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| Subject: | Public |
| Census of Population 2011 Initial Findings | |
| Report of: | For Information |
| Director of Built Environment | |

Summary

This report summarises the initial findings from the Census of Population 2011 concerning City residents. It describes the Government's phased Census data publication programme and the intended future analysis and publication programme of the City Corporation. It also explains how the Census results will influence future population projections for the City.

The Census 2011 found that the usual resident population of the City was 7,400 formed of 4,100 males and 3,300 females. This represents a slight increase on the 7,200 figure for the previous Census in 2001. The official total for 2011 included 1,055 usual residents with a second home elsewhere but excluded a further 1,370 usual residents from elsewhere who have a second home in the City. If all these people were included then the total figure for City residents who might be present some of the time would be 8,770 which could be expressed as 'about 9,000'.

Census data is a key element of the demographic models used to project resident population figures into the future. The Census 2011 figures are being used to update existing population projections produced by central government and the GLA. It is likely that previous resident projections for the City will be revised downward slightly as the Census data does not show as much growth here during the past decade as was previously projected. However it is likely for London as a whole that the resident population projections will be revised upward significantly to take account of high migration and population growth in London during the past decade.

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) intends publishing Census 2011 results in a phased programme and therefore analysis of the data for the City will follow this programme. So far, an overview document has been published on the City Corporation website and it is attached as an appendix to this report. Further analysis documents will follow during 2013.

Recommendations

- Members are recommended to note the contents of this report and to discuss whether the Census changes are likely to impact on future healthcare provision.

Main Report

Background

1. The Census of Population undertaken in March 2011 by ONS will eventually provide a detailed picture of the resident and working populations of the City at

that time and the results are being released in phases. Early phases relate to residents and later phases will relate to workers. Both data sets will be important for service delivery planning and so the data provided by ONS will be analysed locally by the GLA and the City Corporation.

Initial Findings about City Residents

2. Census initial findings on the resident population were published by ONS during the second half of 2012. These findings have been analysed and summarised in an Introduction document attached as an appendix to this report and published on the City Corporation's website at <http://www.cityoflondon.gov.uk/services/environment-and-planning/planning/development-and-population-information/demography-and-housing/Pages/default.aspx>
3. Initial findings about City residents include:-
 - City's official Census 2011 usual resident population was 7,400 residents but allowance for others who have a second home in the City would increase the total figure for City residents who might be present some of the time to 8,770 which could be expressed as about 9,000.
 - City's usual resident population increased by just 200 from 7,200 to 7,400 during 2001-11 though the City's housing stock increased by 1,000 units during this period.
 - City has proportionally fewer younger people and proportionally more people of working age than Greater London.
 - City has a very high proportion of residents in full-time employment (52%) and a high proportion in 'professional' jobs (40%).
 - City has a high (79%) but declining proportion of residents who are 'White'. The 'Asian' proportion has risen to 13%.
 - City has a slightly higher proportion (88%) of residents who consider their health to be 'Good' compared with the 2001 figure of 84%. The 2011 figure for Greater London is 84%.
 - The proportion of City residents providing unpaid care for others remains unchanged at 7.8%.
 - Car ownership among City households is the lowest in the country. 69% of City households do not have access to a car compared to 42% for Greater London. This reflects the City's sustainable location at the centre of a good public transport network.

Implications for Future Resident Population Projections

4. Census data is a key element of the demographic models used to project resident population figures into the future. The Census 2011 figures are being used to update existing population projections produced by central government (ONS) and the GLA. It is likely that previous resident projections for the City will be revised downward slightly as the Census data does not show as much growth here as was previously projected. Previous projections have tended to overestimate future growth in the City's resident population for two reasons: -
 - London-wide strong migration and population growth trends are not readily applicable to such a small and atypical area as the City

- A high proportion of new housing delivered in the City is in small units which are attractive as second homes for City workers and others. Therefore the recent growth in the City housing stock has not led to a proportionate growth in the number of usual residents in the City.

ONS Mid-Year Estimates and Projections

5. ONS publishes estimates of the past resident population and projections of the future resident population for the City. The latest official mid-year estimate for usual residents in the City was 7,400 for mid-2011. Unsurprisingly this was very similar to the Census 2011 figure for March 2011. ONS future population projections show a marked increase to 12,000 City residents by 2021. However this is not considered to be a reliable figure because it has been produced by applying sub-national population trends to the City without taking into account local circumstances including the constrained local housing supply situation.

GLA 2012 Round Projections

6. The GLA produce alternative population projections for London which are considered to be more reliable as they take better account of London's circumstances including the constraints on housing supply. The latest GLA projections (December 2012 Round) also start from the Census 2011 data as a base and then assume a gradual increase in the City's resident population from 7,400 (2011) to 8,100 (2016), 9,200 (2021) and 10,000 (2026). These figures will be revised further during 2013 following a thorough review of potential housing land in London. The output will then inform the next review of the London Plan.

Development Plan Implications

7. The City's Core Strategy 2011 development plan assumed resident population growth in the City consistent with the GLA projections published at that time (12,100 by 2026). The City's Draft Local Plan 2013 takes the same approach and also projects a resident population of 12,100 by 2026. This figure will need to be revised downward to about 10,000 before the Plan is finalised to maintain consistency with the latest GLA projections.
8. In conclusion, the official ONS usual resident population for the City in 2011 was 7,400 persons. Allowance for others who have a second home in the City would increase the total figure for City residents who might be present some of the time to 8,770 which could be expressed as about 9,000. GLA projections suggest these figures will rise modestly by 2,600 residents during 2011-26.

Further Analysis and Publications

9. The City Corporation will continue to analyse and publish Census information on City residents during 2013. This will include multi-variate analysis for the whole City and for specific sub-areas (e.g. Barbican, Golden Lane estates) subject to confidentiality constraints. The focus will shift later in 2013 when Census

information on City workers is due to become available. This will include information on the characteristics of City workers including their commuting patterns.

Corporate & Strategic Implications

10. There are no direct financial implications or legal implications for the City Corporation arising from this report. However the usual resident population figures produced by ONS provide an official benchmark that is widely used for Government monitoring purposes and in grant funding formulae. Therefore changes to ONS figures can have indirect financial and performance monitoring implications.
11. The publication and analysis of Census 2011 data on City residents and workers will also help inform our planning policies and service delivery priorities making it possible for the City Corporation and others to adapt them to meet changing needs.

Conclusion

12. Census 2011 data publication and analysis is improving our understanding of the characteristics and needs of City residents and workers. This will improve further as more data is released and analysed, leading to better focussed service delivery.

Appendix 1: Census 2011 City of London Residential Population Introduction

Background Papers: None.

Contact:

*Paul Beckett, Policy & Performance Director, Dept. of the Built Environment
paul.beckett@cityoflondon.gov.uk | 020 7332 1970*