

Report of Assistant Chief Executive, Citizens and Communities

Report to Outer South Area Committee

Date: Monday 15th July 2013

Subject: 2011 Census Results

Are specific electoral Wards affected?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
If relevant, name(s) of Ward(s): Ardsley and Robin Hood Morley North Morley South Rothwell		
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 type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Does the report contain confidential or exempt information?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
If relevant, Access to Information Procedure Rule number: Appendix number:		

Summary of main issues

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.

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.

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.

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 (<http://www.westyorkshireobservatory.org/Leeds>).

Individual profiles, in the same format as the Leeds: Big Picture, have been produced for Area Committees and for electoral wards. These documents are also available on the Leeds Observatory.

This report highlights some of the main findings from the 2011 Census for the Outer South area, most notably:

- An increase in population
- An increasing diversity within the population
- An increase in the number of households renting from the private sector
- Some significant differences between the constituent wards

Recommendations

The Area Committee is asked to discuss the emerging issues and to consider how it can use the data to inform its neighbourhood improvement strategies.

1 Purpose of this report

1.1 The purpose of this report is to:

- Provide the Outer South Area Committee with a summary of the results from the 2011 Census; and
- To highlight some of the issues emerging from the 2011 Census

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 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.

3 Main issues

3.1 The Area Committee profile provides a factual analysis of the data produced from the 2011 Census. It compares the data for area to the averages for the city as a whole and, where possible, includes comparisons to information from the 2001 Census. The profile also provides a selection of graphs and charts comparing the

data for the four constituent wards in Outer South (some of which have been included in this report).

3.2 Key findings

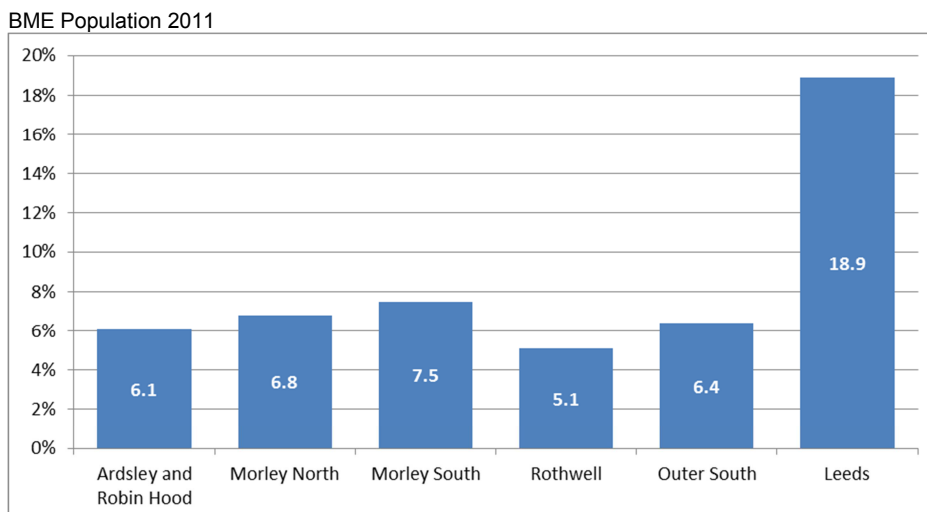
3.2.1 Population

- The Census shows that there are 86,998 people living in the area
- The population has increased by 6% between 2001 and 2011, a slightly bigger increase than the city as a whole (5%)
- Children and young people (aged 0-15 years) account for 18.9% of the population, slightly higher than the city average of 18.3%
- There are a lower proportion of people in the 16-29 age bands than is average for the city (16.3% compared to 23.3%)
- The area has higher proportions of people in all age bands from 30 years upwards



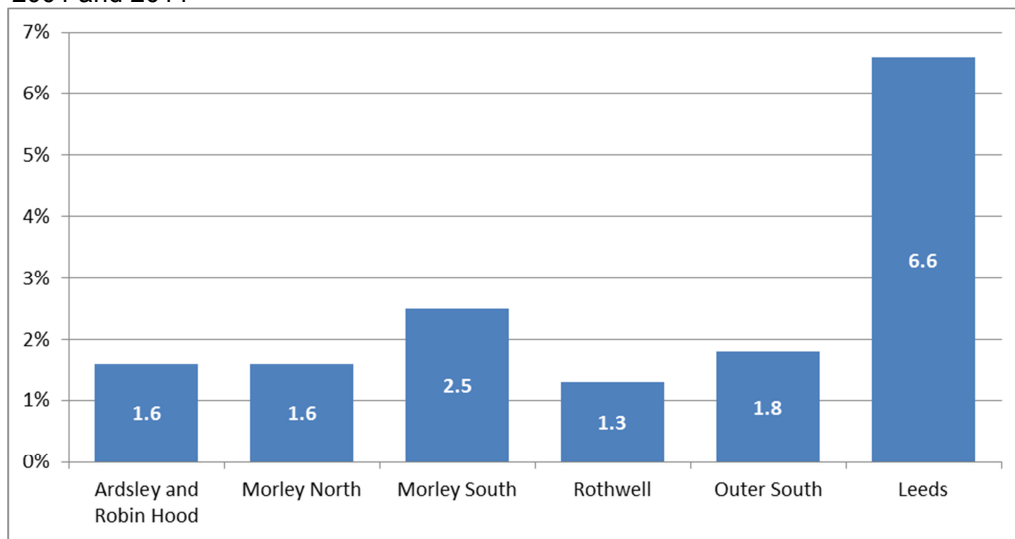
3.2.2 Diversity

- 6.4% of the population in the area are from Black and Ethnic Minority (BME) communities (compared to a city BME rate of 18.9%) with the BME rate increasing from 3.6% in 2001



- With 1,004 people (1.2% of the total population) the Indian community is the largest "single" BME community in the area, but there are 1,107 people (1.3%) in the category of "Other White"
- The number of residents born outside of the UK has increased from 2,174 (2.6% of the population) in 2001 to 3,611 (4.1%) in 2011, with 1,512 people being born in the EU and 2,099 born elsewhere
- 43% of people born outside the UK arrived in the last 10 years (lower than the rate for Leeds as a whole)
- 60.5% of foreign born usual residents were between the ages of 16 and 44 when they arrived in the UK and 36.1% were aged 15 or younger

Percentage of resident population born outside the UK and arriving in this country between 2001 and 2011

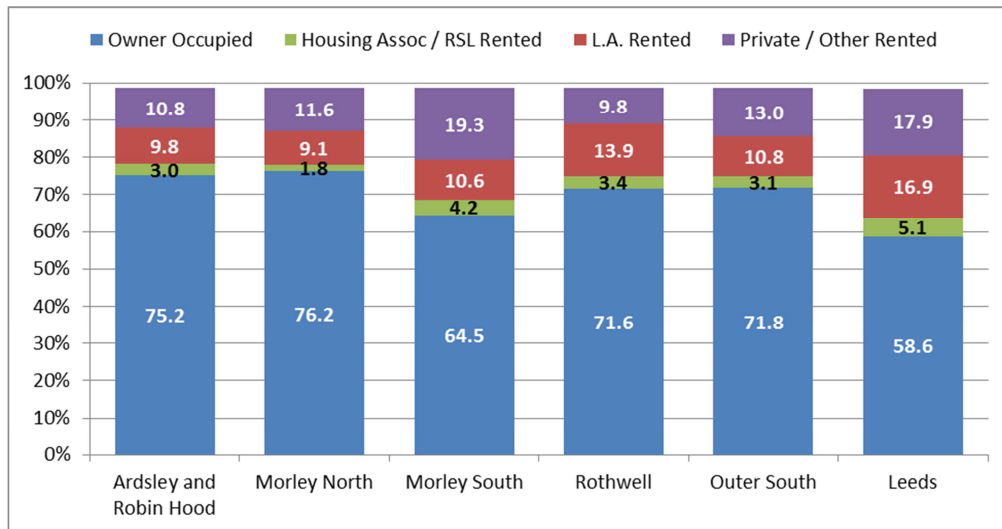


- In 415 households there were no residents who spoke English as a main language
- 62.9% of people in the area are Christian (higher than the city average of 55.9%)
- No other faith group in the area accounts for more than 0.6% of the population

3.2.3 Housing

There are 37,884 occupied households in the area, of which:

- 71.8% are "owner occupied" (much higher than the city rate of 58.6%), although the percentage of owner occupation has fallen from 74.8% in 2001
- The proportion of households living in rented accommodation has increased slightly from 25.2% in 2001 to 26.9% in 2011, but is still well below the city average of 39.9%
- The proportion of households that are renting from the local authority (through an ALMO) has fallen from 15% in 2001 to 10.8% in 2011
- The proportion renting from a housing association or other RSL has increased from 2.2% in 2001 to 3.1% in 2011, while the proportion renting from the private sector has increased from 8% to 13%



3.2.4 Household Composition

- The number of single person households in the area has increased from 26.2% in 2001 to 29% in 2011 (compared to a city rate of 33.3% in 2011)
- 19.9% of households consist of pensioners only (compared to 19.1% for the city), and of the 7,522 pensioner only households in the area 4,388 are occupied by a lone person (11.6% of all households in the area)
- 3,806 households in the area (10%) are headed by a lone parent, slightly lower than the city average of 10.9%
- The proportion of lone parent households has increased from 8.6% in 2001

3.2.5 Economic Activity and Qualifications

- 74.6% of people in the area aged 16-74 are economically active, higher than the city rate of 69.5%, and the breakdown is different with the area having higher proportions of employees and self-employed people and lower proportions of unemployed people and full time students
- At the time of the Census 2,292 people in the area were unemployed (3.6% of all people aged 16-74), compared to a city rate of 4.8%
- 24.6% of adults in the area have no qualifications, compared to 23.2% across the city as a whole

3.2.6 Transport

- 21.5% of households in the area have no car or van, compared to a city rate of 32.1%
- Driving a car or van is still the most popular method of travelling to work with 47.7% of people in the area (aged 16-74) choosing this method (compared to a city rate of 35.9%)

3.2.7 Health and Wellbeing

- There has been an increase in the number of people reporting limiting long-term illness in the area from 13,988 in 2001 to 14,708 in 2011
- 8,951 people in the area (10.3% of the total population) are providers of unpaid care, with 2,079 people providing care for 50 or more hours per week

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.

4.2 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.

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. 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 Area Committee is asked to discuss the emerging issues and to consider how it can use the data to inform its neighbourhood improvement strategies.

7 Background documents¹

7.1 None.

¹ The background documents listed in this section are available for inspection on request for a period of four years following the date of the relevant meeting. Accordingly this list does not include documents containing exempt or confidential information, or any published works. Requests to inspect any background documents should be submitted to the report author.