

Equality and Human Rights Commission  
Briefing Paper 9

## **2011 Census data analysis: Residents of communal establishments**

Lotika Singha

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**2011 Census data analysis:  
Residents of communal establishments**

**Research briefing paper 9**

**Lotika Singha**

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## Abbreviations and Notes for Tables

### Abbreviations

CE	communal establishment
EHRC	Equality and Human Rights Commission
ESRC	Economic and Social Research Council
LA	Local Authority
MF	Measurement Framework
NHS	National Health Service
ONS	Office for National Statistics

### Notes for tables

[ ]	indicates a small cell containing fewer than 20 people, such cells may be affected more by disclosure controls
~	small non-zero rate, rounded to zero

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## Summary

This briefing paper presents a profile of the residents of communal establishments in England and Wales based on 2011 Census data. It provides information for the Equality and Human Rights Commission's Measurement Framework and other areas of work, relating in particular to people in potentially vulnerable situations, for example, children and young people in children's homes or prisons and older people in public and private institutions.

Residents of communal establishments in this analysis are usual residents of the UK who are either resident in the communal establishment for at least six months or present on Census night and without a usual address elsewhere in the UK. Owners, staff and their families who live at the establishment are not included.

The analysis looks in particular at: medical and care establishments; detention establishments; establishments offering temporary accommodation and religious establishments.

## Key findings

- Overall 937,000 people, or 1.7 per cent of the usual resident population of England and Wales, were counted in communal establishments in the 2011 Census. This was an increase of 79,000 people since 2001, although adjustments for misrecording in 2001 reduced this difference to 32,000.
- In most types of communal establishment, men or boys outnumbered women or girls in each age group. Notable exceptions were older age groups in care homes and religious establishments. For example, there were around twice as many women aged 75 and over living in care homes without nursing as men.
- Compared with the 2001 Census, proportionately fewer children and young people lived in children's homes in 2011. This was the case for both boys and girls, with the gender gap widening over the period so that by 2011 twice as many boys as girls were resident in children's homes.
- By ethnic group, the highest proportions resident in children's homes were seen in the Mixed White and Caribbean, Caribbean and Gypsy and Traveller groups.
- A quarter of children and a third of young people living in children's homes had a disability, as measured by limitation in day-to-day activities, compared with only around 5 per cent of those living in households.
- The proportion of the population in care homes was highest for the White Irish, White British and Caribbean groups.

- Most ethnic groups with higher proportions of older people had higher proportions resident in care homes. Two exceptions were Pakistani and Bangladeshi groups, for whom care home residence was lower than for ethnic groups with similar percentages of older people.
- The ratio of men to women in care homes also depended on ethnic group. For example, there were twice as many women as men resident in care homes with nursing in the White Irish and White British groups, but almost the same number of women and men in the Caribbean group.
- On disaggregation by religion, the highest proportion of residents of care homes was seen in the Jewish group, followed by the Christian group. This may be due to the age structure of the population of religious groups.
- Those aged 25-64 and 65-74, and living in care homes, had a much higher likelihood of having a disability than those living in households, compared with the other age groups.
- The number of residents of mental health establishments was highest in the Mixed White and Caribbean, Black Other, Gypsy and Traveller and Caribbean ethnic groups.
- The general health status of residents of mental health establishments under National Health Service management was poorer than residents of households for all age groups.
- The proportion of sheltered housing residents was highest in the White Irish and Caribbean groups, however very few people were recorded in sheltered housing in the communal establishment datasets and most have probably been treated as households.
- Gypsy and Traveller men were markedly over-represented in the prison population in England and Wales in 2011 with proportionately over three times as many men in prison as the next highest group.
- The religion group with the highest representation in prisons was Buddhism, which may be due to conversion during the time spent in prison.
- The ethnic groups with greatest representation in hostels and temporary shelters for the homeless were the Black and Mixed White and Black groups and the Gypsy and Traveller group. The White Other group had the highest number of persons living in guest houses, bed and breakfasts and youth hostels.

## Data implications

Issues relating to the data on communal establishments fall into two broad areas: those relating to the enumeration of communal establishments generally, and those impacting on specific equality groups.

General issues include:

- The classification of accommodation as a communal establishment, for example sheltered housing is only counted as communal if less than 50 per cent of units have their own kitchen or a main meal is provided daily, other sheltered housing is counted in the household population.
- Residents must have lived in the establishment, or be going to do so, for at least six months. This may affect certain types of establishment where stays can be shorter than that. This may explain, at least in part, the apparent undercount in the prison population compared with Ministry of Justice figures and the age and gender patterns in temporary accommodation.

Specific issues include:

- Gypsies and Travellers may have been undercounted nationally and this would have the effect of boosting rates in communal establishments.
- Conversion to Buddhism may explain the high rates in certain communal establishments, such as prisons.
- Proxy responses may increase the levels of certain responses in communal establishments, such as disability and health in care homes.

## 1. Introduction

This briefing paper presents a profile of the residents of communal establishments (CE residents) in England and Wales based on 2011 Census data. It provides information for the Equality and Human Rights Commission's Measurement Framework (MF)<sup>1</sup> and other areas of work, relating in particular to people in potentially vulnerable situations, for example, children and young people in children's homes or prisons and older people in public and private institutions.

The communal establishments that are considered in detail in this paper can be grouped into four broad types:

- medical and care establishments
  - children's homes (including secure units)
  - care homes
  - mental health units or hospitals (including secure units) (referred to as 'mental health establishments')
  - sheltered housing
- detention establishments
  - prisons
  - detention centres and other detention establishments
  - approved premises (probation or bail hostels)
- establishments offering temporary accommodation
  - guest houses, bed and breakfasts, youth hostels (referred to as 'guest houses')
  - hostels or other temporary shelter for the homeless (referred to as 'hostels for the homeless')
- religious establishments

Note however that sheltered housing is only counted as communal if less than 50 per cent of units have their own kitchen or a main meal is provided daily, other sheltered housing is counted in the household population.

Other communal establishments recorded in the 2011 Census are: general and other hospitals (not mental health); other homes, hostels or other medical and care establishments not covered above; defence and education establishments; holiday accommodation and other travel or temporary accommodation; any other establishments and type not stated.

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<sup>1</sup> See the Commission's website for details:

<http://www.equalityhumanrights.com/key-projects/our-measurement-framework/>

For the purposes of the 2011 Census, a communal establishment (CE) is any managed residential accommodation, and a 'CE resident' is a person who on Census night (27 March 2011) was either a 'usual resident', that is a resident of the establishment for six months or more, or present on Census night and without a permanent address elsewhere in the UK. Only usual residents of the UK are included in the analysis (see ONS, 2013c for full definitions). Similar definitions were used in the 2001 Census (see ONS, 2004).

The six months requirement may affect the numbers recorded in certain types of establishment where stays can be shorter than that. This may explain, at least in part, the apparent undercount in the prison population compared with Ministry of Justice figures and the low numbers of women, children and older people in temporary accommodation.

Census data on residents of communal establishments were available for five equality strands: age, disability, ethnicity, gender and religion, in the following cross-tabulations:<sup>2</sup>

- age by gender
- age by gender by general health (only for residents of medical and care establishments)
- age by gender by disability status (only for residents of medical and care establishments)
- ethnicity by gender
- religion by gender

In most tables for comparison, level of residence for different sized groups is shown per 10,000 people in the resident population of England and Wales. Issues which could affect these include:

- Gypsies and Travellers may have been undercounted nationally and this would have the effect of boosting rates in communal establishments.
- Conversion to Buddhism may explain the high rates in certain communal establishments, such as prisons.
- Proxy responses may increase the levels of certain responses in communal establishments, such as disability and health in care homes.

In line with the briefing papers being produced by the Commission for each MF domain, emphasis is placed throughout on highlighting differences between related

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<sup>2</sup> See Appendix 1 for the relevant table numbers.

equality groups. For example, differences between females and males. Where possible, further intersectional analysis is included.

An overview of residence in communal establishments, including numbers of establishments and residents, is given in Section 2. This is then followed by analysis of medical and care establishments, including children's homes, care homes, mental health units and hospitals and sheltered housing in Section 3. Section 4 covers detention establishments, Section 5 covers communal establishments offering temporary accommodation and Section 6 covers religious establishments. Conclusions can be found in Section 7 and the Appendices provide a detailed list of the data sources and categorisation of the various equality characteristics.

## **2. Communal establishments in England and Wales**

Communal establishments are enumerated separately from households, and decisions about what to count as communal establishments and who to count as a resident will affect the results. For example, some sheltered housing is treated as communal and some as household accommodation.

A total of 937,000 individuals,<sup>3</sup> or 1.7 per cent of the usual resident population of England and Wales, were recorded as residents of communal establishments in 2011 (see Table 1). This was an increase of 79,000 people since 2001, although adjustments for misrecording of proxy responses in 2001 reduced this difference to 32,000 (Bajekal et al, 2006).

Overall there were 59,000 communal establishments in England and Wales in 2011. This briefing concentrates on 40,000 establishments of the types listed in Table 2. Within these, the most common types of communal establishment, each with over 15,000 establishments, were care homes (without nursing) and guest houses, bed and breakfasts and youth hostels. These were followed by care homes with nursing (4,278) and hostels and temporary shelters for the homeless (1,575).

In terms of numbers of residents, the largest groups were in care homes without nursing (215,000 people) and in care homes with nursing (138,000 people), followed by prisons (52,000 people). Despite there being over 15,000 guest houses, bed and breakfasts and youth hostels, fewer than 6,000 people were resident in these establishments.

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<sup>3</sup> These numbers are rounded to the nearest 1,000 and percentages to the nearest 0.1 per cent.

**Table 1 Usual resident population, England and Wales, 2001 and 2011**

	Number		Per cent	
	2001	2011	2001	2011
<b>Total</b>				
Household residents	51,107,639	55,071,113	98.2	98.2
CE residents	858,078	936,994	1.6	1.7
CE staff and families	76,178	67,805	0.1	0.1
<b>Males</b>				
Household residents	24,897,264	27,084,300	98.3	98.2
CE residents	399,677	459,550	1.6	1.7
CE staff and families	28,974	29,526	0.1	0.1
<b>Females</b>				
Household residents	26,210,375	27,986,813	98.1	98.2
CE residents	458,401	477,444	1.7	1.7
CE staff and families	47,204	38,279	0.2	0.1

Notes: 2001 Census totals vary slightly between source tables due to the approach adopted for disclosure control.

Sources: Calculated from ONS (2013b), DC1104EW and DC4211EW1a; ONS (2013a) S001 and S125.

**Table 2 Communal establishments and communal establishment residents, England and Wales, 2011**

	Number of establishments	Number of residents
<b>Establishments offering temporary accommodation</b>		
Guest houses, bed and breakfasts, youth hostels	15,705	5,517
Hostels or other temporary shelters for the homeless	1,575	20,868
<b>Medical and care establishments</b>		
Care homes without nursing	15,166	214,666
Care homes with nursing	4,278	137,613
Children's homes	894	3,791
Mental health units and hospitals	832	12,458
Sheltered housing	185	1,535
<b>Detention establishments</b>		
Prisons	319	51,659
Detention centres	136	11,565
Approved premises (probation or bail hostels)	79	1,150
<b>Other establishments</b>		
Religious establishments	625	4,810
Other communal establishments not listed above	19,238	471,362
<b>Total</b>	<b>59,032</b>	<b>936,994</b>

Note: Resident staff and family members are not included.

Sources: Calculated from ONS (2013b), DC4211EWLA and QS420EW.



### 3. Medical and care establishments

This section of the briefing covers: children's homes, care homes, mental health units and hospitals, and sheltered housing.

#### 3.1 Children's homes

Children's homes include those managed by Local Authorities and those managed by other organisations, including secure units. In this analysis these different types are considered as one group.

Overall, 900 children's homes were recorded in the 2011 Census, 300 Local Authority homes and 600 managed by other organisations. In these homes, there were 3,700 residents under the age of 25, plus 95 from older age groups, who may have been misrecorded as residents.

Broken down by age (Table 3), 2,100 residents were aged 0-15 and 1,600 were aged 16-24. Relative to the population of England and Wales, for children aged 0-15, 2.0 per 10,000 were in children's homes, and for young people aged 16-24, 2.3 per 10,000 were in children's homes. In each age group, around twice as many boys as girls were resident in children's homes.

**Table 3 Residents of children's homes, England and Wales, 2011**

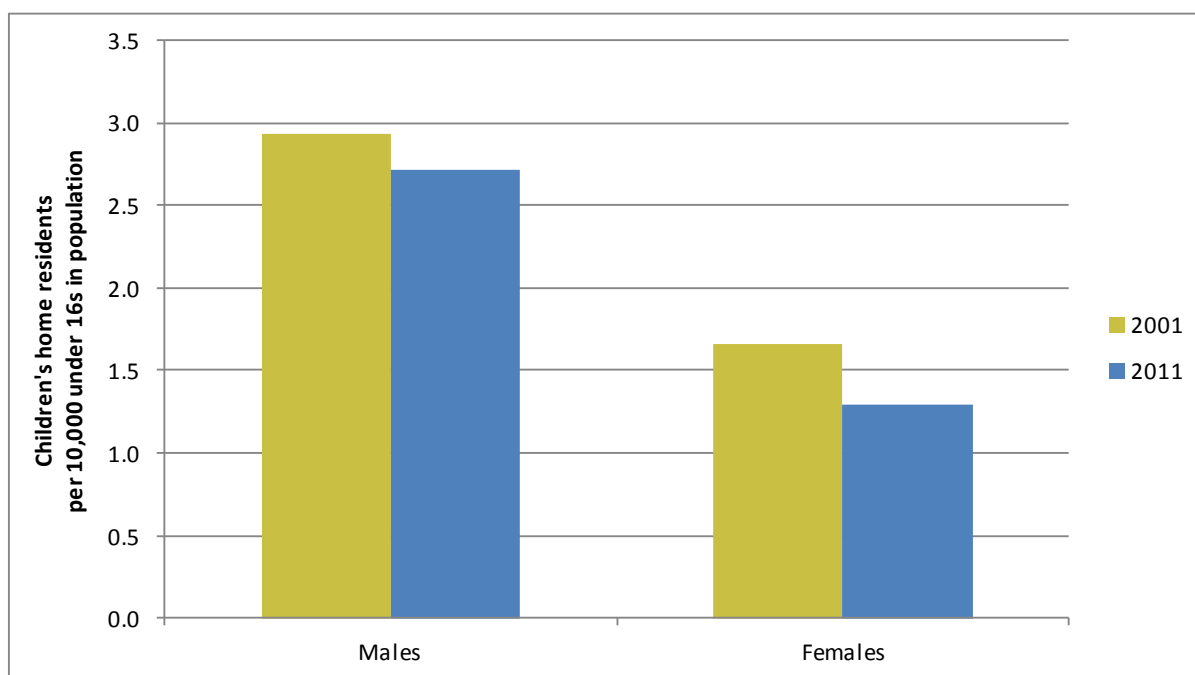
	Number			Per 10,000		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
0-15 years	2,138	1,473	665	2.0	2.7	1.3
16-24 years	1,558	1,030	528	2.3	3.1	1.6
Under 25 years	3,696	2,503	1,193	2.1	2.8	1.4
All ages	3,791	2,567	1,224	2.2	2.9	1.4

Note: All ages includes 95 people from older age groups also recorded as residents of children's homes.

Source: Calculated from ONS (2013b), DC1117EW and DC4210EWLA.

Compared with the 2001 Census, proportionately fewer children and young people lived in children's homes in 2011. Figure 1 shows that this was the case for both boys and girls, with the gender gap widening over the period so that by 2011 twice as many boys as girls were resident in children's homes.

**Figure 1 Under 16s living in children’s homes, England and Wales, 2001 and 2011**



Source: Calculated from ONS (2013b), DC1117EW and DC4210EWLA; ONS (2013a), S001 and S126.

Looking now at ethnic group, Table 4 shows rates of residence in children's homes per 10,000 compared with the population aged under 25<sup>4</sup> from highest to lowest. In the White British ethnic group, 2.4 children and young people per 10,000 were residents of children’s homes. This ratio was highest for the Mixed White and Caribbean (4.3 per 10,000) and Caribbean (4.3 per 10,000) groups. In general, Asian groups had relatively low rates.

On disaggregation by gender, the proportion of males resident in children’s homes was higher than the proportion of females in each ethnic group apart from the Chinese group, although this group has only a small number (13) of children's home residents. The greatest difference was seen in the Caribbean group, which also had most boys in children's homes: 6.7 males per 10,000 and 1.9 females per 10,000. The proportion of females in children’s homes was highest in the Mixed White and Caribbean group (3.7 per 10,000 aged under 25).

<sup>4</sup> The ethnicity and religion datasets for communal residents are not disaggregated by age, however since only 95 residents were over the age of 24 years, the rates per 10,000 have been calculated relative to the 0-24 year old population.

**Table 4 Residents of children's homes by ethnic group and gender, England and Wales, 2011**

	Number			Per 10,000		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Caribbean	76	59	[17]	4.3	6.7	[1.9]
White and Caribbean	120	68	52	4.3	4.9	3.7
Gypsy and Traveller	[11]	[8]	[3]	[4.0]	[5.8]	[2.2]
Any Other Ethnicity	38	26	[12]	3.3	4.3	[2.2]
White Irish	[18]	[12]	[6]	[2.9]	[3.8]	[1.9]
Mixed Other	44	23	21	2.7	2.8	2.5
Black Other	37	[19]	[18]	2.5	[2.6]	[2.5]
White British	3,124	2,127	997	2.4	3.2	1.6
White and African	22	[16]	[6]	2.1	[3.0]	[1.2]
White and Asian	43	31	[12]	1.9	2.7	[1.1]
African	62	40	22	1.4	1.8	1.0
Arab	[11]	[8]	[3]	[1.1]	[1.4]	[0.6]
Asian Other	33	23	[10]	1.1	1.4	[0.7]
Bangladeshi	23	[18]	[5]	1.0	[1.5]	[0.4]
Chinese	[13]	[5]	[8]	[0.8]	[0.6]	[1.0]
White Other	50	36	[14]	0.7	1.1	[0.4]
Pakistani	36	26	[10]	0.7	0.9	[0.4]
Indian	30	22	[8]	0.7	0.9	[0.4]

Note: The word 'Mixed' has been omitted from the White and Caribbean/African/Asian groups in the tables. Rates per 10,000 are calculated from numbers of under 25s in the population.

Sources: Calculated from ONS (2013b), DC2101EW and DC4211EWLA.

The differences between 2001 and 2011 with regard to residence in children's homes by ethnic group are shown in Table 5. However, the Gypsy and Traveller and Arab groups are not shown separately as in the 2001 Census they were not classified separately.

**Table 5 Rates of residence in children's homes, England and Wales, 2001 and 2011**

	Per 10,000					
	Total		Males		Females	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Caribbean	4.8	4.3	6.2	6.7	3.4	[1.9]
White and Caribbean	8.1	4.3	10.3	4.9	5.9	3.7
White Irish	3.6	[2.9]	[2.8]	[3.8]	[4.3]	[1.9]
Mixed Other	3.5	2.7	5.5	2.8	[1.5]	2.5
Black Other	[2.9]	2.5	[2.3]	[2.6]	[3.5]	[2.5]
White British	2.0	2.4	2.5	3.2	1.5	1.6
White and African	[3.1]	2.1	[3.3]	[3.0]	[2.9]	[1.2]
White and Asian	2.3	1.9	[2.4]	2.7	[2.2]	[1.1]
African	3.1	1.4	3.0	1.8	3.1	1.0
Bangladeshi	[0.2]	1.0	[0.0]	[1.5]	[0.4]	[0.4]
Chinese	[0.9]	[0.8]	[0.0]	[0.6]	[1.8]	[1.0]
Pakistani	[0.2]	0.7	[0.5]	0.9	[0.0]	[0.4]
Indian	0.6	0.7	[0.6]	0.9	[0.6]	[0.4]
All ethnic groups	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.9	1.5	1.4

Notes: Rates per 10,000 are calculated from numbers of under 25s in the population. White other, Asian other and Any other ethnicity not shown due to changes in the response categories in 2011 creating discontinuities in these groups. All ethnic groups includes those not listed separately.

Sources: Calculated from ONS (2013b), DC2101EW and DC4211EW1a; ONS (2013a), S101 and S125.

There was an increase in residence rates in children's homes for the White British, Indian, Pakistani and Bangladeshi groups between 2001 and 2011, while the largest falls were seen for the Mixed White and Caribbean (from 8.1 per 10,000 to 4.3 per 10,000), African (from 3.1 per 10,000 to 1.4 per 10,000) and White Other (from 2.1 per 10,000 to 0.9 per 10,000) groups; in the Mixed White and Caribbean and White Other groups this fall was seen particularly for boys. The largest rise was seen for Bangladeshi males: from negligible to 1.5 per 10,000.

On disaggregation by religion (Table 6), the highest rate of residence in children's homes was seen for the No religion group (2.8 per 10,000). This was almost double that in the next two groups (1.8 per 10,000 in the Buddhist group, although based on only 11 residents, and 1.7 per 10,000 in the Christian group).

There were higher rates of male than female children's home residents in the No Religion, Christian and Muslim groups.

**Table 6 Residents of children's homes by religion and gender, England and Wales, 2011**

	Number			Per 10,000		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
No Religion	1,565	1,046	519	2.8	3.6	1.9
Buddhist	[11]	[8]	[3]	[1.8]	[2.5]	[1.0]
Christian	1,413	930	483	1.7	2.2	1.1
Jewish	[11]	[10]	[1]	[1.4]	[2.5]	[0.3]
Muslim	143	106	37	1.1	1.6	0.6
Any Other Religion	[4]	[2]	[2]	[0.9]	[0.9]	[0.9]
Sikh	[12]	[8]	[4]	[0.8]	[1.0]	[0.6]
Hindu	[16]	[9]	[7]	[0.6]	[0.7]	[0.6]

Note: Rates per 10,000 are calculated from numbers of under 25s in the population. Religion was not stated for 616 children's home residents in 2011.

Sources: Calculated from ONS (2013b), DC2107EW and DC4409EWLA.

Fewer children and young people with no religion were in children's homes in 2011 compared with 2001 (Table 7), which may reflect the changing identification with this

group as much as changes in children's home residence. At the same time, rates for the Christian and Muslim groups increased slightly. The gender gap for the Christian group widened with twice as many boys as girls in children's homes in 2011.

**Table 7 Residence rates in children's homes by religion and gender, England and Wales, 2001 and 2011**

	Per 10,000					
	Total		Males		Females	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
No Religion	3.3	2.8	4.2	3.6	2.3	1.9
Buddhist	[1.6]	[1.8]	[1.6]	[2.5]	[1.7]	[1.0]
Christian	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.2	1.4	1.1
Jewish	[1.7]	[1.4]	[2.5]	[2.5]	[0.9]	[0.3]
Muslim	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.6	[0.3]	0.6
Any Other Religion	[4.2]	[0.9]	[4.0]	[0.9]	[4.3]	[0.9]
Sikh	[1.1]	[0.8]	[0.9]	[1.0]	[1.3]	[0.6]
Hindu	[0.5]	[0.6]	[0.6]	[0.7]	[0.3]	[0.6]

Notes: Rates per 10,000 are calculated from numbers of under 25s in the population.

Religion was not stated for 488 children's home residents in 2001 and for 616 in 2011.

Sources: Calculated from ONS (2013b), DC2107EW and DC4409EW1a; ONS (2013a), S103 and S161.

In terms of disability, children and young people in children's homes had higher rates of disability, as measured by limitation in day-to-day activities,<sup>5</sup> than those of the same age living in households. A quarter of under 16s (23.0 per cent) and two-fifths of young people aged 16-24 (39.2 per cent) living in children's homes had a limitation of daily activities, compared with only about 5 per cent of those living in households (Table 8). Of these, 16.9 per cent of under 16s and 28.6 per cent of 16-25s living in children's home had daily activities limited a lot.

<sup>5</sup> See Appendix 2.

**Table 8 Disability status of children and young people living in children's homes and in households, England and Wales, 2011**

	Children's homes residents (per cent)			Household residents (per cent)		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
<b>Day-to-day activities not limited</b>						
0-15 years	77.0	75.2	81.1	96.2	95.4	97.1
16-24 years	60.8	56.5	69.3	94.8	94.6	94.9
<b>Any limitation in day-to-day activities</b>						
0-15 years	23.0	24.8	18.9	3.8	4.6	2.9
16-24 years	39.2	43.5	30.7	5.2	5.4	5.1
<b>Day-to-day activities limited a little</b>						
0-15 years	6.1	6.6	5.0	2.2	2.6	1.8
16-24 years	10.6	11.5	8.9	3.2	3.2	3.3
<b>Day-to-day activities limited a lot</b>						
0-15 years	16.9	18.2	14.0	1.5	1.9	1.1
16-24 years	28.6	32.0	21.8	2.0	2.2	1.8

Sources: Calculated from ONS (2013b), DC3302EW and DC3402EWLA.

In both populations more males than females had any limitation of daily activities, but in children's homes far more males than females had any limitation of daily activities.

Among the residents of children's homes (Table 9), 89.0 per cent of under 16s and 83.0 per cent of young people aged 16-24 had good or very good health. Although these percentages are lower than for children and young people living in households (around 95 per cent), the difference is much less than the difference by disability status.

Fewer girls and young women than boys and young men in children's homes had good or very good health, with the gap wider for 16-24 year olds: 20.1 per cent of young women had fair, bad or very bad health compared with 15.4 per cent of young men. Only a small gender difference was seen for the equivalent age group in households.

**Table 9 General health status of children and young people living in children's homes and in households, England and Wales, 2011**

	Children's homes residents (per cent)			Household residents (per cent)		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
<b>Very good or good health</b>						
0-15 years	89.0	89.3	88.1	97.1	96.8	97.5
16-24 years	83.0	84.6	79.9	94.6	95.1	94.1
<b>Fair health</b>						
0-15 years	8.3	8.1	8.9	2.2	2.5	1.9
16-24 years	13.0	11.5	15.9	4.3	3.8	4.8
<b>Bad or very bad health</b>						
0-15 years	2.7	2.6	3.0	0.6	0.7	0.6
16-24 years	4.0	4.0	4.2	1.1	1.1	1.1

Sources: Calculated from ONS (2013b), DC3302EW and DC3401EWLA.

### 3.2 Care homes (with and without nursing)

In the 2011 Census dataset, care homes are categorised into groups with or without nursing facilities, and managed by either a Local Authority or another organisation. In this analysis both Local Authority and other care homes are considered together. The analysis of disability and health also includes establishments classified as 'other LA homes'.

As expected, residence in care homes (Table 10) was highest for the oldest age group, with 818 per 10,000 over 85s in care homes without nursing and 552 per 10,000 in care homes with nursing, followed by the 75-84 age group, with 154 per 10,000 in care homes without nursing and 128 per 10,000 in care homes with nursing. For both these age groups more women than men were in each type of care home.

Rates were much lower for younger age groups and the gender difference reverses for 16-24 and 25-64 year olds: more men than women in those age groups were in care homes. Very few under 16s were living in care homes.



**Table 10 Residents of care homes by age and gender, England and Wales, 2011**

	Number			Per 10,000		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
<b>Care homes with nursing</b>						
0-15 years	125	43	82	0.1	0.1	0.2
16-24 years	560	293	267	0.8	0.9	0.8
25-64 years	13,791	7,490	6,301	4.7	5.1	4.2
65-74 years	13,923	6,663	7,260	28.7	28.6	28.8
75-84 years	39,958	13,974	25,984	128.3	103.0	147.8
85+ years	69,256	14,948	54,308	552.0	366.9	641.0
All ages	137,613	43,411	94,202	24.5	15.7	33.1
<b>Care homes without nursing</b>						
0-15 years	350	179	171	0.3	0.3	0.3
16-24 years	4,433	2,822	1,611	6.7	8.4	4.9
25-64 years	42,482	25,341	17,141	14.3	17.3	11.5
65-74 years	16,692	8,158	8,534	34.4	35.0	33.8
75-84 years	48,037	14,384	33,653	154.2	106.0	191.4
85+ years	102,672	18,607	84,065	818.3	456.7	992.2
All ages	214,666	69,491	145,175	38.3	25.2	50.9

Sources: Calculated from ONS (2013b), DC1117EW and DC4210EWLA.

On disaggregation by ethnic group (Table 11), the rate of residence in care homes with and without nursing was highest for the White Irish, White British and Caribbean groups.

These differences may be in part accounted for by the differences in the age structure of the various ethnic groups in England and Wales. In the total population, the White Irish, White British and Caribbean groups have the largest proportions of people aged 65 and over (30.7 per cent, 18.8 per cent and 13.9 per cent, respectively<sup>6</sup>).

<sup>6</sup> Calculated from ONS (2013b), DC2101EW.

For care homes with nursing, in most other ethnic groups, as the proportions of older people (over 65s) in the population decreased, the proportions in care homes also decreased. There were two main exceptions:

- the Pakistani group: this group had a similar proportion of older people as the Asian Other group (4.4 and 4.6 per cent respectively), but while 1.5 per 10,000 Pakistani people were in care homes with nursing, 2.9 people per 10,000 of the Asian Other group were in the same type of care home.
- the Bangladeshi group: the proportion of older people in this group (3.7 per cent) was similar to the Mixed Other (3.4 per cent), but while 1.1 per 10,000 Bangladeshi people were in care homes with nursing, there were 3.8 per 10,000 people in these care homes in the Mixed Other group.

Similar patterns were seen for these two groups in care homes without nursing and the link between proportions of older people and care home residence was also weaker for the following ethnic groups:

- the proportion of the Indian population aged 65 and over (8.1 per cent) was the fourth highest, but residence in care homes without nursing was relatively low (7.5 per 10,000)
- the Mixed White and African and Black Other groups had low percentages over 65 (1.9 per cent and 3.1 per cent respectively), but rates of residence in care homes without nursing were around the middle of the table (7.8 per 10,000 and 10.6 per 10,000 respectively).

Differences between ethnic groups in choices made by families and individuals regarding care of the elderly as well as differences in general health may be factors. On disaggregation by gender, the rate of female residents in care homes was double the rate of male residents in the White Irish and White British groups, and similar for both genders in the Caribbean group in care homes with and without nursing. In the Gypsy and Traveller group, there were slightly more male than female residents in care homes with nursing.

These figures probably reflect differences in the age and gender structures of the various ethnic groups. In the White Irish and White British groups around 70 per cent of over 85s are female, compared with around 60 per cent of over 85s in the Gypsy and Traveller and Caribbean groups.

**Table 11 Residents of care homes by ethnic group and gender, England and Wales, 2011**

a) Care home with nursing

	Number			Per 10,000		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
White Irish	2,032	632	1,400	38.3	24.8	50.6
White British	129,657	40,443	89,214	28.7	18.2	38.8
Caribbean	1,117	521	596	18.8	18.8	18.7
White Other	2,172	635	1,537	8.7	5.4	11.8
White and Caribbean	260	119	141	6.1	5.6	6.6
Indian	824	336	488	5.8	4.7	7.0
Any Other Ethnicity	186	68	118	5.6	3.8	7.6
Gypsy and Traveller	31	15	16	5.4	5.2	5.5
Chinese	184	67	117	4.7	3.6	5.6
Black Other	115	61	54	4.1	4.3	3.9
Mixed Other	111	50	61	3.8	3.5	4.1
Asian Other	245	94	151	2.9	2.3	3.5
Arab	66	43	23	2.9	3.2	2.4
African	277	156	121	2.8	3.3	2.4
White and Asian	84	36	48	2.5	2.0	2.9
White and African	40	23	17	2.4	2.8	2.0
Pakistani	164	86	78	1.5	1.5	1.4
Bangladeshi	48	26	22	1.1	1.1	1.0

**Table 11 Continued**

## b) Care home without nursing

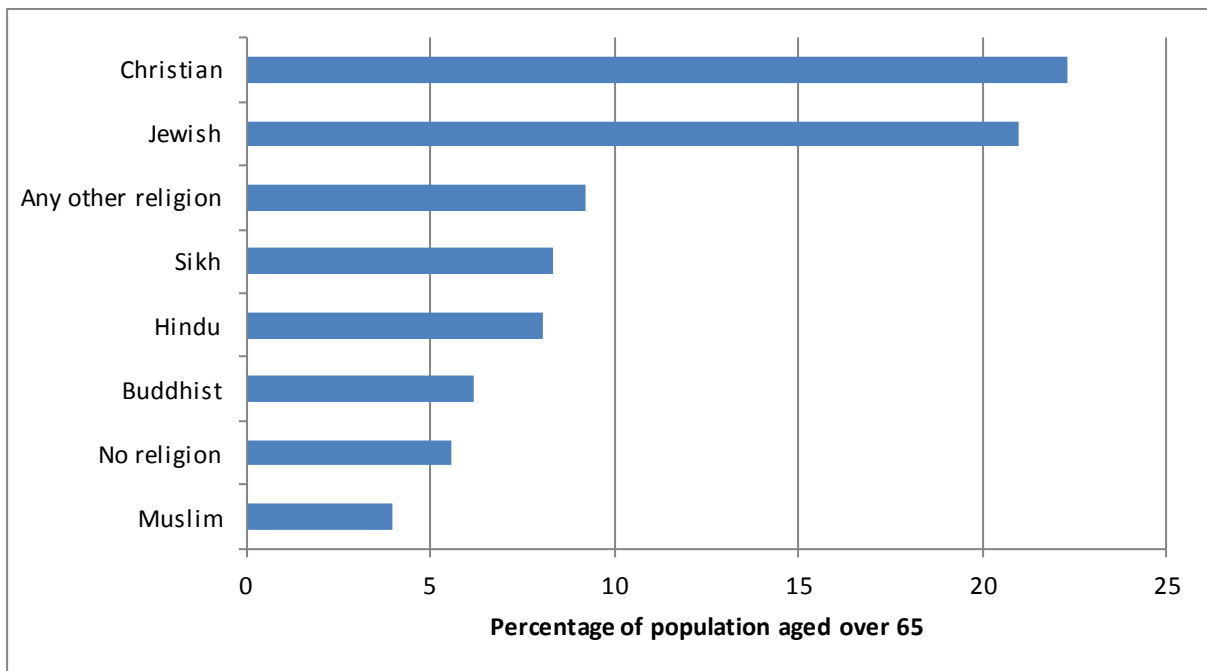
	Number			Per 10,000		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
White Irish	2,732	934	1,798	51.4	36.7	65.0
White British	201,644	63,629	138,015	44.7	28.7	60.1
Caribbean	2,032	1,169	863	34.2	42.2	27.1
White and Caribbean	687	347	340	16.1	16.4	15.8
Gypsy and Traveller	90	46	44	15.6	16.1	15.1
White Other	3,172	1,029	2,143	12.8	8.7	16.4
Black Other	298	206	92	10.6	14.6	6.6
Any Other Ethnicity	312	146	166	9.4	8.2	10.7
Mixed Other	247	127	120	8.5	9.0	8.1
White and African	130	67	63	7.8	8.1	7.6
Indian	1,057	510	547	7.5	7.1	7.9
African	715	427	288	7.2	8.9	5.6
White and Asian	246	124	122	7.2	7.1	7.3
Chinese	243	95	148	6.2	5.1	7.1
Asian Other	502	258	244	6.0	6.3	5.7
Arab	101	70	31	4.4	5.2	3.2
Bangladeshi	169	121	48	3.8	5.2	2.2
Pakistani	289	186	103	2.6	3.2	1.9

Sources: Calculated from ONS (2013b), DC2101EW and DC4211EWLA.

For both types of care home, a similar pattern to that above was also seen on disaggregation by religion (Table 12). The highest residence rates for care homes were seen for Jewish people (71.1 per 10,000 in care homes without nursing and 42.1 per 10,000 in those with nursing), followed by the Christian group (47.9 per 10,000 in care homes without nursing and 30.3 per 10,000 in those with nursing).

These differences may be due to the differences in the age structure of the population of different religion groups (Figure 2). The percentage of the population that is 65 years and over is much higher in the Jewish and Christian groups than in the other religion groups.

**Figure 2 Percentage of the population aged 65 and over by religion, England and Wales, 2011**



Source: Calculated from ONS (2013b), DC2107EW.

**Table 12 Residents of care homes by religion and gender, England and Wales, 2011**

	Care home with nursing						Care home without nursing					
	Number			Per 10,000			Number			Per 10,000		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Jewish	1,110	324	786	42.1	25.3	58.2	1,872	671	1,201	71.1	52.3	88.9
Christian	100,776	29,577	71,199	30.3	19.2	39.8	159,202	46,049	113,153	47.9	30.0	63.3
No Religion	11,053	5,136	5,917	7.8	6.6	9.3	22,508	11,552	10,956	16.0	14.9	17.3
Any Other Religion	147	54	93	6.1	5.1	6.9	271	137	134	11.3	12.9	10.0
Buddhist	128	61	67	5.2	5.2	5.1	218	122	96	8.8	10.5	7.3
Hindu	379	153	226	4.6	3.6	5.7	595	308	287	7.3	7.3	7.3
Sikh	179	79	100	4.2	3.7	4.8	217	131	86	5.1	6.1	4.1
Muslim	430	240	190	1.6	1.7	1.5	951	642	309	3.5	4.6	2.4

Sources: Calculated from ONS (2013b), DC2107EW and DC4409EWLA.

The rest of this section considers disability and health. The following statistics relate to all care homes, plus establishments classified as 'other LA homes' since further breakdown of the data is not provided.

Care home residents of all ages were more likely than household residents to be disabled, that is to have any limitation in day-to-day activities. For those aged 25-64, 89.2 per cent of care home residents were limited in day-to-day activities compared to 13.9 per cent of household residents. For those aged 85 years and over the difference was less marked, with 89.2 percent of care home residents and 83.2 per cent of household residents experiencing limitations (Table 13).

Moreover, more care home residents in each age group had day-to-day activities limited a lot than limited a little, while for household residents the opposite was true, except in the 85 and over age group. Around three-quarters of care home residents aged 65 and over had their day-to-day activities limited a lot, and another one in five had their day-to-day activities limited a little.

Gender differences were relatively small in terms of disability for both care home residents and household residents, the main factors associated with limitation of day-to-day activities being age and place of residence.

As might be expected, higher percentages of people living in care homes had fair or bad or very bad health compared with those living in households in all age groups (Table 14), although differences were not as great as for disability. While good or very good health fell from almost half of care home residents aged 25-64 to 15 per cent of over 75s, fair health was more common than bad or very bad health for all this age range.

**Table 13 Disability status of people living in care homes and in households by age and gender, England and Wales, 2011**

	Care homes residents (per cent)			Household residents (per cent)		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
<b>Day-to-day activities not limited</b>						
0-15 years	52.9	61.0	46.1	96.2	95.4	97.1
16-24 years	20.7	19.3	23.1	94.8	94.6	94.9
25-64 years	9.2	9.7	8.5	85.5	86.1	84.9
65-74 years	5.3	5.8	4.8	60.7	61.3	60.2
75-84 years	3.5	3.8	3.4	38.7	40.9	36.9
85+ years	2.8	3.0	2.8	16.8	19.9	15.2
<b>Day-to-day activities limited a little</b>						
0-15 years	13.8	10.2	16.8	2.2	2.6	1.8
16-24 years	25.1	26.7	22.6	3.2	3.2	3.3
25-64 years	25.6	27.0	23.6	8.1	7.5	8.6
65-74 years	20.1	20.6	19.5	22.4	21.8	23.0
75-84 years	19.1	18.3	19.5	31.7	30.8	32.4
85+ years	19.6	19.4	19.6	30.5	31.7	29.9
<b>Day-to-day activities limited a lot</b>						
0-15 years	33.3	28.8	37.1	1.5	1.9	1.1
16-24 years	54.1	54.0	54.3	2.0	2.2	1.8
25-64 years	65.2	63.3	67.9	6.4	6.4	6.5
65-74 years	74.6	73.5	75.6	16.9	16.9	16.8
75-84 years	77.4	77.9	77.2	29.6	28.2	30.7
85+ years	77.6	77.5	77.6	52.7	48.4	55.0

Sources: Calculated from ONS (2013b), DC3302EW and DC3402EWLA.



**Table 14 General health status of people living in care homes and in households, England and Wales, 2011**

	Care home residents (per cent)			Household residents (per cent)		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
<b>Very good or good health</b>						
0-15 years	66.3	77.1	57.1	97.1	96.8	97.5
16-24 years	69.5	72.1	65.1	94.6	95.1	94.1
25-64 years	43.6	45.1	41.5	82.6	82.9	82.3
65-74 years	20.1	20.8	19.5	59.5	59.4	59.7
75-84 years	14.8	14.3	15.0	43.0	45.0	41.5
85+ years	14.9	14.6	14.9	29.3	32.4	27.6
<b>Fair health</b>						
0-15 years	22.9	16.9	27.9	2.2	2.5	1.9
16-24 years	23.4	21.9	25.7	4.3	3.8	4.8
25-64 years	37.3	36.8	37.9	12.1	11.8	12.5
65-74 years	43.0	43.5	42.6	29.0	28.7	29.2
75-84 years	46.0	44.9	46.6	40.2	38.6	41.4
85+ years	49.5	47.9	49.9	47.1	45.2	48.1
<b>Bad or very bad health</b>						
0-15 years	10.9	5.9	15.0	0.6	0.7	0.6
16-24 years	7.2	5.9	9.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
25-64 years	19.1	18.1	20.5	5.3	5.3	5.2
65-74 years	36.9	35.7	38.0	11.5	11.9	11.2
75-84 years	39.2	40.8	38.4	16.8	16.3	17.2
85+ years	35.6	37.4	35.2	23.6	22.4	24.3

Sources: Calculated from ONS (2013b), DC3302EW and DC3401EWLA.

### 3.3 Mental health hospitals and units (including secure units)

In the 2011 Census dataset, mental health units and hospitals are categorised as those managed by the NHS and those managed by other organisations. In this analysis both types of establishment are considered together, except for the section on disability and health which only relates to NHS establishments.

Overall 12,500 people were resident in mental health establishments on 2011 Census night, of which 7,200 were in NHS units and 5,300 were in other units. Residence rates (Table 15 and Figure 3) were highest for those aged over 85, at 5.1 per 10,000, and for this age group women's residence in mental health establishments exceeded men's slightly.

In other age groups, far more men than women in this age group living in mental health establishments. This was most noticeable during the core working ages of 25-49 (see Figure 3), when more than twice as many men as women lived in mental health establishments. Younger people had lower residence rates.

Residence rates fell to 2.1 per 10,000 for 65-74 year olds, before increasing through 3.3 per 10,000 for 75-84 year olds to 5.1 per 10,000 for over 85s, perhaps reflecting age-related conditions.

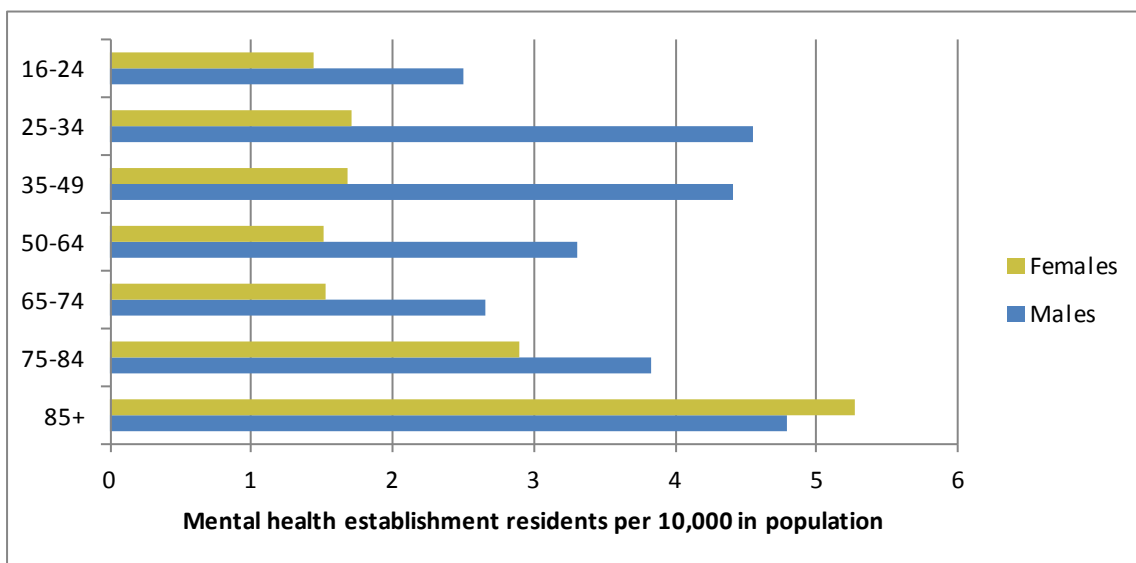
**Table 15 Residents of mental health establishments by age and gender, England and Wales, 2011**

	Number			Per 10,000		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
0-15 years	68	28	40	0.1	0.1	0.1
16-24 years	1,314	843	471	2.0	2.5	1.4
25-64 years	8,403	5,974	2,429	2.8	4.1	1.6
65-74 years	1,003	620	383	2.1	2.7	1.5
75-84 years	1,029	520	509	3.3	3.8	2.9
85+ years	641	195	446	5.1	4.8	5.3
All ages	12,458	8,180	4,278	2.2	3.0	1.5

Sources: Calculated from ONS (2013b), DC1117EW and DC4210EWLA.

By ethnicity, rates of residence in mental health units were higher for men than women in each ethnic group (Table 16). Those groups with the highest proportions of the population living in mental health units were: Caribbean people with 8.7 per 10,000, Gypsies and Travellers with 6.2 per 10,000 (based on only 36 residents), Black Other people with 5.9 per 10,000 and people of Mixed White and Caribbean ethnicity with 5.5 per 10,000.

**Figure 3 Population living in mental health establishments, England and Wales, 2011**



Sources: Calculated from ONS (2013b), DC1117EW and DC4210EWLA.

On disaggregation by religion (Table 17), the Any Other Religion group had the highest proportion of mental health unit residents at 5.4 per 10,000, followed by Buddhists with 4.0 per 10,000 and Jewish people with 3.2 per 10,000. On disaggregation by gender, the residence rate for males in mental health units was higher than for women in all religions.

**Table 16 Residents of mental health establishments by ethnic group and gender, England and Wales, 2011**

	Number			Per 10,000		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Caribbean	518	381	137	8.7	13.8	4.3
Gypsy and Traveller	36	30	[6]	6.2	10.5	[2.1]
Black Other	165	129	36	5.9	9.1	2.6
White and Caribbean	233	172	61	5.5	8.1	2.8
Mixed Other	85	61	24	2.9	4.3	1.6
African	269	182	87	2.7	3.8	1.7
White Irish	136	79	57	2.6	3.1	2.1
White and African	39	28	[11]	2.3	3.4	[1.3]
White British	10,113	6,509	3,604	2.2	2.9	1.6
Any Other Ethnicity	71	55	[16]	2.1	3.1	[1.0]
White and Asian	61	47	[14]	1.8	2.7	[0.8]
White Other	296	190	106	1.2	1.6	0.8
Pakistani	125	91	34	1.1	1.6	0.6
Indian	155	103	52	1.1	1.4	0.8
Arab	23	22	[1]	1.0	1.6	[0.1]
Bangladeshi	41	33	[8]	0.9	1.4	[0.4]
Chinese	33	20	[13]	0.8	1.1	[0.6]
Asian Other	59	48	[11]	0.7	1.2	[0.3]

Sources: Calculated from ONS (2013b), DC2101EW and DC4211EWLA.

**Table 17 Residents of mental health establishments by religion and gender, England and Wales, 2011**

	Number			Per 10,000		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Any Other Religion	131	91	40	5.4	8.6	3.0
Buddhist	99	76	23	4.0	6.5	1.8
Jewish	83	53	30	3.2	4.1	2.2
Christian	6,936	4,357	2,579	2.1	2.8	1.4
No Religion	2,895	2,030	865	2.1	2.6	1.4
Muslim	415	335	80	1.5	2.4	0.6
Hindu	84	60	24	1.0	1.4	0.6
Sikh	36	23	[13]	0.9	1.1	[0.6]

Sources: Calculated from ONS (2013b), DC2107EW and DC4409EWLA.

Data on disability and health are only available for people resident in NHS mental health establishments. The general pattern of differences in percentages with disability between residents of NHS mental health establishments was similar to that described for care home residents above (see Table 13).

Overall, any limitation in day-to-day activities increased by age from 45.5 per cent of children aged under 16 in NHS mental health units to 98.7 per cent of people aged 75-84, which was much higher than for people of the same ages in households. Proportions with day-to-day activities limited a lot were especially high for people in NHS mental health units, increasing from one in three under 16s to nine-tenths of over 75s.

In the two younger age groups, a higher percentage of women and girls than men and boys had day-to-day activities which were limited a little and the same or slightly fewer had day-to-day activities which were limited a lot. Limitations increased with age and the gender gap widened as between 25 and 64 years of age more women (57.0 per cent) than men (48.8 per cent) had day-to-day activities which were limited a lot. This gap then almost closed for older age groups as 80 per cent of both women and men aged 65-74 years old and 90 per cent of women and men over 75 had day-to-day activities which were limited a lot.

**Table 18 Disability status of people living in NHS mental health establishments and in households, England and Wales, 2011**

	NHS mental health establishment residents (per cent)			Household residents (per cent)		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
<b>Day-to-day activities not limited</b>						
0-15 years	54.5	61.1	46.7	96.2	95.4	97.1
16-24 years	32.2	33.0	30.2	94.8	94.6	94.9
25-64 years	20.2	22.4	14.5	85.5	86.1	84.9
65-74 years	4.5	5.4	3.0	60.7	61.3	60.2
75-84 years	1.3	1.4	1.2	38.7	40.9	36.9
85+ years	2.5	1.7	3.0	16.8	19.9	15.2
<b>Day-to-day activities limited a little</b>						
0-15 years	12.1	5.6	20.0	2.2	2.6	1.8
16-24 years	26.1	23.9	31.6	3.2	3.2	3.3
25-64 years	28.8	29.1	28.0	8.1	7.5	8.6
65-74 years	15.1	14.8	15.7	22.4	21.8	23.0
75-84 years	9.2	8.7	9.7	31.7	30.8	32.4
85+ years	6.3	7.6	5.5	30.5	31.7	29.9
<b>Day-to-day activities limited a lot</b>						
0-15 years	33.3	33.3	33.3	1.5	1.9	1.1
16-24 years	41.7	43.1	38.1	2.0	2.2	1.8
25-64 years	51.0	48.6	57.5	6.4	6.4	6.5
65-74 years	80.4	79.8	81.3	16.9	16.9	16.8
75-84 years	89.5	89.9	89.1	29.6	28.2	30.7
85+ years	91.2	90.7	91.5	52.7	48.4	55.0

Sources: Calculated from ONS (2013b), DC3302EW and DC3402EWLA.

**Table 19 General health status of people living in NHS mental health establishments and in households, England and Wales, 2011**

	NHS mental health unit residents (per cent)			Household residents (per cent)		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
<b>Very good or good health</b>						
0-15 years	63.6	72.2	53.3	97.1	96.8	97.5
16-24 years	58.7	61.3	52.6	94.6	95.1	94.1
25-64 years	45.3	49.4	34.6	82.6	82.9	82.3
65-74 years	18.8	20.2	16.5	59.5	59.4	59.7
75-84 years	9.9	9.6	10.3	43.0	45.0	41.5
85+ years	8.2	5.1	10.1	29.3	32.4	27.6
<b>Fair health</b>						
0-15 years	27.3	22.2	33.3	2.2	2.5	1.9
16-24 years	32.2	30.9	35.3	4.3	3.8	4.8
25-64 years	37.0	35.2	41.9	12.1	11.8	12.5
65-74 years	38.5	35.8	43.0	29.0	28.7	29.2
75-84 years	39.3	40.3	38.3	40.2	38.6	41.4
85+ years	40.4	44.9	37.7	47.1	45.2	48.1
<b>Bad or very bad health</b>						
0-15 years	9.1	5.6	13.3	0.6	0.7	0.6
16-24 years	9.1	7.8	12.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
25-64 years	17.6	15.4	23.6	5.3	5.3	5.2
65-74 years	42.7	44.0	40.4	11.5	11.9	11.2
75-84 years	50.7	50.1	51.3	16.8	16.3	17.2
85+ years	51.4	50.0	52.3	23.6	22.4	24.3

Sources: Calculated from ONS (2013b), DC3302EW and DC3401EWLA.

The general health status of residents of NHS mental health units was poorer than residents of households for all age groups. Good or very good health declined from over three-fifths of under 16s to less than one in ten over 75s, while fair and bad or very bad health both increased with age. Women and girls generally had worse health than men and boys up to age 75. After this age more men than women had fair health and more women than men had bad or very bad health.

### 3.4 Sheltered housing (registered social landlord or housing association)

Data on sheltered housing are limited by the classification as communal establishments of only those units 'where fewer than 50 per cent of the units in the establishment have their own cooking facilities, or similar accommodation where residents have their own rooms, but the main meal is provided' (ONS, 2013c, page 10). Only an estimated people 1,500 lived in such housing on 2011 Census night. Other sheltered housing was enumerated with the household population.

Unsurprisingly, older people had the highest rates of residence in sheltered housing (Table 20), with 2.7 per 10,000 aged over 85, and within that age group 3.1 per 10,000 women and 1.9 per 10,000 men. The next oldest, 75-84, age group had lower rates, but a similar gender pattern: 1.1 per 10,000 women and 0.7 per 10,000 men lived in sheltered housing.

**Table 20 Residents of sheltered housing by age and gender, England and Wales, 2011**

	Number			Per 10,000		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
0-15 years	[10]	[5]	[5]	[~0.0]	[~0.0]	[~0.0]
16-24 years	239	134	105	0.4	0.4	0.3
25-64 years	423	279	144	0.1	0.2	0.1
65-74 years	224	117	107	0.5	0.5	0.4
75-84 years	300	99	201	1.0	0.7	1.1
85+ years	339	76	263	2.7	1.9	3.1
All ages	1,535	710	825	0.3	0.3	0.3

Sources: Calculated from ONS (2013b), DC1117EW and DC4210EWLA.



In younger groups of adults (16-74), lower proportions lived in sheltered housing, but there were more men than women.

**Table 21 Residents of sheltered housing by ethnic group and gender, England and Wales, 2011**

	Number			Per 10,000		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
White Irish	60	31	29	1.1	1.2	1.0
Caribbean	44	27	[17]	0.7	1.0	[0.5]
Chinese	20	[7]	[13]	0.5	[0.4]	[0.6]
African	47	25	22	0.5	0.5	0.4
Arab	[11]	[4]	[7]	[0.5]	[0.3]	[0.7]
White and Caribbean	[17]	[10]	[7]	[0.4]	[0.5]	[0.3]
Asian Other	32	[11]	21	0.4	[0.3]	0.5
Indian	39	[13]	26	0.3	[0.2]	0.4
White British	1,191	552	639	0.3	0.2	0.3
Mixed Other	[7]	[3]	[4]	[0.2]	[0.2]	[0.3]
Any Other Ethnicity	[6]	[3]	[3]	[0.2]	[0.2]	[0.2]
White and Asian	[6]	[3]	[3]	[0.2]	[0.2]	[0.2]
Gypsy and Traveller	[1]	[1]	[0]	[0.2]	[0.3]	[0.0]
Black Other	[4]	[4]	[0]	[0.1]	[0.3]	[0.0]
White Other	33	[8]	25	0.1	[0.1]	0.2
Pakistani	[13]	[6]	[7]	[0.1]	[0.1]	[0.1]
Bangladeshi	[3]	[2]	[1]	[0.1]	[0.1]	[~0.0]
White and African	[1]	[0]	[1]	[0.1]	[0.0]	[0.1]

Sources: Calculated from ONS (2013b), DC2101EW and DC4211EWLA.

On disaggregation by ethnicity (Table 21), the number of people who were sheltered housing residents was small for most ethnic groups. The highest rate was for the White Irish at 1.1 per 10,000, but based on only 60 residents, followed by the

Caribbean group at 0.7 per 10,000, which had 44 residents. There were 1,200 White British residents of sheltered housing, or 0.3 per 10,000 people.

Similarly, a breakdown by religious affiliation shows that most groups have few people in sheltered housing (Table 22). Numerically the largest groups were Christian with 963 residents, No religion with 329 residents and Muslim with 60 residents.

**Table 22 Residents of sheltered housing by religion and gender, England and Wales, 2011**

	Number			Per 10,000		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Buddhist	[17]	[3]	[14]	[0.7]	[0.3]	[1.1]
Hindu	24	[8]	[16]	0.3	[0.2]	[0.4]
Christian	963	376	587	0.3	0.2	0.3
Jewish	[7]	[5]	[2]	[0.3]	[0.4]	[0.1]
Any Other Religion	[6]	[5]	[1]	[0.2]	[0.5]	[0.1]
No Religion	329	210	119	0.2	0.3	0.2
Muslim	60	33	27	0.2	0.2	0.2
Sikh	[7]	[3]	[4]	[0.2]	[0.1]	[0.2]

Sources: Calculated from ONS (2013b), DC2107EW and DC4409EWLA.

#### 4. Detention establishments

Detention establishments include prison service establishments (referred to below as prisons), approved premises, that is probation and bail hostels, and detention centres.<sup>7</sup>

The 2011 Census recorded around 52,000 people living in prison, 12,000 in detention centres and 1,200 in probation and bail hostels. These figures are

<sup>7</sup> Detention centres includes other detention establishments.

substantially lower than the 85,000 prisoners reported by the Ministry of Justice at the end of March 2011 (Ministry of Justice, 2011). This difference probably stems from differences in coverage with, for example, secure units such as hospitals counted under other categories within the Census. In addition, anyone resident in a communal establishment for less than six months should, for the purpose of the Census, be recorded at their home address.<sup>8</sup>

In each of the three establishment types in Table 23, men far outnumber women. In prisons 96 per cent of residents were men, in detention centres 90 per cent of residents were men and in probation and bail hostels 95 per cent of residents were men. Relative to the population, residence rates in prisons and detention centres were highest for men in the 16-24 age group, followed by those aged 25-64. This pattern was the same for women.

Residents of prisons and detention centres only are shown broken down by ethnic group (Table 24). In prisons, residence rates were highest for Gypsy and Traveller<sup>9</sup> men at 283.3 per 10,000, followed by Caribbean men with 87.0 per 10,000 and Mixed White and Caribbean men with 79.7 per 10,000. These three groups of men also had the highest rates in detention centres: 55.3 per 10,000, 17.2 per 10,000 and 18.5 per 10,000 respectively. White British men have lower rates: 15.8 per 10,000 in prisons and 3.1 per 10,000 in detention centres.

The highest residence rates for women were also for the Gypsy and Traveller group: 11.3 per 10,000 were in prison and 6.5 per 10,000 were in detention centres.

Comparison of 2001 and 2011 Census data for England and Wales showed that the population of men resident in prison overall increased from 17.2 per 10,000 in 2001 to 18.0 per 10,000 in 2011.

Without 2001 data on the Gypsy and Traveller group, the three ethnic groups with the highest residence rates in prison for men (Table 25) were Black Other, Caribbean and Mixed White and Caribbean, but with the Black Other group falling from highest with 100.9 per 10,000 men to third with 53.4 per 10,000 men.

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<sup>8</sup> Similar differences are seen in the number of Muslim prisoners. *Prison Population Statistics* (House of Commons Library, 2013) gives the Muslim prisoner population as 11,248 in June 2012. This is higher than the Census estimate of 6,300.

<sup>9</sup> See report by the Irish Traveller Movement in Britain (2013) for a discussion of 2011 Census estimates, which suggests there was an undercount of the gypsy and Irish Traveller population.

**Table 23 Residents of detention establishments by age and gender, England and Wales, 2011**

	Number			Per 10,000		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
<b>Prisons</b>						
0-15 years	97	87	[10]	0.1	0.2	[~0.0]
16-24 years	13,262	12,830	432	19.9	38.0	1.3
25-64 years	36,974	35,422	1,552	12.5	24.1	1.0
65-74 years	1,090	1,079	[11]	2.2	4.6	[~0.0]
75-84 years	196	193	[3]	0.6	1.4	[~0.0]
85+ years	40	37	[3]	0.3	0.9	[~0.0]
All ages	51,659	49,648	2,011	9.2	18.0	0.7
<b>Detention centres</b>						
0-15 years	68	55	[13]	0.1	0.1	[~0.0]
16-24 years	2,746	2,478	268	4.1	7.3	0.8
25-64 years	8,510	7,687	823	2.9	5.2	0.6
65-74 years	165	162	[3]	0.3	0.7	[~0.0]
75-84 years	44	36	[8]	0.1	0.3	[~0.0]
85+ years	32	[13]	[19]	0.3	[0.3]	[0.2]
All ages	11,565	10,431	1,134	2.1	3.8	0.4
<b>Probation or bail hostels</b>						
0-15 years	[1]	[1]	[0]	[~0.0]	[~0.0]	[0.0]
16-24 years	214	201	[13]	0.3	0.6	[~0.0]
25-64 years	882	838	44	0.3	0.6	~0.0
65-74 years	33	33	[0]	0.1	0.1	[0.0]
75-84 years	[16]	[16]	[0]	[0.1]	[0.1]	[0.0]
85+ years	[4]	[4]	[0]	[~0.0]	[0.1]	[0.0]
All ages	1,150	1,093	57	0.2	0.4	~0.0

Sources: Calculated from ONS (2013b), DC1117EW and DC4210EWLA.

**Table 24 Residents of prisons and detention centres by ethnic group and gender, England and Wales, 2011**

a) Prisons

	Number			Per 10,000		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Gypsy and Traveller	843	810	33	146.2	283.3	11.3
Caribbean	2,513	2,408	105	42.2	87.0	3.3
White and Caribbean	1,750	1,687	63	41.0	79.7	2.9
Black Other	796	756	40	28.4	53.4	2.9
Mixed Other	647	603	44	22.3	42.7	3.0
White and African	333	321	[12]	20.1	38.7	[1.4]
African	1,747	1,633	114	17.7	34.0	2.2
Pakistani	1,584	1,555	29	14.1	27.0	0.5
White Irish	601	582	[19]	11.3	22.9	[0.7]
White and Asian	382	369	[13]	11.2	21.0	[0.8]
Bangladeshi	487	477	[10]	10.9	20.7	[0.5]
Arab	207	198	[9]	9.0	14.8	[0.9]
Any Other Ethnicity	289	283	[6]	8.7	15.9	[0.4]
White British	36,289	34,968	1,321	8.0	15.8	0.6
White Other	1,753	1,639	114	7.1	13.9	0.9
Asian Other	552	515	37	6.6	12.6	0.9
Chinese	198	180	[18]	5.0	9.7	[0.9]
Indian	688	664	24	4.9	9.2	0.3

**Table 24 Continued**

## b) Detention centres

	Number			Per 10,000		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Gypsy and Traveller	177	158	[19]	30.7	55.3	[6.5]
White and Caribbean	422	392	30	9.9	18.5	1.4
Caribbean	537	477	60	9.0	17.2	1.9
Mixed Other	189	168	21	6.5	11.9	1.4
African	596	509	87	6.0	10.6	1.7
Black Other	161	146	[15]	5.7	10.3	[1.1]
White and African	75	63	[12]	4.5	7.6	[1.4]
Pakistani	470	452	[18]	4.2	7.8	[0.3]
Bangladeshi	153	148	[5]	3.4	6.4	[0.2]
Any Other Ethnicity	111	99	[12]	3.3	5.5	[0.8]
Arab	56	53	[3]	2.4	4.0	[0.3]
White and Asian	77	70	[7]	2.3	4.0	[0.4]
Chinese	87	62	25	2.2	3.3	1.2
White Irish	113	102	[11]	2.1	4.0	[0.4]
Asian Other	171	153	[18]	2.0	3.8	[0.4]
Indian	253	235	[18]	1.8	3.3	[0.3]
White British	7,568	6,853	715	1.7	3.1	0.3
White Other	349	291	58	1.4	2.5	0.4

Sources: Calculated from ONS (2013b), DC2101EW and DC4211EWLA.

**Table 25 Comparison of the residence rates in prisons by ethnic group and gender, England and Wales, 2001 and 2011**

	Total		Males		Females	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Caribbean	47.3	42.2	89.5	87.0	10.7	3.3
White and Caribbean	47.8	41.0	89.3	79.7	8.1	2.9
Black Other	54.1	28.4	100.9	53.4	11.7	2.9
Mixed Other	19.1	22.3	34.4	42.7	4.7	3.0
White and African	36.6	20.1	70.5	38.7	4.0	1.4
African	18.2	17.7	34.9	34.0	2.6	2.2
Pakistani	13.3	14.1	25.5	27.0	0.8	0.5
White Irish	18.7	11.3	37.7	22.9	1.7	0.7
White and Asian	13.8	11.2	24.9	21.0	2.4	0.8
Bangladeshi	7.0	10.9	13.3	20.7	0.6	0.5
White British	7.8	8.0	15.2	15.8	0.7	0.6
Chinese	5.1	5.0	10.3	9.7	0.3	0.9
Indian	5.1	4.9	10.0	9.2	0.3	0.3
All ethnic groups	8.9	9.2	17.2	18.0	1.0	0.7

Notes: White Other, Asian Other and Any Other Ethnicity not shown due to changes in the response categories in 2011 creating discontinuities in these groups. All ethnic groups includes those not listed separately.

Sources: Calculated from ONS (2013b), DC2101EW and DC4211EW1a; ONS (2013a), S101 and S125.

Both Pakistani and Bangladeshi men saw increases in their rates of prison residence since 2001, to 27.0 per 10,000 and 20.7 per 10,000 respectively. White British men saw an increase to 15.8 per 10,000 but the largest rise was seen for Mixed Other men, to 42.7 per 10,000.

By religious affiliation (Table 26), Buddhist men had the highest residence rate in prisons (105.4 per 10,000) followed by men with Any Other Religion (73.9 per 10,000), Muslim men (33.4 per 10,000) and men reporting No Religion (21.2 per 10,000).

**Table 26 Residents of detention establishments by religion and gender, England and Wales, 2011**

	Number			Per 10,000		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
<b>Prisons</b>						
Buddhist	1,275	1,229	46	51.5	105.4	3.5
Any Other Religion	820	784	36	34.1	73.9	2.7
Muslim	4,838	4,709	129	17.9	33.4	1.0
No Religion	17,001	16,409	592	12.1	21.2	0.9
Sikh	395	383	[12]	9.3	17.9	[0.6]
Christian	23,754	22,688	1,066	7.1	14.8	0.6
Jewish	171	164	[7]	6.5	12.8	[0.5]
Hindu	271	256	[15]	3.3	6.1	[0.4]
<b>Detention centres</b>						
Buddhist	197	182	[15]	8.0	15.6	[1.1]
Any Other Religion	165	155	[10]	6.9	14.6	[0.7]
Muslim	1,364	1,298	66	5.0	9.2	0.5
Sikh	169	156	[13]	4.0	7.3	[0.6]
No Religion	3,489	3,174	315	2.5	4.1	0.5
Christian	5,234	4,611	623	1.6	3.0	0.3
Hindu	87	80	[7]	1.1	1.9	[0.2]
Jewish	22	21	[1]	0.8	1.6	[0.1]

Sources: Calculated from ONS (2013b), DC2107EW and DC4409EWLA.



Religious conversion is well-known in prisons, and may form part of prisoners' efforts to redefine their sense of self or identity (Maruna *et al*, 2006). This may be one factor underlying the higher rates of Buddhist prisoners (Beckford, 2009).

A similar pattern was seen in detention centres, although the actual rates were much lower. Highest residence rates were for Buddhist men (15.6 per 10,000), men of Any Other Religion (14.6 per 10,000) and Muslim men (9.2 per 10,000).

In comparison with 2001 data (Table 27), the pattern of representation of different religious groups showed no change in the period between the two censuses. However, the rates for Buddhist men rose markedly from 75.4 per 10,000 in 2001 to 105.4 per 10,000 in 2011. The rate for men from Any Other Religion also showed a high increase from 58.0 per 10,000 to 73.9 per 10,000.

Although Islam represents the second most common religion in prison, there was minimal change since 2001 in the residence rates for Muslim men (from 32.2 per 10,000 to 33.4 per 10,000).

**Table 27 Comparison of rates of residence in prison establishments by religion and gender, England and Wales, 2001 and 2011**

	Total		Males		Females	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Buddhist	38.6	51.5	75.4	105.4	[2.1]	3.5
Any Other Religion	29.5	34.1	58.0	73.9	3.3	2.7
Muslim	17.2	17.9	32.2	33.4	1.2	1.0
No Religion	14.7	12.1	24.9	21.2	1.5	0.9
Sikh	9.3	9.3	17.8	17.9	[0.8]	[0.6]
Christian	6.5	7.1	12.9	14.8	0.9	0.6
Jewish	5.8	6.5	11.5	12.8	[0.6]	[0.5]
Hindu	3.9	3.3	7.4	6.1	[0.3]	[0.4]

Sources: Calculated from ONS (2013b), DC2107EW and DC4409EWLA; ONS (2013a), S103 and S161.

## 5. Establishments offering temporary accommodation

For the 2011 Census, small hotels, guest houses, bed and breakfasts, inns and pubs (referred to as 'guest houses') with capacity to accommodate ten or more guests were counted as communal establishments (ONS, 2013c). These establishments, along with youth hostels, are here considered collectively. Also considered in this section are hostels and other temporary accommodation for the homeless (referred to as 'hostels for the homeless').

Holiday accommodation was excluded from the analysis and, given the definition of communal establishment resident (see Section 1), only UK residents spending at least six months in temporary accommodation appear in the following tables.

Overall 20,868 people lived in hostels for the homeless on Census night and 5,517 people were recorded as living in guest houses: equating to 3.7 per 10,000 and 1.0 per 10,000 respectively.

Table 28 shows the breakdown by age and gender. The 16-24 age group had the highest residence in temporary accommodation and more men lived there than women. For men aged 16-24, 14.4 per 10,000 were resident in hostels for the homeless, as were 12.1 per 10,000 of women aged 16-24. Similarly, 2.4 per 10,000 men aged 16-24 lived in guest houses and 1.8 per 10,000 women aged 16-24. Relatively few under 16s and over 65s live in these types of temporary accommodation and it is possible that this reflects policy in prioritising certain groups for more permanent accommodation.

On disaggregation by ethnic group (Table 29), the highest rates of residence in hostels for the homeless were for African, Caribbean and Gypsy and Traveller groups. The highest rate was 17.3 per 10,000 in the African group and this was closely followed by Gypsy and Traveller (16.3 per 10,000) and Caribbean (15.1 per 10,000) groups. Next highest rates were for the Mixed White and Caribbean (14.6 per 10,000) and Mixed White and African (10.7 per 10,000) groups.

Residence in guest houses was highest for the White Other group (3.3 per 10,000), followed by 2.9 per 10,000 for the Caribbean group, 2.6 per 10,000 for the African group and 2.4 per 10,000 for the Gypsy and Traveller group.

In terms of religious affiliation (Table 30), the groups with the highest proportions living in hostels for the homeless were: Any Other Religion (8.9 per 10,000), No Religion (6.3 per 10,000), Muslim (5.9 per 10,000) and Buddhist (5.8 per 10,000).

For guest house residence, rates were highest for Buddhist and Hindu groups with 2.1 per 10,000 and 1.8 per 10,000 respectively. In all cases, more men than women were living in these types of temporary accommodation.

**Table 28 Residents of establishments offering temporary accommodation by age and gender, England and Wales, 2011**

	Number			Per 10,000		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
<b>Hostel or other temporary shelter for the homeless</b>						
0-15 years	473	242	231	0.4	0.4	0.4
16-24 years	8,862	4,870	3,992	13.3	14.4	12.1
25-64 years	11,111	8,740	2,371	3.8	6.0	1.6
65-74 years	243	222	21	0.5	1.0	0.1
75-84 years	117	88	29	0.4	0.6	0.2
85+ years	62	28	34	0.5	0.7	0.4
All ages	20,868	14,190	6,678	3.7	5.1	2.3
<b>Guest house, bed and breakfast, youth hostel</b>						
0-15 years	286	147	139	0.3	0.3	0.3
16-24 years	1,410	817	593	2.1	2.4	1.8
25-64 years	3,303	2,324	979	1.1	1.6	0.7
65-74 years	302	198	104	0.6	0.8	0.4
75-84 years	139	95	44	0.4	0.7	0.3
85+ years	77	35	42	0.6	0.9	0.5
All ages	5,517	3,616	1,901	1.0	1.3	0.7

Sources: Calculated from ONS (2013b), DC1117EW and DC4210EWLA.

**Table 29 Residents of establishments offering temporary accommodation by ethnic group and gender, England and Wales, 2011**

a) Hostel or other temporary shelter for the homeless

	Number			Per 10,000		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
African	1,717	1,029	688	17.3	21.4	13.5
Gypsy and Traveller	94	57	37	16.3	19.9	12.7
Caribbean	897	557	340	15.1	20.1	10.7
White and Caribbean	625	346	279	14.6	16.4	13.0
White and African	177	115	62	10.7	13.9	7.5
Black Other	244	165	79	8.7	11.7	5.7
Mixed Other	241	150	91	8.3	10.6	6.1
Any Other Ethnicity	252	197	55	7.6	11.0	3.6
White Irish	287	239	48	5.4	9.4	1.7
Arab	102	76	26	4.4	5.7	2.7
Bangladeshi	159	91	68	3.6	3.9	3.1
White Other	883	548	335	3.6	4.6	2.6
Asian Other	295	225	70	3.5	5.5	1.6
White and Asian	113	79	34	3.3	4.5	2.0
White British	14,227	10,008	4,219	3.2	4.5	1.8
Chinese	104	32	72	2.6	1.7	3.5
Indian	267	174	93	1.9	2.4	1.3
Pakistani	184	102	82	1.6	1.8	1.5

**Table 29 Continued**

## b) Guest house, bed and breakfast, youth hostel

	Number			Per 10,000		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
White Other	820	497	323	3.3	4.2	2.5
Caribbean	173	100	73	2.9	3.6	2.3
African	259	149	110	2.6	3.1	2.2
Gypsy and Traveller	[14]	[6]	[8]	[2.4]	[2.1]	[2.8]
Asian Other	187	113	74	2.2	2.8	1.7
Any Other Ethnicity	72	51	21	2.2	2.9	1.4
Arab	44	35	[9]	1.9	2.6	[0.9]
Mixed Other	52	33	[19]	1.8	2.3	[1.3]
White and Caribbean	76	40	36	1.8	1.9	1.7
Chinese	68	34	34	1.7	1.8	1.6
White Irish	87	57	30	1.6	2.2	1.1
Indian	227	138	89	1.6	1.9	1.3
Black Other	41	26	[15]	1.5	1.8	[1.1]
White and African	20	[8]	[12]	1.2	[1.0]	[1.4]
White and Asian	39	20	[19]	1.1	1.1	[1.1]
Bangladeshi	43	29	[14]	1.0	1.3	[0.6]
White British	3,223	2,227	996	0.7	1.0	0.4
Pakistani	72	53	[19]	0.6	0.9	[0.3]

Sources: Calculated from ONS (2013b), DC2101EW and DC4211EWLA.

**Table 30 Residents of establishments offering temporary accommodation by religion and gender, England and Wales, 2011**

	Number			Per 10,000		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
<b>Hostel or other temporary shelter for the homeless</b>						
Any Other Religion	214	152	62	8.9	14.3	4.6
No Religion	8,822	5,886	2,936	6.3	7.6	4.6
Muslim	1,587	1,118	469	5.9	7.9	3.6
Buddhist	144	100	44	5.8	8.6	3.4
Christian	8,350	5,752	2,598	2.5	3.7	1.5
Sikh	84	67	[17]	2.0	3.1	[0.8]
Jewish	38	23	[15]	1.4	1.8	[1.1]
Hindu	116	77	39	1.4	1.8	1.0
<b>Guest house, bed and breakfast, youth hostel</b>						
Buddhist	51	38	[13]	2.1	3.3	[1.0]
Hindu	146	99	47	1.8	2.4	1.2
Any Other Religion	33	21	[12]	1.4	2.0	[0.9]
Muslim	352	234	118	1.3	1.7	0.9
No Religion	1,589	1,102	487	1.1	1.4	0.8
Christian	2,837	1,769	1,068	0.9	1.2	0.6
Sikh	22	[13]	[9]	0.5	[0.6]	[0.4]
Jewish	[5]	[3]	[2]	[0.2]	[0.2]	[0.1]

Sources: Calculated from ONS (2013b), DC2107EW and DC4409EWLA.

## 6. Religious establishments

There were 625 religious establishments recorded by the 2011 Census in England and Wales, with 4,800 residents in total.

Living in a religious establishment (Table 31) was more common for women, especially older women. Rates of residence were highest at 4.0 per 10,000 for 75-84 year old women and 5.0 per 10,000 for women over 85 years old. Lower proportions of men aged over 85 and women aged 65-74 (both 2.1 per 10,000) lived in these establishments.

Relatively few children lived in religious establishments (0.2 per 10,000) and only a slightly greater number of young people (0.6 per 10,000 aged 16-24) and other people of working age (0.7 per 10,000 aged 25-64).

**Table 31 Residents of religious establishments by age and gender, England and Wales, 2011**

	Number			Per 10,000		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
0-15 years	199	111	88	0.2	0.2	0.2
16-24 years	402	191	211	0.6	0.6	0.6
25-64 years	2,157	1,106	1,051	0.7	0.8	0.7
65-74 years	663	145	518	1.4	0.6	2.1
75-84 years	878	169	709	2.8	1.2	4.0
85+ years	511	84	427	4.1	2.1	5.0
All ages	4,810	1,806	3,004	0.9	0.7	1.1

Sources: Calculated from ONS (2013b), DC1117EW and DC4210EWLA.

On disaggregation by ethnic group (Table 32), the highest residence rate was for White Irish women with 21.7 per 10,000 living in religious establishments, followed by women in the White Other group with a rate of 3.9 per 10,000. High rates were also seen for men in these groups: 2.9 per 10,000 for White Irish men and 3.0 per 10,000 for White Other men.

**Table 32 Residents of religious establishments by ethnic group and gender, England and Wales, 2011**

	Number			Per 10,000		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
White Irish	676	75	601	12.7	2.9	21.7
White Other	865	356	509	3.5	3.0	3.9
Asian Other	120	56	64	1.4	1.4	1.5
Any Other Ethnicity	38	[15]	23	1.1	[0.8]	1.5
Mixed Other	33	[18]	[15]	1.1	[1.3]	[1.0]
Chinese	39	[10]	29	1.0	[0.5]	1.4
White and African	[16]	[10]	[6]	[1.0]	[1.2]	[0.7]
African	92	42	50	0.9	0.9	1.0
White and Asian	24	[3]	21	0.7	[0.2]	1.3
Indian	95	54	41	0.7	0.8	0.6
White British	2,744	1,132	1,612	0.6	0.5	0.7
Black Other	[14]	[8]	[6]	[0.5]	[0.6]	[0.4]
Caribbean	21	[9]	[12]	0.4	[0.3]	[0.4]
Gypsy and Traveller	[2]	[0]	[2]	[0.3]	[0.0]	[0.7]
White and Caribbean	[10]	[8]	[2]	[0.2]	[0.4]	[0.1]
Pakistani	[16]	[6]	[10]	[0.1]	[0.1]	[0.2]
Arab	[2]	[2]	[0]	[0.1]	[0.1]	[0.0]
Bangladeshi	[3]	[2]	[1]	[0.1]	[0.1]	[~0.0]

Sources: Calculated from ONS (2013b), DC2101EW and DC4211EWLA.

The two religious groups (Table 33) with the highest residence rates were Buddhist (12.7 per 10,000) and Any Other Religion (14.8 per 10,000), and in both cases more men than women lived in religious establishments.

Although the Christian group had the largest number, with over three-quarters of those living in religious establishments, the proportion of the population these



represented was low at 1.1 per 10,000. Here the residence rate for women (1.4 per 10,000) was higher than for men (0.8 per 10,000).

**Table 33 Residents of religious establishments by religion and gender, England and Wales, 2011**

	Number			Per 10,000		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Any Other Religion	356	174	182	14.8	16.4	13.5
Buddhist	315	186	129	12.7	15.9	9.8
Christian	3,718	1,198	2,520	1.1	0.8	1.4
Hindu	61	43	[18]	0.7	1.0	[0.5]
Jewish	[8]	[5]	[3]	[0.3]	[0.4]	[0.2]
No Religion	128	76	52	0.1	0.1	0.1
Muslim	[19]	[12]	[7]	[0.1]	[0.1]	[0.1]
Sikh	[1]	[1]	[0]	[~0.0]	[~0.0]	[0.0]

Sources: Calculated from ONS (2013b), DC2107EW and DC4409EWLA.

## 7. Conclusions

Key findings from the analysis:

- Overall 937,000 people, or 1.7 per cent of the usual resident population of England and Wales, were counted in communal establishments in the 2011 Census. This was an increase of 79,000 people since 2001, although adjustments for misrecording in 2001 reduced this difference to 32,000.
- In most types of communal establishment, men or boys outnumbered women or girls in each age group. Notable exceptions were older age groups in care homes and religious establishments. For example, there were around twice as many women aged 75 and over living in care homes without nursing as men.
- Compared with the 2001 Census, proportionately fewer children and young people lived in children's homes in 2011. This was the case for both boys and girls, with the gender gap widening over the period so that by 2011 twice as many boys as girls were resident in children's homes.
- By ethnic group, the highest proportions resident in children's homes were seen in the Mixed White and Caribbean, Caribbean and Gypsy and Traveller groups.
- A quarter of children and a third of young people living in children's homes had a disability, as measured by limitation in day-to-day activities, compared with only around 5 per cent of those living in households.
- The proportion of the population in care homes was highest for the White Irish, White British and Caribbean groups.
- Most ethnic groups with higher proportions of older people had higher proportions resident in care homes. Two exceptions were Pakistani and Bangladeshi groups, for whom care home residence was lower than for ethnic groups with similar percentages of older people.
- The ratio of men to women in care homes also depended on ethnic group. For example, there were twice as many women as men resident in care homes with nursing in the White Irish and White British groups, but almost the same number of women and men in the Caribbean group.
- On disaggregation by religion, the highest proportion of residents of care homes was seen in the Jewish group, followed by the Christian group. This may be due to the age structure of the population of religious groups.
- Those aged 25-64 and 65-74, and living in care homes, had a much higher likelihood of having a disability than those living in households, compared with the other age groups.

- The number of residents of mental health hospitals/units was highest in the Mixed White and Caribbean, Black Other, Gypsy and Traveller and Caribbean ethnic groups.
- The general health status of residents of mental health units and hospitals under National Health Service management was poorer than residents of households for all age groups.
- The proportion of sheltered housing residents was highest in the White Irish and Caribbean groups, however very few people were recorded in sheltered housing in the communal establishment datasets and most have probably been treated as households.
- Gypsy and Traveller men were markedly over-represented in the prison population in England and Wales in 2011 with proportionately over three times as many men in prison as the next highest group.
- The religion group with the highest representation in detention establishments was Buddhism, which may be due to conversion during the time spent in prison.
- The ethnic groups with greatest representation in hostels and temporary shelters for the homeless were the Black and Mixed White and Black groups and the Gypsy and Traveller group. The White Other group had the highest number of persons living in guest houses, bed and breakfasts and youth hostels.

## Appendix 1      Data sources

The following datasets were used for the analyses presented in this briefing paper:

### 2011 Census

- QS101EW -- Resident type
- QS420EW -- Communal establishment management and type - Communal establishments
- DC2201EW -- Ethnic group by religion
- DC3401EWLA -- General health by communal establishment management and type by sex by age
- DC3402EWLA -- Long-term health problem or disability by communal establishment management and type by sex by age
- DC4210EWLA -- Communal establishment management and type by sex by age
- DC4409EWLA -- Communal establishment management and type by religion by sex
- DC4211EWLA -- Communal establishment management and type by ethnic group by sex

### 2001 Census

- S001 -- Age by sex and resident type
- S101 -- Sex and age by ethnic group
- S103 -- Sex and age by religion
- S125 -- Sex and type of communal establishment by resident type and ethnic group
- S126 -- Type of communal establishment and sex by resident type and age
- S161 -- Sex and type of communal establishment by resident type and religion

All the above datasets are available on the NOMIS website

(<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/default.asp>) and were downloaded in October and November 2013.

## Appendix 2      Notes on categories

The categorical classifications of variables follow the most detailed classification used by the ONS for a particular census table.

### Age

0-15, 16-24, 25-64, 65-74, 75-84, and 85 and over

### Disability

ONS classification	Abbreviated form used in this paper	
No limitation in day-to-day activities	Non-disabled or Day-to-day activities not limited	
Little limitation in day-to-day activities	Day-to-day activities limited a little	Disabled or Any limitation of daily activities
Lot of limitation in day-to-day activities	Day-to-day activities limited a lot	(when combined together)

## Ethnicity

2011 Census

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ONS classification	Abbreviated form used in this paper
White: English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British	White British
White: Irish	White Irish
White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller	Gypsy and Traveller
White: Other White	White Other
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White and Black Caribbean	(Mixed) White and Caribbean
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White and Black African	(Mixed) White and African
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White and Asian	(Mixed) White and Asian
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: Other Mixed	Mixed Other
Asian/Asian British: Indian	Indian
Asian/Asian British: Pakistani	Pakistani
Asian/Asian British: Bangladeshi	Bangladeshi
Asian/Asian British: Chinese	Chinese
Asian/Asian British: Other Asian	Asian Other
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: African	African
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: Caribbean	Caribbean
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: Other Black	Black Other
Other ethnic group: Arab	Arab
Other ethnic group: Any other ethnic group	Any Other ethnicity

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## 2001 Census

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ONS classification	Abbreviated form used in this paper
White - British	White British
White - Irish	White Irish
White - Other	White Other <sup>10</sup>
Mixed - White and Black Caribbean	(Mixed) White and Caribbean
Mixed - White and Black African	(Mixed) White and African
Mixed - White and Asian	(Mixed) White and Asian
Mixed - Other	Mixed Other
Asian or Asian British - Indian	Indian
Asian or Asian British - Pakistani	Pakistani
Asian or Asian British - Bangladeshi	Bangladeshi
Asian or Asian British - Other	Asian Other
Black or Black British - Caribbean	Caribbean
Black or Black British - African	African
Black or Black British - Other	Black Other
Chinese or other ethnic group - Chinese	Chinese
Chinese or other ethnic group - Other ethnic group	Any Other Ethnicity

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### **Gender**

Male; female.

### **General health**

Very good or good health; Fair health; Bad or very bad health

### **Religion**

No Religion; Christian; Buddhist; Hindu; Jewish; Muslim; Sikh; Any Other Religion.

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<sup>10</sup> No separate Gypsy or Irish Traveller group in 2001.

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