

Topic Summary Briefing

Housing at Census Day 2021

Cumbria and Districts

Aim

On the 5th of January 2023 the Office for National Statistics (ONS) released the 5th in a series of 'topic summaries' based on the results of the 2021 Census, which related to housing at Census Day 2021. This briefing provides an analysis of the housing topic summary for Cumbria and districts.

Important Notes

In this briefing any reference to 'national' figures refers to England & Wales. Furthermore, while district results are included in all figures, they are only noted within the narrative text accompanying the figures if they are within the top or bottom five of all 331 Lower Tier Local Authorities (LTLAs) nationally. Any results relate to Census Day 2021 and any change refers to proportional change between Census Day 2011 and Census Day 2021. Finally, all Census results vary considerably across Cumbria's wards, Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) and Output Areas (OAs). While some OA level maps are included in this briefing, a full range of sub-district level mapping and profiles will be provided via the Cumbria Observatory website (please see Further Information section).

Key Points

Accommodation Type

- Of Cumbria's 229,000 households, the greatest proportion lived in semi-detached houses (33.8%); slightly higher than the national average (31.5%).
- Compared to the national average, Cumbria also had higher proportions of households in detached and terraced houses, and lower proportions of households in purpose-built blocks of flats or tenements and in part of converted or shared houses.
- The largest change in Cumbria was in households in part of a converted or shared house (+41.5% vs. national +21%).
- Cumbria experienced a substantial increase in households in caravans or other mobile or temporary structures (+17% vs. national +22.7%).
- Of all LTLAs nationally, Copeland had the 3rd largest decrease in households in purpose-built blocks of flats or tenements.

Tenure

- Of Cumbria's 229,000 households, the greatest proportion owned outright (42.6%); higher than the national average (32.8%).
- Compared to the national average, Cumbria had smaller proportions of all other tenure types, except those living rent free (same as national average).
- The largest change in Cumbria was a decrease in households living rent free (-96.6% vs. national -89.6%).
- Cumbria also experienced substantial increases in private rented households (+24.1% vs. national +28.8%) and shared ownership households (+21.5% vs. national +34.8%).
- Of all LTLAs nationally, Eden had the greatest decrease in households living rent free.

Number of Bedrooms

- Of Cumbria's 229,000 households, the greatest proportion had three bedrooms (45%); higher than the national average (40%).
- Compared to the national average, Cumbria had a smaller proportion of 1 bedroom households (6% vs. national 11%).
- Of all LTLAs nationally, Copeland and Allerdale had the 2nd and 5th smallest proportions of households with 1 bedroom.
- The largest change in Cumbria was an increase in households with 4 or more bedrooms (+11.2% vs. national +17.9%).

Occupancy Rating of Bedrooms (Over and Under Crowding)

- Of Cumbria's 229,000 households, the greatest proportion had more bedrooms than required (80.9%); higher than the national average (69.2%).
- Compared to the national average, Cumbria had a smaller proportion of households with fewer bedrooms than required (1.3% vs. national 4.3%).
- Of all LTLAs nationally, Copeland had the 4th greatest proportion of households with more bedrooms than required.
- The largest proportional change in Cumbria was a decrease in households with fewer bedrooms than required (-27.6% vs. national -0.8%).
- Cumbria experienced an increase in households with more bedrooms than required (+5.3% vs. national +6.4%).
- Of all LTLAs nationally, Copeland had the 4th greatest decrease in households with fewer bedrooms than required.

Central Heating

- Of Cumbria's 229,000 households, the vast majority had central heating (98.3%).
- 1.7% of households in Cumbria had no central heating; similar to the national average (1.5%).
- The most common type of central heating in Cumbria was mains gas (69%); lower than the national average (74% nationally).
- When compared to the national average, Cumbria had a smaller proportion of households with electric central heating and greater proportions of households with: tank or bottled gas; oil; wood; solid fuel; and two or more types not including renewable energy.
- Of all LTLAs nationally, Eden had the 4th smallest proportion of households with mains gas, the 5th greatest proportion with oil, the 2nd greatest proportion with wood, the greatest proportion with solid fuel, and the 2nd greatest proportion with two or more types of central heating (not including renewable).
- The largest proportional change in Cumbria was an increase in households with two or more types of central heating (+109.3% vs. national +135.5%).
- Cumbria experienced a substantial increase in households with other central heating including renewable and district or communal heat networks (+55.1% vs. national +47.5%).
- Households with no central heating decreased in Cumbria (-55.5% vs. national -41.2%).
- Of all LTLAs nationally, Barrow-in-Furness had the greatest decrease in households with no central heating, while Eden had the smallest increase in households with two or more types of central heating.

Background

Every 10 years the Office for National Statistics (ONS) carries out a census to find out more about the population of England & Wales and the make-up of local communities. The most recent census took place on Sunday the 21st of March 2021. The results of the Census are used to plan for, and allocate resources to, services such as transport, healthcare and education. Census data on population also informs decisions about the allocation of local authority funding.

Census results require significant quality assurance work to ensure accuracy, including adjustment for people who have not completed the Census questionnaire. 2021 Census results are being released in three phases. The ONS began the second phase of 2021 Census results on Wednesday the 2nd of November 2022 by releasing the first of a series of datasets grouped by theme, known as topic summaries. The 5th topic summary relates to housing. The following briefing provides an analysis for Cumbria and districts based on the on the 2021 Census Housing Topic Summary.

Accommodation Type

Figure 1: Accommodation Type at Census Day 2021:

Accommodation Type: 2021: %

Area Code	Area Name	No. Households	% Detached	% Semi-detached	% Terraced	% Purpose-built block of flats or tenement	% Part of a converted or shared house	% In a commercial building	% Caravan or other mobile or temporary structure
E07000026	Allerdale	44.0K	28.4%	33.9%	29.1%	5.7%	1.6%	0.8%	0.4%
E07000027	Barrow-in-Furness	31.3K	12.8%	31.1%	45.4%	7.9%	1.3%	0.5%	0.9%
E07000028	Carlisle	50.7K	25.0%	36.6%	26.9%	8.4%	2.3%	0.6%	0.2%
E07000029	Copeland	30.8K	24.6%	38.4%	29.5%	4.6%	1.5%	0.6%	0.8%
E07000030	Eden	24.6K	39.2%	31.0%	19.7%	6.5%	2.3%	0.9%	0.5%
E07000031	South Lakeland	47.7K	31.7%	30.8%	23.2%	8.7%	4.1%	1.2%	0.4%
E10000006	Cumbria	229.0K	26.8%	33.8%	28.7%	7.2%	2.3%	0.8%	0.5%
K04000001	England and Wales	24783.2K	23.2%	31.5%	23.2%	16.7%	4.2%	0.8%	0.4%

Source: 2021 Census, Office for National Statistics, figures may not sum due to rounding.

Of Cumbria's 229,000 households, the greatest proportion lived in semi-detached houses (33.8%); this was slightly higher than the national average (31.5%). Compared to the national average, Cumbria also had higher proportions of households in detached houses and terraced houses. Inversely, Cumbria had lower proportions of households in purpose-built blocks of flats or tenements and in part of a converted or shared house.

Figure 2: Proportional Change: 2011-2021: By Accommodation Type:

Accommodation Type: 2011-2021: % Change

Area Code	Area Name	All households	Detached	Semi-detached	Terraced	Purpose-built block of flats or tenement	Part of a converted or shared house	In a commercial building	Caravan or other mobile or temporary structure
E07000026	Allerdale	3.8	8.9	6.1	-2.9	0.5	38.1	-16.0	7.8
E07000027	Barrow-in-Furness	0.1	6.3	4.8	-3.4	-5.7	26.2	-26.1	3.3
E07000028	Carlisle	4.8	12.5	7.2	-1.0	-10.3	79.7	-5.3	8.6
E07000029	Copeland	0.8	6.0	0.8	-1.9	-13.5	42.7	-17.1	24.5
E07000030	Eden	6.8	8.7	8.8	-0.5	3.0	35.2	2.8	11.6
E07000031	South Lakeland	2.4	3.2	4.7	-2.5	-3.0	31.0	-16.1	61.3
E10000006	Cumbria	3.1	7.6	5.3	-2.3	-5.4	41.5	-13.7	17.0
K04000001	England and Wales	6.1	8.3	6.9	-0.3	10.1	21.0	-5.8	22.7

Source: 2021 Census, Office for National Statistics, figures may not sum due to rounding.

Overall, the number of households in Cumbria increased by 3.1%; this was a smaller increase than the national average (+6.1%).

The largest change by accommodation type in Cumbria was in households in part of a converted or shared house (+41.5% vs. national +21%). Cumbria also experienced a substantial increase in households in caravans or other mobile or temporary structures (+17% vs. national +22.7%).

Of all LTLAs nationally, Copeland had the 3rd largest decrease in households in purpose-built blocks of flats or tenements.

Tenure

Figure 3: Tenure at Census Day 2021:

Tenure: 2021: %

Area Code	Area Name	All households No.	Owned outright	Owned with a mortgage or loan	Shared ownership (part owned and part rented)	Social rented	Private rented	Living rent free
E07000026	Allerdale	44.0K	42.7%	25.6%	0.5%	18.9%	12.2%	0.0%
E07000027	Barrow-in-Furness	31.3K	39.2%	32.7%	0.2%	11.0%	16.8%	0.1%
E07000028	Carlisle	50.7K	38.3%	28.9%	0.8%	14.4%	17.6%	0.0%
E07000029	Copeland	30.8K	42.2%	28.7%	0.3%	17.6%	11.0%	0.1%
E07000030	Eden	24.6K	47.4%	23.2%	1.0%	10.3%	18.1%	0.0%
E07000031	South Lakeland	47.7K	47.0%	24.9%	0.6%	10.7%	16.7%	0.1%
E10000006	Cumbria	229.0K	42.6%	27.3%	0.6%	14.0%	15.4%	0.1%
K04000001	England and Wales	24783.2K	32.8%	28.7%	1.0%	17.1%	20.3%	0.1%

Source: 2021 Census, Office for National Statistics, figures may not sum due to rounding.

Of Cumbria's 229,000 households, the greatest proportion owned outright (42.6%); this was higher than the national average (32.8%). However, Cumbria had a smaller proportion than the national average in relation to all other tenure types, except those living rent free (same as national average).

Figure 4: Proportional Change: 2011-2021: By Tenure:

Tenure: 2011-2021: % Change

Area Code	Area Name	Owned outright	Owned with a mortgage or loan	Shared ownership (part owned and part rented)	Social rented	Private rented	Living rent free
E07000026	Allerdale	12.5	-10.0	20.5	2.8	29.5	-98.6
E07000027	Barrow-in-Furness	7.2	-11.3	50.0	-0.1	18.4	-90.4
E07000028	Carlisle	16.0	-10.0	26.2	-1.6	28.7	-96.4
E07000029	Copeland	14.8	-14.6	2.1	-4.2	27.5	-94.3
E07000030	Eden	16.1	-8.2	21.3	9.5	20.8	-100.0
E07000031	South Lakeland	7.7	-9.9	19.5	5.3	20.2	-96.8
E10000006	Cumbria	12.0	-10.7	21.5	1.1	24.1	-96.6
K04000001	England and Wales	12.9	-6.9	34.8	2.7	28.8	-89.6

Source: 2021 Census, Office for National Statistics, figures may not sum due to rounding.

The largest change by tenure in Cumbria was a decrease in households living rent free (-96.6% vs. national -89.6%). Cumbria also experienced substantial increases in private rented households (+24.1% vs. national +28.8%) and shared ownership households (+21.5% vs. national +34.8%).

Of all LTLAs nationally, Eden had the greatest decrease in households living rent free.

Number of Bedrooms

Figure 5: Number of Bedrooms at Census Day 2021:

Number of Bedrooms: 2021: %

Area Code	Area Name	All household spaces with at least one usual resident	1 bedroom	2 bedrooms	3 bedrooms	4+ bedrooms
E07000026	Allerdale	44.0K	5%	27%	48%	21%
E07000027	Barrow-in-Furness	31.3K	8%	34%	45%	13%
E07000028	Carlisle	50.7K	7%	31%	43%	19%
E07000029	Copeland	30.8K	4%	25%	51%	19%
E07000030	Eden	24.6K	6%	24%	44%	27%
E07000031	South Lakeland	47.7K	8%	26%	43%	23%
E10000006	Cumbria	229.0K	6%	28%	45%	20%
K04000001	England and Wales	24783.2K	11%	27%	40%	21%

Source: 2021 Census, Office for National Statistics, figures may not sum due to rounding.

Of Cumbria's 229,000 households, the greatest proportion had three bedrooms (45%); this was higher than the national average (40%). Compared to the national average, Cumbria also had a smaller proportion of 1 bedroom households (6% vs. national 11%).

Of all LTLAs nationally, Copeland and Allerdale had the 2nd and 5th smallest proportions of households with 1 bedroom.

Figure 6: Proportional Change: 2011-2021: By Number of Bedrooms:

Number of Bedrooms: 2011-2021: % Change

Area Code	Area Name	1 bedroom	2 bedrooms	3 bedrooms	4+ bedrooms
E07000026	Allerdale	2.1	-0.7	3.5	12.5
E07000027	Barrow-in-Furness	-2.3	-3.0	0.8	9.7
E07000028	Carlisle	-5.4	0.0	6.2	15.9
E07000029	Copeland	-1.1	-2.0	0.2	8.3
E07000030	Eden	5.5	1.9	6.1	13.7
E07000031	South Lakeland	9.6	-3.1	2.7	7.1
E10000006	Cumbria	1.3	-1.3	3.3	11.2
K04000001	England and Wales	4.9	3.9	3.0	17.9

Source: 2021 Census, Office for National Statistics, figures may not sum due to rounding.

The largest change in Cumbria was an increase in households with 4 or more bedrooms (+11.2% vs. national +17.9%).

Occupancy Rating of Bedrooms

Occupancy rating provides a measure of whether a household's accommodation is overcrowded or under-occupied. An occupancy rating of -1 or less implies that a household has fewer bedrooms than the standard requirement for the household's composition, +1 implies that they have more bedrooms than required, and 0 implies that they met the standard required.

Figure 7: Occupancy Rating of Bedrooms at Census Day 2021:

Occupancy Rating (Bedrooms): 2021: %

Area Code	Area Name	All households	Occupancy rating (bedrooms) of -1 or less (fewer bedrooms than required)	Occupancy rating (bedrooms) of 0 (bedrooms equal to requirements)	Occupancy rating (bedrooms) of +1 or more (more bedrooms than required)
E07000026	Allerdale	44.0K	1.1%	16.0%	83.0%
E07000027	Barrow-in-Furness	31.3K	1.8%	22.4%	75.8%
E07000028	Carlisle	50.7K	1.4%	19.6%	79.0%
E07000029	Copeland	30.8K	1.1%	14.5%	84.4%
E07000030	Eden	24.6K	1.2%	15.3%	83.6%
E07000031	South Lakeland	47.7K	1.1%	17.9%	81.0%
E10000006	Cumbria	229.0K	1.3%	17.8%	80.9%
K04000001	England and Wales	24783.2K	4.3%	26.5%	69.2%

Source: 2021 Census, Office for National Statistics, figures may not sum due to rounding.

Of Cumbria's 229,000 households, the greatest proportion had more bedrooms than required (bedroom occupancy rating of +1 or more = 80.9%); this was higher than the national average (69.2%). Compared to the national average, Cumbria also had a smaller proportion of households with fewer bedrooms than required (bedroom occupancy rating of -1 or less = 1.3% vs. national 4.3%). Of all LTLAs nationally, Copeland had the 4th greatest proportion of households with more bedrooms than required.

Figure 8: Proportional Change: 2011-2021: By Occupancy Rating of Bedrooms:

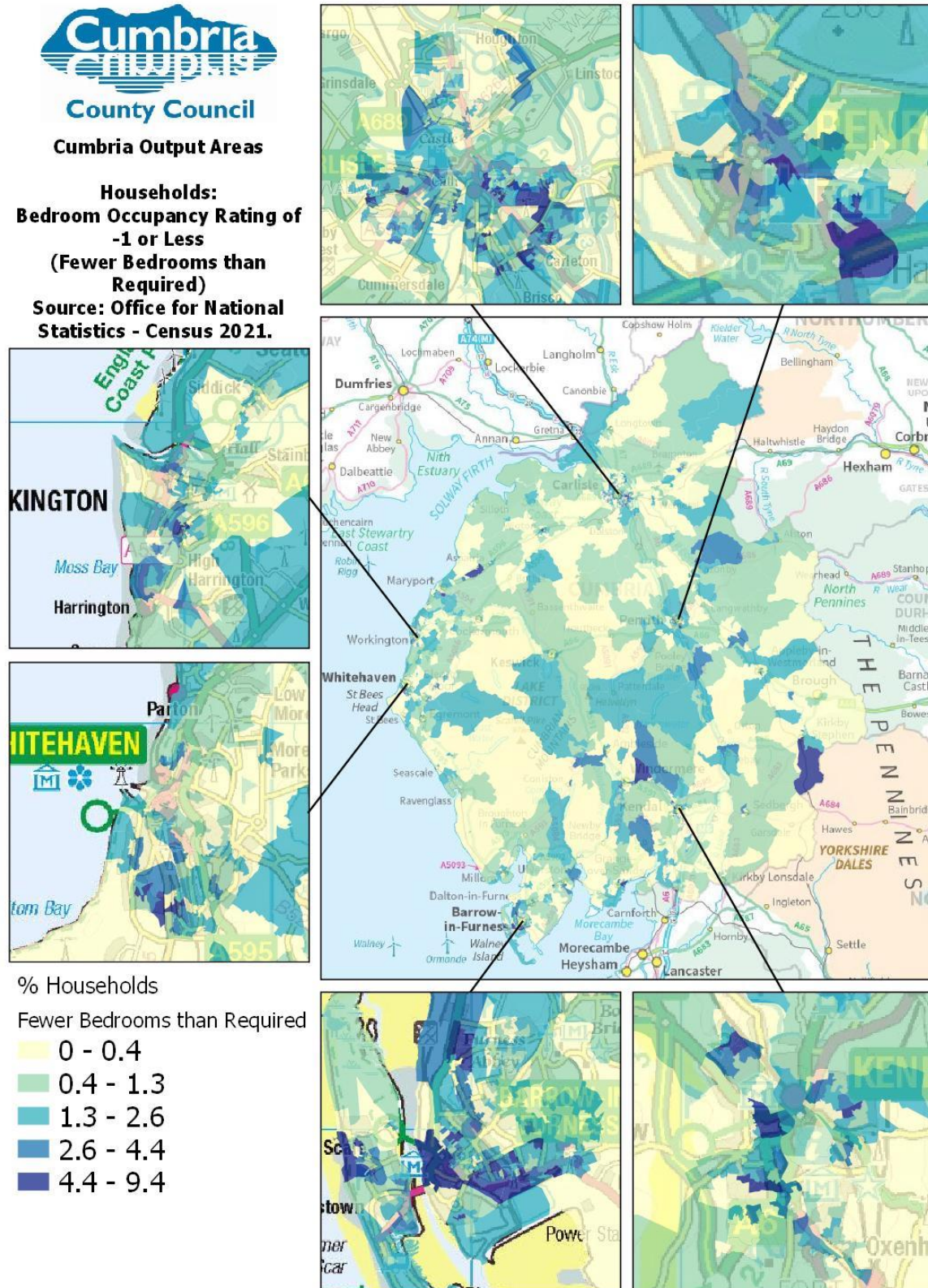
Occupancy Rating (Bedrooms): 2011-2021: % Change

Area Code	Area Name	Occupancy rating (bedrooms) of -1 or less (fewer bedrooms than required)	Occupancy rating (bedrooms) of 0 (bedrooms equal to requirements)	Occupancy rating (bedrooms) of +1 or more (more bedrooms than required)
E07000026	Allerdale	-34.7	-4.7	6.5
E07000027	Barrow-in-Furness	-13.4	-6.1	2.5
E07000028	Carlisle	-32.1	-3.5	8.2
E07000029	Copeland	-44.3	-11.1	4.4
E07000030	Eden	-15.7	2.3	8.1
E07000031	South Lakeland	-17.3	3.9	2.4
E10000006	Cumbria	-27.6	-3.1	5.3
K04000001	England and Wales	-0.8	6.5	6.4

Source: 2021 Census, Office for National Statistics, figures may not sum due to rounding.

The largest change in Cumbria was a decrease in households with fewer bedrooms than required (-27.6% vs. national -0.8%). Inversely, Cumbria experienced an increase in households with more bedrooms than required (+5.3% vs. national +6.4%). Of all LTLAs nationally, Copeland had the 4th greatest decrease in households with fewer bedrooms than required.

Figure 9: Occupancy Rating of Bedrooms at Census Day 2021: Output Areas:



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Central Heating

Figure 10: Central Heating at Census Day 2021:

Central Heating: 2021: %

Area Code	Area Name	All households	No central heating	Mains gas	Tank or bottled gas	Electric	Oil	Wood	Solid fuel (not including wood)	Renewable energy	District or communal heat networks	Other (not including renewable, district or communal heat networks)	Two or more types of central heating (not including renewable energy)	Two or more types of central heating (including renewable energy)
E07000026	Allerdale	44.0K	1.4%	70%	1.9%	4.3%	7.8%	0.7%	1.1%	0.5%	0.2%	0.6%	11.1%	0.5%
E07000027	Barrow-in-Furness	31.3K	2.9%	83%	0.4%	3.0%	0.6%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.7%	8.4%	0.2%
E07000028	Carlisle	50.7K	1.4%	72%	1.3%	6.3%	5.9%	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.2%	0.7%	10.4%	0.5%
E07000029	Copeland	30.8K	1.3%	75%	1.7%	4.9%	3.7%	0.4%	0.7%	0.3%	0.1%	0.6%	10.6%	0.5%
E07000030	Eden	24.6K	1.9%	38%	4.0%	8.1%	24.7%	1.7%	2.3%	2.1%	0.2%	0.4%	15.2%	1.3%
E07000031	South Lakeland	47.7K	1.9%	65%	2.1%	7.7%	7.8%	0.7%	0.4%	0.8%	0.1%	0.3%	12.0%	1.0%
E10000006	Cumbria	229.0K	1.7%	69%	1.8%	5.8%	7.6%	0.6%	0.8%	0.6%	0.2%	0.6%	11.1%	0.7%
K04000001	England and Wales	24783.2K	1.5%	74%	1.0%	8.5%	3.5%	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%	0.9%	0.9%	8.5%	0.5%

Source: 2021 Census, Office for National Statistics, figures may not sum due to rounding.

Of Cumbria's 229,000 households, the vast majority had central heating (98.3%). However, 1.7% of households in Cumbria had no central heating; this was similar to the national average (1.5%).

The most common type of central heating in Cumbria was mains gas (69%); this was lower than the national average (74% nationally). Cumbria also had a lower proportion of households with electric central heating than the national average (5.8% vs. national 8.5%). However, Cumbria higher proportions of households with the following central heating types: tank or bottled gas; oil; wood; solid fuel; and two or more types not including renewable energy.

Of all LTLAs nationally, Eden had the 4th smallest proportion of households with mains gas, the 5th greatest proportion of households with oil, the 2nd greatest proportion with wood, the greatest proportion with solid fuel, and the 2nd greatest proportion with two or more types of central heating (not including renewable).

Figure 11: Proportional Change: 2011-2021: By Central Heating:

Central Heating: 2011-2021: % Change

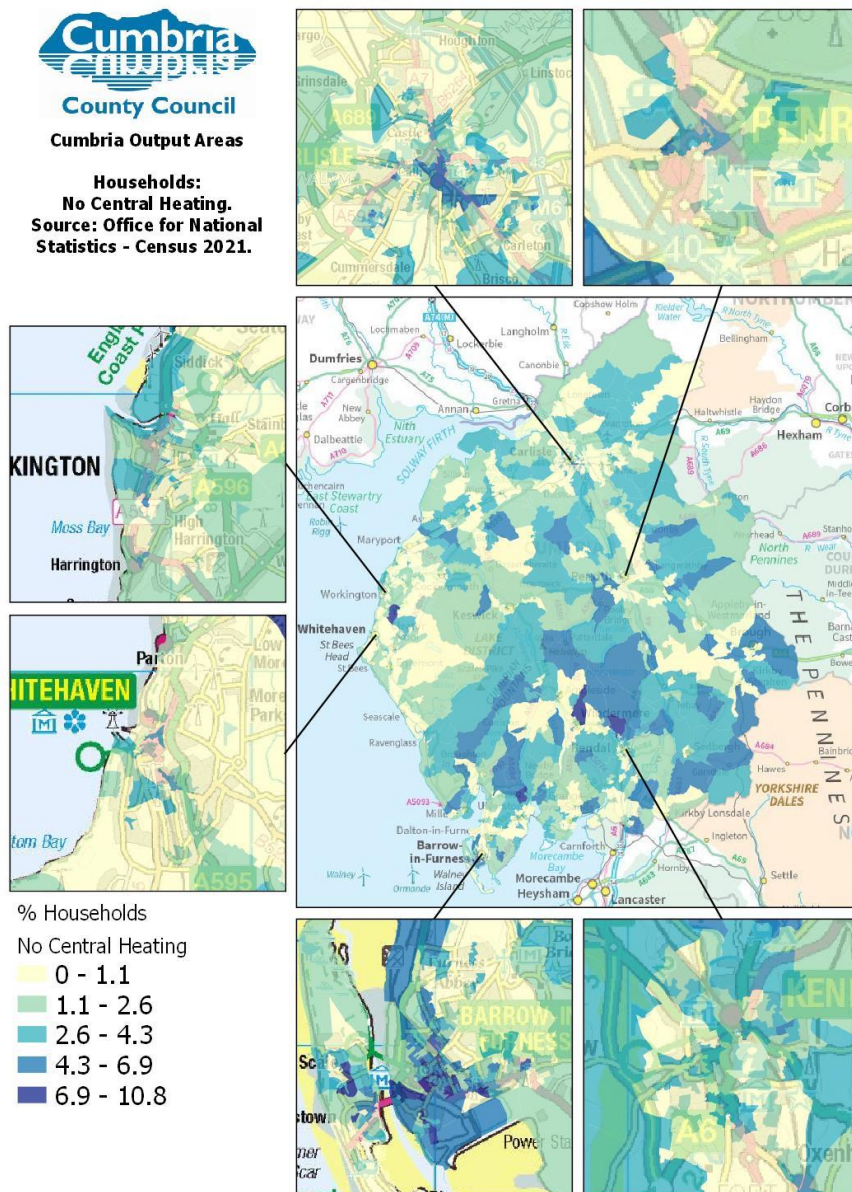
Area Code	Area Name	No central heating	Gas central heating	Electric central heating	Oil central heating	Solid fuel central heating (including wood)	Other central heating (including renewable, district or communal heat networks)	Two or more types of central heating
E07000026	Allerdale	-53.2	1.4	-17.9	-7.0	-33.4	48.1	119.1
E07000027	Barrow-in-Furness	-63.4	0.2	-15.9	-18.0	-47.4	31.9	188.7
E07000028	Carlisle	-53.2	1.4	-0.6	-5.9	-42.5	30.7	117.8
E07000029	Copeland	-54.7	-2.8	-15.2	-13.4	-43.8	46.2	142.6
E07000030	Eden	-52.0	10.9	-14.9	-2.4	-26.8	136.6	60.0
E07000031	South Lakeland	-50.5	0.0	-10.4	-10.6	-41.2	55.7	96.6
E10000006	Cumbria	-55.5	0.8	-11.1	-6.7	-36.2	55.1	109.3
K04000001	England and Wales	-41.2	1.0	11.2	-10.0	-51.2	47.5	135.5

Source: 2021 Census, Office for National Statistics, figures may not sum due to rounding.

The largest proportional change in Cumbria was an increase in households with two or more types of central heating (+109.3% vs. national +135.5%). Cumbria also experienced a substantial increase in households with other central heating including renewable and district or communal heat networks (+55.1% vs. national +47.5%). In contrast, households with no central heating decreased in Cumbria (-55.5% vs. national -41.2%).

Of all LTLAs nationally, Barrow-in-Furness had the greatest decrease in households with no central heating, while Eden had the smallest increase in households with two or more types of central heating.

Figure 12: Central Heating at Census Day 2021: Output Areas:



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Implications

As expected, the 2021 Census identified many changes over the last decade in relation to housing in Cumbria. The figures outlined within this briefing represent just a small proportion of the data that was collected by the 2021 Census. Cumbria Intelligence Observatory will coordinate relevant analysis of 2021 Census statistics for Cumbria. This analysis will be used to:

- Build a more detailed picture of Cumbria and its communities.
- Compare results with the profile of people who use council services to assess whether they are providing fair access to public services, taking steps where a group is experiencing inequalities or potential discrimination.
- Enable informed strategic planning.
- Inform planning and delivery of services including schools, health provision, transport and housing.
- Inform a wide range of statutory needs assessments.
- Support lobbying activities.
- Support third sector organizations in funding applications and advocacy.

Further Information

The ONS plan to release all the main 2021 Census results within two years of Census Day. Please check the Cumbria Intelligence Observatory website over the coming months for further 2021 Census briefings and statistics as results are published: <http://www.cumbriaobservatory.org.uk/>

For more information: Email: info@cumbriaobservatory.org.uk