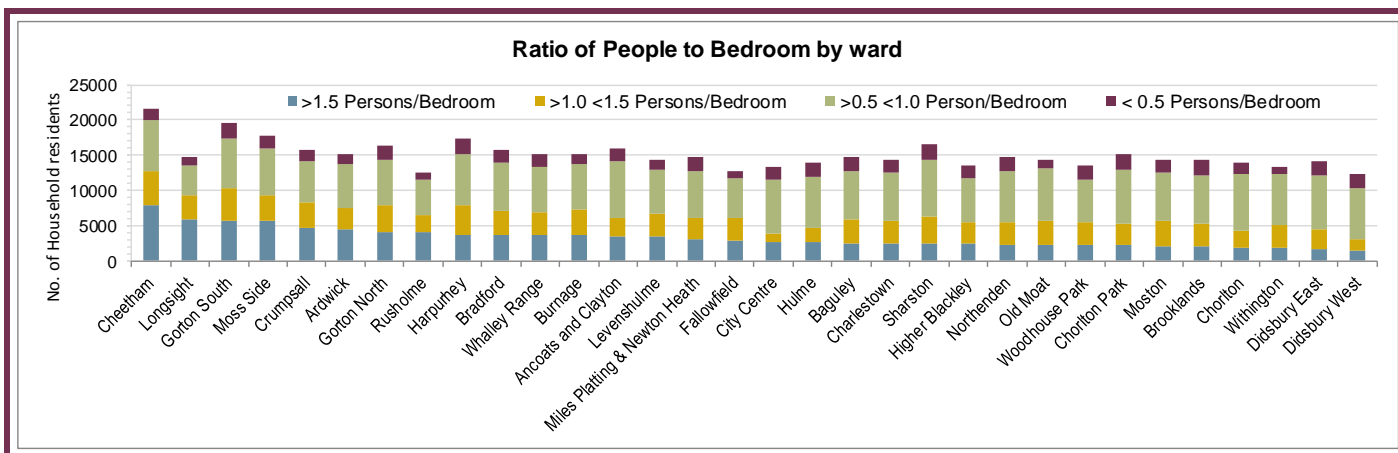


'Number of persons per bedroom' was not asked in the 2001 Census so there are no comparative data, however, 'Number of persons per room' was asked in both censuses and shows Manchester's proportional change over the decade has not followed the trend in higher geographies for three of the four categories. Households with less than half a person per room have fallen further below the national average (6.5 percentage points below in 2001 to 11.8 percentage points in 2011).

| 2011       | All Usual Residents in Households | Up To 0.5 Persons Per Bedroom | Over 0.5 and Up To 1.0 Persons Per Bedroom | Over 1.0 and Up To 1.5 Persons Per Bedroom | Over 1.5 Persons Per Bedroom |
|------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|--|------------------------------|
| Manchester | 481,030                           | 11.7%                         | 45.2%                                      | 21.4%                                      | 21.6%                        |
| England    | 52,059,931                        | 14.2%                         | 48.9%                                      | 21.5%                                      | 15.3%                        |

In terms of the ratio of persons per **bedroom**, Manchester has a much higher proportion of households with more than 1.5 persons per bedroom than for all higher geographies, particularly the North West, which itself is lower than the national average in this category (13.1%). At ward level, Cheetham has the highest number of household residents with over 1.5 persons per bedroom followed by Longsight, both wards with high proportions of residents from BME groups so there may be an element of extended families contributing to the higher figures.



The table should be viewed with the tenure of those households taken into consideration; more affluent owner-occupier areas with high numbers of people in households sharing less than half a person per bedroom will reflect larger houses, but there will be 'bedroom tax' implications in areas of high rented accommodation such as Sharston and Harpurhey if residents are claiming Housing Benefit. The table below shows which lower super output areas (LSOAs) have the highest proportions of each category. LSOA 003G in Charlestown has nearly a quarter of household residents living with less than half a person per bedroom and this particular LSOA has over 70% of residents living in rented accommodation (571 people). Comparing this data with the bedroom occupancy rating shows that 505 households are under-occupied, 98 of these by two bedrooms or more.

| LSOA 2011               | LSOA 2011 name | Within Ward                | Number of persons per bedroom | Total residents (households only) in this group | Total residents (households only) in this LSOA | % of this group in this LSOA |
|-------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|---|--|------------------------------|
| E01033687               | 003G           | Charlestown                | Up to 0.5                     | 346   | 1417   | 24.4%                        |
| E01005283               | 032E           | Levenshulme                | Over 0.5 and up to 1          | 975   | 1449   | 67.3%                        |
| E01005271/<br>E01005300 | 032C/<br>033D  | Old Moat/<br>Whalley Range | Over 1 and up to 1.5          | 622/<br>463                                     | 2091/<br>1561                                  | 29.7%                        |
| E01005238               | 027F           | Longsight                  | Over 1.5                      | 1095  | 2109   | 51.9%                        |

At the other end of the scale, LSOA 027F in Longsight has over half its residents with over 1.5 persons per bedroom. This LSOA has just under half its residents in rented accommodation and has both under and over occupancy issues, with 242 households classed as under-occupied and 116 classed as over-occupied out of 564 altogether. LSOAs with the highest proportions of household residents per bedroom are not the same as those with the highest number of residents in each category, which are shown in the table below.

| LSOA 2011 | LSOA 2011 name | Within Ward | Number of persons per bedroom | Total residents (households only) in this group | Total residents (households only) in this LSOA | % of this group in this LSOA |
|-----------|----------------|-------------|-------------------------------|---|--|------------------------------|
| E01005213 | 059A           | Hulme       | Up to 0.5                     | 462   | 2189   | 21.1%                        |
| E01005309 | 036B           | Withington  | Over 0.5 and up to 1          | 1274  | 2274   | 56.0%                        |
| E01005145 | 008A           | Cheetham    | Over 1 and up to 1.5          | 742   | 2660   | 27.9%                        |
| E01005143 | 056A           | Cheetham    | Over 1.5                      | 1269  | 2592   | 49.0%                        |

This summary does not set out to detail which houses are both rented and under-occupied, however, the more under and over occupied output areas are listed here. Within Hulme, one output area, not falling within LSOA 059A above but in adjacent LSOA 59C, has the highest proportion of household residents with up to half a person per bedroom and one of the highest numbers (an output area in Didsbury West has the highest number, though this will undoubtedly reflect larger owner occupied property). The Hulme output area has 88% rented tenure and an under-occupancy rating of just below 70%. Areas within Cheetham, Sharston and Charlestown have similar proportions.

Whilst Cheetham has an output area featuring in the highest proportions of household residents with under half a person per bedroom, it also has an output area with the highest proportion and number of household residents living with over 1.5 persons per bedroom (63.9%), closely followed by an output area in Longsight with 63.8%, albeit with different tenure types - Cheetham's OA having nearly 60% rented property compared to Longsight's OA having 61.3% owner occupied. Only 33% of Cheetham's OA and 32% of Longsight's OA have bedroom over-occupancy issues suggesting couples with young children sharing a bedroom may be living there.

The output areas with the highest numbers of under-occupied bedrooms are in Burnage and Didsbury West, both areas of majority owner occupation, followed by an output area in Sharston with 66.8% rented households. There are much lower proportions of over-occupied bedrooms in Manchester than under-occupation, the top three output areas, all with around a third of households having 1.5 or more persons per bedroom, being in Gorton South and two in Cheetham.

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