

Report of Assistant Chief Executive, Customer Access and Performance

Report to Executive Board

Date: 15 February 2013

Subject: 2011 Census – Leeds: The Big Picture

Are specific electoral Wards affected? If relevant, name(s) of Ward(s):	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Are there implications for equality and diversity and cohesion and integration?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Is the decision eligible for Call-In?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Does the report contain confidential or exempt information? If relevant, Access to Information Procedure Rule number: Appendix number:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

Summary of main issues

1. The Census, which is undertaken every ten years, provides a count of the population in local areas and establishes the base from which subsequent mid-year population estimates are produced. It provides the basis for central and local government, health authorities and many other organisations to target their resources and to plan housing, education, employment, health, transport and other services for years to come.
2. An analysis of the data has been published as “Leeds: The Big Picture”. This provides a summary of the city-wide results from the 2011 Census and, where possible, includes comparisons to the 2001 Census. This document is available on the Leeds Observatory under the “Resources and Documents” section.
3. The report highlights some of the main findings from the 2011 Census. It establishes that the population in Leeds is still increasing (although not by as much as previous estimates had suggested), and begins to identify some of the potential implications that a growing and ageing population will have on the need for services such as social care, school places, employment and skills, housing etc.
4. The Census is a vital planning tool for both the public and private sectors and the data that is derived from it is an essential element in intelligence led decision making. The data helps to build a comprehensive picture of conditions in localities and helps identify the critical issues facing neighbourhoods. Indices based on

Census data are widely used as indicators of deprivation which are then used extensively to target areas of greatest need.

5. The Census also establishes a new baseline for much of the city's equality and diversity data and will provide an opportunity to re-assess the extent inequalities across the city.

Recommendations

6. The Executive Board is asked to note the issues emerging from 2011 Census;
7. Members of Executive Board are asked to recommend that the "Leeds: Big Picture" document be received by all Scrutiny Boards and Directorates with a request for them to consider the Census data in relation to the future provision of services.
8. The Executive Board is asked to recommend that future locality based assessments be referred to Area Committees for their consideration.

1. Purpose of this report

1.1 The purpose of this report is to:

- Provide Executive Board with a summary of the city-wide results from the 2011 Census;
- To highlight some of the issues emerging from the 2011 Census; and
- To advise of future data releases and proposals for analysis.

2 Background information

2.1 The Census is completed every ten years and is the largest piece of social research undertaken in the country. It tells us how many people live where and provides valuable information on the make-up of local communities. It captures the defining characteristics of the population: who we are; how we live; and what we do. It is unique because it is the only information source that captures all these characteristics across the whole population.

2.2 The last Census took place on 27 March 2011. It was conducted on a resident basis, and the statistics relate to where people usually live, rather than where they were on Census night. Students who were studying away from home during the term were enumerated at their term-time address.

2.3 ONS set a target response rate of 94% in England and Wales, and at least 80% in every local authority area. This was achieved and the response rate for Leeds was 94% which is better overall than was achieved in 2001 (91%).

2.4 The Census asks questions about work, health, national identity, citizenship, ethnic background, education, second homes, language, religion, marital status and so on. These statistics are then used to build a picture of our society. The Census is important because it provides the basis for central and local government, health authorities and many other organisations to target their resources more effectively and to plan housing, education, employment, health, and transport services for years to come, e.g.

- Data about the age and make-up of the population, and on their health enables organisations to plan and fund health and social services;
- Housing information highlights where accommodation is inadequate and helps in planning new housing;
- Economic data helps both public and private sectors to plan employment and training policies and to decide where to locate or expand their businesses;
- Information about travel to and from work and car ownership highlights the pressures on transport systems and how road and public transport could respond to meet local needs;
- Information about ethnic groups helps central and local government to plan and fund initiatives to meet the needs of these minority groups and to address inequalities;
- Census statistics helps research organisations to decide how, when and where to capture representative samples.

- 2.5 The “Leeds: The Big Picture” will be a key source of information about the city and is available on the Leeds Observatory under the “Resources and Documents” section (<http://www.westyorkshireobservatory.org/Leeds>)

3 Main issues

- 3.1 The “Leeds Big Picture” report provides a factual analysis of the data produced from the 2011 Census. It compares the data for Leeds to the averages for England and Wales and, where possible, includes comparisons to information from the 2001 Census.
- 3.2 The analysis shows that Leeds has a population of 751,500 living in 320,600 households. The Census figure is significantly lower than previous mid-year estimates but senior Council officers have met with Deputy Director of the 2011 Census and the Head of the Census Design Authority and have been reassured about the accuracy and robustness of the Census data.

3.3 Key findings

3.3.1 Population

- The population of Leeds grew by just over 36,000 between 2001 and 2011, an increase of 5.0% (less than the 7.1% increase for England and Wales, and the 6.4% increase for Yorkshire and the Humber).
- The age structure for Leeds is broadly similar to that for England and Wales with the notable exception of the 20-29 age band which in Leeds accounts for 17.5% of the population compared to 13.6% in England & Wales.
- Children (aged 0-15) account for 18.3% of the city’s population, while people aged 65+ account for 14.6%.

3.3.2 Diversity

- Leeds is becoming increasingly diverse with the Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) population now accounting for 18.9% of the resident population (10.8% in 2001).
- The number of Leeds residents that were born outside of the UK has increased from 47,636 (6.7% of the population) in 2001 to 86,144 (11.5%) in 2011, with just over 20,300 people being born in the EU (12,026 born in EU accession countries) and just over 61,000 born elsewhere.
- Of the 86,144 people born outside the UK, more than half arrived in the last 10 years, 67% were between the ages of 16 and 44 when they arrived in the UK, and 29.5% were aged 15 or younger.
- The proportion of people who say they are Christian is lower in Leeds (55.9%) than across the whole of England and Wales (59.3%), while the proportion of people who say they have no religion is higher (28.2% and 25.1% respectively).
- Compared to England and Wales, Leeds has higher than average proportions of people stating their religion as Jewish (0.9% compared to 0.5%), as Muslim (5.4% compared to 4.8%) and as Sikh (1.2% compared to 0.8%).

3.3.3 Housing

There are 320,596 occupied households in the city, of which:

- 21.8% are living in flats, maisonettes or apartments (18.3% in 2001);
- 58.6% are "owner occupied" (compared to 64.3% in England and Wales), and the percentage of owner occupation in the city has fallen from 62.2% in 2001;
- 16.9% are renting from the local authority (higher than England and Wales rate of 9.4%), but this has also fallen from the 2001 level (20.9%);
- 16.7% are renting from a private landlord or letting agency, this is higher than the rate for England and Wales (15.3%), and almost double the 2001 rate (8.4%);
- 5.1% are renting from a Housing Association / Registered Social Landlord (compared to 8.2%).

3.3.4 Household Composition

- A third of all households in Leeds are occupied by people living on their own, slightly higher than the rate for England and Wales (30.2%).
- 60,672 households in Leeds (19%) consist of pensioners only (compared to 20.6% in England and Wales), and of these 38,326 are occupied by a lone person.
- Just under 28% of all households in Leeds contain dependent children, and almost 12% contain children under 5, broadly consistent with the England and Wales rates.
- Just under 35,000 households in Leeds are headed by a lone parent (10.9%), very slightly higher than the average for England and Wales (10.6%) and the majority (over 90%) are headed by a female.

3.3.5 Economic Activity and Qualifications

- 69.5% of people in Leeds aged 16-74 are economically active, but the rate for males is higher at 74%, while the rate for females is lower at 65.1%.
- At the time of the Census 6.9% (26,786) of the economically active population of Leeds aged 16-74 was unemployed (6.3% for England and Wales).
- In Leeds, 60% of lone parent households with dependent children are headed by a parent in full or part-time employment (compared to 51% in 2001) however female lone parents are however much more likely to be in part-time employment than their male counterparts (36.5% for females compare to 13% for males).
- 23.2% of adults in Leeds have no qualifications, compared to 22.7% across England and Wales.

3.3.6 Health and Wellbeing

- The number of people reporting limiting long-term illness in Leeds has fallen from just over 128,000 in 2001 (18%) to just over 125,000 in 2011 (16.8%).
- Over 71,500 people in Leeds (9.5% of the total population) are providers of unpaid care, with over 16,000 people providing care for 50 or more hours per week.

3.4 Emerging Implications

- ### 3.4.1
- Although we are still assessing the full implications of the Census and are awaiting the release of small area data (due in early 2013), the following

headlines provide an early sense of what the lower population numbers might mean to some of the service providers within Leeds City Council.

3.4.2 **Housing**

The results from the Census are broadly in line with the population estimates that were commissioned from the University of Leeds as part of the Leeds Strategic Housing Market Assessment. This housing forecast was used as the basis for identifying the total number of housing units that would be required up until 2028 and the results from the Census have helped to provide confidence in the revised forecasts that were used.

3.4.3 **Children's Services**

Children's Services have confirmed that the numbers for 0-15 year olds are broadly in line with locally obtained data from sources such as the NHS and the School Census.

3.4.4 **Environment and Neighbourhoods**

The lower population figure will have an impact on the provision of services across the directorate; however, the small area data will be the most crucial in terms of better understanding changing need and demand for services and provision across neighbourhoods and localities. The data shows that the 20-29 age bands have seen the largest increase and with the changes to Housing Benefit for single people this could significantly increase the demand/need for housing of multiple-occupation, and put extra pressure on parts of the city with suitable accommodation e.g. traditional student areas. In turn, this could have an impact on Community Safety and Environmental Services. The latest figures show that the expected increase in people aged 70+ in Leeds over the 10 years since the last Census has not materialised to the extent envisaged and this has potential implications on the demand for, and provision of, older peoples' housing and associated services.

3.4.5 **Economic Forecasts**

The new ONS baseline changes the estimate of the size of the Leeds economy (as the estimates are tied into the total population). It was estimated that the Leeds economy was worth some £15.7 billion in 2011 (this assumed a population base line consistent with the 2010 MYE figure for Leeds) - at this stage it is difficult to know what precise impact this will have on the estimate of Leeds total GVA - but it will require a downward adjustment. Issues relating to the economy need to be considered in the context of the city region and, while adjustments will need to be made at a local authority level; the real economic implications will need to be considered at the city region level. The census results will have a marginal impact on impact assessments and economic appraisals, but could have a significant impact on our understanding of the labour market and the supply of skills relative to the demand for skills.

3.4.6 **Health**

Although self-reporting of limiting long term illness has declined, GP practice data shows an increase of people living with more than one long-term condition. This presents a challenge for future services. Responding to the different health needs of an increasingly diverse population also presents a challenge for future services.

Clinical Commissioning Groups have recognised the official census population for Leeds and the reduction, while it has not reduced Care Provision funding, has reduced the running costs for the new Clinical Commissioning Groups. They are still planning for growth across services and are using the Leeds Census baseline.

3.4.7 Adult Social Care

The Leeds Joint Strategic Needs Assessment is the primary source of information about social care need in Leeds. Gross demographic numbers as set out in the census data play an important but small part in the total picture. The main impact of population changes for the Adult Social Care Directorate stem from medical advances which have led to an increasing population of people with learning disabilities requiring financial support from the Council for intensive care packages. Forecasts for this group are not derived from overall population estimates and so are unaffected by the publication of the census data. The Census data indicates that the base population for Leeds residents over 60 is around 2.5% below that which was previously estimated (2010 Sub-national Population Projections). The revised growth data for this group has been unexpected, but population growth alone cannot be used to forecast actual adult social care activity for older people. There has been an actual fall in the number of older people receiving care and support services over the last 10 years. The intensity of support required by each individual has, however generally increased over the same period.

3.5 Next steps

3.5.1 The implications of the 2011 Census cannot be fully understood until the more detailed information is released from ONS over the coming few months. The next release of data will provide the same range of information as in “Leeds: The Big Picture” but for smaller geographies. It is envisaged that individual profiles of wards and area committee areas will be produced and disseminated through the Leeds Observatory. A further report will also be submitted to the Executive Board which will provide an analysis of the area committee data in order to highlight any issues of inequality.

3.5.2 The Intelligence and Improvement Team will be producing locality based assessments of the Census data as it becomes available and will be providing reports to all Area Committees.

4 Corporate Considerations

4.1 Consultation and Engagement

4.1.1 This is an information report that provides commentary and analysis on data that has been published by the Office for National Statistics and is already in the public domain. Consultation evidence is therefore not required.

4.1.2 Within the Council, the Intelligence and Improvement Team has the responsibility for disseminating Census data and for producing any geographic analysis. There may however be a need for services to analyse specific datasets in more detail, for example City Development will be undertaking a detailed analysis of the “economic” data and will be producing a report that will examine the data for

Leeds in the context of the City Region, Core Cities etc. Close working relationships between the corporate centre and directorates will ensure that there is no duplication of effort and that the analytical and research strengths and pockets of specialism and expertise across the city will be deployed in the most effective way possible to maximise the value of the Census data.

- 4.1.3 The analysis of the Census data will also support the next iteration of the State of the City Report and will provide a contextual background to inform future actions, prioritisation and decision making.

4.2 Equality and Diversity / Cohesion and Integration

- 4.2.1 The Census establishes a new baseline for much of the city's equality and diversity data. There is an acknowledged link between deprivation and many of the equality groups and the Census will provide an opportunity to assess progress over the last 10 years. The data will support the annual Equality and Diversity Position Statement that is produced alongside the State of the City report.
- 4.2.2 The Intelligence and Improvement Team will also be producing a detailed analysis of the 2011 Census data relating to both BME and faith communities across the city.

4.3 Council policies and City Priorities

- 4.3.1 The Census is important as it provides the basis for central and local government, health authorities and many other organisations to target their resources more effectively and to plan housing, education, employment, health, and transport services for years to come.

4.4 Resources and value for money

- 4.4.1 There are no resources or value for money issues.

4.5 Legal Implications, Access to Information and Call In

- 4.5.1 There are no legal implications.

4.6 Risk Management

- 4.6.1 There is a risk that failure to adequately consider the implications of the Census data will impact on our ability to bring about improved outcomes for communities. It is recommended that this report and the "Leeds: Big Picture" be received by all Scrutiny Boards and Directorates with a request for them to consider what the data might mean for their service areas.

5 Conclusions

- 5.1 This report highlights some of the key findings to emerge from the 2011 Census and begins to identify some of the possible implications for services. It also alerts the Executive Board to future releases of Census data and the programme of work that will be undertaken to analyse the small area data (available in early 2013) and the cross-tabulated data (available later in the year).

- 5.2 The quality and accessibility of intelligence about the city is now more important than ever in the context of significant reductions in funding across the public sector. The way in which data, analytical and research resources might work more closely together in the future to understand issues affecting Leeds and to help inform the way in which these issues are addressed continues to be a topic for exploration and debate.

6 Recommendations

- 6.1 The Executive Board is asked to note the issues emerging from 2011 Census;
- 6.2 Members of Executive Board are asked to recommend that the "Leeds: Big Picture" document be received by all Scrutiny Boards and Directorates with a request for them to consider what the data might mean for their service areas; and
- 6.3 The Executive Board is asked to recommend that future locality based assessments be referred to Area Committees for their consideration.

7 Background documents¹

- 7.1 None

¹ The background documents listed in this section are available to download from the Council's website, unless they contain confidential or exempt information. The list of background documents does not include published works.