

# Census 2021 Population Profile

## Ethnic Group

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# CENSUS 2021 POPULATION PROFILE

## ETHNIC GROUP IN BRISTOL

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# ETHNIC GROUP HEADLINES

## NUMBERS

- 18.9% of the population belong to a Black, Asian or Minority Ethnic group - similar to the national average 18.3%
- The population is increasingly diverse with more than 287 ethnic groups represented in Bristol – over the last 3 decades the Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic population has increased from 5.1% (1991) to 18.9% (2021) of the total population
- The largest ethnic minority groups in 2021 were Somali 9,167 (1.9%), Pakistani 9,103 (1.9%) and Indian 8,371 (1.8%)

## AGE PROFILE

- Median age by ethnic group ranges from 19 years for the 'White and Black African' population to 45 years for the 'Black or Black British Caribbean' population (Bristol average 34 years)

## DISABILITY

- Gypsy or Irish Travellers have the highest proportion of disabled people, the poorest health and almost 1 in 20 were providing unpaid care. This poorer health is not explained by age, because people in this ethnic group are generally young with an average age of just 28 years.

## ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

- Unemployment was highest for the 'Black or Black British' population and also some 'Mixed or multiple ethnic group' populations
- The highest levels of unemployment among the working age population include 'Black or Black British Other' 8.1%, 'Black or Black British African' 7.9%, 'Arab' 7.9%, 'White and Black Caribbean' 7.7% and 'White and Black African' 7.2% (Bristol average 4.3%)

## QUALIFICATIONS

- The Chinese population have the highest levels of qualification - 57% with a degree or higher (Bristol average 42%)
- 29% of the Gypsy or Irish Traveller population and 23% of the Bangladeshi population had no qualifications (Bristol average 15%)

## HOUSING

- Social rented housing was more common for people in the Black/Black British ethnic groups - 67% of Africans, 47% of Caribbeans and 63% of people who identified as 'Black Other' live in social rented housing (Bristol 19%)
- 4 out of 5 (82%) of the Roma population live in privately rented accommodation or live rent free accommodation, the highest of any ethnic group
- Overcrowding is most common for people who identified as 'Black or Black British African', with nearly half of people (47%) living in overcrowded homes compared with 10% of the overall population

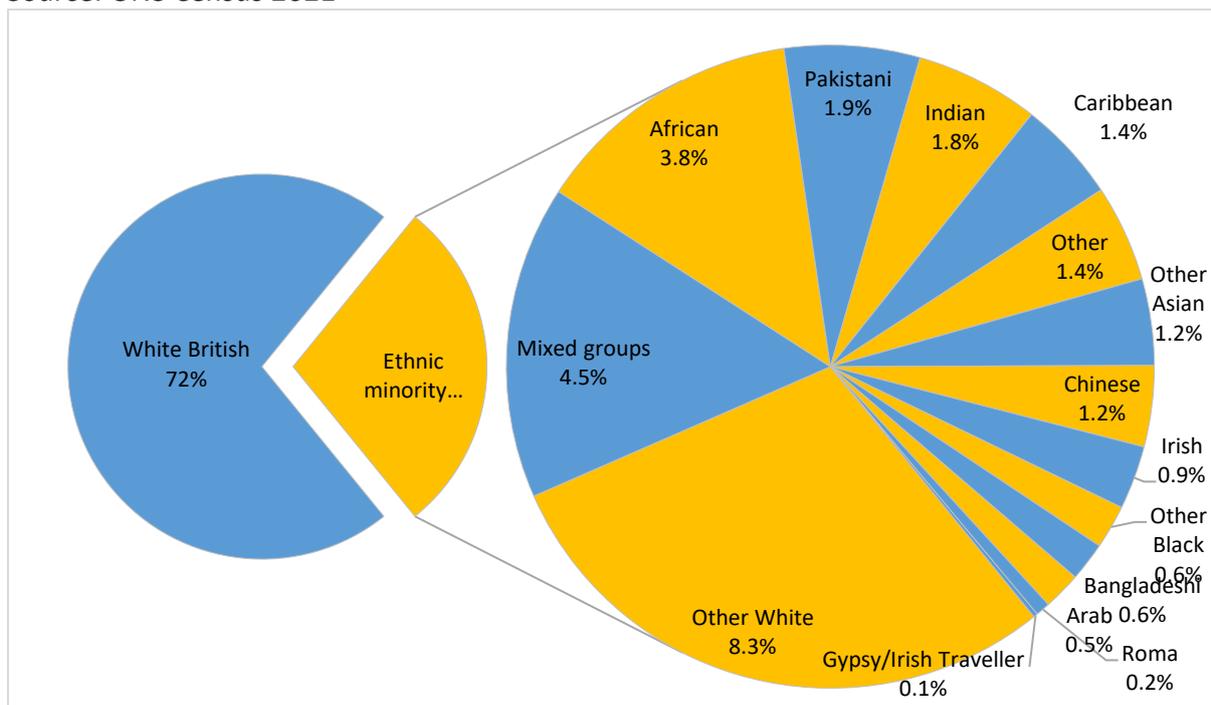
## 1.0 OVERVIEW

Ethnicity is multi-dimensional and subjective, with various ways in which a person may choose to define their ethnic group. This may include common ancestry, elements of culture, identity, religion, language and physical appearance. It is generally accepted that ethnic group does include all these aspects, and others, in combination.

Ethnicity on the census is self-reported; people said which group they feel best describes their ethnic identity. All 19 ethnic groups analysed here are tick-box selections within five main categories, which are part of people's answers (figure 1).

There are many factors that may be contributing to the changing ethnic composition of England and Wales, such as differing patterns of ageing, fertility, mortality, and migration. Changes may also be caused by differences in the way individuals chose to self-identify between censuses.

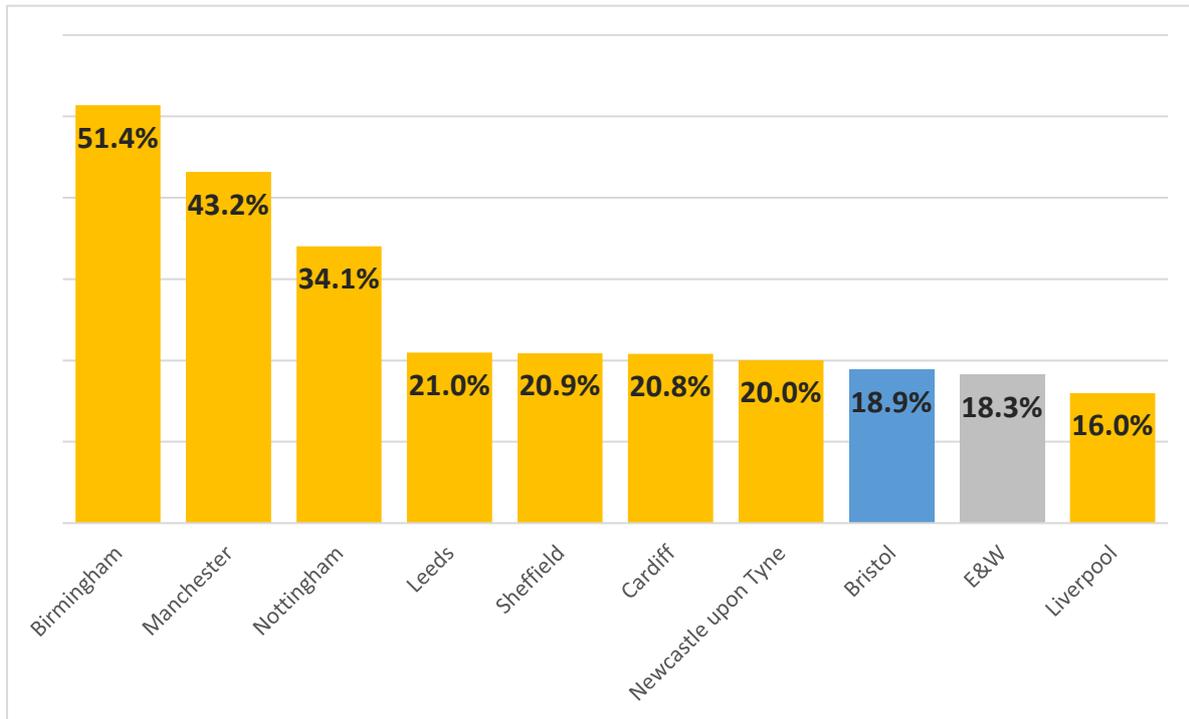
*Figure 1: Population by ethnic group in Bristol  
Source: ONS Census 2021*



The proportion of the population in Bristol belonging to a Black, Asian or Minority Ethnic group is 18.9% - this is similar to the national average (18.3%) and similar to other English Core cities with the exception of Birmingham (51.4%), Manchester (43.2%) and Nottingham (34.1%) which are much more ethnically diverse (figure 2).

Figure 2: Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic population in English Core Cities

Source: ONS Census 2021

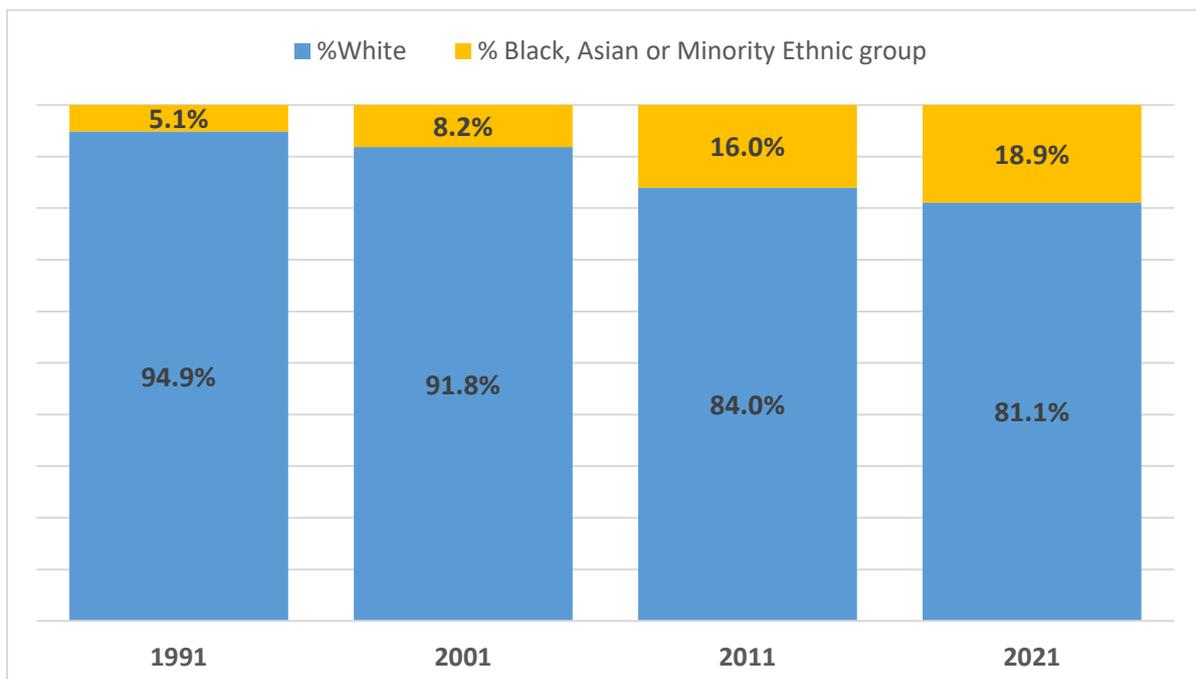


## 2.0 ETHNIC GROUP IN BRISTOL

The population of Bristol is increasingly diverse. In 1991 the 'Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic' population accounted for 5.1% of the total population, in 2001 this increased to 8.2%, in 2011 to 16.0% and in 2021 to 18.9% (figure 3).

Figure 3: Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic population 1991 to 2021 in Bristol

Source: ONS Census 1991, 2001, 2011 and 2021





In Bristol, the largest ethnic groups specified within 'White Other' group included Polish with 6,996 people (1.5% of the overall population) identifying this way, Romanian 2,354 (0.5%), Spanish 2,115 (0.4%) and Italian 1,873 (0.4%). A notably large group included 8,026 people (1.7%) classified as 'European Mixed'.

### **'Black or Black British African' population**

The new write-in response option for 'Black or Black British African' box has allowed insights into specific African backgrounds. In Bristol by far the largest ethnic groups specified within this write-in included Somali 6,660 (1.4%) and Somalilander 1,759 (0.4%). An additional 268 people also identified as Somali under 'Black or Black British or Caribbean background' and Somali (396) and Somalilander (84) under 'Other ethnic group'. If all people who identified as Somali or Somalilander are aggregated, then this is a population of 9,167 people (1.9%) and makes the Somali population the largest minority ethnic group in Bristol in 2021. The other large 'Black or Black British African' identity was Nigerian with 1,229 people (0.3%).

### **'Other ethnic group' population**

Following the national trend, the number of people in Bristol choosing to specify their ethnic group through the 'Any other ethnic group' write-in response option (6,510, 1.4%) almost tripled since 2011 (2,543, 0.6%). The largest ethnic groups within the 'Any other ethnic group' write-in response option included Kurdish 728, Hispanic or Latin American 572 and Iranian 407.

### **Trends**

Looking at population size, 17 out of the 19 ethnic groups in Bristol increased in size except the 'White Gypsy and Irish Traveller' group (down from 359 in 2011 to 273 in 2021) and the 'Black or Black British Other' group (down from 6,922 in 2011 to 2,938 in 2021). The decrease in the 'Black or Black British Other' population is mirrored by an increase in the 'Black or Black British African' population where in the Census 2021 people were given the option to identify their specific African identity.

Across the 19 ethnic groups in Bristol, the largest percentage point increase was seen in the number of people identifying through the 'White Other White' group – 8.3% in 2021 (E&W 6.2%), up from 5.1% (E&W 4.4%) in 2011.

The next highest percentage point increase was in the 'Black or Black British African' group which increased from 2.8% (12,085) in 2011 to 3.8% (18,149) in 2021 and the 'Other ethnic group: Any other ethnic group' which increased from 0.6% (2,543) in 2011 to 1.4% (6,510) in 2021.

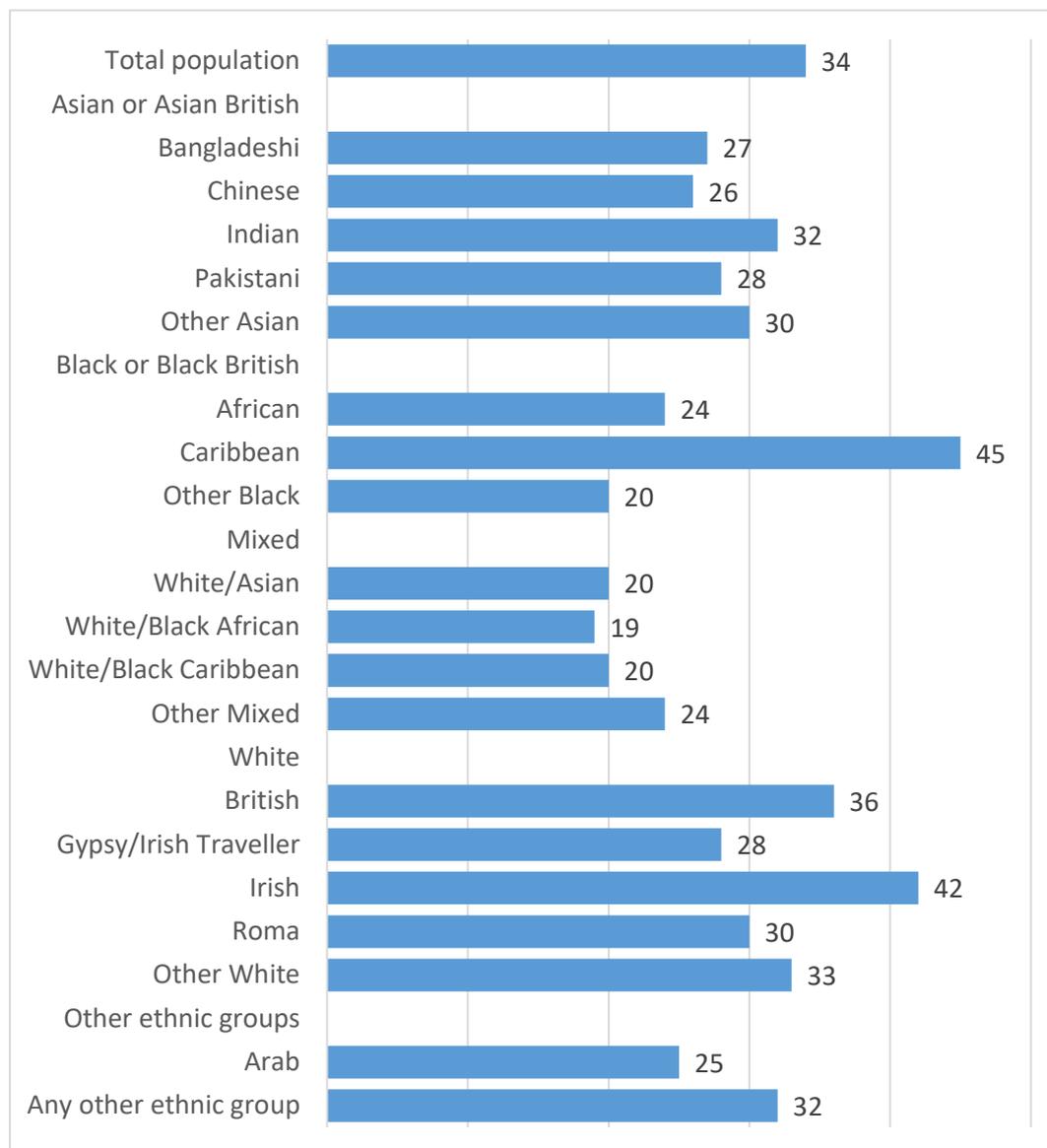
### 3.0 ETHNIC GROUP DIFFERENCES IN AGE, HEALTH, EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION & HOUSING

Health, employment, education and housing outcomes vary considerably between ethnic groups. Many of these outcomes will be influenced by how many young or old people are within each ethnic group. They will also overlap. People in poor health or caring for others may be less able to work or gain education. Income and where people live will also have a large effect on how people live, as well as any cultural differences.

#### 3.1 AGE PROFILE

Figure 5: Ethnic group by median age in Bristol

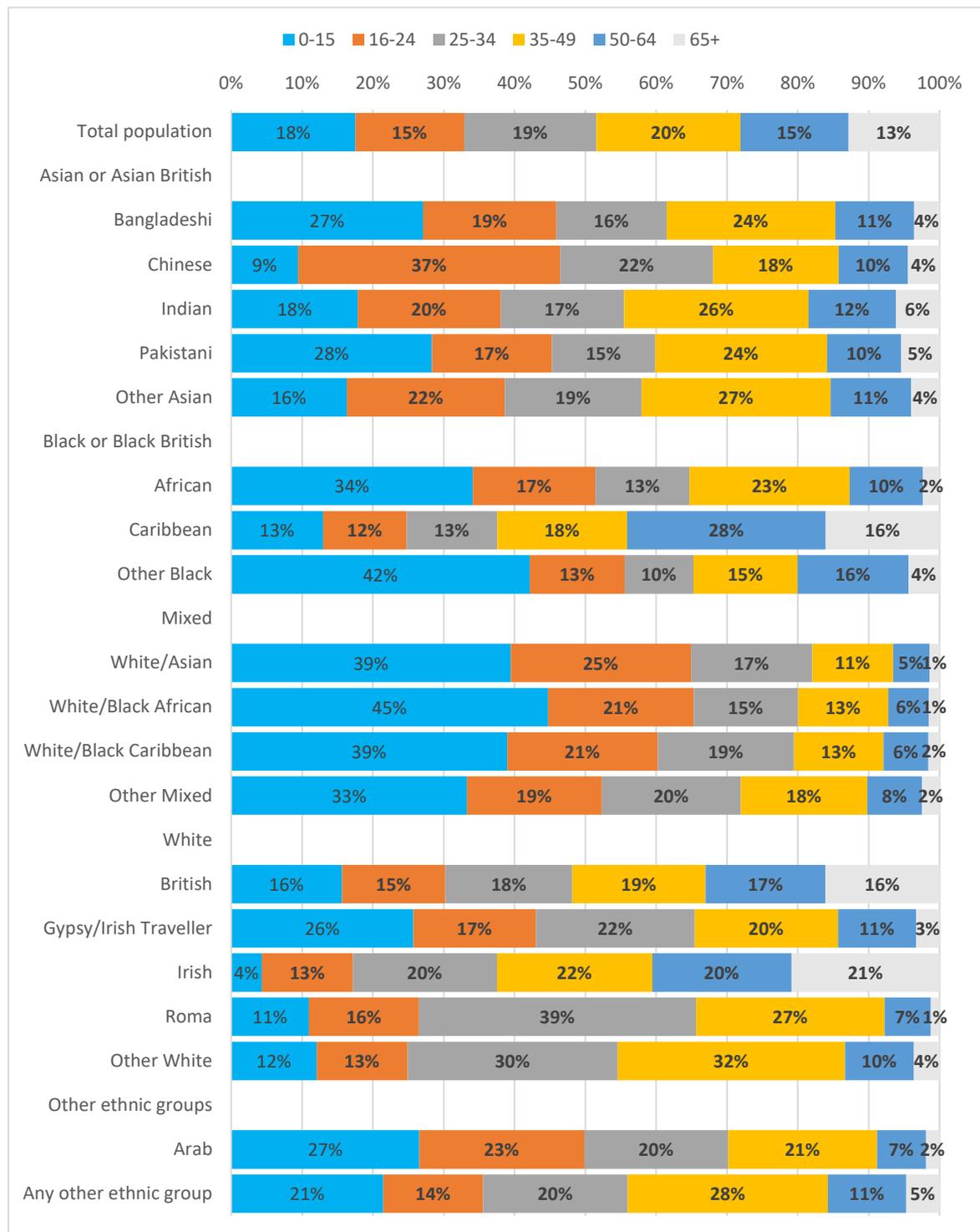
Source: BCC based on ONS Census 2021



In 2021, the average (median) age for the overall population of Bristol was 34 years (England and Wales 40 years). When considering the 19 ethnic groups, median age ranged from 19 years for those who identified as 'White and Black African' within the 'Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups' to 45 years for those who identified as 'Black or Black British: Caribbean' (figure 5). Figure 6 shows the age profile of each ethnic group in Bristol.

Figure 6: Ethnic group by age in Bristol

Source: ONS Census 2021

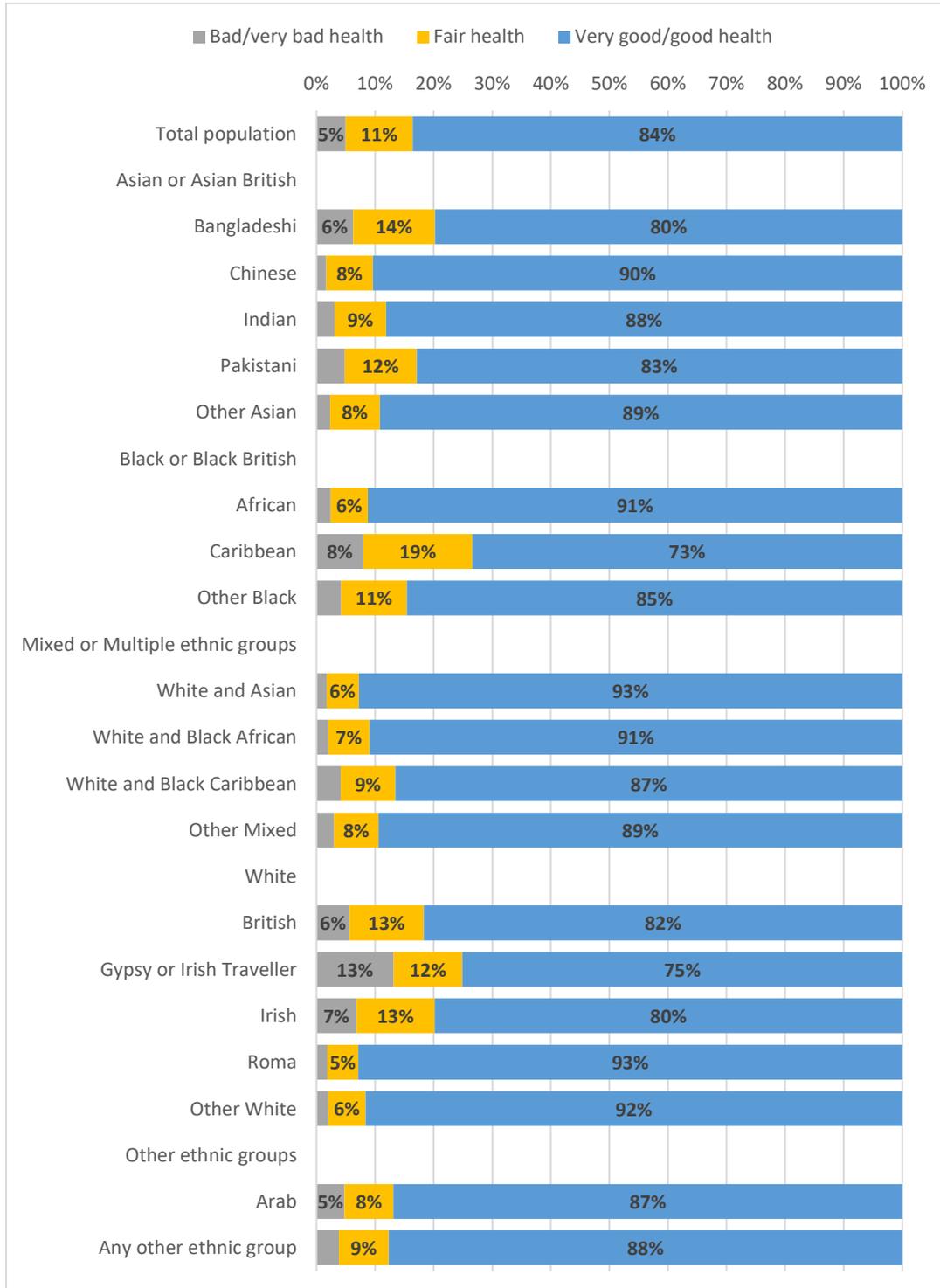


## 3.2 HEALTH

### GENERAL HEALTH

Figure 7: Ethnic group and general health in Bristol

Source: ONS Census 2021



In Bristol, 'White Gypsy or Irish Traveller' had the highest percentage of people saying their health was bad or very bad at 13%, followed by 8% 'Black or Black British Caribbean' and 7% 'White Irish'. This compares to the average for the total population of 5% (figure 7).

Health is closely related to age, with older people being more likely to say they are in poorer health. For the 'White Irish' and 'Black or Black British Caribbean' groups, this partly explains the difference in health outcomes. People in these groups are generally much older, with an average (median) age of 42 years and 45 years respectively, compared with 34 years for the whole population.

However, the poorer health of people identifying as 'White Gypsy or Irish Traveller' is not explained by age, because people in this ethnic group are generally young. The average age for this ethnic group in Bristol is just 28 years.

People who identified as 'Asian or Asian British Bangladeshi' also reported poorer health than might be expected – 6% reporting bad or very bad health - since this group is relatively young, with an average age in Bristol of 27 years.

In Bristol, the highest reported levels of good or very good health were among people who selected the 'White Roma' or the 'Mixed White and Asian' ethnic group, with both at 93% compared to the average for the total population of 84%. Those in the ethnic groups of 'Other White', 'Black or Black British African', 'White and Black African' and 'Asian or Asian British Chinese' also reported high levels of good or very good health at over 90% of their population.

'Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups' in particular have a younger age profile and a lower median average age when compared with the overall population, which partly explains this health difference.

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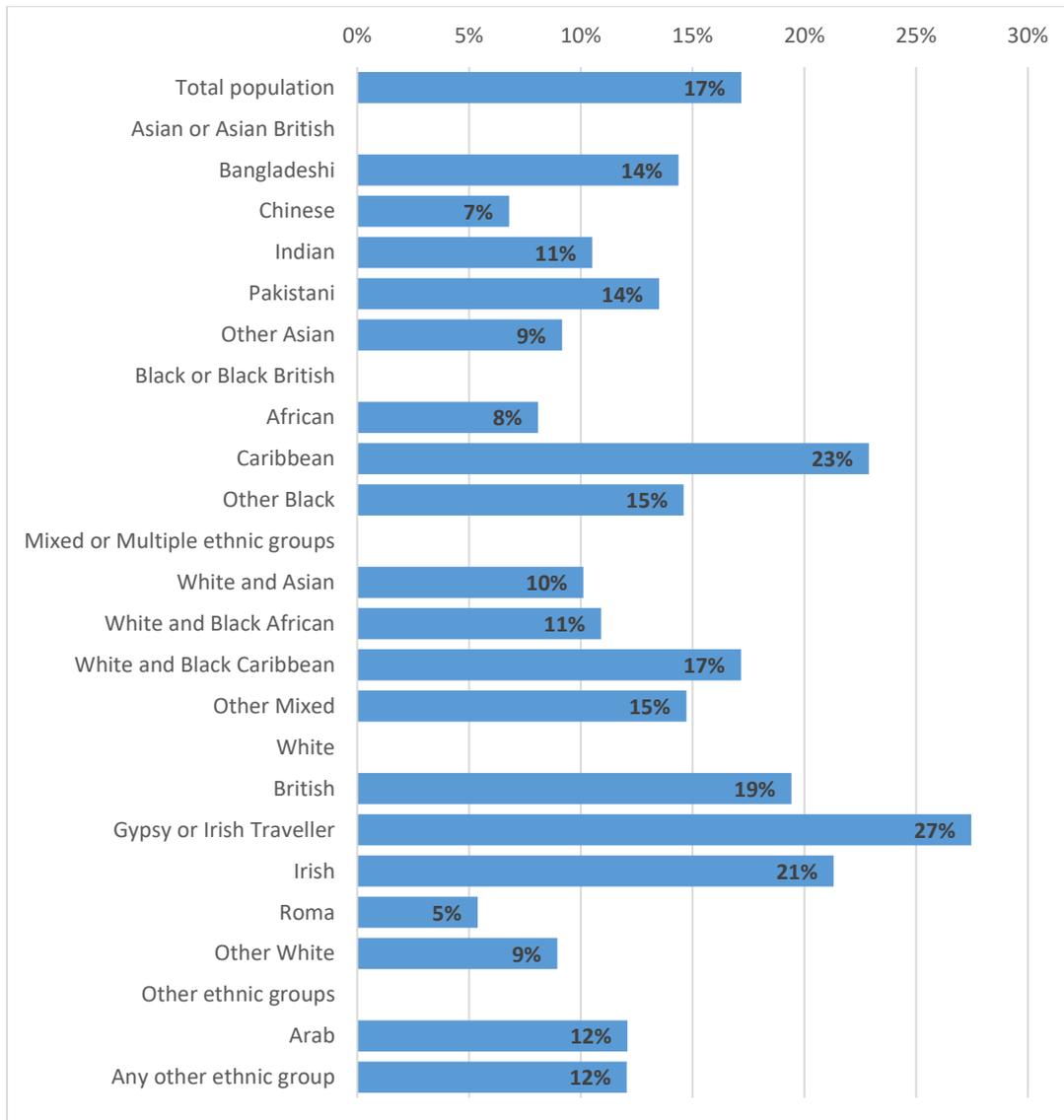
## HEALTH ISSUES AND DISABILITY

Disability is also self-reported on the census and broadly follows the same trends as overall health. People are considered disabled if they reported being limited 'a little' or 'a lot' in their day-to-day activities by a long-term physical or mental health condition or illness. This aligns with the Equality Act (2010) definition.

In Bristol, more than a quarter (27%) of those who identified as 'White Gypsy or Irish Traveller' said they had a long-term physical or mental health issue or disability that affected their daily lives. This is 10 percentage points more than the average for population of Bristol at 17%. Disability rates higher than the citywide average are found in the 'Black or Black British Caribbean' (23%), 'White Irish' (21%) and 'White British' (19%) ethnic groups (figure 8).

Figure 8: Ethnic group and long-term health issue or disability in Bristol

Source: ONS Census 2021



## CARERS

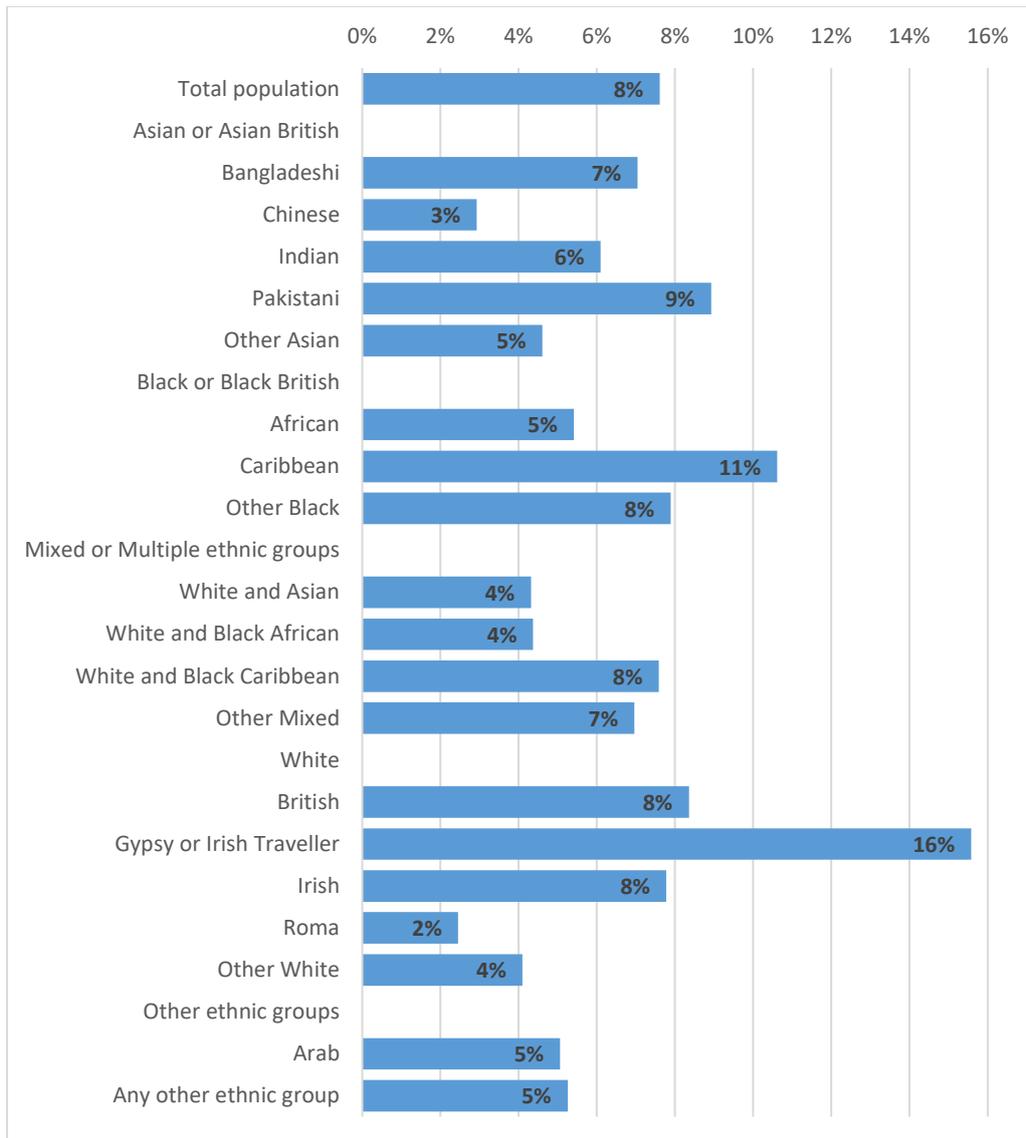
### Almost 1 in 20 people identifying as ‘Gypsy or Irish Traveller’ provided unpaid care

People in ethnic groups with higher rates of disability and poorer health typically also provided more unpaid care. Among those who identified as ‘White Gypsy or Irish Traveller’, 16% of people provided unpaid care, a much higher proportion than any other ethnic group (figure 9).

*Note: figures for unpaid care can be affected by perception of the question. Not everyone who provides unpaid care may consider themselves an unpaid carer.*

Figure 9: Ethnic group and provision of unpaid care in Bristol

Source: ONS Census 2021



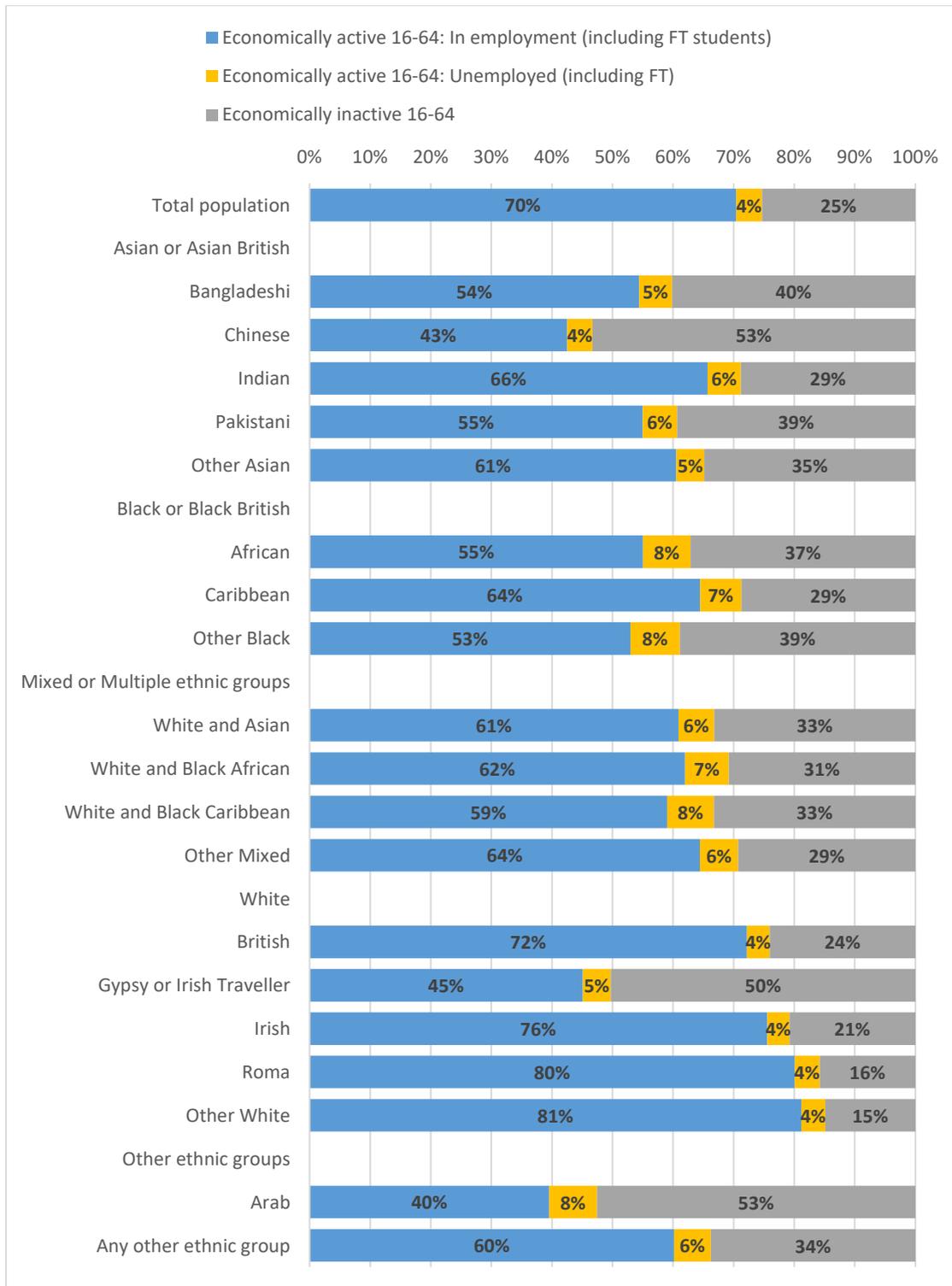
### 3.3 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

*Note: Census 2021 was taken during the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. People on furlough were asked to record themselves as employed, but some people may have said they were out of work instead.*

Long-term illness, caring for others, where someone lives, and their age can affect whether more or fewer people are employed within an ethnic group. This section looks at census data for whether people aged 16 to 64 were in employment, unemployed, or not looking for work (termed ‘economically inactive’) mainly because they were a student, retired, long-term sick or looking after the home or family (figure 10).

Figure 10: Ethnic group and economic activity status in Bristol

Source: ONS Census 2021



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## EMPLOYMENT

Overall 70% of people aged 16 to 64 years said they were in employment when responding to the census. This figure is highest for people who identified as 'Other White' or 'White Roma' with 81% and 80% in employment respectively. Less than half of people aged 16-64 years were in employment in the 'Arab' (40%), 'Asian or Asian British Chinese' (43%) or 'White Gypsy or Irish Traveller' (45%) ethnic groups.

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## UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment covers people who are not working, who are actively looking for work, and available to start employment. The remaining people who are not working are classed as 'economically inactive'.

Overall in Bristol, 4.3% of people aged 16 to 64 were unemployment and looking for work. Unemployment was highest for people who identified within 'Black or Black British' and also some 'Mixed or multiple ethnic groups'. The highest levels of unemployment include 'Black or Black British Other' 8.1%, 'Black or Black British African' 7.9%, 'Arab' 7.9%, 'White and Black Caribbean' 7.7% and 'White and Black African 7.2%.

Among younger people, aged 16 to 24 years, 8.9% were unemployed and looking for work. Unemployment as measured in census data was generally higher for young people. The highest unemployment for this age group was among people identifying as 'Black or Black British Caribbean' (15%), 'White Gypsy or Irish Traveller' (14%) and 'Black or Black British African' (13%).

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## ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE

Unemployment figures for young people are affected by people choosing to stay in full-time education. This is because students without a job are counted as 'economically inactive' rather than unemployed, unless they are actively looking for work.

Among reasons for being economically inactive, women were more likely than men to say they were looking after home or family. This difference was particularly large among people identifying as 'Asian or Asian British Pakistani' (28% for females compared with 4% for males) and 'Asian or Asian British Bangladeshi' (26% for females, 4% for males) where more than a quarter of all females age 16 to 64 in both groups were looking after the home or family. There were also large differences among people identifying as 'Arab' (21% for females, 4% for males) and 'White Gypsy or Irish Traveller' (22% for females, 7% for males – the highest male % of all ethnic groups). For the total population aged 16 to 64 years, 7% of females looked after home or family compared to 1% of males.

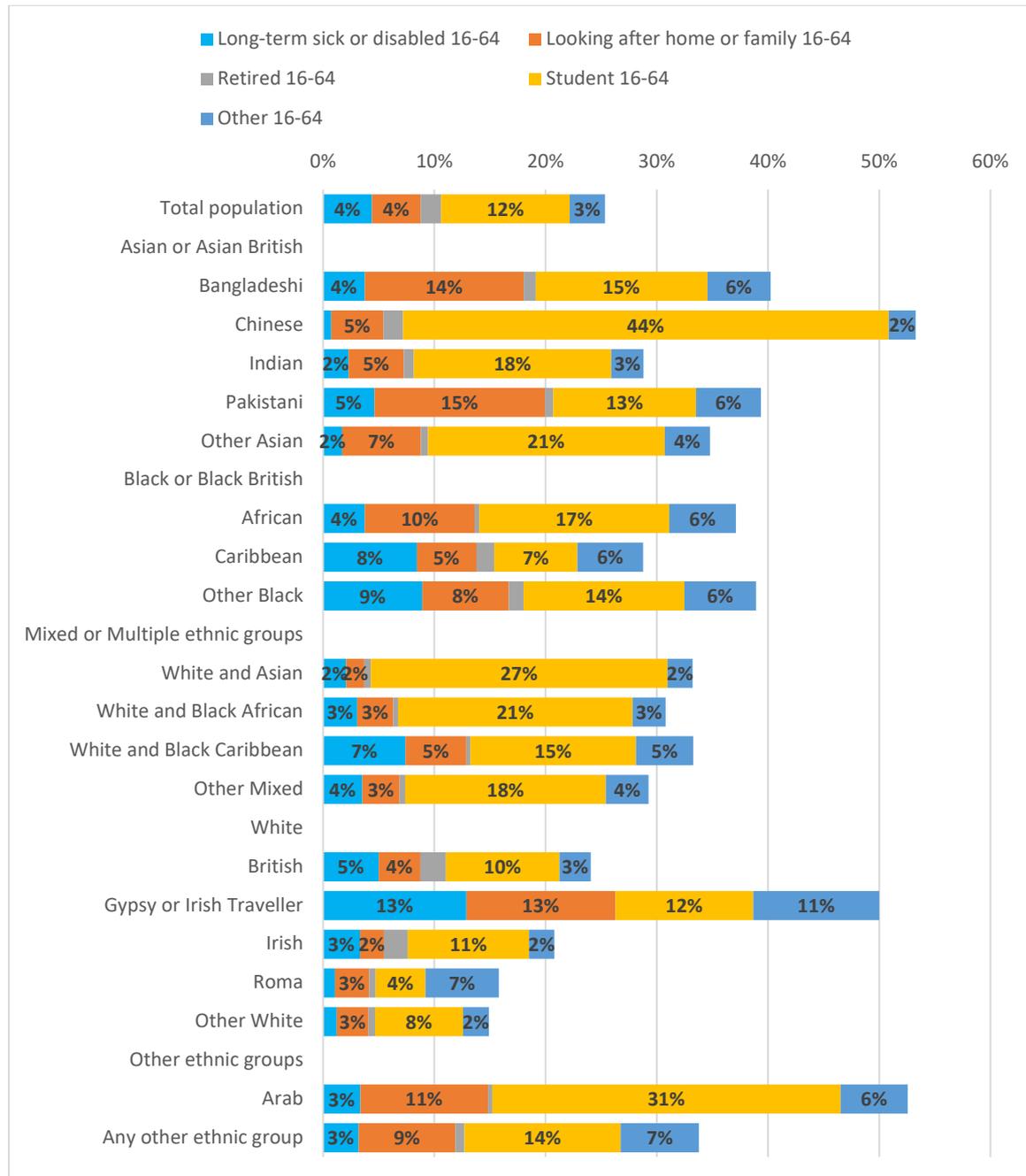
Overall in Bristol, 12% of the population aged 16-64 years are economically inactive students. Those who identified within the 'Asian or Asian British Chinese' ethnic group were considerably more likely to be economically inactive students (44%), as well as those who

selected the 'Arab' tick box (31%). High proportions of students are also found in the 'White and Asian' (27%), 'Asian or Asian British Other' (21%) and 'White and Black African' (21%).

Figure 11 shows the different reasons for economic inactivity for each ethnic group.

Figure 11: Ethnic group and economic inactivity in Bristol

Source: ONS Census 2021



Some ethnic groups are also more likely to be retired before reaching 65 years old. These include people who identified as 'White British' (2.3%) and 'White Irish' (2.2%), both higher than the total population aged 16 to 64 years average (1.8%). This is partly informed by age profiles.

### 3.4 OCCUPATION

There are nine categories for the types of work people do in the census. These are:

1. Managers, directors or senior officials
2. Professional occupations
3. Associate professional and technical occupations
4. Administrative and secretarial occupations
5. Skilled trades occupations
6. Caring, leisure and other services
7. Sales and customer service
8. Process, plant and machine operation
9. Elementary occupations

Of the 19 ethnic groups in Bristol, people who identified as 'Asian or Asian British Chinese' and 'White Irish' had the largest percentage of people working as 'managers, directors or senior officials' at 12%. This is likely partly because of these ethnic groups being older and potentially having had longer in the workforce. This was followed by the 'White British' ethnic group that had 11% of people working in these roles. Differences across the ethnic groups was smaller than in other occupational groupings (figure 12a).

'Professional occupations' (for example, doctors, teachers and lawyers) accounted for more than a third of people employed within the 'Irish' 42%, 'Asian or Asian British Chinese' 41% and 'Asian or Asian British Indian' 41% ethnic groups, followed by people who identified as 'White and Asian' 38% and 'Arab' 36%. Professional occupations have some of the biggest differences in the percentage of people with these types of roles, ranging from 42% for 'Irish' to as low as 12% for 'White Roma' (figure 12a).

The category for 'associate professional and technical occupations' includes, for example, actors, aircraft pilots, authors, IT technicians and estate agents. People identifying within 'Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups' and 'White' groups are more likely to list this kind of work on the census, with the exception of the 'White Roma' group which has the lowest proportion working in these types of occupations at just 6% (figure 12a).

'Administrative and secretarial occupations' are mostly held by women across all ethnic groups, with the exception of 'White Gypsy or Irish Traveller' who are employed equally across both sexes. In Bristol, people who identified as 'Black or Black British Caribbean' had the highest percentages of people working in these occupations at 11%, although differences across ethnic groups was smaller than in other occupational groups (figure 12b).

The 'White Roma' and 'White Gypsy or Irish Traveller' ethnic groups had the highest percentage for 'skilled trades occupations' at 16% and 14% respectively. People working in 'skilled trades occupations' are mostly men across all ethnic groups (figure 12b).

Figure 12a: Ethnic group by occupation in Bristol

Source: ONS Census 2021

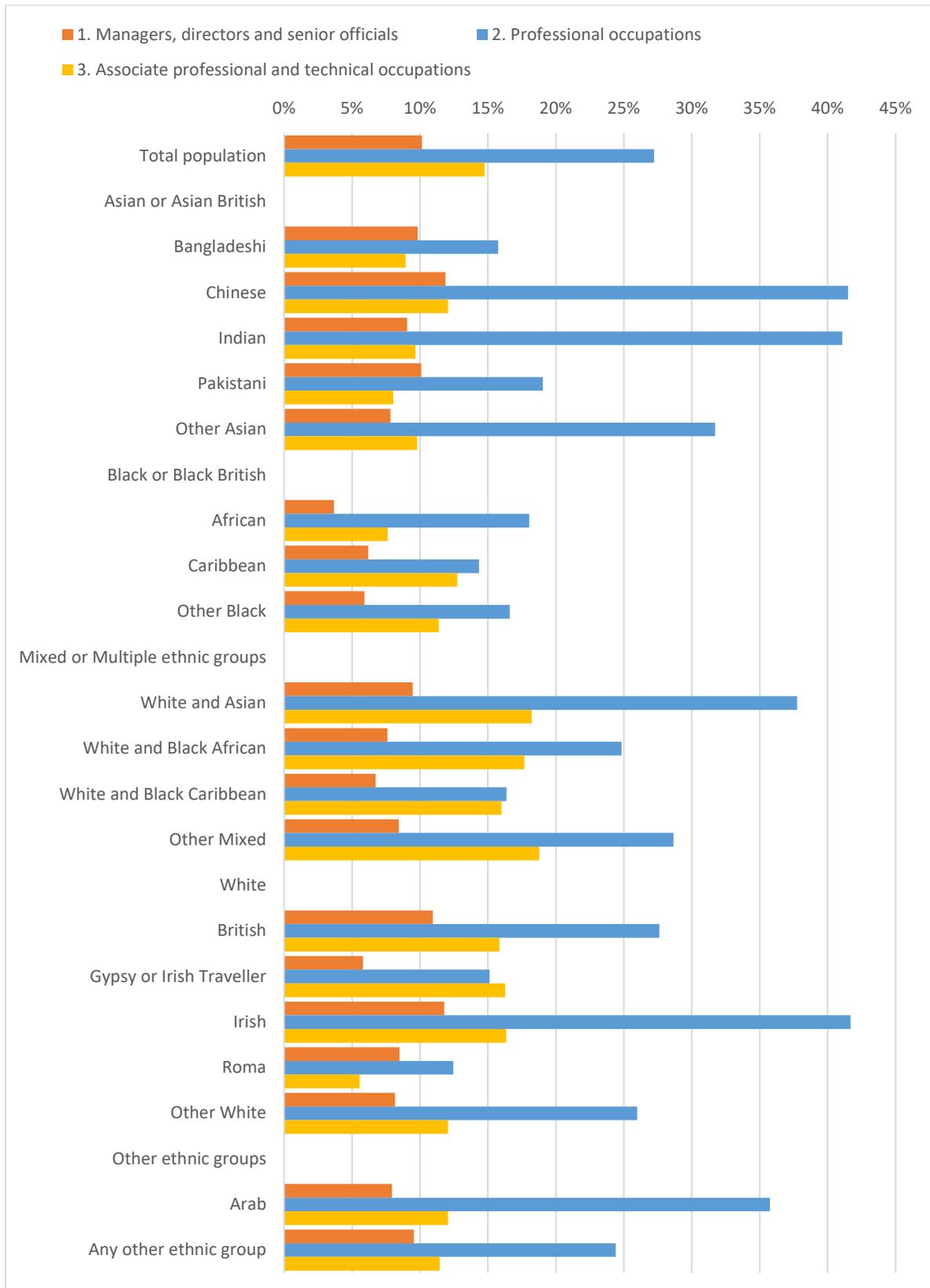


Figure 12b: Ethnic group by occupation in Bristol

Source: ONS Census 2021

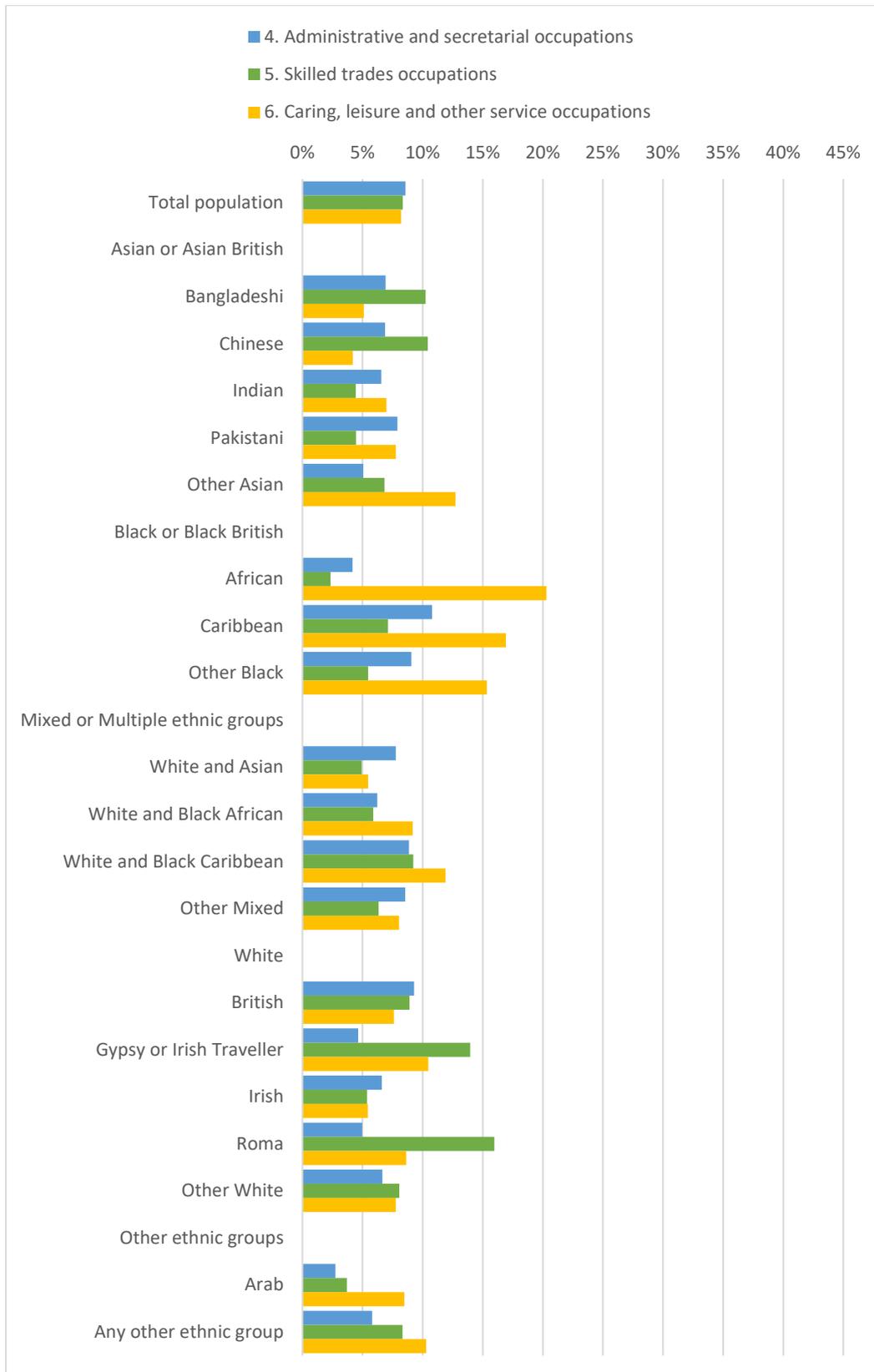
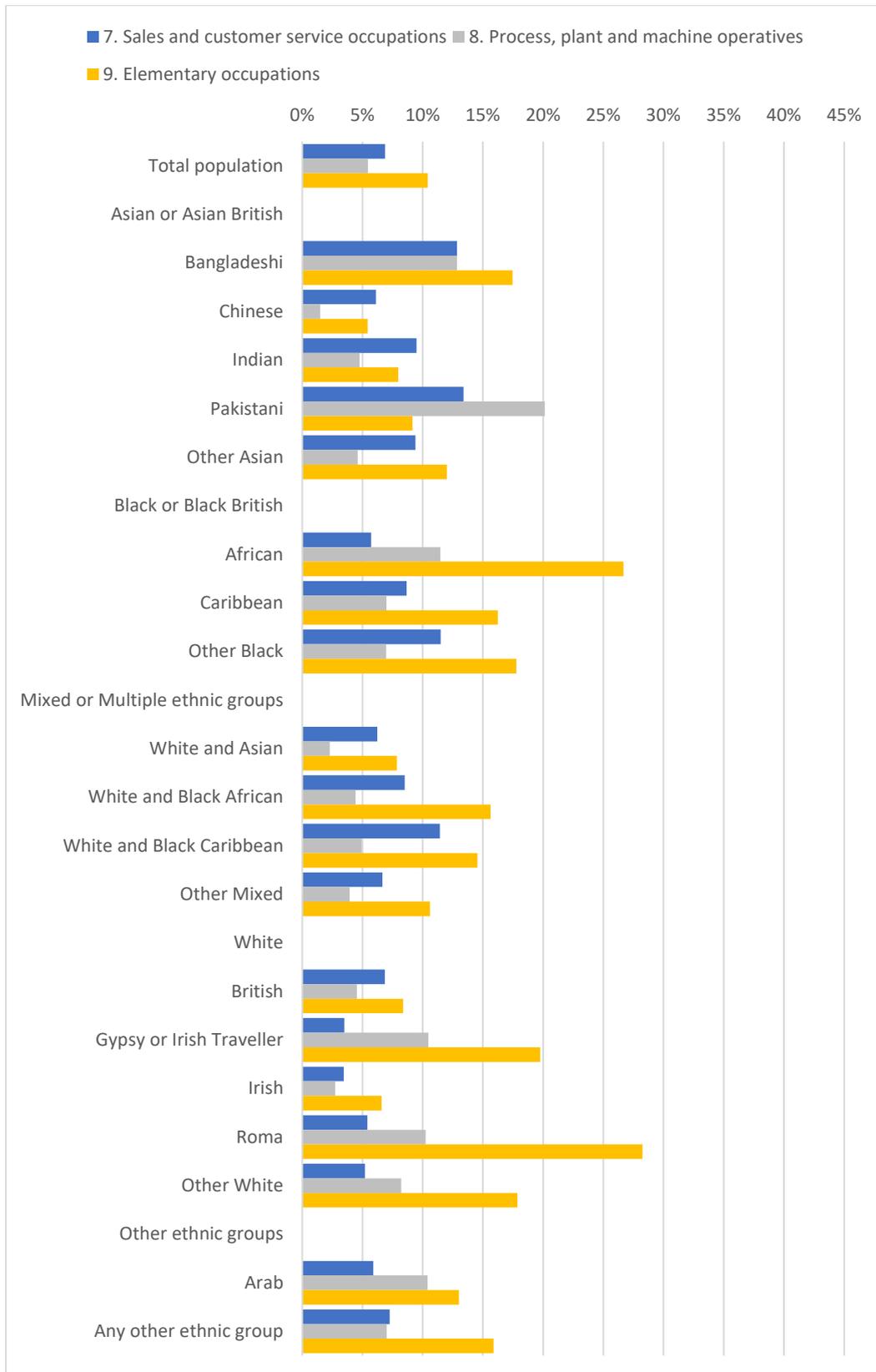


Figure 12c: Ethnic group by occupation in Bristol

Source: ONS Census 2021



People working in 'caring, leisure and other service occupations' are mostly women across all ethnic groups. In Bristol, the highest percentages of people working in this field identified as 'African' within 'Black or Black British' (20%), of which just under three-quarters were women (figure 12b).

People who identified as 'Asian or Asian British Pakistani' and 'Asian or Asian British Bangladeshi' had the largest proportion of people working in 'sales and customer service' at 13%. A broadly equal number of men and women in these ethnic groups worked in these types of occupation (figure 12c).

'Asian or Asian British Pakistani' and 'Asian or Asian British Bangladeshi' groups also had a larger proportion of people working as process, plant and machine operatives (20% and 13% respectively). This type of occupation was also more common for people who identified as 'Black or Black British African' (11%), 'White Gypsy or Irish Traveller' (10%), Arab (10%) and 'White Roma' (10%). People working as process, plant and machine operatives are mostly men across all ethnic groups (figure 12c).

The percentage of people working in elementary occupations (jobs that require fewer formal qualifications) varies considerably between ethnic groups. The highest percentage of people working in elementary occupations in Bristol identified as 'White Roma' (28%), 'Black or Black British African' (27%) and 'White Gypsy or Irish Traveller' (20%). This is borne out by the analysis of education attainment (figure 12c).

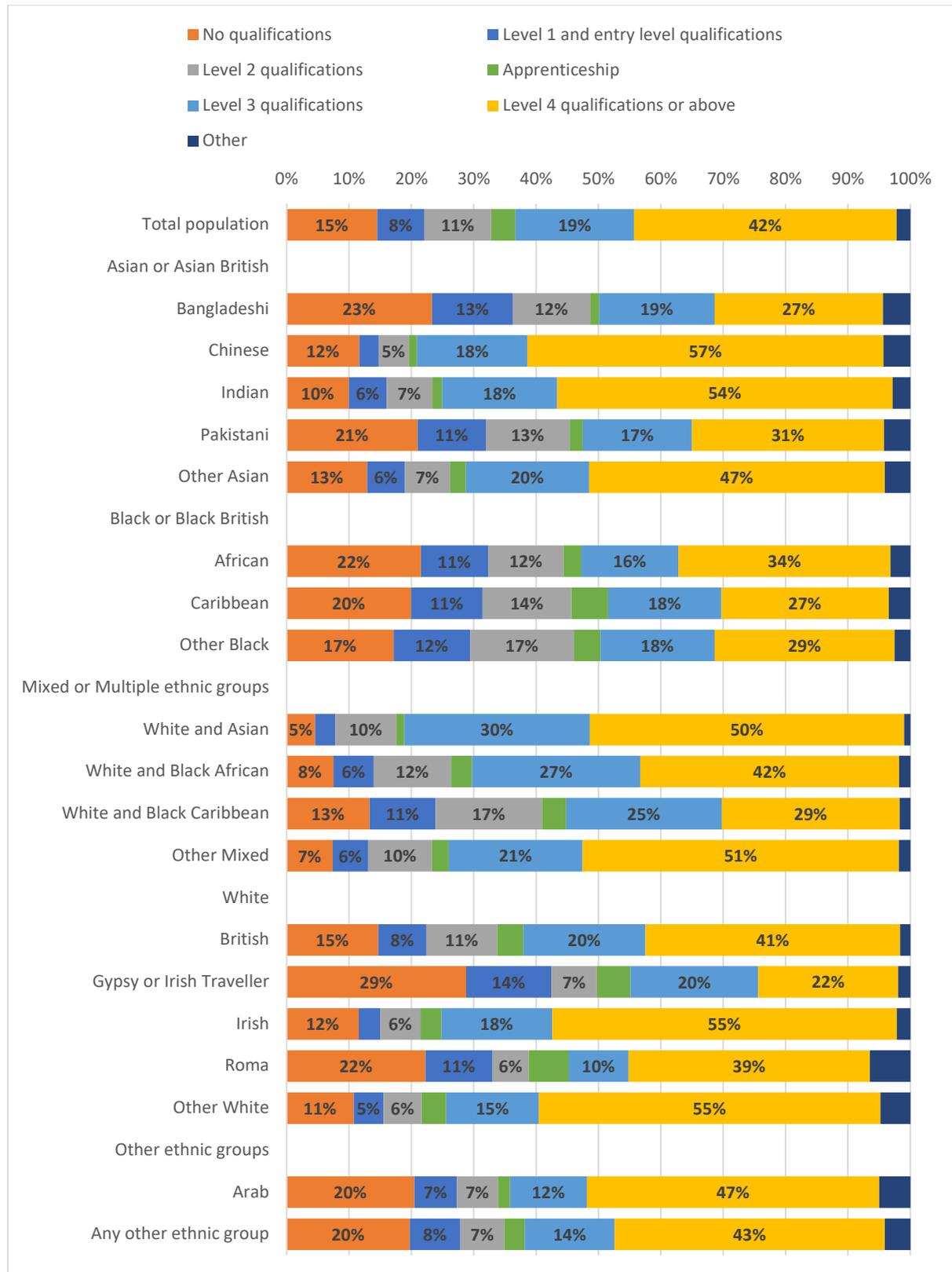
### 3.5 QUALIFICATIONS

Qualification levels in the Census 2021 include the following categories:

- **No qualifications:** No formal qualifications
- **Level 1:** One to four GCSE passes (grade A\* to C or grade 4 and above) and any other GCSEs at other grades, or equivalent qualifications
- **Level 2:** Five or more GCSE passes (grade A\* to C or grade 4 and above) or equivalent qualifications
- **Apprenticeships**
- **Level 3:** Two or more A Levels or equivalent qualifications
- **Level 4 or above:** Higher National Certificate, Higher National Diploma, Bachelor's degree, or postgraduate qualifications
- **Other:** Other qualifications, of unknown level

Figure 13: Ethnic group and highest qualification level in Bristol

Source: ONS Census 2021



In Bristol, 42% of everyone aged over 16 years said they had a higher-level qualification (Level 4 or above – degree or higher). Of people who identified as ‘Asian or Asian British Chinese’, 57% had this level of qualification, followed by ‘White Irish’ (55%), ‘White Other’ (55%) and ‘Asian or Asian British Indian’ (54%). Other groups with more than half of their population having a degree or higher include ‘Other Mixed’ (51%) and ‘White and Asian’ (50%) (figure 13).

Those who identified within the ‘White Gypsy or Irish Traveller’ ethnic group had the lowest proportion of people with a higher-level qualification at 22% and were the ethnic group most likely to have no formal qualifications (29%). This was followed by those who identified as ‘Asian or Asian British Bangladeshi’, 23% of whom had no formal qualifications.

Several mixed ethnic group populations had the lowest percentage of people with no qualifications, including ‘White and Asian’ (5%), ‘Other Mixed’ (7%) and ‘White and Black African’ (8%).

People could also say they had ‘other qualifications’ not within an educational level described on the census questionnaire. These can include qualifications people gained in another country. The ‘White Roma’ ethnic group had the highest percentage of people with ‘other qualifications’ at 6%, followed by ‘Arab’ (5%) and ‘White Other’ (5%).

## 3.6 HOUSING

Home ownership, renting and overcrowding vary hugely between ethnic groups. This does not include communal establishments, such as university halls of residence or care homes.

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### HOUSING TENURE

The census tells us if people lived in a home that is owned outright, owned with a mortgage or loan, or if they lived in a rented home. If rented, the census tells us if that was social rented housing (such as from a council or housing association), private rent, or if they were living rent free (for example, in a home owned by a family member or friend). Ethnicity is individual, so we are looking here at percentages of people, rather than the percentage of rented or owned properties (figure 14).

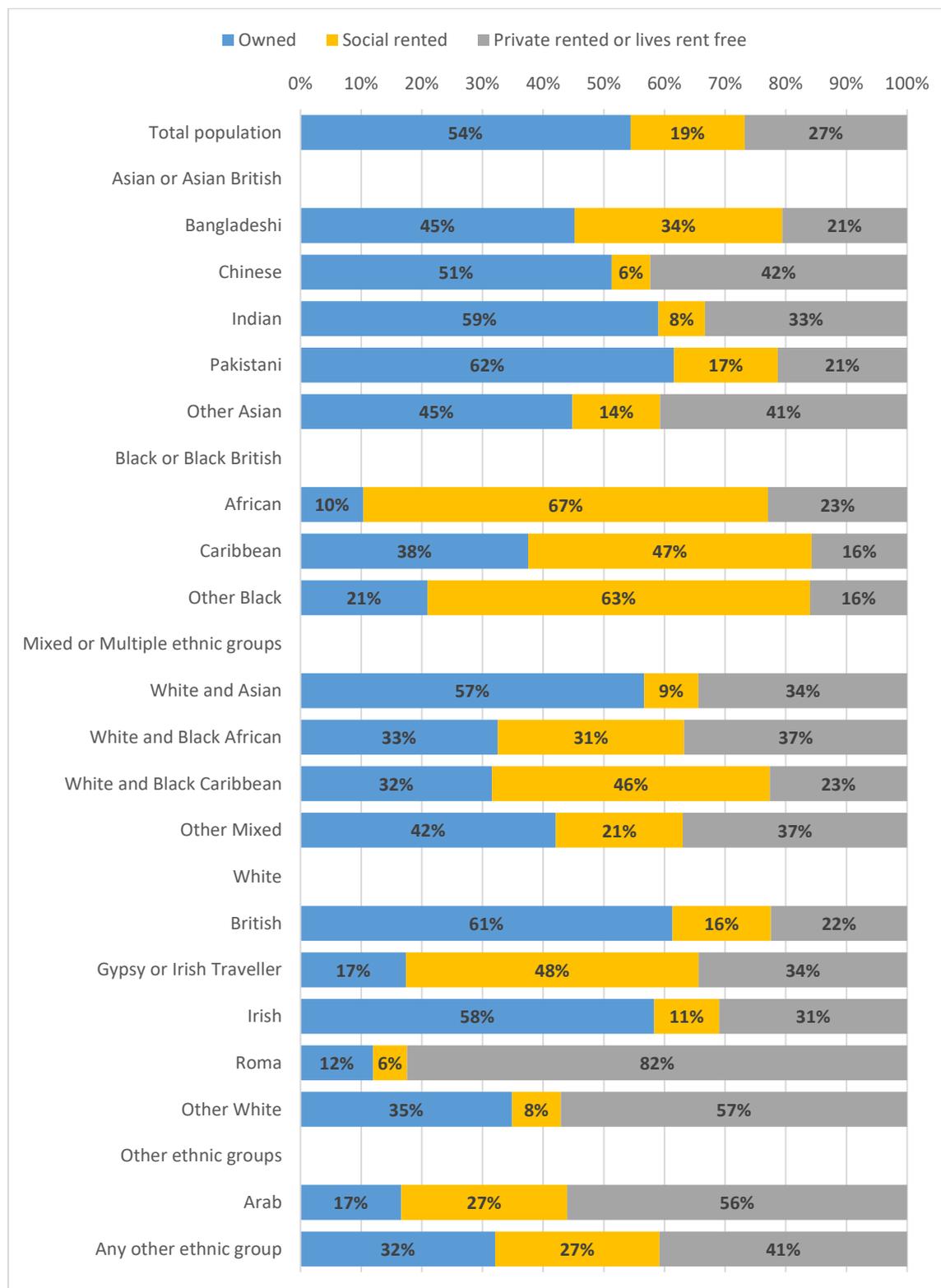
#### **Social renting**

Around 19% of the population in Bristol live in social rented housing. This type of housing is much more common among people who identified as ‘Black or Black British’. Within this category, of those who identified as ‘African’, 67% live in social rented accommodation; for ‘Caribbean’, it was 47% and for ‘Black Other’ it was 63%.

Other higher rates of social rent were in the 'White Gypsy or Irish Traveller' ethnic group (48%), the 'White and Black Caribbean' (46%), the 'Asian or Asian British Bangladeshi' (34%) and 'White and Black African' (32%).

Figure 14: Ethnic group and housing tenure in Bristol

Source: ONS Census 2021



## Private renting

Across the city, 27% of people live in a privately rented property or lived rent free. Among people identifying as 'White Roma', 4 out of 5 (82%) privately rented or lived rent free, the highest of any ethnic group. This was followed by 'White Other', with more than half (57%) of people renting privately or living rent free, and people who selected the tick box for 'Arab' (56%).

These ethnic groups all have average ages between 25 and 33 years, which may partly explain why they are more likely to live in private rented and rent-free homes.

## Owned

Home ownership rates are affected by age, because older people have had longer to accumulate wealth, but there are also other factors such as income.

In Bristol, 54% of individuals answering the census lived in a home that was owned by someone at that address. Home ownership was most common for people who identified as 'Asian or Asian British Pakistani' (62%), 'White British' (61%), 'Asian or Asian British Indian' (59%) 'White Irish' (58%) and 'White and Asian' (57%).

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## HOUSING TYPE

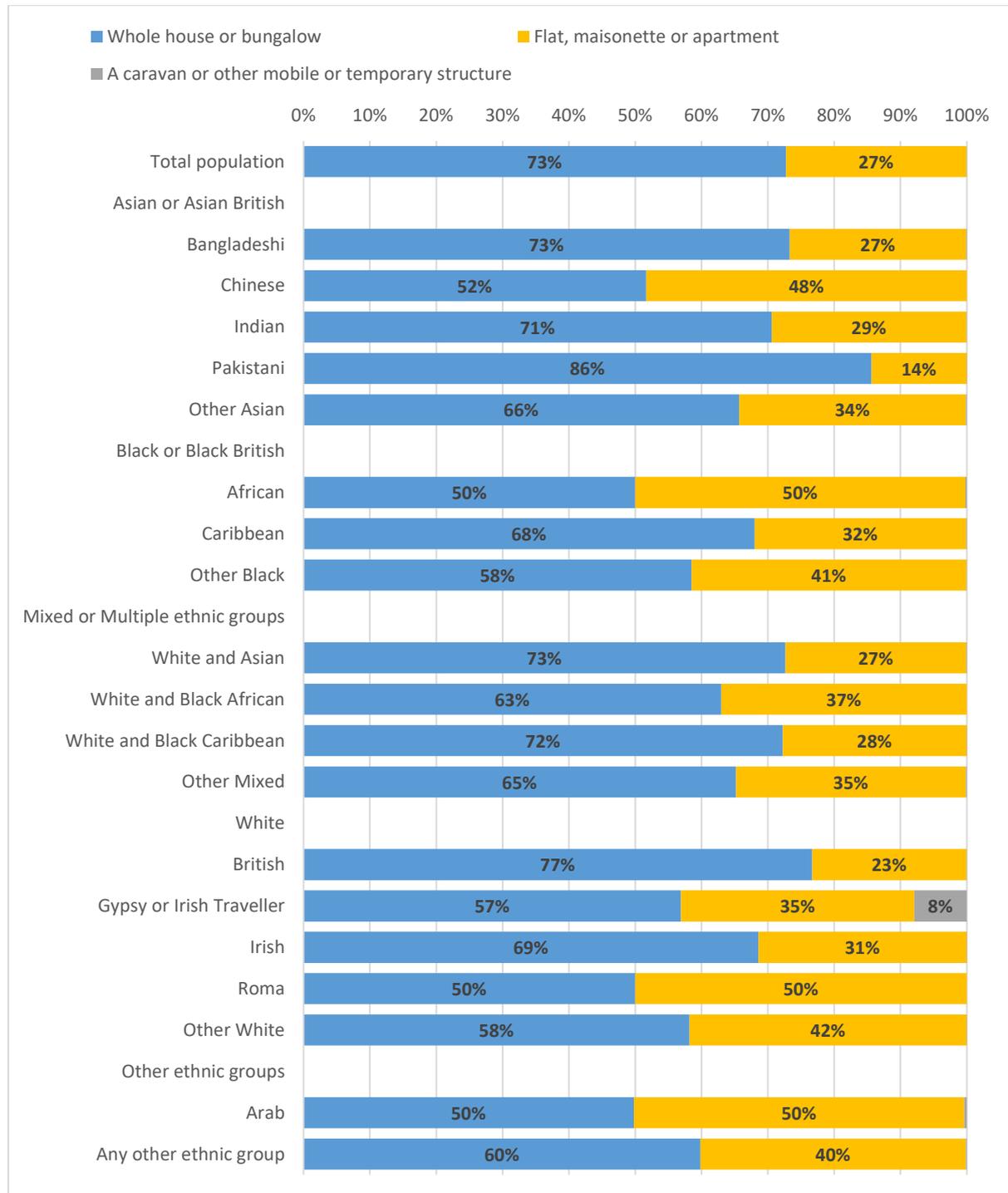
Around 27% of the population in Bristol live in flats (including maisonettes or apartments). This type of housing is much more common among people who identified as 'White Roma' (50%), 'Arab' (50%), 'Black or Black British African' (50%) or 'Asian or Asian British Chinese' (48%). Other high rates of people living in flats were in the 'White Other' (42%), 'Black or Black British Other' (41%) and 'Other ethnic group' (40%).

Around 73% of the population in Bristol live in houses (including bungalows). Groups with higher proportions living in houses than the citywide average include 'Asian or Asian British Pakistani' (86%) and 'White British' (77%).

The only ethnic group with a very high rate of people living in a caravan or other mobile or temporary structure is 'White Gypsy or Irish Traveller' at 8% with 57% of 'White Gypsy or Irish Travellers' living in houses and 35% in flats (figure 15).

Figure 15: Ethnic group and accommodation type in Bristol

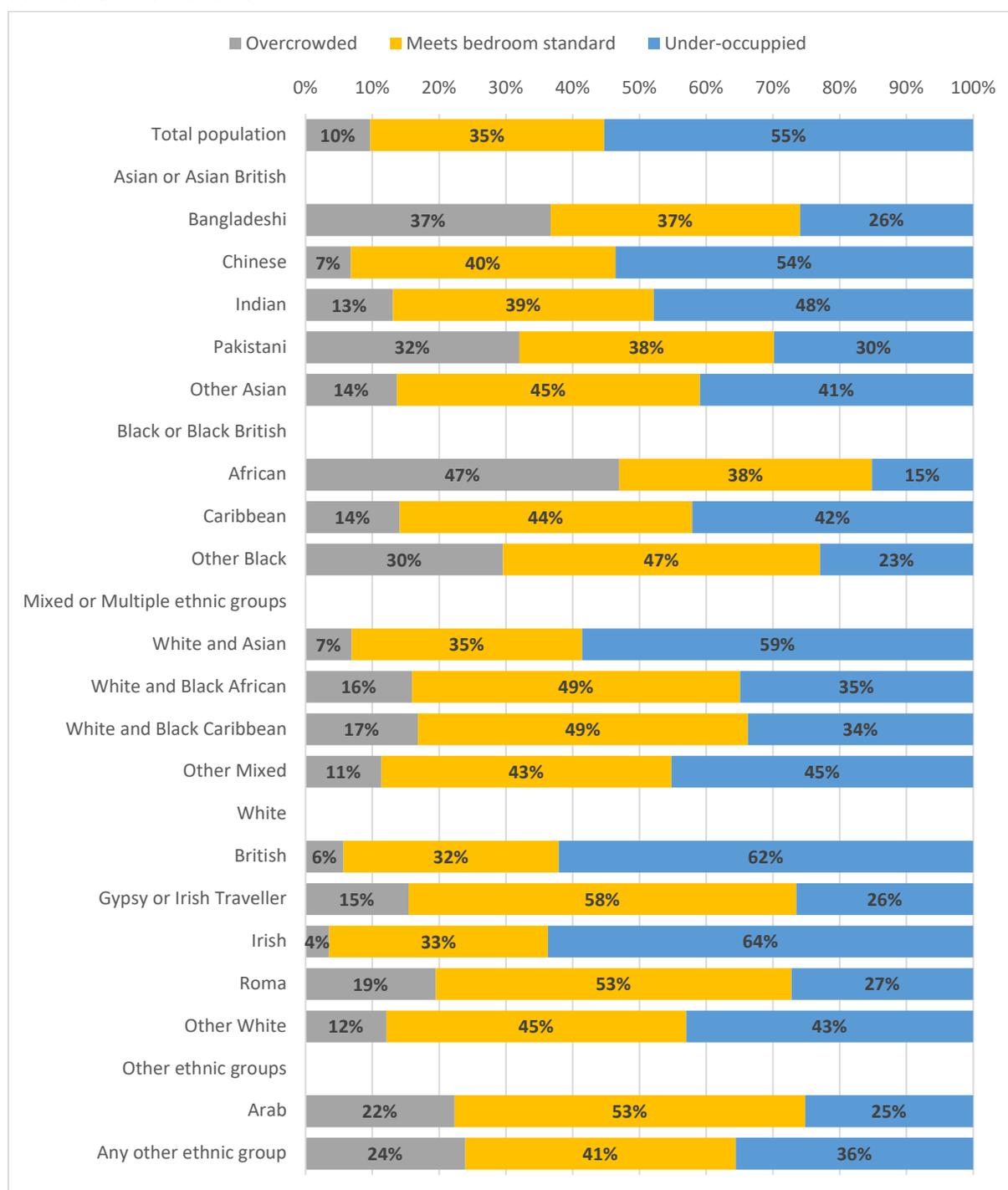
Source: ONS Census 2021



## OVERCROWDING

Figure 16: Ethnic group and occupancy rating in Bristol

Source: ONS Census 2021



In Bristol, overcrowding, or having more people in a household than the recommended number of bedrooms, is most common for people who identified as 'Black or Black British African', with nearly half of people living in this situation (47%). For the whole population of Bristol, that figure is 1 in 10 people (10%). High levels of overcrowding are also experienced by the 'Asian or Asian British Bangladeshi' (37%), 'Asian or Asian British Pakistani' (32%) and

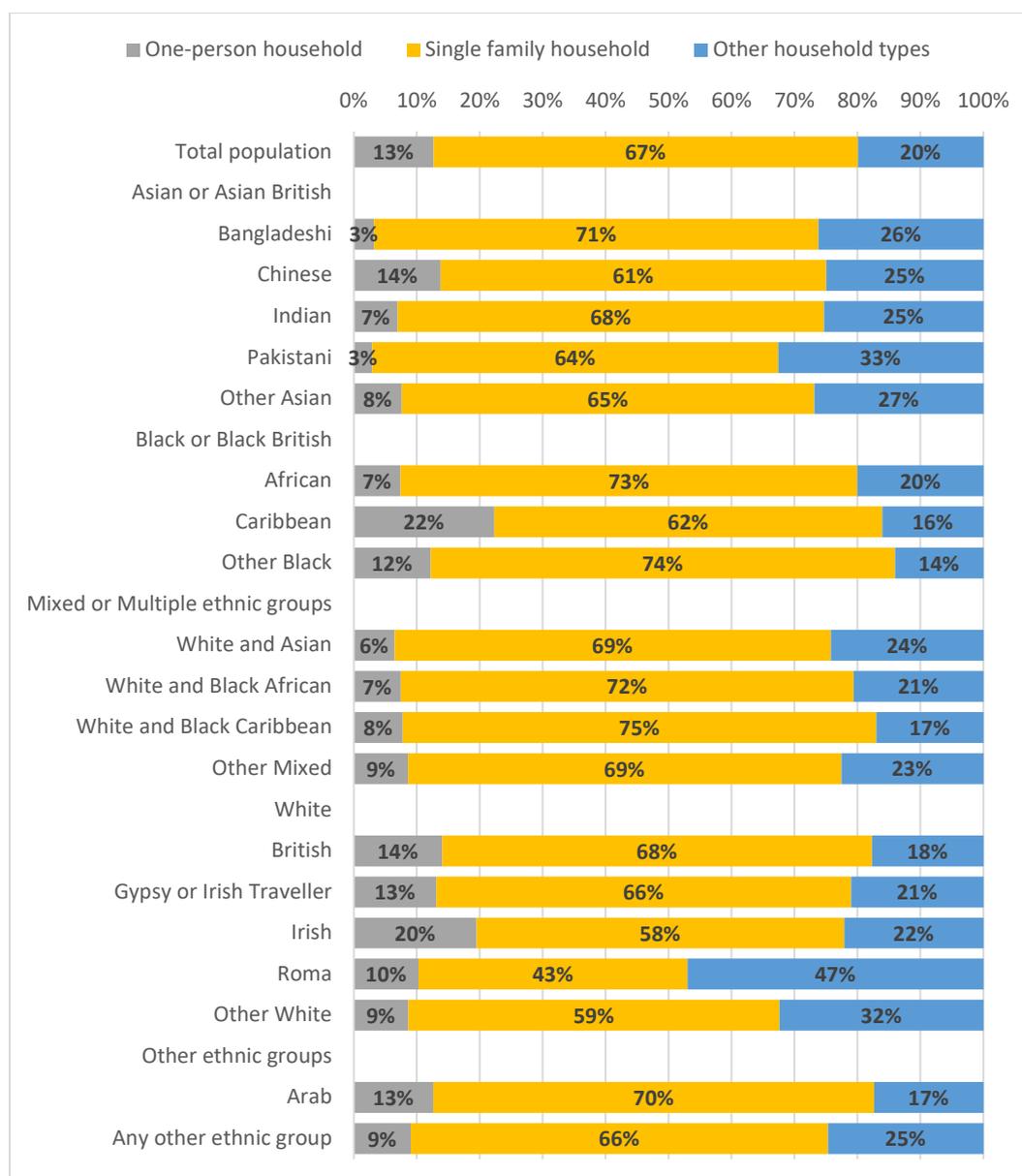
‘Black or Black British Other’ (30%) groups. The ‘White Irish’ group are generally older and had the lowest rate of over-occupancy at 4% (figure 16).

*Note: Occupancy rating provides a measure of whether a household’s accommodation is overcrowded or underoccupied. An occupancy rating of minus 1 or less implies that a household has fewer bedrooms than the standard requirement, plus 1 implies that they have more bedrooms than required, and 0 implies that they met the standard required. For further information on the definition for bedroom occupancy, see Guidance and Definitions.*

### 3.7 HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

Figure 17: Ethnic group and household composition in Bristol

Source: ONS Census 2021



In Bristol, 13% of the population live in one person households. One person households are highest amongst the 'Black or Black British Caribbean' (22%) and 'White Irish' (20%) populations, where more than 1 in 5 people live in one person households. This can be explained by the older age profile of these groups. One person households are lowest in the South Asian population – 'Asian or Asian British Pakistani' (3%), 'Asian or Asian British Bangladeshi' (3%), 'Asian or Asian British Indian' (7%) and 'White and Asian' (6%).

The South Asian population are more likely to live in 'Other household types' which include households with more than one family or a mix of generations. The 'White Roma' population have the highest proportion of people living in 'Other households' with almost half (47%) of 'White Roma' people living in the household type. *Note: 'Other household types' include households that aren't just one person or one family and include all student households and houses in multiple occupation (HMOs) (figure 17).*

## 4.0 FURTHER INFORMATION

ONS Census 2021 articles on the population by ethnic group:

[Ethnic group, England and Wales - Office for National Statistics](#)

[Ethnic group by age and sex, England and Wales - Office for National Statistics](#)

[Ethnic group differences in health, employment, education and housing shown in England and Wales' Census 2021 - Office for National Statistics](#)

More information about census results for Bristol, including links to our Census 2021 Dashboards, can be found on the [Bristol City Council Census web page](#). Links to a selection of useful ONS Census tools can also be found here.

A guide to equalities statistics and profiles for other population groups, together with wider information about the Bristol population can be found on our [population web page](#). The equalities statistics guide outlines the main sources of equalities statistics for Bristol, including information on age, sex, ethnic group, religion, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity and legal partnership status.

If you have any questions about this report please contact:

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