

Population Update: October 2012

This briefing note covers the following elements:

- An update on the latest Census releases from ONS
- The 2011 Mid-Year Estimates of Population
- The Interim 2011-based Subnational Population Projections (SNPPs)
- Conclusions and next steps

1.0 2011 Census update

In July 2012 the Office for National Statistics (ONS) released the first information from the 2011 Census. This first release provided population figures for local authorities by gender and five-year age bands (rounded to the nearest hundred), and also provided information on the numbers of households. The data showed Leeds with a population of 751,500 living in 320,600 households.

The Census figure was significantly lower than previous estimates and senior Council officers have met with the Deputy Director of the 2011 Census and the Head of the Census Design Authority to be discuss the results and to be reassured of the robustness of the census processes (including the extensive Quality Assurance).

ONS have now released the unrounded data by single year of age. The next release of data will be on October 22nd when ONS will be publishing data on the number of people who have a second address. There will then be a four month window (November 2012-February 2013) when ONS will begin to release detailed census statistics at the small area level.

2.0 Mid-Year Estimates of Population 2011

ONS has now published the Mid 2011 Census Based Population Estimates (which refer to the population at 30 June 2011). These figures represent the most up-to-date that are available and should be used when describing the population of the city.

The mid-year estimates are the official set of population estimates and the Mid 2011 Census-based estimate shows the Leeds population to be 750,700 (a fall of 600 from the Census estimate adjusted to locate armed forces personnel to the local authority where they are usually based).

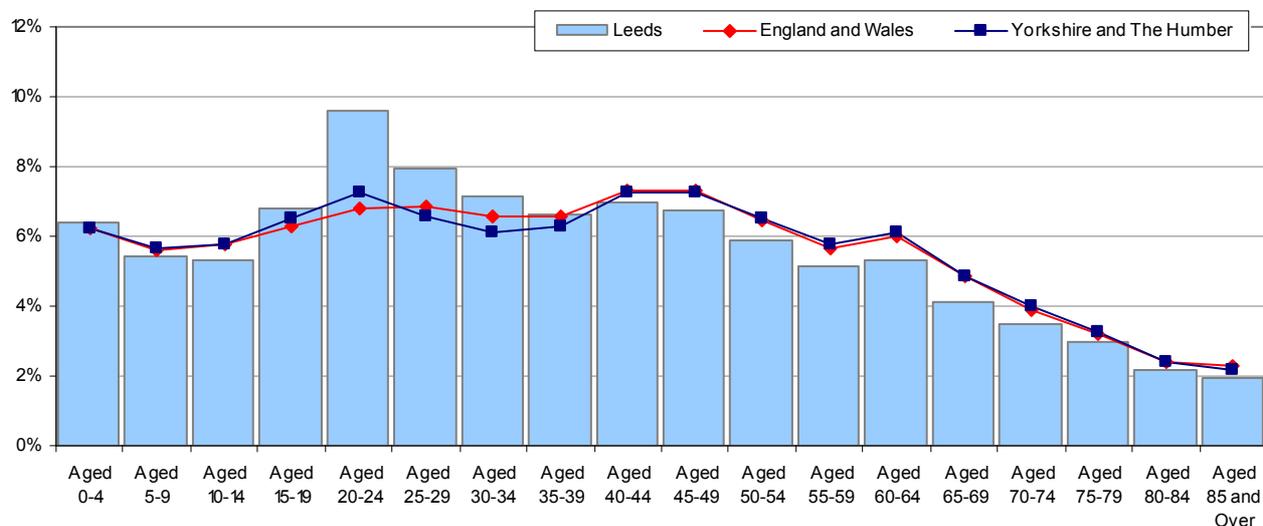
Table 1 provides a summary of the mid-2011 population structure by broad age bands and gender, and the graph compares the age profile of the city to the national and regional figures.

Table 1: 2011 Mid-year population estimates for Leeds

Age band	Male	Female	All
0-4	24,500	23,600	48,100
5-14	41,300	39,500	80,800
15-19	25,300	25,600	50,900
20-29	64,900	66,600	131,500
30-59	144,400	144,600	289,100
60-74	46,300	50,400	96,900
75+	21,300	32,200	53,400
Total	368,000	382,700	750,700

(N.B. numbers may not add up due to rounding)

Comparison of age profile: Leeds / Yorkshire & Humber / England & Wales



Components of Change

The Mid 2011 Estimates are based on the 2011 Census (adjusted to locate armed forces personnel to the local authority where they are usually based), updated to account for population changes during the period between Census day (27 March 2011) and the mid-year point (30 June 2011). A combination of registration, survey and administrative data is used to estimate the different components of change.

Overall the population of England and Wales increased by 95,000 (0.2%) between 2011 Census day and the mid-year point. Regionally, the population of Yorkshire and the Humber increased by 4,200 (0.08%). However for Leeds the population has reduced slightly, with a negative net migration figure (as experienced by all the Core Cities).

Table 2 shows the data for Leeds compared to the national and regional figures, and also shows data for neighbouring local authorities and for the Core Cities.

Table 2: Components of Change

	Census Day Population 2011	Live Births	Deaths	Natural change	Net migration & other change	Total change	Population (after change)
England & Wales	56,075,900	187,600	121,000	66,600	28,400	95,000	56,170,900
Yorkshire & Humber	5,284,000	17,200	12,200	5,000	-800	4,200	5,288,200
Leeds	751,300	2,700	1,600	1,000	-1,700	-600	750,700
Neighbouring LAs							
Harrogate	158,300	400	400	0	300	300	158,700
Selby	83,400	200	200	100	100	200	83,500
Wakefield	325,700	1,100	800	300	400	700	326,400
Kirklees	422,300	1,500	900	700	0	700	423,000
Bradford	522,300	2,100	1,000	1,100	-300	800	523,100
Calderdale	203,700	600	500	100	300	400	204,200
York	198,100	500	500	100	-300	-300	197,800
Core Cities							
Birmingham	1,072,900	4,500	2,000	2,500	-1,100	1,400	1,074,300
Bristol	428,200	1,700	800	900	-1,000	-100	428,100
Liverpool	466,300	1,500	1,100	400	-1,000	-600	465,700
Manchester	503,100	2,100	900	1,200	-1,400	-200	502,900
Newcastle	280,100	800	600	200	-1,200	-1,000	279,100
Nottingham	305,600	1,200	600	600	-2,300	-1,700	303,900
Sheffield	552,600	1,700	1,200	500	-1,300	-800	551,800

(N.B.1. numbers may not add up due to rounding)

(N.B.2. numbers may not exactly match previous published estimates due to the adjustment made to locate armed forces personnel to the local authority where they are usually based)

ONS will issue a revised back-series of Mid-Year Estimates for mid-2002 to mid-2010 (planned for publication in March-April 2013). ONS will also be publishing Super Output Area (SOA) population estimates at the same time. Estimates for other geographies will follow the publication of the SOA data.

3.0 Interim 2011-based Subnational Population Projections

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) produces Sub-National Population Projections (SNPPs) every two years, and the 2010-based projections were released on 21st March 2012. These projections have now been updated following the release of data from the 2011 Census and project the population for the next 10 years up to 2021. They are based on the 2011 Mid-Year Estimates and assume a continuation of the estimated

trends in fertility, mortality and migration as used in the original 2010 based projections.

It must be remembered that these projections are not forecasts and do not attempt to predict the impact that future government or local policies, changing economic circumstances or other factors might have on demographic behaviour. The primary purpose of the subnational projections is to provide an estimate of the future size and age structure of the population of local authorities in England.

The projections project the population of England to grow by 4.6 million by 2012 (8.6% growth over the ten year period). All the regions of England are projected to see population growth but for Yorkshire and the Humber the growth is projected to be slower at 7.0% over the ten year period.

These latest projections project that **the population in Leeds will increase by 88,900 (11.8%) in the decade to 2021** (a faster rate of growth than is being projected either regionally or nationally), with the numbers of:

- 0-4 year olds increasing by 6.7% to 51,300
- 5-19 year olds increasing by 8.7% to 143,200
- 20-29 year olds increasing by 23.0% to 161,800
- 30-64 year olds increasing by 7.1% to 352,500
- 65-75 year olds increasing by 17.8% to 66,900, and
- people aged 75+ increasing by 19.5% to 63,800

Table 3 provides a broad summary of the SNPP data while table 4 provide a more detailed analysis of the data for Leeds showing the actual and percentage increases in five-year age bands.

Table 3: Summary of projected population change

	Total Population		%age population change by age group			
	Mid-2011	Mid-2021	All ages	0-15	16-64	65+
Leeds	750,700	839,600	11.8	12.3	10.3	18.6
Y&H	5,288,000	5,657,000	7.0	9.3	2.4	22.2
England	53,107,000	57,688,000	8.6	12.6	3.7	23.6

(N.B. numbers may not add up due to rounding)

Table 4: Projected population change by 5 year age bands

Leeds	Population Mid-2011	Population Mid-2021	Increase	% Change
0-4	48,100	51,300	3,200	6.7
5-9	40,800	48,600	7,800	19.1
10-14	40,000	46,000	6,000	15.0
15-19	50,900	48,600	-2,300	-4.5
20-24	71,900	84,600	12,700	17.7
25-29	59,600	77,200	17,600	29.5
30-34	53,800	65,700	11,900	22.1
35-39	49,800	55,700	5,900	11.8
40-44	52,300	48,700	-3,600	-6.9
45-49	50,600	46,300	-4,300	-8.5
50-54	44,200	49,300	5,100	11.5
55-59	38,400	47,100	8,700	22.7
60-64	40,100	39,700	-400	-1.0
65-69	30,800	33,100	2,300	7.8
70-74	26,000	33,800	7,800	30.0
75-79	22,400	24,700	2,300	10.3
80-84	16,400	18,100	1,700	10.4
85+	14,600	21,000	6,400	43.8
All ages	750,700	839,600	88,900	11.8

(N.B. numbers may not add up due to rounding)

Components of Change

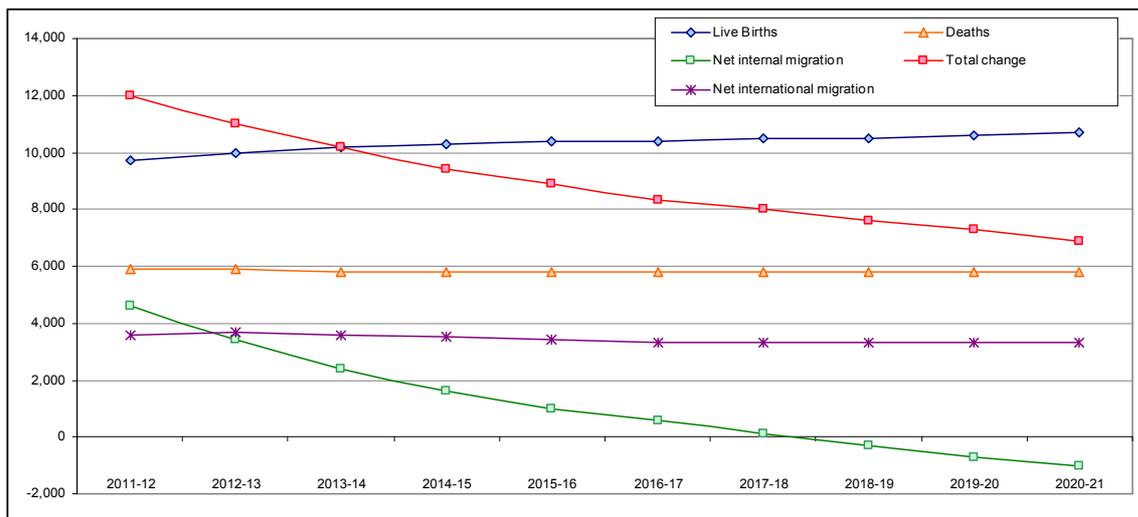
Table 5 shows the cumulative change in the population of Leeds over the next ten years, and the graph illustrates the how the different elements affecting population growth are projected to change year by year.

The graph clearly shows that the increasing birth rate continues to be a key driver of population growth in Leeds. Overall, the annual net migration figures are projected to fall from 8,200 in 2012 to 2,100 in 2021. It is projected that net international migration numbers will continue to be in the region of around 3,500 people per year, but in terms of internal migration (people moving between local authority areas in England) it is projected that by 2021 more people will move out of Leeds than move into the city.

Table 5: Components of Change (cumulative 2011-2021)

Leeds	Leeds
Population Mid-2011	750,700
Births	103,300
Deaths	58,200
Net natural change	45,000
<i>Internal migration: In</i>	<i>356,400</i>
<i>Internal migration: Out</i>	<i>344,700</i>
Net Internal Migration	11,700
<i>International Migration: In</i>	<i>96,900</i>
<i>International Migration: Out</i>	<i>62,600</i>
Net International Migration	34,300
<i>Cross border migration: In</i>	<i>14,000</i>
<i>Cross border migration: Out</i>	<i>15,000</i>
Net Cross border migration	-1,000
Net Migration	44,600
Population 2021	839,600

(N.B. numbers may not add up due to rounding)



4.0 Conclusions and next steps

It has generally been accepted that in recent years the population figures for Leeds had become inflated largely due to the way in which immigration estimates had been distributed to local authorities. The new methodology for redistributing international migrants to local authority areas (published in November 2011) was a significant improvement and had begun to rebalance the population numbers (although the 2011 Census figure was still well below the revised estimate).

As well as releasing the 2011 Census-based mid-year estimates, ONS has also produced a set of "rolled forward estimates" (continuing to roll forward the population from the 2001 Census). These figures have been

released for comparison purpose to show what the 2011 estimate would have been had the 2011 Census not taken place. For the majority of local authorities the difference between the 2011 Census based mid-year estimate and the "rolled forward" estimate is less than $\pm 5,000$. However, for Leeds the difference is much more pronounced, with the city having the largest overestimation of the rolled forward estimate of any local authority in the country (37,400 or 5.0%).

The 2011 Census results have been discussed at a meeting between senior Council officers and representatives of the ONS and it was agreed that this clearly relates to the issue of the immigration estimates but would also be linked to the large student population in the city. However the impact of the 2011 Census cannot be fully understood until more detailed information is released (see ONS timetable below). This will allow an analysis of the response rates and returns for smaller areas within Leeds to see how these have impacted on the overall numbers for the city.

In the meantime, the Council will continue to work with local partners to better understand the differences between the Census results (which forms the basis of all population estimates and projections for the next ten years) and previous estimates, and the Office for National Statistics have indicated that they are willing to continue to support the Council in this process (but that they would not anticipate making any adjustment to the census outputs).

2011 Census: Timetable for release of data

Because of the breadth and depth of census data, the 2011 Census statistics are being released in four stages.

Second release: The second stage is due to start in November 2012 and run through to February 2013 – this will be a phased release and represents the start of the dissemination of detailed census statistics at the small area level.

Third release: This is due to run from March 2012 - June 2013 and will provide multi-variate analysis and will again be released in phases.

Fourth release: This is due to run from July 2013 – October 2013 and will feature further multi-variate statistics which will be made available for higher level geographies.