

Families and Households, 2013



Coverage: **UK**

Date: **31 October 2013**

Geographical Area: **UK**

Theme: **People and Places**

Theme: **Population**

Key points

- In 2013 there were 18.2 million families in the UK. Of these, 12.3 million consisted of a married couple with or without children.
- The number of opposite sex cohabiting couple families has increased significantly, from 2.2 million in 2003 to 2.9 million in 2013. The number of dependent children living in opposite sex cohabiting couple families rose from 1.4 million to 1.9 million over the same period.
- There were nearly 1.9 million lone parents with dependent children in the UK in 2013, a figure which has grown steadily but not significantly from 1.8 million in 2003.
- There were 26.4 million households in the UK in 2013. Of these, 29% consisted of only one person and 20% consisted of four or more people.
- The fastest growing household type was households containing two or more families, increasing by 39% from 206,000 households in 2003 to 286,000 households in 2013. However multi-family households still only represent 1% of all households.

Introduction

This bulletin presents annual statistics on the number of families by type, people in families by family type and children in families by type. A family is a married, civil partnered or cohabiting couple with or without children, or a lone parent with at least one child. Children may be dependent or non-dependent. Types of family include married couple families, cohabiting couple families and lone parent families.

The bulletin also presents statistics on the number of households by type, household size and people living alone for 1996 to 2013. Only the statistics for 2013 are published for the first time today. 1996 is the earliest year for which these data are available on a consistent basis.

Minor annual revisions due to survey reweighting, which are usually undertaken each year, have not been made to previously published estimates this year.

The Labour Force Survey, a large household survey of people in the UK, is used to provide estimates about UK families and households presented in this bulletin. The statistics are based on responses to the survey in the April to June quarter each year. Because the estimates are based on a survey, all estimates produced are subject to sampling variability. The majority of estimates are precise but for some smaller groups, such as civil partner couple families and same sex cohabiting couple families, the estimates are considered less precise and should be treated with more caution.

The statistics are used by those who want to improve their understanding of the UK's families and households including:

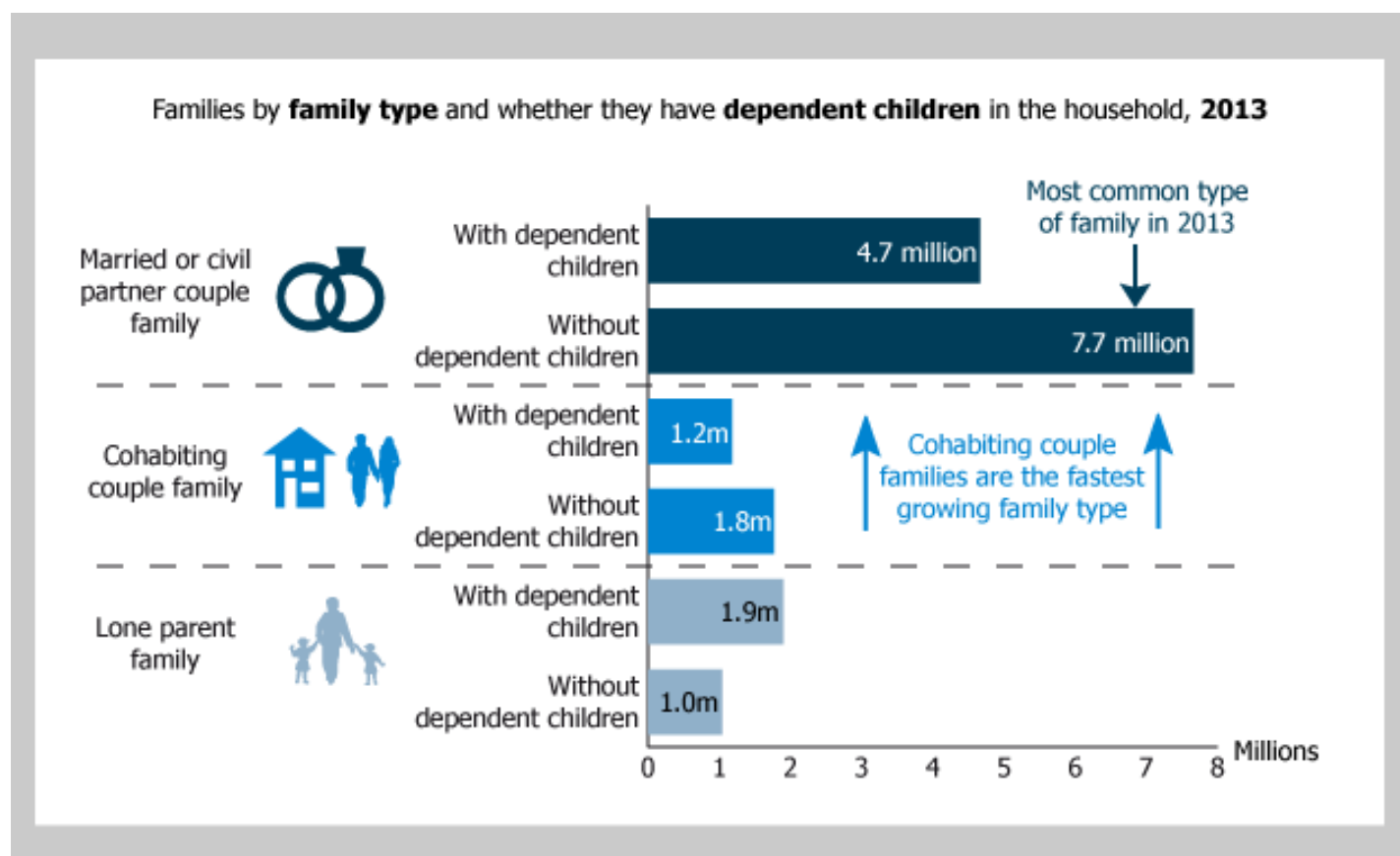
- Policy makers
- MPs
- Journalists
- Charities
- Businesses
- Students
- Researchers and academics
- Members of the general public.

Further information about people who use statistics on families and households and what they use the statistics for can be found in the information note [Families and households statistics: User experience \(47.8 Kb Pdf\)](#).

Families

Figure 1: Families by family type, 2013

UK



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Families without dependent children have only non-dependent children or no children in the household.
2. Cohabiting couples include both opposite- and same-sex couples.

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Figure 1 shows that the most common family type in the UK in 2013 was a married or civil partner couple family without dependent children. There were 7.7 million such families in 2013, an increase of nearly 200,000 (3%) since 2003. This increase is driven by a rise in the number of married couples with only non-dependent (adult) children as young adults have either delayed leaving the parental home or have returned to it. [Statistics published in 2012](#) show that there was a 20% increase in the number of 20 to 34 year olds living with their parents between 1997 and 2011.

The next most common family type was a married or civil partner couple family with dependent children, of which there were 4.7 million in 2013. This was the only family type to decrease in

number since 2003 (see Table 1). However, despite an increase in cohabiting couple families and lone parent families over the last decade, married couple families are still the most common family type in the UK, both with and without dependent children.

Table 1: Families by family type in 2003 and 2013

UK

Thousands

Family type	2003		2013			
	With dependent children	Without dependent children ¹	Total families	With dependent children	Without dependent children ¹	Total families
Married couple family	4,743	7,465	12,208	4,658	7,607	12,265
Civil partner couple family ²	N/A	N/A	N/A	8	55	63
Opposite sex cohabiting couple family	816	1,416	2,232	1,175	1,685	2,859
Same sex cohabiting couple family	..	52	53	5	84	89
Lone parent family	1,801	792	2,593	1,898	1,037	2,935
All families	7,361	9,726	17,087	7,744	10,468	18,212

Table source: Office for National Statistics

Table notes:

1. Families without dependent children have only non-dependent children or no children in the household.
2. Civil partnerships were introduced in the UK in December 2005.
3. .. indicates that estimates are not sufficiently reliable to be published.
4. Totals may not sum due to rounding.

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Table 1 shows that the total number of families in the UK has increased from 17.1 million in 2003 to 18.2 million in 2013. This is a rise of 7%, similar to the growth in the UK population during this period.

The number of married couple families increased by 56,000 between 2003 and 2013, to 12.3 million in 2013. This rise is not statistically significant. The change in opposite sex cohabiting couple families between 2003 and 2013 is statistically significant, rising from 2.2 million to 2.9 million. In 2013 there were an estimated 89,000 families consisting of a same sex cohabiting couple and 63,000 consisting of a civil partnered couple, the latter having steadily increased since the introduction of civil partnerships in the UK in December 2005.

In 2013, 38% of married couple families had dependent children living in the household compared with 41% of opposite sex cohabiting couple families. However these similar percentages mask differences between these two groups. Married women of childbearing age are more likely to give birth than cohabiting women overall¹. However, married women tend to be older on average than their cohabiting counterparts so children may be older and have left home. Cohabiting couples are more likely to be younger and of childbearing age. These two competing factors of age and likelihood of childbearing mean that a very similar percentage of married couples and opposite sex cohabiting couples have dependent children living in the household.

A much lower percentage of civil partner couple families and same sex cohabiting couple families had dependent children in 2013 than married or opposite sex cohabiting couple families.

Notes for Families

1. [Fertility and partnership status in the last two decades](#)

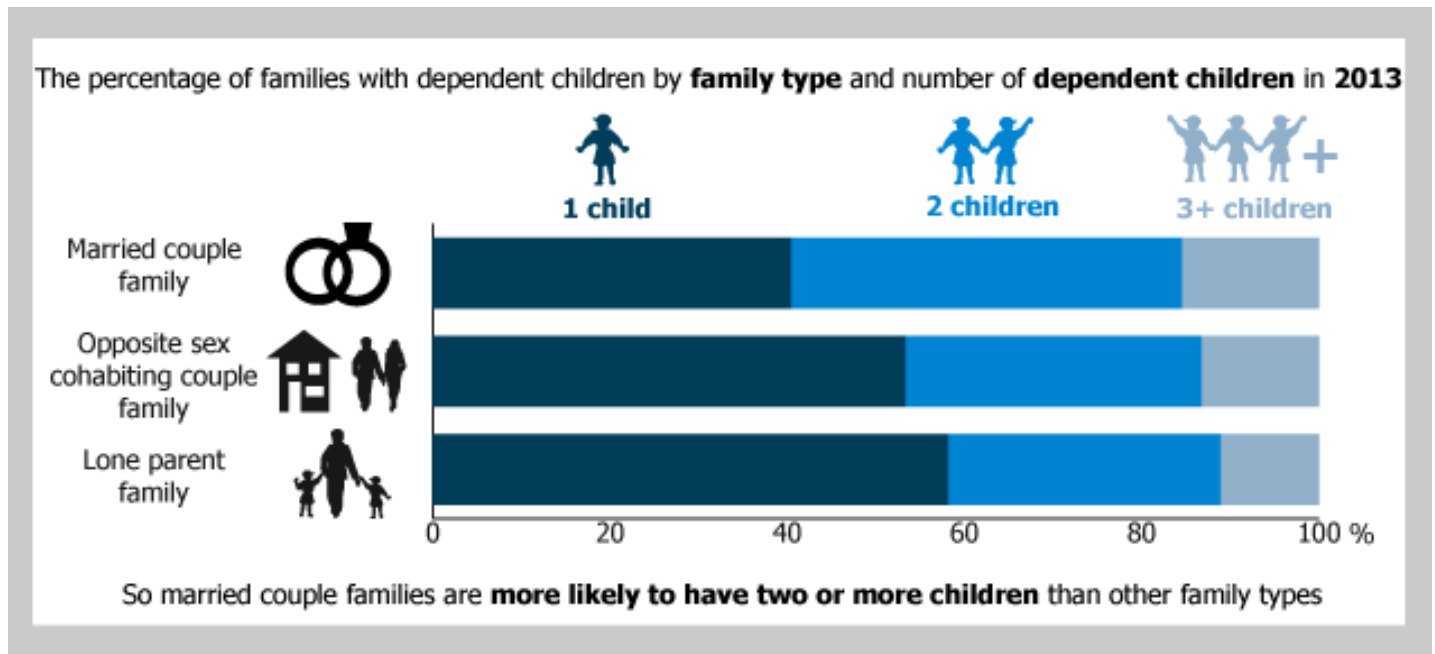
Lone parents

There were nearly 1.9 million lone parents with dependent children in the UK in 2013, a figure which has grown from 1.8 million in 2003. This increase is not statistically significant. Lone parents with dependent children represented 25% of all families with dependent children in 2013, similar to 2003.

In 2013, women accounted for 91% of lone parents with dependent children and men the remaining 9%. These percentages have changed little over the previous decade. Women are more likely to take the main caring responsibilities for any children when relationships break down, and therefore become lone parents.

Figure 2: Families with dependent children by family type and number of dependent children, 2013

UK



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Less than 1 per cent of dependent children lived in civil partner or same sex cohabiting couple families in 2013. Therefore the percentages are too small to be shown.

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Figure 2 shows that 58% of lone parents with dependent children have only one child, higher than both other family types. Further, only 11% of lone parents have three or more children. Conversely, married couples with dependent children have more children on average than other family types, and only 40% have only one dependent child. These patterns are likely to reflect the stability of parental partnerships and whether there is a partner living in the household. Further, some couples may cohabit, have one child and then marry and have more children.

In 2013, 1.0 million lone parents had only non-dependent children (sometimes called adult children). This is a statistically significant increase from 792,000 in 2003. Fathers accounted for 23% of lone parents with non-dependent children, compared with 9% of lone parents with dependent children. Further information about young adults living with their parents can be found on the [ONS website](#).

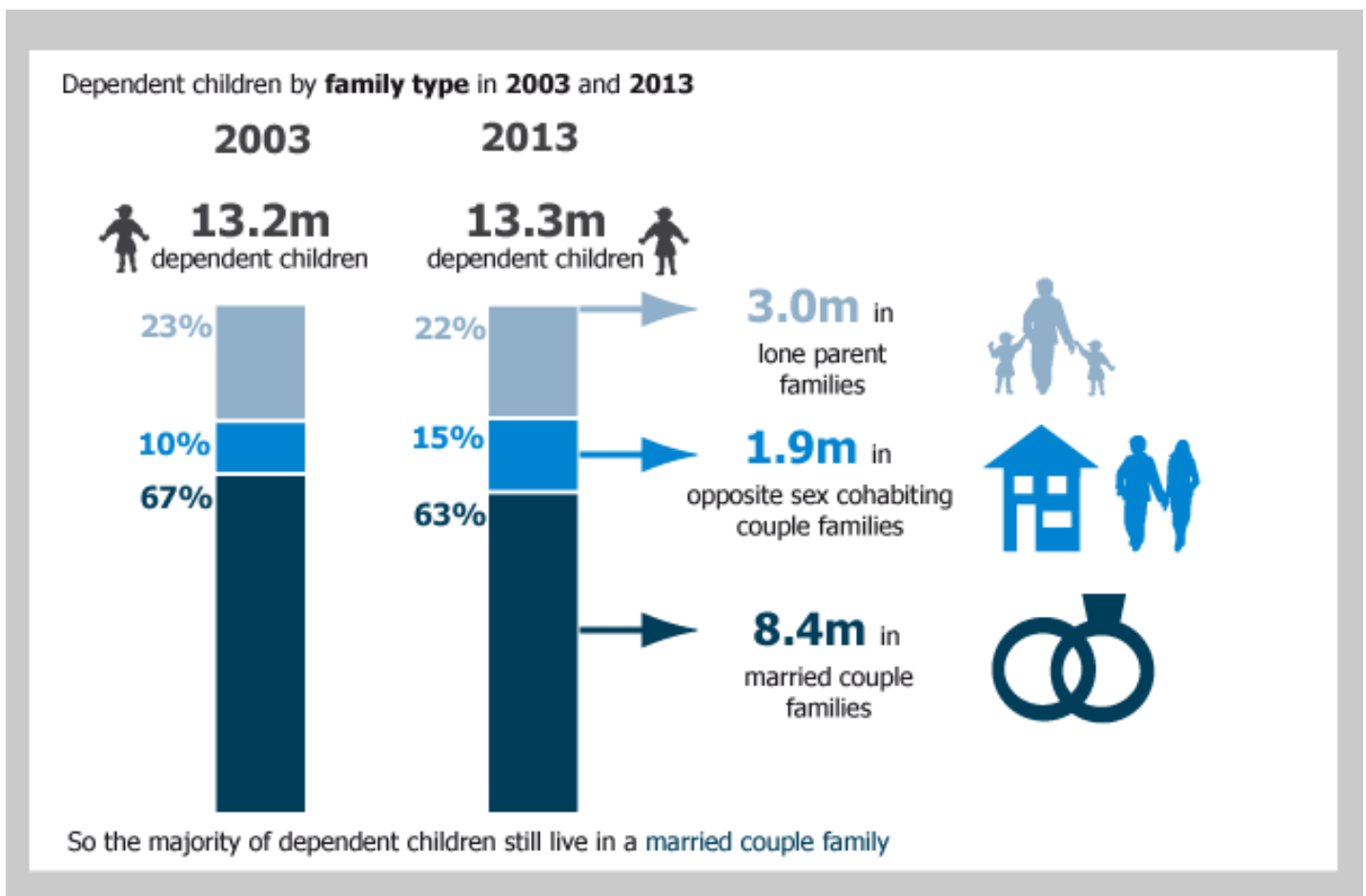
Dependent children

Dependent children are those living with their parent(s) and either (a) aged under 16, or (b) aged 16 to 18 in full-time education, excluding children aged 16 to 18 who have a spouse, partner or child living in the household. There were 13.3 million dependent children living in families in the UK in 2013, slightly more than a decade earlier. The total number of children aged under seven has increased between 2003 and 2013, driven by a rising number of births, but the total number of children aged seven to 16 has decreased. This has led to a slight increase overall in the total number of dependent children over this period.

The types of families in which dependent children live have changed significantly. Figure 3 shows that the biggest difference is for dependent children living in opposite sex cohabiting couple families. In 2003 10% of dependent children lived in such families, and this rose to 15% by 2013. Over the same period, the percentage of dependent children living in a married couple family fell by four percentage points to 63% in 2013. The percentage of dependent children living in lone parent families changed little over the decade; 22% lived in lone parent families in 2013.

Figure 3: Percentage of dependent children: by family type, 2003 and 2013

UK



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Less than 1 per cent of dependent children lived in civil partner or same sex cohabiting couple families in 2013. Therefore the percentages are too small to be shown.

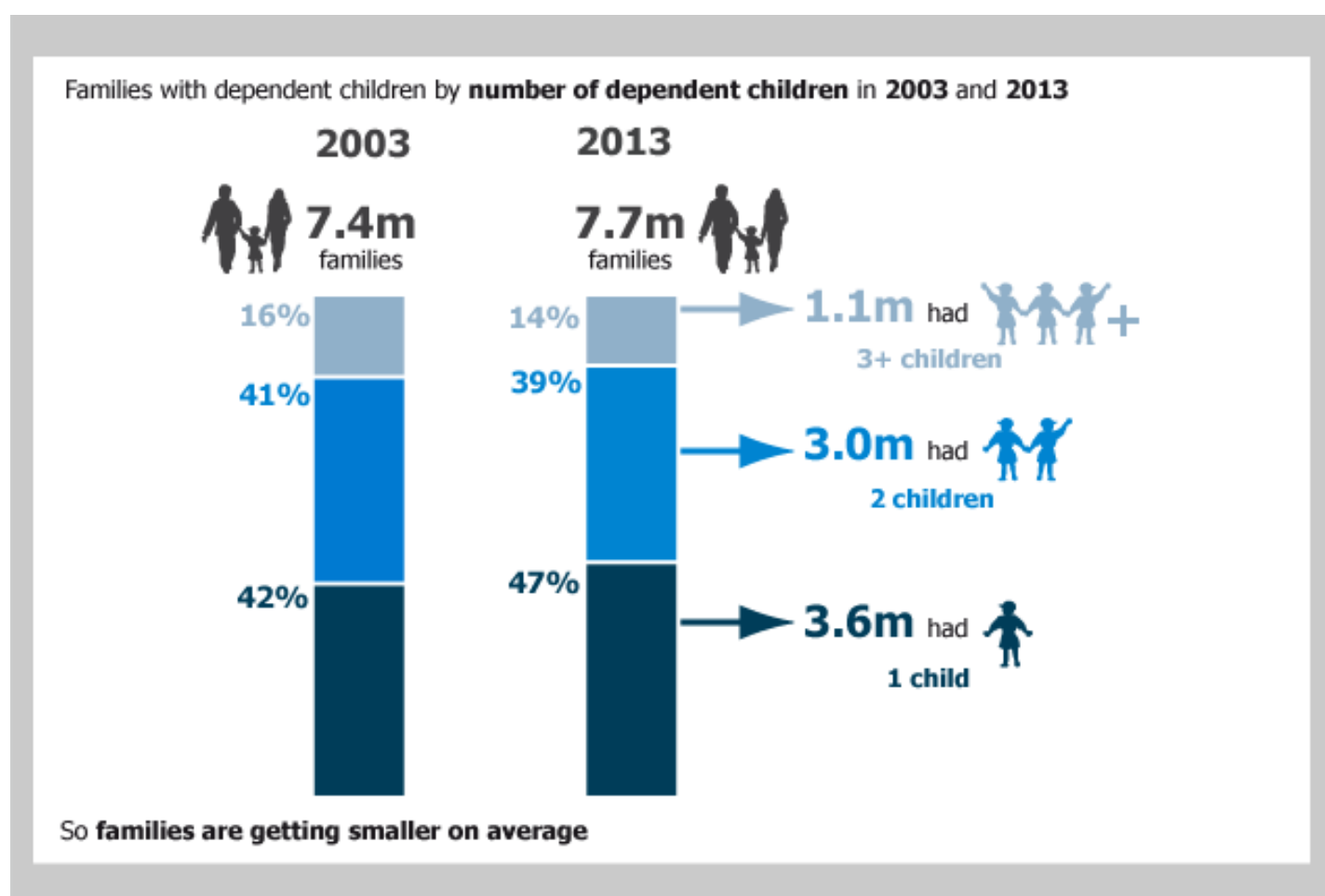
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Figure 4 shows that in 2013, 47% of families with dependent children had only one dependent child in the family at the time of the survey, a significant increase of four percentage points since 2003. In 2013, 39% of families with dependent children had two dependent children and 14% had three or more dependent children. The statistics do not necessarily indicate that the proportion of only children is increasing. This is partly because some families may have one dependent child, as well as other non-dependent (adult) children in the household. Further, women have been postponing their childbearing to older ages in recent years; this could be temporarily increasing the proportion of families who have had a first child but not yet had their second. Further information about family size can be found in the [Family Size publication](#).

Figure 4: Percentage of families with dependent children: by number of dependent children in the family, 2003 and 2013

UK



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Figures may not sum exactly due to rounding

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In comparison with the rest of Europe, a slightly lower proportion of households in the UK contain dependent children than the European average. One possible reason for this is that, although current UK fertility is relatively high, a larger proportion of women remain childless by the end of their childbearing years in the UK than in most other European countries¹.

Notes for Dependent children

1. [Chapter 2 in Demographic Research, Volume 19: Parity distribution and completed family size in Europe: Incipient decline of the two-child family model? By Tomas Frejka](#)

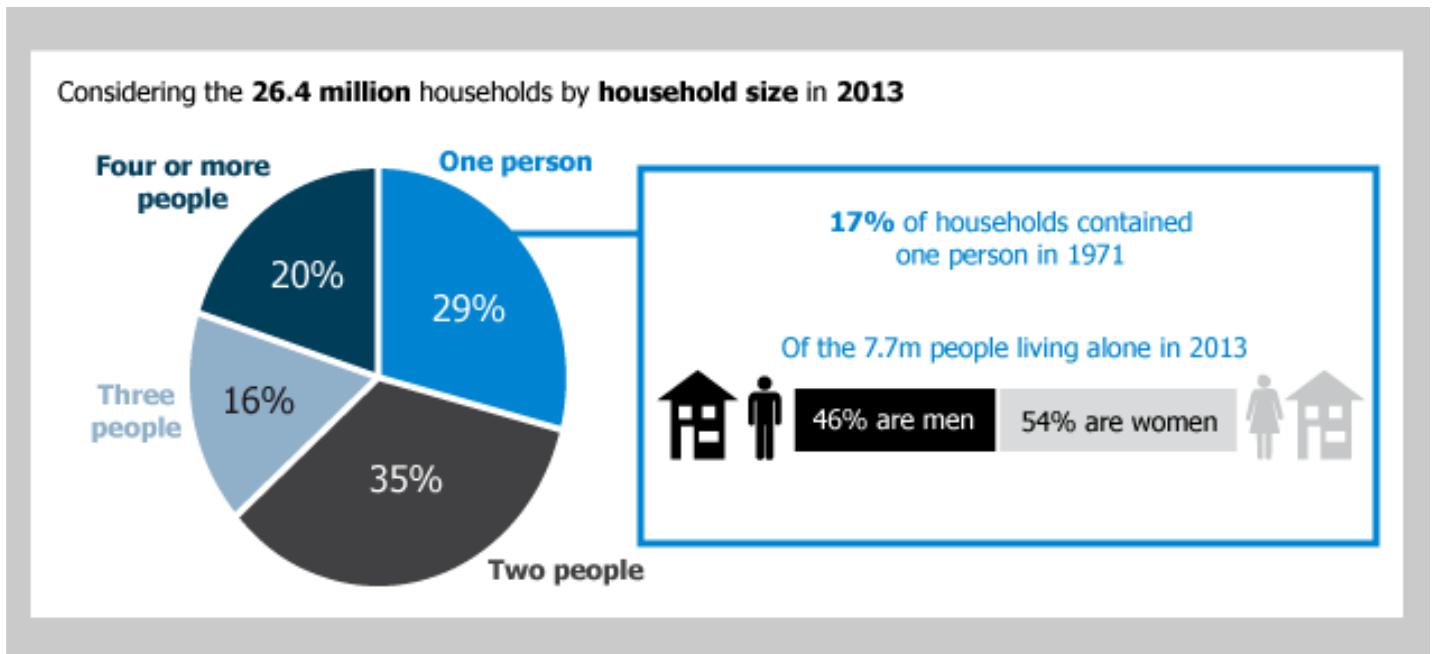
Household size

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, sitting room or dining area. A household can consist of more than one family, or no families in the case of a group of unrelated people.

There were 26.4 million households in the UK in 2013. Household size in 2013 is shown in Figure 5. The number of households has increased by 6% since 2003, similar to the growth in the UK population during this period. As a result average household sizes have changed little over this period: 20% of households contained four or more people in 2013, very similar to a decade earlier, while 29% of households contained one person. A different source, the General Lifestyle Survey¹, which provides a longer time series, shows that 17% of households in Great Britain contained one person in 1971. Although not directly comparable, this is 12 percentage points lower than the Labour Force Survey shows for the UK in 2013.

Figure 5: Percentage of households by household size in 2013

UK



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Source for 1971 figure: General Lifestyle Survey, Office for National Statistics

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The percentage of UK households which contain one person (29%) is similar to the European average² of 30%. In 2013, the average number of people per household was 2.4, the same as the European average. According to the 2011 Census³, of the UK constituent countries, Northern Ireland had the highest average number of people per household at 2.5 and Scotland had the lowest at 2.2.

Notes for Household size

1. [General Lifestyle Survey](#)
2. The EU Statistics on income and living conditions (EU-SILC) is the source of the European comparisons. The statistics are for 2011 and can be found on the [Eurostat web page Income and Living Conditions](#) and the countries covered are the EU27 countries.
3. Source: [Census 2011 table HH01UK](#)

Household type

Table 2: Households by household type in 2003 and 2013

UK

Millions

Year	One person households	One family household: couple	One family household: lone parent	Two or more unrelated adults	Multi-family households	All households
2003	7.2	14.2	2.5	0.8	0.2	24.9
2013	7.7	14.8	2.8	0.8	0.3	26.4

Table source: Office for National Statistics

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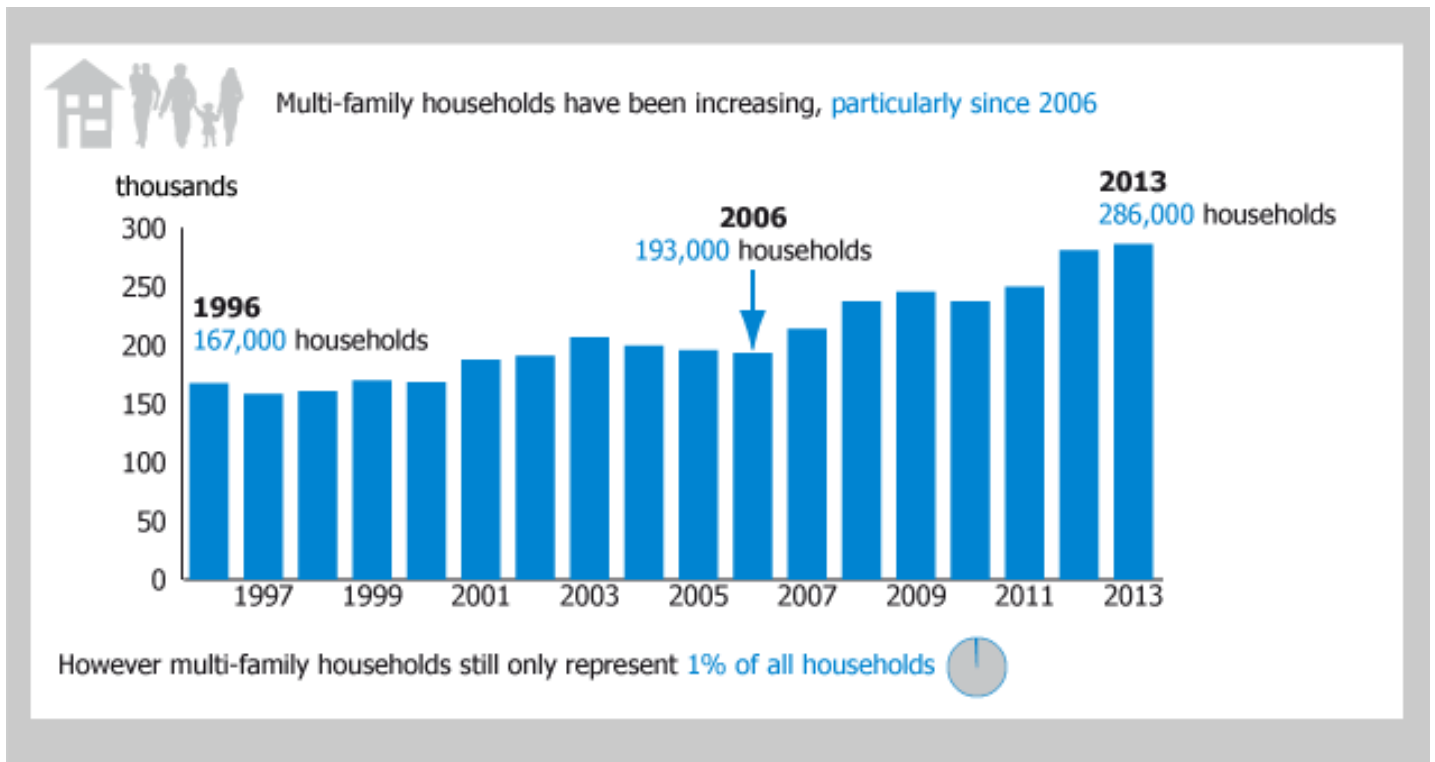
Table 2 shows that the most common household type in 2013 was one family consisting of a couple with or without children. There were 14.8 million such households, an increase from 14.2 million households in 2003. Despite this increase in absolute numbers, there has been a slight reduction in the proportion of all households of this type, from 57% of all households in 2003 to 56% in 2013.

The next most common household type was one person households, of which there were 7.7 million in 2013. UK households containing one lone parent family increased from 2.5 million in 2003 to 2.8 million a decade later. Although international comparisons are not straightforward due to definitional differences, the proportion of households in the UK which consist of a lone parent with dependent children is much higher than the European average¹; only five countries (Belgium, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania and Norway) have a higher proportion.

Households containing two or more families were the fastest growing household type, increasing by 39% from 206,000 households in 2003 to 286,000 households in 2013. Despite this rise, multi-family households still only represented a very small proportion (1%) of all households in 2013. Figure 6 shows that growth was observed between 1996 and 2013, with larger estimates in 2012 and 2013. Families in these households may be unrelated, or may be related in some way, for example a married couple with their son and his girlfriend.

Figure 6: Multi-family households, 1996 to 2013

UK



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

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(24.5 Kb)

Notes for Household type

1. The EU Statistics on income and living conditions (EU-SILC) is the source of the European comparisons. The statistics are for 2011 and can be found on the [Eurostat web page Income and Living Conditions](#) and the countries covered are the EU27 countries.

Living alone

In 2013, 7.7 million people in UK households lived alone, of which 4.1 million were aged 16 to 64. Of those in this age group, the majority (58%) were male. One possible reason for this is that at every age a higher proportion of men than women have never married; 61% of men aged 16 to 64 living alone have never married compared with 49% of women living alone in the same age group.

For those aged 65 or over, the pattern is reversed; at this age the majority of people living alone (68%) were female. This is partly because there are more women than men in the total population aged 65 or over due to women's higher life expectancy. There are 1.7 million widowed women aged 65 or over living alone in the UK, three times the number of men. By the age of 65 most

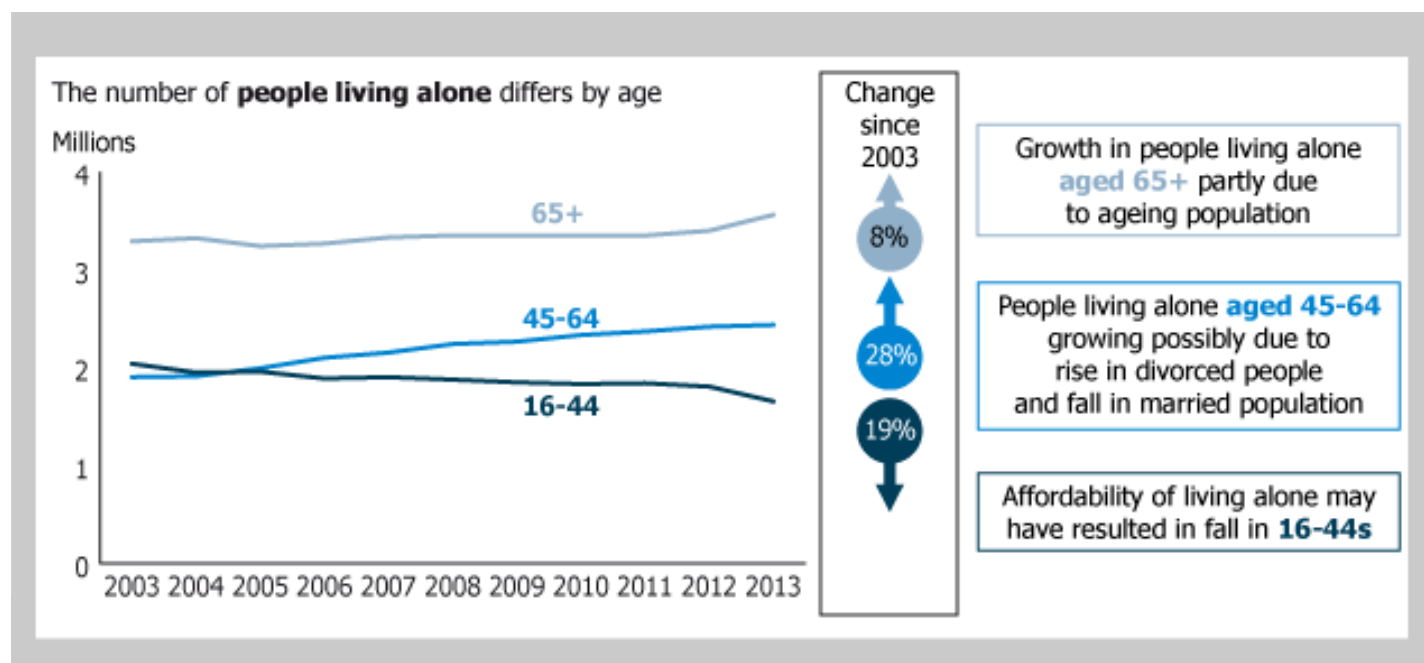
women have been married¹, and husbands are typically older than their wives. These two factors accentuate the gap in life expectancy between husbands and wives, and mean that more wives than husbands become widowed, despite the falling number of widowed women in the population.

Figure 7 shows the trends in the number of people living alone by age group between 2003 and 2013. The largest change is in the 45 to 64 age group, where the number of people living alone increased by 28% between 2003 and 2013. This is partly due to the increasing population aged 45 to 64 in the UK over this period, as the 1960s baby boom generation have started to enter this age group. The increase in those living alone also coincides with a decrease in the percentage of those in this age group who are married (from 76% in 2003 to 69% in 2013), and a rise in the percentage of those aged 45 to 64 who have never married, or are divorced (from 20% in 2003 to 28% a decade later).

The number of people in the UK aged 16 to 44 increased slightly between 2003 and 2013 but the number living alone in this age group fell by 19% to 1.7 million in 2013. Previous research has shown that the proportion of those aged 20 to 34 living with their parents has increased over the past decade². Affordability of moving out of the parental home has been cited as a possible factor in this increase. In addition, academic research³ has illustrated that there has been a shift towards sharing with others outside a family among young adults.

Figure 7: People living alone: by age group, 2003 to 2013

UK



Source: Labour Force Survey - Office for National Statistics

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(25 Kb)

Notes for Living alone

1. Statistics showing the proportion of men and women ever married by certain ages are available on the [ONS website](#).
2. [Young adults living with parents publication](#)
3. [The changing determinants of UK young adults' living arrangements](#)

Results from the 2011 Census

Analysis of families and households in England and Wales using the 2011 Census is available on the [ONS website](#). This includes interactive maps of those living alone and of lone parent households.

Tables from the 2011 Census about families and households are available for England and Wales on the [nomis website](#). Census results are also available for [Northern Ireland](#) and [Scotland](#). The Census is the best source of information for families and households statistics for local authorities and smaller areas. Particularly relevant tables for England and Wales include:

- QS113EW – Household composition (households) (including people living alone and couple households)
- QS406EW – Household size
- QS118EW – Families with dependent children (including the number of families with one, two or three or more children)
- KS107EW – Lone parent households with dependent children (including sex of lone parent and whether they are in employment)
- DC1107EW – Marital or civil partnership status by age group and sex
- DC1601EWla – Family status by number of parents working by dependent children in family by economic activity

Similar tables for Scotland and Northern Ireland either have or will be published in due course by National Records of Scotland and the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency respectively.

Comparisons with results from the 2011 Census

At the time of the publication of these statistics, few UK statistics about families or households from the 2011 Census have been published. However, initial comparisons between the 2011 Census

and the source of the estimates in this publication (the Labour Force Survey) for England and Wales indicate that the two sources provide estimates which are generally very close. The following show the percentage difference between the 2011 Labour Force Survey and Census for different estimates:

- 1% difference for all families
- 2% difference for families with non-dependent children
- < 0.5% difference for families with dependent children
- 6% difference for married couple families with dependent children
- 2% difference for opposite sex cohabiting couple families with dependent children
- 13% difference for lone parent families with dependent children
- 1% difference for all households.

Neither source of data is wrong. As both sources are collected in different ways, the following could be possible reasons for differences in estimates between the sources:

- Revisions made to population estimates after the publication of population figures from the 2011 Census have not yet been incorporated into any weighting for the Labour Force Survey. Once this reweighting has been completed in 2014, it is expected that the two sources will be more comparable. It is also expected that this will increase the Labour Force Survey estimates of women more than men¹, which may explain the 13% difference for lone parent families with dependent children because most lone parents are lone mothers
- The Labour Force Survey is a large survey of households. As such all estimates are subject to sampling variation because the sample selected is only one of a large number of possible samples that could have been drawn from the population. In contrast, the Census aims to count the whole population
- Taking part in the Labour Force Survey is not compulsory unlike the Census. As such, the characteristics (including family and household type) of those who do take part may be different to the characteristics of those who don't
- Although the Census counts almost all the population (a response rate of 94%) some estimation and imputation is required for those who did not respond to the Census or the particular questions used. While this will only marginally affect the overall distributions it is another potential reason for difference
- The Census is completed by individuals alone whereas an interviewer asks the LFS questions. That may lead to differences in understanding and interpreting the questions.

The Office for National Statistics will publish more information about the differences between both sources once more estimates about families and households for the UK are available from the 2011 Census and the Labour Force Survey has been reweighted.

Notes for Comparisons with results from the 2011 Census

1. [Explaining the Difference between the 2011 Census Estimates and the Rolled-Forward Population Estimates \(361.9 Kb Pdf\)](#)

Further information

[Data tables \(418.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) about families and households were published on 31 October 2013.

Also available on the ONS website is a [Quality and Methodology Information Report \(245.9 Kb Pdf\)](#) for these statistics, and [information about people who use statistics on families and households \(47.8 Kb Pdf\)](#) and what they use the statistics for.

Further information about the Labour Force Survey can be found in the [Labour Force Survey user guidance](#).

Further statistics on [marriages](#), [divorces](#) and [civil partnerships](#) are available on the ONS website.

[Population estimates by marital status](#) provide the estimated resident population by single year of age, sex and marital status (single, married, divorced, and widowed) for England and Wales.

The [General Lifestyle Survey](#) provides statistics on households, families, marriages and cohabitation back to the 1970s.

The [Overview of Population Statistics](#) outlines the range of demographic statistics which are published by ONS.

Next publication: Autumn 2014

Background notes

1. The Office for National Statistics would appreciate feedback on the uses made of the statistics and the usefulness of the information provided. Please email families@ons.gsi.gov.uk (preferred) or call +44 (0)1329 444677 to provide feedback.
2. A family is a married, civil partnered or cohabiting couple with or without children, or a lone parent with at least one child. Children may be dependent or non-dependent.
3. Dependent children are those aged under 16 living with at least one parent, or aged 16 to 18 in full-time education, excluding all children who have a spouse, partner or child living in the household.
4. A small number of children are excluded from the analysis on families. These include (a) foster children and (b) children who live in communal establishments which are not covered by the Labour Force Survey.
5. Since 2011 a household has been 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, sitting room or dining area. Previously a household was defined as a person living alone, or a group of people living at the same address who have the address as their only or main residence and either share one main meal a day or share living accommodation (or both). The

aim of the change in definition was to ensure consistency with the definition used in the 2011 Census but has no impact on the comparability of the statistics over time.

6. As estimates of the UK's families and households are based on the Labour Force Survey, all estimates produced are subject to sampling variability. Indications of the robustness of the estimates are provided with the [tables \(418.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#).
7. The 2013 Labour Force Survey dataset was first published on 28 August 2013. It covers the period from April to June 2013. Further information about the quality of the Labour Force Survey can be found in the [Performance and Quality Monitoring Reports](#).
8. Results from the 2011 Census have not yet been incorporated into any weighting for the Labour Force Survey. However the Labour Force Survey datasets will be reweighted to take account of the revised population estimates following the 2011 Census. These are due to be published in 2014 and estimates back to 2002 will be revised once this has occurred.
9. The EU Statistics on income and living conditions (EU-SILC) is the source of the European comparisons in this bulletin. The statistics can be found on the [Eurostat web page Income and Living Conditions](#) and the countries covered are the EU27 countries.
10. To say that a change is statistically significant means that the change is probably true and unlikely to have occurred by chance. If a change is statistically significant, the confidence intervals around both estimates do not overlap. Further information about the accuracy of these statistics can be found in the [Quality and Methodology Information Report \(245.9 Kb Pdf\)](#).
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Statistical contacts

Name	Phone	Department	Email
Emily Knipe	+44 (0)1329 447890	Demographic Analysis Unit	families@ons.gsi.gov.uk

Issuing Body:

Office for National Statistics

Media Contact Details:

Telephone: 0845 604 1858
(8.30am-5.30pm Weekdays)

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