



Analysis of the unconfirmed population in Greenwich

Aims

One of the main aims of using the Neighbourhood Knowledge Management, *nkm*, methodology to estimate the residential population in Greenwich was to analyse those people who could not be absolutely confirmed as being an existing resident but who had some information present on one of the administrative databases used to construct the population. That is, those who constituted the 'unconfirmed' residential population in Greenwich.

What we did

Mayhew Harper Associates Ltd created a database of the confirmed minimum residential population in Greenwich by matching administrative data from Greenwich council and the primary care trust and linking it to the Local Land and Property Gazetteer using the Neighbourhood Knowledge Management, *nkm*, methodology. The people that did not conform to *nkm* inclusion criteria were excluded from the confirmed population count and formed the unconfirmed population.

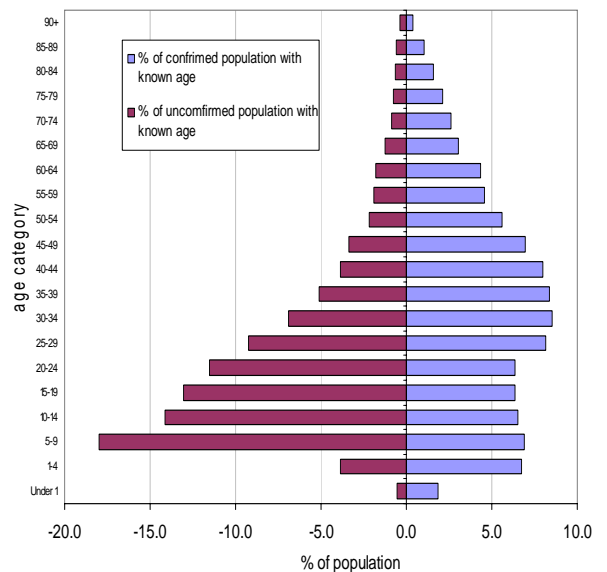
Outputs

The confirmed minimum population was 240k but in addition we found 32,972 unconfirmed records on five different data bases. Of these 26,591 had unique property reference numbers (UPRNs) and therefore valid addresses. However, they were eliminated from the population count because they did not meet the necessary criteria (for example, they were not the latest person at an address or were unrelated to people living there, the implication being that they no longer lived in Greenwich).

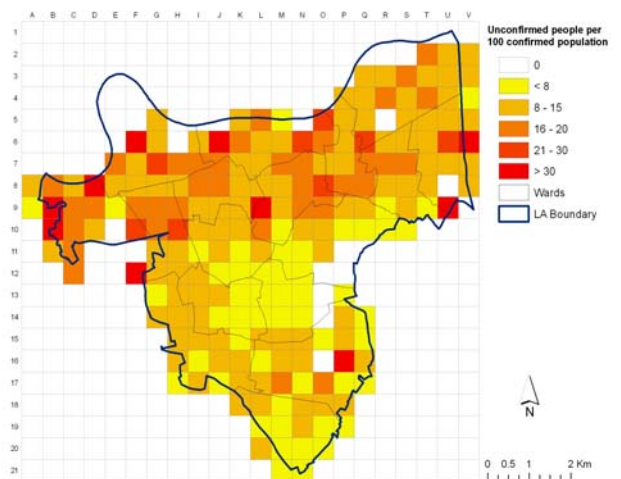
A further 5,523 persons were not confirmed but had a valid 'parent' UPRN i.e. a UPRN that includes several separate households e.g. a property that has been divided into flats.

Many of the unconfirmed population appeared to be in the age range 5 – 29 years which constitutes the most mobile and transient age groups in any population i.e. children and young adults. Since there are time lags in amending data bases these more mobile groups are always more likely to have higher proportions of unconfirmed population.

We also found that people were more likely to be unconfirmed if there was no record of date of birth, or were from a Black ethnic group. Type of housing tenure did not appear to make any difference. The distribution of the unconfirmed population shows that there is no particular pattern except that the percentages correlate with areas of higher population density which are likely to include large numbers of rented properties (e.g. suitable for students or short term visitors).



Percentage age structure of population according to whether confirmed or unconfirmed



Unconfirmed population as a ratio of the total population

Tailoring services to local needs

NEIGHBOURHOOD KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

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