole Park		Poole
	Number	%	%
One family: Married or same sex civil partnership couple	2,109	25.8	33.5
One family: Lone parent	658	8.0	9.0
One family: Cohabiting couple	851	10.4	9.6
One family: All aged 65 and over	717	8.8	10.4
One person household	3,166	38.7	30.1
Other household type	682	8.3	7.4
Total Households	8,182	100.0	100.0

Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics.

## 10. Labour Market and Qualifications

### 10.1 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, 71.5% (9,098) of usual residents aged between 16 and 74 (12,722) were economically active in the Poole Park catchment area. This area's economically active rate was higher than Poole (71.2%).

Figure 4 also highlights the differences in male and female employment types amongst 16 to 74 year olds. In 2011 more than 3 times as many women (20.4%) were part-time employees compared to men (6.0%). Figure 8 also highlights that women were more likely to be retired than men (17.6% compared to 12.6%) and a much greater proportion of women were economically inactive because they were looking after the home or family (6.7% compared to 0.9%).

According to the 2011 Census, 3.9% (496) of the population aged 16-74 in this area were unemployed. This was higher than Poole's unemployment rate of 3.2%.

**Table 9: Economic Activity of residents aged 16-74 in Poole Park - 2011**

Category	Poole Park		Poole
	Number	%	%
All usual residents aged 16 to 74	12,722		
<b>Economically active</b>	<b>9,098</b>	<b>71.5</b>	<b>71.2</b>
Economically active: In employment	8,226	64.7	65.0
Economically active: Employee: Part-time	1,680	13.2	15.2
Economically active: Employee: Full-time	5,282	41.5	39.5
Economically active: Self-employed	1,264	9.9	10.2
Economically active: Unemployed	496	3.9	3.2
Economically active: Full-time student	377	3.0	3.0
<b>Economically Inactive</b>	<b>3,624</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>28.8</b>
Economically inactive: Retired	1,923	15.1	16.1
Economically inactive: Student (including full-time students)	545	4.3	3.8
Economically inactive: Looking after home or family	486	3.8	4.1
Economically inactive: Long-term sick or disabled	423	3.3	3.3
Economically inactive: Other	247	1.9	1.6

Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics.

**Figure 4: Economic Activity by sex in Poole Park, 2011**



Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics.

Map 9 shows that economic inactivity is highest in LSOA E01032662 (35.8%) located in Poole town centre. This same area (4.6%) along with LSOA E01015452 (4.7%) also reported a higher proportion of residents who were economically inactive because they were looking after the home or family (map 10).

Map 11 shows that LSOAs E01032659 (7.7%) and E01032662 (6.4%) in Poole town centre had a high proportion of its residents who reported that they were economically inactive due to a long-term illness or disability.

The Sterte and Longfleet areas reported the lowest levels of economic activity in the Poole Park catchment area.

## 10.2 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 Poole Park catchment area, 30.1% of usual residents aged 16 and over had achieved Level 4 or above qualifications in 2011.

This was 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.

**Table 10: Highest level of qualification in Poole Park, usual residents aged 16 and above, 2011**

Category	Poole Park		Poole
	Number	%	%
No qualifications	3,102	20.8	21.4
Level 1	1,772	11.9	14.4
Level 2	2,233	15.0	16.6
Apprenticeship	582	3.9	4.9
Level 3	1,814	12.2	12.5
Level 4	4,475	30.1	25.5
Other	912	6.1	4.7

Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics.

Map 12 shows that LSOAs E01032659 (26.2%) and E01032662 (34.4%) in Poole town centre had a high proportion of its residents aged between 16 to 74 years old who responded that they held no qualifications.

## 11. Car Availability in Households

A far greater proportion of households in the Poole Park catchment area did not have access to a car (28.1%) compared to Poole overall (17.7%). The catchment area of Poole Park includes the Poole town centre which would be a contributing factor in this.

In total there were 8,576 cars or vans in the Poole Park catchment area.

**Table 11: Car or van availability, all households in Poole Park 2011**

Category	Poole Park		Poole
	Number	%	%
No cars or vans in household	2,303	28.1	17.7
1 car or van in household	3,806	46.5	44.1
2 cars or vans in household	1,631	19.9	29.0
3 cars or vans in household	348	4.2	6.8
4 or more cars or vans in household	95	1.2	2.4
sum of all cars or vans in the area	8,576		

Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics.

Map 13 shows that LSOAs E01032659 (44.9%) and E01032662 (52%) in Poole town centre had a high proportion of its residents who did not have access to a car or van.

## **Appendix**

### **List of maps**

1. Proportion of residents aged between 16 to 64 years old (% of total population)
2. Proportion of residents aged between 0 to 15 years old (% of total population)
3. Proportion of residents aged 65 or over (% of total population)
4. Proportion of residents that are from a minority ethnic group (% of total population)
5. Proportion of residents that reported their health as being 'Very Good' or 'Good' (% of total population).
6. Proportion of residents aged 65 or over that reported their health as being 'Fair', 'Bad' or 'Very Bad' (% of total population aged 65 or over)
7. Proportion of residents that said they day-to-day activities are limited by a long-term illness or disability (% of total population)
8. Proportion of households that socially rent their accommodation (% of total households)
9. Proportion of residents aged between 16-74 years old that are economically inactive (% of total population aged 16-74)
10. Proportion of residents aged between 16-74 years old that are economically inactive due to looking after their home or family (% of total population aged 16-74)
11. Proportion of residents aged between 16-74 years old that are economically inactive (% of total population aged 16-74)
12. Proportion of residents aged between 16-74 years old that hold no qualifications (% of total population aged 16-74)
13. Proportion of households that do not have access to a car or van (% of total households)

## **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.

### **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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