

Insight

2011 Census



Falkirk Council

October 2013

No 5 – Key Results on Population, Ethnicity, Identity, Language, Religion, Health, Housing and Accommodation

This insight contains the key results from the 2011 Census for the Falkirk Council area. This includes information on population, ethnicity, identity, language, religion, health, housing and accommodation. The information was taken from Release 2A which was published on the 26th September 2013.

Introduction

This report is the fifth in a series of Insights produced to report the results of the 2011 Census for the Falkirk Council area. The first report was published in December 2012, followed by further publications in March, July and August 2013. The previous reports had been centred on the population and household estimates for the Falkirk Council area. The current report presents key results on a number of different areas which the Census explores, providing basic facts about the Council area.

Population

The first issue to be examined is the population of Falkirk and Scotland as a whole. The population of Falkirk on Census day 2011 was 155,990, an increase of 10,799 (7.4%) from 2001. This represents a faster rate of growth than Scotland as a whole which increased by 4.6% over the ten year time period.

The following tables refer to the gender, age and marital status makeup of both areas.

Table 1: Population by Gender

	Falkirk		Scotland	
	No	%	No	%
Males	76,150	48.8%	2,567,444	48.5%
Females	79,840	51.2%	2,727,959	51.5%
Total	155,990	100%	5,295,403	100%

Table 1 above examines population by gender. In 2011 there was a higher percentage of females (51.2%) than males (48.8%) in the Falkirk Council area. This continues a long term trend. For example, when compared to the results of the 2001 Census, males accounted for 48.2% of the population while the remaining 51.8% were female. It can be seen therefore that while females continue to remain the largest group within Falkirk, the gap between the two genders has slightly narrowed. This is largely the result of the difference in growth between the two genders. Males, for example, in the Falkirk Council area increased by 8.8% over the 10 year period while females increased by 6.2%. When compared to Scotland as a whole, the male population increased by 5.5% over the time period while the female population increased by 3.7%. The growth rate of both males

and females within the Falkirk Council area therefore exceeds the growth rate of Scotland as a whole. In 2011 the percentage of males and females within the Falkirk Council area was very similar to that of Scotland.

Table 2 examines population by age.

Table 2: Population by Age

	Falkirk		Scotland	
	No	%	No	%
0-15	28,377	18.2%	916,331	17.3%
16-24	16,344	10.5%	632,488	11.9%
25-44	42,962	27.5%	1,402,081	26.5%
45-59	32,947	21.1%	1,117,647	21.1%
60-64	10,064	6.5%	336,522	6.4%
65-74	14,051	9.0%	481,792	9.1%
75+	11,245	7.2%	408,542	7.7%
Total	155,990	100%	5,295,403	100%

The working age population (16-64) accounts for 65.6% of the total population of Falkirk. This compares to Scotland as a whole in which the working age population makes up 65.9% of the total population. The 0-15 population is slightly higher in Falkirk than Scotland as a whole. The over 65 population in 2011 in Falkirk accounts for 16.2% of the overall population. This is an increase of 0.8 percentage points since 2001 and highlights a growth in the elderly population.

Table 3 examines the marital and civil partnership status of all people aged 16 and over.

Table 3: Marital and Civil Partnership Status

	Falkirk	Scotland
Single (never married or never registered in a same-sex civil partnership)	30.8%	35.4%
Married	49.3%	45.2%
In a registered same-sex civil partnership	0.1%	0.2%
Separated (but still legally married or still legally in a same-sex civil partnership)	3.4%	3.2%
Divorced or formerly in a same-sex civil partnership which is now legally dissolved	8.7%	8.2%
Widowed or surviving partner from a same-sex civil partnership	7.7%	7.8%

The percentage of the over 16 population who are single is 4.6 percentage points lower in Falkirk than in Scotland overall. 49.3% of the over 16 population is married in Falkirk, compared to 45.2% in Scotland. When compared to 2001, the number of single people in Falkirk has increased by 3.7 percentage points while the percentage of residents who are married has also increased by 2.1 percentage points.

Ethnicity, Identity, Language and Religion

The second topic covered in Release 2A is cultural identity, including ethnicity, national identity, language and religion.

Table 6 examines the various ethnicities which exist in Falkirk and Scotland as a whole.

Table 6: Ethnicity

	Falkirk		Scotland	
	No	%	No	%
White Scottish or British	149,457	95.8%	4,862,787	91.8%
Irish	882	0.6%	54,090	1.0%
Polish	1,080	0.7%	61,201	1.2%
Gypsy/Traveller	145	0.1%	4,212	0.1%
Other White	1,473	0.9%	102,117	1.9%
Pakistani	1,148	0.7%	49,381	0.9%
Indian	413	0.3%	32,706	0.6%
Bangladeshi	11	0.0%	3,788	0.1%
Chinese	275	0.2%	33,706	0.6%
Other Asian	226	0.1%	21,097	0.4%
African	205	0.1%	29,638	0.6%
Caribbean or Black	126	0.1%	6,540	0.1%
Arab	78	0.1%	9,366	0.2%
Other ethnic group	137	0.1%	4,959	0.1%
Mixed	334	0.2%	19,815	0.4%
Total	155,990	100.0%	5,295,403	100.0%

White Scottish or British account for 95.8% of the Falkirk population. This is higher than the Scotland figure where White Scottish or British make up 91.8% of the population. The Falkirk Council area has a lower percentage of all ethnic minority groups with the exception of Other Ethnic Group, Caribbean or Black and Gypsy/Traveller which make up 0.1% of the population of both areas. High ethnic populations can be seen in the cities. For example, 3.8% of the Glasgow City population are Pakistani and 2.1% of the population are African. When compared to 2001, the percentage of White Scottish or British in Falkirk has slightly decreased from 97.6% to 95.8%. Similarly the percentage of White Scottish or British in Scotland as a whole has decreased from 95.5% to 91.8%.

Table 7: National Identity

National Identity	Percentage
Scottish identity only	68.0%
British Identity only	6.3%
Scottish and British Identities only	19.7%
Scottish and any other identities	1.3%
English identity only	1.4%
Any other combination of UK identities (UK only)	1.1%
Other identity only	2.0%
Other identity and at least one UK identity	0.1%

Table 7 shows that 68.0% of the Falkirk population view themselves as Scottish only, followed by 19.7% who see themselves as Scottish and British. Similar to ethnicity, the cities have a higher percentage of the population who have identities other than Scottish or British. For example, 8.3% of the Glasgow City population, 11.4% of the City of Edinburgh population and 12.1% of the Aberdeen City population have an 'Other identity only'.

Table 8 looks at the population of Falkirk and Scotland with regards to country of birth.

Table 8: Country of Birth

Country of birth	Falkirk	Scotland
Scotland	90.3%	83.3%
England	5.3%	8.7%
Wales	0.3%	0.3%
Northern Ireland	0.5%	0.7%
Republic of Ireland	0.3%	0.4%
Channel Islands/Isle of Man	0.0%	0.0%
UK part not specified	0.0%	0.0%
Other EU countries	1.5%	2.5%
Elsewhere	1.9%	4.0%

90.3% of the Falkirk population were born in Scotland, compared to 83.3% of the population of Scotland as a whole. The percentage of people born in England is lower in Falkirk than in Scotland. There are also a higher percentage of individuals in Scotland born in other EU countries and elsewhere (2.5% and 4.0%) than in Falkirk (1.5% and 1.9%). Since 2001 the percentage of Scottish born individuals has declined in both Falkirk and Scotland overall. The local authority with the greatest percentage of Scottish born individuals is North Lanarkshire (93.5%) while Edinburgh has the lowest percentage at 70.2%. The highest percentage of English born residents can be found in the highlands and islands and the borders, for example Scottish Borders (18.6%), Dumfries and Galloway (18.0%), Moray (17.8%), Argyll and Bute (17.7%) and Orkney Islands (17.6%). This compares to 5.3% in Falkirk and 8.7% in Scotland overall.

A number of questions were asked in the 2011 Census regarding international migrants. Table 9 examines the year of arrival in Falkirk

Table 9: Year of Arrival

Period of Arrival	Number of Migrants
Before 1960	508
1961-1980	944
1981-2000	1,159
2001-2003	411
2004-2006	1,131
2007-2009	1,014
2010-2011	489

The number of migrants arriving in Falkirk after 2000 has substantially increased. Of the 5,656 international migrants living in Falkirk, 3,045 (53.8%) arrived after 2000.

Table 10 presents the age at which international migrants arrived in Falkirk.

Table 10: Age of Arrival

Age	Number of Migrants	Percentage
0-15	2,117	37.4%
16-24	1,618	28.6%
25-44	1,713	30.3%
45-59	177	3.1%
60-64	14	0.2%
65+	17	0.3%

The majority of migrants arrived in Falkirk before the age of 15 (37.4%), followed by the 16-24 and 25-44 age groups. Very few migrants arrive after the age of 45.

The 2011 Census also examined the length of time international migrants had been resident in the UK. The table below presents the figures for Falkirk.

Table 11: Length of Residence

Length of Residence	Percentage of Population
Less than two years	0.5%
Two years or more and less than five years	0.8%
Five years or more and less than ten years	0.7%
Ten years or more	1.7%

The majority of international migrants living in Falkirk had been resident in the UK for ten or more years. Only 0.5% of the Falkirk population had been residing in the UK for less than two years.

Table 12 examines language skills within Falkirk and Scotland in 2011.

Table 12: Language – English Proficiency

	Falkirk	Scotland
Speaks English very well	89.3%	89.0%
Speaks English well	9.5%	9.6%
Does not speak English well	0.9%	1.2%
Does not speak English at all	0.2%	0.2%
Total aged 3+	100.0%	100.0%

89.3% of those over the age of 3 in Falkirk could speak English very well while only 0.2% of the population could speak no English at all. Similarly in Scotland 89.0% of the over 3 population could speak English very well while 0.2% could speak no English at all. The local authorities with the highest level of English proficiency were East Dunbartonshire (92.7%) and East Renfrewshire (92.7%), while the local authority with the highest percentage of the over 3 population who could speak no English was Glasgow City (0.5%), followed by Aberdeen City (0.4%).

When examined further, 93.9% of the Falkirk over 3 population could speak, read and write in English, compared to 93.8% in Scotland. 3.0% of both the Falkirk and Scotland population could speak but not read or write in English and 0.7% of both populations could speak and read but not write in English.

Table 13 presents the Gaelic language skills of those over the age of 3 in Falkirk and Scotland in 2011.

Table 13: Language – Gaelic Language Skills

	Falkirk	Scotland
Understands but does not speak, read or write	0.3%	0.5%
Speaks, reads and writes Gaelic	0.2%	0.6%
Speaks but does not read or write Gaelic	0.2%	0.4%
Speaks and reads but does not write Gaelic	0.0%	0.1%
Reads but does not speak or write Gaelic	0.1%	0.1%
Other combination of skills in Gaelic	0.0%	0.0%
No skills in Gaelic	99.2%	98.3%
Total ages 3+	100.0%	100.0%

0.2% (408 people) of the 3+ population of Falkirk can speak, read and write in Gaelic, compared to 0.6% (23,357 people) of the population of Scotland. 99.2% of the 3+ population in Falkirk have no skills in Gaelic. This is slightly higher than Scotland as a whole in which 98.3% of the 3+ population have no skills in Gaelic. The local authority with the highest percentage of the population who can speak, read and write in Gaelic is Eilean Siar (30.3%), followed by Highland at only 3.1%. Only 38.8% of the Eilean Siar 3+ population have no Gaelic language skills, compared to all other local authorities in Scotland in which over 90% of the population cannot speak, read or write in Gaelic.

Table 14 examines the religious makeup of Falkirk and Scotland.

Table 14: Religion

	Falkirk		Scotland	
	No	%	No	%
Church of Scotland	56,987	36.5%	1,717,871	32.4%
Roman Catholic	19,181	12.3%	841,053	15.9%
Other Christian	6,406	4.1%	291,275	5.5%
Buddhist	211	0.1%	12,795	0.2%
Hindu	159	0.1%	16,379	0.3%
Jewish	47	0.0%	5,887	0.1%
Muslim	1,415	0.9%	76,737	1.4%
Sikh	122	0.1%	9,055	0.2%
Other religion	396	0.3%	15,196	0.3%
No religion	60,762	39.0%	1,941,116	36.7%
Religion not stated	10,304	6.6%	368,039	7.0%
Total	155,990	100.0%	5,295,403	100.0%

The Church of Scotland was the most dominant religion in Falkirk in 2011, accounting for 36.5% of the population, followed by Roman Catholic at 12.3%. This echoes the situation in Scotland as a whole in which 32.4% of the population follow the Church of Scotland and 15.9% of the population are Roman Catholic. However, in both areas the highest percentage of the population stated they had no religion. This accounts for 39.0% of the Falkirk population and 36.7% of Scotland.

When compared to the 2001 figures, a dramatic shift in the religious makeup of the population can be seen. In Falkirk 48.2% of the population followed the Church of Scotland while 28.8% had no religion and in Scotland 42.4% followed the Church of Scotland and 27.6% had no religion. There was therefore a decrease of 11.7 and 10.0 percentage points in the number of people following the Church of Scotland and an increase of 10.2 and 9.1 percentage points in the number of people stating they had no religion. There were no significant changes in the percentage of Roman Catholics in either area.

In 2011 Falkirk had a smaller percentage of the population practicing non-Christian religions in comparison to Scotland. However, since 2001 the percentage of Buddhist, Hindu, Muslim and Sikh individuals have slightly increased in Falkirk. The local authority with the highest percentage of individuals following a Christian faith in 2011 was Inverclyde (74.1%), followed by Eilean Siar (73.9%), while the local authority with the highest percentage of people stating they had no religion was Aberdeen City (48.1%), followed by Fife (46.3%).

Health

The third issue explored in the Census release was health. Table 15 below examines the general health of the population.

Table 15 General Health

	Falkirk	Scotland
Very good health	50.6%	52.5%
Good health	31.2%	29.7%
Fair health	12.7%	12.2%
Bad health	4.3%	4.3%
Very bad health	1.2%	1.3%

81.8% of the Falkirk population reported having either very good health or good health compared to 82.2% in Scotland overall. While the Scotland figure for good health is slightly higher, the percentage of people suffering from bad or very bad health is also slightly higher for Scotland than Falkirk. The local authority with the highest percentage of good or very good health was Aberdeenshire while the local authority with the worst health was Glasgow City.

In the Falkirk Council area there were 15,020 (9.6%) individuals who had a long-term health problem or disability which limits them a lot when carrying out day-to-day activities. A further 16,125 individuals (10.4%) are limited a little in their day-to-day activities by a long-term health problem or disability.

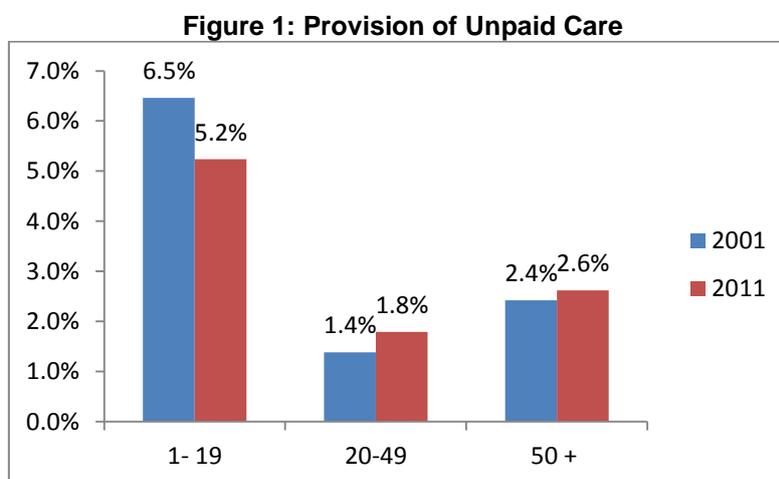
Table 16 looks at the provision of unpaid care in Falkirk.

Table 16: Provision of Unpaid Care

	Population
Provides no unpaid care	140,934
Provides 1 to 19 hours unpaid care a week	8,169
Provides 20 to 49 hours unpaid care a week	2,796
Provides 50 or more hours unpaid care a week	4,091

Of the 155,990 individuals usually resident in the Falkirk Council area, 8,169 (5.2%) provide 1-19 hours of unpaid care a week, 2,796 (1.8%) provide 20-49 hours of unpaid care a week and 4,091 (2.6%) provide 50 or more hours unpaid care per week.

Figure 1 compares the provision of care in Falkirk in 2001 and 2011.



While the percentage of the population providing 1-19 hours of unpaid care has reduced across the time period, the percentage of people providing 20-49 or 50+ hours of care has increased.

Housing and Accommodation

The fourth issue explored in Release 2A is housing and accommodation.

In 2011 98.8% of the population of Falkirk lived in a household, while the remaining 1.2% lived in a communal establishment. Communal establishments include hospitals, children's homes, care homes, sheltered housing, defence establishments, prisons, hostels, B&Bs, temporary shelters and educational establishments. The numbers are similar to that of Scotland as a whole in which 98.1% of the population lived in a household in 2011 and the remaining 1.9% lived in a communal establishment. There are 50 'medical and care establishments' in Falkirk and 34 'other establishments'.

The table below explores the housing tenure of those who live in a household in Falkirk and Scotland.

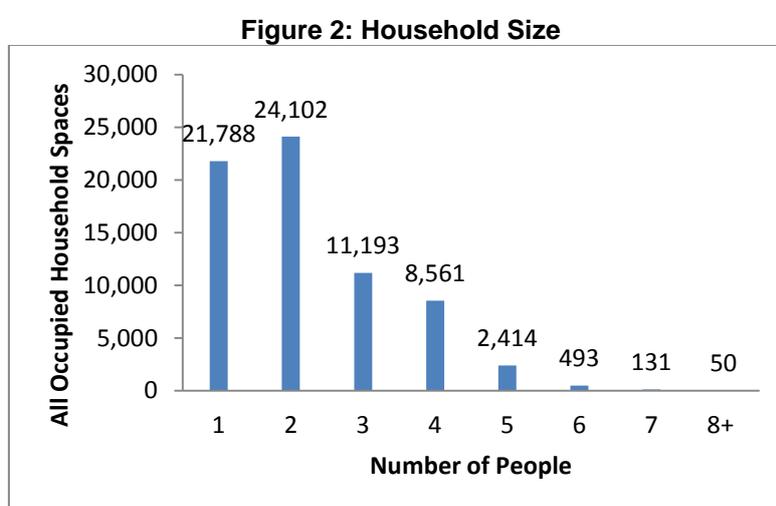
Table 17: Housing Tenure

	Falkirk	Scotland
Owned	69.0%	65.6%
• Owned outright	22.1%	24.1%
• Owned with mortgage/ loan	46.6%	41.1%
• Shared ownership	0.2%	0.4%
Social Rented	23.8%	21.5%
• Rented from local authority	20.2%	11.7%
• Other social rented	3.6%	9.8%
Private Rented	6.5%	11.9%
• Private landlord/letting agency	5.8%	10.6%
• Employer of a household member	0.0%	0.2%
• Relative or friend of a household member	0.6%	0.8%
• Other private rented	0.1%	0.2%
Living rent free	0.7%	1.1%
All people in households	100.0%	100.0%

In 2011 69.0% of the household population of Falkirk owned their own property, with the majority (46.6% of the household population) owning their property with the aid of a mortgage or loan. Similarly in Scotland as a whole 65.6% of the household population owned their own home with 41.1% of individuals receiving a mortgage or loan. Social rented accommodation has the second highest household population in both areas, followed by private rented and living rent free. The percentage of individuals renting from Falkirk Council (20.2%) is much higher than the Scottish average (11.7%). The local authority with the highest percentage of owned properties is East Renfrewshire (85.6%), followed by East Dunbartonshire (84.2%). The local authority area with the highest percentage of individuals living within accommodation rented from a local authority is North Lanarkshire (22.3%). When compared to 2001 the percentage of individuals living in owned properties has increased.

In 2011 there were 68,732 households in the Falkirk Council area. Of these, 44,482 (64.7%) were owned, 18,595 (27.1%) were social rented and 4,995 (7.3%) were private rented. The remaining 1.0% live rent free.

The chart below examines household size in Falkirk.



35.1% of households in Falkirk are occupied by two people. This is followed by 31.7% occupied by one person, 16.3% occupied by three people and 12.5% occupied by four people. In Scotland as a whole there are more one person households (34.7%) than any other household size. The 2011 Census also highlights that there are more one person households in cities, for example Glasgow City (43.1%).

The 2011 Census also asked a question related to the number of cars or vans available in each household. This is examined in the table below.

Table 18: Car or Van Availability

Number of Cars or Vans	Percentage of Households
None	25.2%
One	42.9%
Two	25.5%
Three	5.0%
Four +	1.5%

42.9% of households had access to one car or van, followed by 25.5% who had access to two cars or vans. 25.2% of households in Falkirk did not have access to any cars or vans in 2011. In Scotland in 2011 30.5% of households had access to no car or van, 42.2% had access to one and 21.6% had access to two. When compared to 2001, 43.9% of households in Falkirk had access to one car or van, while 20.8% had access to two. 30.7% of households had access to no cars or vans

Further Information

Further information can be had from Research and Information Team or from the National Records of Scotland website: <http://www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/en/censusresults/bulletinr2.html>

Further Insights will be published as NRS release more 2011 Census data.

<http://www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/en/censusresults/bulletinr2.html>
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