

2011 Census: An analysis of the third release of data for Wales

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) published the first outputs in the third wave of results from the 2011 Census (Release 3.1) on 16 May 2013.

The Census has collected information about the population every 10 years since 1801. The latest census in England and Wales took place on 27 March 2011. Census estimates describe the characteristics of areas down to small geographies, and are used to analyse similarities and differences in the characteristics of the population of England Wales locally, regionally, and nationally. This information is used for planning and delivering services: for example, information about ethnicity is used for equality monitoring; and method of travel to work is used for transportation and road planning. The Census is the only comprehensive source of small area data on some topics; for example, language proficiency and main language. It is used to support policy makers in decision-making.

The subjects covered in this third wave of results include:

- ethnicity by age and sex, and by religion;
- national identity by ethnicity;
- ethnicity by economic activity and by socio-economic classification;
- English and Welsh language skills by country of birth and by national identity;
- health status and long-term health problems or disability by age and sex, by ethnic group or religion, and by economic activity.

A full list is given in Annex A.

This statistical bulletin presents a summary of some of the data which is of significance in Wales. In the tables the dash symbol (-) means zero or very close to zero.

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ethnicity

Question 16 on the 2011 Census form asked:

“What is your ethnic group?”

The possible answers were: White; mixed/ multiple ethnic groups; Asian/ Asian British; Black/ African/ Caribbean/ Black British; and other ethnic group.

There were sub-groups within each main group.

The summary results by age and sex are shown in Table 1.

Table 1: ethnicity of the population of Wales by age and sex, 201

	<i>percentage</i>						
	all ethnic groups	White British	White other	mixed ethnic group	Asian/Asian British	Black/Black British	other ethnic group
all people							
age 0-19	23.4	23.1	17.8	47.1	30.3	29.4	32.5
20-39	24.7	23.5	42.0	29.4	43.4	40.9	43.8
40-59	26.8	27.3	23.5	16.7	19.8	22.8	18.1
60-79	20.0	20.9	12.9	5.7	5.8	5.6	4.7
80+	5.0	5.3	3.7	1.1	0.6	1.3	1.0
all ages	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number	3,063,456	2,855,450	72,803	31,521	70,128	18,276	15,278
male							
age 0-19	24.5	24.1	18.9	48.0	30.2	28.3	28.4
20-39	25.3	24.1	42.5	29.1	44.0	41.8	47.3
40-59	26.8	27.3	23.2	16.3	19.2	23.0	18.8
60-79	19.6	20.5	12.3	5.7	6.1	5.5	4.6
80+	3.8	3.9	3.1	0.9	0.5	1.4	0.9
all ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,504,228	1,397,728	35,124	15,869	36,353	10,015	9,139
female							
age 0-19	22.5	22.1	16.9	46.2	30.5	30.8	38.5
20-39	24.0	22.9	41.7	29.7	42.8	39.8	38.6
40-59	26.8	27.2	23.8	17.1	20.5	22.5	17.0
60-79	20.4	21.2	13.4	5.8	5.5	5.8	4.8
80+	6.2	6.5	4.2	1.2	0.7	1.2	1.1
all ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,559,228	1,457,722	37,679	15,652	33,775	8,261	6,139

source: 2011 Census of Population

- The age profile of different ethnic groups living in Wales can be very different.
- For some ethnic groups, Asian/ Asian British, Black/ Black British and other whites, the largest groups are between 20 and 39 years old; but in the mixed ethnic group nearly half are under 20 years of age.
- There are relatively few in non-white ethnic groups that are over 60 years of age.

national identity

Question 15 on the 2011 Census form asked:

“How would you describe your national identity?”

The possible answers were: Welsh, English, Scottish, Northern Irish, British, other.

More than one answer could be picked.

In 2011, nearly two thirds (66 per cent, 2.0 million) of the residents of Wales expressed their national identity as Welsh. Of these 218,000 also reported that they considered themselves to be British. 13 per cent of Welsh residents said they were English or English and British, 17 per cent expressed their national identity as British without indicating a specific country. In all 96.6 per cent of Welsh residents recorded their national identity using one or more UK options¹.

Tables 2a and 2b show the percentage of usual residents of Wales and of England, respectively, that identified with these UK identities or did not. Table 3 presents national identity by age group and sex.

Table 2a
national identity and ethnicity of the population of Wales, 2011 **percentages**

national identity	British only	English only	English & British only	Welsh only	Welsh & British only	UK identity not Welsh or English	other
ethnicity							
UK White	16.2	11.8	1.6	60.7	7.4	1.9	0.3
other White	9.5	2.2	0.2	6.1	0.6	14.8	66.6
mixed ethnic group	25.8	9.3	1.3	46.8	5.6	1.6	9.8
Asian or Asian British	43.2	2.2	0.5	7.2	3.3	0.7	42.9
Black or Black British	31.2	4.3	0.6	11.8	1.9	0.5	49.7
other ethnic group	31.3	2.0	0.3	9.0	2.1	1.0	54.3

source: 2011 Census of Population

Table 2b
national identity and ethnicity of the population of England, 2011 **percentages**

national identity	British only	English only	English & British only	Welsh only	Welsh & British only	UK identity not Welsh or English	other
ethnicity							
UK White	14.3	71.8	10.7	0.7	0.1	1.9	0.5
other White	11.6	8.0	0.9	-	-	12.0	67.5
mixed ethnic group	30.9	46.5	6.9	0.2	-	1.0	14.5
Asian or Asian British	55.7	11.4	2.8	-	-	0.3	29.8
Black or Black British	47.7	17.9	3.3	-	-	0.3	30.7
other ethnic group	40.9	11.5	2.0	-	-	0.6	45.0

source: 2011 Census of Population

¹ UK options are British, English, Welsh Scottish and Northern Irish. A UK option also includes those who recorded a ‘non-UK’ identity in combination with British, English, Welsh, Scottish or Northern Irish.

- In Wales 1 in 6 people say they are British only.
- In Wales 6 out of 10 people who describe themselves as White British also say they are Welsh only, and just over 1 in 10 say they are English only.
- In Wales people who describe themselves as White British are much more likely to say they are Welsh only or English only than Welsh and British or English and British.
- In Wales people who describe themselves as belonging to a minority ethnic group are much more likely to say they are British than Welsh (except those from a mixed ethnic group). The pattern is similar in England.
- The ethnic group in which the lowest percentage reported a Welsh identity or another UK option was the 'other White' group. Many of these will be recent migrants from other European countries.

Table 3
national identity of the population of Wales by age and sex, 2011 **percentages**

	British only	English only	English & British only	Welsh only	Welsh & British only	other
all people						
age 0-19	15.9	6.8	0.8	63.7	7.5	5.3
20-39	17.0	9.9	1.7	55.0	7.1	9.3
40-59	18.8	11.6	1.7	55.8	7.3	4.7
60-79	16.1	15.8	2.0	55.7	6.9	3.5
80+	14.8	17.9	1.6	56.7	5.5	3.5
all ages	16.9	11.2	1.5	57.5	7.1	5.7
male						
age 0-19	16.0	6.8	0.8	63.6	7.6	5.2
20-39	15.8	10.2	1.7	55.6	7.0	9.7
40-59	18.4	11.5	1.7	56.3	7.4	4.8
60-79	16.8	15.5	2.0	55.1	7.2	3.4
80+	14.9	18.2	1.7	55.7	5.7	3.7
all ages	16.7	11.0	1.5	57.7	7.2	5.8
female						
age 0-19	15.9	6.8	0.9	63.7	7.5	5.3
20-39	18.2	9.6	1.7	54.4	7.1	9.0
40-59	19.3	11.8	1.7	55.4	7.2	4.7
60-79	15.5	16.1	1.9	56.3	6.6	3.6
80+	14.7	17.7	1.6	57.3	5.4	3.3
all ages	17.2	11.4	1.5	57.3	7.0	5.6

source: 2011 Census of Population

- 1 in 6 people living in Wales described themselves as British (and no other national identity).
- 1 in 4 people living in Wales described themselves as British (sometimes combined with another national identity).

- People under the age of 20 living in Wales were more likely to describe themselves as Welsh only than the older age groups.
- People over the age of 40 living in Wales were more likely to describe themselves as English only than the younger age groups.
- People living in Wales in the 20 – 39 age group were more likely to record a non-British national identity than those in other age groups.
- Of those who were 80 and over a higher proportion of Welsh residents recorded their identity as English only than as British only. This was not the case for younger age groups.
- In Wales national identity patterns were the same for males and females.

country of birth and passports

Question 9 on the 2011 Census form asked:

“What is your country of birth?”

The possible answers were: Wales, England, Scotland, Northern Ireland, Republic of Ireland, and elsewhere.

The summary results are shown in Tables 4 and 5.

Table 4
country of birth, Wales and England 2011

country of birth	percentages							
	Wales	England	UK not England or Wales	Europe	Africa	Middle East	Asia	Americas, Oceania, and other
living in								
Wales	72.7	20.8	1.1	2.4	0.7	0.3	1.6	0.5
England	1.0	83.5	1.7	5.0	2.4	0.5	4.2	1.6
North East	0.3	92.6	2.1	1.8	0.7	0.4	1.8	0.4
North West	0.9	89.0	1.9	3.0	1.2	0.4	3.0	0.6
Yorkshire	0.5	89.1	1.6	3.1	1.1	0.5	3.4	0.7
East Midlands	0.7	87.6	1.8	3.9	1.9	0.3	3.1	0.8
West Midlands	1.4	86.1	1.3	3.4	1.5	0.4	4.8	1.0
East	0.7	86.6	1.7	4.8	1.8	0.3	2.8	1.4
London	0.7	61.1	1.5	12.2	7.6	1.5	10.3	5.0
South East	1.1	84.8	2.0	4.8	2.1	0.3	3.4	1.4
South West	2.0	88.6	1.8	3.6	1.1	0.2	1.7	1.0

source: 2011 Census of Population

- 94 per cent of the 3.06 million people living in Wales were born in the UK, with nearly 6 per cent born outside the UK. Of those from outside the UK the largest number were born in Europe (2.4 per cent) or Asia (1.6 per cent).

- 7 in 10 people living in Wales were born in Wales and 2 in 10 were born in England.
- Nearly 9 in 10 people living in England were born in England apart from in London where it is 6 in 10.
- Wales has a higher proportion of its population born in the UK than in most regions of England.

In Table 5 the percentages in all the cells each of the three sub-tables (all people, males, and females) add up to 100 per cent, and so do the rows giving the 'all ages' totals.

Table 5
country of birth for people living in Wales, by age and sex, 2011 *percentages*

	Wales	England	UK not England or Wales	Europe	Africa	Middle East	Asia	other
all people								
0-19	19.9	2.7	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
20-39	17.0	4.9	0.2	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.2
40-59	18.7	6.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2
60-79	13.6	5.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	-	0.1	0.1
80+	3.5	1.3	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-
all ages	72.7	20.8	1.1	2.4	0.7	0.3	1.6	0.5
males								
0-19	20.7	2.8	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
20-39	17.4	5.0	0.2	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.1
40-59	18.7	6.3	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1
60-79	13.3	5.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	-	0.2	0.1
80+	2.6	1.0	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-
all ages	72.8	20.5	1.1	2.3	0.8	0.4	1.6	0.4
females								
0-19	19.0	2.6	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
20-39	16.6	4.9	0.2	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.2
40-59	18.6	6.5	0.4	0.6	0.2	-	0.4	0.2
60-79	13.9	5.5	0.3	0.4	0.1	-	0.1	0.1
80+	4.4	1.5	0.1	0.2	-	-	-	-
all ages	72.5	21.0	1.1	2.4	0.7	0.2	1.5	0.5

source: 2011 Census of Population

- The age profile of residents of Wales that were born outside differs from the age profile of those that were born in Wales.
- Younger people living in Wales (under 20 years of age) were more likely to have been born in Wales than elsewhere.
- Younger people living in Wales were more likely to have been born in Wales than older people.
- At least a half of those born in Asia or the Middle East that were living in Wales in 2011 were in the 20 – 39 age group.
- Of those Welsh residents born in England there are relatively more in the 40 – 79 age groups.
- Very few of the Welsh population aged 80 or over were born outside the UK.

Question 22 on the 2011 Census form asked:

“What passports do you hold?”

The possible answers were: United Kingdom, Irish, other.

More than one answer could be picked.

The summary results are shown in Table 6.

Table 6
passports held, 2011

	<i>percentages</i>			
	UK	Irish	other	none
Wales	74.5	0.3	2.8	22.4
England	75.8	0.7	7.0	16.5
North East	76.0	0.2	2.4	21.3
North West	77.9	0.6	3.7	17.9
Yorkshire	76.1	0.3	4.2	19.4
East Midlands	74.4	0.4	4.9	20.3
West Midlands	73.9	0.6	5.0	20.5
East	76.6	0.7	6.0	16.7
London	71.2	1.7	19.3	7.8
South East	79.0	0.6	6.2	14.1
South West	76.4	0.4	3.8	19.4

source: 2011 Census of Population

- Whilst nearly three quarters of Welsh residents have a UK passport, people living in Wales are more likely (22.4 per cent) to have no passport than people living in England (16.5 per cent) or any of the regions in England.
- London has a much higher proportion of people holding a non-UK passport than any other region in England and Wales. The North East of England is the only area that has a lower proportion of their population holding a non-UK passport than Wales.

main language and proficiency

Question 18 on the 2011 Census form asked:

“What is your main language?”

The possible answers were: English or Welsh (one single category), other. It was not possible from the Census questionnaire to distinguish whether a Welsh resident’s main language was Welsh or was English.

The 2011 Census collected information on main language and language skills in English or Welsh for the first time. People not reporting English or Welsh as a main language were asked how well they spoke English. The summary results by age and sex are shown in Table 7.

Table 7
main language by age and sex, 2011

	percentage				
	English or Welsh	Polish	other European	Asian	other
all people: age 3 and over	97.1	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.4
age 3 to 15	97.6	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.4
16 to 24	96.0	0.6	1.1	1.8	0.5
25 to 34	93.0	2.1	1.9	2.2	0.8
35 to 49	96.6	0.5	1.0	1.5	0.4
50 to 64	98.6	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.2
65 to 74	99.2	-	0.3	0.3	0.1
75 to 84	99.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1
85 and over	99.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1
males: age 3 and over	97.0	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.4
age 3 to 15	97.6	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.4
16 to 24	95.8	0.6	1.0	1.9	0.7
25 to 34	92.8	2.1	1.9	2.1	1.0
35 to 49	96.5	0.6	1.0	1.5	0.5
50 to 64	98.7	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.2
65 to 74	99.3	-	0.3	0.4	0.1
75 to 84	99.3	-	0.3	0.3	0.1
85 and over	99.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2
females: age 3 and over	97.2	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.3
age 3 to 15	97.6	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.4
16 to 24	96.1	0.7	1.1	1.7	0.4
25 to 34	93.1	2.0	2.0	2.2	0.7
35 to 49	96.8	0.4	1.0	1.4	0.4
50 to 64	98.6	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.1
65 to 74	99.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1
75 to 84	99.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1
85 and over	99.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1

source: 2011 Census of Population

- People aged 25 to 34 living in Wales are much more likely than any other age group to have a language other than English or Welsh as their main language (with Polish being the commonest single language after English or Welsh).
- Fewer than 1 per cent of people over the age of 65 living in Wales reported having a main language which was not English or Welsh.

For people who had previously said that their main language was not English or Welsh, Question 19 on the 2011 Census form asked:

“How well can you speak English?”

The possible answers were: very well, well, not well, not at all..

The summary results by age and sex are shown in Tables 8a and 8b.

Table 8a
language proficiency in Wales by age and sex, 2011

Wales	main language English or Welsh	percentages			
		main language not English or Welsh but speak English ... very well	well	not well	not at all
males: age 3 and over	97.0	38.2	40.8	17.4	3.7
age 3 to 15	97.6	47.0	29.3	16.5	7.2
16 to 24	95.8	42.5	44.5	11.1	1.9
25 to 34	92.8	36.3	46.0	15.6	2.2
35 to 49	96.5	35.2	40.6	20.8	3.4
50 to 64	98.7	34.2	34.1	25.0	6.6
65 to 74	99.3	35.3	34.9	23.1	6.7
75 to 84	99.3	29.9	36.8	25.6	7.7
85 and over	99.2	25.7	44.1	24.8	5.4
females: age 3 and over	97.2	39.5	35.8	20.0	4.7
age 3 to 15	97.6	49.0	29.4	15.5	6.1
16 to 24	96.1	42.3	41.8	13.4	2.5
25 to 34	93.1	39.2	39.9	18.9	2.0
35 to 49	96.8	39.2	34.5	22.3	4.0
50 to 64	98.6	31.6	29.3	30.3	8.8
65 to 74	99.2	28.1	25.3	28.5	18.2
75 to 84	99.2	25.5	29.5	27.9	17.1
85 and over	99.3	28.5	30.6	24.0	16.8

source: 2011 Census of Population

- Of the 3 per cent of people living in Wales who do not have English or Welsh as their main language 1 in 5 males and 1 in 4 females either speak English not well or not at all. The proportions increase with age, particularly for those over the age of 50.

Table 8b
language proficiency in England by age and sex, 2011

England	<i>percentages</i>				
	main language English	main language not English but speak English ...			
		very well	well	not well	not at all
males: age 3 and over	92.1	42.3	40.2	15.2	2.2
age 3 to 15	94.2	54.7	28.2	12.5	4.7
16 to 24	91.2	49.0	40.4	9.3	1.3
25 to 34	83.6	42.9	43.8	12.2	1.1
35 to 49	90.7	38.4	42.1	17.8	1.8
50 to 64	95.2	35.3	40.1	21.8	2.8
65 to 74	96.8	34.1	39.2	22.6	4.1
75 to 84	96.9	25.6	36.6	30.5	7.3
85 and over	97.4	23.2	33.4	31.4	12.0
females: age 3 and over	91.9	40.7	35.5	19.5	4.3
age 3 to 15	94.2	57.7	26.8	11.3	4.1
16 to 24	90.8	48.7	38.5	11.4	1.5
25 to 34	82.9	44.0	39.6	15.0	1.4
35 to 49	90.6	37.9	37.1	22.1	2.8
50 to 64	94.4	28.6	33.2	30.9	7.3
65 to 74	96.1	22.6	27.6	35.0	14.9
75 to 84	96.6	17.1	21.5	36.3	25.1
85 and over	98.0	19.3	20.3	29.0	31.5

source: 2011 Census of Population

- Of the 8 per cent of people living in England who do not have English as their main language 1 in 6 males and 1 in 4 females either speak English not well or not at all. The proportions increase with age, particularly for those over the age of 50.

Welsh language skills

Some further information on Welsh language skills by national identity and country of birth is now published. The key results are:

- In 2011, 23.3 per cent of the population aged 3 and over born in Wales were able to speak Welsh. This compares with 24.7 in 2001.
- Of those not born in Wales, 8.0 per cent were able to speak Welsh. This compares with 9.0 in 2001.

- Across local authorities, of those born in Wales, the proportion able to speak Welsh varied considerably from the overall proportion able to speak Welsh. The differences were greatest for the most Welsh speaking areas:
 - In Ceredigion, 74.6 per cent of the population born in Wales were able to speak Welsh (compared with 47.3 per cent of the overall population).
 - In Gwynedd, 88.7 per cent of the population born in Wales were able to speak Welsh (compared with 65.4 per cent of the overall population).
 - In the Isle of Anglesey, 78.2 per cent of the population born in Wales were able to speak Welsh (compared with 57.2 per cent of the overall population).
 - In Carmarthenshire, 54.0 per cent of the population born in Wales were able to speak Welsh (compared to 43.9 per cent of the overall population).

Note that students are counted at their term-time address, and are likely to account for a significant number of people born outside Wales.

- The gap between the proportion of people born in Wales able to speak Welsh and the proportion of people born outside Wales able to speak Welsh varied considerably with age, with the gap at its narrowest (3 percentage points) for children aged 3 to 15. The gap is largest for the 16-24 year age group and the older age groups (for 16-24 year olds this is likely to be due to students).
- 88.2 per cent of Welsh speakers were born in Wales, a slight decrease from 89.1 per cent in 2001.
- A national identity was asked on the Census for the first time in 2011. Of those able to speak Welsh, 76.5 regarded themselves as having Welsh national identity only (compared with 52.8 per cent for non Welsh speakers).

Previous statistical bulletins highlighted the potential reasons for the overall decrease in the number and proportion of Welsh speakers, including demographic changes and migration. These also need to be borne in mind when comparing with 2001, by country of birth and other characteristics.

The proportion of people aged 3 and over born outside Wales increased from 25 per cent in 2001 to 28 per cent in 2011.

general health

Question 13 on the 2011 Census form asked:

“How is your health in general?”

The possible answers were: very good, good, fair, bad, very bad..

The summary results by age and sex are shown in Tables 9a and 9b.

Table 9a
general health in Wales by age and sex, 2011

	<i>percentages</i>		
	very good or good health	fair health	bad or very bad health
all people			
age 0-14	97.0	2.3	0.7
15-24	94.4	4.3	1.3
25-34	90.7	6.8	2.5
35-49	83.1	11.2	5.8
50-64	68.0	20.1	12.0
65-74	53.7	30.8	15.5
75+	35.2	42.4	22.3
all ages	78.1	14.5	7.5
male			
age 0-14	96.6	2.6	0.8
15-24	94.9	3.9	1.3
25-34	91.2	6.3	2.5
35-49	83.8	10.6	5.6
50-64	68.0	19.6	12.4
65-74	53.6	30.3	16.1
75+	37.9	40.5	21.6
all ages	79.3	13.5	7.2
female			
age 0-14	97.4	2.0	0.6
15-24	94.0	4.7	1.3
25-34	90.2	7.3	2.5
35-49	82.4	11.7	5.9
50-64	68.0	20.5	11.6
65-74	53.9	31.2	14.9
75+	33.3	43.8	22.9
all ages	76.9	15.4	7.7

source: 2011 Census of Population

Table 9b
general health in England and Wales (total) by age and sex, 2011

	percentages		
	very good or good health	fair health	bad or very bad health
all people			
age 0-14	97.2	2.2	0.6
15-24	94.8	4.1	1.1
25-34	92.1	6.0	1.9
35-49	85.3	10.3	4.3
50-64	72.4	18.8	8.9
65-74	59.5	29.0	11.5
75+	39.5	42.0	18.6
all ages	81.5	13.0	5.4
male			
age 0-14	96.8	2.4	0.7
15-24	95.3	3.7	1.1
25-34	92.6	5.6	1.8
35-49	85.9	9.9	4.2
50-64	72.2	18.7	9.1
65-74	59.4	28.7	11.9
75+	42.3	40.1	17.7
all ages	82.6	12.2	5.2
female			
age 0-14	97.6	1.9	0.6
15-24	94.3	4.6	1.1
25-34	91.7	6.4	1.9
35-49	84.8	10.8	4.5
50-64	72.5	18.9	8.6
65-74	59.7	29.2	11.2
75+	37.5	43.3	19.2
all ages	80.6	13.8	5.6

source: 2011 Census of Population

- The proportion of people saying that they were in bad or very bad health was higher in Wales than in England for males and females and for all age groups.
- The proportion of the population in bad or very bad health increased with increased age as expected. For those aged 75 and over 18.6 per cent were in bad or very bad health compared to just over 4 per cent in the 35-49 age group.
- A higher proportion of females aged 75 and over reported their health as bad or very bad than the proportion of males of that age. However between the ages of 50 and 64 a higher proportion of males report bad or very bad health than females.

unpaid care

Question 14 on the 2011 Census form asked:

“Do you look after, or give help or support to family members, friends, neighbours, or others because of either:

- long-term physical or mental ill-health/disability?”

- problems related to old age?

(Do not count anything you do as part of your paid employment.)

The possible answers were: no; yes, 1-19 hours a week; yes, 20-49 hours a week; yes, 50 or more hours a week..

The summary results showing general health according to how much care a person provides to others are in Table 10.

Table 10
unpaid care, Wales and English, 2011 **percentages**

	no unpaid care	hours of unpaid care per week		
		1 to 19	20 to 49	50 or more
general health				
Wales				
very good health	49	38	27	19
good health	30	41	38	33
fair health	14	17	26	31
bad health	6	4	8	13
very bad health	2	1	2	3
general health				
England				
very good health	49	36	26	19
good health	33	44	41	37
fair health	12	16	24	31
bad health	4	3	7	10
very bad health	1	1	1	3

source: 2011 Census of Population

- In Wales the health of people providing unpaid care tended to be worse than that of other people. The pattern was the same in England.
-

Annex A

2011 Census: Release 3.1 Tables by local authority

Table number	Table title
DC2101EW:	Ethnic group by sex by age
DC2102EW:	National identity by sex by age
DC2103EW:	Country of birth by sex by age
DC2104EW:	Main language by sex by age
DC2105EW:	Proficiency in English by sex by age
DC2107EW:	Religion by sex by age
DC2108EW:	Passports held by sex by age
DC2201EW:	Ethnic group by religion
DC2202EW:	National identity by ethnic group
DC2203WA:	Welsh language skills by national identity by sex by age
DC2204EW:	National identity by religion
DC2205EW:	Country of birth by ethnic group by sex
DC2206WA:	Welsh language skills by country of birth by sex by age
DC2207EW:	Country of birth by religion by sex
DC2301EW:	Ethnic group by provision of unpaid care by general health
DC2801EW:	Ethnic group by age of arrival in the UK
DC2802EW:	Country of birth by age of arrival in the UK
DC2803EW:	Proficiency in English by age of arrival in the UK
DC3201EW:	Long-term health problem or disability by general health by ethnic group by sex by age
DC3202WA:	Welsh language skills by long-term health problem or disability by general health by sex by age
DC3203EW:	Long-term health problem or disability by general health by religion by sex by age
DC3301EW:	Provision of unpaid care by general health by sex by age
DC3302EW:	Long-term health problem or disability by general health by sex by age
DC3601EW:	General health by NS-SeC by sex by age
DC3602EW:	Long-term health problem or disability by NS-SeC by sex by age
DC6201EW:	Economic activity by ethnic group by sex by age
DC6203EW:	Economic activity by country of birth by sex by age
DC6204EW:	Economic activity by passports held by sex by age
DC6205EW:	Economic activity by religion by sex by age
DC6206EW:	NS-SeC by ethnic group by sex by age
DC6207EW:	NS-SeC by religion by sex by age
DC6301EW:	Economic activity by provision of unpaid care by general health by sex and age
DC6302EW:	Economic activity by hours worked by long-term health problem or disability by sex

Contextual and Key Quality Information

Data Source (2011 Census) and definitions

ONS is responsible for the Census in England and Wales. The census has collected information about the population every ten years since 1801 (except in 1941). The latest census in England and Wales took place on 27 March 2011.

Census estimates describe the characteristics of areas down to small geographies, and are used to understand similarities and differences in the population's characteristics locally, regionally and nationally. This information is produced for a variety of users including government, local and unitary authorities, business and communities. Census data is used for planning and delivering services.

The England and Wales Census questionnaires asked the same questions with one exception; an additional question on Welsh language was included on the questionnaire for Wales. Census respondents in Wales were able to respond to the Census in either English or Welsh. Census questionnaires in other languages were also available on request.

Personal census information is not shared with any other government department or national, regional or local bodies. The information collected by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) is protected by law. Individual census records are not released for 100 years.

This bulletin is about usual residents in Wales. It does not refer to visitors or short-term residents. A usual resident is anyone who, on census day, was in the UK and had stayed or intended to stay in the UK for a period of 12 months or more, or had a permanent UK address and was outside the UK and intended to be outside the UK for less than 12 months.

In the tables the dash symbol (-) means zero or very close to zero.

Coverage

This bulletin discusses some of the results being made available on 16 May for Wales. The data is, however, being made available for local authorities. This is the first time that cross-tabulations of data from the 2011 Census has become available.

The full range of tables being made available is available in Annex A of this bulletin.

The Welsh Government intended to produce a further Statistical Bulletin relating to ethnicity, identity and religion later in the year when it has been possible to analyse further the Census information that becomes available.

The Office for National Statistics is also publishing three short analytical stories on 16 May on International Migration, Religion and the Health of Carers. These present data for England and Wales and are not discussed in this bulletin. Data and analysis for England and Wales from the 2011 Census is available on the ONS Census website at:

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/index.html>

In future more releases from the 2011 Census will include more detail in cross tabulations and tabulations for lower geographical areas. Further information about future releases from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) is available online in the 2011 Census Prospectus.

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/census-data/2011-census-prospectus/index.html>

Methodology

Further information about the census estimates, including details about the methodology used and information about how population subgroups are defined and estimated is available via the 2011 Census page on the Office for National Statistics website:

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/index.html>

All census population estimates were extensively quality assured, using other national and local sources of information for comparison and review by a series of quality assurance panels. An extensive range of quality assurance, evaluation and methodology papers were published alongside the first release of information in July 2012 and have been updated alongside this release.

Further information on the fitness for purpose of the statistics in this release can be found in the [Quality and Methodology Information paper](#)

This document provides a range of information that describes the quality of the outputs from the Census and details any points that should be noted when using the outputs.

Other 2011 Census data already published

A range of previous releases of Census data has already been made available including household and population totals and local authority level Key Statistics tables.

Policy Context

The Welsh Government's *Programme for Government* (2011-2016) states the Government's commitment to advance the equality of opportunity and to tackle discrimination. The Welsh Government *Strategic Equality Plan* details how the Government is fulfilling the general duty in the Equality Act 2010 and the Wales-specific equality duties. The *Strategic Equality Plan* sets out outcome-focused equality objectives which put the spotlight on the practical differences needed to make to people's lives. The objectives are based on the robust evidence that Welsh public bodies (including the Welsh Government itself) have gathered, and on engagement with organisations and individuals. The information from the 2011 Census of Population can provide a better understanding of the profile of various subgroups of the population.

The *Programme for Government* also sets out the Welsh Government's commitment to improving the health of people in Wales and reducing health inequalities. Some of the data now becoming available from the 2011 Census sheds light on any inequalities for various subgroups of the population such as ethnic group, socio-economic group or those that care for others.

National Statistics

National Statistics are produced to high professional standards set out in the National Statistics Code of Practice. They undergo regular quality assurance reviews to ensure that they meet customer needs. They are produced free from any political interference.

Further Information

Population statistics by local authority, age, and sex can be found on StatsWales:

<http://statswales.wales.gov.uk/index.htm>

Feedback from users is actively encouraged. If you have any comments please complete our [feedback form](#)

For queries the Census data, or for general queries on demographic data, please contact:

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