



2011 Census Key & Quick Statistics

Housing Data

Cumbria & Districts

Aim

This briefing provides an overview of the key trends seen within Cumbria and districts in relation to housing based on the 2011 Census Key & Quick Statistics tables.

Background

Every ten years the Office for National Statistics (ONS) carries out a census to find out more about the population of England & Wales, and about the make-up of local communities. The most recent census took place on Sunday 27th March 2011 when the ONS sent out questionnaires for around 25 million households to complete; the biggest statistical operation ever undertaken in the country.

The 2011 Census questionnaire contained 56 questions; 14 about the household and its accommodation and 42 about each member of the household. Topics covered by the questionnaire included work, health, ethnicity, education, second homes, religion, marital status, language, travel to work and car ownership.

Response rates to the 2011 Census questionnaire in Cumbria were 95-96%. This compares favourably to a 94% response rate in England. Census results require significant quality assurance work to ensure accuracy; including statistical adjustment for people who have not completed the Census questionnaire.

This briefing provides an overview of the key trends seen within Cumbria and districts in relation to housing, based on the 2011 Census Key & Quick Statistics tables. More specifically, this briefing provides analysis of tables relating to: household spaces; accommodation type; tenure; central heating; household size, rooms and bedrooms; occupancy ratings; and household composition.

Household Spaces

The 2011 Census results reported that on Census Day 2011 there were 240,149 household spaces across Cumbria. Of these 240,149 household spaces:

- 222,042 (92.5%) contained at least one usual resident; while
- 18,107 (7.5%) contained no usual residents.

Figure 1 presents the number and proportion of household spaces on Census Day 2011 with and without usual residents, for England & Wales, Cumbria and districts.

Figure 1: Household Spaces: With and Without Usual Residents: England & Wales, Cumbria and Districts:

	No. Household Spaces			% Household Spaces	
	Total	With at least one usual resident	With no usual residents	With at least one usual resident	With no usual residents
England & Wales	24,429,618	23,366,044	1,063,574	95.6	4.4
Cumbria	240,149	222,042	18,107	92.5	7.5
Allerdale	45,438	42,345	3,093	93.2	6.8
Barrow-in-Furness	33,058	31,224	1,834	94.5	5.5
Carlisle	50,429	48,342	2,087	95.9	4.1
Copeland	32,450	30,536	1,914	94.1	5.9
Eden	25,308	23,043	2,265	91.1	8.9
South Lakeland	53,466	46,552	6,914	87.1	12.9

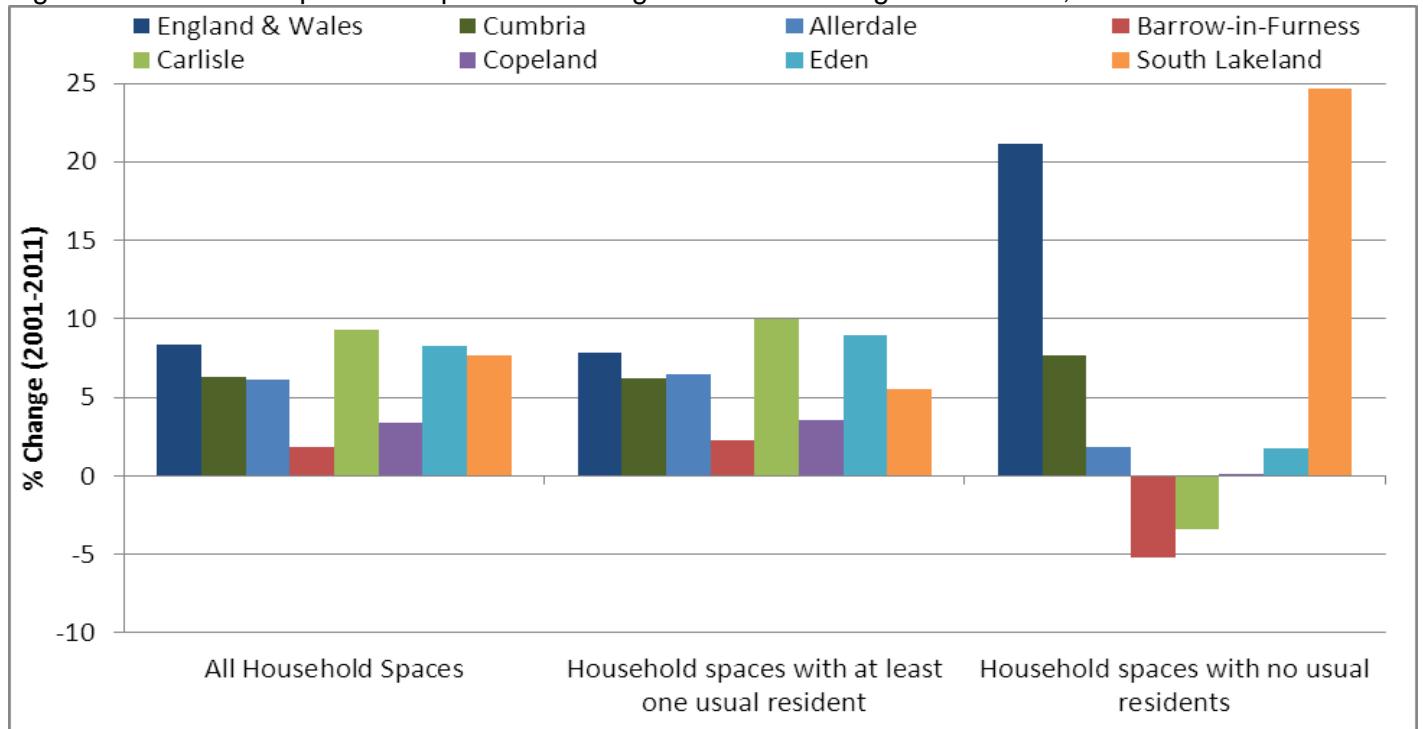
Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics

When compared to England & Wales, Cumbria had a greater proportion of household spaces with no usual residents (Cumbria 7.5% vs. England & Wales 4.4%). Of Cumbria's six districts, South Lakeland had the greatest proportion of household spaces with no usual residents (12.9%). Inversely, Carlisle had the smallest proportion of household spaces with no usual residents (4.1%). Furthermore, Carlisle was the only district in Cumbria where the proportion of household spaces with no usual residents was below the national average.

It is likely that many of the household spaces with no usual residents were second addresses. The 2011 Census provided detailed tables on second addresses by type. Analysis of these tables is provided in a separate briefing entitled "Second Address Estimates - Cumbria & Districts". To access this briefing, please visit the following webpage: <http://www.cumbriaobservatory.org.uk/Census/2011censusbriefings.asp>

Figure 2 shows how the numbers of household spaces have changed proportionally between Census Day 2001 and Census Day 2011, for England & Wales, Cumbria and districts.

Figure 2: Household Spaces: Proportional Change: 2001-2011: England & Wales, Cumbria and Districts:



Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics

Between Census Day 2001 and Census Day 2011, the total number of household spaces in Cumbria increased by 6.3%; this was slightly lower than the national average increase (England & Wales +8.4%). The number of household spaces with usual residents in Cumbria increased by 6.2% over the decade; again, this was slightly lower than the national average increase (England & Wales +7.9%). Finally, the number of household spaces without usual residents increased by 7.7% across Cumbria between 2001 and 2011; this increase was much lower than the national average (England & Wales: +21.1%).

Focusing on Cumbria's districts, the total numbers of household spaces increased across all districts between 2001 and 2011, with the greatest increase seen in Carlisle (+9.3%). Numbers of household spaces with usual residents rose across all districts, with the greatest increase again seen in Carlisle (+10%). The number of household spaces without usual residents increased across Allerdale, Eden and South Lakeland (by +1.8%, +1.8% and +24.7% respectively). South Lakeland's increase in household spaces without usual residents was greater than the national average. In Copeland the number of household spaces without usual residents remained more or less unchanged (+0.1%), while the numbers of household spaces without usual residents in Barrow-in-Furness and Carlisle decreased by 5.2% and 3.4% respectively.

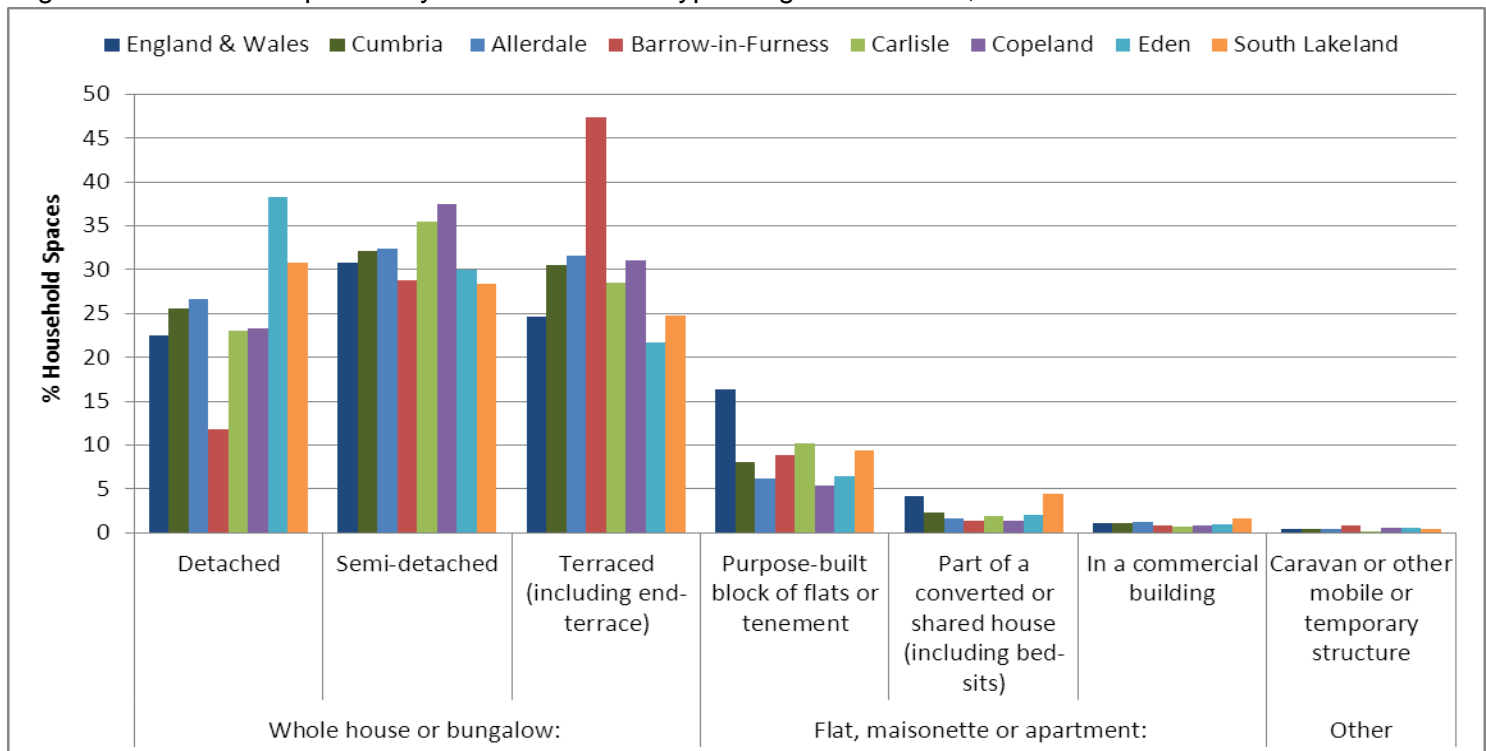
Accommodation Type

Of the 240,149 household spaces in Cumbria on Census Day 2011, from highest proportion to lowest:

- 77,041 (32.1%) were classified as 'Whole house or bungalow: Semi-detached';
- 73,274 (30.5%) were classified as 'Whole house or bungalow: Terraced (including end-terrace)';
- 61,310 (25.5%) were classified as 'Whole house or bungalow: Detached';
- 19,267 (8.0%) were classified as 'Flat, maisonette or apartment: Purpose-built block of flats or tenement';
- 5,494 (2.3%) were classified as 'Flat, maisonette or apartment: Part of a converted or shared house (including bed-sits)';
- 2,621 (1.1%) were classified as 'Flat, maisonette or apartment: In a commercial building'; and
- 1,142 (0.5%) were classified as 'Caravan or other mobile or temporary structure'.

Figure 3 plots the proportion of household spaces on Census Day 2011 by accommodation type, for England & Wales, Cumbria and districts.

Figure 3: Household Spaces: By Accommodation Type: England & Wales, Cumbria and Districts:



Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics

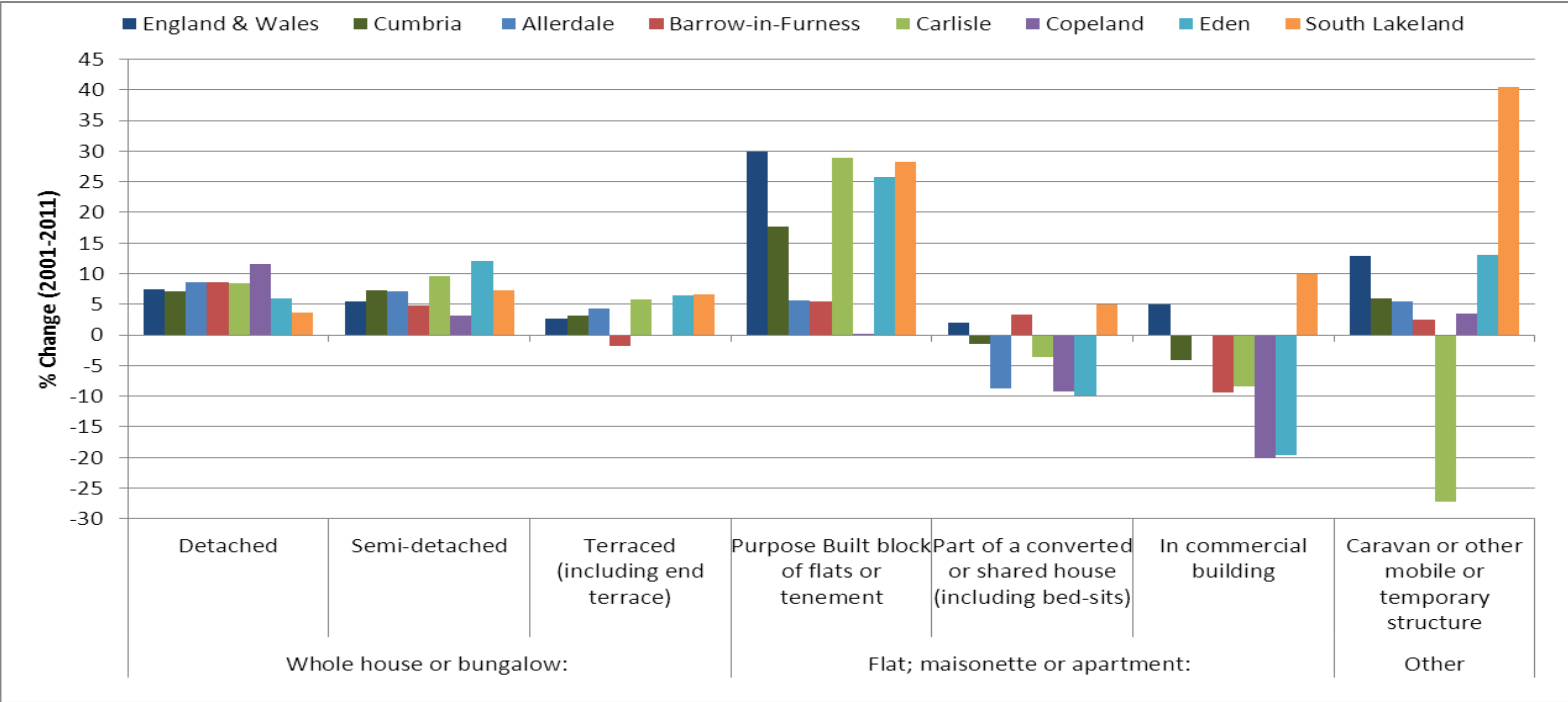
When compared to England & Wales, Cumbria had greater proportions of household spaces that were detached, semi-detached and terraced whole houses or bungalows. However, the county had a lower proportion of household spaces that were flats, maisonettes or apartments. The proportion of household spaces that were caravans or other mobile or temporary structures was close to the national average in Cumbria.

Focusing on Cumbria’s six districts, the greatest proportion of household spaces in Allerdale, Carlisle and Copeland were semi-detached, while the greatest proportion of household spaces in Barrow-in-Furness were terraced and the greatest proportion of household spaces in Eden and South Lakeland were detached.

When comparing Cumbria’s districts, Eden had the greatest proportion of household spaces that were detached, Copeland had the greatest proportion of household spaces that were semi-detached, and South Lakeland had the greatest proportion of household spaces that were flats, maisonettes or apartments. Barrow-in-Furness had the greatest proportion of household spaces that were terraced and the greatest proportion of household spaces that were caravans or other mobile or temporary structures.

Figure 4 shows how the numbers of household spaces have changed proportionally by accommodation type between Census Day 2001 and Census Day 2011, for England & Wales, Cumbria and districts.

Figure 4: Household Spaces: By Accommodation Type: Proportional Change: 2001-2011: England & Wales, Cumbria and Districts:



Between Census Day 2001 and Census Day 2011, the total numbers of detached, semi-detached and terraced household spaces in Cumbria increased by 7.1%, 7.2% and 3.2% respectively; these increases were close to the national average increases for these accommodation types (England & Wales +7.4%, +5.5% and +2.7% respectively). The number of household spaces in purpose built blocks of flats or tenements in Cumbria increased by 17.7% over the decade; this was lower than the national average increase of 29.9%. The number of Cumbria's household spaces that were flats, maisonettes or apartments in converted or shared houses (including bed-sits) and in commercial buildings fell by 1.5% and 4.1% respectively; this was contrary to the national trend as household spaces in these two accommodation types increased across England & Wales by 2% and 5% respectively. Finally, the number of household spaces in caravans or other mobile or temporary structures increased in Cumbria by 6%; below the national average increase of 13%.

Focusing on Cumbria's districts, there were a number of proportional changes in the numbers of household spaces within different accommodation types over the decade. Particularly notable changes included large proportional increases in numbers of household spaces in purpose built blocks of flats or tenements across Carlisle, Eden and South Lakeland, and large decreases in household spaces in flats, maisonettes or apartments in commercial buildings across Copeland and Eden. There was also a large decrease in the number of household spaces in caravans or other mobile or temporary structures in Carlisle, and a large increase in household spaces within this accommodation type in South Lakeland.

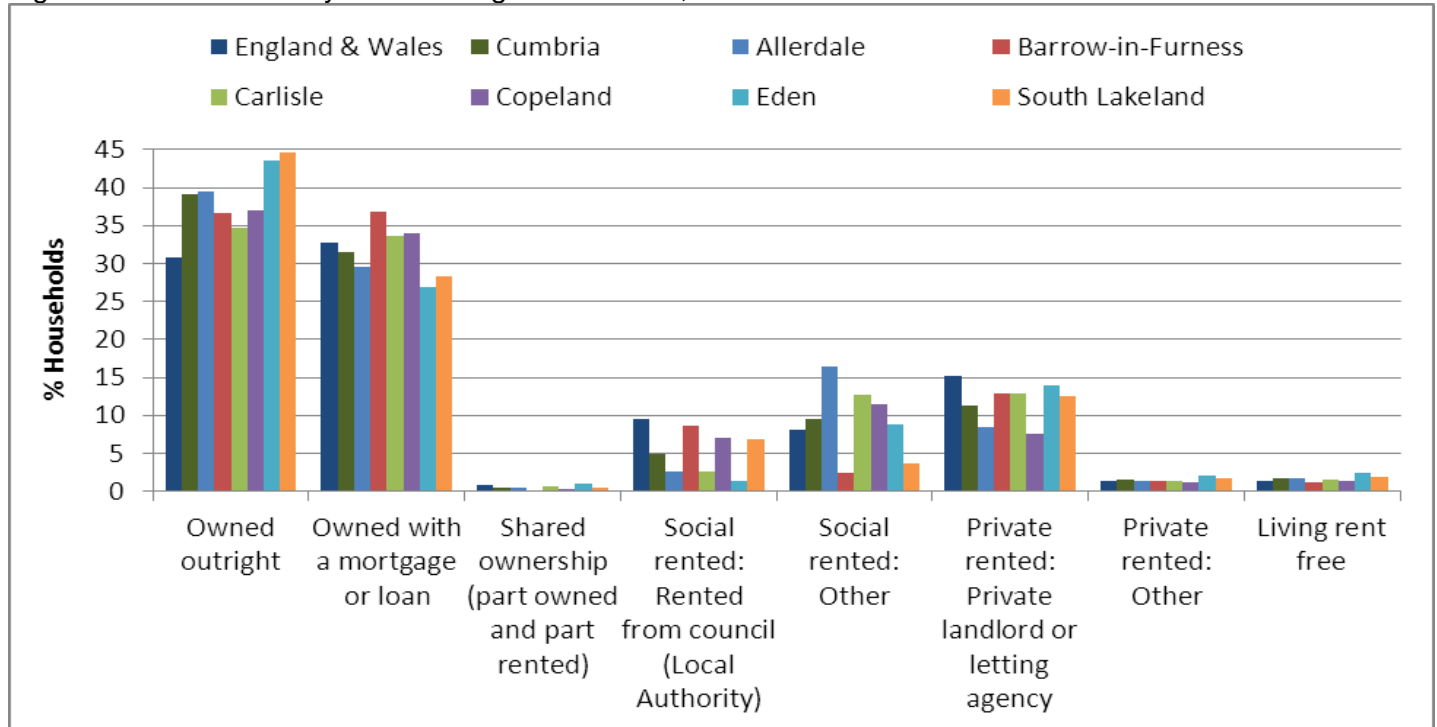
Tenure

Of the 222,042 household spaces in Cumbria that contained at least one usual resident on Census Day 2011 (aka households), from highest proportion to lowest:

- 87,019 (39.2%) owned outright;
- 70,031 (31.5%) owned with a mortgage or loan;
- 25,183 (11.3%) rented from a private landlord or letting agency;
- 21,017 (9.5%) rented from a social landlord other than the council (Local Authority);
- 10,761 (4.8%) rented from a council (Local Authority);
- 3,627 (1.6%) were living rent free;
- 3,298 (1.5%) rented privately from an 'other' type of landlord;
- 1,106 (0.5%) had shared ownership (part owned and part rented).

Figure 5 plots the proportions of households on Census Day 2011 by tenure, for England & Wales, Cumbria and districts.

Figure 5: Households: By Tenure: England & Wales, Cumbria and Districts:



Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics

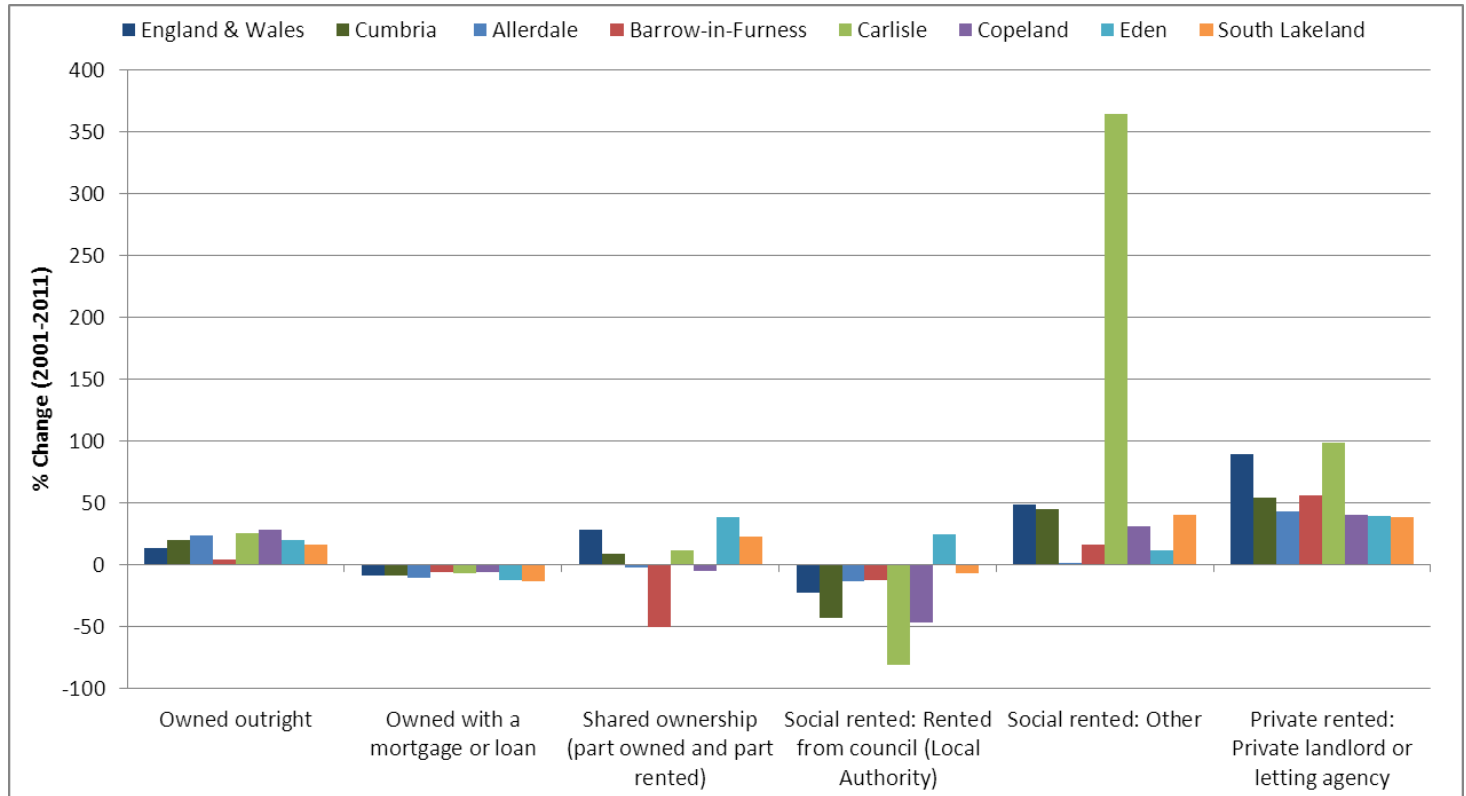
When compared to England & Wales, Cumbria had a greater proportion of households that owned outright. However, the county had lower proportions of households that rented from a council (Local Authority) and households that rented from a private landlord or letting agency.

Focusing on Cumbria's six districts, the greatest proportion of households in all districts, except Barrow-in-Furness, owned outright. The greatest proportion of households in Barrow-in-Furness owned with a mortgage or loan, although this proportion was only fractionally higher than the proportion of households in the district who owned outright.

When comparing Cumbria's districts, South Lakeland had the greatest proportion of households that owned outright. Barrow-in-Furness had the greatest proportions of households that owned with a mortgage or loan, and rented from a council. Allerdale had the greatest proportion of households that rented from an 'other' type of social landlord, while Eden had the greatest proportions of households that had shared ownership (part owned and part rented), rented from a private landlord or letting agency, rented privately from an 'other' type of landlord and lived rent free.

Figure 6 shows how the numbers of households have changed proportionally by tenure between Census Day 2001 and Census Day 2011, for England & Wales, Cumbria and districts. It should be noted that as the 2001 Census did not provide an option for households to report that they were renting privately from an 'other' type of landlord or living rent free, these categories are not provided in the chart.

Figure 6: Households: By Tenure: Proportional Change: 2001-2011: England & Wales, Cumbria and Districts:



Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics

Between Census Day 2001 and Census Day 2011, the numbers of households in Cumbria that owned outright increased by 19.3%; this increase was greater than the national average increase (+12.9%). At the same time, the numbers of households in Cumbria that owned with a mortgage or loan decreased by 9.3%; this was similar to the national average decrease (- 8.9%). The numbers of households in Cumbria that were shared ownership, socially rented from landlords other than the council, and private rented from a private landlord or letting agency increased by 8.6%, 44.3% and 53.6% respectively; these increases were slightly lower than the national average increases (+27.7%, +48.2% and +88.8% respectively). Finally, the numbers of households in Cumbria that rented from the council decreased by 43.1%; this was a greater decrease than the national average (-23%).

Amongst Cumbria’s districts there were many changes in the numbers of households within each tenure classification over the decade. The most notable change was a very large increase in Carlisle in relation to the number of households that socially rented from a landlord other than the council (+4,795 households, equating to a proportional increase of 364.4%). There was also a large increase in Carlisle in relation to households renting privately from a private landlord or letting agency (+3,090 households or +98.7%). These increases in Carlisle were accompanied by a large decrease in the numbers of households that socially rented from the council within the district (-5,456 households or -81%).

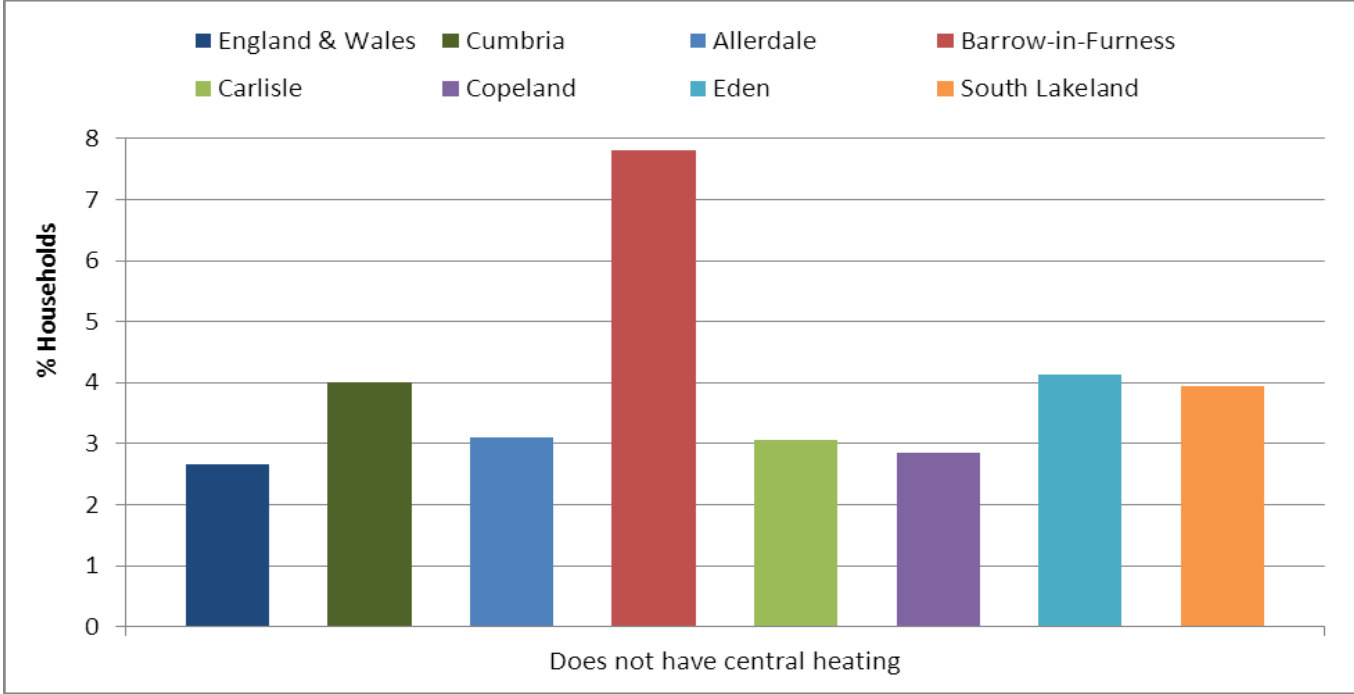
Central Heating

Of the 222,042 households in Cumbria on Census Day 2011:

- 213,156 (96%) had central heating; while
- 8,886 (4%) did not have central heating.

Figure 7 plots the proportions of households on Census Day 2011 that did not have central heating, for England & Wales, Cumbria and districts.

Figure 7: Households: Without Central Heating: England & Wales, Cumbria and Districts:

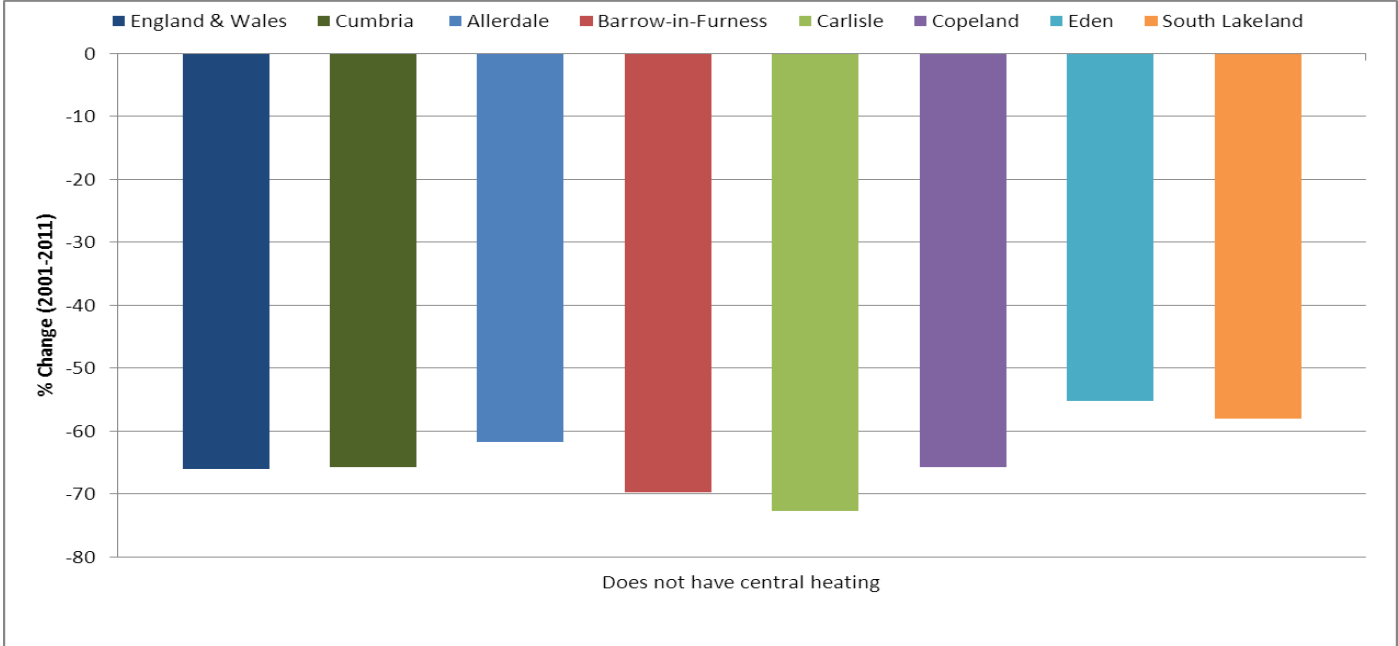


Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics

When compared to England & Wales, Cumbria had a slightly greater proportion of households without central heating (4% vs. England & Wales 2.7%). Of Cumbria’s six districts, Barrow-in-Furness had by far the

greatest proportion of households without central heating (7.8%); the second highest proportion out of all 348 local authorities in the country. Figure 8 shows how the numbers of households without central heating have changed proportionally between Census Day 2001 and Census Day 2011, for England & Wales, Cumbria and districts.

Figure 8: Households: Without Central Heating: Proportional Change: 2001-2011: England & Wales, Cumbria and Districts:



Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics

Between Census Day 2001 and Census Day 2011, the numbers of households in Cumbria without central heating decreased by 65.7%; this decrease was very close to the national average decrease (-66%). The numbers of households without central heating decreased across all of Cumbria’s districts by very similar proportions; the greatest proportional decrease was seen in Carlisle (-72.8%), while the smallest proportional decrease was seen in Eden (-55.2%).

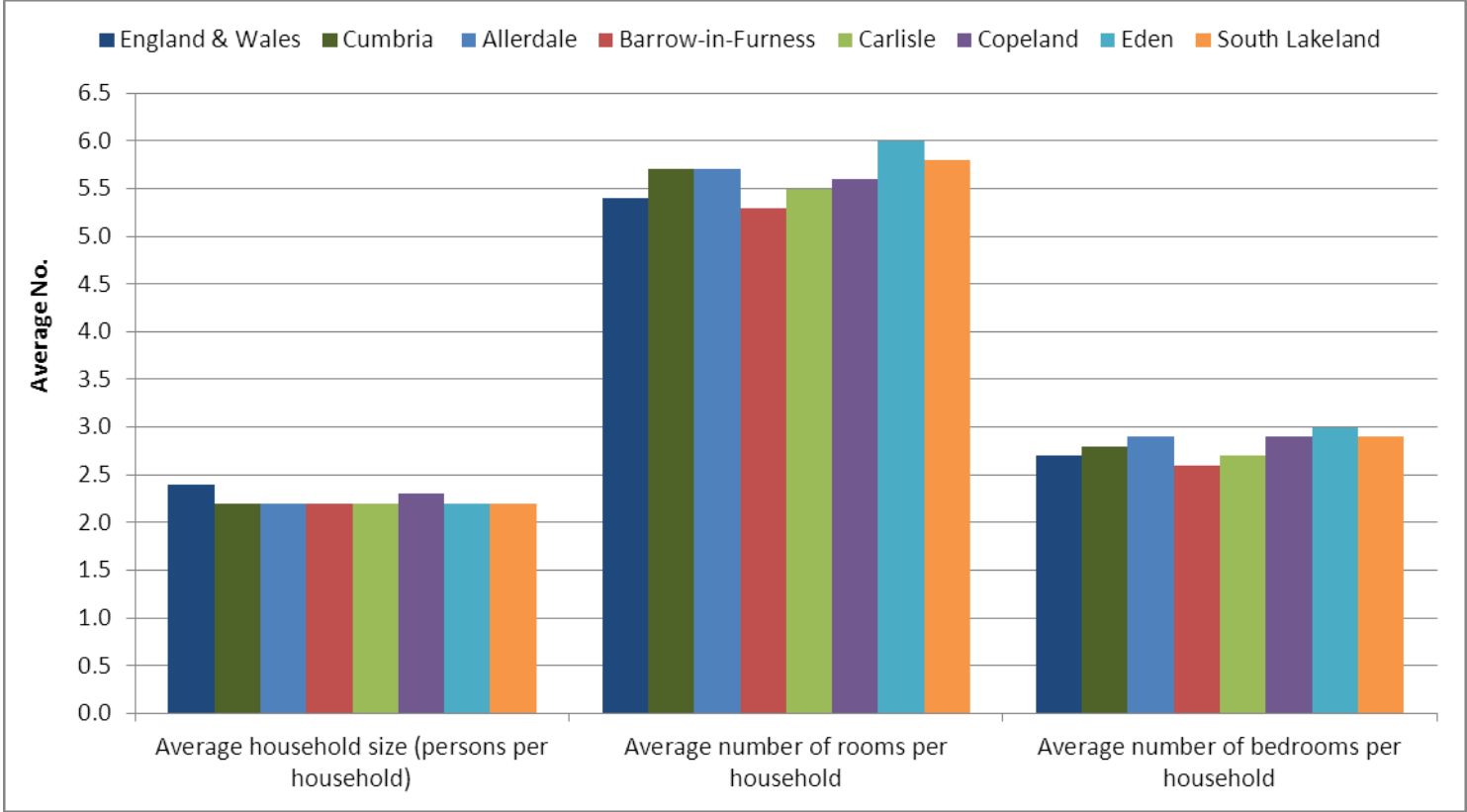
Household Size, Rooms and Bedrooms

Across the 222,042 households in Cumbria on Census Day 2011:

- The average household size was 2.2 persons per household;
- The average number of rooms per household was 5.7; and,
- The average number of bedrooms per household was 2.8.

Figure 9 plots the average household size, number of rooms per household and number of bedrooms per household on Census Day 2011, for England & Wales, Cumbria and districts.

Figure 9: Households: Average Household Size, Rooms and Bedrooms: England & Wales, Cumbria and Districts:



Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics

When compared to England & Wales, Cumbria had a slightly smaller average household size (Cumbria 2.2 persons per household vs. England & Wales 2.4 persons per household). Cumbria also had a slightly greater average number of rooms per household (Cumbria 5.7 rooms per household vs. England & Wales 5.4 rooms per household). The number of bedrooms per household in Cumbria was very close to the national average (Cumbria 2.8 bedrooms per household vs. England & Wales 2.7 bedrooms per household).

There was practically no variation between Cumbria’s districts in relation to average household size. However, there was some variation between districts in relation to the average number of rooms and bedrooms per household. Of Cumbria’s districts, Eden had the greatest average number of rooms and bedrooms per household (6.0 and 3.0 respectively), while Barrow-in-Furness had the smallest average number of rooms and bedrooms per household (5.3 and 2.6 respectively).

Figure 10 shows how the average household size and number of rooms per household have changed between Census Day 2001 and Census Day 2011, for England & Wales, Cumbria and districts. Please note that information about numbers of bedrooms was not collected in the 2001 Census.

Figure 10: Households: Average Household Size, Rooms and Bedrooms: Percentage Point Change: 2001-2011: England & Wales, Cumbria and Districts:

	Average household size (persons per household)			Average number of rooms per household		
	2001	2011	2001-2011	2001	2011	2001-2011
England & Wales	2.4	2.4	0.0	5.3	5.4	0.1
Cumbria	2.3	2.2	-0.1	5.5	5.7	0.2
Allerdale	2.3	2.2	-0.1	5.6	5.7	0.1
Barrow-in-Furness	2.3	2.2	-0.1	5.3	5.3	0.0
Carlisle	2.3	2.2	-0.1	5.4	5.5	0.1
Copeland	2.3	2.3	0.0	5.5	5.6	0.1
Eden	2.3	2.2	-0.1	5.9	6.0	0.1
South Lakeland	2.2	2.2	0.0	5.7	5.8	0.1

Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics

Between Census Day 2001 and Census Day 2011, at national, county and district level there was very little change in the average household size or the average number of bedrooms.

Occupancy Ratings

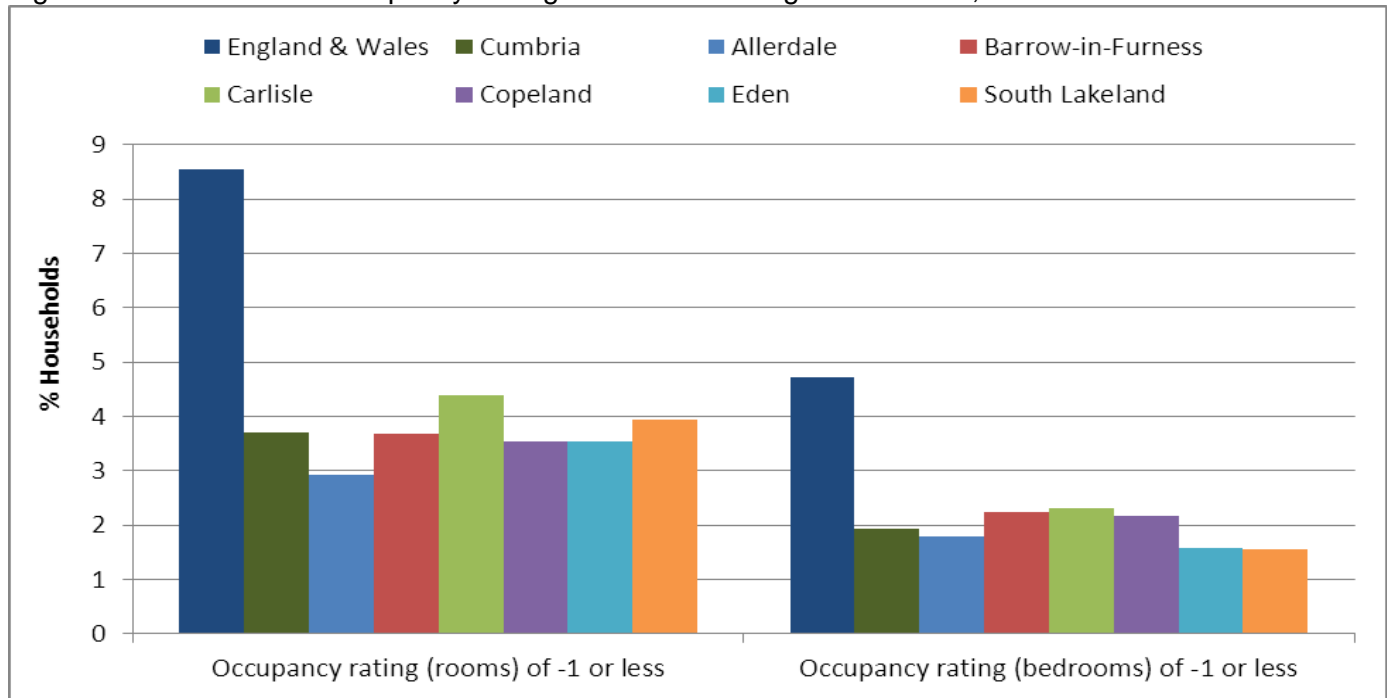
2011 Census occupancy ratings provide a measure of whether a household's accommodation is overcrowded or under occupied. The ages of the household members and their relationships to each other are used to derive the number of rooms and bedrooms they require, based on a standard formula. The number of rooms and bedrooms required are subtracted from the number of rooms and bedrooms in the household's accommodation to obtain the occupancy rating. An occupancy rating of -1 implies that a household has one less room or bedroom than required, whereas +1 implies that they have one more room or bedroom than the standard requirement.

Across the 222,042 households in Cumbria on Census Day 2011:

- 8,242 households (3.7%) had an occupancy rating of -1 or less for the number of rooms in the household (i.e. fewer rooms than required); and,
- 4,309 households (1.9%) had an occupancy rating of -1 or less for the number of bedrooms in the household (i.e. fewer bedrooms than required).

Figure 11 plots the proportions of households on Census Day 2011 that had an occupancy rating of -1 or less, for England & Wales, Cumbria and districts.

Figure 11: Households: Occupancy Rating of -1 or Less: England & Wales, Cumbria and Districts:

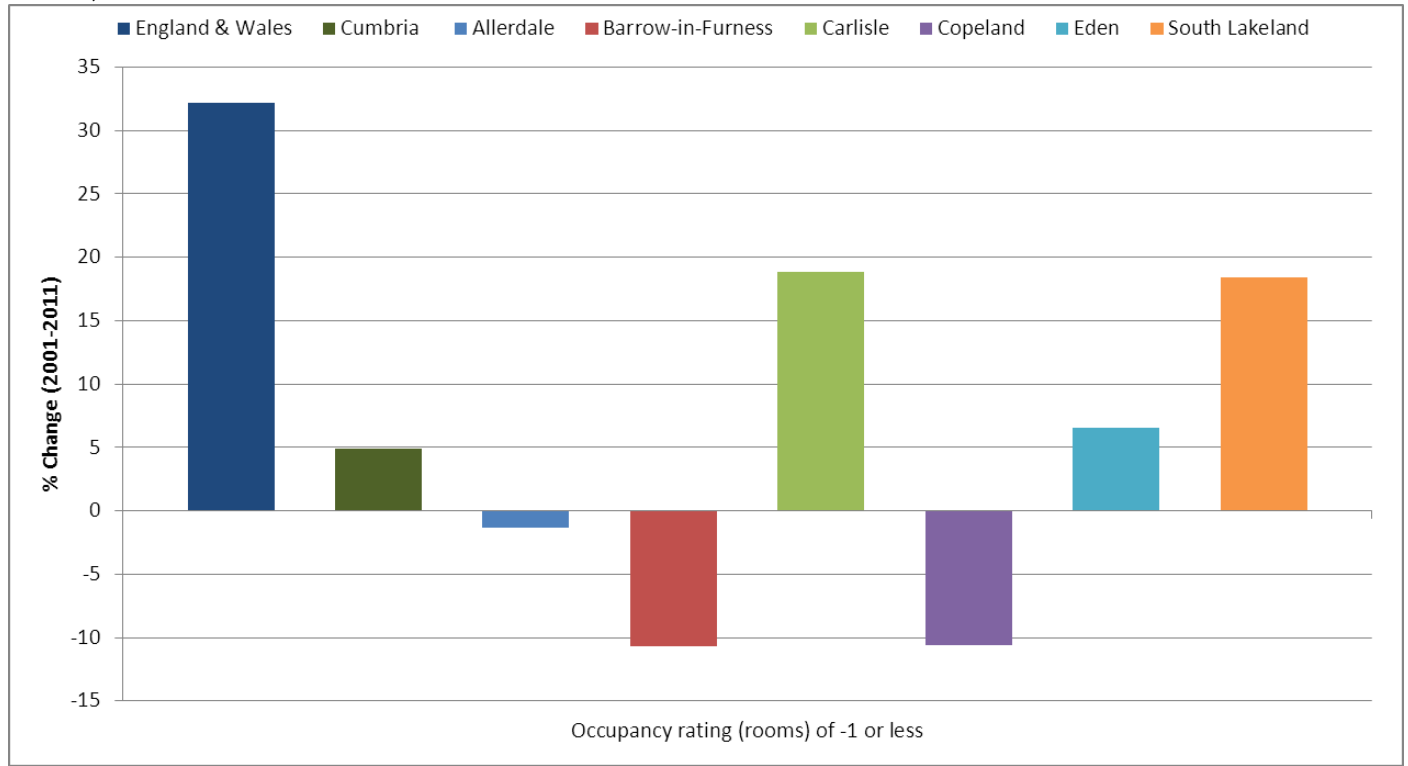


Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics

When compared to England & Wales, Cumbria had a much lower proportion of households with occupancy ratings of -1 or less both in relation to rooms and bedrooms. All of Cumbria's districts had lower proportions of households with occupancy ratings of -1 or less, both in relation to rooms and bedrooms, than the national average. Of Cumbria's districts, Carlisle had the greatest proportion of households with occupancy ratings of -1 or less in relation to rooms and bedrooms; with 4.4% of households in the district having fewer rooms than required and 2.3% of households having fewer bedrooms than required.

Figure 12 shows how the numbers of households with occupancy ratings of -1 or less in relation to rooms have changed proportionally between Census Day 2001 and Census Day 2011, for England & Wales, Cumbria and districts. Please note that information about numbers of bedrooms was not collected in the 2001 Census and therefore occupancy ratings for bedrooms could not be produced.

Figure 12: Households: Occupancy Rating of -1 or Less: Proportional Change: 2001-2011: England & Wales, Cumbria and Districts:



Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics

Between Census Day 2001 and Census Day 2011, the numbers of households in Cumbria with occupancy ratings of -1 or less for rooms increased by 4.9%; this increase was much lower than the national average increase (+32.1%). The numbers of households with occupancy ratings of -1 or less for rooms increased in three of Cumbria's districts (Carlisle, Eden and South Lakeland) and decreased in the remaining three districts. The greatest proportional increases were seen in Carlisle and South Lakeland (+18.8% and +18.4% respectively), while the greatest proportional decreases were seen in Barrow-in-Furness and Copeland (-10.7% and -10.6% respectively).

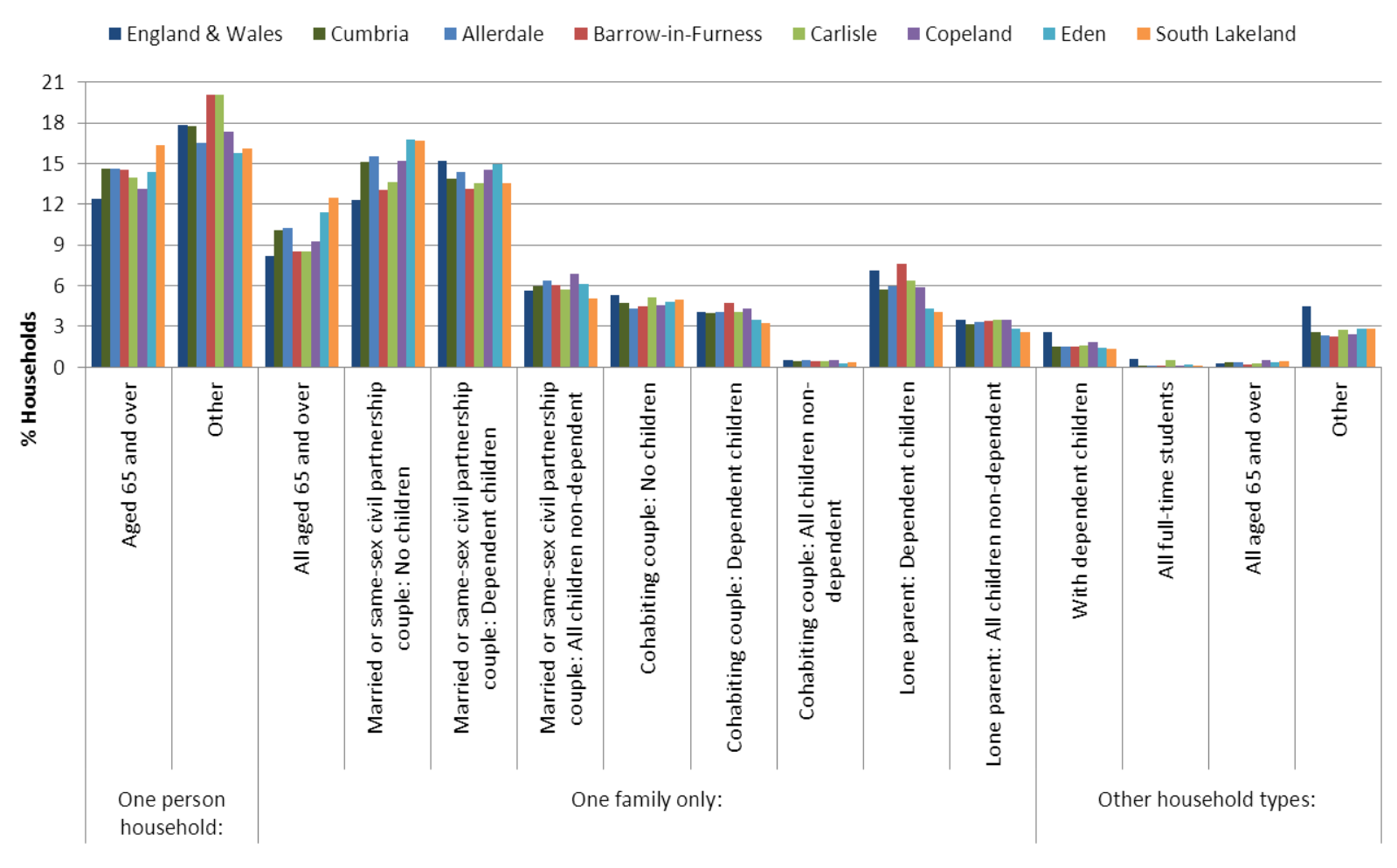
Household Composition

Across the 222,042 households in Cumbria on Census Day 2011, from greatest proportion to smallest:

- 39,342 (17.7%) were classified as “ One person household: Aged under 65”;
- 33,498 (15.1%) were classified as “ One family only: Married or same-sex civil partnership couple: No children”;
- 32,398 (14.6%) were classified as “ One person household: Aged 65 and over”;
- 30,908 (13.9%) were classified as “ One family only: Married or same-sex civil partnership couple: Dependent children”;
- 22,383 (10.1%) were classified as “ One family only: All aged 65 and over”;
- 13,248 (6.0%) were classified as “One family only: Married or same-sex civil partnership couple: All children non-dependent”;
- 12,678 (5.7%) were classified as “One family only: Lone parent: Dependent children”;
- 10,521 (4.7%) were classified as “One family only: Cohabiting couple: No children”;
- 8,802 (4.0%) were classified as “One family only: Cohabiting couple: Dependent children”;
- 7,074 (3.2%) were classified as “One family only: Lone parent: All children non-dependent”;
- 5,723 (2.6%) were classified as “Other household types: Other”;
- 3,368 (1.5%) were classified as “Other household types: With dependent children”;
- 986 (0.4%) were classified as “One family only: Cohabiting couple: All children non-dependent”;
- 790 (0.4%) were classified as “Other household types: All aged 65 and over”;
- 323 (0.1%) were classified as “Other household types: All full-time students”.

Figure 13 plots the proportions of households on Census Day 2011 by household composition, for England & Wales, Cumbria and districts.

Figure 13: Households: Household Composition: England & Wales, Cumbria and Districts:



Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics

When compared to England & Wales, Cumbria had a slightly higher proportion of: one person households aged 65 and over; one family households aged 65 and over; and, married or same-sex civil partnership couple households with no children. Inversely, Cumbria had slightly lower proportions than the national average of: married or same-sex civil partnership couple households with dependent children; lone parent households with dependent children; other household types with dependent children; and other household types classified as “other”.

Focusing on Cumbria’s six districts, the greatest proportion of households in all districts, except Eden and South Lakeland, were classified as “ One person household: Other”. The greatest proportion of households in Eden and South Lakeland were classified as “ One family only: Married or same-sex civil partnership couple: No children”.

When comparing Cumbria's districts, Barrow-in-Furness had the greatest proportion of "One family only: Cohabiting couple: Dependent children" households, and "One family only: Lone parent: Dependent children" households. Barrow-in-Furness and Carlisle had the joint greatest proportion of "One person household: Other" households. Carlisle also had the greatest proportion of "One family only: Cohabiting couple: No children" households. Copeland had the greatest proportion of "One family only: Married or same-sex civil partnership couple: All children non-dependent" households. Eden had the greatest proportion of "One family only: Married or same-sex civil partnership couple: No children" households and "One family only: Married or same-sex civil partnership couple: Dependent children" households. Finally South Lakeland had the greatest proportion of "One person household: Aged 65 and over" households, and "One family only: All aged 65 and over" households.

Unfortunately the classifications used to report household composition in 2001 are not consistent with the classifications used to report household composition in 2011. Therefore it is not possible to report on proportional change in relation to household composition between 2001 and 2011.

Further information

Cumbria Intelligence Observatory have incorporated 2011 Census data for small areas into the Cumbria Atlas - an interactive geographical tool which enables users to view data sets at a local level in a user-friendly format combining maps, tables and charts. The Cumbria Atlas can be accessed via: <http://www.cumbriaobservatory.org.uk/Atlas/CumbriaAtlas.asp>

More information about the 2011 Census including all statistical releases can be found at the ONS Census 2011 homepage: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/index.html>

If you wish to discuss anything relating to the 2011 Census please contact the Cumbria Intelligence Observatory:

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Phone: (01228) 226309.