



City of London Resident Population, CENSUS 2011, Introduction sets out the key statistics for residential population of the City of London from the Census of Population 2011.

## Introduction

The Census of Population is a decennial count of all people and households in the UK, undertaken by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) in England and Wales, the government department that provides statistical services. It is the only survey which provides a detailed picture of the entire population, and is unique because it covers everyone at the same time and asks the same core questions everywhere, making it easy to compare different parts of the country. There has been a Census every ten years since 1801, except during the second world war in 1941. The latest Census of Population was conducted on 27th March 2011.

The Census of Population provides essential statistical information which enables the monitoring of demand and planning for public services. Background information relating to Census information for the City of London, the population counts, accuracy of Census data, and the geographic area analysis is set out in Appendix 1. This will enable data to be analysed for the City of London in a range of information reports tailored to analysing resident population, workforce, and travel to work. The timetable for these reports is set out in Appendix 2.

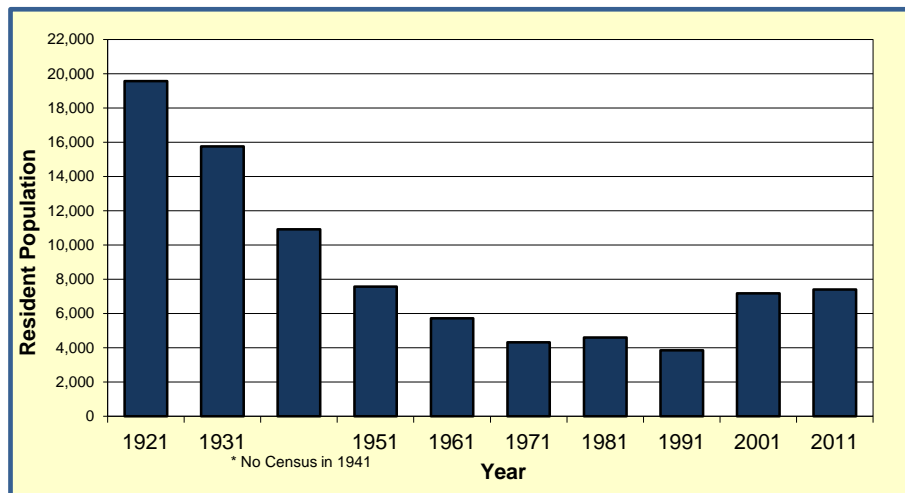
The purpose of this report is to set out an introduction to the key statistics for residential population for the City of London; covering long term population trends 1921 to 2011; analysis of data for 2011 covering the age profile in five year age bands (male and female), households and quantifying visitors, estimation and quality assurance, response rates and internet data capture.

## Key Statistics for the City of London 2011

| <u>Population</u>          | <u>Definition</u>  | <u>Number</u> |
|----------------------------|--|---------------|
| Residents                  | Anyone who, on 27 March 2011, 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 | 7,400         |
|                            | of which Males   | 4,100         |
|                            | of which Females   | 3,300         |
| Non UK Short Term Resident | A short-term resident is defined as anyone born outside the UK who intends to stay in the UK for a period of three months or more but less than 12 months.   | 300           |
| Households                 | Household Spaces occupied by at least one usual resident   | 4,400         |

**Table 1: Summary of Key Statistics**

Source: Office for National Statistics © Crown Copyright 2012



**Graph 1: Residential Population 1921 to 2011**  
 Source: Office for National Statistics © Crown Copyright 2012

The City of London is unique in terms of its population as it has a very small residential base in comparison to the number of people that work in the ‘Square Mile.’

In relative terms there was a large decrease in residential population between 1921 and 1971. Population levels then remained relatively stable through to 1991. The increase between 1991 and 2001 was in mainly due to the a local authority boundary review where the estates of Golden Lane and Mansell Street were incorporated into the City of London from neighbouring boroughs.

The residential population marginally increased from 7,200 in 2001 to 7,400 in 2011.



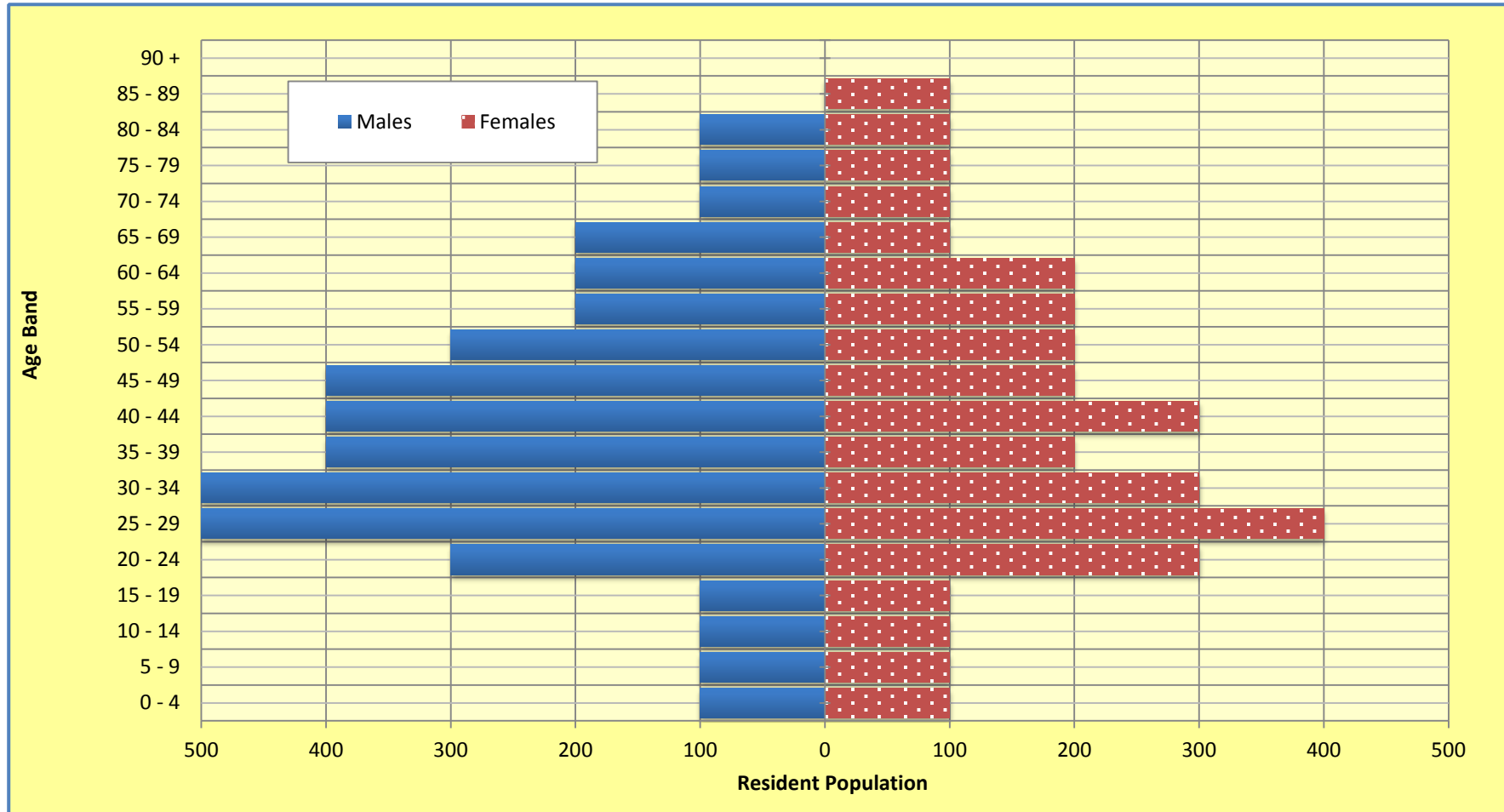
| Variable   | Census 2001    | Census 2011     |
|--|----------------|-----------------|
| Usual residents living in households or communal establishments  | 7,200          | 7,400           |
| Households   | 4,300          | 4,400           |
| Visitors   | Not quantified | To be published |
| Source: Office for National Statistics © Crown Copyright 2012,<br>Published 16 <sup>th</sup> July 2012 |                |                 |
| Increase in housing stock 2001 – 2011  | 1,000          |                 |
| Source: City of London, Development info   |                |                 |

**Table 2: Summary of Changing Residential Population 2001 to 2011**

The City’s usual resident population recorded by the Census has increased marginally by 200 and the number of households by 100 over the ten year period 2001-2011. This is at a time of significant increase in the City’s total housing stock by 1,000 units.

This difference needs further analysis but the most likely causes are under-recording of occupation by the Census and/or the number of units in the City which are defined within the Council Tax as Second Homes. This is reviewed on Pages 7 and 8. Occupants of such homes would be defined as Visitors and not residents.

## Age Profile



**Graph 2 Age Profile by 5 year Age Band 2011**  
 Source: Office for National Statistics © Crown Copyright 2012

## Age Profile Analysed by Age Groups

The Age Group profile of the resident population analysed by Male and Female and 5 year Age Bands for 2011 is set out in Graph 2. The key issues for the City of London are:

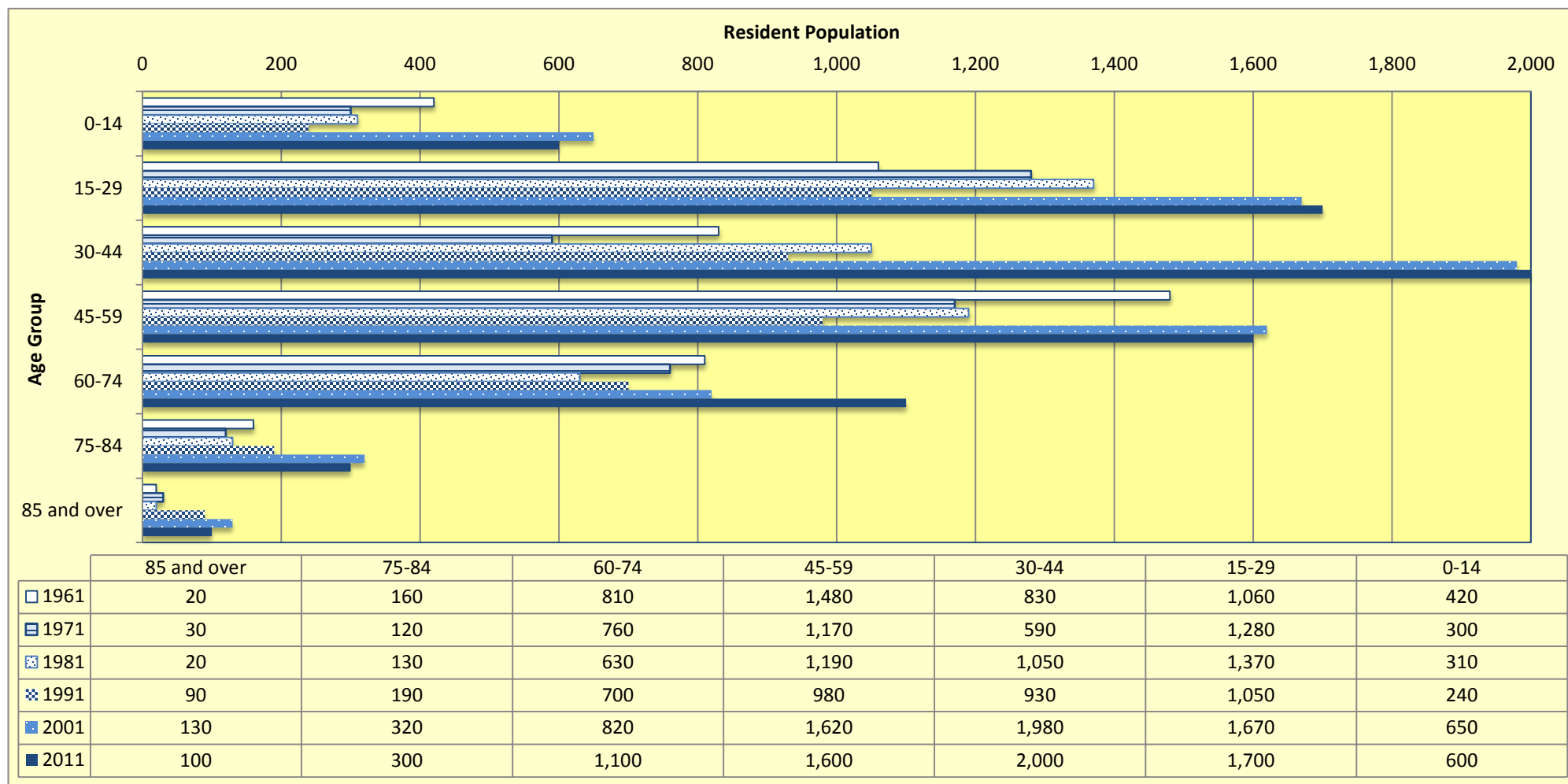
- **Age Group 0-19:** population for each of the five year age bands are relatively consistent for both Male and Female. The total count is 800 residents. For each of the 5 Year Age Bands the population is at significantly lower level than for each of the 5 year age bands in the age range 20-69.
- **Age Group 20 -24:** the population levels increase substantially above that of each of the five age bands for the years 0-19.
- **Age Group 25-34:** the population in terms of the 5 year age bands peaks for the age group 25-29. The male population is significantly higher than the female population. There is a variation for the age group 30-34 where there males remain consistent but there is a decrease in the female population.
- **Age Group 35-49:** the population decreases with the male population, but it remains significantly above the levels of female population.
- **Age Group 50-54:** the male population decreases compared with the Age Ranges 35-49, whilst the female population remains consistent.
- **Age Group 55-64:** the male population decreases from the Age Group of 50-54, whilst the female population remains consistent with that of the age ranges 45-54. This results in a consistent profile for both males and females.
- **Age Group 65-69:** the male population remains consistent with that for the age range 55-64, whereas the female population decreases.
- **Age Group 70-84:** the male population decreases from the age range 65-69 whilst the female population remains consistent with the levels in the age range 65-69.
- **Age Group 85 plus:** The population decreases to low levels which are mostly female.

An overview of the Age Profile in 15 year Age Groups for the City of London from the Census results 1961 to 2011 is set out in Graph 3.

Through the time period 1961 to 2011 there has been a gradual increase in the population for each of the respective Age Groups. This is consistent with the increase in population levels set out in Graph 1. However, the patterns do vary for the respective 15 Year Age Groups:

- **Age Group 0-14:** this remained relatively consistent between 1961 and 1991 before significantly increasing in 2001 as a result of the local authority boundary review where the estates of Golden Lane and Mansell Street were transferred into the City of London. A key point is that the population has remained broadly consistent between 2001 and 2011.
- **Age Group 15-29:** in numeric terms this has increased at a relatively consistent level over the time period 1961 to 2011.
- **Age Group 30-44:** population levels remained consistent between 2001 and 2011 as the highest level of population for a 15 Year Age Group.
- **Age Group 45-59:** this has remained relatively consistent over the time period 1961 to 2011 with little change between 2001 and 2011.
- **Age Group 60-74:** the level of population remained relatively consistent between 1961 and 2001, and then increased from 820 in 2001 to 1,100 in 2011. This Age Group was the prime Age Group accounting for the increase in total population between 2001 and 2011.
- **Age Group 75 plus:** this is at significantly lower level than the other Age Groups. There has been growth since 1961 but to total has reduced slightly during 2001-2011.

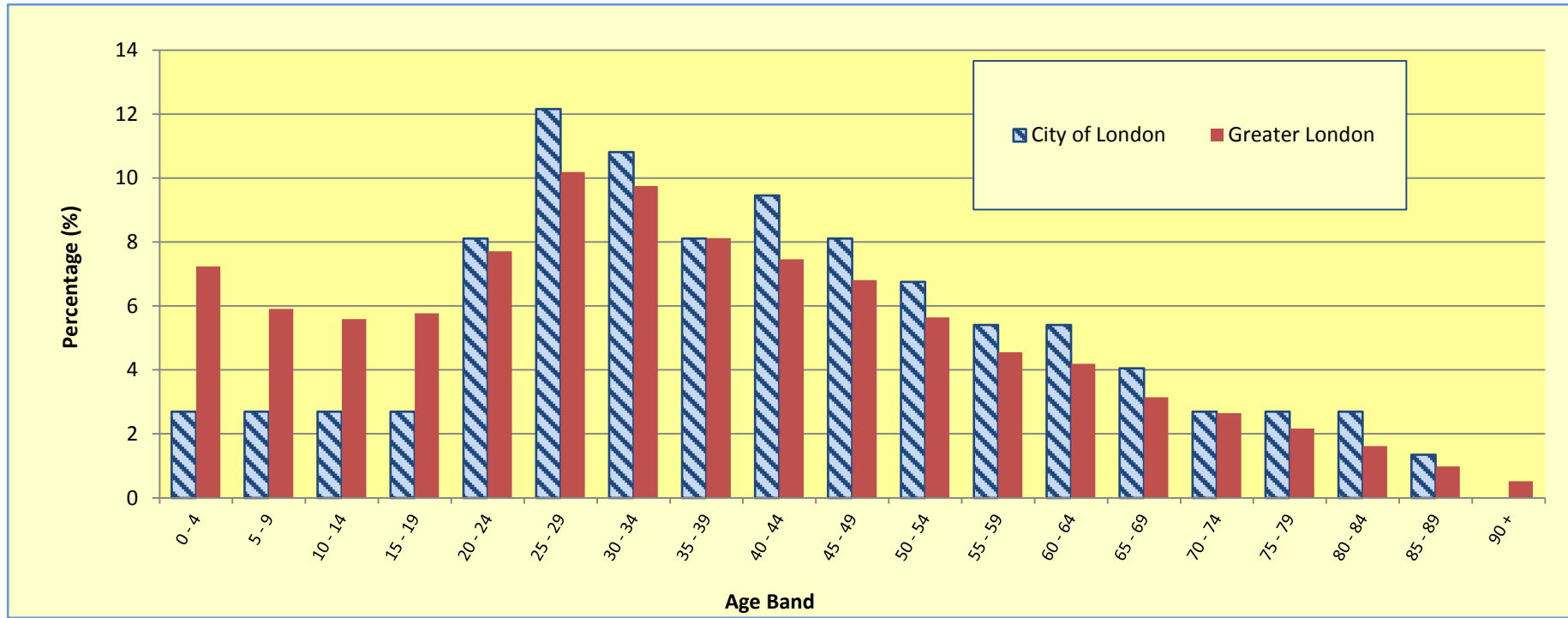
## Age Profile City of London 1961 to 2011



**Graph 3: Age Profile of the City of London 1961 to 2011**

Source: Office for National Statistics © Crown Copyright 2012

## Age Profile City of London and Greater London



**Graph 3: Age Profile Comparison of City of London and Greater London 2011**

Source: Office for National Statistics © Crown Copyright 2012

Graph 3 compares the age profile of the City of London with that of Greater London in percentage (%) terms.

The percentage of population for the Age Bands 0-4 up to 15-19 shows that the City of London (3%) compared with Greater London (range 6% to 7.7%) has a significantly lower percentage of the population in these age ranges.

For the Age Band 20-24 the percentage is approximately equal. For the Age Bands 25-29 and 30-34 the percentage of the population is clearly higher in the City of London than in Greater London.

Whilst the profile is equal for the Age Band 35-39 the percentage of population is clearly higher for all other working Age Bands from 40-44 to 60-69. Thereafter the Age Band comparison between the City of London and Greater London is approximately equal.

## Households and Quantifying Visitors

Table 3 sets out a summary of the Household Residents and Counts from the Census of Population and comparison with data sources which provide statistics on the number of dwellings in the City of London.

| as at 27 <sup>th</sup> March 2011  | Count          | Source  |
|--|----------------|---|
| Census of Population: Number of Households occupied by at least one usual resident | 4,400          | Office for National Statistics © Crown Copyright 2012 |
| Persons as household residents   | 7,200          |   |
| Persons as Communal Establishment residents  | 200            |   |
| Census of Population: Average Household Size                                       | 1.64           |   |
| Council Tax  | 6,100          | City of London, Council Tax                           |
| of which registered as Second Homes<br>Non Second Homes                            | 1,400<br>4,700 |   |
| Local Land and Property Gazetteer housing stock                                    | 6,050          | City of London Local Land and Property Gazetteer      |

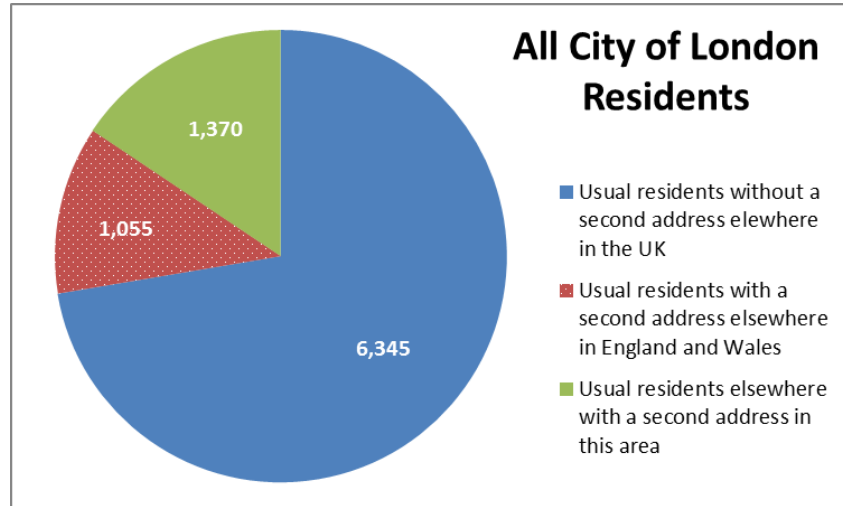
Table 3: Summary of Household Counts

The City of London is a central business location which is characterised by housing accommodation which is predominantly flats. Many of these flats are small scale in terms of accommodation size. This results in two factors:

- The Average Household Size is lowest of all local authorities in England and Wales.
- Such accommodation is suitable for use as Second Homes by a population base that would be defined as ‘usual residents elsewhere with a second address within the City of London’. Thus such persons would not be counted in the resident population.

The Census of Population household count for the City of London was 4,400 occupied by 7,200 persons. The Council Tax and the Local Land and Property Gazetteer are integrated datasets that have information on registered housing units. The Council Tax records provide information on the registration of the properties as prime place of residence or as Second Homes. The Council Tax records prime place of residence has a reasonable correlation with the Census of Population number of households occupied by at least one resident.

Graph 4 shows the total number of people living within the UK<sup>1</sup> who have either a primary or second address within the City of London.



**Graph 4: Resident count with Second Homes**  
Source: Office for National Statistics © Crown Copyright 2012

As the graph shows there are 1,370 people who are residents within the UK that have a second home within the City of London – this figure is not the total number of second homes however, as more than one person could use a single second home.

660 (48%) of the people with second homes in the City said their use is primarily for work, 80 (6%) said their second home is for holiday and 630 (46%) said it is for ‘other’ uses. ‘Other’ uses are defined by the ONS as including ‘students’ home addresses and the addresses of another parent or guardian, for children of separated parents.

| Cumulative Count   | Count | Source   |
|--|-------|--|
| Minimum number of residents at a given point in time e.g weekend                     | 6,345 | Office for National Statistics                   |
| All usual City residents   | 7,400 |  |
| Usual City residents and usual residents elsewhere with a second address in the City | 8,745 |  |
| Housing stock  | 6,050 | City of London Local Land and Property Gazetteer |
| Average Occupancy  | 1.45  |  |

It is impossible to know exactly how many residents there are in the City at any one time due to the large proportion of second addresses, 16% of all usual residents have a second home elsewhere in the UK. It is however, possible to work out the minimum and maximum number of residents. From the ONS statistics there are 6,345 residents in the City with no second home. The maximum resident population is 8,745; this is when all usual residents of the City of London and usual residents elsewhere with a second address in the City of London are present.

Dividing the total number by the total housing stock in the City, 6,050 units give an average occupancy rate of 1.45 residents per dwelling.

1: Statistics for usual residents with second homes outside the UK has been omitted for clarity.



The Census of Population provides the most comprehensive and reliable dataset for demographic and employment information. However, as with any statistical sources of information, it does have issues relating to quality of the data. This was a particular issue raised by a group of local authorities for the 2001 data.

To evaluate data from the 2011 Census of Population the ONS undertook a quality assessment which is published as the Quality Assurance Pack. This is part of the first release from the 2011 Census of Population for England and Wales. It provides a snapshot of the usually resident population as at Census Day, 27 March 2011 and of the various comparators used in the quality assurance process. This is a summary version of the information that was made available to the Quality Assurance Panel during quality assurance of the census estimates.

Comparator datasets include:

- School Census: the number is marginally lower (200 persons) than the Census of Population count.
- Social Security and Revenue Information: the number (1,800) is higher than the Census of Population count (1,000).
- Patient Register: the count is 8,100 which is higher than the Census of Population count (7,400). For the age group 25-44 (it is higher for males than females). For the age band 50-69 the count is lower. Overall the Patient Register had a count of 8,100 persons. Within the context of the City of London it is difficult to compare with the Census as there is a high number of Second Homes to which the occupant may register as a patient, and also a transient population which may not register.

### Response Rates

Response rates can be measured as person, household, or household return rate. Person response rates were measured in 2001 and 2011 whereas household and household returns were introduced in 2011. Thus to compare 2001 and 2011 the response rate utilised is the person, which for the City of London in 2001 was 74%. This low response rate highlighted the problems of conducting the Census in the City of London and demonstrated the need for careful consideration when using the 2001 Census data.

For the 2011 Census the ONS worked in close partnership with local authorities through the Local Census Partnership Plan to effectively promote the Census, work in close partnership with local communities, and utilise residential address information through the National Land and Property Gazetteer. This has aided a significant improvement in the response rate at a national level, and at a local level for the City of London a response return rate of 93% was recorded. This was a significant improvement upon 2001.

### Internet Data Capture

ONS developed an internet data capture (IDC) service for the 2011 Census to work alongside the paper questionnaire. This service gave householders and other respondents the opportunity to complete their census online, to find information about the Census, and to find help with answering specific questions.

At borough level the highest on-line completion rate nationally was for the Borough of Tower of Hamlets (29.3%), followed by the City of London (28.1%). To put this within a Greater London context the lowest level for the online completion rate for a London Borough was 14.7% which ranked 212 out of 348 authorities nationally.

### Census Information for the City of London

The information analysis provided by City of London Corporation is tailored to utilising the ONS Census data to undertake an analysis of population characteristics within the City of London.

The output from the Census is divided into three main elements which will be the subject of subsequent publications in this series:

- Residents-based statistics, which given information on the residents of an area and their housing.
- Workplace data, which give details on persons working in a given area.
- Travel to work data.

### Population Counts

The prime population count is for the Residents, alternative counts are made available for Households, and Visitors.

### Accuracy of Census Data

The Census provides the most comprehensive and reliable dataset for demographic and employment information. However, as with many statistical sources of information it does have its limitations. Before using the Census data to quote statistics and perform statistical analysis on the characteristics of residents and employment in the City of London, it is prudent to consider some of the definitional and methodological issues problems with the Census. The key issues are the level of response rates and imputation. This is set out in the Census Estimation and Quality Assurance process.

### Geographic Area Analysis

National Level: results are published by the Office for National Statistics and provided in a series of data tables <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/the-2011-census/index.html>

Greater London: for key data City of London profiles are compared with that of Greater London. For detailed analysis of data for Greater London and authorities within Greater London analysis is made available by the Greater London Authority in publications deposited on the London data store <http://data.london.gov.uk/>

City of London: relevant data will be analysed in reports published by the City of London Corporation.

Super Output Areas: the ONS produce a spatial analysis of data within the relevant boroughs analysed by Wards or Statistical zones termed Super Output Area (SOA). Many of the Wards in the City of London are small in area and have a small population base. Thus to protect confidentiality, data is aggregated to combine several wards into a relevant SOA zone. The ONS policy is to review SOA used for the 2001 Census with the aim of minimising change to individual SOAs unless there are substantial changes in the population base for the given area. This is due to be published in October 2012. It is likely SOAs in the City of London will remain fairly consistent with 2001, but with a few amendments in areas where there has been extensive housing development.

Workplace Zones: the ONS plan to publish Workforce and Travel to Work data detailed at the level of Workplace Zones. This is based upon workforce distribution rather than the resident base.

## Appendix 2: Information Analysis for the City of London

The City Corporation has set a timetable for analysing the Census of Population data based upon the ONS Release plans for 2011 Census Statistics:

**Introduction** – to provide population counts analysed by 5 year ages bands and compare with historic Census time series (August 2012)

A series of **Population reports** analysing themes based upon demographic (e.g. age, sex, ethnicity, migration), social (e.g. social economic status, household health), Households (e.g. amenities, accommodation, tenure), Migration and Second homes. This will be analysed spatially by Super Output Area (planned date November 2012 to March 2013).

A series of **Workforce reports** historic time series, and characteristics of the workforce analysing sex of the workers, age profiles, socio economic grouping, employment status, and industrial sector (date of release of the data yet to be published by ONS).

A series of reports analysing **Travel to Work** assessing mode of travel, distance, age, gender, social economic group, density of travel to the City. This will be analysed by borough in terms of place of residence, and workplace zone in relation to place of employment in the City of London (date of release of the data yet to be published by ONS).



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**Greater London Authority Intelligence Unit** publishes reports on various topics which analyse Census data at the Greater London level. Reports are available via the London Datastore

<http://data.london.gov.uk/taxonomy/categories/demographics>

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**The City of London Corporation is the Local Authority for the financial and commercial heart of Britain, the City of London.**

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