



Planning research

People in Bolton

2011 Census Factfile no. 1

Population and Households

Communicating research and
sharing knowledge

People in Bolton 2011 Census

Population and Households Factfile – July 2014

People in Bolton factfiles provide key facts and figures about people who live or work in the borough of Bolton. These current factfiles are based on information from the most recent Census in 2011.

Other related publications, including more detailed information on a range of topics can be accessed at: www.bolton.gov.uk/researchandinformation

The latest census was held on Sunday 27 March 2011, with results released from July 2012 onwards. This briefing note outlines the key issues on religion.

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1. Summary

- The England and Wales census included a new household question in 2011 on 'How many of these rooms are bedrooms?' The question was included to derive an occupancy rating based on the bedroom standard – an indicator of occupation density used by local authorities, housing organisations and government departments such as the Department of Communities and Local Government in England.
- There was an instruction, routing and tick box change on the 'Who is your landlord?' question, although the data was broadly comparable with 2001.
- The majority of households in Bolton were semi-detached or terraced dwellings, resulting in 75% of the household types in the borough. This was higher than the Greater Manchester (67%) and national (56%) total.
- The most significant change from the 2001-11 Census was the increase of almost 4000 purpose-built flats in Bolton since 2001.

2. Introduction

The census has collected information about the population every 10 years since 1801 (except in 1941). The latest census in England and Wales took place on **27 March 2011**.

Census statistics describe the characteristics of an area, such as how many men and women there are and their ages. The statistics are used to understand similarities and differences in population characteristics locally, regionally and nationally, and inform policy and planning.

The England and Wales census asked 11 questions about the household and its accommodation in 2011. The household questions were based around household structure, tenure, household spaces and accommodation type, household amenities and overcrowding and car or van availability.

3. Marital Status

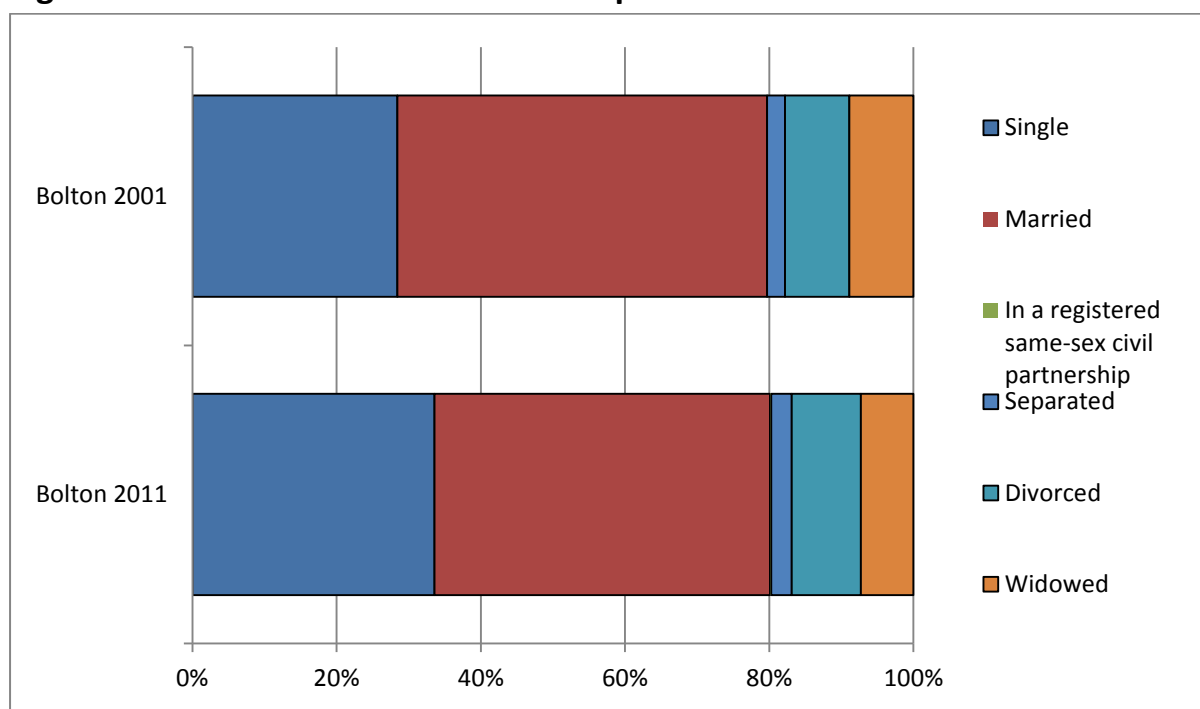
Marital status classifies people according to their legal marital or registered same-sex civil partnership status as at Census day 27 March 2011. This topic has changed since 2001 to take account of Civil Partnerships, which came into force on 5 December 2005.

Significantly more people were single (and never married) in 2011 than in previous years. 34% of people aged 16 or over were not married, compared to 28% in 2001. Almost half the adult population in Bolton (47%) were currently legally married at the time of the Census and around 400 people were in a registered civil partnership, constituting 0.2% of the adult population.

Although the number of married people has remained relatively constant since 2001, the number of separated & divorced people has increased slightly and the proportion of single people has increased by around 6 percentage points. This tends to indicate that marriage itself is not in a dramatic decline amongst people who are already married, (although separation and divorce rates have increased slightly), but that less young people are choosing marriage in the first place than in previous decades.

Bolton's marital status trends mirror those in England & Wales as a whole.

Figure 1: Marital status 2001-2011 comparative



4. Living Arrangements

Although marital status is a useful source of information on social trends, it needs to be combined with other information in order to be of further practical use. 'Living Arrangements' combines information given on marital status with information on whether or not that person is living in a couple. (For instance a couple could be separated and co-habiting, or they could be married and living in separate addresses most of the time). The information in this topic is only applicable to people aged 16 or over living in households.

Despite the fact that marriage rates have not changed significantly over the past ten years, more people than ever in Bolton live as part of a couple. This is mainly due to an increase in people cohabiting instead of marrying. The vast majority (57%) of adults in Bolton live in a household as part of a couple, however in 2011 these people were increasingly more likely to be cohabiting than married.

The remaining 43% who did not live as part of a couple includes those who were single and living alone, or those living with someone they did not have a relationship with. Most of these (25%) were single and never married, a small number were married (but not living as part of a couple), and (as discussed previously) an increasing number were separated or divorced.

Table 1: Living arrangements 2001-2011 comparative

	Bolton 2011	Bolton 2001
All Residents	217,886	201,918
Living in a couple: Married or same-sex civil partnership	45%	50%
Living in a couple: Cohabiting	12%	10%
Not living in a couple: Single	25%	22%
Not living in a couple: Married or in a same-sex civil partnership	1%	1%
Not living in a couple: Separated	2%	2%
Not living in a couple: Divorced	7%	6%
Not living in a couple: Widowed	7%	8%

5. Household Structure

'Household Structure' uses information given in the relationship matrix section of the Census form to classify households according to the relationships between household members. A household, as defined by the 2011 Census, consists of either a single person living alone or a group of people (not necessarily related) who share cooking facilities and either a living room, sitting room or dining area.

The main groupings the Census uses to classify households are; single person, 'one family and no others' and 'other'. A family refers a group of people who are either:

- married/civilly partnered/cohabiting couple, with or without children
- a lone parent with child(ren)
- a married, same-sex civil partnership, or cohabiting couple with grandchild(ren) but with no children present from the intervening generation
- a single grandparent with grandchild(ren) but no children present from the intervening generation

Therefore 'one family and no other' can consist of two generations only. (For instance a household consisting of grandparents looking after a child with no parents would be classed as 'one family and no other'. A household that includes grandparents, parents and children would be classed as 'other'). 'Other' households includes full-time students, multi-generational households, house-shares etc. plus others.

Of the 116,400 households in Bolton, around one third consisted of a single person living alone. Just over 60% consisted of 'one family and no other', and only 3% consisted of 'other' households. 'One family and no other' includes couples with no children (16%), couples with dependent children (20%) and couples with all resident children non-dependent (6%). Lone parents made up 12% of the total.

Since 2001 in Bolton the number of single-person households under the age of 65 has increased, as have cohabiting couples (with or without children), lone parents and all kinds of 'other' households. Compared to national and regional comparisons Bolton has more couples with children (either married or cohabiting) and more lone parents. It is less likely to have 'other' households (in particular full-time students) and couples without children.

Figure 2: Household Structure 2001-2011 comparative

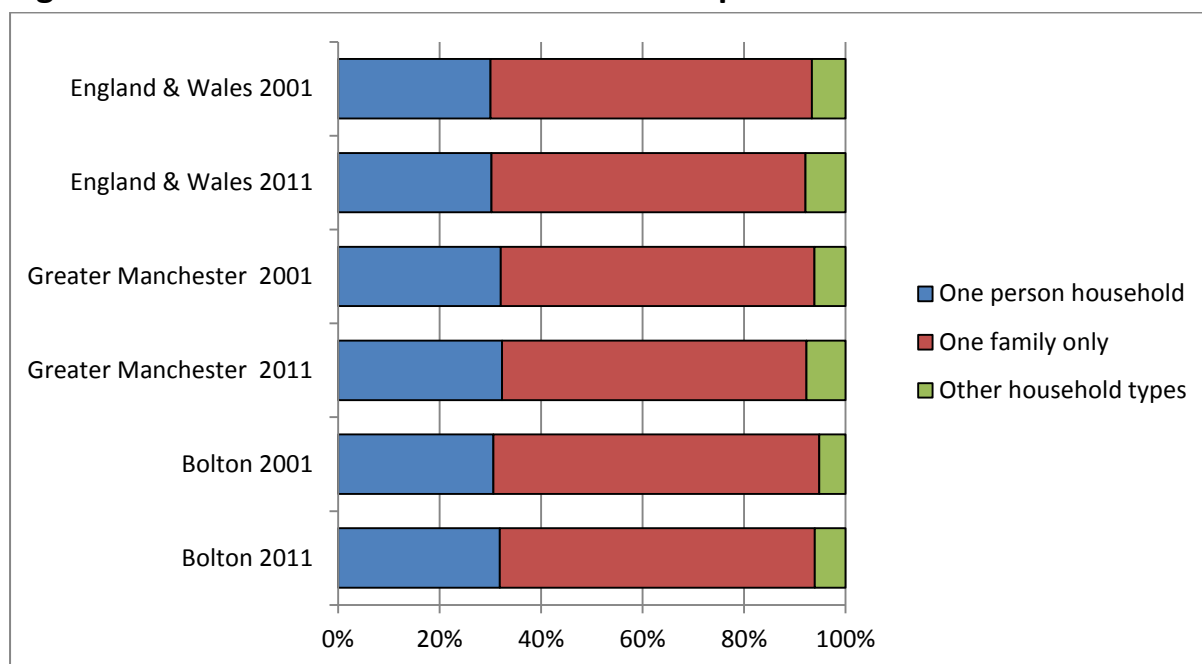
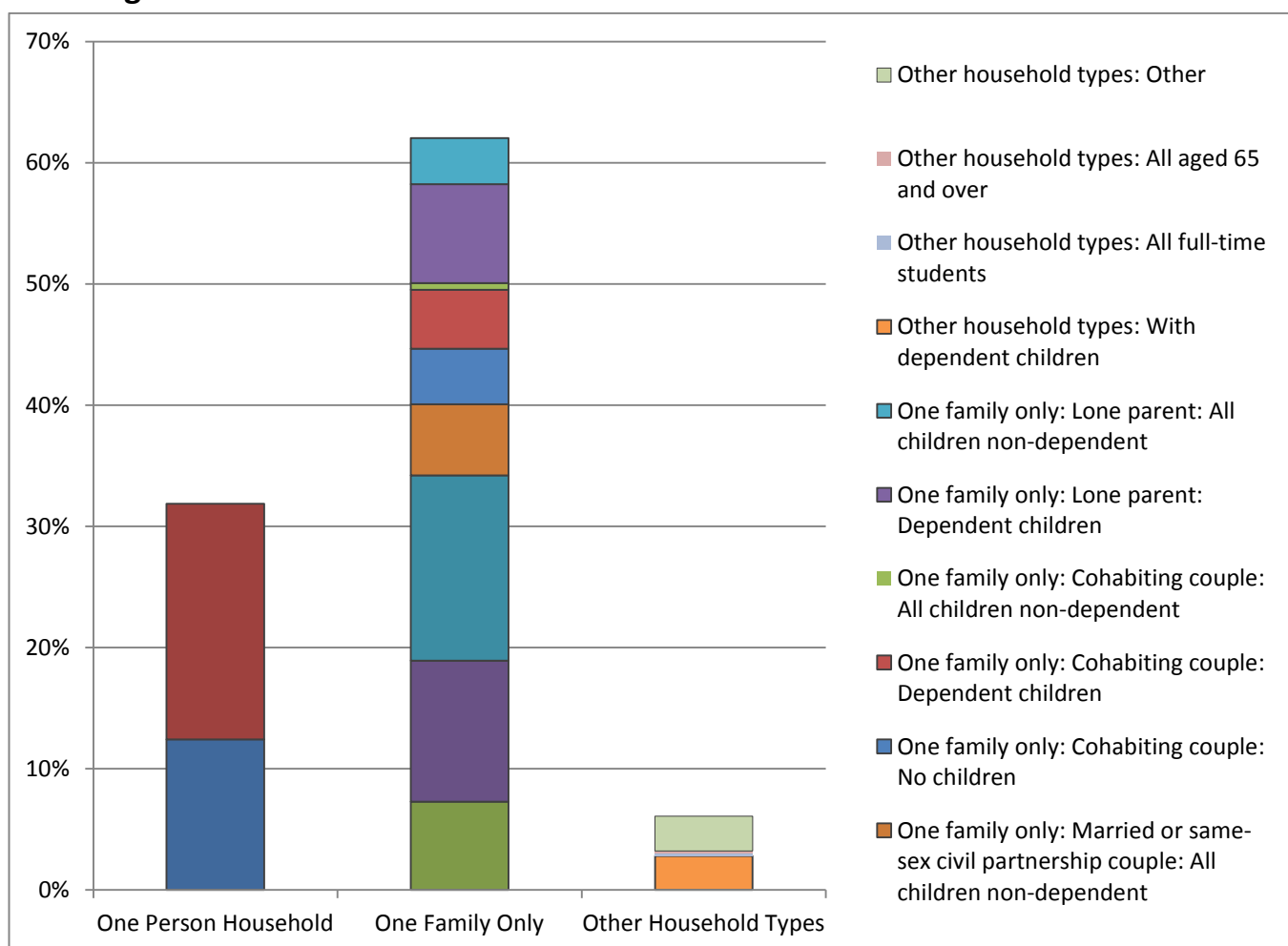


Figure 3: Bolton Household Structure 2011



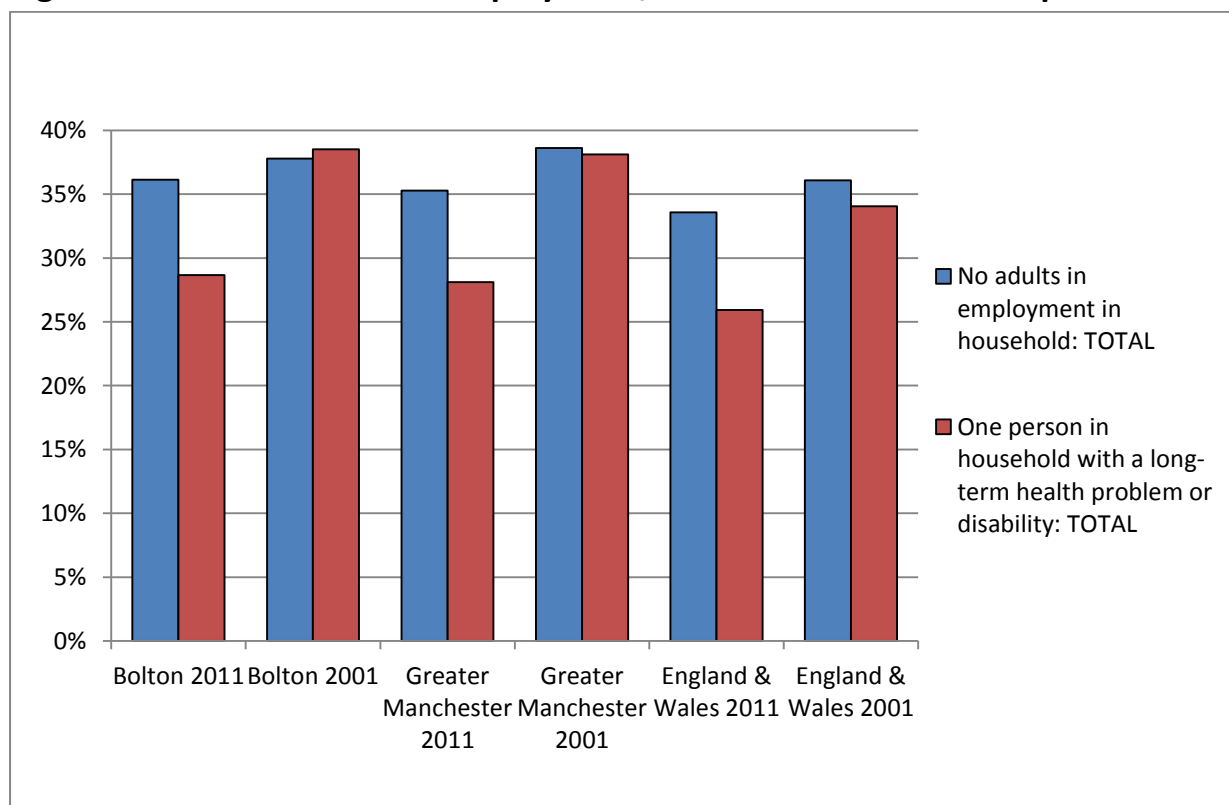
6. Households not in Employment/with Long-Term Limiting Illness

Out of 116,400 households in Bolton, 42,000 had no adults in employment, over one third (36%) of all households in the borough. This is slightly higher than the national figure of 34%. Out of these 42,000, 6,000 contained dependent children. This means that 16% of households with dependent children had no adults in employment in Bolton compared to 14% nationally. This was a decrease from 18% of households in Bolton in 2001.

Alongside that, 33,400 households contained at least one person with a long-term limiting illness or disability (LTLI) (29%). This has decreased from 41,600 in 2001, a drop by around one-fifth. Around 6,500 of those households contained a dependent child.

Since the number of people who have an LTLI has not dropped, and the number of people living in communal establishments has also decreased we must assume that this drop in the number of LTLI households indicates that people with LTLIs are becoming concentrated in fewer households. In other words households are more likely to have more than one person with an LTLI than before, or that the age profile & household living arrangements of those with an LTLI has changed.

Figure 4: Households not in employment/with LTLI 2001-2011 comparative



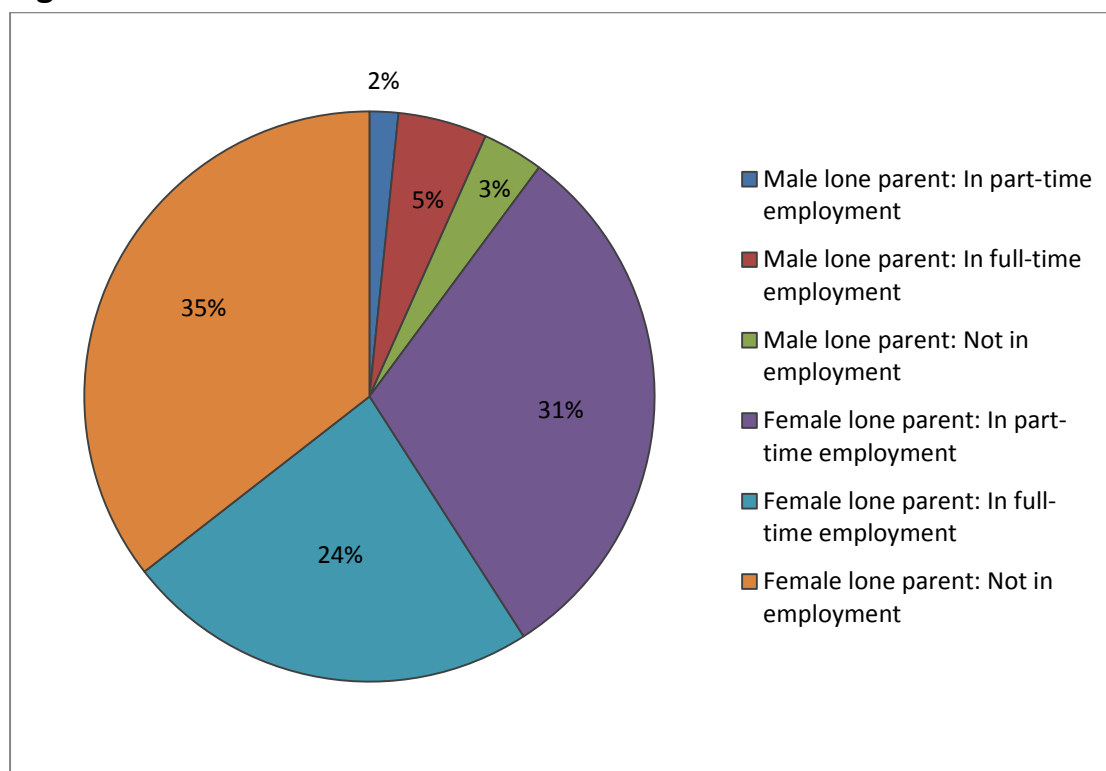
7. Lone Parent Households

The Census 2011 also gave us some extra information specifically on lone parent households. The number of households headed by a lone parent in Bolton increased from around 8,000 in 2001 to 9,500 in 2011, an increase of almost one-fifth. Of these households 1 in 10 were male, with the rest female.

The 2011 Census also showed that more lone-parents than ever in Bolton are going out to work. In 2001 half of all lone parents were not in paid employment of any kind; in 2011 this had decreased to less than 40%.

In 2011 around one-third of all lone parents worked full-time (an increase from 25%) and the remaining 30% worked part-time hours. This coincides with regional and national figures.

Figure 5: Lone Person Households in Bolton 2011



8. Dwellings and Household Spaces

A 'dwelling' is defined by the Census as a unit of accommodation in which all rooms - including the kitchen, bathroom and toilet - are behind a door that only that household can use. A dwelling may comprise one or more household spaces (the accommodation used or available for use by an individual household).

A 'household space' is defined as the accommodation used or available for use by an individual household. (A 'household' is one person living alone, or a group of people (not necessarily related) living at the same address who share cooking facilities and share a living room or sitting room or dining area). Household spaces are identified separately in census results as those with at least one usual resident, and those that do not have any usual residents.

A household space with no usual residents may still be used by short-term residents, visitors who were present on census night, or a combination of short-term residents and visitors. (Vacant household spaces and household spaces that are used as second addresses are also classified in census results as household spaces with no usual residents).

There were approximately **120,800** dwellings in Bolton at the time of the Census. Around 120,750 were described as 'unshared', (i.e. all rooms behind a single closed door). Only 54 were classed as 'shared' dwellings.

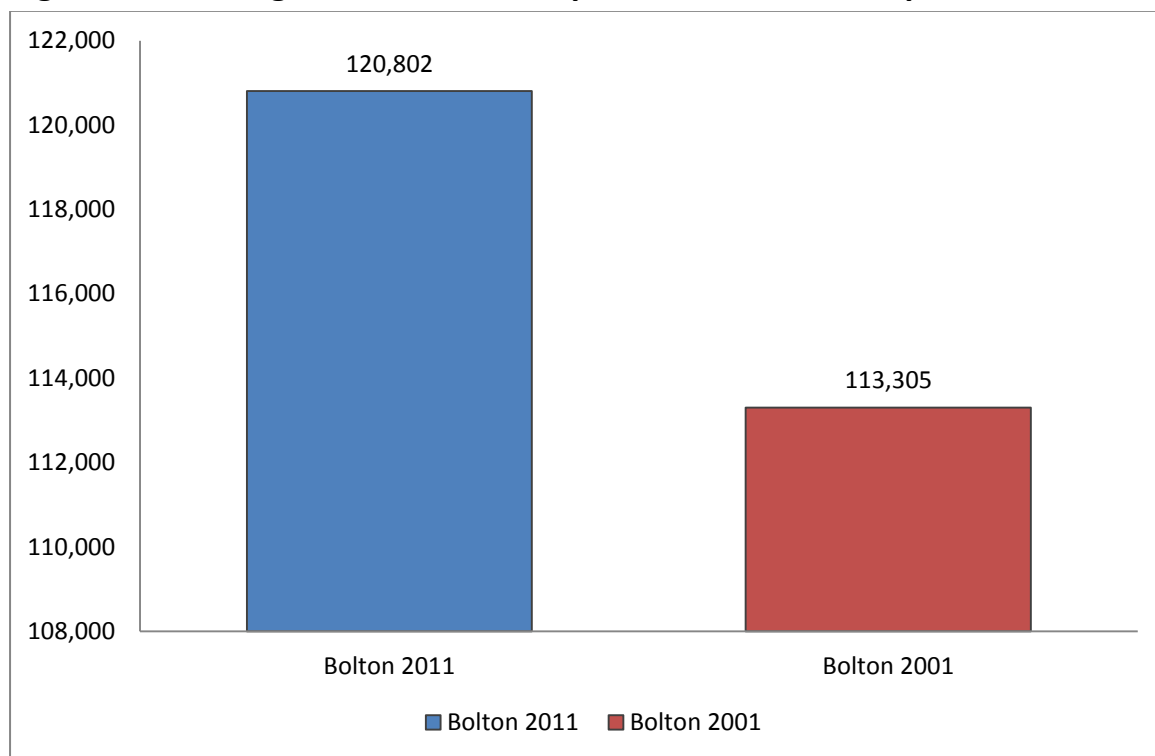
Due to the fact that dwellings can consist of one or household spaces (see above), the number of household spaces does exceed the number of dwellings. In 2011 there were 121,000 household spaces, of which 4,600 were classed as 'having no usual resident', (NB this does not necessarily mean they were vacant – see definition).

Since the 2001 Census there have been around 7,500 extra dwellings created, and around 7,600 extra household spaces. (See 'Population & Households for information on households).

Table 2: Dwellings and Household Spaces comparative 2001 - 2011

	Bolton 2011	Bolton 2001
All Households	120,802	113,305
Unshared dwelling	120,748	113,262
Shared dwelling	54	43
Household Spaces	121,001	113,365

Figure 6: Dwellings and Household Spaces 2001-2011 comparative



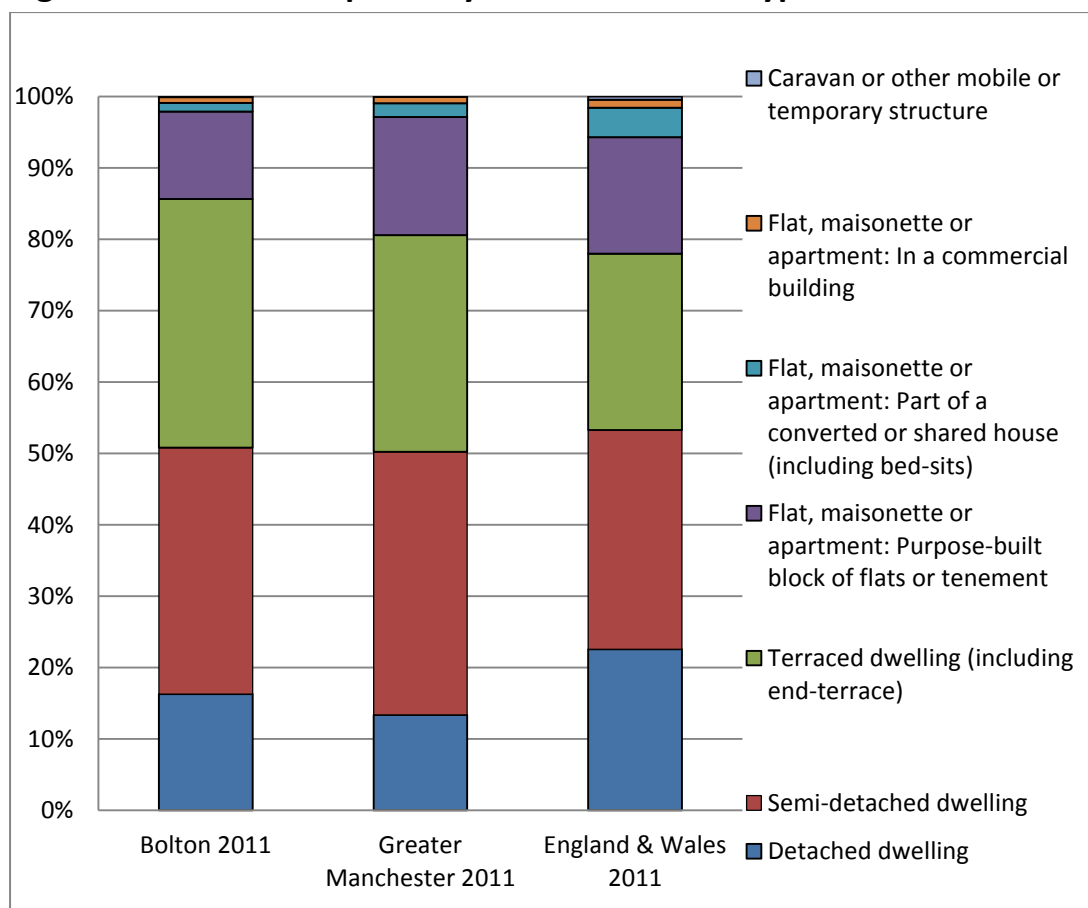
9. Housing Type

Of these 121,000 household spaces in Bolton (both occupied and 'other'), the majority were either semi-detached or terraced houses (both 35%). 16% of properties in Bolton were detached houses, a higher percentage than Greater Manchester (13%) but lower than England & Wales overall (23%). Only 14% were flats, maisonettes or apartments, which is less than Greater Manchester (20%) and England & Wales (21%). There were also 87 caravans or other temporary structures in 2011, a decrease from 127 in 2001.

Table 3: Household spaces by accommodation type

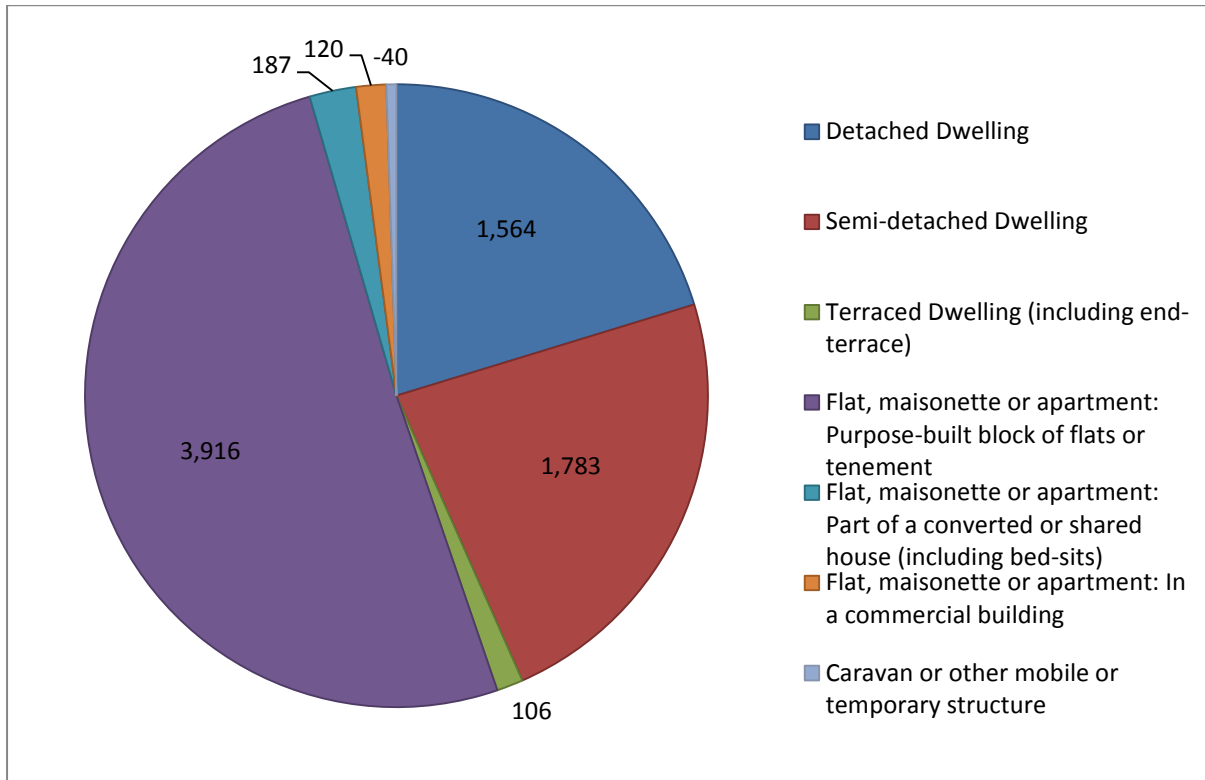
Dwelling Type	Bolton (Numbers)	Bolton (%)	Greater Manchester (%)	England & Wales (%)
Detached houses	19,681	16.0	13.0	23.0
Semi-detached houses	41,803	35.0	37.0	31.0
Terraced houses	42,171	35.0	30.0	25.0
Purpose built flats	17,259	14.0	20.0	21.0
Other dwellings	87	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	121,001	100.0	100.0	100.0

Figure 7: Household Spaces by accommodation type



In terms of the extra 7,600 household spaces created since the 2001 Census, the vast majority were purpose-built flats, (an increase of almost 4,000 from 2001-2011), semi-detached or detached houses.

Figure 8: Increase in household space accommodation type from 2001-2011

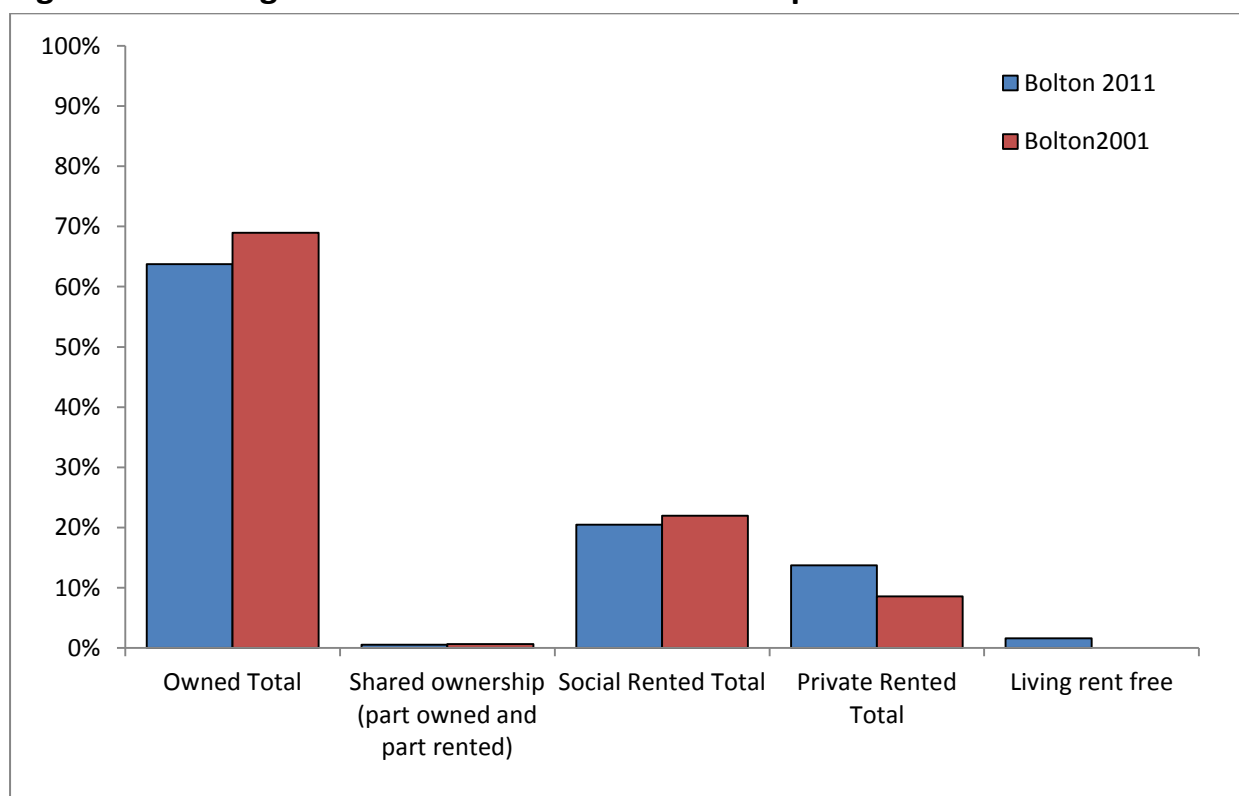


10. Housing Tenure

Tenure provides information about whether a household rents or owns the accommodation that it occupies and, if rented, combines this with information about the type of landlord who owns or manages the accommodation, (i.e. if they are 'private', 'social' or other).

In Bolton the proportion of households who were owner-occupiers (who either owned outright or had a mortgage/loan) was 64% in 2011. This was down slightly from 69% in 2001. Around 1 in 5 households were classed as social renting, (i.e. renting their house from a local authority or housing association), again a similar proportion to 2001. However the number of households living in privately rented accommodation increased sharply during 2001-2011. In 2001 around 6,000 households privately rented their accommodation; in 2011 this had gone up to close to 15,000, an increase of almost 9,000, or 150%.

Figure 9: Housing Tenure in Bolton 2001-2011 comparable



Regional and national figures have also shown significant increases in this sector in the last ten years, however Bolton's private rented sector has grown faster than the average (however the numbers of privately rented households were lower to begin with). In Bolton in 2011 14% of all households rented from a private landlord or letting agency, compared to 17% in England & Wales.

Table 4: Bolton Housing Tenure 2011

Tenure Type	Bolton (Numbers)	Bolton (%)	Greater Manchester (%)	England and Wales (%)
Owned Total	74,170	64.0	60.0	64.0
Shared ownership	605	1.0	1.0	1.0
Social Rented Total	23,825	20.0	22.0	18.0
Private Rented Total	15,930	14.0	16.0	17.0
Living rent free	1,841	2.0	1.0	1.0
Total	116,371	100.0	100.0	100.0

11. Rooms, Bedrooms & Central Heating

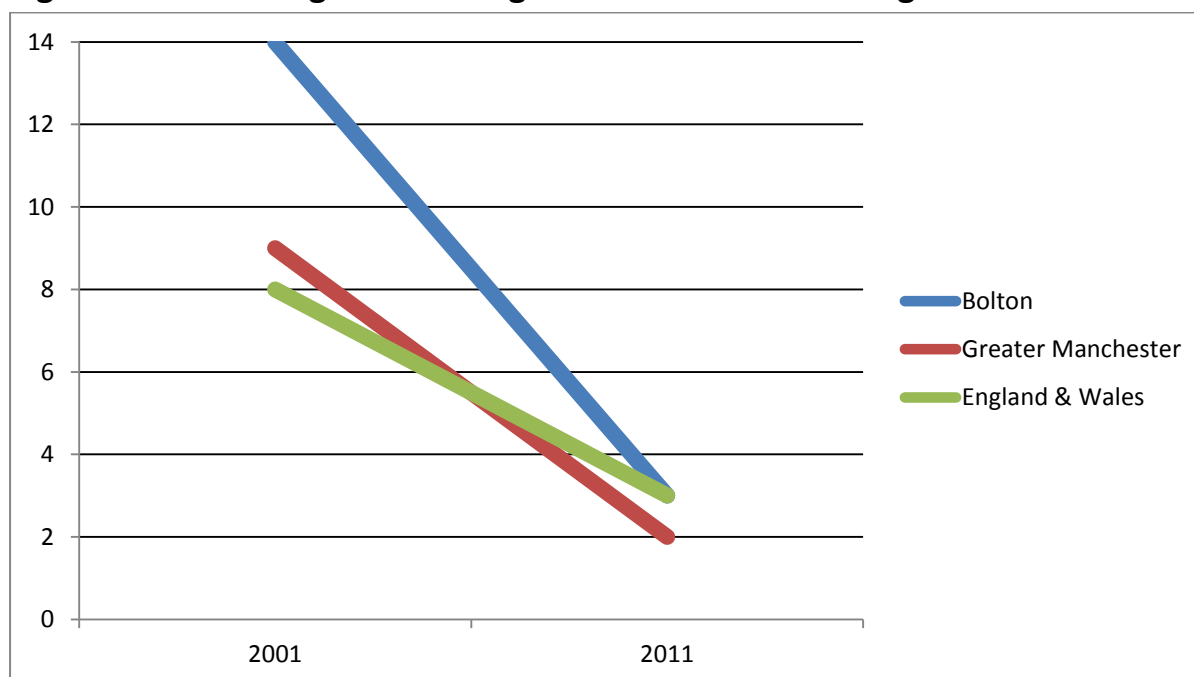
The 2011 Census asked questions about the number of rooms for sole use within each individual household, the number of bedrooms and central heating amenities. (This differed slightly from the 2001 Census, which also asked about sole use of a bath/shower and toilet, and asked households to identify their lowest floor level). This information, combined with data on the number & characteristics of people living in the house gained elsewhere in the questionnaire, provides information on occupancy ratings and under/overcrowding levels.

Just 3,500, or 3% of households in Bolton did not have any form of central heating (including gas, electric, oil, solid fuel or other types) in 2011. This is a significant decrease from 2001 where 14,700 households reported having no central heating of any kind. This was slightly higher than the national average of 2.7%.

Table 5: Dwellings without central heating 2001 – 2011 comparable

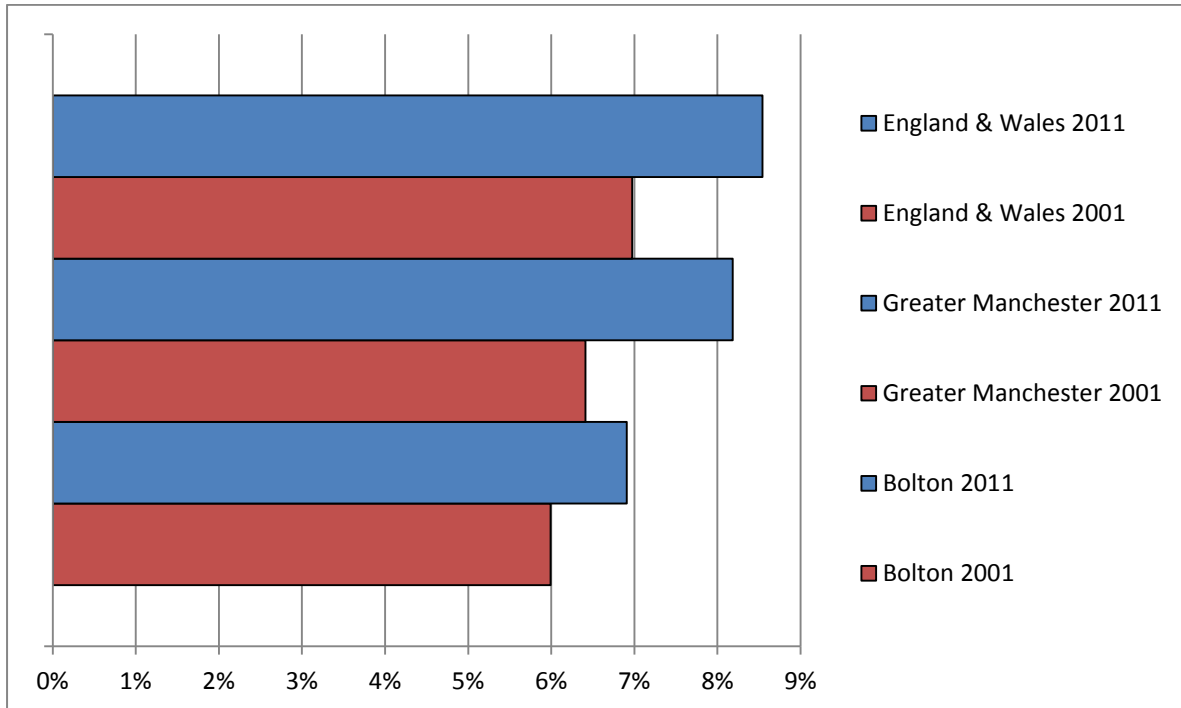
Dwellings without Central Heating 2001 - 2011 Difference	Bolton 2001 - 2011 (Numbers)	Bolton 2001 - 2011 (%)	Greater Manchester 2001 - 2011 (%)	England and Wales 2001 - 2011 (%)
	-11,154	-10.6	-6.0	-5.8

Figure 10: Percentage of dwellings without central heating 2001-2011



Roughly 8,000 households had an occupancy rating of -1 or less, meaning that they had fewer rooms than would be required for the number & characteristics of people living there (according to a standardised formula based on their age, sex and relationships to one another). This means that 7% of all households in Bolton suffer from overcrowding, compared to 9% in England & Wales. This figure has increased by almost a quarter from 6,500 since 2001.

Figure 11: Occupancy Rating (Rooms) of -1 or less 2001-2011 comparable



12. Car or Van Availability

The 2011 Census asked respondents about the number of cars or vans that are owned, or available for use, by one or more members of a household. This includes company cars and vans that are available for private use, but does not include motorbikes or scooters, or any cars or vans belonging to visitors.

The count of cars or vans in an area relates only to households. Cars or vans used by residents of communal establishments are not counted.

The number of cars or vans used by household residents in Bolton in 2011 was 124,900. This has significantly increased from 109,400 in 2001, meaning that there is at least an extra 15,500 cars on the road since 2001.

Despite this the proportion of households with no car or van access has remained relatively stable.

Table 6: Number of cars or vans in households 2001-2011 comparable

	All categories: Car or van availability	No cars or vans in household	1 car or van in household	2 cars or vans in household	3 cars or vans in household	4 or more cars or vans in household
Bolton 2011	116,371	32,948	50,068	27,136	4,938	1,281
Bolton 2001	108,085	32,743	47,303	23,366	3,714	959

Figure 12: Percentage of cars or vans in households 2001-2011 comparable

