



# **Census 1st release: July 2012**

## **Tri-borough summary**

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# Summary

- Hammersmith and Fulham has the highest response rate of the three boroughs (87 per cent), followed by Westminster (85 per cent). Kensington and Chelsea has the lowest response rate in London (82 per cent).
- The response rate has increased for all three boroughs, in particular the response rate for Kensington and Chelsea has increased by 18 per cent (64-82 per cent).
- The population of Hammersmith and Fulham has increased by 7.7 per cent to 182,500 similarly in Westminster there has been an increase of 7.9 per cent (to 219,400). Kensington and Chelsea is unique in London in having a 2.2 per cent decrease in population which has fallen to 158,700 residents.
- Westminster has the largest number of short term residents in the tri-borough area, 6,200 compared with 1,800 in Hammersmith and Fulham and 2,700 in Kensington and Chelsea.
- The number of households has increased to 105,800 in Westminster (+16 per cent) and to 80,600 in Hammersmith and Fulham (+6.8 per cent) but seen a slight decrease to 78,500 in Kensington and Chelsea (+0.8 per cent).

# Response rate

In 2001 and 2011 Hammersmith and Fulham, Kensington and Chelsea and Westminster all had a response rate that was ranked in the bottom ten in England and Wales. In 2001 and 2011 every borough that was ranked in the bottom ten were situated in London.

Figure 1 shows a comparison between the 2001 and 2011 response rates for each of the three boroughs and figure 2 shows a map of the percent increase and decrease for each local authority in London.

Kensington and Chelsea has had an increase of 18 per cent from 64 per cent to 82 per cent, this is the greatest increase in response rate after City of London (although it is worth noting that this borough only has a population of 7,400 people and therefore does not make for a good comparison). Both Hammersmith and Fulham and Westminster have had an increase of 11 per cent.

Figure 3 shows that the Inner London boroughs generally had the larger

increases in response rates, especially City of London (+19 per cent), Kensington and Chelsea (+18 per cent) and Tower Hamlets (+15 per cent) but also Camden (+11 per cent), Islington (+14 per cent), Hackney (+14 per cent) and Southwark (+11 per cent).

Despite the large increase Kensington and Chelsea still has the lowest response rate in London. Similarly a number of inner London boroughs have response rates of less than 90 per cent (e.g. Westminster 85 per cent, Hackney 86 per cent, Camden 87 per cent, Hammersmith and Fulham 87 per cent, Lambeth 87 per cent, Southwark 87 per cent, Lewisham 88 per cent).

Figure 1. Tri-borough response rate 2001-2011

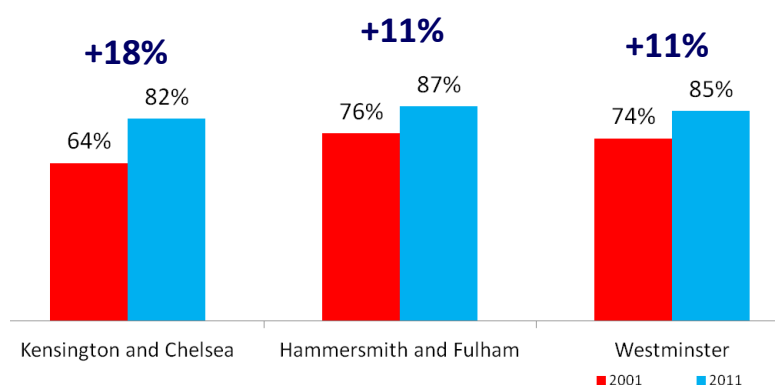


Figure 2. 2011 Borough response rate

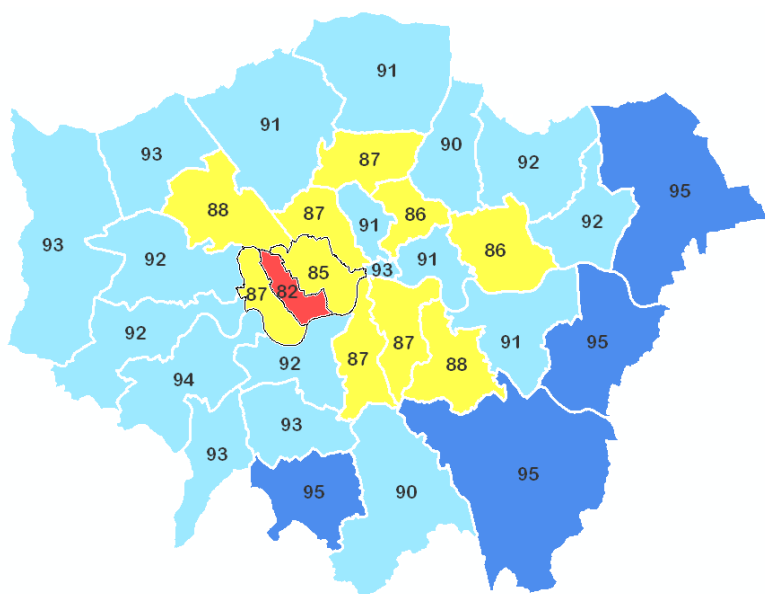
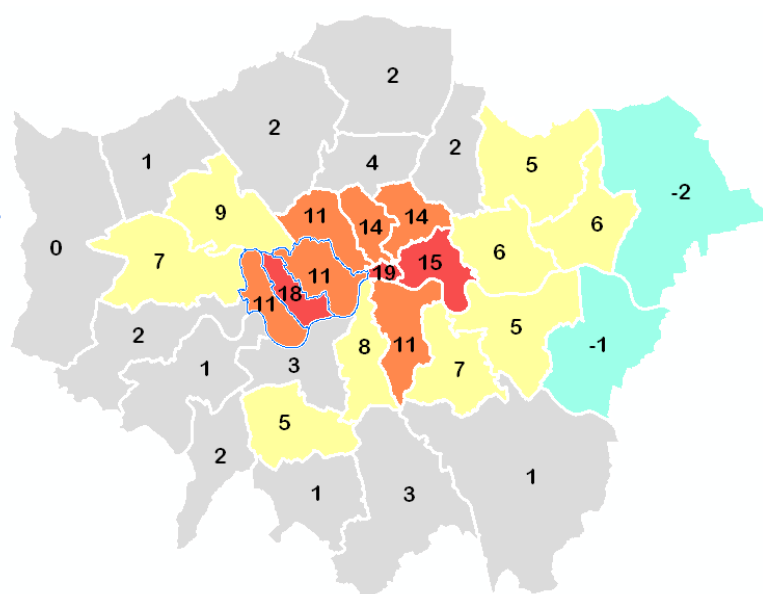


Figure 3. Borough response rate change 2001-2011



# Intercensal population change

Figure 4 shows per cent difference for each of the three boroughs. Each borough is colour coded to highlight how the population change relates to the London average. The ONS has benchmarked change based on rebased 2001 population figures from the mid-year estimates and these per cent changes are also used here.

The London average for growth is 11.6 per cent and the map indicates that the majority of the boroughs that have seen an increase are located to the east of London especially Tower Hamlets (26.4 per cent) and Newham (23.5 per cent).

The population of Westminster has grown by 7.9 per cent and Hammersmith and Fulham has seen a similar increase of 7.7 per cent. Kensington and Chelsea is the only London borough to see a population reduction (-2.2 per cent).

Figure 5 shows that the population of Hammersmith and Fulham and Westminster has the highest increases for the broad 0-

24 and 35-49 age groups. Kensington and Chelsea has seen a general decrease or low growth across most of the five year age groups except for the 45-49, 60-64 and 65-69 age bands.

Figure 8 (overleaf) shows the overall number of residents in broad age groups. Analysis of the data underlying this graph shows that the number of residents of pensionable age has reduced across all three boroughs; Hammersmith and Fulham -5.4 per cent, Kensington and Chelsea -1.4 per cent and Westminster -0.5 per cent.

Figure 4. Intercensal population change 2001-2011

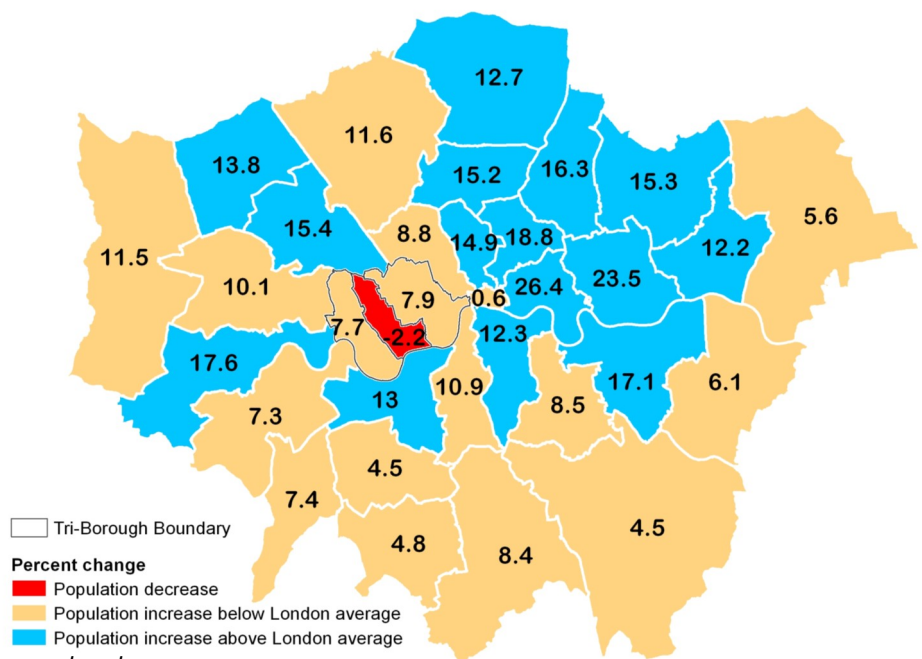
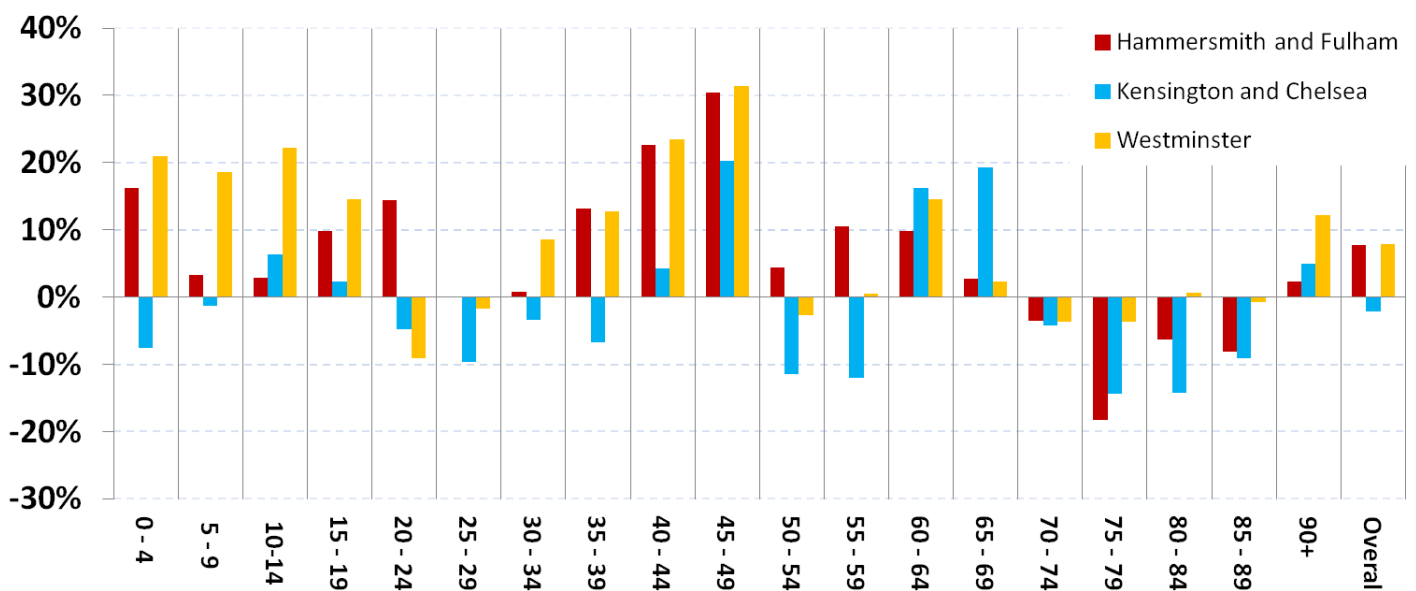


Figure 5. Change between 2001-2011 by five year age band



# Census 2011– Population by age

Figure 6 shows that Westminster is the largest of the three boroughs with a population of 219,400, followed by Hammersmith and Fulham (182,500 usual residents) and finally Kensington and Chelsea (158,700 usual residents).

Conversely the transition between age bands for Kensington and Chelsea is steadier and there is clearly a larger proportion of residents in the pensionable age groups.

Figure 7 displays the data as a population pyramid for each borough which show the data broken down by gender and five year age group.

The profile of Westminster lies somewhere between Kensington and Chelsea and Hammersmith and Fulham.

Whilst each borough has a bulge which peaks around the 25-29 and 30-34 age bands, the Hammersmith and Fulham pyramid is the most pronounced and similarly there is a sharper drop off from the older age groups.

Figure 6. Borough population size

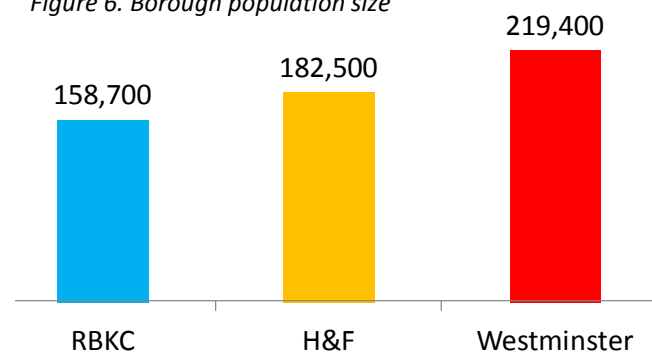
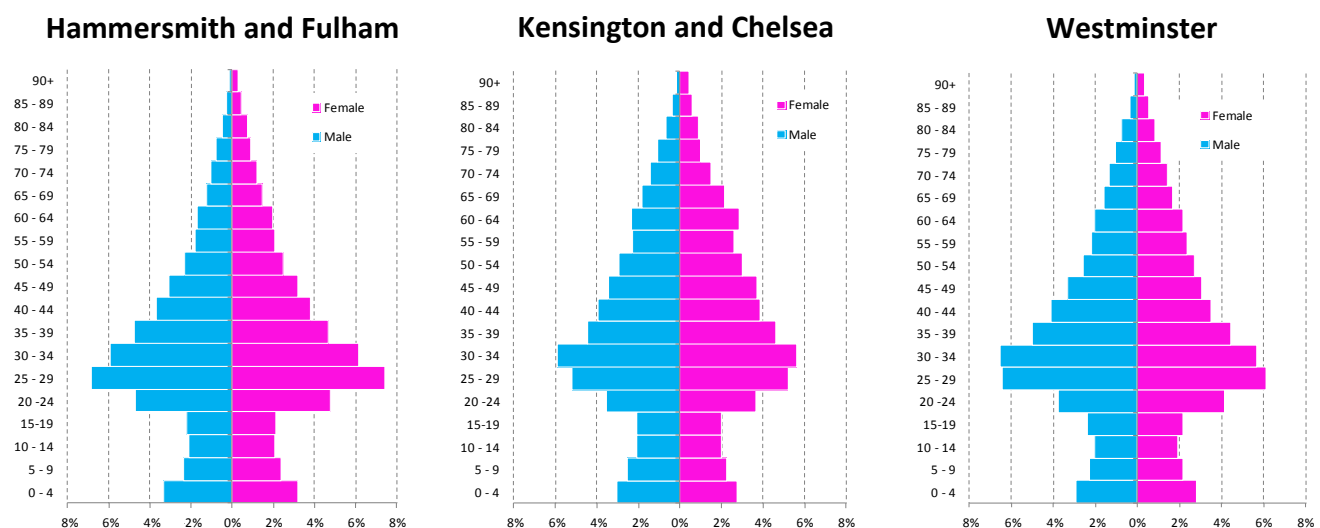


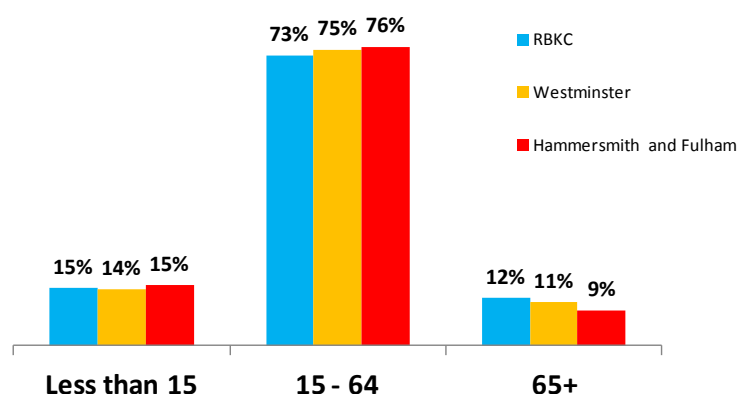
Figure 7. Tri-borough population pyramids



In figure 8 the age groups are split further into those aged less than 15, 15-64 and 65 and over (or those of pensionable age).

Hammersmith and Fulham has the highest percentage of residents aged between 15-64 and Kensington and Chelsea has the highest percentage of residents of pensionable age (12 per cent) but overall the proportions are broadly similar.

Figure 8. Comparison by broad age group



# Population density

All three boroughs are in the top ten most densely populated local and unitary authorities in England and Wales. London has a population density that is 14 times the England and Wales average (5,199 per km<sup>2</sup>) and all 33 London authorities were ranked in the top 100 local and unitary authorities in England and Wales.

Kensington and Chelsea has a population density of 13,087 per km<sup>2</sup> ranking it second after Islington which has 13,875 per km<sup>2</sup>. Hammersmith and Fulham is ranked 6th with 11,129 per km<sup>2</sup> and Westminster is ranked 7th with a population density of 10,211 per km<sup>2</sup>.

## Short term residents

A count of short term residents was included in the 2011 Census to give a more 'holistic' picture of the total population. However it is important to note that short term residents are **excluded** from the overall population counts as they do not fall under the United Nations definition of a usually resident population. Short term residents are defined as '*anyone born outside the UK who has stayed or intends to stay in the UK for a period of three months or more but less than twelve months*' (ONS).

In total there are 69,000 short term residents in London with the majority, 63 per cent (43,700), residing in the Inner London boroughs, compared with 27 per cent or 25,300 residing in Outer London boroughs.

Figure 8 shows the number of short term residents for all of the three boroughs and figure 9 gives the percentage of all short term residents of the three boroughs.

Overall Westminster has the highest percentage of short term residents in both the tri-borough area and in London overall with 10 per cent or 6,900 short terms residents. Kensington and Chelsea is ranked 5th in London with 5.5 per cent (3,800) and Hammersmith and Fulham is ranked 12th with 3.2 per cent (2,200). Overall the tri-borough area accounts for 18.7 per cent of all short term residents in London.

Figure 8. Number of short term residents

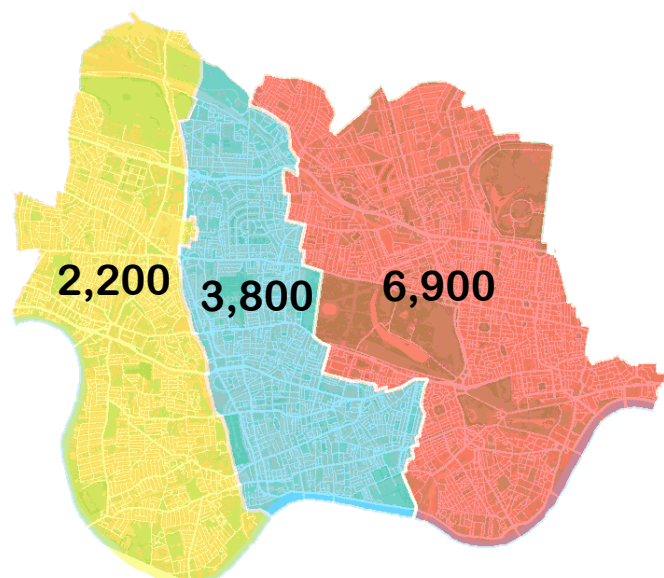
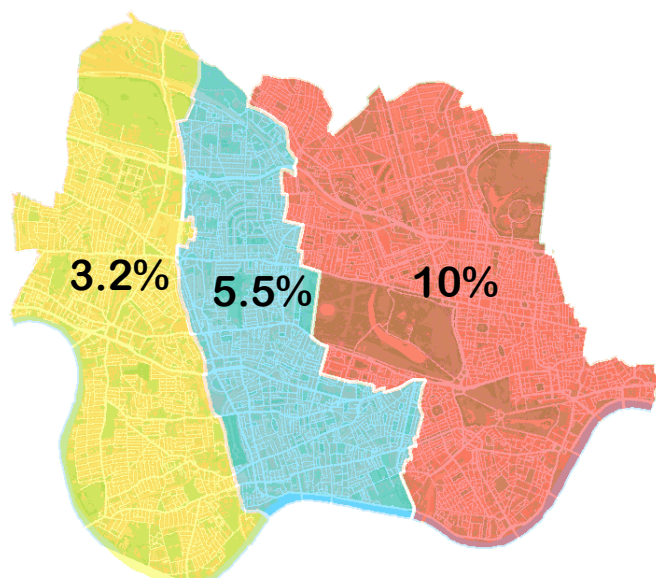


Figure 9. Per cent of all short term residents in London



# Number of Households

The following data gives an estimate of the total number of households occupied by at least one usual resident in each of the three boroughs. A usual resident is defined as *'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'* (ONS).

In total the 2011 data states that there are 264,900 households in the tri borough area with 80,600 in Hammersmith and Fulham (30 per cent), 78,500 in Kensington and Chelsea (30 per cent) and 105,800 in Westminster (40 per cent).

Westminster has seen the greatest increase with the number of households growing by 16 per cent in the intercensal period.

Hammersmith and Fulham grew by 6.8 per cent. As with the number of the usual residents, Kensington and Chelsea is once again unique in the fact that it is the only London borough to have seen a reduction in the number of households (-0.8 per cent).

There is also a count of the number of usual residents in communal establishments in the borough. A communal establishment is defined as a *'managed residential accommodation where there is full-time or part-time supervision of the accommodation'* (ONS). There are 6,200 residents living in communal establishments in Westminster, 2,700 in Kensington and Chelsea and 1,800 in Hammersmith and Fulham.

Figure 10. Change in number of households

