

2011 Census first results: London boroughs' populations by age and sex

On 16th July 2012 ONS released the first results from the 2011 Census for England and Wales. This paper sets out the key findings for London and also covers in detail specific aspects of the data release including:

- Borough-level population data by age bands
- Comparisons with other population estimates and projections
- Households with usual residents
- Average household size
- Short-term migrants by sex (non-UK short-term residents).
- Residents in households and in communal establishments.

Key Findings

- The usually resident population of London on Census Day 2011 (27 March) was 8.17 million. This compares to 7.17 million at Census 2001, an increase of 1,002,000 or 14 per cent over the ten year period.
- In comparison the population of England and Wales increased by 4.03 million (8 per cent) between 2001 and 2011 hence the 2011 resident population on Census Day was 56.08 million.
- Croydon was the most populous London borough with 363,000 usual residents. Eight other London boroughs recorded populations of over 300,000; Barnet (356,000), Ealing (338,000), Enfield (313,000), Brent (311,000), Bromley (309,000), Newham (308,000), Wandsworth (307,000) and Lambeth (303,000).
- The largest local authority percentage increase between 2001 and 2011 was in London. Tower Hamlets grew by nearly 30 per cent. Other London local authorities that had high growth include Newham (26 per cent), Hackney and Westminster (both at 21 per cent).
- Seven out of ten local authorities with the highest proportions of preschool (0-4 year old) children nationally were in London. Barking and Dagenham was highest at 10.1 per cent followed by Slough (9.1 per cent), Newham, Greenwich, and Luton (each 8.2 per cent) and Waltham Forest (8.1 per cent).

- Conversely the nine local authorities with the lowest proportions of persons aged 65 and over were also in London. Fewer than one in 12 (half the national average) in Tower Hamlets, Newham, Hackney, Lambeth and Southwark were aged 65 and over. In Tower Hamlets only 6 per cent of the usual residents were aged 65 and over.
- London had 3.27 million households with usual residents, an increase of 250,000 (8 per cent) since Census 2001.
- Average household size in London increased from 2.35 persons in 2001 to 2.47 persons in 2011, bucking assumptions that average household size is generally in decline. Average household size increased in every London borough bar Havering.
- The largest increases in average household size (nationally) over the 2001-2011 period were in London. Additionally, the highest four local authorities nationally for average household size were in London: Newham (3.01 persons), Harrow (2.81), Brent (2.80) and Redbridge (2.80).
- The London Census population estimate is 105,000 higher than the ONS 2010-based sub-national population projection for 2011. At 2.47 the average household size in London was higher than the GLA projection of 2.39.
- London and the South East account for 50 per cent of all short term migrants in England and Wales. London alone accounts for 35 per cent of short-term migrants.

Introduction

On 16th July 2012 ONS released the first results from the 2011 Census for England and Wales.

These comprise for each Local Authority:

- Usually resident population by five-year age band and sex.
- Households with usual residents.
- Short-term migrants by sex (non-UK short-term residents).
- Residents in households and in communal establishments.

Estimates of usually resident population by single years of age have been released for England and for Wales only. All figures are rounded to the nearest 100.

In addition, ONS produced a “quality assurance pack” for each local authority setting out some details of the population estimation process. This includes census counts, dual system estimation (DSE) and other adjustments, as well as overall person-level census response rates. The population estimates are also compared with other sources of population data.

This briefing presents the Census population figures for London and the London boroughs and compares these with the 2001 Census as well as with ONS and GLA population estimates for 2011. The response rates and other quality assurance pack data for boroughs will be analysed in a separate GLA briefing.

Further GLA analyses will follow as more Census data become available.

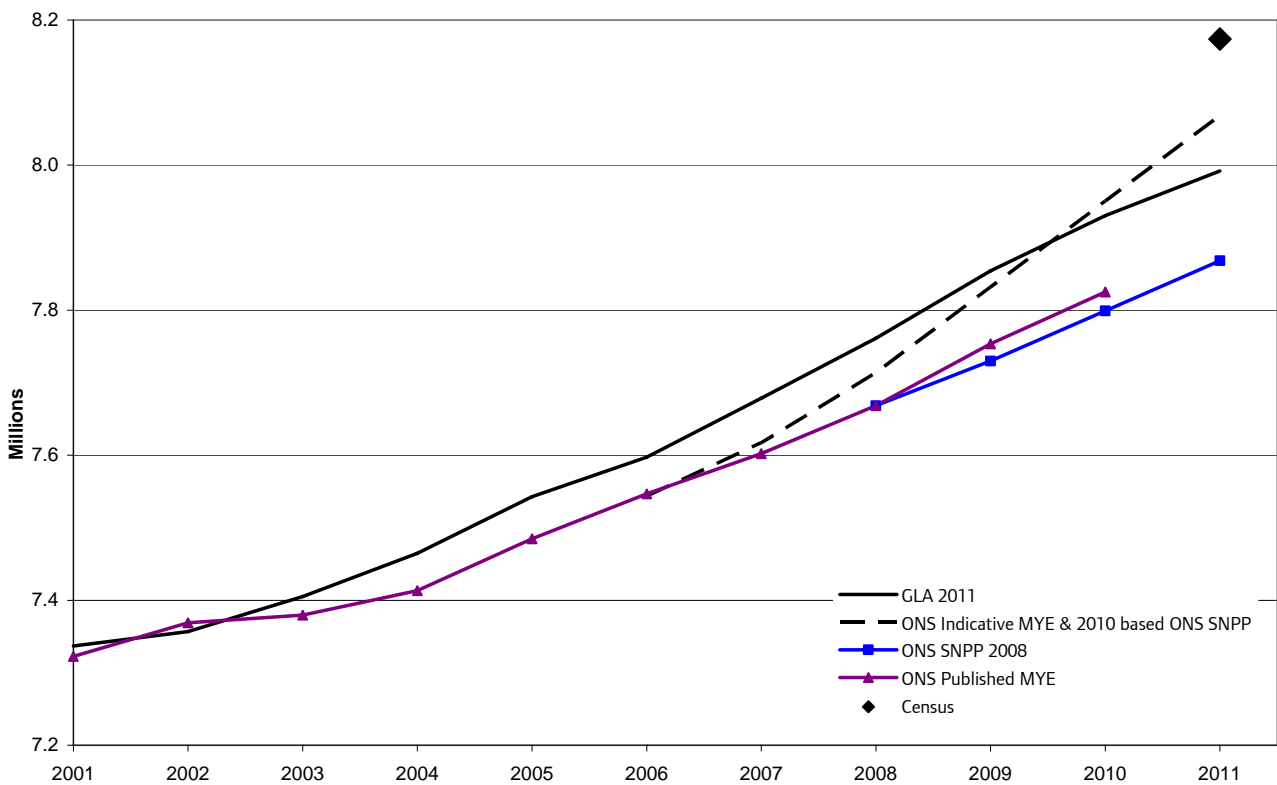
Results for London

The usually resident population of London on Census Day 2011 (27 March) was 8.17 million. This compares to 7.17 million at Census 2001, an increase of just over 1 million or 14 per cent over the ten-year period. The population of Inner London rose faster than Outer London. Inner London increased by 466,000 (17 per cent) to 3.23 million whilst Outer London rose by 536,000 (12 per cent) to 4.94 million.

By comparison the 2011 resident population of England and Wales on Census Day was 56.08 million compared to 52.04 million at Census 2001, an increase of 4.03 million or 8 per cent from 2001.

Figure 1 below shows how the 2011 Census estimate for London compares with other population estimates and projections from the ONS and GLA.

Figure 1: Population projections and the 2011 Census

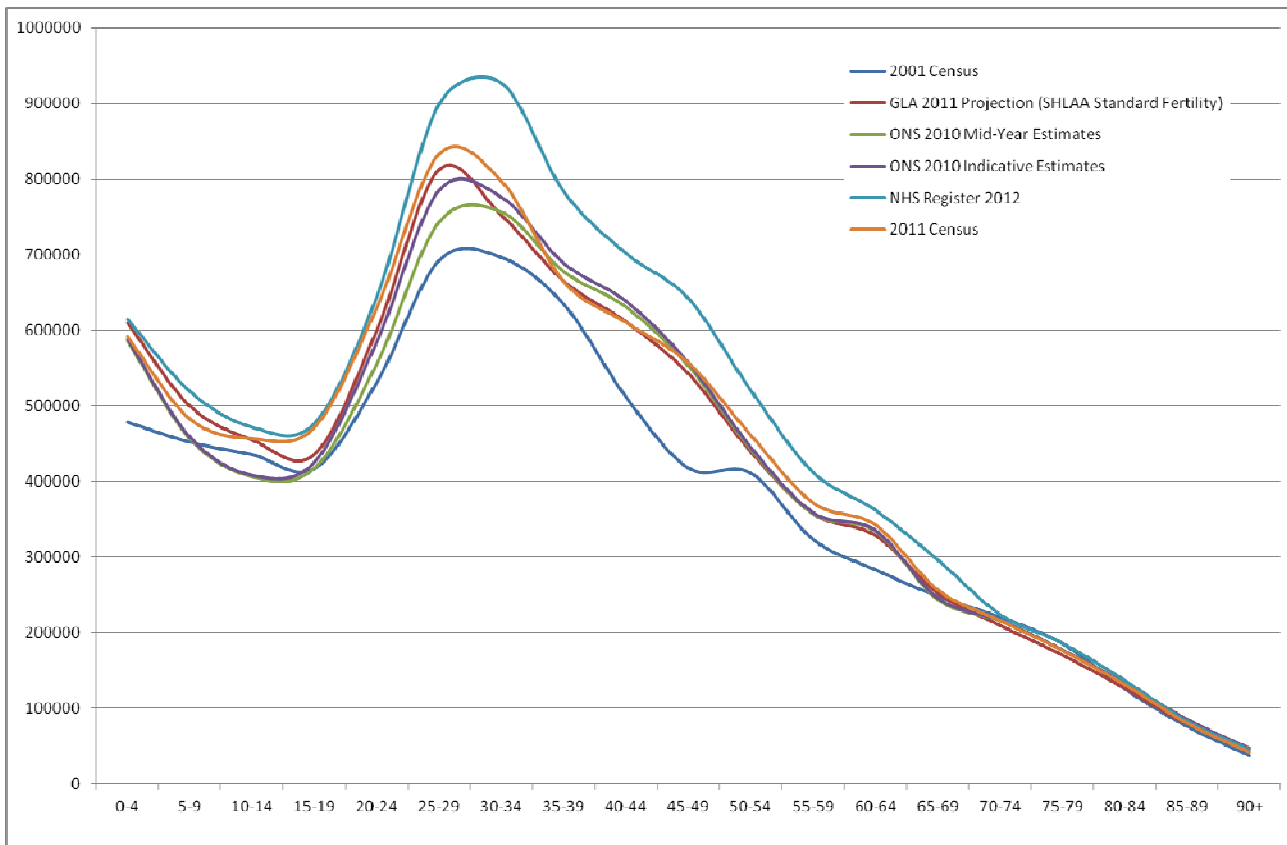


Source: Office for National Statistics, Greater London Authority

2011 Census Comparator Data

As part of the 2011 Census quality assurance process the population estimates were compared to other population data sources. Figure 2 shows the age structure and population size for Greater London.

Figure 2: Greater London population and age structure



Source: Office for National Statistics, Greater London Authority, NHS Connecting for Health

Comparison between the 2001 Census and the 2011 Census provides an indication of how the population has changed over the ten-year intervening period. There has been an increase, as described above, of just over 1 million people in London since 2001, or 14 per cent. However, some of this rise can be attributed to an undercount in the population of London in the 2001 Census. This was tacitly accepted by the ONS when the 2001 mid-year estimate added in an additional 150,000 people to London's population. When the 2011 Census is compared to the 2001 mid-year estimate the population increase is 12 per cent.

The 2011 Census data can also be usefully compared to current population estimates. This provides some indication of how accurate projections are and helps to identify potential weaknesses in the models. The GLA's own 2011 round of population projections under-estimated the population of London by around 2 per cent, giving a figure of 7.99 million. The majority of this under-estimation

was in the 15-34 age range which would seem to indicate an issue with estimation of net in-migration. Conversely the GLA overestimated the number of 0-14 year olds in the capital.

The GLA also produces household estimates. A comparison with the 2011 Census household figures identifies an over-estimation of 1% in the GLA projections. The over-estimation of the number of households and the under-estimation of the size of the population led to an under-estimated average household size projection in the GLA data (2.39 compared to 2.47 in the 2011 Census).

The ONS produces its own population estimate data in the form of the mid-year estimate. The most recent mid-year estimate was published in June 2011 and was for mid-year 2010, nine months prior to Census Day (27 March 2011). The 2010 mid-year estimate placed London's population at 7.83 million. The ONS do not use development data (as the GLA projections do) in generating their estimates and projections. As such they are heavily reliant on migration data and subject to the varying quality of such data. It is likely that this was a factor in the ONS under-estimation, particularly with regard to children aged five and over where migration structure over-estimate outflows and under-estimate inflows. The under-estimation of the working-age population in the ONS mid-year estimate is likely to be due to flaws in the international inflows migration modelling.

In November 2011, the ONS released a new set of unofficial estimates, labelled as 'indicative'. The indicative estimates make use of revised international in-migration estimates for the period 2006-2010. This revised migration data was the result of the ONS Improving Migration and Population Statistics (IMPS) programme, which sought to better apportion international inflows between local authorities. The IMPS programme led to an overall increase in estimated international inflows to London and as a result the indicative mid-year estimate was closer to the census population at 7.95 million (an increase of 125,000 on the official mid-year estimate). This additional population was concentrated in the 20-39 age range in line with the assumed increases in in-migration. There was little change in the indicative estimate to the populations below 15 and above 49.

In addition to population estimates and projections, administrative sources of population data can also be used to quality assure the Census estimate. The GLA commissioned a snapshot of GP registration data for London in November 2011. This gave numbers of GP registrations for persons listed as usually resident in London. A comparison of this data against the census helps to identify the strengths and weaknesses of this administrative dataset and assist in developing a benchmark for future work which may incorporate NHS registrations data.

The number of persons on the GP register was 9 per cent higher than recorded in the 2011 Census. This is most likely to be a result of inflation due to failures of persons to re-register when moving to another part of the UK, or to de-register when moving overseas. Areas, like London, with particularly high population churn (especially international movement) and large student populations are likely to see these effects amplified creating highly distorted figures. These distortions are not uniform across the population but vary according to age and gender. Data for males are less accurate than for females. Data for young adult males are particularly unreliable due to their tardiness in registering with a GP after moving. Conversely, data for children and the elderly are much more reliable in this dataset due to their relative stability of location and increased contact with health services.

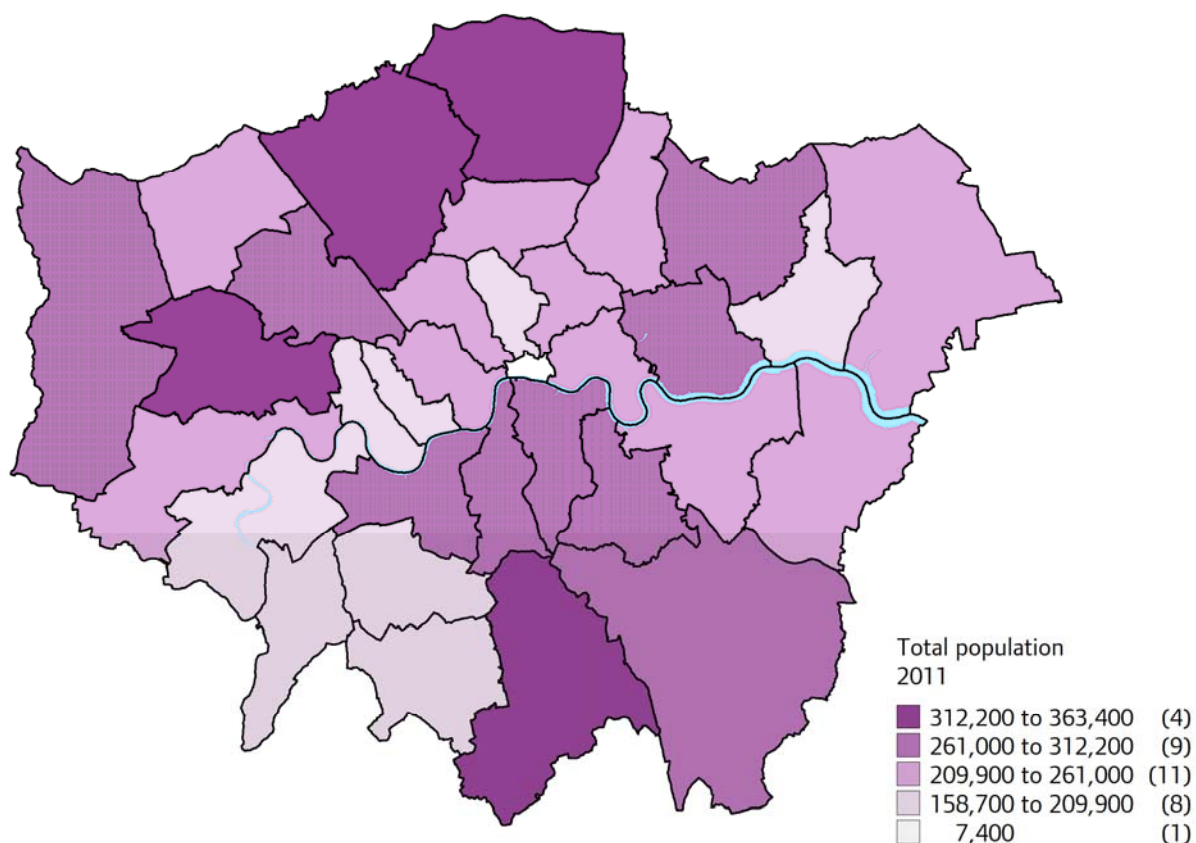
Results for boroughs

Nine London boroughs recorded populations at Census 2011 of over 300,000: Croydon (363,000), Barnet (356,000), Ealing (338,000), Enfield (313,000), Brent (311,000), Bromley (309,000), Newham (308,000), Wandsworth (307,000) and Lambeth (303,000). Only Croydon, Barnet and Ealing had populations of over 300,000 in 2001.

The biggest increases over 2001 to 2011 for London boroughs were in Newham, Tower Hamlets, Brent and Wandsworth up 64,000, 58,000, 48,000 and 47,000 respectively. Kensington and Chelsea was the only London borough to show a fall in population over 2001 to 2011; its 2011 population fell marginally (by 200).

The fastest rates of growth were Tower Hamlets up 30 per cent, Newham up 26 per cent, and Hackney and Westminster both up 21 per cent.

Map 1: Boroughs populations at Census 2011



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Table 1 : Census and other estimates of London boroughs' populations

	Census 2001	ONS mid-year estimate 2011	ONS 2010-based SNPP 2011	GLA 2011 SHLAA projection 2011	Census 2011
City of London	7,181	10,900	10,985	9,833	7,400
Barking and Dagenham	163,929	187,300	186,843	180,895	185,900
Barnet	314,559	357,000	358,288	340,600	356,400
Bexley	218,310	231,600	231,639	223,812	232,000
Brent	263,463	275,100	275,909	289,041	311,200
Bromley	295,526	316,500	317,928	314,629	309,400
Camden	198,019	234,400	235,373	211,550	220,300
Croydon	330,587	349,800	350,092	353,708	363,400
Ealing	300,946	322,000	323,521	330,205	338,400
Enfield	273,565	306,600	307,322	300,170	312,500
Greenwich	214,378	233,900	233,558	245,586	254,600
Hackney	202,822	226,100	227,023	235,334	246,300
Hammersmith and Fulham	165,256	171,000	172,380	188,235	182,500
Haringey	216,511	240,300	242,372	237,887	254,900
Harrow	206,828	234,200	234,618	229,770	239,100
Havering	224,247	238,200	238,890	233,207	237,200
Hillingdon	243,000	272,800	274,051	270,882	273,900
Hounslow	212,328	245,900	246,250	243,328	254,000
Islington	175,792	205,200	206,227	211,021	206,100
Kensington and Chelsea	158,921	162,800	163,806	165,249	158,700
Kingston upon Thames	147,271	172,800	173,893	158,851	160,100
Lambeth	266,161	291,000	292,369	295,861	303,100
Lewisham	248,923	272,300	274,830	271,275	275,900
Merton	187,922	210,700	212,404	200,629	199,700
Newham	243,905	279,800	277,274	295,777	308,000
Redbridge	238,638	276,000	277,795	266,175	279,000
Richmond upon Thames	172,336	193,500	194,169	190,308	187,000
Southwark	244,861	295,200	298,066	289,991	288,300
Sutton	179,764	197,000	197,976	189,064	190,100
Tower Hamlets	196,119	255,200	255,473	245,710	254,100
Waltham Forest	218,344	236,200	236,934	244,276	258,200
Wandsworth	260,382	292,900	295,937	309,789	307,000
Westminster	181,281	243,600	244,317	219,243	219,400
Inner London	2,766,134	3,180,700	3,196,433	3,186,756	3,231,900
Outer London	4,405,941	4,857,100	4,872,081	4,805,135	4,942,100
London	7,172,091	8,038,000	8,068,514	7,991,891	8,173,900
England and Wales	52,041,916	55,548,100	56,075,900

Source: Office for National Statistics, Greater London Authority

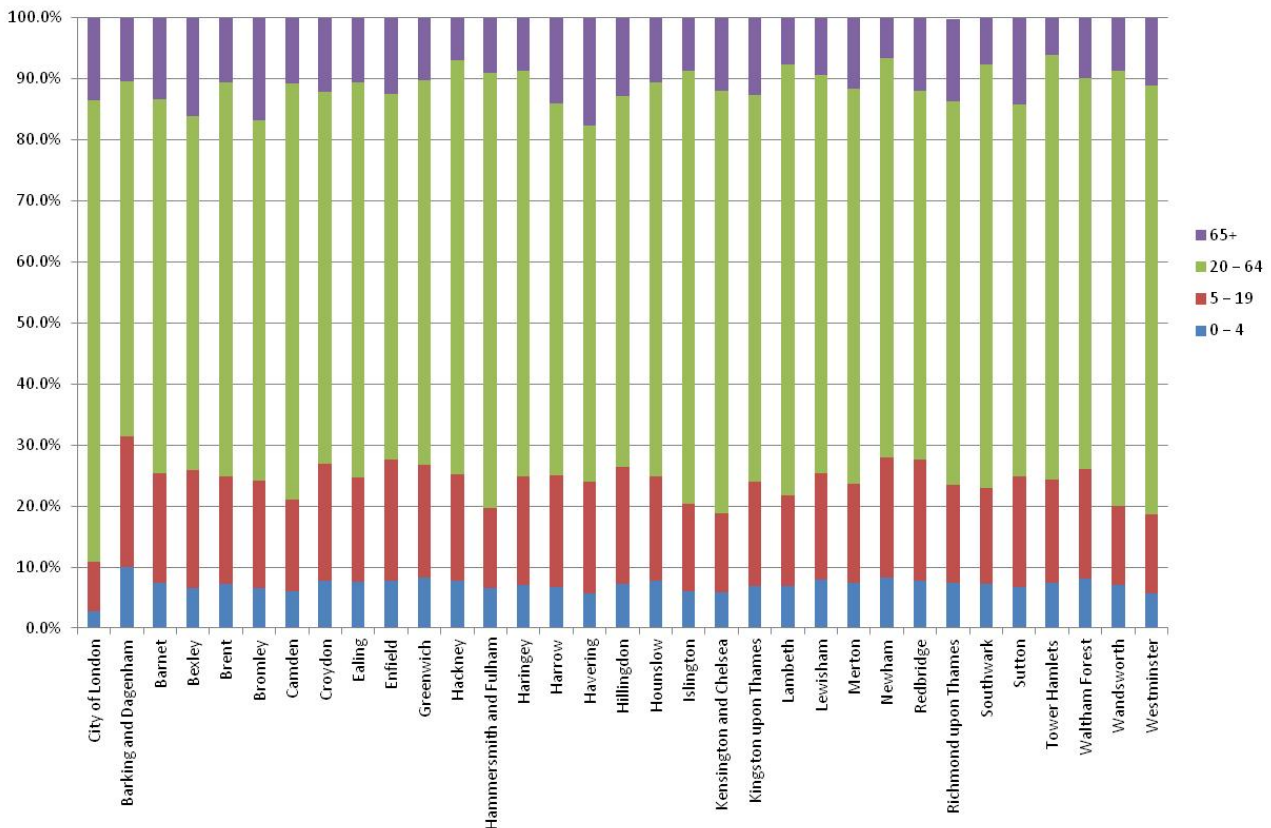
Age structure

The local authority level population estimates in the first 2011 Census release are given in five-year age bands. This makes assessing the age structure of boroughs more complex, particularly when the standard broad age groupings of school-age (4-15) and working-age (16-64) are not possible to aggregate from the available data. The broad age groups considered below are therefore:

- Preschool: 0 – 4
- School-age: 5 – 19
- Working-age: 20 – 64
- Older: 65+

The City of London has a unique age structure dominated by the working-age population. In other London boroughs there is more consistency to the age structure but still significant variety (see figure 3). The preschool population tends to make up between 5 per cent and 10 per cent of the overall population. School-age populations range from around 13 per cent to 21 per cent of the total. The working-age population contributes anywhere from 58 to 71 per cent of the total. The proportion of older people in a borough population ranges from 6 to 18 per cent. The age structures of many London boroughs have seen considerable change since the 2001 census. A detailed review of these changes can be found below.

Figure 3: Age structure of London boroughs, 2011



Source: Office for National Statistics

Table 2: Age structure of London boroughs, 2011

	Total Population	0 – 4	5 – 19	20 – 64	65+
City of London	7,400	2.7%	8.1%	75.7%	13.5%
Barking and Dagenham	185,900	10.1%	21.4%	58.2%	10.4%
Barnet	356,400	7.4%	18.0%	61.3%	13.3%
Bexley	232,000	6.6%	19.3%	58.1%	16.0%
Brent	311,200	7.2%	17.7%	64.6%	10.5%
Bromley	309,400	6.5%	17.6%	59.1%	16.8%
Camden	220,300	6.0%	15.0%	68.2%	10.8%
Croydon	363,400	7.7%	19.2%	60.9%	12.2%
Ealing	338,400	7.5%	17.2%	64.7%	10.7%
Enfield	312,500	7.8%	19.7%	60.0%	12.4%
Greenwich	254,600	8.2%	18.6%	62.9%	10.3%
Hackney	246,300	7.8%	17.3%	67.8%	7.0%
Hammersmith and Fulham	182,500	6.5%	13.2%	71.3%	9.0%
Haringey	254,900	7.1%	17.8%	66.3%	8.8%
Harrow	239,100	6.6%	18.4%	60.8%	14.1%
Havering	237,200	5.8%	18.1%	58.4%	17.8%
Hillingdon	273,900	7.2%	19.3%	60.7%	12.8%
Hounslow	254,000	7.8%	17.1%	64.5%	10.6%
Islington	206,100	6.0%	14.3%	71.0%	8.7%
Kensington and Chelsea	158,700	5.8%	13.0%	69.3%	12.1%
Kingston upon Thames	160,100	6.9%	17.1%	63.4%	12.7%
Lambeth	303,100	6.8%	14.9%	70.6%	7.6%
Lewisham	275,900	8.0%	17.4%	65.2%	9.5%
Merton	199,700	7.4%	16.2%	64.8%	11.6%
Newham	308,000	8.2%	19.7%	65.3%	6.7%
Redbridge	279,000	7.8%	19.9%	60.4%	12.0%
Richmond upon Thames	187,000	7.5%	16.0%	62.8%	13.5%
Southwark	288,300	7.2%	15.9%	69.2%	7.7%
Sutton	190,100	6.7%	18.0%	61.0%	14.3%
Tower Hamlets	254,100	7.4%	17.0%	69.4%	6.1%
Waltham Forest	258,200	8.1%	18.0%	64.0%	10.0%
Wandsworth	307,000	7.1%	12.9%	71.3%	8.7%
Westminster	219,400	5.7%	12.9%	70.1%	11.2%
London	8,173,900	7.2%	17.3%	64.4%	10.7%
Inner London	3,231,900	7.0%	15.7%	68.7%	9.2%
Outer London	4,942,100	7.4%	18.3%	61.6%	12.9%
England & Wales	56,075,900	6.2%	17.7%	59.6%	16.4%

Source: Office for National Statistics

Table 3: Population of London boroughs by broad age bands, 2011

	Total Population	0 – 4	5 – 19	20 – 64	65+
City of London	7,400	200	600	5,600	1,000
Barking and Dagenham	185,900	18,700	39,700	108,200	19,400
Barnet	356,400	26,200	64,200	218,600	47,400
Bexley	232,000	15,200	44,800	134,700	37,200
Brent	311,200	22,400	55,100	200,900	32,800
Bromley	309,400	20,100	54,600	182,800	52,000
Camden	220,300	13,200	33,000	150,200	23,900
Croydon	363,400	28,000	69,800	221,200	44,400
Ealing	338,400	25,400	58,100	218,800	36,200
Enfield	312,500	24,500	61,700	187,400	38,800
Greenwich	254,600	20,900	47,400	160,200	26,100
Hackney	246,300	19,200	42,700	167,100	17,300
Hammersmith and Fulham	182,500	11,900	24,100	130,100	16,400
Haringey	254,900	18,100	45,300	169,100	22,400
Harrow	239,100	15,900	44,100	145,300	33,600
Havering	237,200	13,700	43,000	138,500	42,300
Hillingdon	273,900	19,700	52,800	166,200	35,100
Hounslow	254,000	19,700	43,500	163,800	26,900
Islington	206,100	12,300	29,500	146,400	18,000
Kensington and Chelsea	158,700	9,200	20,600	109,900	19,200
Kingston upon Thames	160,100	11,000	27,400	101,500	20,300
Lambeth	303,100	20,700	45,300	214,000	23,100
Lewisham	275,900	22,000	48,100	179,800	26,200
Merton	199,700	14,800	32,300	129,500	23,100
Newham	308,000	25,400	60,800	201,100	20,700
Redbridge	279,000	21,700	55,400	168,500	33,500
Richmond upon Thames	187,000	14,000	30,000	117,400	25,200
Southwark	288,300	20,700	45,700	199,600	22,300
Sutton	190,100	12,800	34,300	115,900	27,200
Tower Hamlets	254,100	18,700	43,300	176,400	15,500
Waltham Forest	258,200	20,800	46,500	165,300	25,700
Wandsworth	307,000	21,700	39,500	218,800	26,800
Westminster	219,400	12,600	28,400	153,900	24,500
London	8,173,900	591,500	1,411,400	5,266,400	874,000
Inner London	3,231,900	225,900	506,600	2,221,900	296,700
Outer London	4,942,100	365,600	904,800	3,044,600	638,800
England & Wales	56,075,900	3,496,800	9,933,800	33,422,400	9,223,000

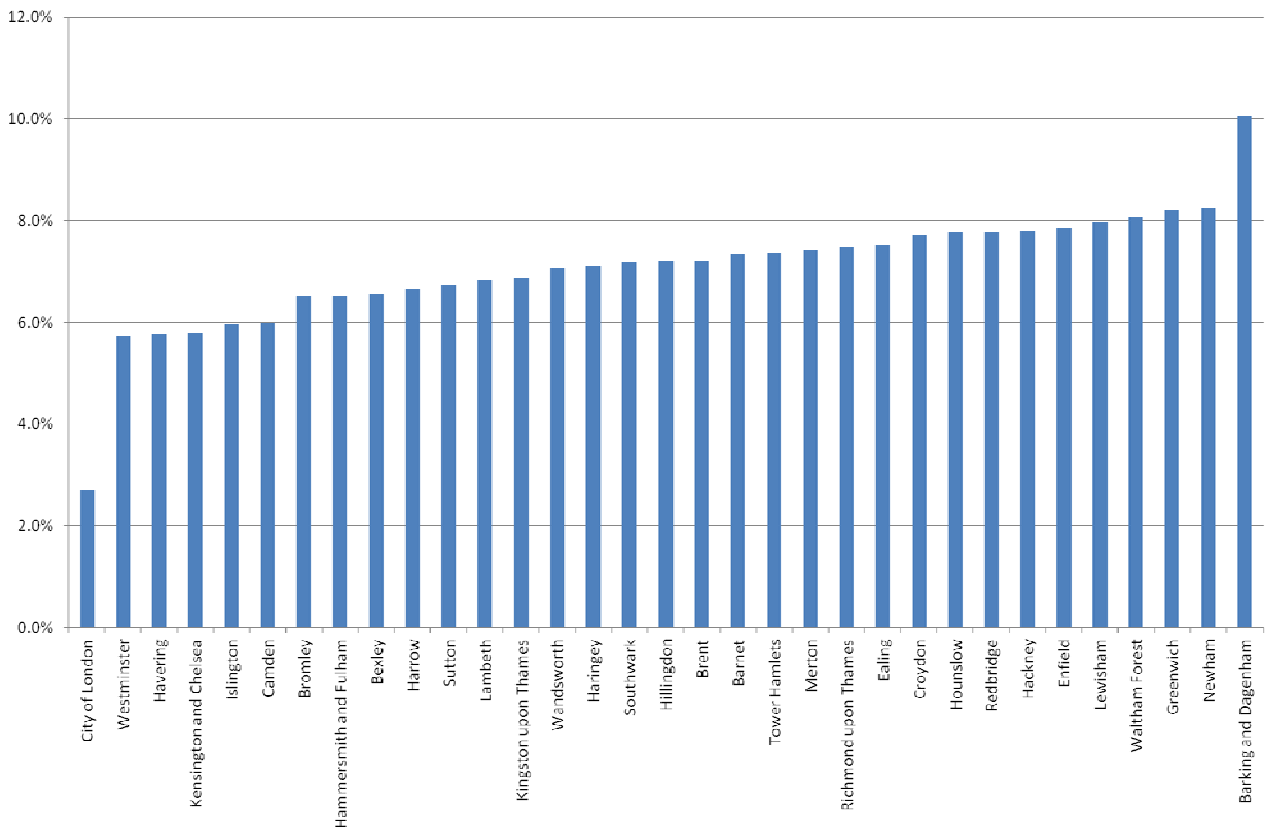
Source: Office for National Statistics

Preschool-age population (0-4)

There were 596,000 preschool children in London in 2011, 7.2 per cent of the population, up from 478,000 in 2001 (6.7 per cent). The proportion of preschool children rose less sharply nationally from 5.9 per cent in 2001 to 6.2 per cent in 2011. Seven out of the ten local authorities with the highest proportions of preschool children in 2011 were London boroughs: Barking and Dagenham had the highest rate in England and Wales at 10.1 per cent followed by Slough (9.1 per cent), Newham, Greenwich, and Luton (each 8.2 per cent) and Waltham Forest (8.1 per cent).

Within London the percentage of the population in the age cohort 0-4 varies from 2.7 per cent (City of London) to 10.1 per cent (Barking & Dagenham). If these two extremes are discounted the remaining 31 boroughs all lie within the range 5.7 per cent to 8.2 per cent.

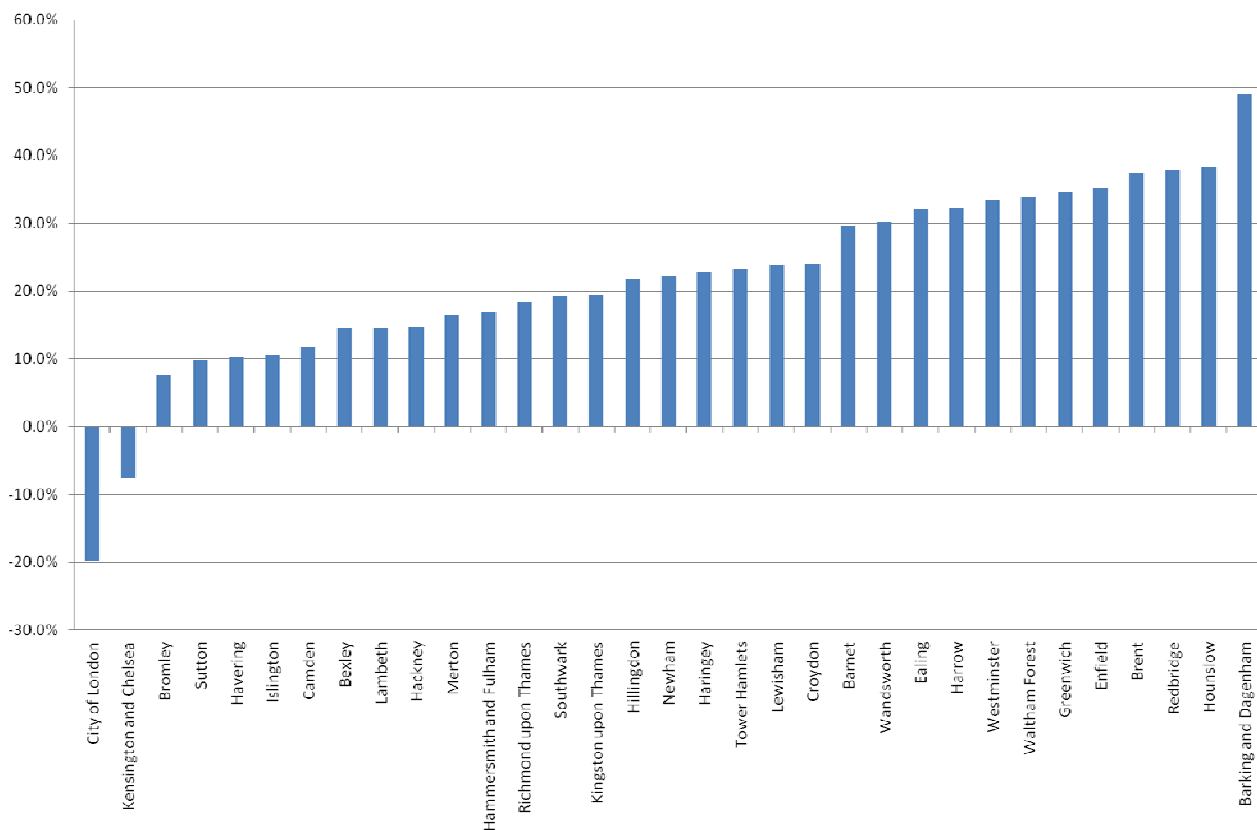
Figure 4: Preschool children in London boroughs as a percentage of total borough population, ascending



Source: Office for National Statistics

Figure 5 describes population change in the 0-4 age cohort in percentage terms. The London borough with greatest population growth since the 2001 census is Barking & Dagenham which saw its preschool population increase by 49.1 per cent. Increases of over 30 per cent were seen in 11 London boroughs. Two boroughs, City of London and Kensington & Chelsea, had fewer 0-4 year olds in 2011 than in 2001.

Figure 5: Percentage population change in London boroughs 0-4 year olds 2001-2011, ascending



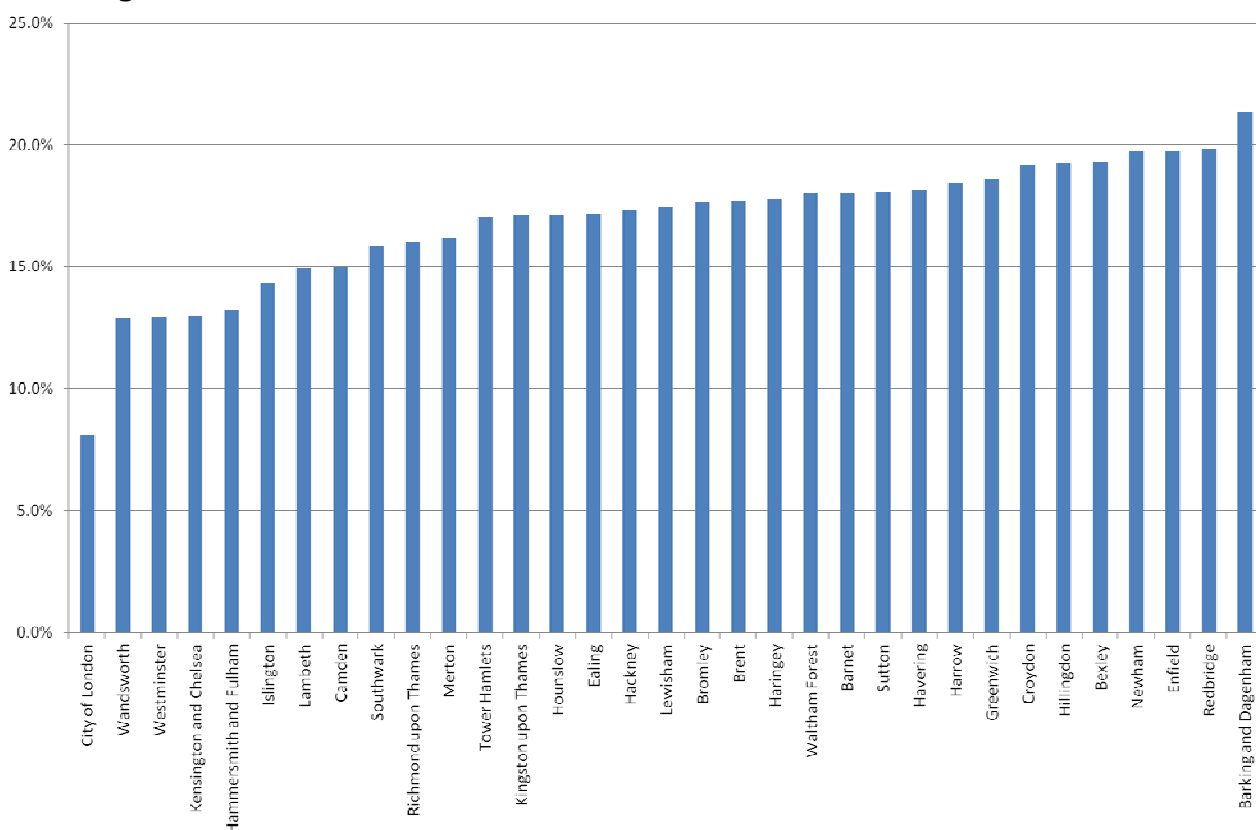
Source: Office for National Statistics

School-age population (5-19)

The numbers of 5 to 19 year olds in London increased by 8.2 per cent between censuses compared to a 0.2 fall for England and Wales. Barking and Dagenham had the highest proportion of 5 to 19 year olds of any local authority in England and Wales, 21.4 per cent. Redbridge, Enfield, Newham, Bexley, Hillingdon and Croydon all had proportions over 19 per cent placing them within the top 30 local authorities nationally.

The London borough with the most 5-19 year olds in absolute terms is Croydon with a total of 69,800 (twelfth highest population nationally). Barnet (14th), Enfield (17th) and Newham (20th) also feature in the top 20 of the national rankings for this cohort.

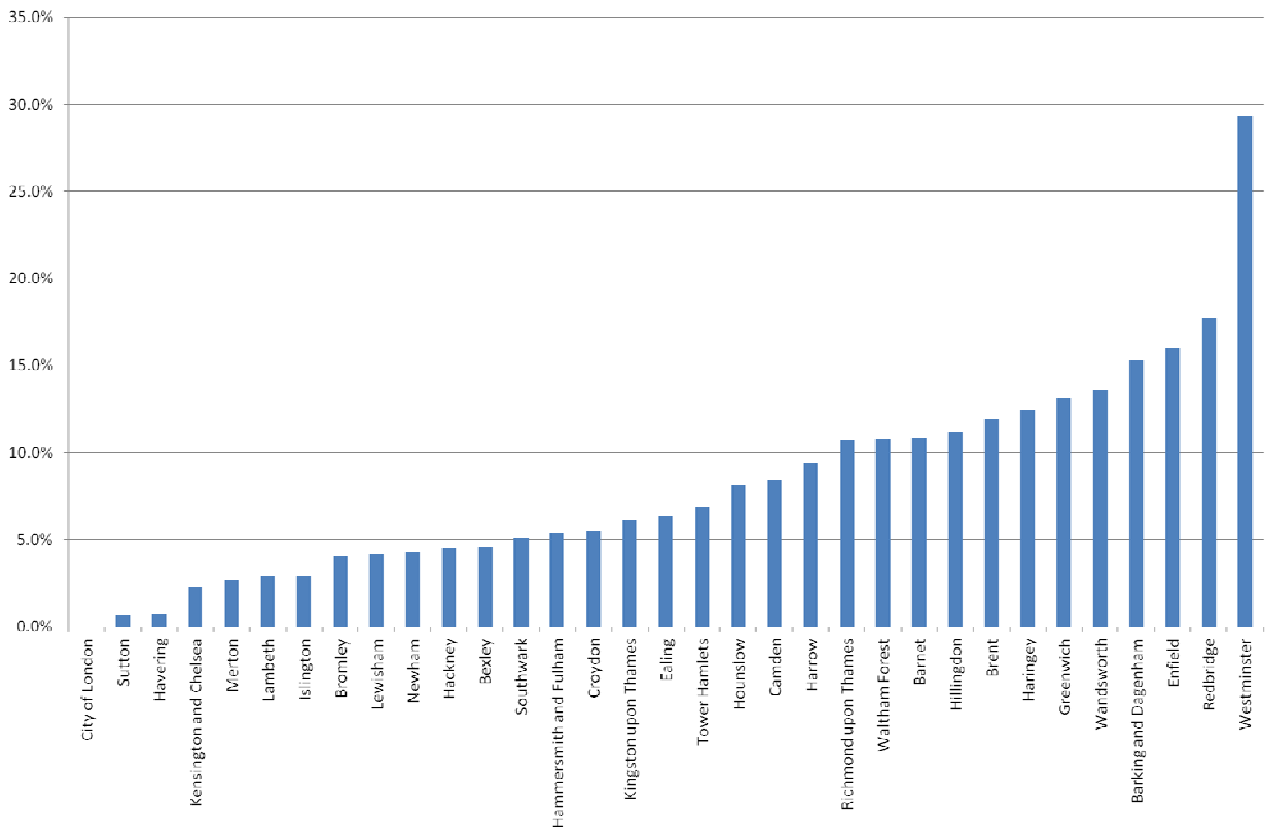
Figure 6: 5-19 year olds in London boroughs as a percentage of total borough population, ascending



Source: Office for National Statistics

All but one London borough saw positive growth in their school-age populations between 2001 and 2011. The exception was the City of London where this population remained static across the period. The largest increase was in Westminster which saw 29.3 per cent growth. Other boroughs with notable growth in this age group were Redbridge, Enfield and Barking & Dagenham which all recorded increases over 15 per cent (figure 7).

Figure 7: Percentage population change in London boroughs 5-19 year olds 2001-2011, ascending



Source: Office for National Statistics

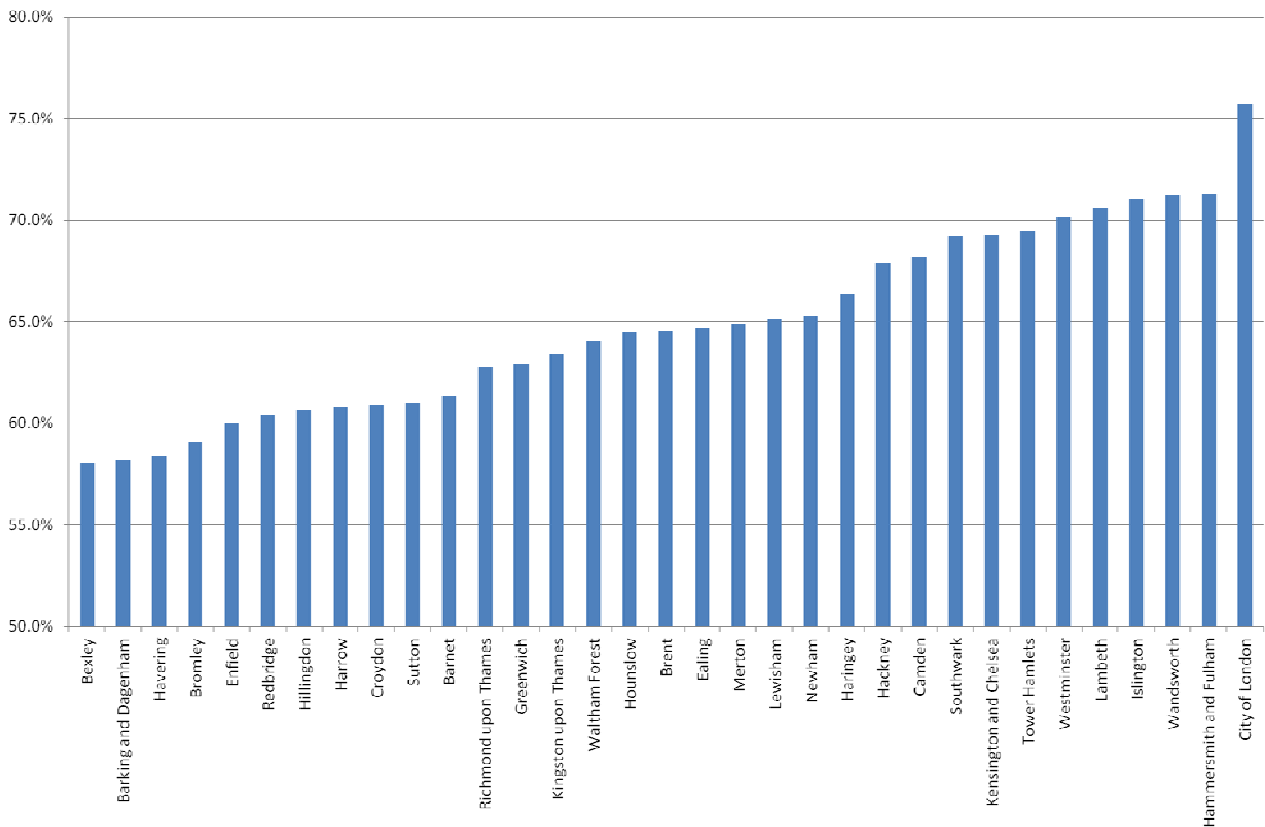
Working-age population (20-64)

The number of working-age people in London rose by 17 per cent between 2001 and 2011. Nationally the rise was 9 per cent.

London authorities had the highest proportions of working-age people (approximated by 20 to 64 year olds in these data). The top 12 authorities with the highest proportion of their population in this group were in London. The variation in the proportion of the population in the 20-64 age groups can be seen in figure 8. The list is topped by the City of London with 75.7% of its population in this group. Also above 70% are Hammersmith & Fulham, Wandsworth, Islington, Lambeth and Westminster. The London borough with the lowest proportion of 20-64 year olds was Bexley (58.1 per cent).

Again, Croydon tops the list in London of actual population with 221,200 people between 20 and 64. This makes Croydon's working-age population 13th highest nationally.

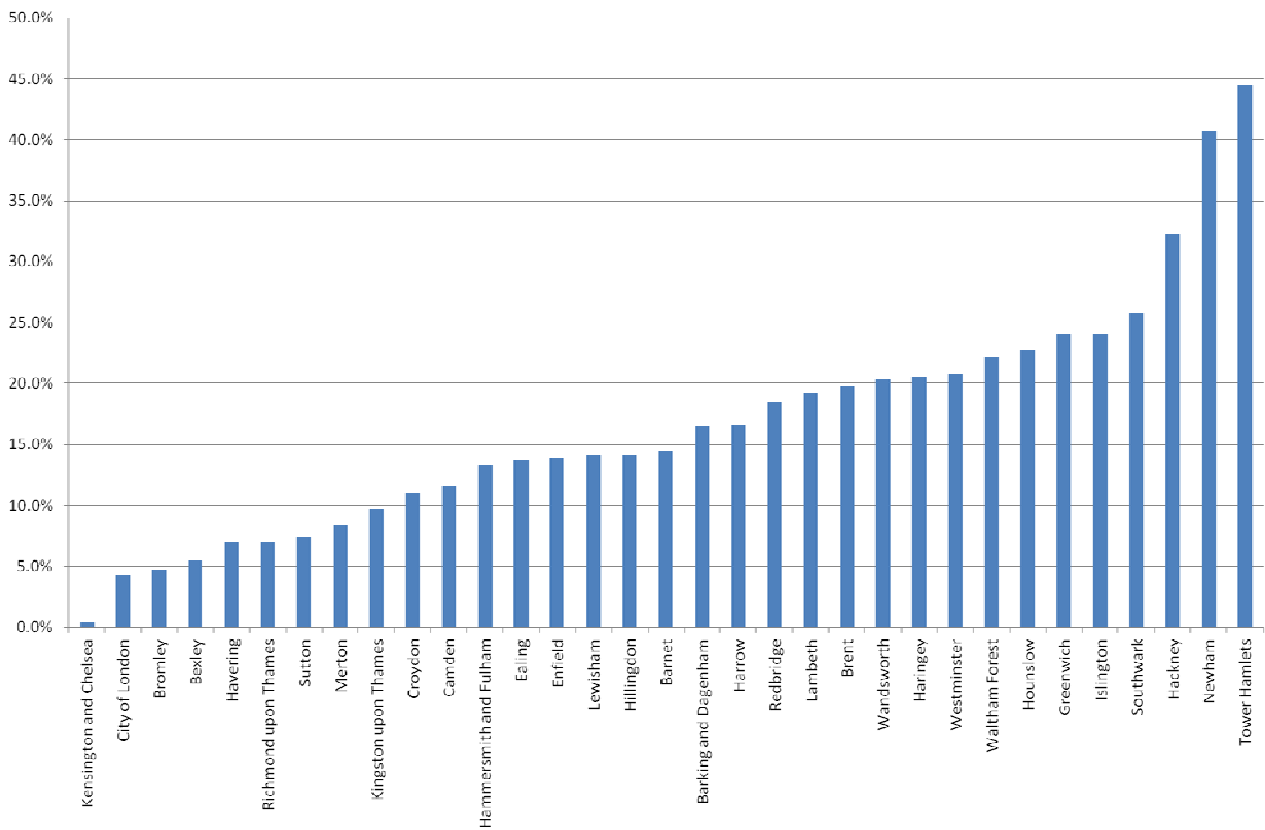
Figure 8: 20-64 year olds in London boroughs as a percentage of total borough population, ascending



Source: Office for National Statistics

All boroughs in London saw their working-age populations increase between 2001 and 2011 (figure 9). Tower Hamlets and Newham saw increases in excess of 40 per cent. In all 16 boroughs recorded growth of over 15 per cent during the inter-censal period. Kensington & Chelsea had the least growth in this area adding 0.4 per cent to the 20-64 cohort.

Figure 9: Percentage population change in London boroughs 20-64 year olds 2001-2011, ascending



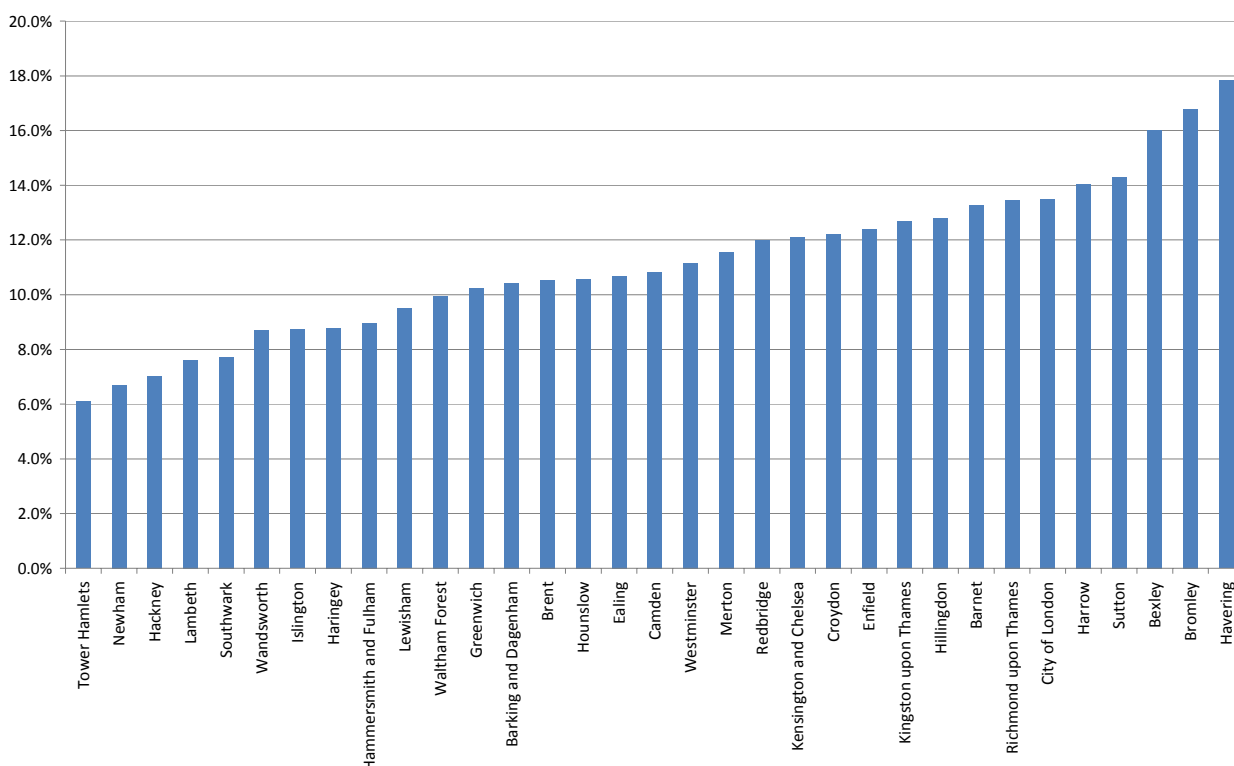
Source: Office for National Statistics

Older population (65 and over)

London has lower proportions of older age groups than average, a trend that has continued since 2001. Although the number of persons aged 65 and over in London increased slightly from 892,000 in 2001 to 905,000 in 2011, the proportion of persons aged 65 and over made up only 11.1 per cent of London’s population in 2011 (down from 12.4 per cent in 2001). So, although the older population is growing, it is growing at a slower rate to the other age groups and so in relative terms makes up a smaller proportion of the total. England and Wales saw an increase of over 900,000 persons aged 65 and older, between Censuses (16.0 per cent of the total in 2001 and 16.4 per cent in 2011).

The nine local authorities with the lowest proportions of persons aged 65 and over were all London boroughs. For Tower Hamlets, Newham, Hackney, Lambeth and Southwark, less than one in 12 persons were aged 65 and older, half the national average. The proportion was lowest in Tower Hamlets where 6 per cent of the population was aged 65 and over (see figure 10 below).

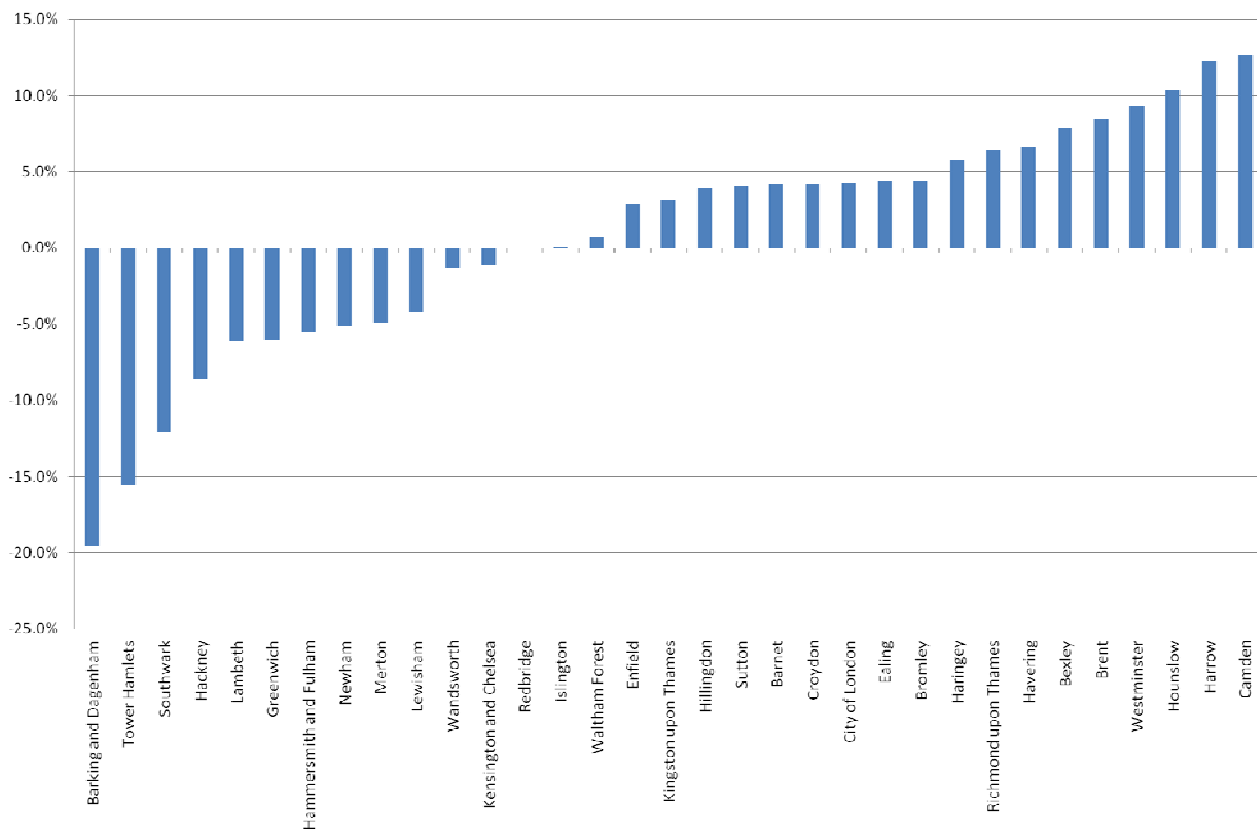
Figure 10: Persons 65 and over in London boroughs as a percentage of total borough population, ascending



Source: Office for National Statistics

A significant number of local authorities in London saw their older population decrease in percentage terms during the period 2001–2011 (figure 11). Of these Barking & Dagenham had the greatest decrease (-19.5 per cent) followed by Tower Hamlets (-15.6 per cent). In all 13 boroughs saw their older population shrink over the period. In the remaining boroughs population growth was greatest in the 65+ category in Camden where 12.7 per cent more people were recorded in 2011 than in 2001.

Figure 11: Percentage population change in London boroughs of persons aged 65 and over 2001-2011, ascending



Source: Office for National Statistics

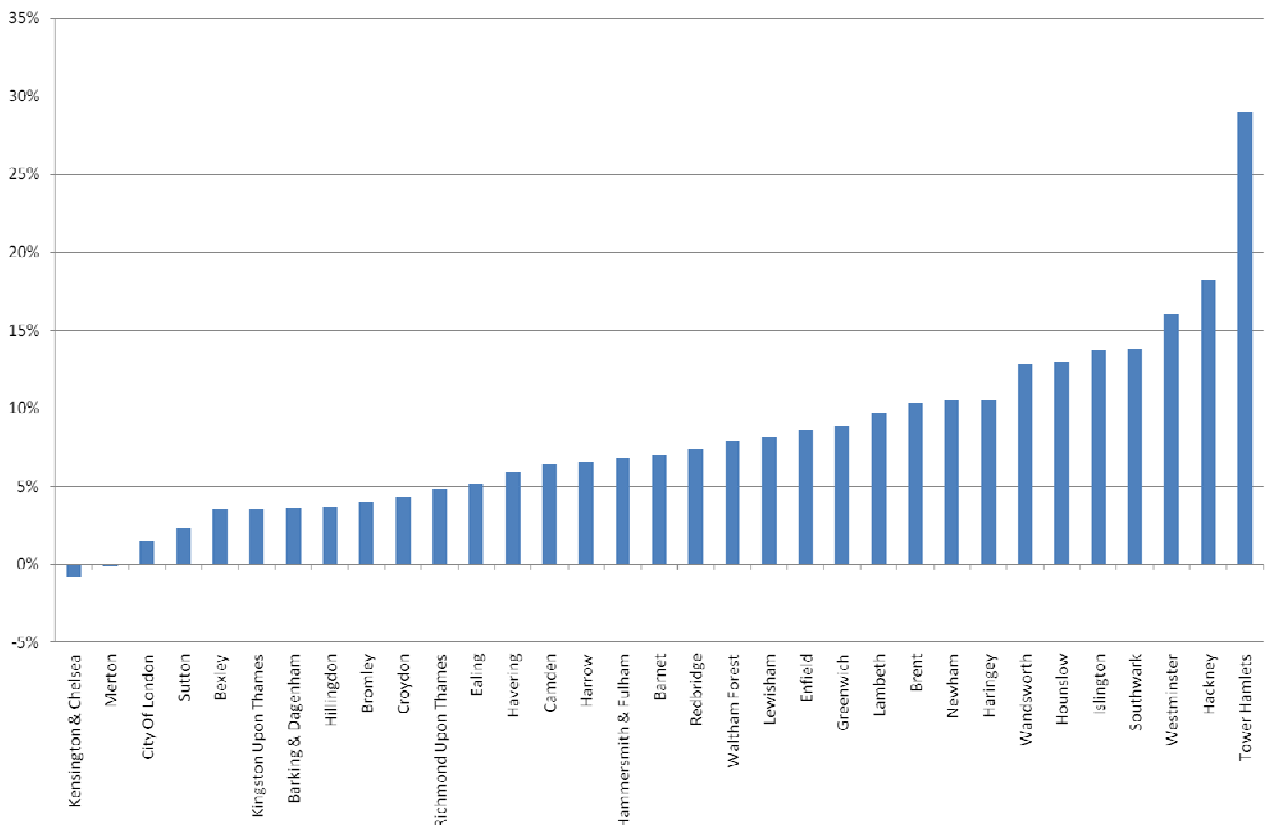
Households by London borough

London had 3.27 million households with usual residents in 2011, an increase of 250,000 since the 2001 Census. Figure 12 shows the growth in households in each London borough. The number of households in London increased by 8 per cent over ten years, while population increased by 14 per cent. Consequently, London’s average household size increased from 2.35 persons in 2001 to 2.47 persons in 2011. By contrast, the average household size in England and Wales (excluding London) fell from 2.36 to 2.34 persons. In over two-thirds of local authorities nationally household size fell, but in London only Havering saw a (very small) drop.

Newham had the largest average household size in England & Wales in 2011, at 3.01 persons. Three other London boroughs (Harrow, Brent and Redbridge) had a size of 2.80 or more. Only Havering saw its average household size fall in the period 2001 to 2011, although the decline was negligible with a decrease of -0.01 persons. See table 5 for details of average household size in each London borough.

Average household size increases where populations grow at a greater rate than the available housing stock. It is interesting to note that some boroughs saw significant increases in housing supply over the ten year inter-censal period but still saw increases in average household size. The greatest increases in households in percentage terms were in Tower Hamlets where the number of households increased by 29 per cent between 2001 and 2011 and in Hackney and Westminster where households increased by 18 per cent and 16 per cent respectively. The number of households in Kensington & Chelsea and Merton decreased adding further to the inflation of average household sizes in these boroughs.

Figure 12: Percentage increase in households 2001-2011, ascending



Source: Office for National Statistics

Table 4: Total households in London boroughs, 2001-2011

	Households 2001	Households 2011	Change in Households	Rate of change 2001-2011
City Of London	4,337	4,400	63	1.45%
Barking & Dagenham	67,275	69,700	2,425	3.60%
Barnet	126,946	135,900	8,954	7.05%
Bexley	89,449	92,600	3,151	3.52%
Brent	99,993	110,300	10,307	10.31%
Bromley	125,864	130,900	5,036	4.00%
Camden	91,603	97,500	5,897	6.44%
Croydon	138,998	145,000	6,002	4.32%
Ealing	118,023	124,100	6,077	5.15%
Enfield	110,402	119,900	9,498	8.60%
Greenwich	92,783	101,000	8,217	8.86%
Hackney	86,040	101,700	15,660	18.20%
Hammersmith & Fulham	75,438	80,600	5,162	6.84%
Haringey	92,172	101,900	9,728	10.55%
Harrow	79,112	84,300	5,188	6.56%
Havering	91,722	97,200	5,478	5.97%
Hillingdon	96,640	100,200	3,560	3.68%
Hounslow	83,995	94,900	10,905	12.98%
Islington	82,282	93,600	11,318	13.76%
Kensington & Chelsea	79,147	78,500	-647	-0.82%
Kingston Upon Thames	61,424	63,600	2,176	3.54%
Lambeth	118,447	130,000	11,553	9.75%
Lewisham	107,413	116,100	8,687	8.09%
Merton	78,881	78,800	-81	-0.10%
Newham	91,820	101,500	9,680	10.54%
Redbridge	92,291	99,100	6,809	7.38%
Richmond Upon Thames	76,145	79,800	3,655	4.80%
Southwark	105,804	120,400	14,596	13.80%
Sutton	76,399	78,200	1,801	2.36%
Tower Hamlets	78,533	101,300	22,767	28.99%
Waltham Forest	89,786	96,900	7,114	7.92%
Wandsworth	115,652	130,500	14,848	12.84%
Westminster	91,171	105,800	14,629	16.05%

Source: Office for National Statistics

Table 5: Average household size (AHS) in London boroughs, 2001-2011

	AHS 2001	AHS 2011	Change in AHS
City Of London	1.58	1.64	0.06
Barking & Dagenham	2.42	2.65	0.23
Barnet	2.44	2.59	0.15
Bexley	2.43	2.49	0.06
Brent	2.61	2.80	0.19
Bromley	2.33	2.35	0.02
Camden	2.06	2.18	0.12
Croydon	2.36	2.48	0.12
Ealing	2.53	2.70	0.17
Enfield	2.45	2.59	0.14
Greenwich	2.28	2.48	0.20
Hackney	2.34	2.40	0.06
Hammersmith & Fulham	2.16	2.24	0.08
Haringey	2.33	2.48	0.15
Harrow	2.59	2.81	0.22
Havering	2.43	2.42	-0.01
Hillingdon	2.47	2.67	0.20
Hounslow	2.51	2.66	0.15
Islington	2.09	2.14	0.05
Kensington & Chelsea	1.96	1.99	0.03
Kingston Upon Thames	2.34	2.46	0.12
Lambeth	2.22	2.31	0.09
Lewisham	2.30	2.35	0.05
Merton	2.37	2.52	0.15
Newham	2.64	3.01	0.37
Redbridge	2.56	2.80	0.24
Richmond Upon Thames	2.23	2.31	0.08
Southwark	2.26	2.35	0.09
Sutton	2.33	2.41	0.08
Tower Hamlets	2.47	2.47	0.00
Waltham Forest	2.41	2.65	0.24
Wandsworth	2.21	2.31	0.10
Westminster	1.92	2.02	0.10

Source: Office for National Statistics

Non-UK short term residents

The main population base for outputs from the 2011 Census is the usual resident population as at census day (27 March 2011). Although the population base for enumeration included non-UK short-term residents, these are not included in the main outputs from the 2011 Census, but are analysed separately.

For 2011 Census purposes, a usual resident of the UK is anyone who, on census day, 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.

Table 6 shows the number of non-UK short term residents by region. London's total of 69,000 is comfortably the highest of any English region and accounts for 35 per cent of all non-UK short term residents in England and Wales. There is a marked concentration of short-term residents in Inner London – almost two thirds of the London total are resident there and indeed there are more short term residents in Inner London alone than in any other region in England and Wales.

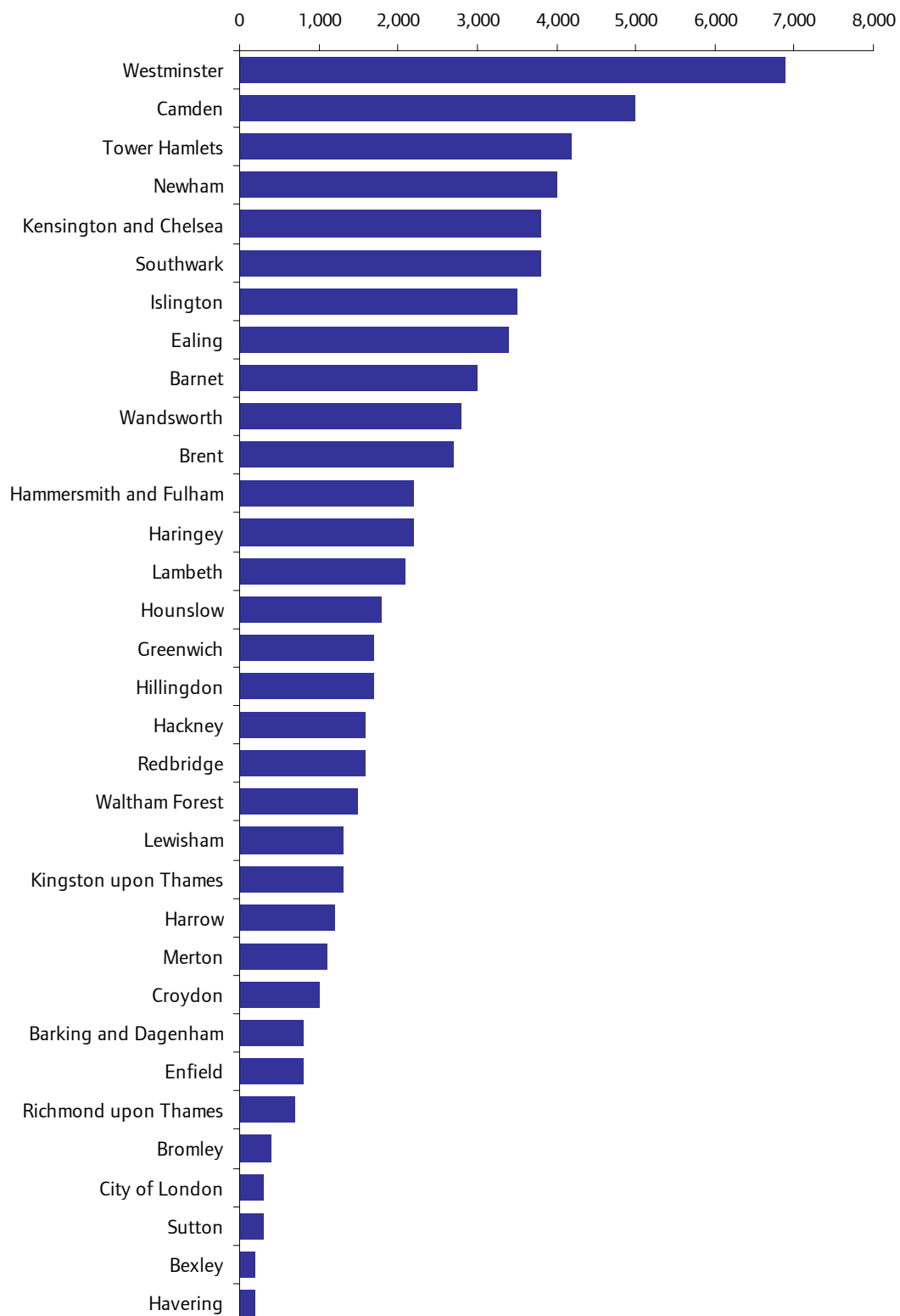
Table 6: Non-UK Short Term residents by region, 2011

	All non-UK short-term residents	% of England and Wales Total
North East	6,600	3
North West	16,000	8
Yorkshire And The Humber	14,000	7
East Midlands	11,200	6
West Midlands	15,300	8
East	15,800	8
London	69,000	35
Inner London	43,700	22
Outer London	25,300	13
South East	28,500	15
South West	11,500	6
Wales	7,200	4
England	187,900	96
England and Wales	195,100	100

Source: Office for National Statistics

Looking at the distribution of non-UK short term residents within London in more detail shows a distinct concentration in relatively few London boroughs (see figure 13). The eight London boroughs with the highest number of short term residents account for 50 per cent of the London total. Seven of those eight are Inner London boroughs and only one other Outer London borough (Barnet) features in the top 10. Interestingly, the two boroughs (Tower Hamlets and Newham) with the fastest rate of population growth between the 2001 Census and the 2011 Census rank third and fourth, respectively, for total numbers of non-UK short term residents.

Figure 13: Non-UK Short Term residents by London Borough, 2011



Source: Office for National Statistics

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