

Update 08-2014

ONS 2012-based subnational population projections

May 2014

Key findings

- The latest subnational projection gives a Greater London population of 9.29 million by 2021 and 10.58 million by 2036.
- All age groups are projected to see increases, but the highest proportional rises are seen in the older age groups.
- The age 0-15 population is projected to rise from 1.67 million to over two million by 2030.
- Results higher than equivalent GLA projections. Variance arises primarily from differences in migration and fertility assumptions used.
- ONS have produced a single projection with no variants. The GLA continues to recommend that ONS produce a variant projection to reflect the uncertainty surrounding future domestic migration trends.
- The GLA has analysed the possible implications of these projections on the next round of DCLG's household projections.

Introduction

On May 29th 2014 the Office for National Statistics (ONS) released their 2012-based Subnational Population Projections (SNPP)¹. This Intelligence Unit *Update* examines the results for London, comparing with results from previous rounds of ONS projections and the GLA's own 2013-round projections.

ONS normally produces population projections biennially, releasing both national and subnational projections. National Population Projections (NPP) are produced first, with the subnational projections released subsequently and constrained to be consistent with the NPP results. Both projections take the most recent Mid-Year Estimate (MYE) as their starting point. The 2012-based NPP, with which the 2012-based SNPP is consistent, was released in November 2013, and is available to download from ONS's website². The last full set of projections produced by ONS was the 2010-based. However, an "interim" 2011-based subnational projection was produced, incorporating early results from the 2011 Census. This projection was criticised by the GLA³ and others, citing fundamental flaws with the methodology employed.

¹ <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/2012-based-projections/index.html>

² <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/npp/national-population-projections/2012-based-projections/stb-2012-based-npp-principal-and-key-variants.html>

³ <http://data.london.gov.uk/datastorefiles/documents/update-23-2012-snpp.pdf>

ONS consulted on the proposed methodology for the 2012-based subnational projections earlier in the year⁴. While the GLA responded positively to some aspects of the methodology, it raised concerns about the sensitivity of projections for London and the wider South East to the period of internal migration data considered in establishing the patterns of migration projected forward. Its key recommendation was that ONS should produce an additional variant projection using a longer period of past internal migration data to properly reflect the sensitivity to, and uncertainty arising from, changing patterns of domestic migration between London and the rest of the UK. At this point, ONS have yet to produce a variant projection, stating in their response to the consultation, *"We do not have sufficient evidence to suggest that using additional years of migration data will make the migration trend more robust. However, ONS will consider whether it is possible to publish variant subnational population projections later this year."* The GLA's full response to the consultation is available to view on the London Datastore⁵.

ONS subnational projections underpin the Department of Communities and Local Government's (DCLG) household (HH) projections. The 2012-based DCLG household projections are scheduled for release in autumn 2014 and will be based on these population projections. The GLA has performed some analysis to investigate the possible implications of the new SNPP for the next round of DCLG HH projections, incorporating the SNPP populations into the model used by the GLA for its own household projections.

⁴ <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/about-ons/get-involved/consultations/consultations/consultation-on-the-2012-based-subnational-population-projections-for-england/index.html>

⁵ <http://data.london.gov.uk/datastorefiles/documents/GLA-SNPP-consultation-response.pdf>

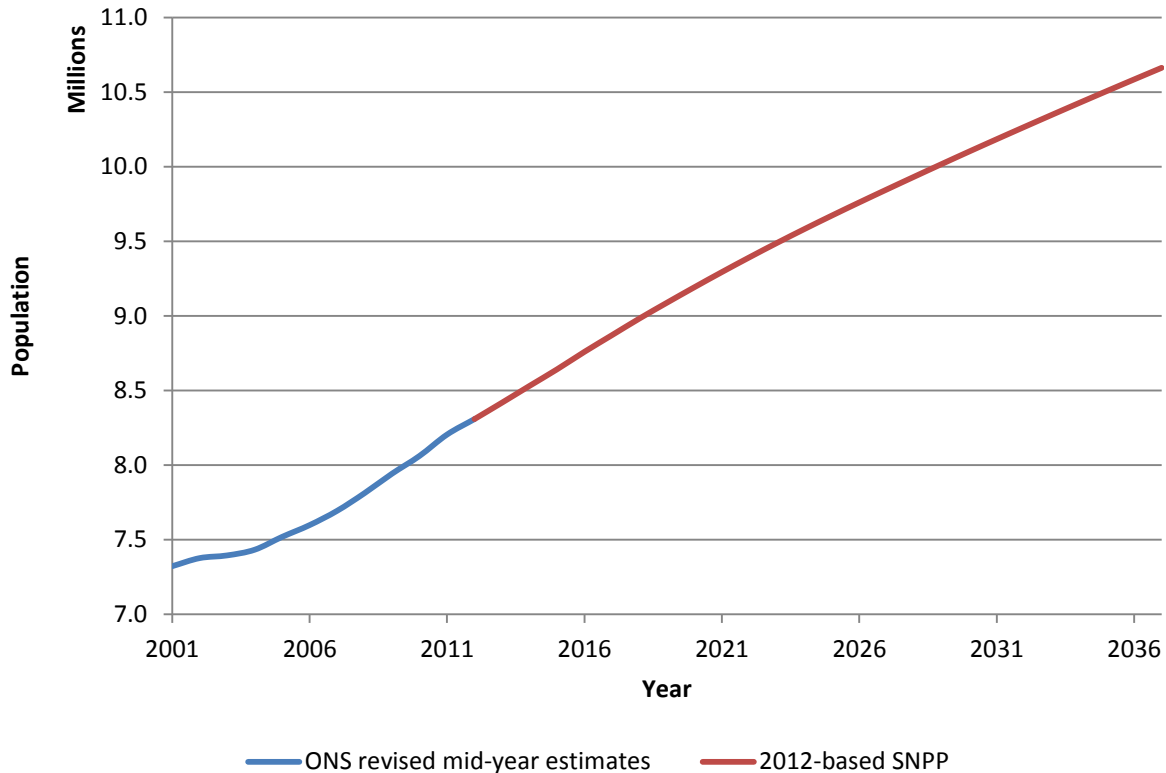
Results

The projections released by ONS extend to 2037. However in this *Update* we will primarily discuss the results to 2036 as this corresponds with the period covered by the London Plan.

Total population – Greater London

The total population of London is projected to rise by 2.28 million between 2012 and 2036.

Figure 1: Total population, Greater London, 2001-2037



Source: ONS revised mid-year estimates (2001-2011); ONS 2012-based SNPP

Table 1 provides a breakdown of estimated and projected population for Greater London by age group from 2012 to 2037. The age groups are:

- 0-15 (children);
- 16-64 (working age population); and
- 65+ (retirement age).

Table 1 shows that even though a rise is projected in all age groups, it is not uniform. For example, the number of people age 65+ are projected to rise year on year from 937 thousand in 2012 to 1.66 million by 2036. This equates to an increase of nearly 687 thousand or 73.3 per cent. This is the largest projected rise of all three age groups and greater than the overall 27.4 per cent growth projected for the total population.

The 0-15 age category is projected to grow overall by 20.6 per cent over the same period. However the pattern of growth for this age group shows that this is projected to slow down during the latter years of the projection period.

Table 1: Total population and population age groups, Greater London, 2012 to 2037

Year	Total Population	0-15	16-64	65+
2012	8,308,369	1,667,211	5,703,747	937,411
2013	8,418,289	1,690,421	5,771,167	956,700
2014	8,530,483	1,716,212	5,838,430	975,841
2015	8,641,415	1,743,267	5,903,949	994,200
2016	8,759,017	1,773,293	5,974,006	1,011,719
2017	8,870,554	1,803,601	6,037,297	1,029,657
2018	8,982,022	1,836,496	6,097,100	1,048,427
2019	9,087,979	1,865,298	6,154,312	1,068,369
2020	9,191,815	1,891,976	6,210,103	1,089,736
2021	9,293,347	1,914,938	6,264,755	1,113,654
2022	9,392,133	1,933,189	6,320,354	1,138,589
2023	9,488,267	1,947,911	6,374,610	1,165,746
2024	9,581,387	1,959,360	6,426,940	1,195,086
2025	9,671,941	1,971,383	6,473,631	1,226,927
2026	9,760,301	1,981,617	6,518,477	1,260,207
2027	9,847,015	1,989,722	6,562,413	1,294,880
2028	9,932,733	1,992,743	6,608,150	1,331,839
2029	10,017,531	1,997,415	6,649,767	1,370,348
2030	10,101,443	2,000,502	6,691,882	1,409,059
2031	10,183,969	2,002,866	6,733,498	1,447,604
2032	10,265,666	2,004,783	6,775,722	1,485,161
2033	10,346,590	2,006,263	6,818,978	1,521,349
2034	10,426,756	2,007,453	6,862,714	1,556,590
2035	10,506,048	2,008,962	6,906,680	1,590,406
2036	10,584,447	2,011,030	6,949,068	1,624,349
2037	10,662,154	2,013,855	6,991,221	1,657,079

Source: ONS 2012-based SNPP

Comparison with other projections

ONS's 2012-based SNPP can be compared with both GLA population projections and those released previously by the ONS.

GLA comparison

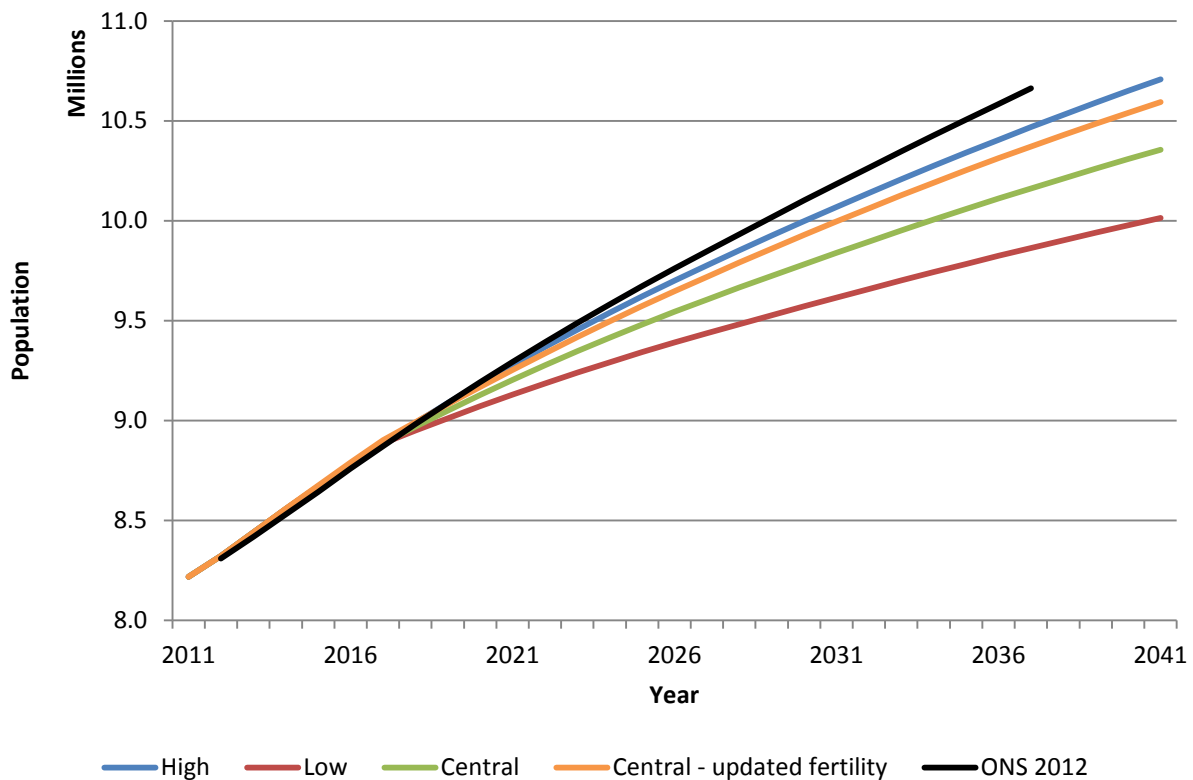
The ONS projections are based on a broadly similar methodology to the GLA's. Both use a cohort component model and project forward according to recent trends in fertility, mortality and migration. The most significant methodological differences are that:

1. ONS constrain the population and components for all authorities in England and Wales to be consistent with the results of the equivalent round of their National Population Projections (NPP).
2. ONS hold the number and age/sex characteristics of international out-migrants constant. In contrast, the GLA assumes a constant *propensity* (by age and sex) of persons to move overseas, leaving the *number* of migrants to grow in line with the rising resident population.

ONS have produced a single projection with no variants and this uses the assumption that recent patterns of migration will persist for the duration of the projection period. The GLA initially produced three projection variants⁶ based on different internal migration scenarios – of these the closest match to ONS’s migration assumptions is the GLA’s High variant. Recently the GLA released a fourth projection variant that uses the same migration scenarios as the Central projection, but incorporates assumptions about future fertility rates derived from ONS’s 2012-based NPP. This results in approximately ten per cent higher long term fertility across London.

Figure 2 shows the projected growth in London’s population based on the GLA’s four sets of population projections and the ONS 2012-based SNPP. Up until 2017, all five sets of projections show a similar level of growth after which they start to diverge. The ONS 2012-based SNPP projects the greatest growth reaching 10.58 million by 2036 compared to 10.41 million under the GLA’s High variant.

Figure 2: Comparison of 2012-based SNPP with GLA projections, Greater London, 2011-2041



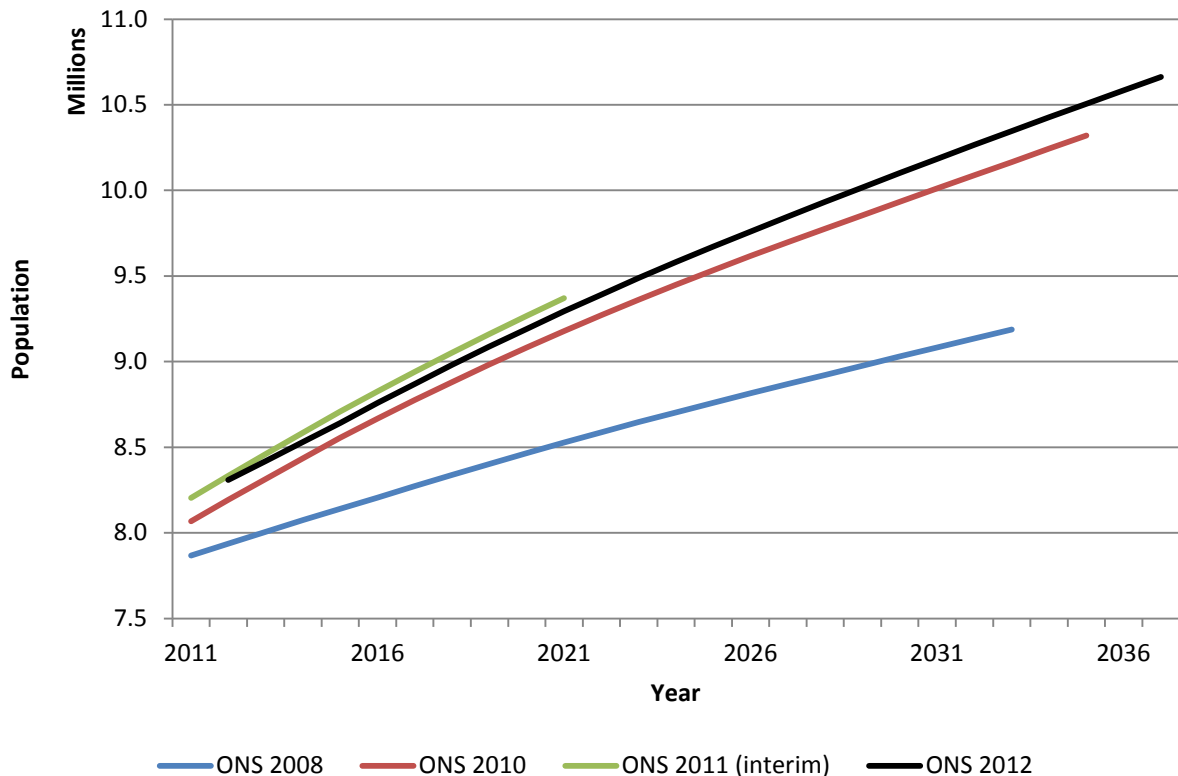
Source: GLA 2013 round of projections; ONS 2012-based SNPP

ONS comparison

Figure 3 compares the ONS’s 2008 and 2010-based SNPP and the ONS 2011-based interim SNPP with the ONS 2012-based SNPP. The ONS 2008-based SNPP shows considerably lower levels of growth than all other projections. The ONS 2011-based interim SNPP only cover the period to 2021 but project the highest level of growth to 2021 of 1.67 million. Under this scenario the population of London is projected to reach 9.37 million in 2021 compared to 9.29 million under the ONS’s latest set of SNPP (2012-based).

⁶ <http://data.london.gov.uk/datastorefiles/documents/update-04-2014-2013rnd-trend-proj-results.pdf>

Figure 3: Comparison of 2012-based SNPP with ONS projections, Greater London, 2011-2037



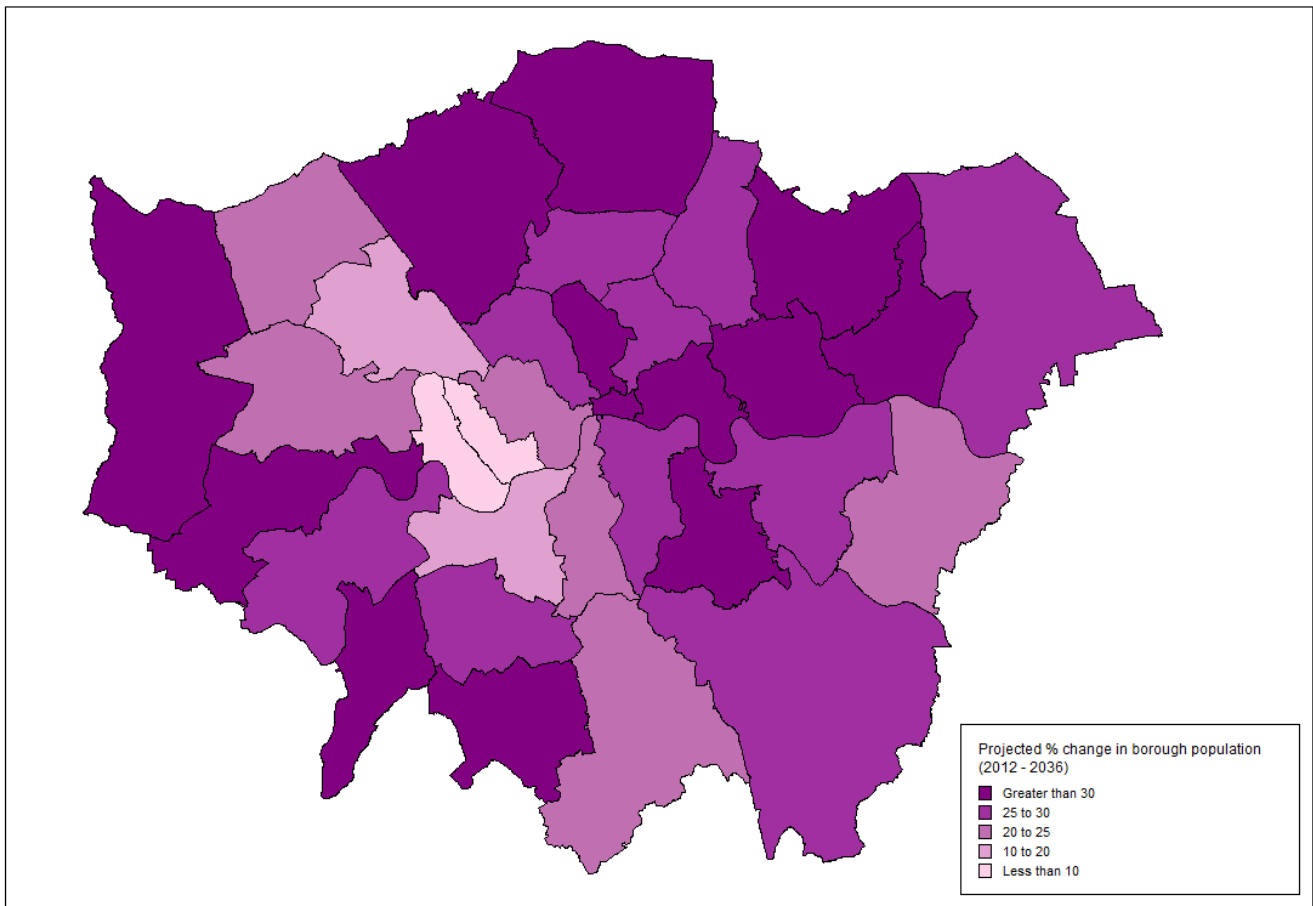
Source: ONS 2008-based SNPP; ONS 2010-based SNPP; ONS 2011-based SNPP (interim); ONS 2012-based SNPP

Total population – Borough level

Table 2 gives the ONS 2012-based SNPP projected population figures for London boroughs and borough groupings. All boroughs are projected to see a rise in their population between 2012 and 2036. Figure 4 shows the projected percentage change in population over the same period. Thirteen authorities are projected to see their population rise by more than 30 per cent over the period with the greatest growth projected in the east. The City of London, Tower Hamlets and Barking & Dagenham are all projected to see their total population rise by more than 40 per cent.

Lower levels of growth are projected in west-central London. Kensington & Chelsea is projected to see the lowest level of growth; only a 6.0 per cent rise between 2012 and 2036. This is followed by Hammersmith & Fulham with a projected rise of 8.3 per cent. These are the only two boroughs projected to see their population increase by less than ten per cent.

Figure 4: Projected percentage change in population, borough, 2012-2036



Source: ONS 2012-based SNPP

Table 2: Population, boroughs and borough groups, 2012-2036

Year	ONS 2012-based SNPP						GLA Central
	2012	2016	2021	2026	2031	2036	2036
Camden	224,962	237,956	250,976	261,740	272,036	281,589	263,599
Kensington & Chelsea	155,930	155,889	157,297	159,246	162,015	165,313	158,836
Westminster	223,858	235,761	247,579	257,412	266,505	275,112	255,718
City of London	7,604	8,513	9,324	9,931	10,445	10,929	9,077
Central	612,354	638,120	665,175	688,328	711,001	732,943	687,230
Hackney	252,119	266,428	283,244	297,560	310,472	323,462	316,873
Hammersmith & Fulham	179,850	180,647	183,615	186,334	190,065	194,792	193,109
Haringey	258,912	273,301	289,709	303,693	316,447	328,693	309,272
Islington	211,047	227,669	243,693	256,199	267,812	279,211	261,962
Lambeth	310,200	325,105	341,463	354,408	366,762	380,305	365,046
Lewisham	281,556	298,245	318,333	336,026	351,783	366,291	342,477
Newham	314,084	335,955	359,612	379,192	396,514	412,432	419,616
Southwark	293,530	310,934	330,022	345,892	360,557	374,608	350,929
Tower Hamlets	263,003	289,176	316,407	338,145	357,418	375,507	354,715
Wandsworth	308,312	320,297	334,808	346,451	357,237	369,260	347,650
Rest of Inner	2,672,613	2,827,758	3,000,906	3,143,900	3,275,066	3,404,560	3,261,650
Inner	3,284,967	3,465,879	3,666,081	3,832,228	3,986,068	4,137,503	3,948,880
Barking & Dagenham	190,560	206,395	225,616	242,878	258,064	271,809	265,267
Barnet	363,956	388,036	416,954	441,969	464,238	484,661	461,229
Bexley	234,271	243,043	255,138	267,125	278,421	289,075	270,805
Brent	314,660	325,436	338,881	350,689	361,827	372,845	389,546
Bromley	314,036	327,535	346,221	364,166	380,501	395,452	364,503
Croydon	368,886	385,208	406,644	426,172	443,653	460,302	436,218
Ealing	340,671	354,992	372,271	387,060	400,396	413,403	401,011
Enfield	317,287	336,359	359,746	380,741	399,665	417,138	399,298
Greenwich	260,068	272,233	287,424	301,330	314,034	325,874	312,808
Harrow	242,377	253,821	268,366	281,125	292,488	302,882	291,796
Havering	239,733	249,709	264,195	279,208	294,052	308,415	293,889
Hillingdon	281,756	300,395	321,667	340,855	357,980	373,005	356,931
Hounslow	259,052	276,454	295,627	311,472	324,962	337,311	324,562
Kingston upon Thames	163,906	175,418	187,974	199,125	208,773	216,691	194,931
Merton	202,225	213,187	226,432	237,781	247,590	256,763	242,705
Redbridge	284,617	305,979	332,507	356,604	378,171	397,814	371,685
Richmond upon Thames	189,145	199,127	211,281	221,752	230,423	237,982	216,447
Sutton	193,630	204,328	218,415	231,348	242,574	252,746	234,516
Waltham Forest	262,566	275,482	291,907	306,672	320,089	332,774	333,847
Outer	5,023,402	5,293,138	5,627,266	5,928,073	6,197,901	6,446,944	6,161,996
Total	8,308,369	8,759,017	9,293,347	9,760,301	10,183,969	10,584,447	10,110,876

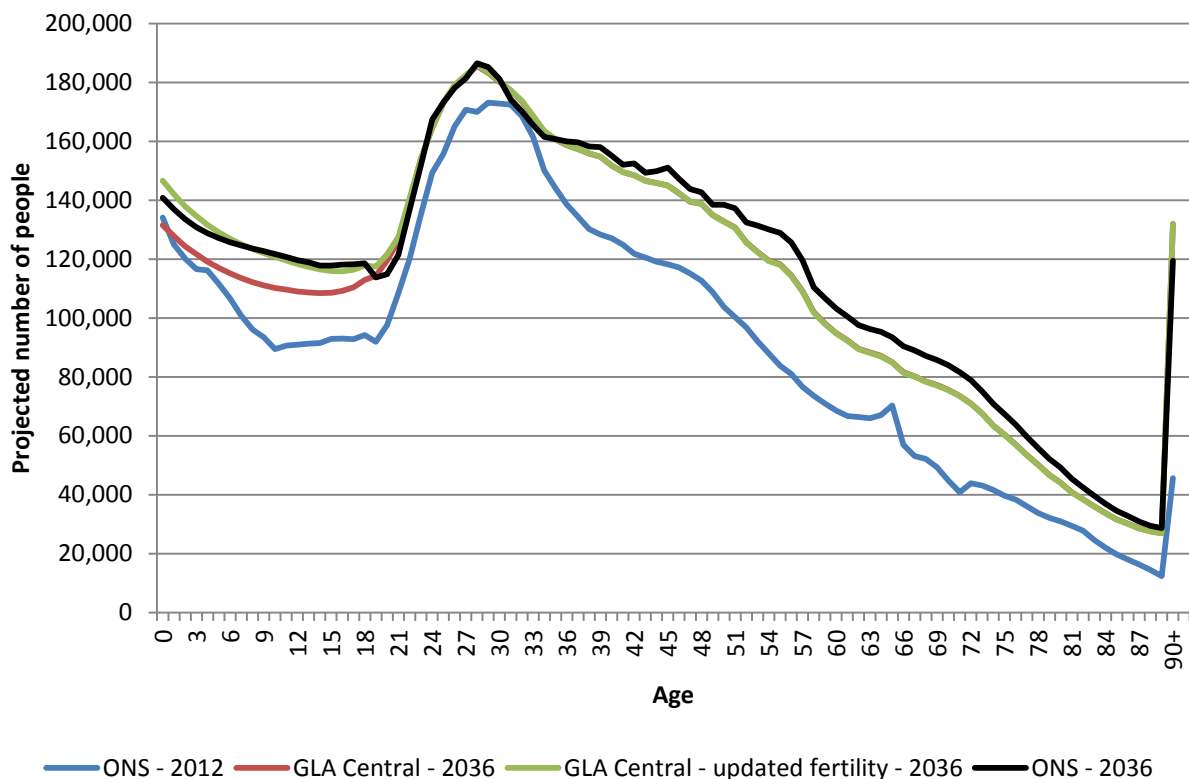
Source: ONS 2012-based SNPP; GLA 2013 round of projections

Age structure

Figure 5 compares the ONS 2012-based SNPP age structure for 2012 with that for 2036 as well against the 2036 structure from the GLA's two Central variant population projections (the original and the version with updated fertility assumptions).

The population of London in 2036 is not only projected to grow but also to include a higher proportion of older people than in 2012. While the population is projected to rise for all age groups, the growth is proportionally greater at older ages.

Figure 5: Age structure, Greater London, 2012 and 2036



Source: GLA 2013 round of projections; ONS 2012-based SNPP

Overall, the ONS 2012-based SNPP age structure for 2036 is very similar to both GLA age structures, with rising proportions of children and people over forty. The SNPP structure has significantly more children than the original GLA Central projection. However, this difference becomes negligible when the updated trends taken from the 2012-based NPP are incorporated into the GLA projection. The key difference between the ONS 2012-based SNPP age structure and those of the GLA projections is the larger numbers of persons aged forty-plus. This difference is consistent with the lower levels of domestic net outmigration assumed in the ONS projection.

Components of population change

Births, deaths and migration all contribute to London's changing population. Natural change, which is the difference between the number of births and deaths, is the largest contributor to London's population growth.

Births and deaths

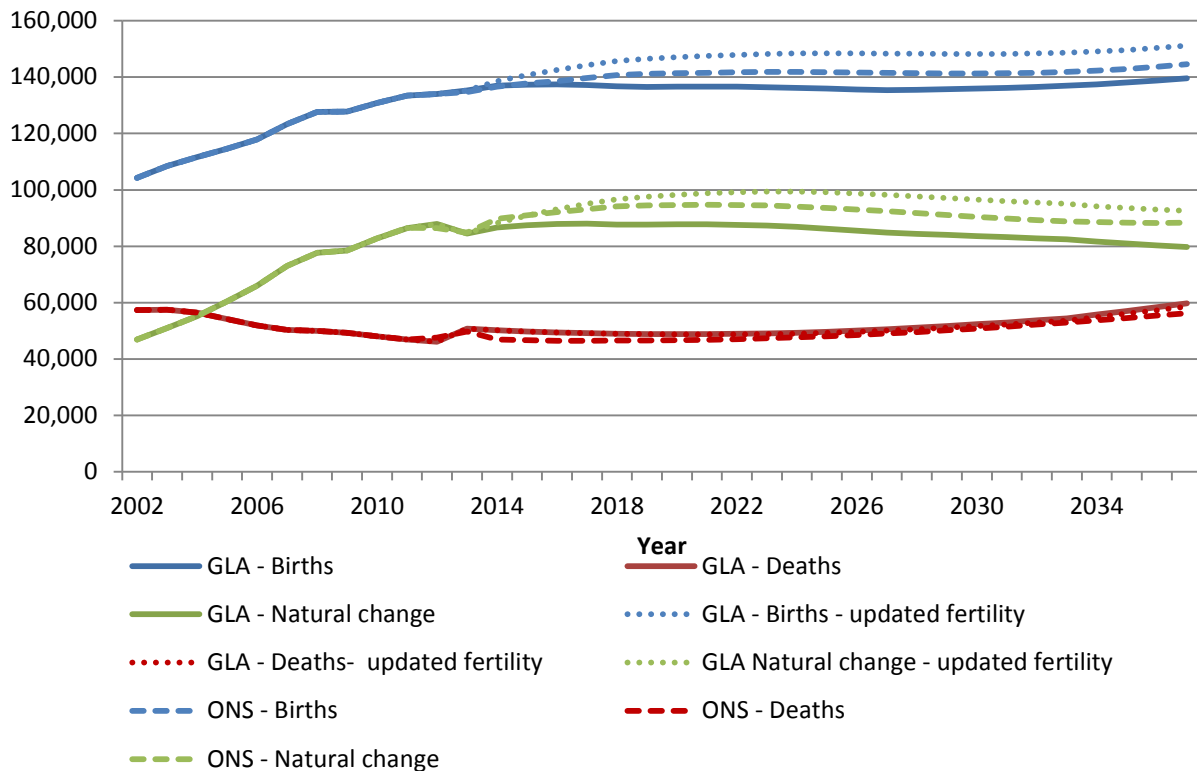
Annual births in Greater London have risen by nearly 30 thousand between 2002 and 2012, while the number of annual deaths has fallen over the same period by over 11 thousand. Natural change has correspondingly increased from 47 thousand to 88 thousand per year (Figure 6).

Both the ONS and GLA project that the number of births will continue to rise, albeit slowly, remaining at a higher level than in 2012. The ONS projects that the number of births between 2012 and 2036 will rise by ten thousand, compared to an increase of five thousand in the original GLA Central projection, and 16 thousand in the GLA's updated-fertility variant.

Annual deaths are projected to remain largely static over the next decade, as the effect of falling mortality rates balances the increasing number of older people in the population. Towards the end of the projection period the numbers of deaths begin to rise once more as the elderly population continues to grow.

Natural change is projected to continue its recent rise to reach a peak of 95 thousand per year, before gradually falling away towards the end of the projection period.

Figure 6: Births, deaths and natural change, Greater London, 2002-2037



Source: GLA 2013 round of projections; ONS 2012-based SNPP

Estimated and projected annual births for London boroughs can be seen in Table 3. Greater London is projected to see a rise of just over seven per cent in annual births between 2012 and 2036. Central⁷ London boroughs are projected to see a very small overall rise in annual births (an increase of 37) despite the number of births in Kensington & Chelsea being projected to decline.

Rest of Inner London boroughs are projected to see the largest overall rise of nearly five thousand annual births with Newham projected to see an increase of 950 births followed by Tower Hamlets with 900 births.

In Outer London, Brent, Ealing and Richmond upon Thames are all projected to see their number of annual births fall between 2012 and 2036. However, overall, Outer London is projected to see a rise of four thousand annual births with over 20 per cent of this growth resulting from increases in Redbridge alone.

⁷ See Glossary for definitions of borough groupings

Table 3: Annual births, London boroughs, 2012 and 2036

Borough Name	2012	2036		
		ONS 2012-based SNPP	GLA Trend-based Central variant	GLA Trend-based Central variant – updated fertility
Camden	3,085	3,303	2,976	3,352
Kensington & Chelsea	2,064	1,812	1,624	1,838
Westminster	3,008	3,032	2,843	3,167
City of London	56	104	49	57
Central boroughs	8,213	8,250	7,493	8,414
Hackney	4,445	5,155	4,554	5,154
Hammersmith & Fulham	2,716	2,417	2,410	2,692
Haringey	4,190	4,546	4,321	4,831
Islington	2,945	3,487	3,133	3,523
Lambeth	4,833	5,381	4,803	5,403
Lewisham	4,940	5,411	5,206	5,811
Newham	6,467	7,417	7,218	8,069
Southwark	5,028	5,679	5,096	5,737
Tower Hamlets	4,710	5,599	5,119	5,900
Wandsworth	5,478	5,854	5,165	5,790
Rest of Inner boroughs	45,752	50,947	47,026	52,910
Inner boroughs	53,965	59,197	54,519	61,324
Barking & Dagenham	3,797	4,579	4,383	4,831
Barnet	5,650	5,807	5,568	6,229
Bexley	3,160	3,431	3,144	3,499
Brent	5,312	5,098	5,205	5,821
Bromley	4,139	4,479	4,037	4,500
Croydon	5,790	5,795	5,616	6,257
Ealing	5,727	5,544	5,422	6,029
Enfield	5,017	5,511	5,200	5,838
Greenwich	4,598	4,895	4,421	4,916
Harrow	3,530	3,544	3,514	3,903
Havering	2,933	3,365	3,140	3,478
Hillingdon	4,459	4,988	4,825	5,369
Hounslow	4,671	4,767	4,684	5,179
Kingston upon Thames	2,306	2,494	2,198	2,452
Merton	3,507	3,632	3,217	3,603
Redbridge	4,769	5,715	5,126	5,696
Richmond upon Thames	2,980	2,960	2,588	2,925
Sutton	2,835	2,900	2,709	3,010
Waltham Forest	4,892	4,922	4,869	5,455
Outer boroughs	80,072	84,425	79,868	88,990
Greater London	134,037	143,622	134,386	150,314

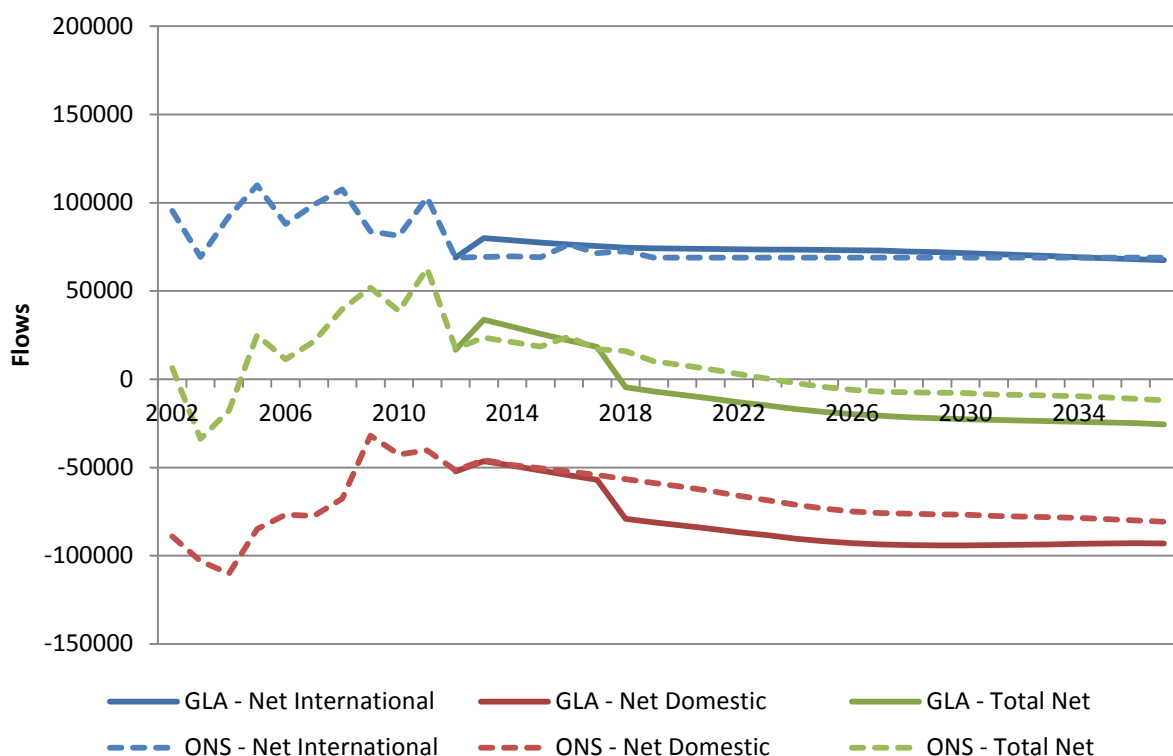
Source: ONS 2012-based SNPP

Net Migration

Figure 7 shows net migration flows for Greater London based on ONS mid-year estimates, the 2012-based SNPP and the GLA Central Trend projection. Net international migration has been positive from 2002 to date, indicating inflows from abroad have outnumbered outflows.

Net domestic outmigration⁸ fell from a high of over 100 thousand per annum in 2004 to around 30 thousand in 2009. The sharp change between 2008 and 2009 is widely attributed to the effect of the financial crisis - with fewer people leaving the capital for elsewhere in the UK. The GLA projects that net outflows will increase again after 2017 and remain at approximately 80-90 thousand for the remainder of the projection period whilst ONS projects a slower rise in net outflows.

Figure 7: Net migration flows, Greater London, 2002-2037



Source: ONS mid-year estimates; GLA 2013 round of projections; ONS 2012-based SNPP

International migration

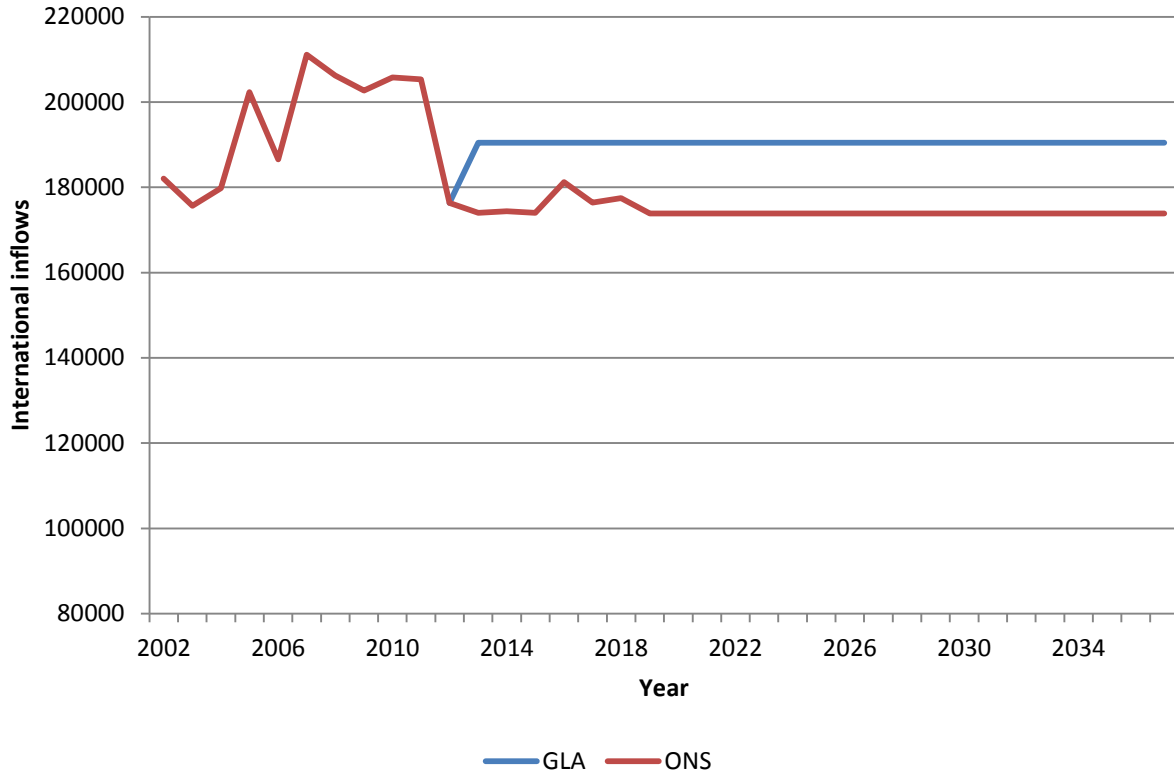
While net international flows for Greater London show broadly similar trends in both ONS and GLA projections, there are significant differences between the projected gross in- and outflows.

ONS and GLA both use a similar methodology for international inflows: basing projected flows on an average of the last five (GLA) or six (ONS) years of migration estimates and holding constant for the duration of the projection. However, ONS add a second stage to the process: constraining the sum of international inflows (by age and sex) for all districts to that projected in their 2012-based NPP. This constraining process has the effect of reducing international inflows by approximately fifteen per cent

⁸ Note: the published migration components accompanying the projections do not allow gross domestic flows in and out of Greater London to be calculated.

compared to that calculated in the initial stage. Figure 8 shows this effect clearly, with projected future inflows being lower than at any point in the previous decade.

Figure 8: International migration inflows, Greater London, 2002-2037

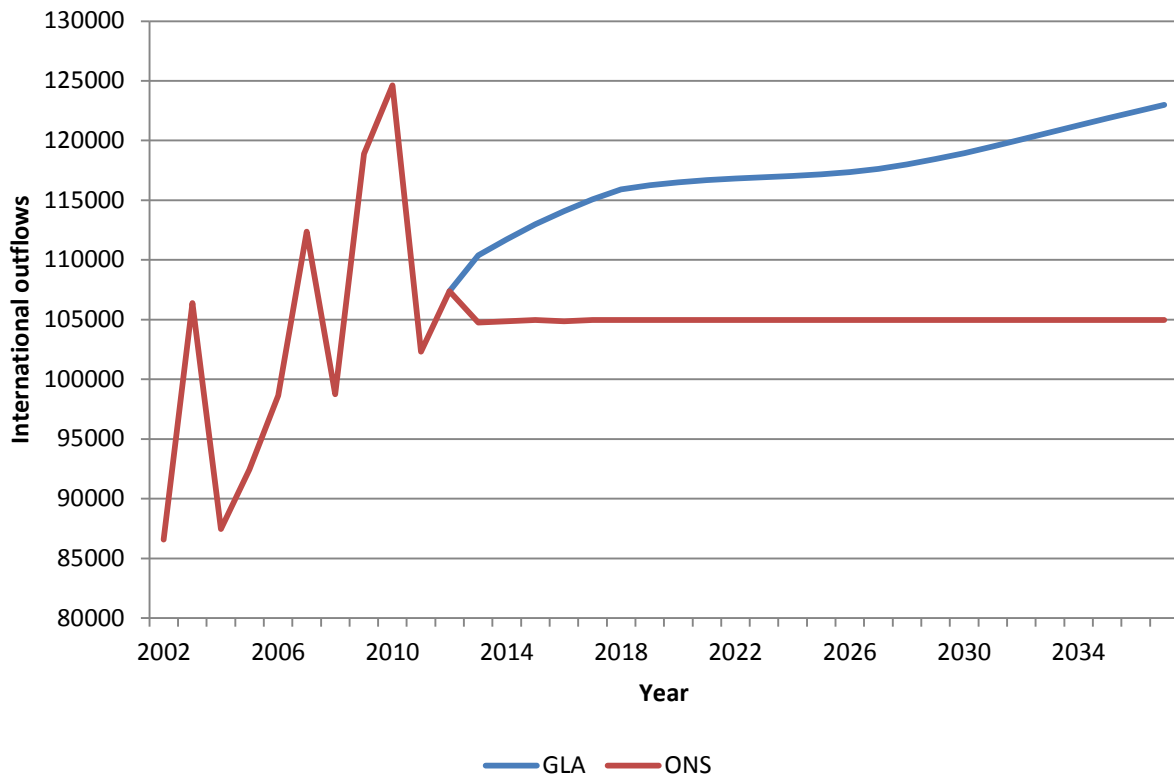


Source: ONS mid-year estimates; GLA 2013 round of projections; ONS 2012-based SNPP

ONS and GLA use quite different approaches to project international outflows. ONS use the same approach as for inflows. That is, the number and age/sex characteristics of out-migrants is determined based on the previous six years of estimates and this is assumed to remain constant for the duration of the projections. Again, the outflows are subsequently constrained to the NPP projections. By contrast the GLA use five years of flow data to estimate the propensity (by age and sex) for residents to migrate overseas. This set of propensities is then held constant throughout the projection period, resulting in outflows that change in line with London’s rising population.

Figure 9 illustrates the difference in international migration outflows between the GLA and ONS beyond 2017. The GLA projects that outflows will continue to rise over the period reaching 123 thousand by 2037. Outflows under the ONS projections however are set to remain constant at just below 105 thousand from 2017 onwards.

Figure 9: International migration outflows, Greater London, 2002-2037



Source: ONS mid-year estimates; GLA 2013 round of projections; ONS 2012-based SNPP

Impacts of the constraining stage on net migration

A potential issue arises from ONS’s method of constraining to the national totals for international flows. In areas with large *international* inflows that are balanced by large *domestic* outflows, as is the case with a number of London boroughs, there will be a distortion of the overall net flow, with the inflow being reduced by ~15 per cent with no corresponding adjustment to the outflow (domestic flows not being constrained in the same manner).

Taking Brent as an example, with its average international inflow of over six thousand per year, the GLA estimates the impact of the constraining process on the projected net migration figure for 2012-13 to be to reduce it from an overall *inflow* of approximately one thousand persons to an *outflow* of over a thousand. In contrast, the effect on Bexley, with average international inflows of a little over one thousand a year, is likely a drop in overall net migration in the order of one hundred persons per year.

The GLA recommends that users are aware of the uneven impact of the constraining process on different local authorities when interpreting the results of the projections.

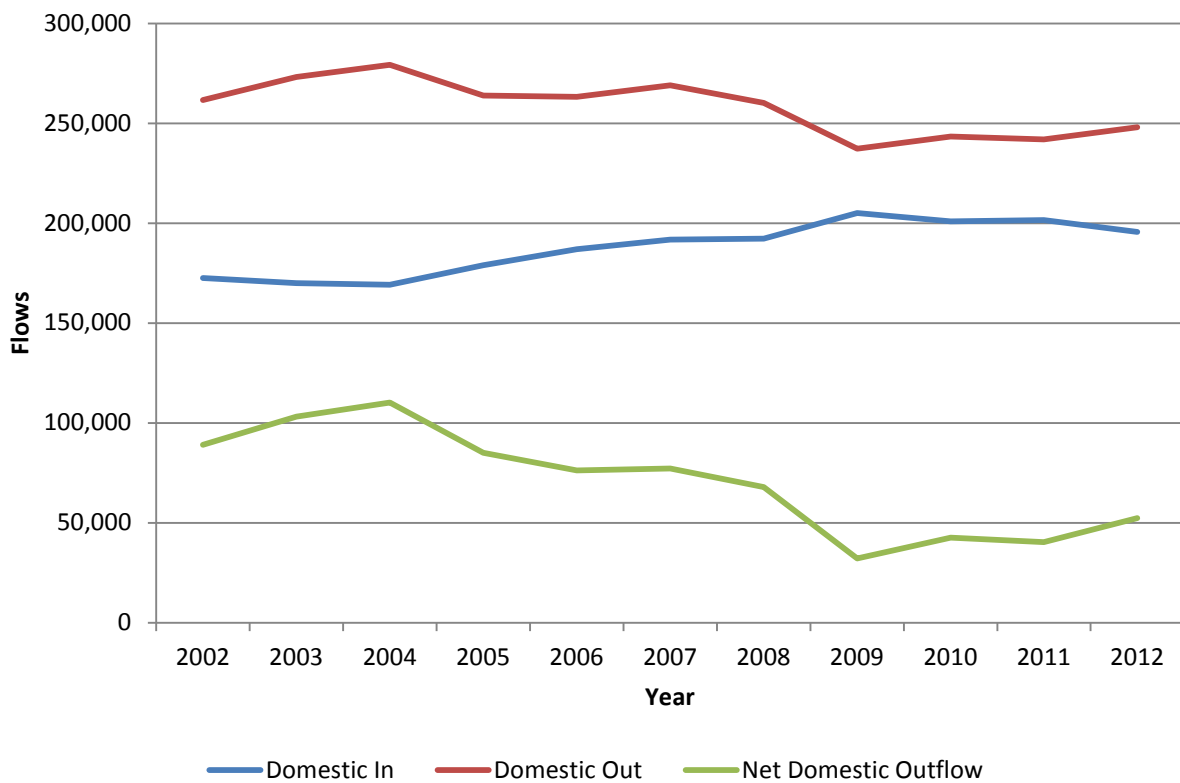
Choice of domestic migration assumptions

ONS have elected to base projections of domestic migration flows on the patterns observed in the period mid-2007 to mid-2012. Migration flows over this period have been heavily influenced by the impacts of the financial crisis of 2008 (see Figure 10). The financial crisis triggered a dramatic fall in house sales in the South East and with it a large drop in outflows from London to the rest of the country. Using this period as a basis for domestic migration trends effectively builds into the model the assumption that these patterns will persist for the duration of the projection period. The GLA believes that outflows are likely to return to levels closer to those seen pre-crisis as the housing market and economy recover.

While there is a great deal of uncertainty concerning future migration trends, there is a significant risk that the ONS assumptions will lead to an under-projection of net outflows from London to the surrounding counties. This in turn would result in an over-projection of London’s population and under-projection for districts with strong migration relationships with London. In its response to ONS’s consultation on these projections, the GLA presented analysis of the sensitivity of projections for London to the period of past domestic migration data considered in determining future trends. This analysis suggested that changing the period considered from five years (as used by ONS) to ten years could have the effect of reducing the projected 2037 London population by as much 500,000 persons.

Given this level of sensitivity, the GLA feels that there is a strong case for ONS to produce a projection variant incorporating a longer time-series of domestic migration data. This would provide users with a far more informative picture of the range of possible population scenarios that London and the wider South East may be facing.

Figure 10: Domestic migration flows between London and the rest of the UK, 2002-2012

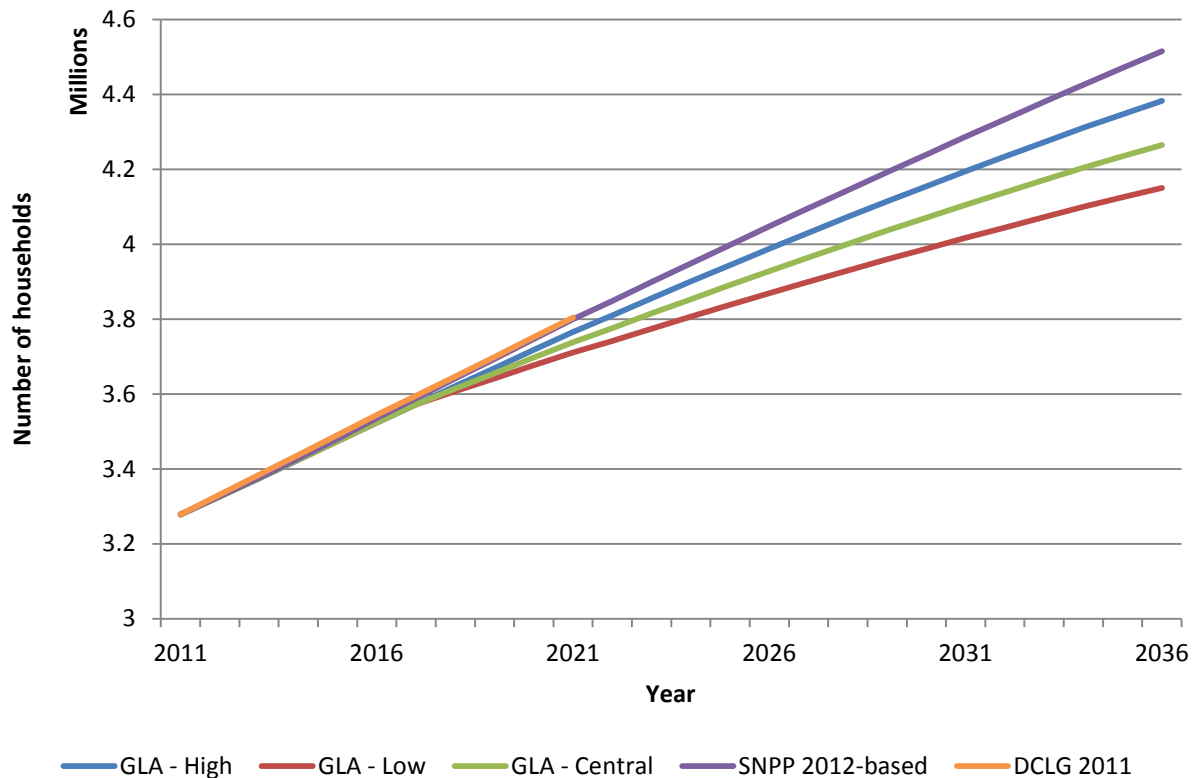


Source: ONS internal migration estimates

Household projections

The ONS 2012-based SNPP will form the population input to DCLG's 2012-based household projections, scheduled for autumn 2014. To gain some sense of the possible implications of the SNPP results on the subsequent household projections, the GLA has incorporated the SNPP data into the GLA's household model (itself based on DCLG's 2011-based model). The resulting household projections are plotted in Figure 10, alongside the GLA's 2013 round and DCLG's 2011-based household projections.

Figure 11: Total households, Greater London, 2011-2036



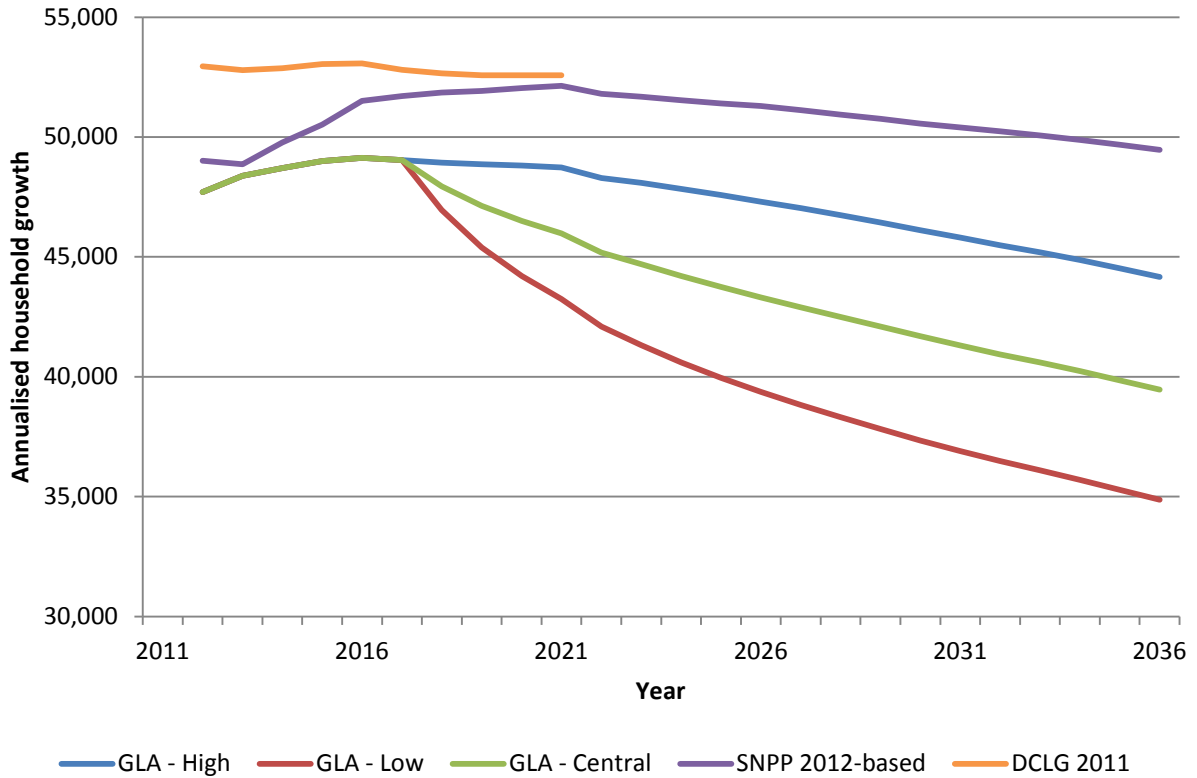
Source: GLA 2013 round of projections; ONS 2012-based SNPP; DCLG 2011-based interim household projections

The household projections produced using the 2012-based SNPP give higher total households for Greater London than the GLA's own 2013 round projections. Total households reach 4.51 million in 2036, compared to 4.26 million in the GLA's Central projection. Figure 11 displays the projections in terms of annualised growth since 2011. The projection incorporating the 2012-based SNPP gives annualised growth of 50 thousand households to 2036, in comparison to 40 thousand in the GLA's Central trend projection.

This difference in projected household growth (25 per cent) is greater than the difference in population growth (20 per cent). This is a result of differences in the age structures, specifically the higher proportion of people in older age groups in the ONS projected population. Older persons tend to form smaller households than younger persons and extra persons in these age groups have a disproportionate impact on the projected number of households.

When they are produced later this year, the DCLG 2012-based household projections will form a key part of the evidence base for local plans across the South East. This adds weight to the need for an additional population variant including a longer-run domestic migration trend as outlined in the previous section. This in turn would provide the potential basis for additional household projection scenarios.

Figure 12: Annualised household growth, Greater London, 2012-2036



Source: GLA 2013 round of projections; ONS 2012-based SNPP; DCLG 2011-based interim household projections

Glossary

Central London

Consists of four authorities: Camden, Kensington & Chelsea, Westminster, and the City of London.

Rest of Inner London

Consists of ten authorities: Hackney, Hammersmith & Fulham, Haringey, Islington, Lambeth, Lewisham, Newham, Southwark, Tower Hamlets and Wandsworth.

Inner London

Consists of the 14 authorities which make up of Central London and the Rest of Inner London.

Outer London

Consists of 19 authorities: Barking & Dagenham, Barnet, Bexley, Brent, Bromley, Croydon, Ealing, Enfield, Greenwich, Harrow, Havering, Hillingdon, Hounslow, Kingston upon Thames, Merton, Redbridge, Richmond upon Thames, Sutton, and Waltham Forest.

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