

Population analysis of North West London for John Lyons charity

This note summarises the findings of our population analysis for the eight north west London boroughs in which John Lyons Charity is active. Analysis has not been possible for the City of London. It looks at how the population has changed since the start of the recession in 2008 by looking at a range of variables – the overall population, the population aged 16-25, the proportion of working age and young adults claiming an out of work benefit, and the proportion of children entitled to free school meals.

It compares the boroughs in North West London to other parts of London, then looks more closely at the different wards in the eight boroughs covered by John Lyons's work.

Summary

- The total populations of the eight boroughs (excluding the City of London) where John Lyons Charity is active changed substantially between 2008 and 2013, but in different ways. The number of children living in Barnet, Ealing and Brent rose by 10%. The working age population of Barnet and Brent also rose by 8% in those five years.
- Rises in Inner London split into two groups. Kensington was unique in London in seeing no increase in its child population between 2008 and 2013, with Hammersmith seeing the second smallest increase. But the under 18 populations of Camden and Westminster rose quickly. The working age populations of Kensington and Hammersmith actually fell over those five years.
- The proportion of children eligible for free school meals fell in all eight boroughs, for both primary and secondary school pupils. Some of the boroughs did though see increasing numbers of secondary school pupils eligible, as the secondary school population grew.
- All the eight North West London boroughs saw a fall in the proportion of working-age people claiming an out of work benefit between 2008 and 2013, as was the case in the rest of London. There are still, however, a handful of wards, mainly in Brent and Westminster, where over one in five working age adults claim these benefits.
- Among the eight North West London boroughs, Harrow (at 7.1%) and Barnet (7.9%) had the lowest proportion claiming out-of-work benefits in 2013. Brent (10.8%), Hammersmith & Fulham (10.7%) and Camden (10.5%) had the highest.

- North West London had lower levels of young adults claiming out-of-work benefits than the London average with a level of 8.4% in 2008, 9.2% in 2010 and 7.1% in 2013.
- Among the eight North West London boroughs, Brent (at 8.8%) and Ealing (8.6%) had the highest level of young adult claimants. Kensington & Chelsea and Westminster had the lowest levels in 2008 but by 2013 Camden had the lowest at 5.2%. This is a different pattern to the all working age figure, where the Inner London boroughs had higher rates, but it should be borne in mind that the overall proportion is much lower as well.

The table below sums up the big issues and changes in each of the John Lyons boroughs

Borough	Issue	Relevant statistic
Camden	High rates of FSM eligibility Big fall in social rented numbers, still highest rate	30% of children eligible in primary and secondary Around one in 3 households in social sector
Westminster	High rates of FSM eligibility Big fall in young adult population	30% of children eligible in primary and secondary Down from 25% to 20% in 5 years
Kensington & Chelsea	Fall in working age population since 2008	Fell by 10,000 in five years
Hammersmith & Fulham	Fall in young adult population since 2008	Young adults down from 21% to 16% in five years
Brent	Highest level of benefit claims of JL boroughs Second highest young adult population in JL boroughs	12% of working age claiming Just under 30,000 16-24s
Barnet	Highest child, young adult and working age pop in JL boroughs	Almost 90,000 children, rise of 10,000 in 10 years, 20,000 growth in working age pop in five years, no change in young adults
Ealing	Second largest JL working age population, 4 th in London Biggest growth in private rented sector	Around 230,000, small rise in last 5 years Up 10 percentage points in 10 years to 28%
Harrow	Lowest young adult population of JL outer London boroughs Lowest proportion in social rent in London	Around 20,000, compared to 30,000 in Barnet Around 10% of population in social sector

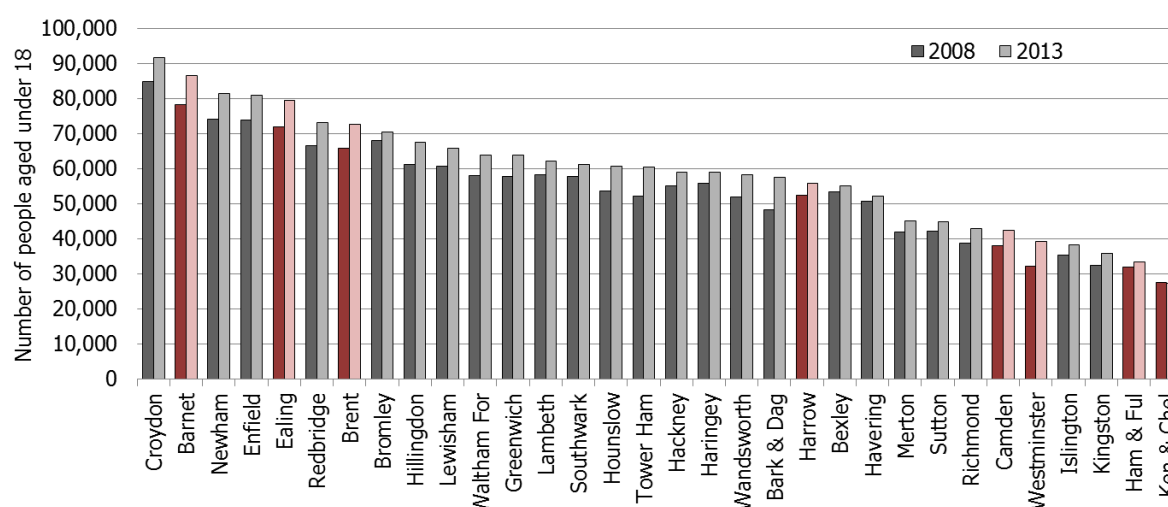
Children

We start by analysing the child population. In this section, we look at all those aged 18 or under, whether in full time education or not. Then, as a measure of disadvantage, we look at the proportions of primary and secondary pupils eligible for free school meals.

Change in population

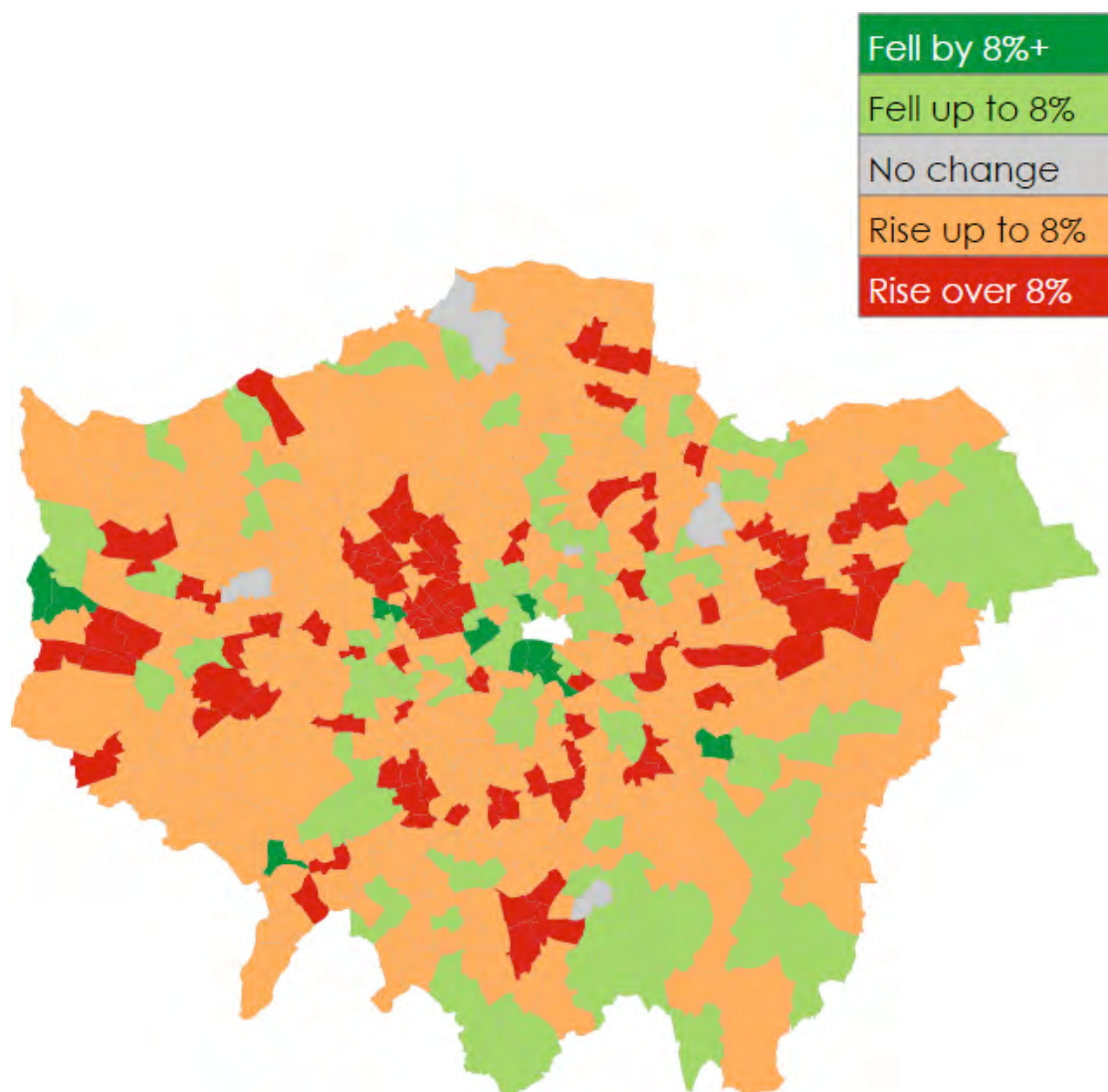
The graph below shows the under 18s population of each borough in 2008 and 2013. Barnet has the second highest under 18 population of any London borough, at 87,000. Ealing, with 80,000, is not far behind. Both saw rises of around 10% between 2008 and 2013. Conversely, the smaller inner London boroughs of Hammersmith and Kensington – the two smallest boroughs in London in terms of under 18 population – barely saw any rise in that number. In fact, Kensington and Chelsea is the only borough in London where the under 18 population did not rise at all.

Number of under 18s living in each London borough in 2008 and 2013



Source: mid-year population estimates, ONS

Map of changes in Under 18 population by ward between 2008 and 2012



In the areas covered by John Lyons there has generally been a rise in the number of children. In all the boroughs, there is at least one ward where the under 18 population has risen by over 8%, with a notable cluster around Camden, the western part of Westminster and Brent. In parts of Hammersmith and Kensington, though, the number of children has fallen.

An interactive version of this map can be found at http://npi.org.uk/visualisations/WardMaps/LDN_ward_map7.html; you can zoom in and look at local areas, see the associated values and look at how the pattern has changed between 2008 and 2010 as well as 2008 and 2012.

Children eligible for free school meals

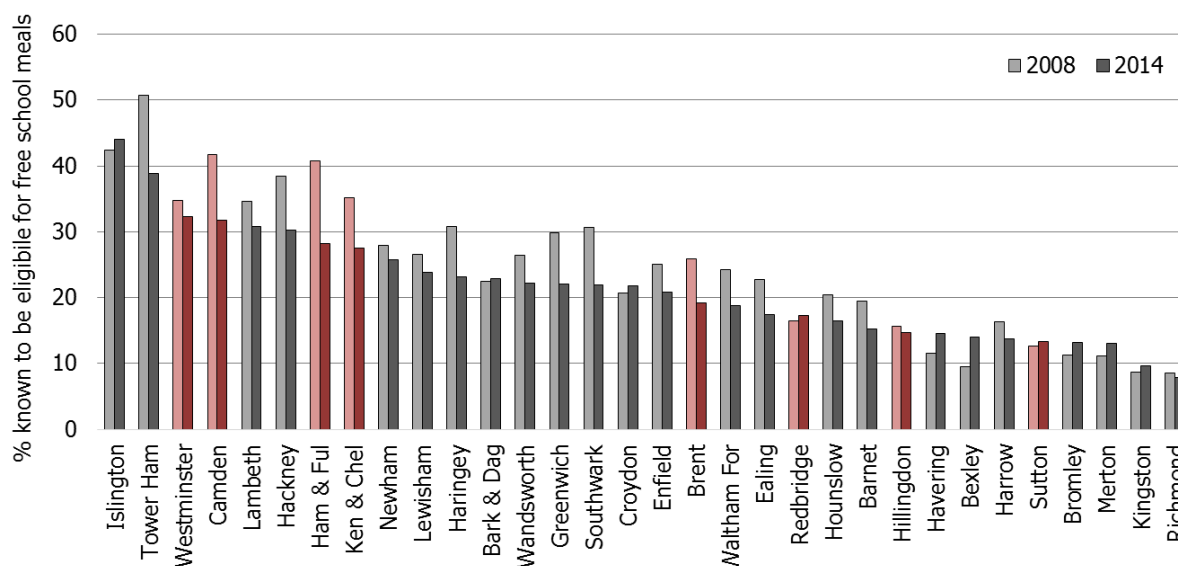
Data on the number of children known to be eligible for free school meals is available for primary and secondary school pupils. Pupils are eligible if their parents receive

out of work benefits. The analysis here focuses on the borough level, as the ward level data is not available.

In North West London, the number known to be eligible for free school meals fell from 36,000 to 31,000 from 2008 to 2014; as a proportion of all pupils it fell from 26% to 21%. In all eight boroughs the proportion and number decreased, with the greatest decrease in Hammersmith and Fulham, falling from 41% to 28% (a drop of 1,000 pupils).

Westminster and Camden have the third and fourth highest proportion of primary and nursery school children eligible for free school meals in London. Rates are also high in the other two Inner London boroughs John Lyons works in – Hammersmith and Kensington.

Proportion of nursery and primary school pupils eligible for and claiming free school meals in 2008 and 2014 by London borough



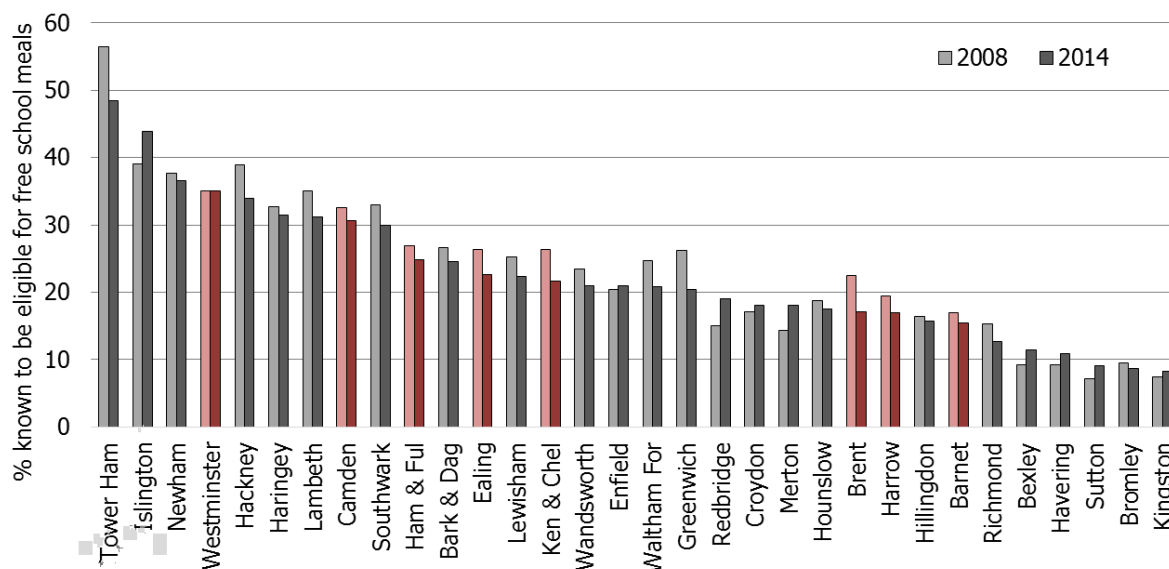
Source: School Census, DCSF

Meanwhile, the number of secondary school pupils known to be eligible for and claiming free school did not change significantly between 2008 and 2014 (from 23% to 22%). In both years, the proportion in North West London was the same as London overall.

The proportion of secondary school pupils eligible for free school meals fell in all North West London boroughs except Westminster (where it stayed the same, at 35%), although the number grew in four boroughs (Westminster, Harrow, Hammersmith and Fulham and Kensington and Chelsea). The rise in pupils eligible was matched by a rise in population of pupils. The greatest fall was in Brent from 26% in 2008 to 22% in 2014.

As with nursery and primary school pupils, the proportion eligible for and claiming free school meals in is much higher in Inner than Outer London. In 2008, the numbers were 35% and 17% respectively. By 2014, both proportions had fallen slightly, to 33% and 16% respectively.

Proportion of secondary school pupils eligible for and claiming free school meals in 2008 and 2014 by London borough



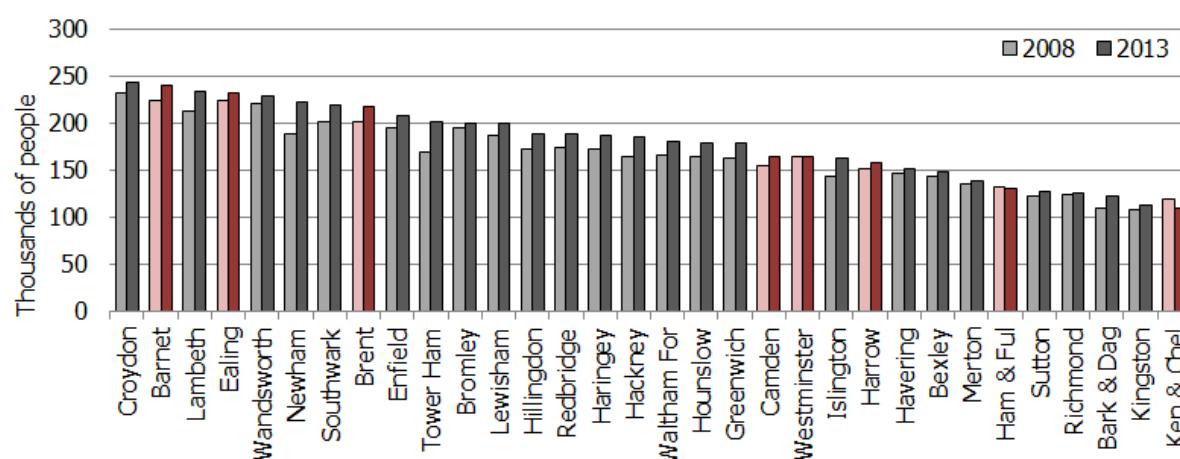
Source: School Census, DCSF

Working age adults

For the purposes of this analysis, working age adults are defined as those aged 16-64. We start by looking at the overall change in population, then look at those claiming out of work benefits.

Change in population

London borough working age populations in 2008 and 2013

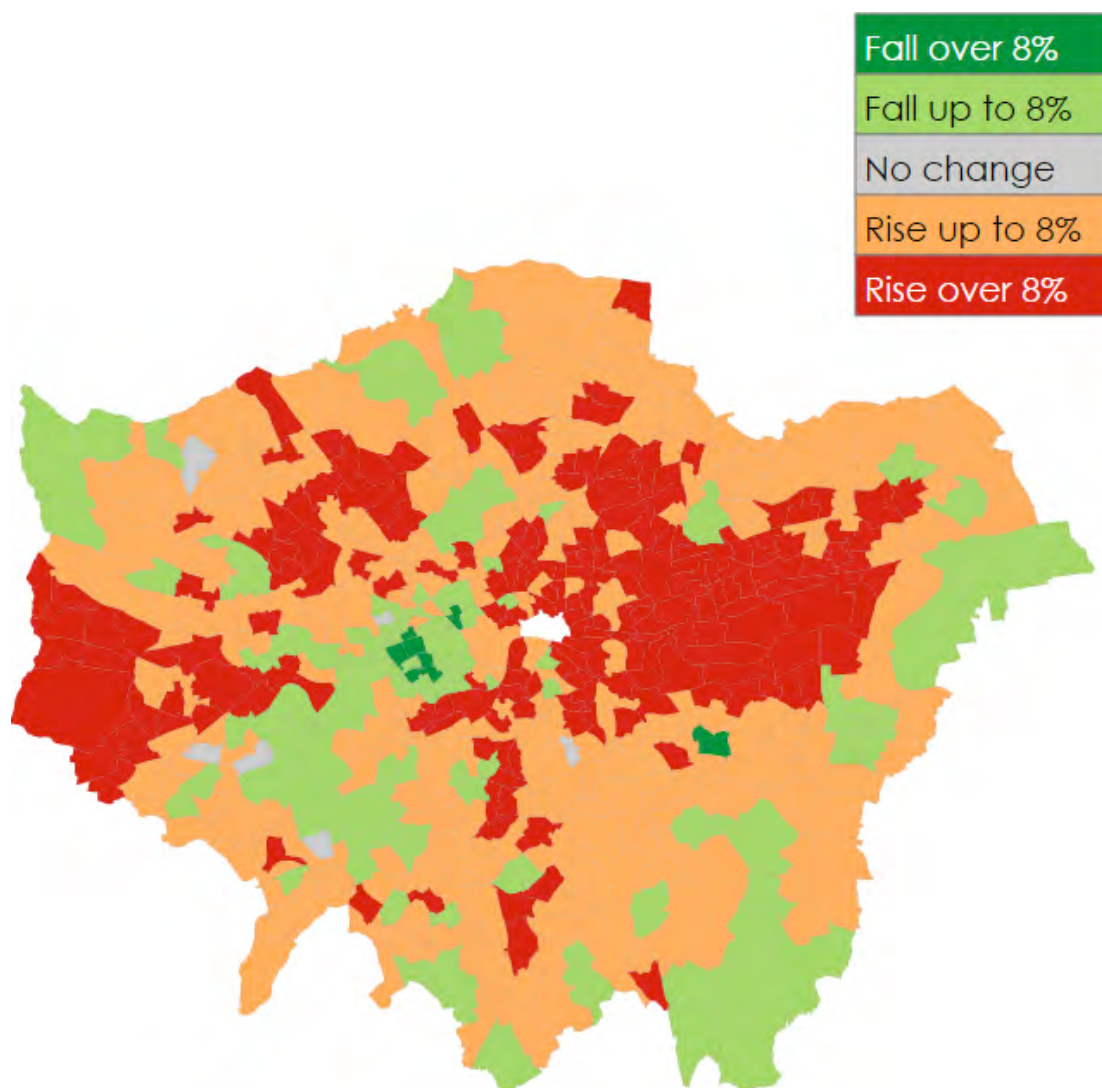


Source: Mid year population estimates, ONS

The working age population of most London boroughs rose between 2008 and 2013. The exceptions are all in the North West of London, the area covered by John Lyons' work – Westminster, where there was no change, and Hammersmith & Fulham and Kensington & Chelsea, where there were small falls. So the areas in Inner London covered by John Lyons saw a falling working age population, and the outer boroughs saw rises. Within those boroughs, the biggest rises were in Barnet (7%) and Brent (8%).

The map shows the changes in working age population at ward level across London between 2008 and 2012. It uses the 2014 boundaries, allocating populations and benefit recipients from Lower Super Output Areas to newly constructed wards where necessary.

Map of change in working age population between 2008 and 2012



The map shows at a more local level what we have already observed at the borough level – rises in the population of Brent and Barnet, and falls, sometimes steep falls, in Kensington and Chelsea and Hammersmith and Fulham. In fact, all but one of the wards where the working age population fell by more than 8% are all in the Inner London boroughs covered by John Lyons' activities.

An interactive version of the map can be seen here

http://npi.org.uk/visualisations/WardMaps/LDN_ward_map4.html

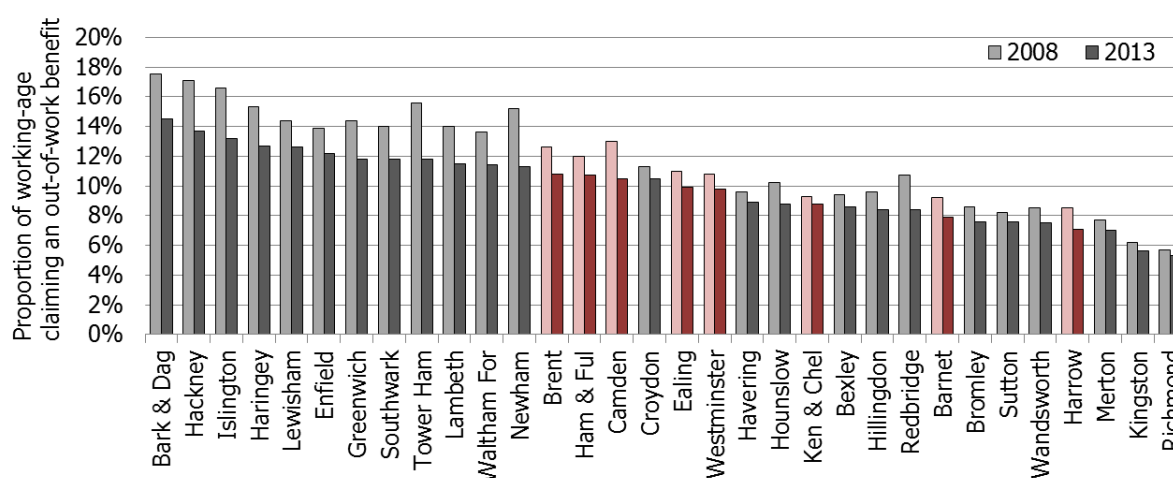
Out-of-work benefits claims

In 2013 130,000 working age people in North West London claimed an out-of-work benefit. This represents 9.4% of the working-age population, compared to 10.1% for London overall. Between 2008 and 2013 the proportion of people claiming out-of-

work benefits decreased in every London borough. In North West London it fell by 1.7 percentage points.

Among the eight North West London boroughs, Harrow and Barnet had the lowest proportion claiming an out-of-work benefit in 2013 at 7.1% and 7.9% respectively. Brent (10.8%), Hammersmith & Fulham (10.7%) and Camden (10.5%) had the highest. In general, North West London does not have high levels of out-of-work benefits claimants seen in other areas, particularly those boroughs in Inner East and South London.

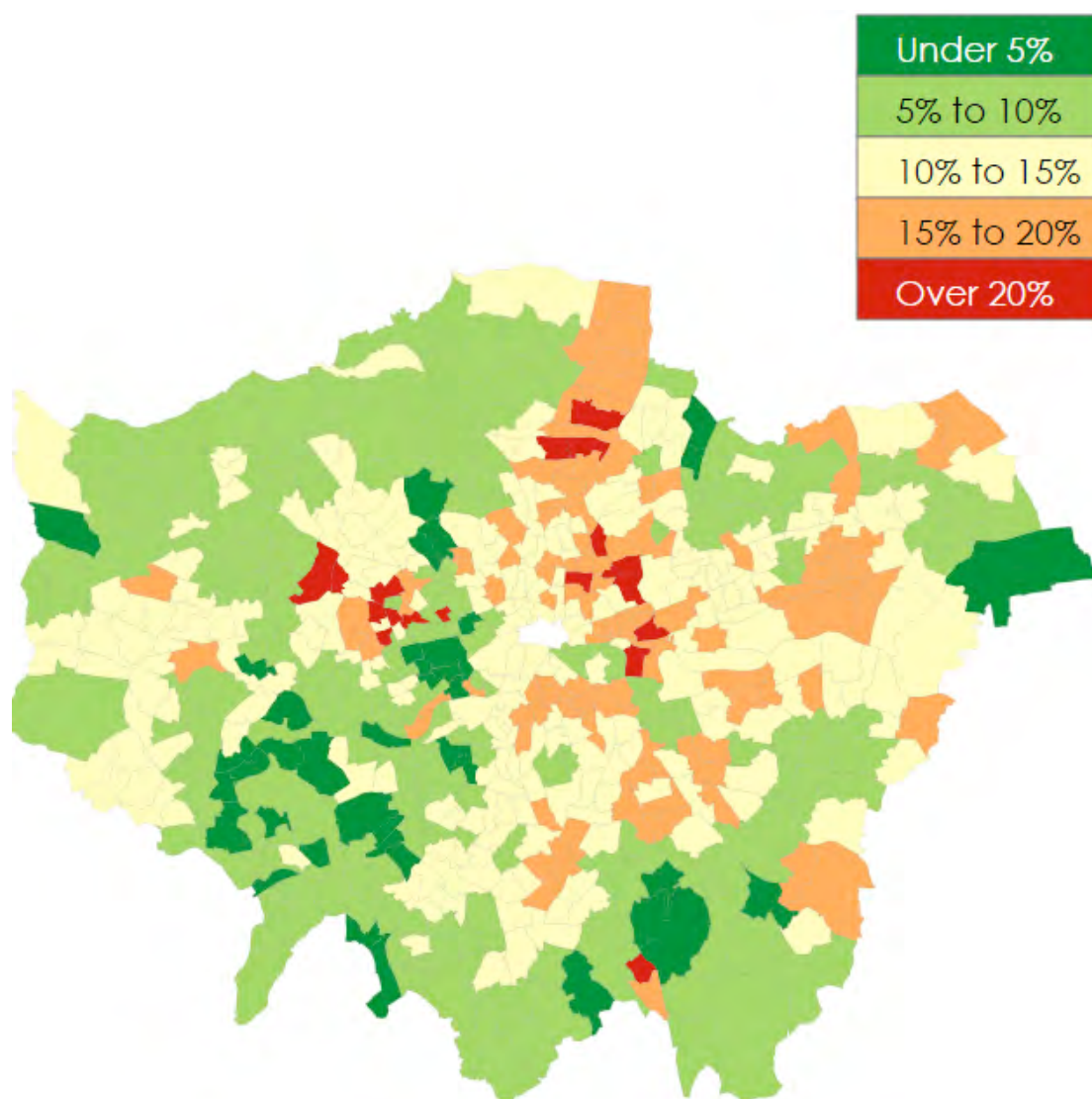
Proportion of working-age people claiming an out-of-work benefit in 2008 and 2013 by London borough



Source: Mid year population estimates, ONS & Benefit caseload; DWP

The map below shows the proportion of working age adults claiming an out of work benefit in 2013 in each of London's 630 wards.

Map of out of work benefit claimants, 2013



Areas coloured in red have the highest rates of claims. In the North West of London, these are Stonebridge and Harlesden in Brent, as well as Queens Park, Westbourne and Church Street in Westminster and Notting Dale and Dalgarno in K&C. An interactive version of the map can be seen here http://npi.org.uk/visualisations/WardMaps/LDN_ward_map2.html.

Young adults

This section focuses on those aged 18-24. It looks at the total population, how it has grown or shrunk in the boroughs and wards in which John Lyons is active, and the proportion claiming an out of work benefit.

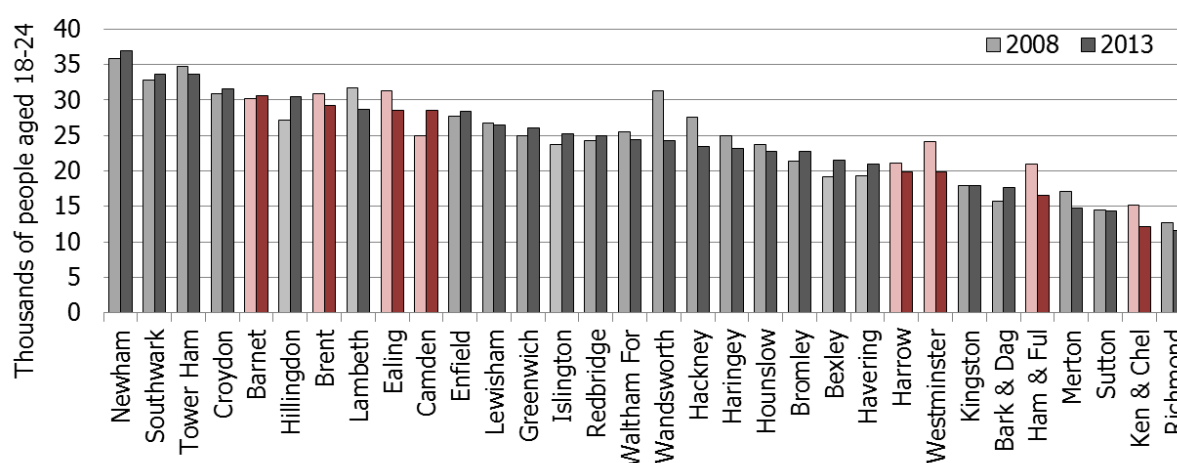
Change in population

In 2013 770,000 young adults (people aged 18 to 24) lived in London, 190,000 in North West London. Between 2008 and 2013 the young adult population in London fell by 19,000 or 2.8%. The eight North West boroughs alone experienced a decrease of 13,700, a fall of 6.9%.

But Camden bucked the trend, seeing its young adult population increase by 3,000 to reach 29,000 (up 14%). The most significant decreases in North West London were Hammersmith & Fulham, Westminster and Kensington & Chelsea. In these three boroughs, there was decrease in the young adult population of 4,500 (21%), 4,300 (18%) and 3,000 (20%) respectively.

Elsewhere in London areas such as Barking and Dagenham, Bexley, Bromley, and Hillingdon saw increases in the young adult population whilst Hackney and Wandsworth saw falls. In general, between 2008 and 2013 the number of young adults fell in Inner London and grew in Outer London.

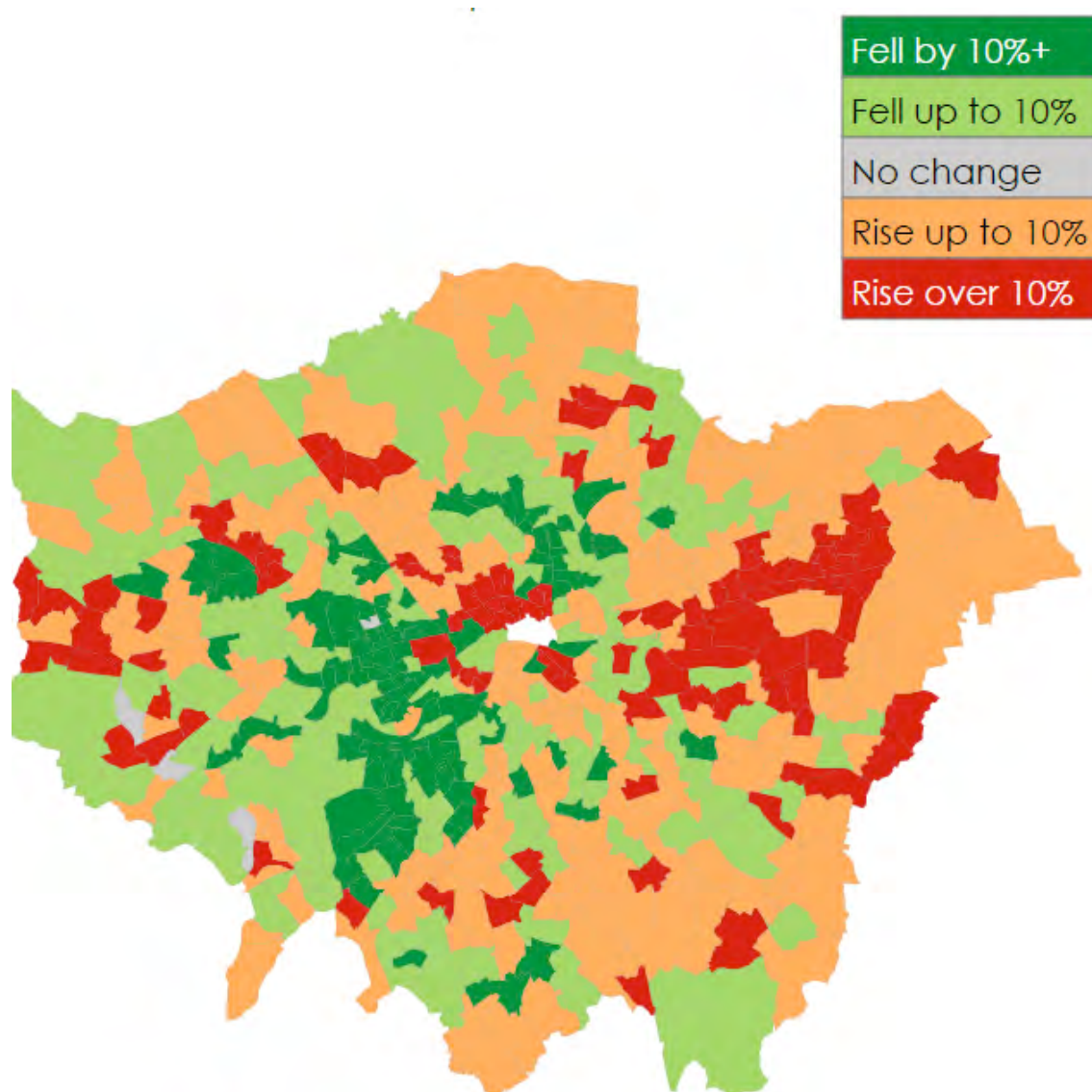
Young adult population in London borough in 2008 and 2013



Source: Mid year population estimates, ONS

The map below shows the change in the young adult population between 2008 and 2013 for London's wards.

Map of change in young adult population in London's wards



In this map, North West London is a mix of rising and falling young adult populations. There is a cluster of large rises in Camden, as the borough level analysis has suggested. But we should be careful when interpreting this change. There is a large student population in Camden, and a lot of student accommodation. A few new student buildings – and there has been a lot of construction – would affect these numbers dramatically.

There have, though, been increases in the young adult population elsewhere in the North West, including Wembley Central in Brent and Harrow on the Hill. Almost all of Kensington and Chelsea and much of Ealing has seen a fall in its young adult population.

An interactive version of this map can be found here

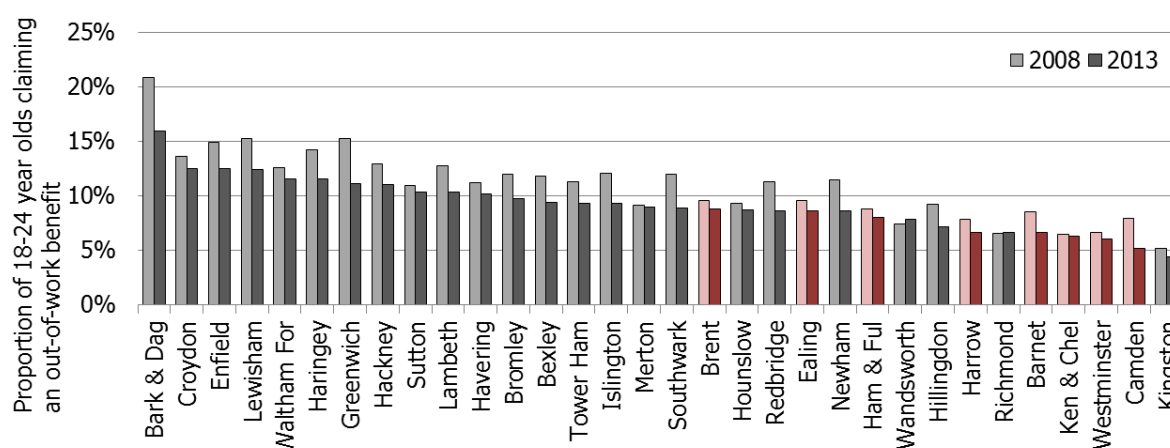
http://npi.org.uk/visualisations/WardMaps/LDN_ward_map5.html

Young adult benefits claims

In 2013 9.3% of young adults in London claimed an out-of-work benefit. Between 2008 and 2010 the level rose from 11.1% to 11.8%. As with the overall population, the percentage of benefits claimants in this age-group has returned to pre-recession levels. In general, North West London has lower levels of young adult claimants than the rest of London with a level of 8.4% in 2008, 9.2% in 2010 and 7.1% in 2013. Four of the five London boroughs with the lowest levels are in the North West.

Among the eight North West London boroughs, Brent and Ealing had the highest level of claimants at 8.8% and 8.6% respectively, although this is still low relative to other London boroughs such as Barking & Dagenham, Croydon and Enfield. Meanwhile, Kensington & Chelsea and Westminster had the lowest level of young adult claimants in 2008 but by 2013 Camden had the lowest at 5.2%.

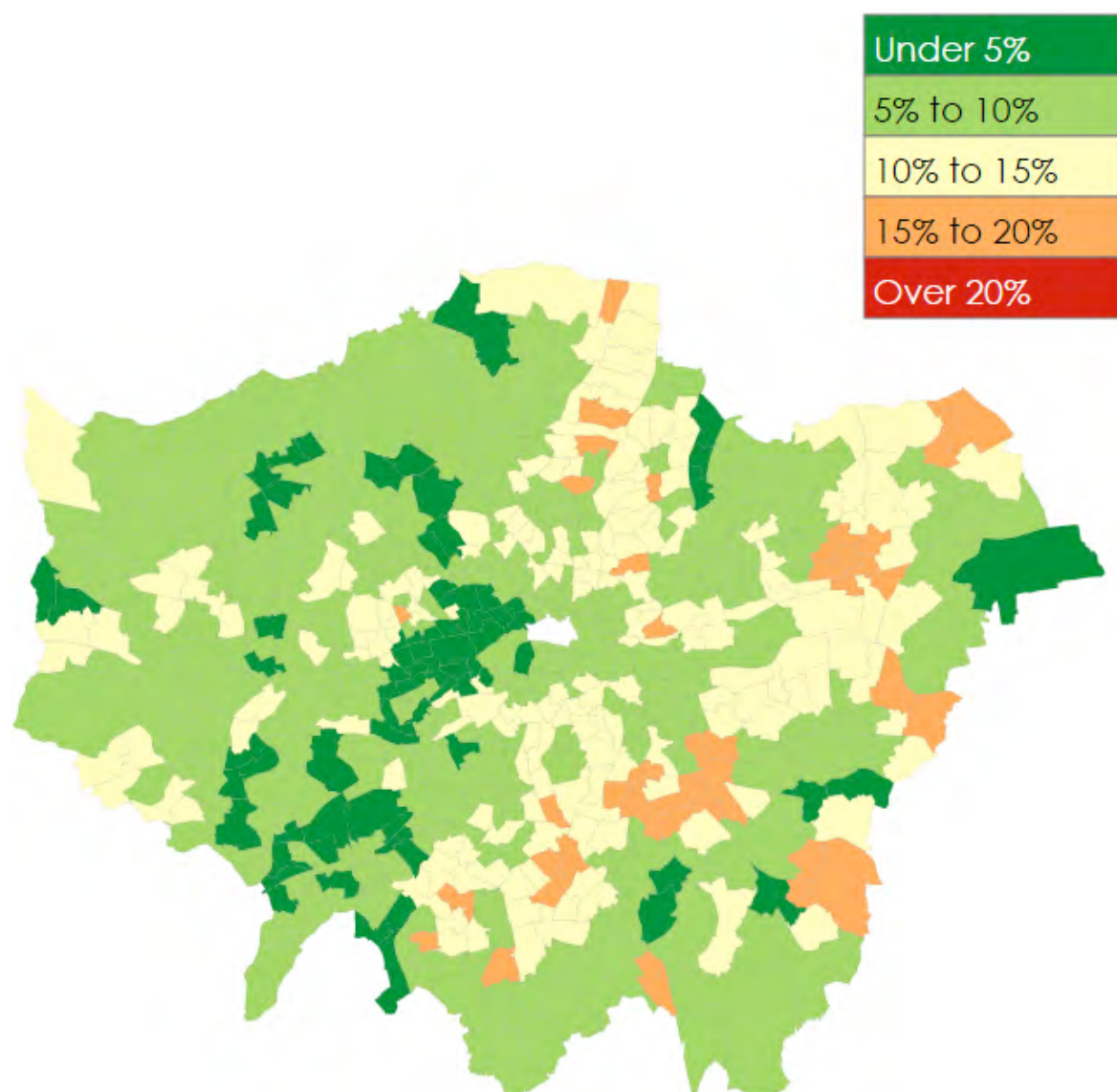
Proportion of young adults claiming an out-of-work benefit in 2008 and 2013 by London borough



Source: Mid year population estimates, ONS & Benefit caseload; DWP

The map below shows the proportion of young adults claiming an out of work benefit in each of London's wards. The figures are for 2013.

Map of under 25s adults claiming out of work benefits, 2013



In general, young adults are much less likely to claim out of work benefits than other adults of working age, so the map is more yellow and green than orange and red. The areas in North West London with the highest rates of young adult claims are in the western part of Ealing – Northolt, Greenford and Hobbayne – and Harlesdon and Stonebridge in Brent. There is also a cluster in H&F and K&C. The ward with the very highest level in North West London is Goldborne in Hammersmith and Fulham, where around one in six young adults claim an out of work benefit.

The interactive version of the map is here

http://npi.org.uk/visualisations/WardMaps/LDN_ward_map6.html

Housing tenure

This section looks at the housing tenure distribution, again at borough level then at ward level. It uses data from the 2001 and 2011 censuses. The analysis is quite straightforward - we look at the proportion of households in each area that live either social rented or private rented accommodation.

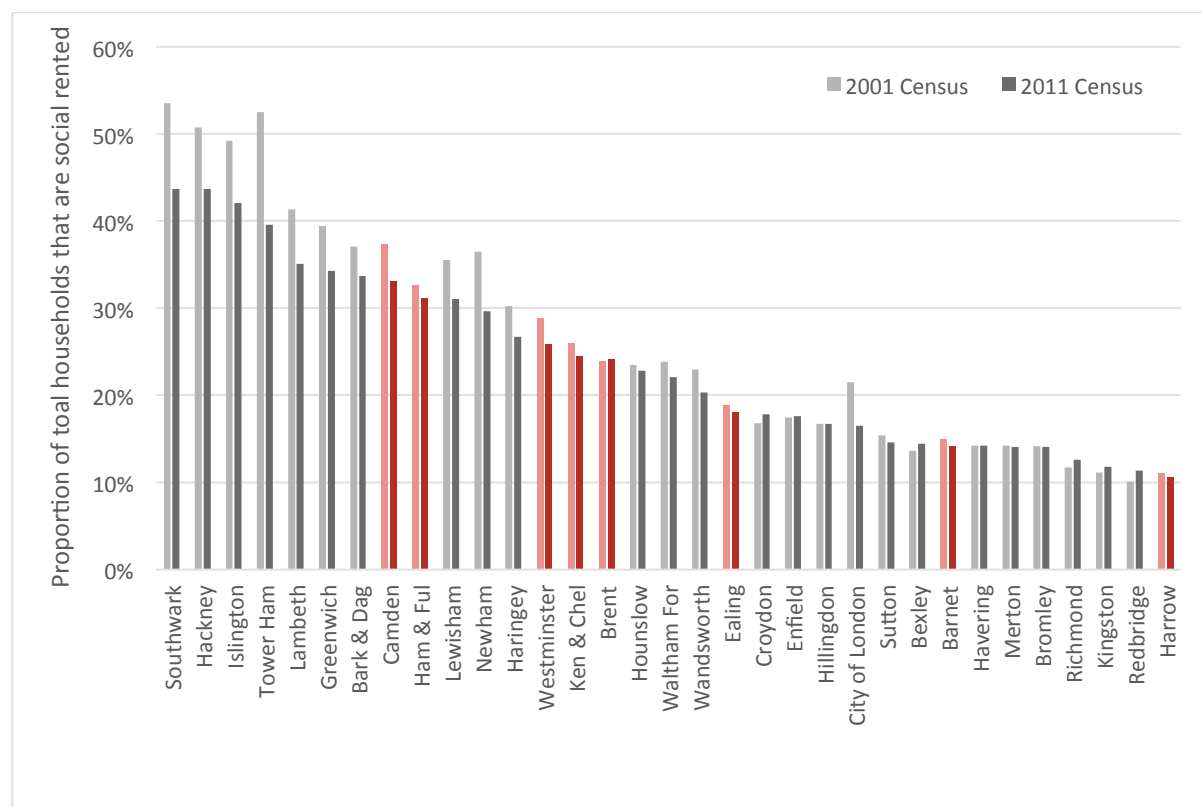
Proportion of households that are socially rented

In London the number of households that are socially rented fell by 1% (4,400) between 2001 and 2011, representing a drop of 2 percentage points (from 26% to 24%) in the proportion of households that are socially rented across London. In Inner London boroughs there was a 5 percentage point drop from 38% to 33%, while in Outer London boroughs there was no change, with the proportion remaining at 18%. Hence, while the proportion of households that are socially rented dropped across London, this proportion remains significantly higher in Inner than in Outer London, and the overall change was an effect of the shift in Inner London.

In North West London there were 1,700 more socially rented households overall, although given the growth in the total number of households this amounts to a 2 percentage point drop from 24% of the total number of households to 22%.

Inner West London boroughs Camden (37% in 2001, 33% in 2011) and Hammersmith and Fulham (33% in 2001, 31% in 2011) had the highest proportion of socially rented households in both 2001 and 2011 of the eight North West London boroughs. Harrow had the lowest proportion in both years – 11% – and the lowest across the whole of London in 2011.

Proportion of households that were socially rented in 2001 and 2011 by London borough

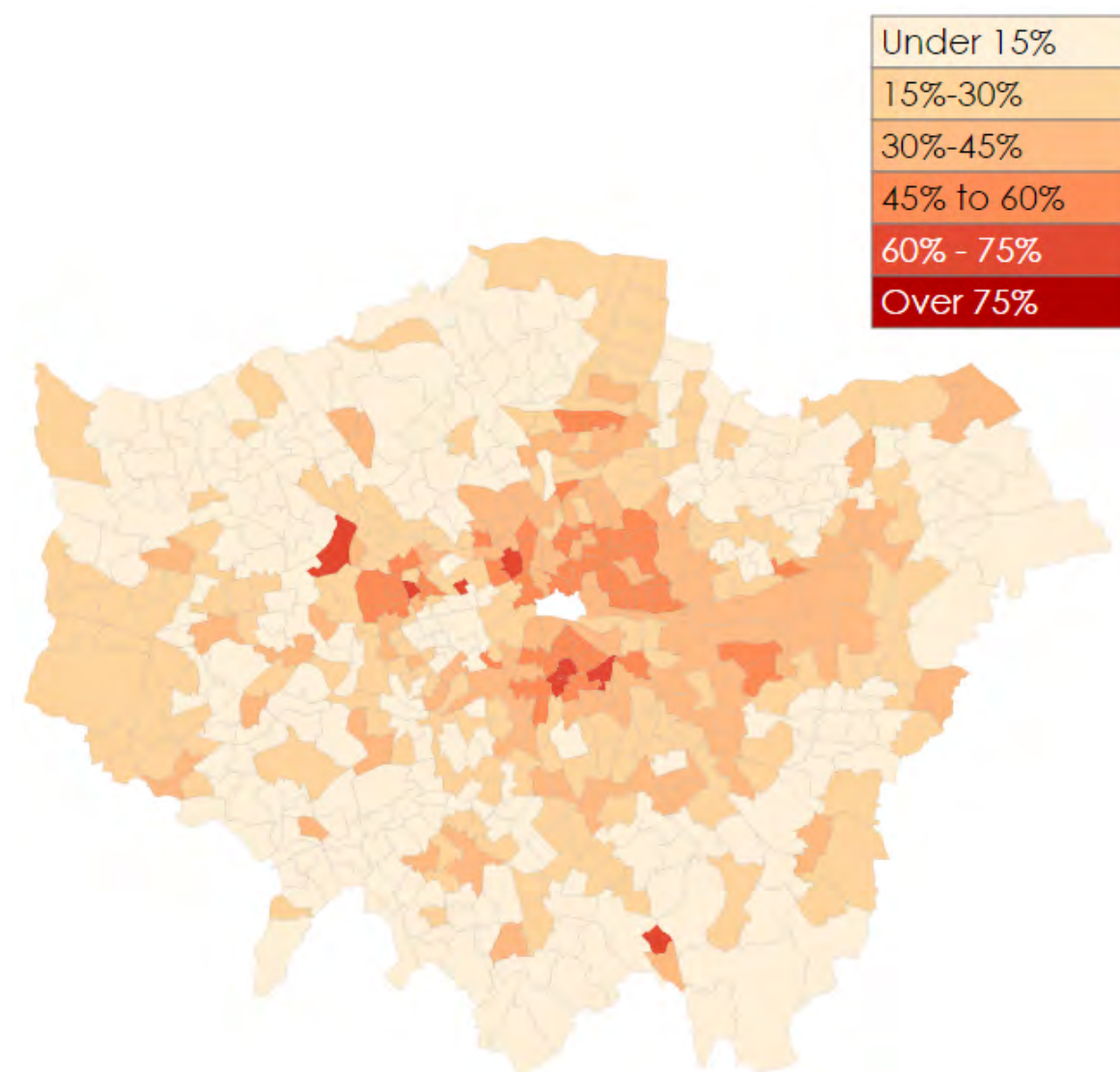


The map below looks at ward level, showing the pattern of social rented accommodation in 2011. It shows that social rented accommodation in the John Lyons boroughs is now very clustered. There are areas where more than half of households are in the social rented sector, mainly where the inner and outer boroughs meet, just to the west of Central London. The exception is Camden, where many of the wards have high proportions of social housing. The outskirts of London, the outer parts of the outer boroughs, have a low proportion of social rented accommodation.

The full interactive map can be seen here

http://npi.org.uk/visualisations/WardMaps/LDN_ward_map11.html, showing different tenure shares in both 2001 and 2011.

Map of households in the social rented sector, 2011



Proportion of households that are privately rented

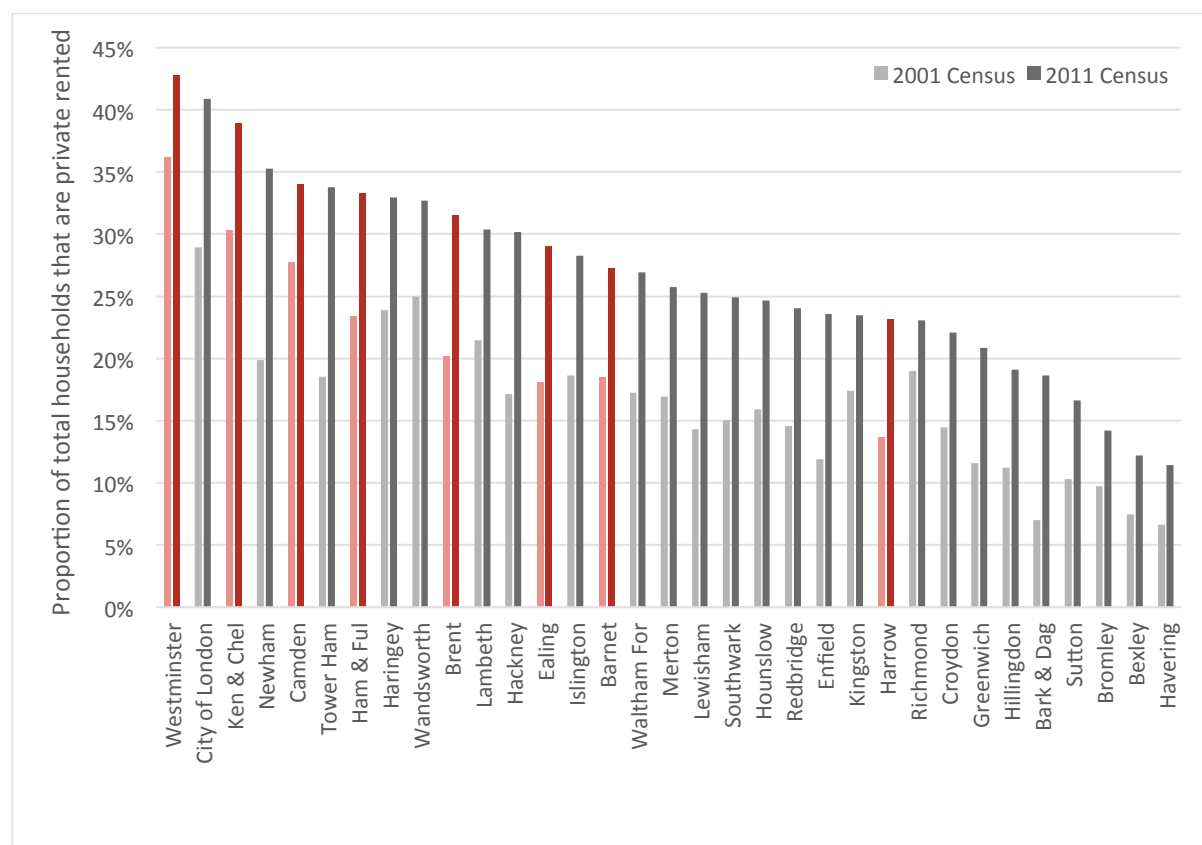
In London the number of households that are privately rented grew by 65% (340,000) between 2001 and 2011, representing an increase of 9 percentage points (from 17% to 26%) in the proportion of households that are privately rented across London. In Inner London boroughs there was a 10 percentage point increase from 22% to 32%, while in Outer London boroughs there was an 8 percentage point increase, from 14 to 22%.

In North West London there were 87,000 more privately rented households overall, representing a 9 percentage point increase, from 23% to 32%.

Across the whole of London, North West London had 4 of the 7 boroughs with the highest proportion of privately rented households in 2011 (4 of 6 excluding the

relatively small City of London), and 7 of the highest 15 (14 excluding City). The highest proportion in both 2001 and 2011 was in Westminster, at 36% and 43% respectively. The lowest across the whole of London was in Havering – 7% in 2001 and 11% in 2011 – while the lowest in North West London was in Harrow – 14% in 2001 and 23% in 2011.

Proportion of households that were privately rented in 2001 and 2011 by London borough

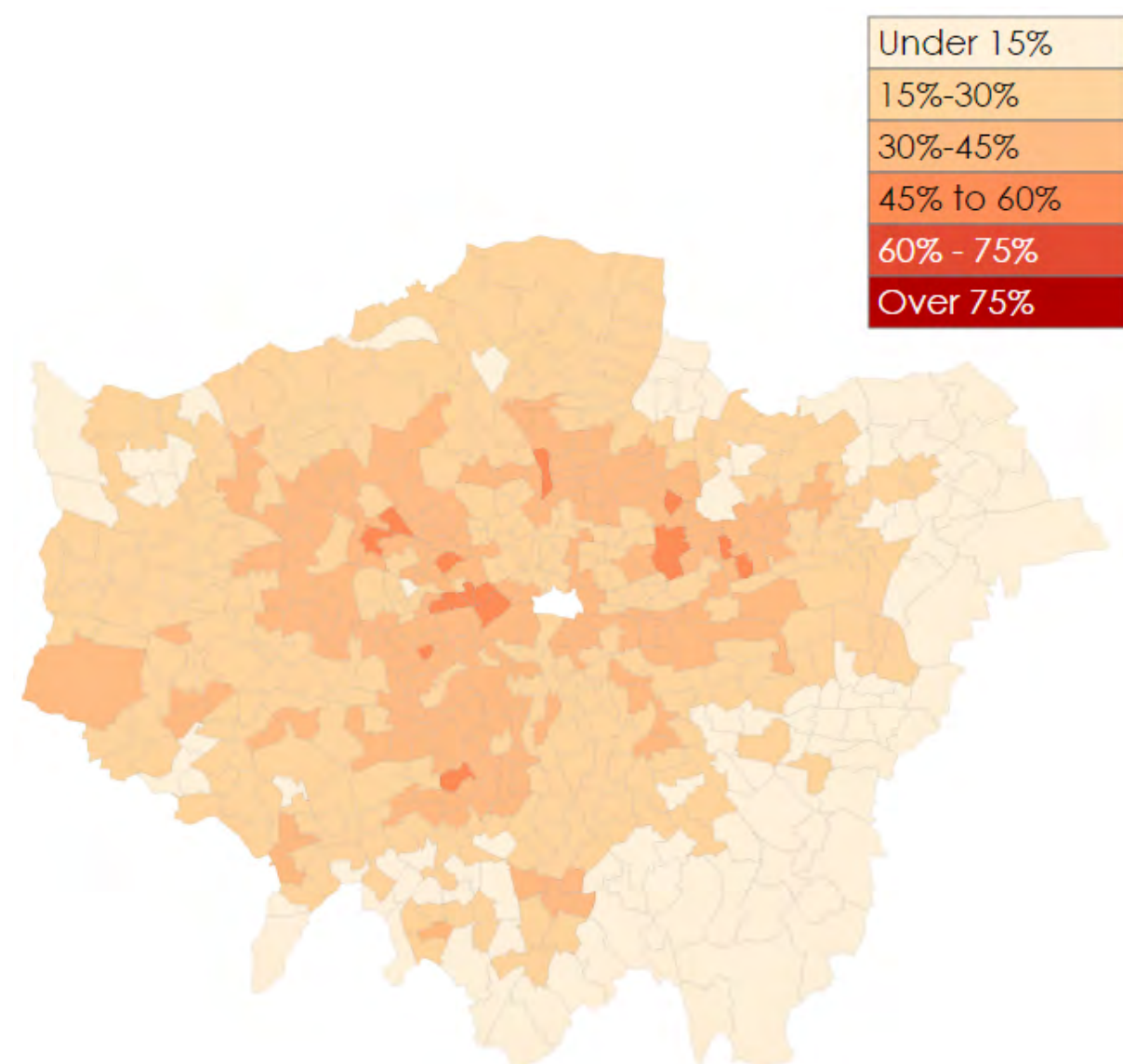


The map below shows the pattern at ward level in 2011. It is interesting to compare it to the pattern of social rented accommodation. The most obvious difference is how much more even the spread is – very few wards have below 15% of households in the private rented sector, but none have over 60%. On average, wards in the inner boroughs have higher shares of households in the private sector than those in the outer boroughs.

The interactive version of the map

(http://npi.org.uk/visualisations/WardMaps/LDN_ward_map11.html) shows how much this has changed. Ten years earlier, most of the outer parts of the outer boroughs had less than 15% of their household population in the private rented sector. Now almost all have over 15%.

Map of households in the private rented sector, 2011



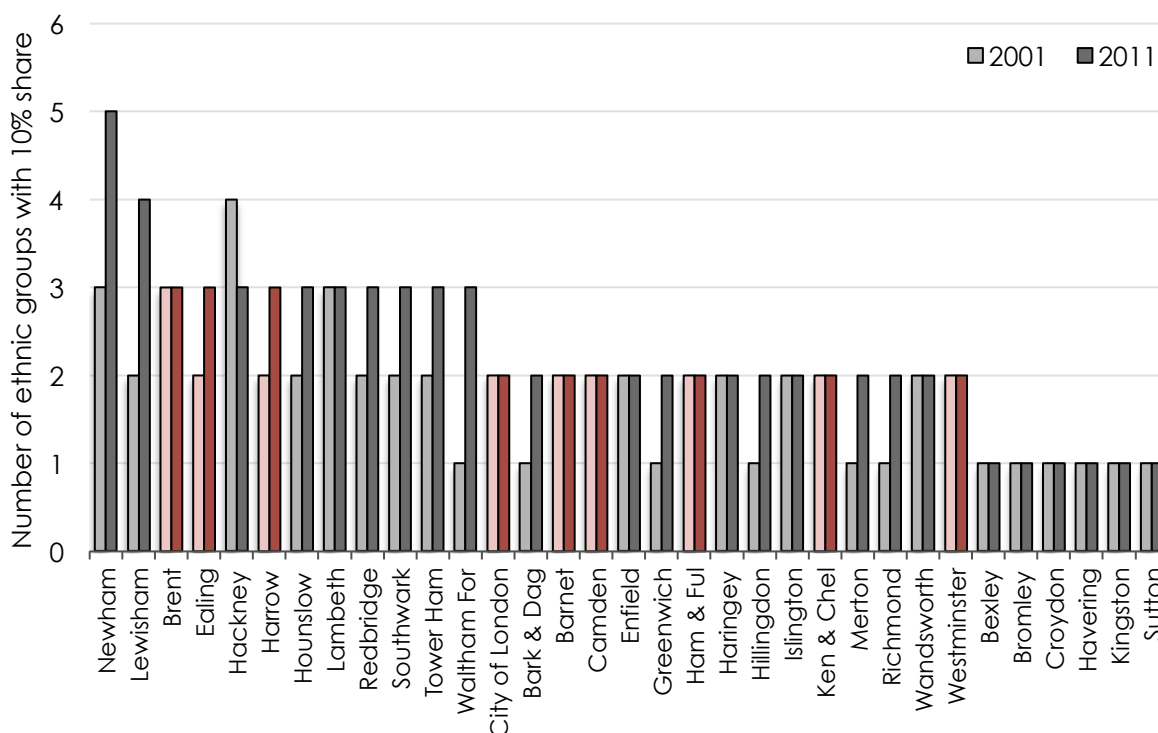
Ethnicity

This final section looks at the distribution of ethnic groups across London. There are many different ways of thinking about ethnic diversity. The traditional way has been to look at the population who are not white British as one group. This has a number of shortcomings.

Firstly, it assumes that all non-white British ethnic groups are somehow the same, but the experience of eg Bangladeshi and Irish could be very different. Secondly, and of most relevance here, in some parts of London, the non-white population is greater than the white population, so that grouping is simply too large.

We take a couple of different approaches below to try and set out the scale of ethnic diversity in west London and how it has changed. The first graph shows, for each borough, the number of ethnic groups making up over 10% of the resident population. Data comes from the 2001 and 2011 censuses.

Number of ethnic groups with at least a 10% share of total population in 2001 and 2011



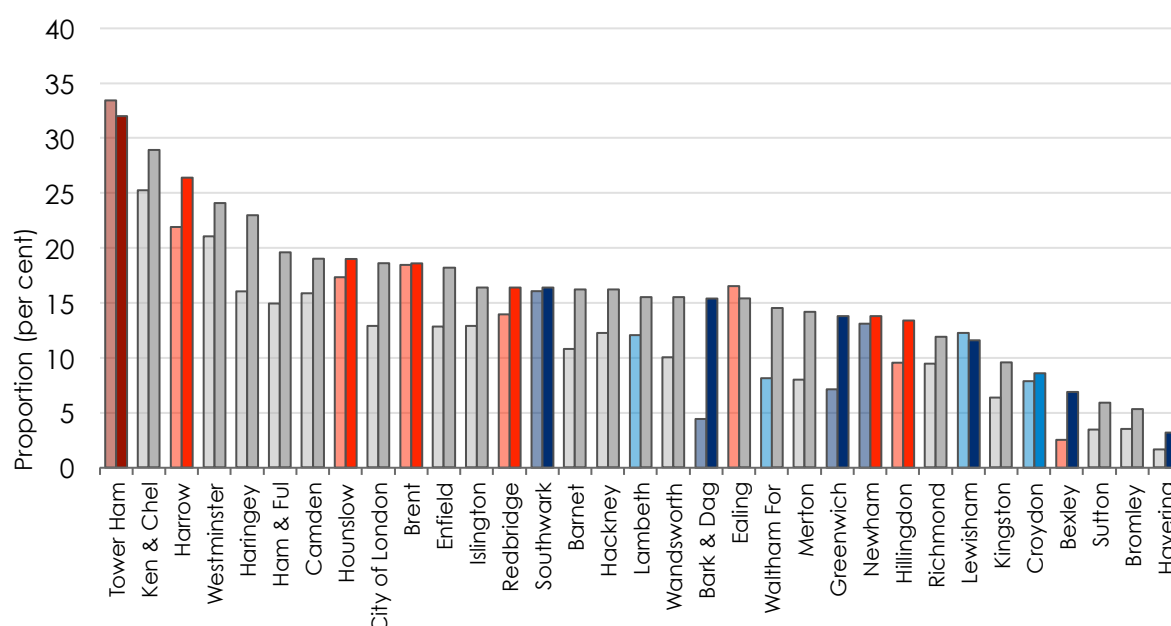
Source: Census via NOMIS

The number of ethnic groups with a 10% share of the total population increased in fourteen London boroughs between 2001 and 2011, two of which were in North West London (Ealing and Harrow). It fell in only one (Hackney).

In 2001, all of the North West London boroughs except Brent had two ethnic groups with at least 10% shares, while in 2011, Brent, Ealing and Harrow had three. Over the ten years, Ealing and Harrow had become more diverse, the number of ethnic groups making up over 10% of the population rising from two to three. Other boroughs had remained at their previous levels.

Next we look at the largest ethnic group that is not white British in each borough, and how this has changed between the two censuses.

Proportion of population comprised by largest ethnic group not including White British in 2001 and 2011



Source: Census via NOMIS Boroughs in 2001 (translucent) and 2011 (opaque)

■ White: Other White ■ Asian or Asian British: Indian ■ Asian or Asian British: Bangladeshi ■ Black or Black British: Caribbean ■ Black or Black British: African

The only boroughs in which White British was not the largest ethnic group in 2011 were Tower Hamlets where the largest group was Bangladeshi and Brent where the largest group was Indian. Therefore, it is interesting to look at the largest ethnic groups other than White British rather than the largest ethnic group per se.

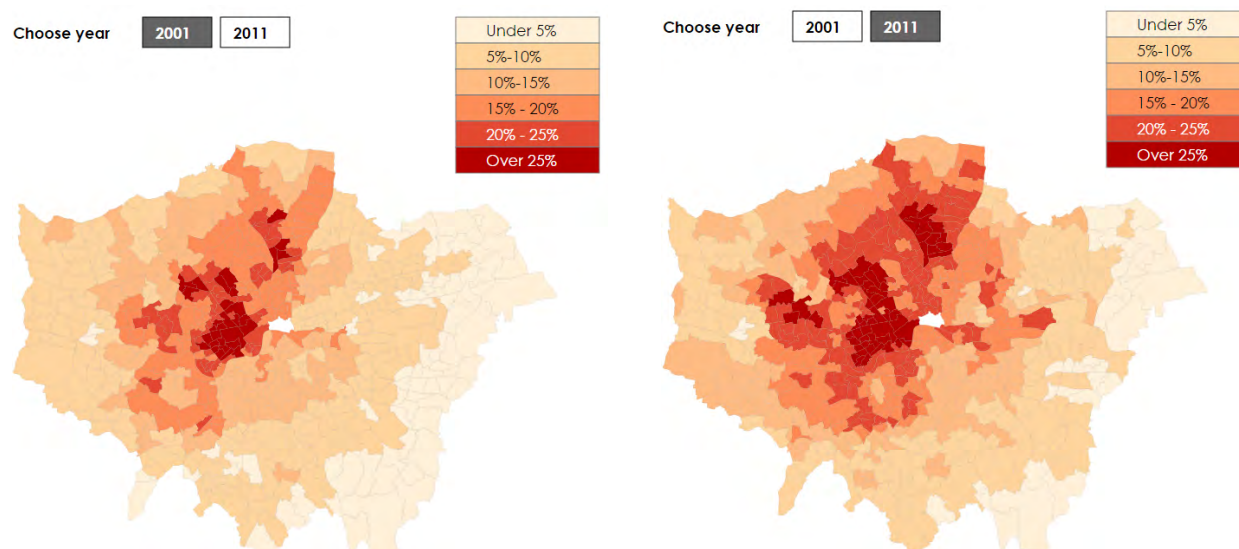
In all but six boroughs the same ethnic group was the largest in both 2001 and 2011. Ealing was the only North West London borough in which there was a change, from Indian to 'Other White' (not including White British or White Irish). In all but three (again including Ealing) the share of the largest non-White British ethnic group increased.

In both years, Other White (not including White Irish) was most frequently the largest group. This was true for seven of the nine North West London boroughs (including

City) in 2011, with the exception of Harrow and Brent where the largest group was Indian.

However, this is the most generic category used by the Census, and it would be more useful to have a further breakdown within this category (for example to distinguish between Poles, Irish or Bulgarians).

The map below is one from the interactive set we have designed, showing the white non British population in 2001 and 2011 side by side.



The proportion of the population who are white but not white British has increased almost everywhere. Ealing in particular has seen large rises. The overall pattern, if not the numbers, is quite similar to a decade ago – the areas towards the centre have higher proportions of white non British, with those at the edges having lower proportions.

The interactive map allows for the same comparisons over time for Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Black African and Black Caribbean populations. The patterns are all very different, with those ethnic groups being much more clustered than the rather diffuse white non British category.

http://www.graphitti.org/admin2/files/experiments/LDN_ward_map12.html