

Statistical bulletin

2011 Census: Key Statistics and Quick Statistics for Local Authorities in the United Kingdom

Defining characteristics of the UK population on the topics of population, ethnic group and country of birth, health and housing and accommodation.



Contact:
Peter Stokes
census.customerservices@ons.
gsi.gov.uk

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1. Key figures

- On census day 27 March 2011, the proportion of the usually resident population in the UK aged 16 and over who were married had decreased from 51 per cent in 2001 to 47 per cent in 2011. The overall number of married people has remained the same at 23.9 million.
- The usually resident population of the United Kingdom was 63.2 million on census day, a growth of 7 per cent (4.1 million) since 2001.
- In 2011 the majority of UK residents described themselves as belonging to a white ethnic group (87 per cent, 55 million).
- In 2011, the top three countries of birth of non-UK born residents in the UK were, in descending order, India, Poland and Pakistan.
- Since 2001 the number of usual residents born in Poland and living in the UK has increased nearly ten-fold from 61,000 in 2001 (1 per cent of the non-UK born population) to 654,000 (8 per cent of the non-UK born population) in 2011.
- In 2011 over four-fifths (81 per cent) of the UK population described themselves as being in good or very good health. Scotland had the highest proportion of usual residents stating very good health at 52 per cent (2.8 million).
- Nearly one in five (18 per cent, 11.4 million) of the UK population reported having a limiting long-term health problem or disability in 2011. This proportion has remained unchanged since 2001. Wales reported the highest proportion of the population with a limiting long-term health problem or disability at 23 per cent (696,000).
- In 2011, 10 per cent (6.5 million) of usual residents in the UK provided unpaid care. Of this group over a third (38 per cent, 2.4 million) provided 20 or more hours of unpaid care a week.
- In 2011, 40 per cent (24.6 million) of usual residents in the UK lived in properties owned with a mortgage or loan.
- The number of cars and vans available to households in the UK increased by 4.0 million (15 per cent) between 2001 and 2011, from 26.7 million in 2001 to 30.7 million in 2011.
- At the time of the 2011 Census, there were 65,600 communal establishments in the UK in which 2 per cent (1.1 million) of the UK population resided. There were 54,596 communal establishments in England, 5,425 in Scotland, 4,436 in Wales and 1,143 in Northern Ireland.

2. Introduction

Summary

The Office for National Statistics today presents further results from the 2011 Census of the United Kingdom. These results build on the first release of UK census results showing population estimates of the usually resident population for the UK, constituent countries and all local authority areas (or their equivalent) by age and sex, and household estimates.

This statistical bulletin presents key results for the UK population and households from the individual censuses of England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland on the following topics:

- Population

- Ethnicity and country of birth
- Health
- Housing and accommodation

This bulletin is supported by a set of 8 Key Statistics and 15 Quick statistics reference tables for the above topics. Key Statistics and Quick Statistics show information about a single census topic or question such as ethnic group or health.

The 2011 Census data for the UK are based on the combined results of individual censuses taken by the constituent countries, which all took place on 27 March 2011. Censuses were conducted by the Office for National Statistics in England and Wales, National Records of Scotland (NRS) in Scotland and the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA) in Northern Ireland.

Statistics published in this release are based on the currently available outputs published by each constituent country. Therefore the content and level of detail of the statistics in this release are constrained by the country specific outputs available. For some topics, the country specific outputs do not currently allow comparable UK outputs to be produced. In addition, question differences and response category differences in the country specific censuses mean that some outputs that are available for individual countries, are not available on a comparable basis across the UK.

Previous releases for UK, England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland

- Previous releases of 2011 Census results for the UK can be found on the [UK census website](#).
- Information and results for the 2011 Census in England and Wales can be found on the [Office for National Statistics census website](#).
- Information and results for the 2011 Census in Scotland can be found on the [National Records of Scotland \(NRS\) census website](#).
- Information and results for the 2011 Census in Northern Ireland can be found on the [Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency \(NISRA\) census website](#).

Further results

This release represents part one of the second release of census results for the UK. Further key results on the topics of education, the labour market and living arrangements are planned to be made available when all constituent country data have been published.

Information on plans for publishing future UK results is available in the [2011 Census outputs prospectus for England and Wales](#).

3. Population

Age and sex

On 17 December 2012 the first 2011 Census population estimates for the United Kingdom were published. These showed that on census day, 27 March 2011, the estimated population of the UK was 63.2 million, the largest it has ever been. There were more females (32.2 million) than males (31.0 million). The estimated population of England was 53.0 million, 5.3 million people in Scotland, 3.1 million people in Wales and 1.8 million people in Northern Ireland.

The number of people aged 65 and over in the UK was 10.4 million (16 per cent of the total population) in 2011, an increase of one million since 2001 from 9.4 million (16 per cent). During this period the total population of the UK has increased by nearly seven per cent (4.1 million).

Further information about the 2011 Census UK population estimates can be found on the [ONS website](#).

Household size

A further release of UK census statistics on 21 March 2013 showed that:

- There were 26.4 million households in the UK in 2011. There were 22.1 million in England, 2.4 million in Scotland, 1.3 million in Wales and 0.7 million in Northern Ireland.
- The average household size in the UK was 2.3 people per household, compared with 2.4 in 2001. While the number of people living in households in the UK increased by 7.5 per cent since 2001, the number of households has increased by 8 per cent resulting in a small decrease in average household size for the UK.

Marital and civil partnership status

Table 1 shows that at the time of the 2011 Census, 47 per cent (23.9 million) of the UK population aged 16 and over were married. Although the number of people in this group was the same as in 2001, this represents a decrease of 4 percentage points from the 2001 estimate of 51 per cent.

Table 1: Marital and civil partnership(1) status

United Kingdom, 2001 and 2011 - Usual residents aged 16 and over

Marital status	Thousands, per cent			
	2001		2011	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Married	23,853	50.8	23,859	46.5
Single (never married or never registered a same-sex civil partnership)	14,187	30.2	17,797	34.7
Divorced or formerly in a same-sex civil partnership which is now legally dissolved	3,761	8.0	4,537	8.8
Widowed or surviving partner from a same-sex civil partnership	3,948	8.4	3,607	7.0
Separated (but still legally married or still legally in a same-sex civil partnership)	1,181	2.5	1,394	2.7
In a registered same-sex civil partnership ¹	n/a	n/a	113	0.2

Source: Office for National Statistics, National Records of Scotland, Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency. 2011 Census data from KS103UK.

Notes:

1. The 2011 Census collected information on civil partnerships for the first time, reflecting the fact that the Civil Partnership Act 2004 came into effect in the UK on 5 December 2005.

The proportion of those who were widowed, or were a surviving partner from a same-sex civil partnership, dropped from 8 per cent (3.9 million) in 2001 to 7 per cent (3.6 million) in 2011, reflecting in part an increase in life expectancy. Civil partnerships, a new legal partnership status, formed a small proportion of the total (0.2 per cent, 113,000).

The largest percentage point increase since 2001 was in the single (never married or never registered a same-sex civil partnership) group with an increase nearing 5 percentage points. In 2001, 30 per cent (14 million of the 47 million people aged 16 and over) were single. By 2011 this figure was nearly 35 per cent (18 million out of 51 million).

The proportion of those who were divorced (or formerly in a same-sex civil partnership which is now legally dissolved) was highest in Wales, approaching 10 per cent (242,000). The lowest proportion was in Northern Ireland with 5 per cent (78,000). The figure in England was 9 per cent and in Scotland 8 per cent.

4. Ethnicity and country of birth

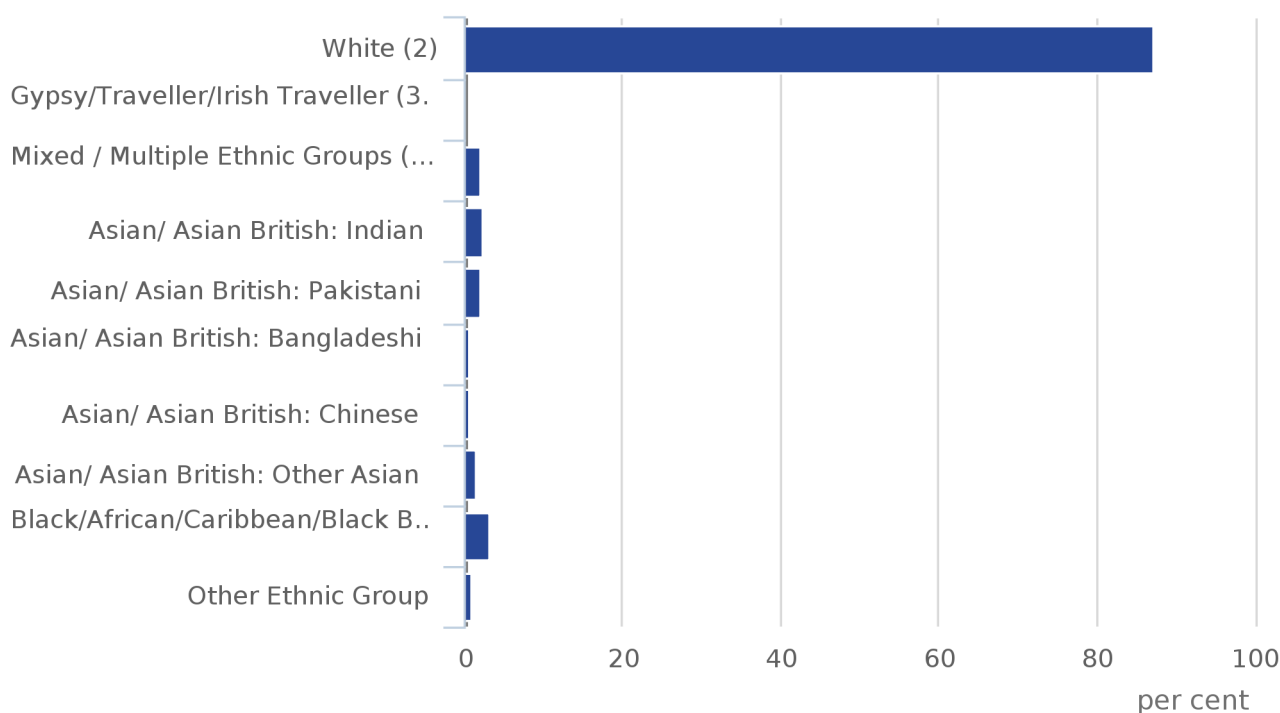
Ethnic group

Due to question and response category differences in the country specific ethnic group question asked in the 2011 Censuses of the UK, some responses are not directly comparable. The UK output on ethnic group is therefore presented using a high level classification as recommended by the ONS 'Primary Standards for Harmonised Concepts and Questions for Social Data sources'.

In 2011 the majority of the UK population described themselves as belonging to the White ethnic group (87 per cent or 55 million). The remaining 13 per cent (8.1 million) belonged to a minority ethnic group, representing one person in eight of the UK population. The Asian / Asian British (including Chinese) ethnic group accounted for 7 per cent of the UK population (4.4. million people). The other minority groups were Black / African / Caribbean / Black British (3 per cent), Mixed (2 per cent), and Gypsy / Traveller / Irish Traveller / Other groups (1 per cent). Figure 1 shows the proportion of each ethnic group for the UK.

Figure 1: Ethnic group (1)

United Kingdom, 2011 - All usual residents



Notes:

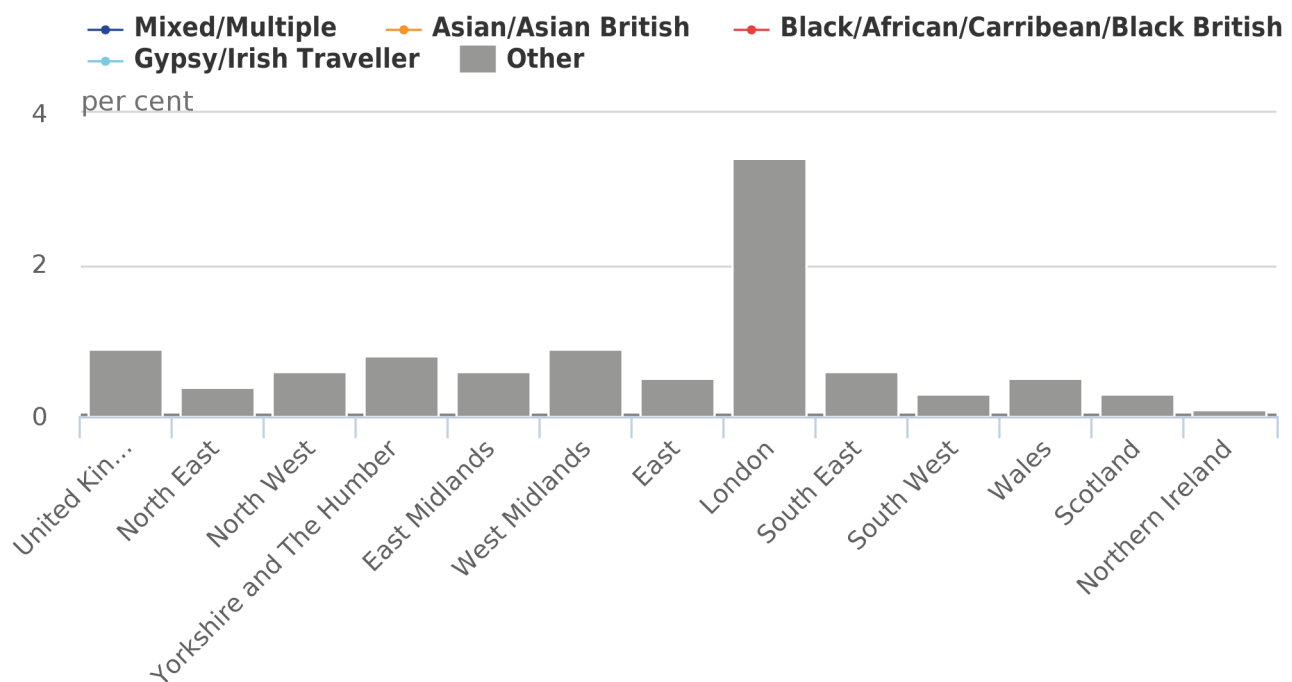
1. The ethnic group classification presented in this chart / table is the recommended framework from the 'Harmonised Concepts and Questions for Social Data Sources Primary Standards' for presentation of UK outputs on ethnic group. The mapping table in the adjacent worksheet shows the correspondence between this classification and the country specific ethnic group classifications for which data was collected by each UK country.
2. This category could include Polish responses from the country specific question for Scotland which would have been outputted to 'Other White' and then included under 'White' for UK (also see (3) for issue with Gypsy, Traveller and Irish Traveller). 'White Africans' may also have been recorded under 'Other White' and then included under 'White' for UK.
3. For Northern Ireland, 'Irish Traveller' is collected under its own ethnic group.
4. There are differences in data collection across the UK for 'Gypsy, Traveller or Irish Traveller', which make it difficult to produce a UK estimate. Gypsy, Traveller or Irish Traveller is collected in England and Wales and 'Gypsy/Traveller' is collected in Scotland and they are both output under 'White'. However, if there is a need to show a UK output for, 'Gypsy, Traveller or Irish Traveller'(and the numbers are not small or disclosive,) the responses from the GB questions can be combined with the responses from the 'Irish Traveller' category from Northern Ireland. Northern Ireland's framework for monitoring minority ethnic and migrant people' published by the Office of the First Minister and deputy First Minister in July 2011 recommends that Roma is categorised under 'Other' ethnic group. This is because there is a distinct category for Irish Travellers, who by law (Race Relations Order) are categorised as an ethnic group in their own right. Roma is not a subset of the Irish Traveller group and the need is to have accurate data on both Roma and on Irish Travellers.
5. This classification isn't broken down for the country specific question for Scotland.
6. Differences in the terminology and data collection of the country specific Scotland question make these categories difficult to compare. The 'African' category in the Scottish question is presented in a separate section to the 'Caribbean' or 'Black' category, however, under the harmonised output these two categories are output as part of Black/African/Caribbean/Black British'. The African categories used in Scotland could potentially capture 'White/Asian/Other African' in addition to 'Black' identities.

Apart from England, where 85 per cent of residents described themselves as White, all other UK countries had a higher proportion of residents belonging to the White ethnic group than the UK average. Northern Ireland had the highest proportion of residents describing themselves as White, at 98 per cent.

Comparing all English regions, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland, the most ethnically diverse region was London with 40 per cent of residents identifying themselves as belonging to a minority ethnic group. Figure 2 shows the usually resident population of the UK by ethnic group and region, excluding the White ethnic group.

Figure 2: Ethnic group (excluding White)

United Kingdom, constituent countries, England regions, 2011 - All usual residents



Source: Census - Office for National Statistics, National Records of Scotland, Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency

Notes:

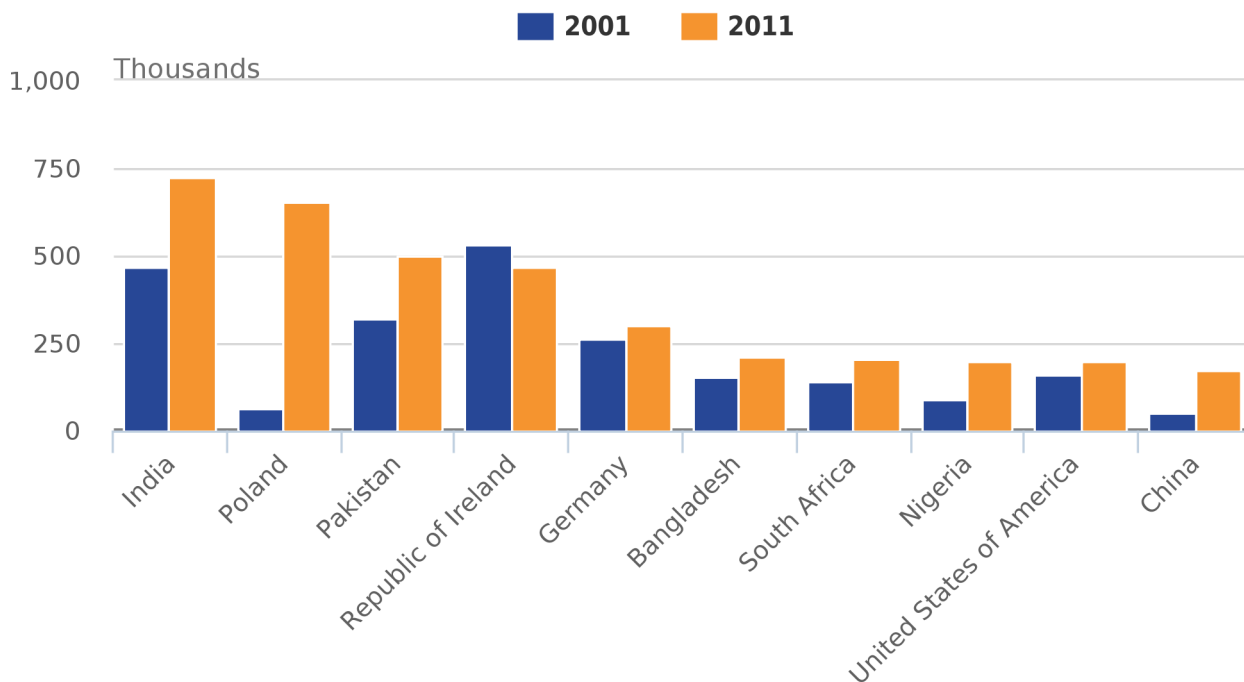
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Country of birth

The top 10 non-UK born countries of birth for the United Kingdom in 2011 are shown in Figure 3. This shows India was the most reported country of birth of non-UK born citizens in 2011. In 2001, 468,000 usual residents (10 per cent of the non-UK born population) reported India as their country of birth, but in 2011 this had increased to 722,000 (9 per cent of the non-UK born population), an increase of 254,000.

Figure 3: Most reported countries (1) of birth of non-UK born usual residents

United Kingdom, 2011 - All non-UK born usual residents



Source: Census - Office for National Statistics, National Records of Scotland, Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency

Notes:

1. Data are not published for all countries.

Poland was the second highest reported country of birth for non-UK born citizens, with 654,000 (8 per cent of the non-UK born population) Polish born residents living in the UK in 2011. In 2001 there were 61,000 Polish born residents living in the UK (1 per cent of the non-UK born population), but in 2011 this had increased nearly ten-fold to 654,000 (8 per cent of the non-UK born population).

The only group to have a decrease in its number of usual residents living in the UK is from the Republic of Ireland. In 2001 there were 533,000 usual residents born in Ireland living in the UK, but in 2011 this had decreased to 468,000 (6 per cent of the non-UK born population).

Table 2a: Most reported countries(1) of birth of non-UK born usual residents

England, 2011 - All non-UK born usual residents

Rank	Thousands, per cent	
	2011	
Country	Number	Per cent

1	India	682	9
2	Poland	561	8
3	Pakistan	477	7
4	Republic of Ireland	395	5
5	Germany	262	4
6	Bangladesh	206	3
7	Nigeria	189	3
8	South Africa	186	3
9	United States of America	173	2
10	Jamaica	159	2

Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Data are not published for all countries.

Table 2b: Most reported countries(1) of birth of non-UK born usual residents

Wales, 2011 - All non-UK born usual residents

Rank	Thousands, per cent		
	Country	Number	Per cent
1	Poland	18	11
2	Republic of Ireland	12	7
3	India	12	7
4	Germany	11	7
5	China	6	4
6	Pakistan	6	3
7	Bangladesh	5	3
8	Philippines	5	3
9	South Africa	5	3
10	United States of America	4	2

Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Data are not published for all countries.

Table 2c: Most reported countries(1) of birth of non-UK born usual residents

Scotland, 2011 - All non-UK born usual residents

Thousands, per cent			
Rank	2011		
	Country	Number	Per cent
1	Poland	55	15
2	India	23	7
3	Republic of Ireland	23	6
4	Germany	22	6
5	Pakistan	20	5
6	United States of America	16	4
7	China	15	4
8	South Africa	11	3
9	Nigeria	9	3
10	Canada	9	3

Source: National Records of Scotland

Notes:

1. Data are not published for all countries.

Table 2d: Most reported countries(1) of birth of non-UK born usual residents

Northern Ireland, 2011 - All non-UK born usual residents

Thousands, per cent			
Rank	2011		
	Country	Number	Per cent
1	Republic of Ireland	38	32
2	Poland	20	16
3	Lithuania	7	6
4	India	5	4
5	United States of America	5	4
6	Germany	4	3
7	Philippines	3	2
8	Slovakia	3	2
9	Canada	2	2
10	Latvia	2	2

Source: Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency

Notes:

1. Data are not published for all countries.

As can be seen from tables 2a-2d, when comparing the individual countries within the UK, Poland featured in the top 2 non-UK countries of birth in all four countries (England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland). Poland was the most reported non-UK country of birth in both Scotland (55,000, 15 per cent) and Wales (18,000, 11 per cent), but second in England (561,000, 8 per cent) and Northern Ireland (20,000, 16 per cent).

In England the most reported non-UK country of birth was India, 9 per cent (682,000) of the total non-UK born population. In Wales it was Poland (11 per cent, 18,000), in Scotland it was also Poland (15 per cent, 55,000) and in Northern Ireland it was the Republic of Ireland (32 per cent, 38,000).

Table 3: Top 10 local authorities with Polish born usual residents

Local/unitary authorities (1) in United Kingdom, 2011 - All Polish born usual residents living in the UK

Rank	LA/UA/LB	2011		
			Number	Per cent
1	Ealing	England	22	3
2	Edinburgh, City of	Scotland	12	2
3	Haringey	England	11	2
4	Brent	England	11	2
5	Hounslow	England	10	1
6	Birmingham	England	9	1
7	Barnet	England	9	1
8	Southampton UA	England	8	1
9	Slough UA	England	8	1
10	Luton UA	England	8	1
Polish born population in UK			654	

Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Local/unitary authorities or equivalent across the UK: Local government districts in Northern Ireland, Council areas in Scotland, London Boroughs within London

Table 3 above shows the top 10 local authorities in the UK where Polish born usual residents are living. The London borough of Ealing had the highest number of Polish born residents (3 per cent, 21,500) in the UK. The City of Edinburgh had the second highest number of Polish born residents living in the UK (2 per cent, 11,700).

5. Health

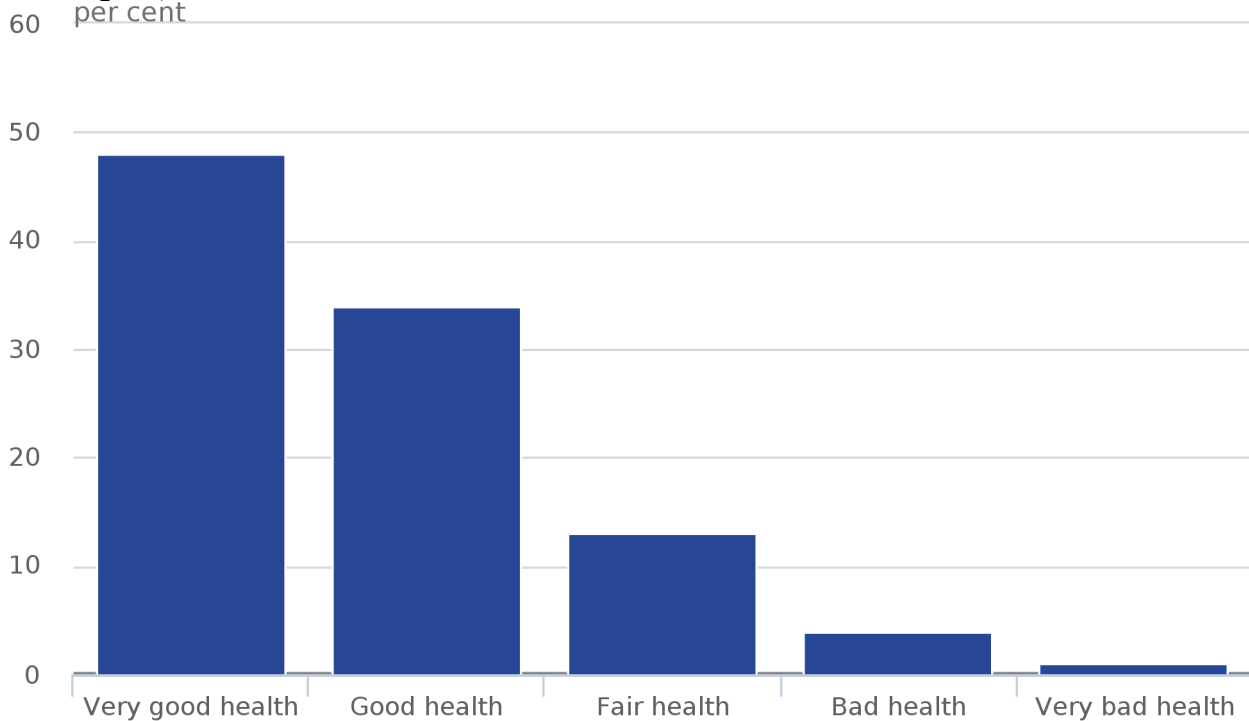
General health

Usual residents in the UK were asked to assess their health on a five point scale: very good, good, fair, bad or very bad. This was not a new question in 2011 but its structure has changed. In 2001 it was based on a three point scale: good, fairly good or not good. The findings from the two census years are not therefore directly comparable.

In 2011, over four-fifths (81 per cent, 51.3 million) of the population of the UK described themselves as being in good or very good health, as shown in Figure 4. A further 13 per cent (8.3 million) described their health as fair, and the remaining 6 per cent described their health as bad or very bad. Wales had the lowest proportion of the population in good or very good health (78 per cent) and the highest proportion of the population in bad or very bad health (8 per cent).

Figure 4: General Health (1)

United Kingdom, 2011 - All usual residents



Source: Census - Office for National Statistics, National Records of Scotland, Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency

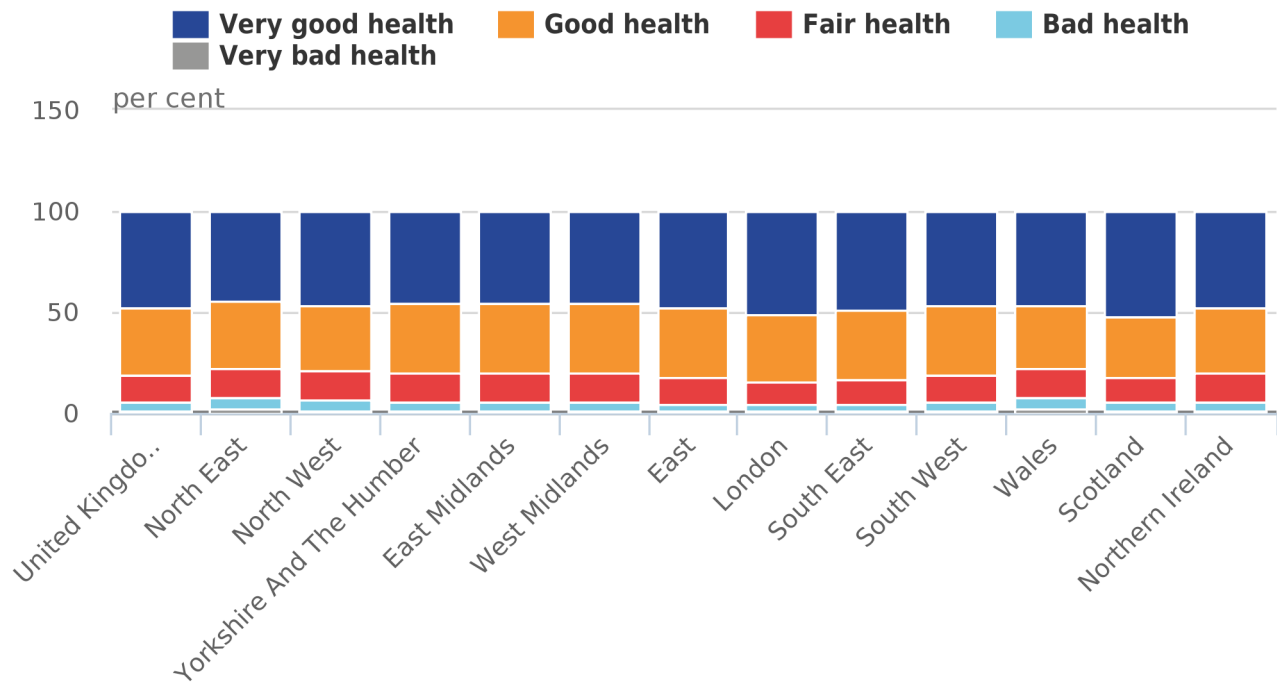
Notes:

1. General health refers to health over the 12 months prior to census day (27 March 2011)
2. These data are not directly comparable with the 2001 Census due to a response option change.

Across the English regions, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland, Scotland had the highest proportion of usual residents with very good health at 52 per cent (2.8 million); the North East of England had the lowest proportion at 44 per cent (1.1 million). The South East of England had the lowest proportion reporting bad or very bad health at four per cent (375,000). Figure 5 shows the general health of the population of the UK by constituent country and English regions.

Figure 5: Percentage of population by general health (1)

UK, constituent countries and English regions, 2011 - All usual residents



Source: Census - Office for National Statistics, National Records of Scotland, Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency

Notes:

1. General health refers to health over the 12 months prior to census day (27 March 2011)

Limiting long-term health problem or disability

In 2011 those reporting a limiting 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.

Table 4: Limiting long-term health problem or disability

United Kingdom, and constituent countries, 2011 - All usual residents

Country	Thousands, per cent			
	Limited		Not limited	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
United Kingdom	11,463	18	51,719	82
England	9,353	18	43,660	82
Wales	696	23	2,368	77
Scotland	1,040	20	4,255	80
Northern Ireland	375	21	1,436	79

Source: Office for National Statistics

In 2011, 18 per cent (11.4 million) of usual residents in the UK reported having a limiting long term limiting health problem or disability that limited their daily activities. Wales had the highest proportion of people with a long-term health problem or disability, where more than one in five (23 per cent) of the population reported a limiting long-term health problem or disability. Table 4 compares the number and proportion of the residents with a limiting long-term health problem or disability for each UK country.

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. This definition has been used across all countries of the UK.

In 2011, 10 per cent (6.5 million) of usual residents in the UK provided unpaid care. This is the same proportion as in 2001 (10 per cent, 5.9 million). Of this group, over a third (38 per cent, 2.4 million) were giving 20 or more hours of unpaid care a week, an increase of five percentage points (539,000) compared with 2001 (33 per cent, 1.9 million).

Table 5: Provision of unpaid care

United Kingdom, 2001 and 2011 - All usual residents

Hours per week	Thousands, per cent			
	2001		2011	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
None	51,884	90	56,676	90
1 to 19	3,953	7	4,061	6
20 to 49	659	1	897	1
50 or more	1,247	2	1,548	2

Source: Office for National Statistics

Wales had the highest proportion of the population providing unpaid care of all the countries of the UK at 12.1 per cent (370,000), followed by Northern Ireland at 11.8 per cent (214,000). Wales also had the highest proportion of the population providing care for the 1-19 hours and 50 hours or more care provided categories, 6.9 per cent (212,000) and 3.4 per cent (104,000) respectively. Scotland had the lowest proportion of the population providing unpaid care at 9.3 per cent (492,000).

Of all the English regions, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland, residents of London and Scotland provided the least amount of unpaid care at 8.4 per cent (689,000) and 9.3 per cent respectively (492,000) respectively.

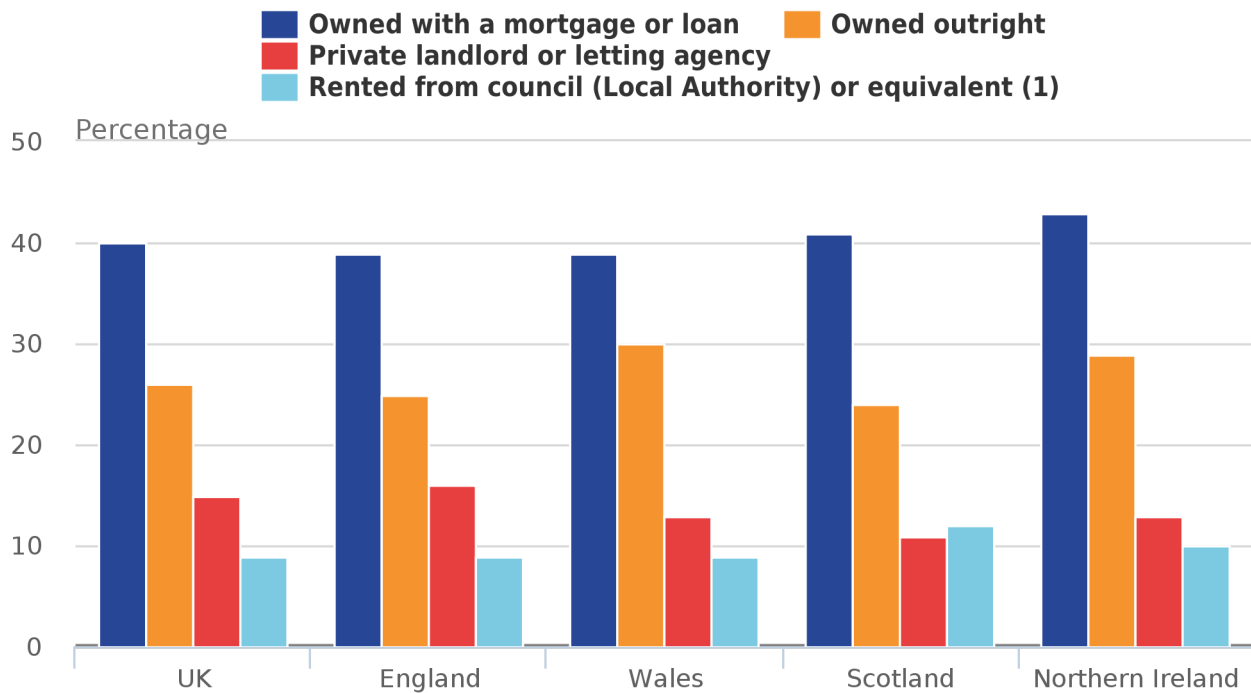
6. Housing and accommodation

Tenure (people)

In 2011 40 per cent (24.6 million) of usual residents in the UK lived in properties owned with a mortgage or loan. As can be seen from Figure 6, this ranged from 39 per cent (1.2 million) in Wales up to 43 per cent (765,000) in Northern Ireland. More than a quarter of usual residents in the UK lived in properties that were owned outright (26 per cent, 15.9 million), ranging from 24 per cent (1.3 million) in Scotland up to 30 per cent (896,000) in Wales.

Figure 6: Tenure (People)

United Kingdom, 2011 - All usual residents in households



Source: Census - Office for National Statistics, National Records of Scotland, Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency

Notes:

1. For Northern Ireland this category refers to rented from Northern Ireland Housing Executive (NIHE).

Of the countries in the UK, England had the highest proportion of usual residents who lived in properties rented from a private landlord or letting agency (16 per cent, 8.1 million) in 2011. The UK average for those renting from the council (local authority) or NIHE (Northern Ireland Housing Executive) in 2011 was 9 per cent (5.7 million), ranging from 9 per cent (4.6 million) in England up to 12 per cent (608,000) in Scotland.

Table 6: Tenure (People privately renting from a landlord or letting agency)

United Kingdom, 2001 and 2011 - All usual residents in households

Tenure, Private rented	Thousands, per cent					
	2001		2011		Change	
Private landlord or letting agency	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Percentage point
United Kingdom	4,416	8	9,235	15	4,819	7
England	3,863	8	8,072	16	4,209	8
Wales	198	7	382	13	184	6
Scotland	260	5	553	11	293	6
Northern Ireland	95	6	228	13	133	7

Source: Office for National Statistics

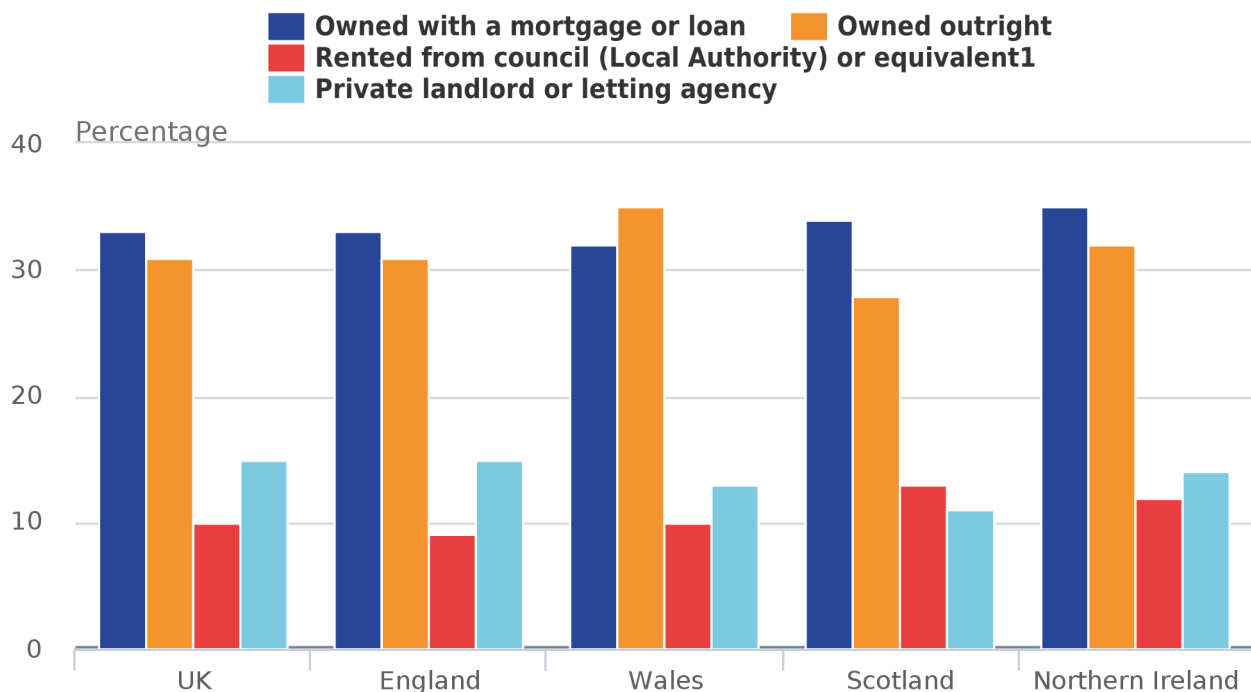
The percentage of usual residents renting privately from a landlord or letting agency has nearly doubled between 2001 and 2011. In 2001, 4.4 million usual residents in the UK (8 per cent of all usual residents who live in households) were in this tenure category, but in 2011, this had increased to 9.2 million usual residents (15 per cent). England is the country within the UK to have the highest percentage point increase (8 percentage points, 4.2 million) in this sector, with 3.9 million (8 per cent) of usual residents renting from a landlord or letting agency in 2001, increasing to 8.0 million (16 per cent) usual residents in 2011. Every country in the UK has experienced at least a six percentage point increase in this sector, with the percentage of usual residents in the UK renting from a private landlord or letting agency ranging from 11 per cent in Scotland (553,000) to 16 per cent in England (8.1 million).

Tenure (households)

In 2011, 33 per cent (8.7 million) of households in the UK owned their own property with a mortgage or loan. This ranged from 32 per cent (417,000) in Wales to 35 per cent (245,000) in Northern Ireland.

Figure 7: Tenure (households)

United Kingdom, 2011 - All Households



Source: Census - Office for National Statistics, National Records of Scotland, Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency

Notes:

1. For Northern Ireland this category refers to rented from Northern Ireland Housing Executive (NIHE).

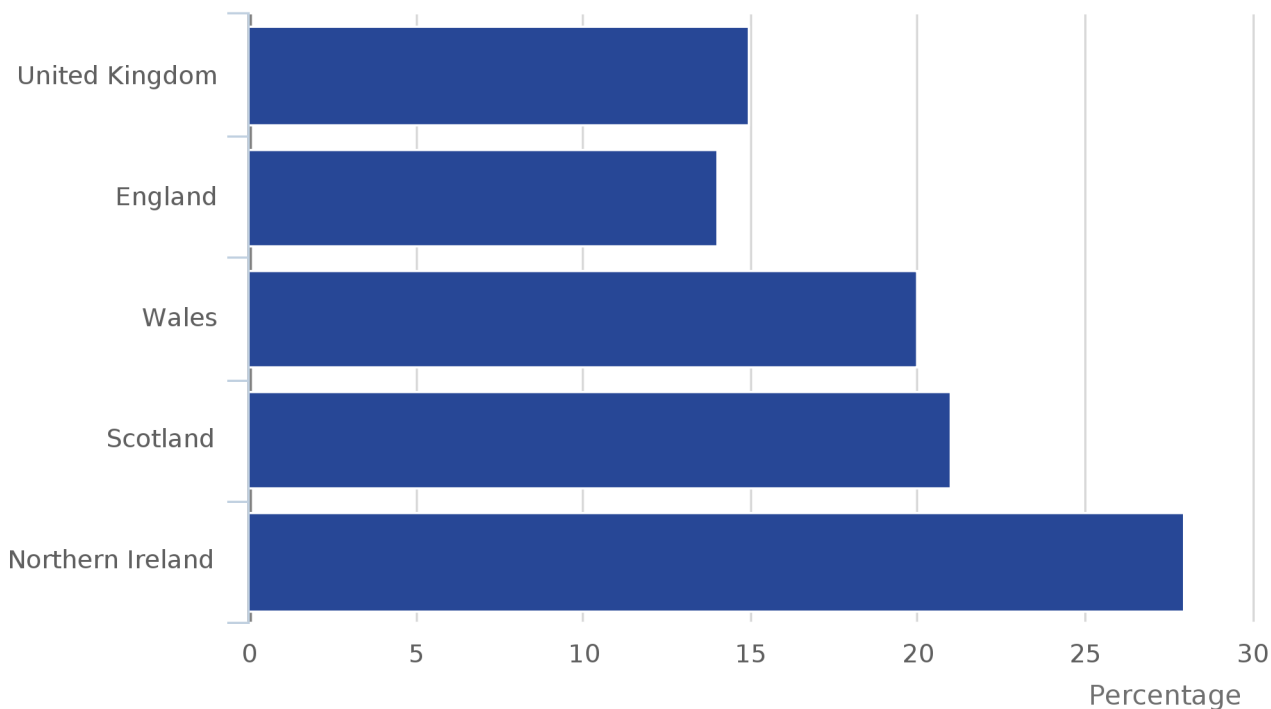
Comparing Figure 6 with Figure 7, there is a 7 percentage point difference in the number of usual residents (40 per cent, 24.6 million) in the UK who own their property with a mortgage or loan compared with the number of households (33 per cent, 8.7 million). This is because household sizes tend to be larger for households that own their property with a mortgage or loan (2.8 people per household). Conversely, there is a very small percentage difference (less than one percentage point) between usual residents privately renting in the UK (14.9 per cent, 9.2 million) compared with households (14.8 per cent, 3.9 million) as household sizes tend to be smaller (2.4 people per household).

Car or van availability

The total number of cars or vans available to households increased by 4.0 million (14.9 per cent) between from 26.7 million cars or vans 2001 to 30.7 million cars or vans in 2011. The percentage increase in the number of cars or vans available to households for each country of the UK between 2001 to 2011 is shown in figure 8.

Figure 8: Percentage change in car or van availability

United Kingdom, 2001 and 2011 - All households



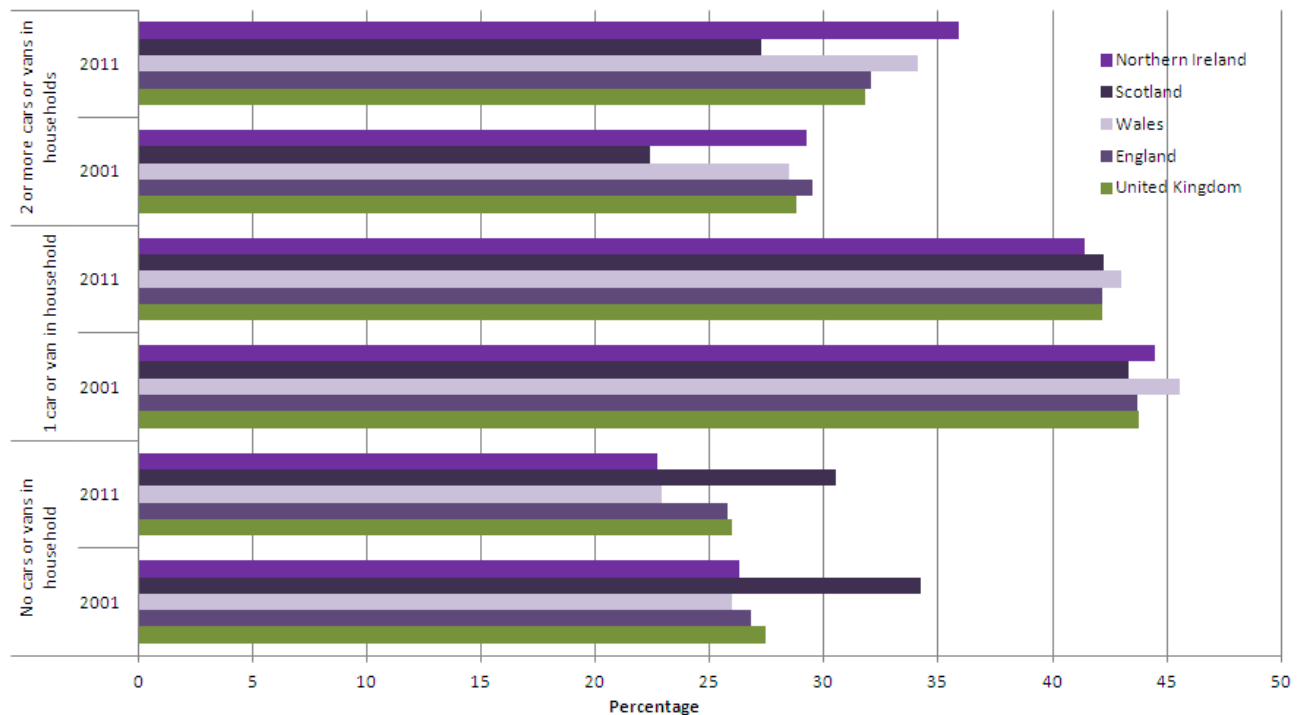
Source: Census - Office for National Statistics, National Records of Scotland, Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency

Figure 8 shows that Northern Ireland experienced the biggest increase (28 per cent, 193,000) in the number of cars or vans between 2001 and 2011, from 692,000 in 2001 to 885,000 in 2011. Scotland had the second highest percentage increase (21 per cent, 431,000) in the number of cars or vans available to households between 2001 and 2011. In 2001, there were 2.0 million cars or vans available in Scotland, but by 2011 this had increased to 2.5 million. The number of cars or vans available in Wales also increased between 2001 and 2011 (by 20 per cent, 269,000). There were 1.3 million cars or vans available to households in Wales in 2001, but this had increased to 1.6 million in 2011. England was the country to have had the smallest percentage increase (14 per cent, 3.1 million).

Although the number of cars or vans available to household increased across the UK between 2001 and 2011, the distribution of the number of cars or vans per household has changed, as shown in figure 9. There has been a decrease in the proportion of households with no cars or vans available between 2001 and 2011. There has also been a decrease in the percentage of households that have just one car or van available. There has been a large increase however, in the number of households that have two or more cars or vans from 7.0 million in 2001, to 8.4 million in 2011.

Figure 9: Number of cars or vans in households

United Kingdom, 2001 and 2011 - All households



Source: Census - Office for National Statistics, National Records of Scotland, Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency

Communal establishments

Communal establishments provide managed residential accommodation such as sheltered accommodation units, student halls of residence, large hostels, hospitals and prisons. At the time of the 2011 census, there were 65,600 communal establishments in the UK. There were 54,596 establishments in England, 5,425 in Scotland, 4,436 in Wales and 1,143 in Northern Ireland.

It was estimated that only 2 per cent (1.1 million) of usual residents of the UK lived in communal establishments and 98 per cent lived in households (62.1 million). This is similar to the proportion of usual residents of the UK living in communal establishments in 2001. Of all people living in communal establishments, 7 per cent (76,800) were staff or owners of the establishment, or their partners and family members.

In 2011, 42 per cent (477,000) of communal establishment residents in the UK resided in medical and care establishments including 38 per cent (428,000) living in care homes. The remaining communal establishment residents resided in non-medical and care establishments such as educational establishments (38 per cent) including student halls of residences and prisons (5 per cent).

7. Background notes

1. ONS is responsible for carrying out the census in England and Wales. Simultaneous but separate censuses took place in Scotland and Northern Ireland. These were run by the National Records of Scotland (NRS) and the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA).
2. ONS is responsible for the publication of UK statistics (compiling comparable statistics from the UK statistical agencies above).
3. Figures and percentages may not sum due to rounding.

4. Population comparisons with 2001 are made using 2001 mid-year population estimates.
5. For the 2011 Census, a usual resident of the UK is anyone who, on census day 2011, 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.
6. A person's place of usual residence is in most cases the address at which they stay the majority of the time. For many people this will be their permanent or family home. If a member of the armed services did not have a permanent or family address at which they are usually resident, they were recorded as usually resident at their base address.
7. A household resident is a person whose place of usual residence is in an individual household, and not within communal establishments which are managed residential accommodation e.g. a care home, hospital or hostel). As such, household resident estimates exclude people living in communal establishments.
8. Average household size is calculated as the total number of residents in households divided by the total number of households with at least one usual resident. This measure excludes residents in communal establishments.
9. From the reported results for Scotland, it appeared there was confusion when completing the Tenure question, as many believed they were renting from their council when they were actually renting from housing associations or private landlords following the transfer of housing stock in some council areas. This issue was particularly clear in six council areas – Glasgow City, Argyll & Bute, Eilean Siar, Inverclyde, Scottish Borders and Dumfries & Galloway – where no council house stock was retained by the local authority, yet initial census counts showed many households recording their tenure type as rented from the council. In these council areas, the responses for 'Rented: Council' were changed to 'Rented: other social'. Other council areas had partial housing stock transfers, however, it was not possible to ascertain from the reported results those who answered the tenure question incorrectly. The numbers of incorrect answers in these council areas was believed to be much lower as only partial transfers had taken place, hence only the council areas seeing full stock transfers had their data amended. Further details on the analysis described above are available in a paper on the [Scottish Government website](#).
10. The ethnic group classification presented in this chart / table is the recommended framework from the 'Harmonised Concepts and Questions for Social Data Sources Primary Standards' for presentation of UK outputs on ethnic group.

The 'White' category could include Polish responses from the country specific question for Scotland which would have been outputted to 'Other White' and then included under 'White' for UK 'White Africans' may also have been recorded under 'Other White' and then included under 'White' for UK.

There are differences in data collection across the UK for 'Gypsy, Traveller or Irish Traveller', which make it difficult to produce a UK estimate. Gypsy, Traveller or Irish Traveller is collected in England and Wales and 'Gypsy/Traveller' is collected in Scotland and they are both output under 'White'. Northern Ireland's framework for monitoring minority ethnic and migrant people published by the Office of the First Minister and deputy First Minister in July 2011 recommends that Roma is categorised under 'Other' ethnic group. This is because there is a distinct category for Irish Travellers, who by law (Race Relations Order) are categorised as an ethnic group in their own right. Roma is not a subset of the Irish Traveller group and the need is to have accurate data on both Roma and on Irish Travellers).

Differences in the terminology and data collection of the country specific Scotland question make these categories difficult to compare. The 'African' category in the Scottish question is presented in a separate section to the 'Caribbean' or 'Black' category, however, under the harmonised output these two categories are output as part of Black/African/Caribbean/Black British'. The African categories used in Scotland could potentially capture 'White/Asian/Other African' in addition to 'Black' identities.

11. Further information on the methodology and quality assurance processes used to produce 2011 Census estimates is available from the ONS, NRS and NISRA websites for their respective countries.
12. The [Statement of Agreement \(65.7 Kb Pdf\)](#) of the National Statistician and the Registrars General for Scotland and Northern Ireland ensures that the independent censuses carried out in each constituent country of the UK are able to provide consistent and high quality statistics that meet user requirements for UK level data.

13. There will be further releases of data from the 2011 Census; information is available online in the 2011 Census prospectuses for each country: [England and Wales](#), [Scotland](#) and [Northern Ireland](#). Further information on forthcoming UK releases can be found within the [ONS Census Prospectus](#). Census statistics for the UK will be produced when estimates are available for all countries.

14. The census provides estimates of the characteristics of all people and households in the UK on census day, 27 March 2011. These are produced for a variety of users including government, local authority areas, business and communities. The census provides statistics from a national to a local level. This bulletin discusses the results for the UK as a whole, for the four UK constituent countries and for local authority areas. Future releases from the 2011 Census will include tabulations at other geographies.

15. Details of the policy governing the release of new data are available by visiting www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/assessment/code-of-practice/index.html or from the Media Relations Office email: media.relations@ons.gsi.gov.uk

These National Statistics are produced to high professional standards and released according to the arrangements approved by the UK Statistics Authority.