

NATIONAL STATISTICS

2011 Census

Census statistics help paint a picture of the nation and how we live. They provide a detailed snapshot of the population and its characteristics, and underpin funding allocation to provide public services. The population of England & Wales on Census Day, 27 March 2011, was 56,075,912.

Headline Stats

13% of people in the UK belong to a Black, Asian, Mixed or Other ethnic group
87% of people in the UK are White
(according to the combined 2011 censuses for England and Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland)

49% of the population of England and Wales is made up of men and boys
51% of the population of England and Wales is made up of women and girls
(according to the 2011 Census)

There are over 11 million people with a limiting long term illness, impairment or disability in the UK. The most commonly-reported impairments are those that affect mobility, lifting or carrying. The prevalence of disability rises with age. Around 6% of children are disabled, compared to 16% of working age adults and 45% of adults over State Pension age.
(according to Disability facts and figures, published by Gov.uk, January 2014)

There are over 11 million, or 1 in 6 people that have some form of hearing loss in the UK
(according to <https://deafaware.uk/>)

Ethnicity facts and figures

87% of people in the UK are White, and 13% belong to a Black, Asian, Mixed or Other ethnic group, according to the combined 2011 censuses for England and Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland.

The UK government collects population data through a Census, which happens every 10 years.

Population statistics and demographic information for different ethnic groups in England and Wales (including data for Scotland where available) can be found at:

<https://www.ethnicity-facts-figures.service.gov.uk/british-population>

The resource gives information on national and regional populations as well as, male and female populations, age groups, working age population, socioeconomic status, people living in deprived neighbourhoods and English language skills.

For example, under socioeconomic status it has the following:

- according to the 2011 Census, people from the White ethnic group made up a lower share of those classed as 'never worked and long-term unemployed' (at 71.1%) than their share of the general population (86.0%)
- people from the Asian and Black groups made up a higher share of the 'never worked and long-term unemployed' group (at 17.5% and 6.2% respectively) than their share of the general population (7.5% and 3.3% respectively)
- 15.4% of people from the Indian ethnic group were in higher managerial and professional occupations (the highest socio-economic group), the highest percentage out of all ethnic groups

Data from the Annual Population Survey also shows that:

- in every ethnic group, a higher percentage of men than women were in higher managerial and professional occupations
- in nearly every ethnic group, a higher percentage of women than men were classed as 'never worked or long-term unemployed'

GENDER

Gov.uk publishes the following in relation to Male and Female populations:

According to the 2011 Census, women and girls made up 51% of the population of England and Wales, and men and boys made up 49%

The Department for Work and Pensions, published November 2015:

[Employment statistics for workers aged 50 and over, by 5-year age bands and gender \(1984 – 2015\)](#)

The report summary includes these points:

- Employment of workers over the age of 50 has grown significantly over the past decades.
- The largest increases in employment rates over the last 30 years were for two groups: for women aged 60-64 the rate grew from 17.7 to 40.7 per cent; and for women aged 55-59 it grew from 48.6 to 68.9 per cent.
- The employment rate gap between men aged 50-64 and women of the same age dropped from close to 28 percentage points 30 years ago to 10.9 percentage points in 2015.

DISABILITY

[Disability facts and figures](#), published by Gov.uk, January 2014, has this on General Demographics:

There are over 11 million people with a limiting long term illness, impairment or disability. The most commonly-reported impairments are those that affect mobility, lifting or carrying. The prevalence of disability rises with age. Around 6% of children are disabled, compared to 16% of working age adults and 45% of adults over State Pension age.

And this on Employment:

According to the Labour Force Survey, disabled people are now more likely to be employed than they were in 2002, but disabled people remain significantly less likely to be in employment than non-disabled people. In 2012, 46.3% of working-age disabled people are in employment compared to 76.4% of working-age non-disabled people. There is therefore a 30.1 percentage point gap between disabled and non-disabled people, representing over 2 million people. The gap has reduced by 10 percentage points over the last 14 years and has remained stable over the last two years despite the economic climate

Gov.uk states that more recent statistics about disability issues are available in the **Family Resources Survey**, an annual report that provides facts and figures about the incomes and living circumstances of households and families in the UK.

Pages 7-10 of the 2016-17 report focusses on disability and begins with the statement that in that reporting year 'one in five people reported a disability'. The report contains helpful statistics on age, kinds of impairment reported, regional variations and care.