

Census 2011: Leeds statistics and implications for housing strategy and policy

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INTRODUCTION

This report presents a summary of findings from the 2011 census for Leeds, compares findings to the 2001 census and to the average for England and Wales for 2011.

It shows the changes in population characteristics, employment, housing, education and health recorded through the two censuses.

It also presents a commentary on the potential issues for housing policy and strategy in Leeds:

CENSUS 2011 AND COMPARISON TO 2001 - OVERVIEW

- The population of Leeds is increasing but is also changing in its composition. There are more younger people and very old people; more single people, and single parents in the population and fewer 'traditional' families.
- There has been an increase in the number of over 85 year olds, and in those aged 45 – 75. There has also been a substantial increase in the numbers of people aged 16 – 30, the proportion of which is now higher than the national average.
- The ethnic and religious composition of the Leeds population is changing with a substantial increase in people from Africa, South Asia, the European Union and the far-east.
- Of those households not born in the UK, the majority have been resident for over 5 years, with 43% resident for over 10 years
- There are fewer home owners, and substantially more households renting especially from private landlords. The proportion of households living in Council housing is now less than those living in private rented housing,
- While the proportion of households living in housing managed by housing associations has increased, the reduction in households living in council housing has meant that overall the number of households living in social housing has reduced by 22% since 2001.
- The number of homeowners increased between 2001 and 2011 but the proportion of households that are homeowners reduced.
- There has been a substantial increase in the number of households living in flats since 2001 reflecting the city living boom 2005 – 2009.
- The number of households overcrowded increased by 5,759 households between 2001 and 2011, or from 7.8% to 9.1% of all households.
- There has been an increase in the number of economically active people, but with the greatest increase being in part-time work and self-employment. There has also been an increase in the number of people unemployed, especially long-term unemployed.
- There has been a significant increases in the number of people in service sector and higher managerial or professional occupations
- There has been an increase in people with qualifications of Level 3 or above, and far fewer people with no qualifications
- The number of people providing unpaid care increased by 1.6% and the number of people providing over 20 hours a week increased by 16.4%.

OVERVIEW OF ISSUES FOR HOUSING POLICY

The 2011 Census and comparison to the 2001 Census highlights a number of significant issues for housing strategy and policy that the Council and its partners will need to address:

1. *Meeting the needs of a changing population with differing characteristics, expectations and needs*

- a. Meeting the housing needs of an aging population - the very old (over 85); the increasing proportion of the 'young-old' (60 – 70), and the middle aged 'baby boomers' who will become old in the future.
- b. Meeting the future housing needs of the increasing number of 18 – 34 year olds including assistance to home ownership; intermediate housing options and recognition of a role for shared housing in the market
- c. Ensuring that family housing' provision reflects changes in the nature of families - meeting the needs of split families, single people with access or visitation rights, and single parent families, as well as the traditional family group.
- d. Meeting the needs of 'new' communities as the population of Leeds becomes increasingly diverse.

2. *Ensuring housing provision meets the needs a changing economy and labour market as circumstances change in the context of general economic change.*

- a. Enabling affordable housing options for an increasing number of households in lower paid work or insecure employment.
- b. Ensuring housing provision can meet the aspirations and expectations of a growing number of higher paid professional household
- c. Ensuring housing provision is of a mix that can meet the needs of a range of household types whose needs may change over time. .

3. *Managing a continuing process of tenure change, with fewer home owners, fewer Council tenants and an increased number of people living in private rented housing*

- a. 'Managing' standards of condition and management in an expanding private rented sector including encouraging more accreditation of landlords;
- b. Ensuring and managing an increased supply of shared private rented housing
- c. Encouraging more security of tenure in the private rented sector including longer term tenancies for families in housing need unable to be rehoused in social housing and those who may need to rent for some considerable time while accumulating the deposit for home ownership

4. *Ensuring that a sufficient supply of larger housing provision is available*

- a. To reduce the increasing incidence of overcrowding,
- b. To meet the needs of the increasing number of households living in flats who may require larger homes (and homes with gardens or access to secure play space in the future.

A. HOUSING TENURE, OCCUPANCY AND PROPERTY

The pattern of housing tenure is changing rapidly but the balance between ownership and renting has only changed modestly.

- The number of households renting privately increased by almost 20,000 (52%) between 2001 and 2011, or from 12.4% to 17.9% of all households.
- The number of households renting from a housing association increased by 3,300 (25%) between 2001 and 2011, or from 4.3% to 5.1% of all households
- The number of households renting from the Council reduced by 9,000 (14%) between 2001 and 2011, or from 21% to 17% of all households
- The number of owner occupier households stayed virtually the same, but reduced as a % of all households from 62% to 58%.
- The number of households overcrowded (at least one room less than needed) increased by 5759 households between 2001 and 2011, or from 7.8% to 9.1% of all households.
- 51% of households live in detached or semi-detached homes, compared to 53% across England and Wales. 27% of households live in terraced housing compared to 25% across England and Wales.
- 22% of households live in flats similar to the average for England and Wales. The number of households living in flats has increased by over 15,000 since 2001.
- 95% of households had central heating compared to 79% in 2001. Just over 45,000 fewer households were without central heating compared to 2001.

Implications for housing policy

The Census 2011 shows a changing housing tenure pattern, and indicates a number of issues that will need to be addressed over the coming years:

1. The reduction in the proportion of home owners is clearly linked to restricted mortgage lending, and the impacts of lower Loan to Value Ratios, leading to a requirement for higher deposits from first time buyers. This suggests that
 - a. Greater assistance may be needed from housebuilders, lenders and from the Council itself to first time buyers to enable them to enter the market
 - b. Private rented housing with longer security of tenure and higher quality amenities (especially in certain parts of the city) may be needed
 - c. The benefits of renting may need to be more positively promoted to younger households given the restricted access to mortgage lending
2. The clear increase in households renting privately in Leeds brings challenges for the Council in seeking to ensure an appropriate supply of private rented housing to meet growing need, and to ensure that the quality of that supply is appropriate.
3. With many younger households unable to buy housing, and finding self-contained private rented housing harder to afford, shared private rented housing may become more prevalent, potentially increasing the need for housing in multiple occupation. This will present challenges in terms of the neighbourhood impacts of HMOS and the implementation of the Article 4 powers recently adopted by the Council.

4. The reduction in Council housing as a proportion of housing stock, and an increasing private rented housing stock, may mean the Council will need to consider the resources it puts into 'managing' the private rented market. Alternatively, there may be a case for linking the management of Council housing, and 'managing' the private rented market.
5. The continuing reduction in the proportion of households resident in Council housing reflects impact both of the historic success of the Right to Buy, and the continuing restrictions on new additions to Council housing stock.
6. Increases in households living in housing run by housing associations did not fully offset the loss of Council housing, meaning that the proportion of households living in social housing declined overall. This perhaps indicates that the shortage in supply of social housing led to an increase in households who would have lived in social housing, living instead in private rented housing. With demand for social housing continuing to outstrip supply of vacancies, this presents a current and future challenge.
7. The increase in overcrowding also presents challenges. There has been increasing demand from poorer, or 'newly arrived households' for private rented housing. With a relative scarcity of larger housing, then households in need may have no option to take up housing smaller than would be considered appropriate for needs. This may also lead to increased demand for social housing within a context of a shrinking supply.

B POPULATION, HOUSEHOLD AND AGE GROUPS

The 2011 census shows that the population of Leeds was 751,485 an increase of 36,083 since 2001. It also shows that:

- The number of children under school age increased by 7,000 between 2001 and 2011, but the number of children of school age (5 – 15) reduced by 12,500.
- The number of people aged 16 – 29 increased by over 27,000 and there is now a significantly higher proportion of that age group in Leeds compared to the average for England and Wales
- The number of very elderly people over 85 increased by over 1000 (7.4%)
- The number of single pensioners and pensioner couples reduced between 2001 and 2011 by just over 8,000 households.
- The number of single people under pension age increased by over 16,000 and single persons and childless couples under pension age now form 35% of all households
- The number and proportion of couples with dependent children reduced by 1,800 households or 3%, but the number of lone parents with dependent children increased by 3,250 or 15%.

Implications for housing policy

There are a number of issues for housing policy arising from the demographic and household findings from the Census.

1. The increase in population measured by the 2011 Census and the projections for further increase, reinforce the need for an increasing housing supply in an appropriate mix to meet changing household formation, age patterns and demand requirements.

2. The aging population highlighted in the Census results indicates the need for a review of housing provision and policy for older people in Leeds.
 - a. Considerations of old age need to change;
 - b. Housing for older people needs to be reviewed. Traditional sheltered housing may not meet the requirements or aspirations of people as they grow older. 'Retirement villages' and the like may meet the requirements of some but certainly not all people over 55. Many people aged 55 to 75 are perfectly capable of living independently, but may need enhanced access to services or support as they age.
 - c. The increasing number of over 85 year olds would tend to indicate increased frailty and a need for housing with additional care and consideration needs to be given to enabling increased supply of extra care housing;
3. Housing options for young households need consideration given the increasing number of 16 to 34 year olds, and projections of more children in the population in the medium term. This could include
 - a. recognising shared housing as a valuable housing option,
 - b. encouraging live-work housing,
 - c. targeting housing at 'affordable rents' to younger households on bottom quartile to average incomes
 - d. enhancing rent to mortgage, shared equity provision, FirstBuy type assistance and local authority mortgage indemnity provisions to help newly forming younger households into home ownership
4. The 2011 Census results indicate a need to reappraise notions of 'family housing'. With both a reduction in the numbers of couples with children matched by increasing numbers of lone parents; and an increasing incidence of divorce and separation, then there will be a need to ensure that housing provision meets the needs of families in a variety of forms, and not just in the traditional model.

C ETHNIC ORIGIN AND RELIGION

The 2011 Census shows that the 'ethnic map' of Leeds is continuing to change. It clearly shows the emergence of new populations and communities in Leeds, and that amongst migrants to the UK a large proportion have now become long-term residents. It also shows changes in the religious make up of Leeds although broadly the pattern was similar to that for England and Wales.

- The % of population of 'White' ethnic origin declined from 92% to 85% between 2001 and 2011
- The number of Asian and African/Caribbean households increased from 6.4% to 11.2% between 2001 and 2011
- The number of Asian/Asian British increased by 22,500 persons (or by 63%) between 2001 and 2011
- The number of Black Caribbean people stayed virtually the same
- The number of households of mixed ethnic origin doubled between 2001 and 2011, from 1.3% of households to 2.7%. The largest number were White and Caribbean households (8,800) followed by White and Asian households (4,900).

- The number of Black Africans increased by 12,500 persons (or by over 500%) between 2001 and 2011
- The number of 'other white' people (presumably Europeans) increased by 11,000 persons (over 107%) between 2001 and 2011
- The number of 'Other Asian' people (presumably, Korean, Vietnamese, Philippino, Malaysian) increased by 6,900 persons (or 290%) between 2001 and 2011
- The number of 'Other Black' people increased by 3,100 persons (or by 267%) between 2001 and 2011.
- While the vast majority of people describe themselves as 'Christian' the proportion doing so has reduced from 69% in 2001 to 56% in 2011.
- The proportion of people describing themselves as having 'no religion' has increased from 17% to 28% since 2001
- The proportion of people describing themselves as Muslim increased by 91%; as Sikh by 18% and as Hindu by 69%. The proportion describing themselves as Jewish reduced by 17%
- The vast majority of people in Leeds were born in the UK (87%)
- There has been an increase of 198% in the number of people born in EU countries, especially the EU accession countries.
- Of those people not born in the UK the majority (60,000) had arrived since 2000. Around 43% of those not born in the UK had been living in the UK for over 10 years and 67% for more than 5 years.

Implications for Housing Policy in Leeds

With a changing and more diverse population, the need to ensure housing that meets cultural needs and requirements will become increasingly important. This is likely to be added to with the forthcoming inflow of Bulgarian and Romanian EU migrants. Accordingly, housing will increasingly need to

- recognise and meet variations in needs and requirements
- recognise preferences in terms of the location of housing, while also managing issues of 'concentration'
- recognise the need for variations in size, layout and amenities in housing to meet cultural and religious needs

With the private rented sector often supplying housing to meet the needs of migrants, issues arise over the quality and standards of management of that housing.

It is likely that increasing overcrowding will take place amongst new communities as households compete for larger housing that is scarce and expensive, and end up accepting housing that is too small for their needs, but cheaper.

D ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND OCCUPATION

The 2011 Census found there were 389,929 economically active people living in Leeds or 69.5% of the population, virtually the same as the average for England and Wales.

- The % of people economically active increased by 47,223 households between 2001 and 2011, an increase of 13.8%. Conversely, the number of economically inactive people reduced by 6,900, or by 3.9%.
- The number of people in full time work increased by 7,000 households or 3.4%, but the number in part time work increased by 10,900 or by 17.4%.
- The number of people in self-employment increased by 8,700, or by 26%.
- The number of people economically active but unemployed increased by 9,500 or by 55%.
- The number of people in managerial occupations reduced by 23% since 2001 but the number in professional occupations increased by 80%.
- The number of people in administrative and secretarial occupations reduced by 6.5% and the number in operative or elementary occupations reduced by 10%. The number in service occupations increased by 38%, and in sales or customer service occupations by 16%.
- The majority of people (60%) were in full-time work of between 31 and 48 hours a week. The number of people in part time work of less than 15 hours a week increased by 33%, and the number working 16 and 30 hours increased by 22% between 2001 and 2011.

Implications for Housing Policy in Leeds

There are implications for housing policy driven by increasing numbers of people in higher paid professional occupations, increasing numbers of people in service sector and customer service jobs which are often at low or below average pay, and increasing numbers of people in part-time work, which tends to be lower paid and insecure. This raises the following issues:

1. There are concerns over the adequacy of provision of housing options for people in low paid work, namely that:
 - a. there is insufficient housing at social rents to meet needs and affordable rents may not be affordable to those on low pay
 - b. while unemployment has been reducing, housing provision should avoid creating a benefits trap for those who are on benefits by being too expensive while in low paid work
2. The increasing number of households on bottom quartile to average incomes may not be able to access 'full priced' home ownership but could afford intermediate housing (affordable rents/low cost home ownership)
3. There will be a need to recognise and ensure housing supply to meet the requirements and aspirations of those in professional occupations

E EDUCATION INDICATORS

- The number of people with no qualifications reduced by 18,297 between 2001 and 2011, or by 11.4%
- The number of people with Level 1 qualifications only reduced by 5,700 or by 6.9%.
- The number of people with Level 3 qualifications increased by 36,625 or by 68%, and the number of people with Level 4 or above qualifications increased by 65,405 or by 65%.

Implications for housing policy

Enhanced educational performance as identified in the Census may well feed into increased numbers of students with a housing need.

F HEALTH

- The number of households containing someone with a long term limiting illness reduced by 22,000 or by 22% between 2001 and 2011.
- The number of people providing unpaid care increased by 1,152 to 71,598, an increase of 1.6, of which the number of people providing over 20 hours a week increased by 3,644 or by 16.4%.
- 81% of people described themselves as being in good or very good health.

Implications for housing policy

Increases in the proportion of housing with central heating may have contributed to reductions in households with a long term limiting illness. However, a combination of poor energy efficiency in housing and overcrowding could give rise to health issues that will need tackling

Appendix A 2011 Census: Housing tenure, occupancy and property

Census 2011: Housing Tenure	2001		2011		ENGLAND AND WALES %	Change in Numbers	% change 2001 - 2011
Owned outright	74,310	23.8%	83,385	26.0%	30.8%	9,075	12.2%
Owned with a mortgage or loan	112,049	35.9%	103,082	32.2%	32.7%	-8,967	-8.0%
Shared ownership	1,292	0.4%	1,442	0.4%	0.8%	150	11.6%
<i>All Owner Occupied</i>	<i>187,651</i>	<i>60.0%</i>	<i>187,909</i>	<i>58.6%</i>	<i>64.3%</i>	<i>258</i>	<i>0.1%</i>
Rented - Council/ ALMO	63,076	20.2%	54,122	16.9%	9.4%	-8,954	-14.2%
Rented - Housing Association	12,986	4.2%	16,255	5.1%	8.2%	3,269	25.2%
<i>All Social Rented</i>	<i>76,062</i>	<i>24.3%</i>	<i>70,377</i>	<i>22.0%</i>	<i>17.6%</i>	<i>-5,685</i>	<i>-7.5%</i>
Private rented	37,901	12.1%	57,456	17.9%	16.7%	19,555	51.6%
<i>All Rented</i>	<i>113,963</i>	<i>36.5%</i>	<i>127,833</i>	<i>39.9%</i>	<i>34.3%</i>	<i>13,870</i>	<i>12.2%</i>
All Households	301,614		315,742			14,128	4.7%

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Census 2011: Occupancy	2001		2011		England & Wales %	Change in Numbers (Leeds) 2001 - 2011	% change (Leeds) 2001 - 2011
Overcrowded by at least one	23,440	7.8%	29,199	9.1%	8.5%	5,759	24.6%
Overcrowded by at least one bedroom (8)	~	~	12,310	3.8%	4.7%	~	~
Average household size	2.3		2.3		2.4	0.0	
Average number of rooms per household	5.1		5.2		5.4	0.1	
Average number of bedrooms per household (8)	~		2.7		2.7		

(8) Question not asked in 2001

Census 2011: Property Type	2001		2011		England & Wales 2011	Numerical change (Leeds) 2001 - 2011	% change (Leeds) 2001 - 2011
Detached	46,082	14.7%	48,361	14.5%	22.6%	2,279	4.9%
Semi Detached	121,398	38.8%	122,757	36.9%	30.7%	1,359	1.1%
Terraced	87,336	27.9%	88,726	26.7%	24.7%	1,390	1.6%
Flats	57,338	18.3%	72,449	21.8%	21.6%	15,111	26.4%
Caravan/Mobile home	387	0.1%	381	0.1%	0.4%	-6	-1.6%
ALL	312,541	100.0%	332,674	100.0%	100.0%	20,133	6.4%

Census 2011: Heating	2001		2011		England & Wales 2011	Numerical change (Leeds) 2001 - 2011	% change (Leeds) 2001 - 2011
With Central heating	239143	79.3	303571	94.7	97.3	64428	26.9%
Without central heating	62471	20.7	17025	5.3	2.7	-45446	-72.7%

Appendix B 2001 Census: Population, age groups and household types

Leeds - Census 2011: Age	2,001		2011		England & Wales 2011	Numerical change (Leeds) 2001 - 2011	% change (Leeds) 2001 - 2011
aged Under 5	40,871	5.7%	47,844	6.4%	6.2	6,973	17.1%
aged 5 - 15	102,220	14.3%	89,649	11.9%	12.6	-12,571	-12.3%
<i>aged under 16</i>	<i>143,091</i>	<i>20.0%</i>	<i>137,493</i>	<i>18.3%</i>	<i>18.8</i>	<i>-5,598</i>	<i>-3.9%</i>
aged 16 - 19	39,439	5.5%	43,934	5.8%	5.1	4,495	11.4%
aged 20 - 29	108,981	15.2%	131,734	17.5%	13.6	22,753	20.9%
<i>aged 16 - 29</i>	<i>148,420</i>	<i>20.7%</i>	<i>175,668</i>	<i>23.4%</i>	<i>18.7</i>	<i>27,248</i>	<i>18.4%</i>
aged 30 - 44	157,259	22.0%	155,762	20.7%	20.5	-1,497	-1.0%
aged 45 - 59	123,917	17.3%	132,786	17.7%	19.4	8,869	7.2%
<i>aged 30 - 60</i>	<i>281,176</i>	<i>39.3%</i>	<i>288,548</i>	<i>38.4%</i>	<i>39.9</i>	<i>7,372</i>	<i>2.6%</i>
aged 60 - 75	90,883	12.7%	96,633	12.9%	14.7	5,750	6.3%
aged 75 - 85	38,256	5.3%	38,561	5.1%	5.6	305	0.8%
<i>aged 60 - 85</i>	<i>129,139</i>	<i>18.1%</i>	<i>135,194</i>	<i>18.0%</i>	<i>20.3</i>	<i>6,055</i>	<i>4.7%</i>
<i>Aged over 85</i>	<i>13,576</i>	<i>1.9%</i>	<i>14,582</i>	<i>1.9%</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>1,006</i>	<i>7.4%</i>
ALL	715,402		751,485			36,083	5.0%

Leeds - Census 2011: Households	2,001		2011		England & Wales 2011	Numerical change (Leeds) 2001 - 2011	% change (Leeds) 2001 - 2011
Single Person under pension age	52,142	17.3%	68,413	21.3%	17.8	16,271	31.2%
Single Pensioner	43,309	14.4%	38,326	12.0%	12.4	-4,983	-11.5%
<i>Single Person</i>	<i>95,451</i>	<i>31.6%</i>	<i>106,739</i>	<i>33.3%</i>	<i>30.2</i>	<i>11,288</i>	<i>11.8%</i>
Pensioner Couple without children	25,574	8.5%	22,346	7.0%	8.2	-3,228	-12.6%
Couple under pension age without children	51,373	17.0%	55,988	17.5%	17.6	4,615	9.0%
<i>Couple without children</i>	<i>76,947</i>	<i>25.5%</i>	<i>78,334</i>	<i>24.4%</i>	<i>25.8</i>	<i>1,387</i>	<i>1.8%</i>
Couple with dependent children	58,438	19.4%	56,646	17.7%	19.3	-1,792	-3.1%
Couple with non-dependent children	18,023	6.0%	16,679	5.2%	6.1	-1,344	-7.5%
Lone parent with dependent children	21,249	7.0%	24,499	7.6%	7.2	3,250	15.3%
Lone parent with non-dependent children	8,340	2.8%	10,389	3.2%	3.5	2,049	24.6%
Other households with dependent children	7,176	2.4%	7,242	2.3%	2.6	66	0.9%
<i>All households with children</i>	<i>113,226</i>	<i>37.5%</i>	<i>115,455</i>	<i>36.0%</i>	<i>38.7</i>	<i>2,229</i>	<i>2.0%</i>
Other households	15,990	5.3%	20,068	6.3%	5.3	4,078	25.5%
ALL	301,614	100.0%	320,596	100.0%	100	18,982	6.3%

Appendix C 2011 Census: Ethnic Origin, Residence and Religion

Leeds - Census 2011: Ethnic group	2001		2011		2011 England & Wales	Change in Numbers	% change 2001 - 2011
	No	%	No	%			
White	657,082	91.9	639,487	85.0	86.0	-17,595	-2.7%
British	637,872	89.2	609,714	81.1	80.5	-28,158	-4.4%
Irish	8,578	1.2	7,031	0.9	0.9	-1,547	-18.0%
Gypsy or Irish Traveller (1)	~	~	687	0.1	0.1	~	~
Other White (2)	10,632	1.5	22,055	2.9	0.4	11,423	107.4%
Asian/Asian British	35,737	5.0	58,243	7.7	7.5	22,506	63.0%
Indian	12,303	1.7	16,130	2.1	2.5	3,827	31.1%
Pakistani	15,064	2.1	22,492	3.0	2.0	7,428	49.3%
Bangladeshi	2,537	0.4	4,432	0.6	0.8	1,895	74.7%
Chinese	3,447	0.5	5,933	0.8	0.7	2,486	72.1%
Other Asian (3)	2,386	0.3	9,256	1.2	1.5	6,870	287.9%
Black African/Caribbean/British	10,318	1.4	25,893	3.5	3.3	15,575	150.9%
African	2,435	0.3	14,894	2.0	1.8	12,459	511.7%
Caribbean	6,718	0.9	6,728	0.9	1.1	10	0.1%
Other Black	1,165	0.2	4,271	0.6	0.5	3,106	266.6%
Mixed/Multiple Ethnic Group	9,737	1.3	19,632	2.7	2.2	9,895	101.6%
White and Black Caribbean	4,603	0.6	8,813	1.2	0.8	4,210	91.5%
White and Black African	885	0.1	2,493	0.3	0.3	1,608	181.7%
White and Asian	2,516	0.4	4,906	0.7	0.6	2,390	95.0%
Other Mixed	1,733	0.2	3,420	0.5	0.5	1,687	97.3%
Other ethnic group	2,528	0.4	8,230	1.1	1.0	5,702	225.6%
Arab (3)	~	~	3,791	0.5	0.4	~	~
Any other ethnic group	2,528	0.4	4,439	0.6	0.6	1,911	75.6%
ALL	715,402	100	751,485	100	100	36,083	5.0%

(1) Question not asked in 2001

(2) European/Eastern European?

(3) China, S Korea, Vietnam, Philippines, Malaysia?

Leeds - Census 2011: Length of residence (4)	2001		2011		2011 England & Wales	Change in Numbers	% change 2001 - 2011
Born in UK	~	~	665,341	88.5%	86.6%	~	~
Under 2 years	~	~	12,325	1.6%	1.7%	~	~
2 - 5 years	~	~	15,647	2.1%	2.1%	~	~
5 - 10 years	~	~	20,614	2.7%	2.8%	~	~
Over 10 years	~	~	37,558	5.0%	6.8%	~	~
ALL	~	~	751,485	100.0%	100.0%	~	~

(4) Question not asked in 2001

Leeds - Census 2011: Country of Birth	2001		2011		2011 England & Wales	Change in Numbers	% change 2001 - 2011
England	647,675	90.5%	647,767	84.8%	80.0%	92	0.0%
Scotland	11,813	1.7%	10,281	1.3%	1.3%	-1,532	-13.0%
Wales	4,782	0.7%	3,829	0.5%	4.9%	-953	-19.9%
Northern Ireland	3,496	0.5%	3,390	0.4%	0.4%	-106	-3.0%
Republic of Ireland	5,685	0.8%	4,762	0.6%	0.0%	-923	-16.2%
EU countries (Excl. EIRE)	6,818	1.0%	20,302	2.7%	3.6%	13,484	197.8%
(of which) EU Accession countries (5)	~	~	12,026	1.6%	2.0%	~	~
Other	35,133	4.9%	61,080	8.0%	9.0%	25,947	73.9%
ALL	715,402	100.0%	763,437	100.0%	100.0%	48,035	6.7%

(5) People from EU Accession countries not recorded in 2001

Leeds - Census 2011: Date of Arrival (6)	2001		2011		2011 England & Wales	Change in Numbers (Leeds)	% change 2001 - 2011
Born in the UK	~	~	665,341	88.5%	86.6%	~	~
Arrived before 1960	~	~	5,814	0.8%	0.9%	~	~
Arrived 1960 - 1980	~	~	13,754	1.8%	3.3%	~	~
Arrived 1980 - 2000	~	~	17,056	2.3%	3.4%	~	~
Arrived 2000 - 2009	~	~	41,951	5.6%	5.7%	~	~
Arrived 2010-2011	~	~	8,019	1.1%	1.1%	~	~
ALL	~	~	751,935	100.0%	100.0%	~	~

(6) Question not asked in 2001

Leeds - Census 2011: Religion	2001		2011		2011 England & Wales	Change in Numbers (Leeds)	% change 2001 - 2011 (Leeds)
Christian	492,656	68.9%	419,790	55.9%	59.3%	-72,866	-14.8%
Muslim	21,394	3.0%	40,772	5.4%	4.8%	19,378	90.6%
Sikh	7,586	1.1%	8,914	1.2%	0.8%	1,328	17.5%
Hindu	4,183	0.6%	7,048	0.9%	1.5%	2,865	68.5%
Jewish	8,267	1.2%	6,847	0.9%	0.5%	-1,420	-17.2%
Buddhist	1,587	0.2%	2,772	0.4%	0.4%	1,185	74.7%
Other religion	1,530	0.2%	2,396	0.3%	0.4%	866	56.6%
No Religion	120,139	16.8%	212,229	28.2%	25.1%	92,090	76.7%
Religion not stated	58,060	8.1%	50,717	6.7%	7.2%	-7,343	-12.6%
ALL	715,402	100.0%	751,485	100.0%	100.0%	36,083	5.0%

Appendix D 2011 Census : Economic activity and occupation

Census 2011: Economic Activity <i>All usual residents aged 16 - 74</i>	2001		2011		England & Wales 2011	Change in Numbers (Leeds)	% change 2001 – 2011 (Leeds)
Economically Active	342,706	65.8%	389,929	69.5%	69.7	47,223	13.8%
Part-time employment	62,614	12.0%	73,507	13.1%	13.7	10,893	17.4%
Full time employment	210,472	40.4%	217,528	38.8%	38.5	7,056	3.4%
Self employed	33,584	6.5%	42,298	7.5%	9.7	8,714	25.9%
Unemployed	17,280	3.3%	26,786	4.8%	4.4	9,506	55.0%
Full time student	18,756	3.6%	29,810	5.3%	3.4	11,054	58.9%
Economically inactive	177,773	34.2%	170,920	30.5%	30.3	-6,853	-3.9%
Retired	68,751	13.2%	69,446	12.4%	13.8	695	1.0%
Student	36,775	7.1%	46,047	8.2%	5.8	9,272	25.2%
Looking after home/family	28,606	5.5%	20,435	3.6%	4.3	-8,171	-28.6%
Long term Sick/Disabled	27,589	5.3%	22,498	4.0%	4.2	-5,091	-18.5%
Other	16,052	3.1%	12,494	2.2%	2.2	-3,558	-22.2%
ALL	520,479	100.0%	560,849	100.0%	100	40,370	7.8%

Census 2011: Socio economic classifications <i>All usual residents aged 16 - 74</i>	2001		2011		England & Wales 2011	Numerical change (Leeds) 2001 - 2011	% change (Leeds) 2001 - 2011
Higher managerial and professional	42,021	9.7%	58,491	10.4%	10.3%	16,470	39.2%
Lower managerial, administrative, professional	91,233	21.0%	108,607	19.4%	20.8%	17,374	19.0%
Intermediate occupations	53,335	12.3%	72,518	12.9%	12.7%	19,183	36.0%
Small employers/self employed	28,627	6.6%	41,641	7.4%	9.4%	13,014	45.5%
Lower supervisory and technical	35,157	8.1%	35,744	6.4%	6.9%	587	1.7%
Semi routine occupations	61,341	14.1%	74,729	13.3%	14.1%	13,388	21.8%
Routine occupations	48,165	11.1%	60,678	10.8%	11.1%	12,513	26.0%
Never worked	14,300	3.3%	23,012	4.1%	3.9%	8,712	60.9%
Long term unemployed	5,191	1.2%	10,856	1.9%	1.7%	5,665	109.1%
Full time students	54,294	12.5%	74,573	13.3%	9.0%	20,279	37.4%
ALL	433,664	100.0%	560,849	100.0%	100.0%	127,185	29.3%

Census 2011: Occupation Groups <i>All usual residents aged 16 - 74 in employment the week before the census</i>	2001		2011		England & Wales 2011	Change in Numbers (Leeds)	% change 2001 – 2011 (Leeds)
Directors, senior managers/officials, professionals	80,351	24.9%	99,519	27.9%	10.8	19168	23.9%
Associate Professional/Technical	43,241	13.4%	46,626	13.1%	12.7	3385	7.8%
Administrative/Secretarial	45,758	14.2%	42,777	12.0%	11.4	-2981	-6.5%
Skilled Trades	34,238	10.6%	36,027	10.1%	11.5	1789	5.2%
Caring, leisure, other services	23,431	7.3%	32,353	9.1%	9.4	8922	38.1%
Sales/Customer Service	28,906	9.0%	33,516	9.4%	8.4	4610	15.9%
Process, Plant and machine operatives	25,898	8.0%	23,312	6.5%	7.2	-2586	-10.0%
Elementary occupations	41,008	12.7%	41,095	11.5%	11.1	87	0.2%
ALL	322,831	100.0%	357236	100.0%	100	34405	10.7%

Census 2011: Hours worked <i>All usual residents aged 16 - 74 in employment the week before the census</i>	2001		2011		England & Wales 2011	Numerical change (Leeds) 2001 - 2011	% change (Leeds) 2001 - 2011
Part time - under 15 hours	25,758	8.0%	34,322	9.7%	9.6%	8,564	33.2%
Part time - 16 - 30 hours	57,569	17.8%	70,354	19.8%	19.5%	12,785	22.2%
Full time - 31 - 48 hours	194,835	60.4%	211,309	59.5%	57.7%	16,474	8.5%
Full time - Over 49 hours	44,669	13.8%	39,240	11.0%	13.2%	-5,429	-12.2%
ALL	322,831	100.0%	355,225	100.0%	100.0%	32,394	10.0%

Appendix E 2011 Census Education and learning

Census 2011: Qualifications	2001		2011		England & Wales 2011	Numerical change (Leeds) 2001 - 2011	% change (Leeds) 2001 - 2011
No qualifications	160,778	30.9%	142,481	23.2%	22.7%	-18,297	-11.4%
Level 1 (NVQ level 1, GCSE grades D - G)	82,986	15.9%	77,294	12.6%	13.3%	-5,692	-6.9%
Level 2 (GCSE grades A - C, NVQ level 2, City and Guilds level 2)	87,308	16.8%	86,614	14.1%	15.3%	-694	-0.8%
Level 3 (A/AS Level, National Diploma, NVQ level 3, City and Guilds level 3)	53,872	10.3%	90,497	14.7%	12.3%	36,625	68.0%
Level 4 or above (HND, Under & Post graduate degree, professional diplomas)	100,024	19.2%	165,429	26.9%	27.2%	65,405	65.4%
Apprenticeship (7)	~	~	22,893	3.7%	3.6%	~	~
Other (inc. foreign qualifications)	35,601	6.8%	28,784	4.7%	5.7%	-6,817	-19.1%
ALL	520,569	100.0%	613,992	100.0%	100.1%	93,423	17.9%

(7) No of apprenticeships not recorded in 2001 census

Appendix E 2011 Census: Health and well being, personal care

Census 2011: Health	2001		2011		England & Wales 2011	Numerical change (Leeds) 2001 - 2011	% change (Leeds) 2001 - 2011
Households with a long term limiting illness	101455	33.6%	79413	24.8%	26.0%	-22042	-21.7%
People with limited activities	128647	18.0%	125678	16.8%	17.9%	-2969	-2.3%
People providing unpaid care	70446	9.8%	71598	9.5%	8.4%	1152	1.6%
(of which) over 20 hours per week	22270	3.1%	25914	3.5%	3.8%	3644	16.4%
People with very good health (9)	~	~	361295	48.1%	47.1%	~	~
People with good health (9)	~	~	254023	33.8%	34.1%	~	~
People with fair health (9)	~	~	95515	12.7%	13.2%	~	~
People with bad health (9)	~	~	31504	4.2%	4.3%	~	~
People with very bad health (9)	~	~	9148	1.2%	1.3%	~	~
ALL	~	~	751485	100.0%	100.0%	~	~

(9) Question not asked in 2001