



## Information Briefing 11

July 2010

### Demography Briefing

#### Executive Summary

This briefing has been produced primarily to summarise the latest demographic projections for Enfield and their implications for future planning of public services. The longer term future in Enfield is particularly dependent on economic conditions and planning decisions surrounding the intended major housing developments in the longer term. The key findings in regard to projections are:

- Enfield's total population may increase by 18,000-33,000 by 2026.
- Previous fluctuations in the birth rate continue to have a strong influence on the changes to the age structure over time with significant growth in the 5-14 and 50-59 age groups.
- Growth in the 65 plus age group will accelerate – the increase could be 27% over 20 years.

This briefing also covers indicators of disability in the population. Administrative data shows an increase in claimants of disability related benefits similar to the national increase. However, the number of adult social care clients rose at about double the increase in numbers receiving Disability Living Allowance.

#### Introduction

This briefing has been produced for a wide audience – all who wish to understand changes in the size and age structure of Enfield's population. Please note, there is a separate briefing on the subject of ethnicity. It also provides some latest trends in indicators of disability updating those given in the [Disability Report](#) and the [Socio-Economic Monitor Update 2008](#).

It is important to understand that a population or population group can be measured in three different ways, by:

- An estimate or projection based on some data

- A survey (usually a sample survey but can be a high coverage census)
- Administrative data (individual records), usually providing minimum known populations

This briefing focuses particularly on projections and their implications for future planning of public services.

More so than ever before the demography of boroughs like Enfield is ever changing and there are various data sources which are updated at varying intervals. If in doubt as to the currency of any source or what to use please email [Observatory@enfield.gov.uk](mailto:Observatory@enfield.gov.uk).

#### *Office for National Statistics' (ONS) population estimates*

The latest mid-year estimates for local authority districts, at the time of writing, are the mid-2009 estimates. The latest ONS estimates for smaller areas [lower layer super output areas] are for mid-2008.

The latest total population estimate for Enfield is **291,200**. This is the 5<sup>th</sup> highest of the 32 London boroughs and means that Enfield's population grew by 5% between 2001 and 2009, compared to 6% in London as a whole. For the estimates by five year age band click [here](#).

The age profile of Enfield's population is described in the [Borough Profile](#) and by the table below. This shows that Enfield has a large population of both children and older people in comparison to the rest of London. The child population is also large compared to the national average:

	0-15 %	60/65 and over
Enfield	21.7%	15.6%
London	19.3%	13.7%
England	18.7%	19.3%

## **Projections**

All projections carry forward assumptions and changes shown by some data. The key differences between projections are usually to do with different assumptions and/or use of data. Some are constrained by the results of prior projections or other controls to ensure consistency and compatibility. Most results need to be interpreted as what could happen, not necessarily what is most likely to happen. This particularly applies to the ONS sub-national projections, whereas Greater London Authority (GLA) projections have a strong relationship to the London Plan, which sets out the general pattern of growth planned for the whole of the capital. For Enfield, strong recent growth means that the ONS projections tend to give higher results than indicated by the GLA projections.

### *ONS projections*

The latest [ONS 2008-based subnational projections](#) predict an increase in Enfield's total population from 293,000 in 2010 to 316,500 in 2021 and 326,400 in 2026. At present the ONS projections are used in part of the determination of the main Government grant to local government and of capital financing in the NHS.

### *GLA borough level projections*

For the purposes of this briefing the 'preferred' set of GLA projections is a set which was specially commissioned by Enfield Council to take account of the level of housing development expected to arise from the Council's Core Strategy for the Enfield Plan. For detailed results click [here](#). Longer term development that is more uncertain is not taken into account in the GLA's standard projections. By comparison to the 'standard' sets of GLA projections produced in recent years the results from the commissioned set are high though not as high as the latest ONS projections. Enfield's total population is predicted to rise from 291,400 in 2010 to 303,600 in 2021 and 309,400 in 2026.

The variations in the planning assumptions and consequent effect on projections are important for Enfield. The Mayor's London Plan requirement is for an annualised average of a minimum of 560 additional homes per year between 2011/12 and 2020/21. The total over that 10-year period is thus 5,600. The latest estimates for the Enfield Plan are that there could be 7,146 in that period, i.e. 28% higher. Over the 15 year period to 2026 the GLA has projected that the net household growth under the Enfield Plan estimates will be double that projected in its 2008 round of projections. Economic conditions facing the housing market and public sector investment will of course also have a major bearing on the actual development outcome and thus on the population level.

In terms of drivers of change in the population the conventional analysis done is simply to compare natural change (the usual excess of births over deaths) with net movement of people (termed migration), in this case across the Borough boundary. In London the driver of change is natural change as births considerably exceed deaths and there is expected to be a net loss from migration. Over the next 10 years the projected births, deaths and net migration to each mid year are:

Year	Births	Deaths	Net migration	Change
2011	4776	2104	-1616	1056
2012	4710	2089	-1935	685
2013	4657	2075	-1902	679
2014	4613	2061	-1879	673
2015	4574	2046	-1861	668
2016	4556	2025	-1146	1385
2017	4538	2007	-1098	1433

2018	4524	1993	-1107	1425
2019	4510	1980	-1114	1416
2020	4502	1969	-1125	1408

#### *Note about school roll projections*

Enfield Council subscribes to the GLA's School Rolls Projection Service which aims to predict demand for school places in Enfield's maintained (state) schools. This covers all pupil demand, not just from those resident in Enfield, although Enfield specific demographics clearly drive that demand. Over the next ten years the latest projections show demand for primary school places peaking in 2012/13, exceeding supply by seven forms of entry. An increase in secondary school places will be required by the middle of the decade.

#### *Age structure changes*

The most significant changes by age are driven by previous changes in birth rates, particularly the post war 'baby boom'. This can be seen in the table below in respect of the growth in the 5-14 and 50-59 age groups over five and ten years from 2010.

Age	5 yr	10 yr
0 - 4	-2%	-5%
5 - 9	15%	15%
10 - 14	2%	18%
15 - 19	-3%	0%
20 - 24	-3%	-3%
25 - 29	-4%	-4%
30 - 34	-9%	-9%
35 - 39	0%	-4%
40 - 44	-3%	-1%
45 - 49	1%	0%
50 - 54	13%	15%
55 - 59	13%	27%
60 - 64	-5%	7%
65 - 69	14%	9%
70 - 74	-3%	11%
75 - 79	3%	1%
80 - 84	2%	8%
85 - 89	1%	7%
90 +	10%	27%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>4%</b>

The increase in the 65 plus age group will be strongest in the 2020s with the 20 year increase in that group coming out at 27%.

### *Implications for public services*

The growth in school ages has an obvious bearing on the demand for school places and other children related services.

The growth in the middle ages has most bearing on discretionary services, particularly leisure and culture related, where demand could easily outstrip supply.

As would be expected with increased longevity, there will be substantial growth in the oldest age band, which is likely to have an impact on demand for adult social services.

### *Labour force projections*

The latest GLA projections of the labour force show virtually no change in overall numbers over the next ten years. However, the age profile of the labour force will become markedly older – the younger half (aged 16-39) could decrease by 8% in 10 years whereas the older half could increase by 9%. For detailed results click [here](#).

### *Household type projections*

The projection of numbers of households is an integral part of the GLA's projection model. It also produces numbers of households by the type of household, by age, gender and marital status. The results of the latest projections for totals by type at 2011 and 2021 are:

Type	2011	2021	change
Married Couples	44017	39547	-10%
Cohabiting Couples	11945	14714	23%
Lone Parents	11793	12643	7%
Other (2+ Adults)	8863	9403	6%
One-person	41717	49174	18%
All	120346	127502	6%

### *GLA ward level projections*

These should only be used as a guide to the broad scale of changes given the greater uncertainty about the data and assumptions that persists for such relatively small areas. The longer the look into the future the less confidence can be held in them. Furthermore, the last set of ward projections do not take account of the level and location of development assumed in the Enfield Plan. Over the five years to 2015 there are only two wards that stand out for 'high' increases in total population – Highlands (8%) and Upper Edmonton (5%). These increases are most likely to be as much due to their age structure than to any housing developments.

For detailed results click [here](#).

## Disability indicators

This section has been included as a way of providing some of the latest trends in indicators of disability, updating some given in the [Disability Report](#) and the [Socio-Economic Monitor Update 2008](#).

### *Disability Living Allowance*

Disability Living Allowance (DLA) “is a tax-free benefit for children and adults who need someone to help look after them, have walking difficulties because they are physically or mentally disabled.” It is only available to those aged under 65 at the time of first claim.

The number of ‘entitled cases’ has risen in Enfield much in line with London and national trends over the last four years:

	November 2005	November 2009
Enfield	10,020	11,410 (up 13.9%)
London		Up 14.8%
England		Up 14.0%

### *Attendance Allowance*

Attendance Allowance (AA) is non-means-tested and tax-free contribution towards the disability-related extra costs of severely disabled people who are aged 65 and over when they claim help with those costs.

	November 2005	November 2009
Enfield	6,360	6,790 (up 6.8%)
London		Up 8.5%
England		Up 9.8%

### *Carer’s Allowance*

Carer’s Allowance is a taxable benefit to help people who look after someone who is disabled. It is available to those aged 16 and over who spend at least 35 hours a week caring. The number receiving the Allowance in Enfield has risen faster than for London and England:

	November 2005	November 2009
Enfield	1,760	2,320 (up 31.8%)
London		Up 28.6%
England		Up 19.9%

### *Adult Social Care population*

For comparison with the above trends the total number of adult social care clients served by Enfield Council rose from 8,243 in 2006/06 to 10,576 in 2009/10 (a 28.3% increase).

### *Long term illness estimate*

Enfield Council has produced contemporary estimates of the population with a long term illness (as defined by ONS), simply by applying the age specific rates in Enfield found from the 2001 Census to GLA projections. From 2001 to 2010 the increase works out at 4.3%. Over the 10 years to 2020 the derived numbers show an increase of 7.3%, to 49,800 (16.5% of the total population projected for that year).

## **Online resources**

### [Office for National Statistics](#)

This is a link to the Neighbourhood Statistics home page which provides interactive access to a wide range of demographic data, including the estimates for lower layer super output areas.

### [NOMIS](#)

Run on behalf of the Office for National Statistics and provides an alternative for some data, particularly benefits data.

### [London Datastore](#)

This is a link to the Demographics section - this will now be the site on which all the GLA's projections will be placed.

### [Mayor of London](#)

This is a link to the Mayor's publications page for facts and figures. Although the London Datastore will hold links to analyses from now on, this site includes previous briefings and is laid out in more themes and in date order.

There are specialist websites in regard to disability, designed to inform the planning of social care provision. These sites only use the ONS projections and require registration. They are:

[Projecting Older People Population Information System](#) (POPPI)

[Projecting Adult Needs and Service Information System](#) (PANSI)

This covers the population aged 18-64