

State of Ealing

Population

Updated March 2012

EALING COUNCIL

Population

Ealing is the third largest of London's 32 boroughs in terms of population, after Barnet and Croydon. It is 11th largest in London in terms of area.

Ealing's population is estimated to be 318,500 as of mid-2010, according to the Office for National Statistics. This represents an increase of 0.6% over the mid-2009 population of 316,600, Ealing's population increased by 3.6% between 2001-10 and by 6% between 1991-2001. Like most London boroughs, Ealing has a mix of residents of different ages and people of different backgrounds, and with different beliefs and values.

Ealing is comprised of 23 wards each with an average of 13,800 residents; East Acton is the most populated with around 15,800 residents, but since the ward covers a large geographical area residents in East Acton also enjoy living in one of the least densely populated areas of the borough.¹

Table 1: Ward Population ONS mid-year estimates 2010

Ward	2010	%
Borough Total	318,500	100
Acton Central	14,643	4.6
Cleveland	13,795	4.3
Dormers Wells	13,275	4.2
Ealing Broadway	12,288	3.9
Ealing Common	13,312	4.2
East Acton	16,318	5.1
Elthorne	13,129	4.1
Greenford Broadway	15,966	5.0
Greenford Green	13,175	4.1
Hanger Hill	14,216	4.5
Hobayne	13,439	4.2
Lady Margaret	13,425	4.2
North Greenford	12,861	4.0
Northfield	13,435	4.2
Northolt Mandeville	13,799	4.3
Northolt West End	14,123	4.4
Norwood Green	13,015	4.1
Perivale	13,912	4.4
South Acton	15,932	5.0
Southall Broadway	13,892	4.4
Southall Green	14,895	4.7
Southfield	13,661	4.3
Walpole	12,010	3.8
Average	13,800	4.3

¹ 2008 and 2010, Office for National Statistics (ONS): 2007 and 2009 Mid-year ward population estimates

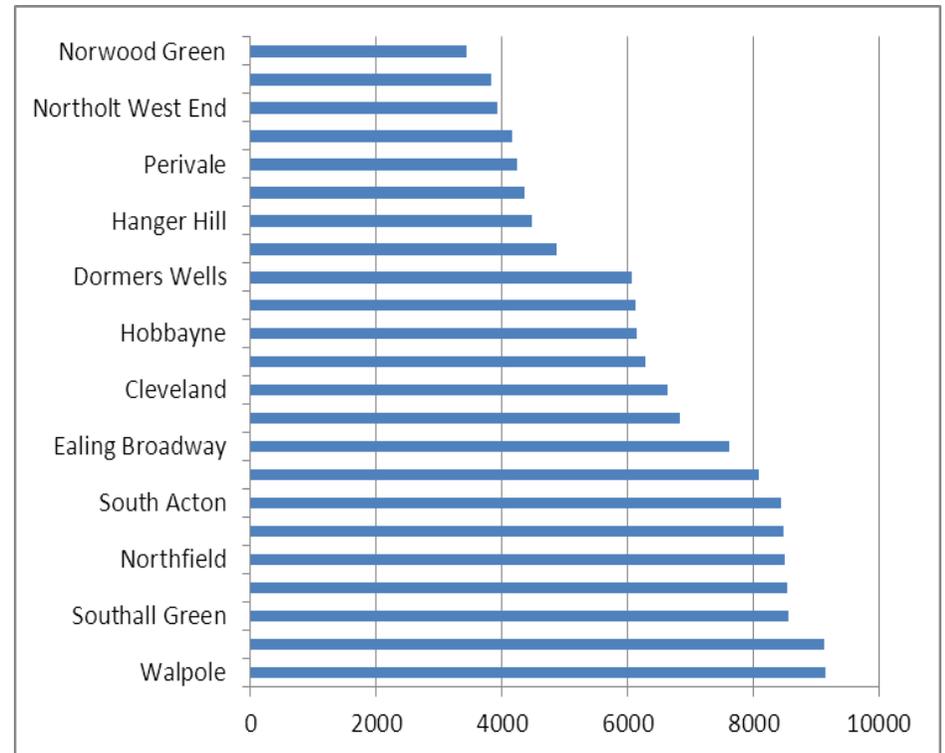
Population Density

There are 57 residents per hectare in Ealing, which is 8 people more per hectare than the London average, and 20 people more per hectare than the Outer London average². Density varies hugely between wards. To some extent population density in Ealing reflects the location of high-rise flats.

As the population increases, population density increases too. Projections indicate an increase of 9 residents per hectare for Ealing between 2011 and 2026, bringing the density to 66 people per hectare³.

The following chart shows the population density of different wards in Ealing in 2011 (persons per square kilometre)⁴.

Figure 1: Population density of Ealing Wards, 2010



² Land area and population density, ONS, 2009

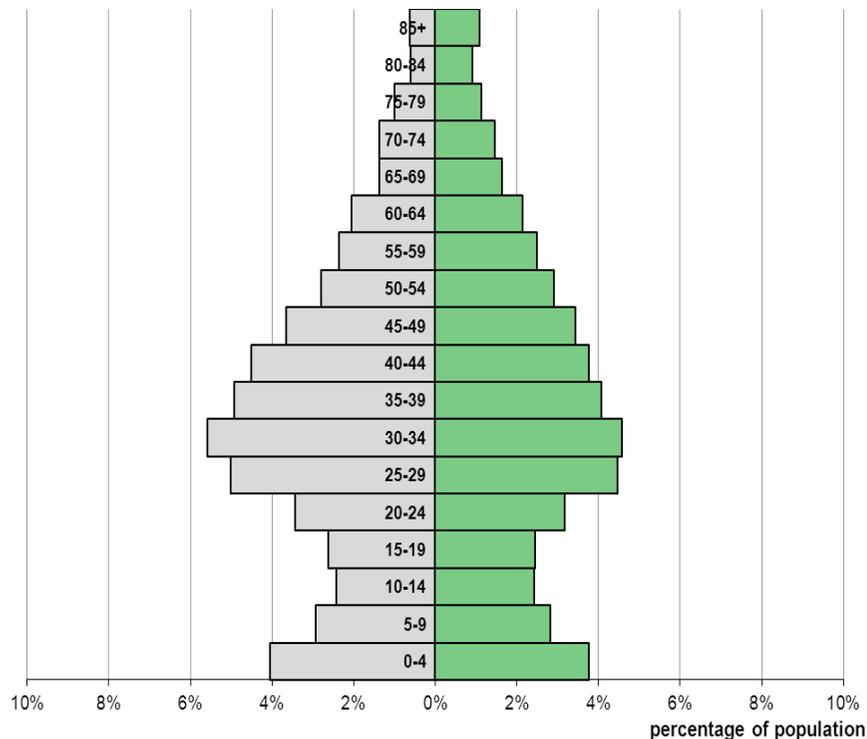
³ GLA 2011-round SHLAA based population projections

⁴ GLA 2010-round SHLAA based population projections

Age Structure

Like the rest of London, Ealing has more people of working age than the UK as a whole, and fewer older people. The population pyramid below shows the overall structure of Ealing's population in 2010, by male and female population.

Figure 2: Age structure of Ealing's population, 2010



The proportion of older people, working age and children and young people residing in Ealing borough is currently estimated to be very much in line with that of Outer London, with differences below 1%. However, by 2031 Ealing is expected to have proportionally fewer working age people than Outer London as a whole⁵.

Over the next 20 years, Ealing's working age population is projected to decrease from 63.7% to 59.2%⁶. The proportion of people of retirement age in Ealing is projected to increase from 13.7% in 2010 to 16.8% in 2031⁷.

The proportion of children (0-15 years) will increase from 22.2% in 2010 to 24.0% in 2031. Meanwhile, age distribution across Greater London is expected to incur smaller changes.

Dependency ratio

This compares the number of people younger than 16 and the number of people of retirement age against the number of working age people. The ratio is important because as it increases, there is increased strain on the productive part of

⁵ GLA 2011-round population projections, released January 2012

⁶ *Op cit.*

⁷ *Op cit.*

the population to support the economically dependent. A ratio of '1:1' would indicate the same number of people of working age as dependents. Low numbers of dependents are considered economically desirable.

In Ealing there are currently 51 dependent people to every 100 working age people (aged 16-64 years). This is higher than London's where there are 46 dependants to every 100 working age people⁸. However, over time this difference is going to increase. By 2031, while London is anticipated to have a dependency ratio of 53 people to every 100 working age people, Ealing's figure will reach 62⁹.

By 2031, Ealing will have fewer working age people and a higher proportion of dependants.

Population estimates

Population estimates take into account birth and death registrations, and long-term international migration. They use GP registrations to proxy for changes of residence within the UK. Levels of international migration are estimated from the

International Passenger Survey, the Labour Force Survey and Home Office data on asylum seekers and their dependants.

The table below shows the various 'components of population change from 2002 to 2010. Note that these are only estimates and not accurate numbers from actual records.

Table 2: Components of Population Change in Ealing: 2002-10

Year	Live births	Deaths	Natural change	Net migration & other changes	Total change
2002	4,300	2,200	2,100	-1,400	700
2003	4,500	2,200	2,300	-4,700	-2,400
2004	4,600	2,100	2,500	-1,700	800
2005	4,800	2,100	2,700	-1,700	1,000
2006	5,000	2,000	3,000	-2,100	1,000
2007	5,200	1,900	3,300	-2,500	800
2008	5,600	1,900	3,700	-700	3,100
2009	5,500	1,900	3,600	900	4,500
2010	5,700	1,900	3,800	-1,900	1,900

It is clear from the above table that birth rate in Ealing has been constantly on the rise. There was a 33% increase in the number of births in 2010 as compared to the number in 2002. On the other hand, death rate fell by 14% during the same period. The trend is expected to continue.

⁸ 2012, GLA 2011-round SHLAA based population projections

⁹ *Op cit.*

Net population change, however, shows an irregular pattern; although the overall population has increased in most years, the amount of increase has been inconsistent.

Population projections

Future population projections are done by the ONS as well as, in case of London, by the Greater London Authority (GLA).

The following table shows the latest rounds of population projections for Ealing from the two bodies. The difference between the two sets of figures is quite high, mainly because the two projections have been done using different methodologies and incorporating different sources of data. While the ONS 2008-based projections have been carried out using an older methodology to estimate long-term international migration, the GLA projections have incorporated ONS' latest migration calculation methodology as well as development data from the London Development Database (LDD) and Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA). This makes the latter projections more accurate than the former. However, ONS will be releasing the 2010-based population projections in March 2012.

Table 3: Population projections for Ealing: 2011-31

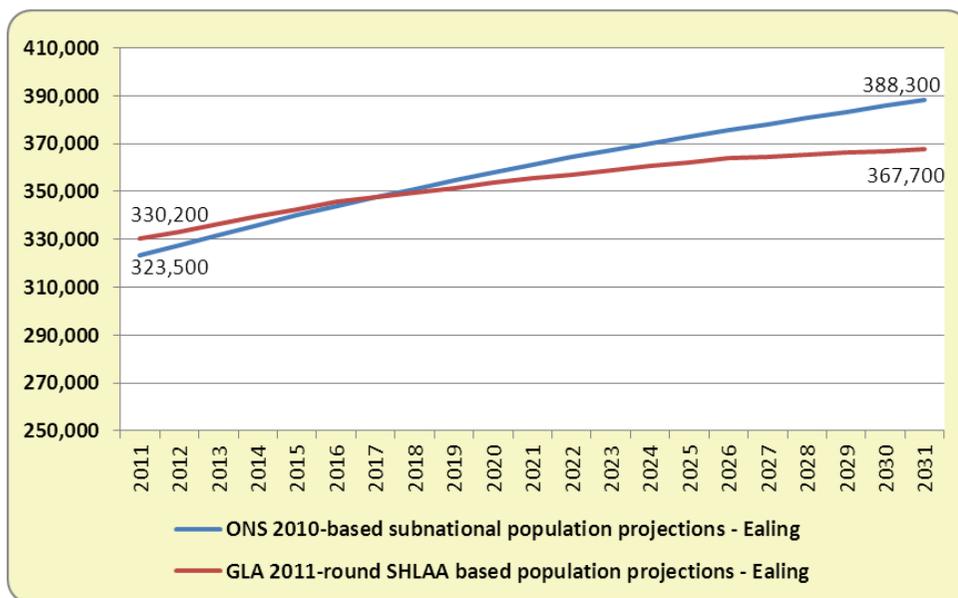
Year	ONS 2010-based subnational population projections ¹⁰	GLA 2011-round SHLAA based population projections ¹¹	Difference
2011	323,500	330,200	6,700
2012	327,700	333,300	5,600
2013	331,900	336,500	4,500
2014	336,000	339,600	3,600
2015	340,000	342,800	2,700
2016	343,800	345,900	2,100
2017	347,500	347,800	300
2018	351,000	349,700	-1,300
2019	354,500	351,700	-2,900
2020	357,900	353,600	-4,400
2021	361,200	355,500	-5,800
2022	364,300	357,200	-7,200
2023	367,300	358,900	-8,500
2024	370,200	360,500	-9,700
2025	372,900	362,200	-10,800
2026	375,600	363,800	-11,800
2027	378,200	364,600	-13,600
2028	380,700	365,400	-15,300
2029	383,300	366,200	-17,100
2030	385,800	367,000	-18,800
2031	388,300	367,800	-20,600

¹⁰ Subnational population projections, 2010-based projections, ONS, 2012; <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/taxonomy/index.html?nscl=Population+Projections>

¹¹ GLA 2011-round SHLAA-based population projections – standard fertility; Feb 2012 <http://data.london.gov.uk/datastore>

From Table 3 it is clear that the borough's population is set to rise substantially, whichever projection model is considered. GLA's projections show that Ealing's population will rise to 367,700 in 2031 – an increase of 11% over two decades, whereas the ONS believes the population will reach 388,300 in 2031 – a 20% increase over the same period (figure 3). This is because the GLA's projection model expects the fertility rate to be on the rise for the future few years and then taper off, whereas ONS calculations are based on a constant rise in fertility rates.

Figure 3: Population of Ealing according to ONS and GLA projections: 2011-31



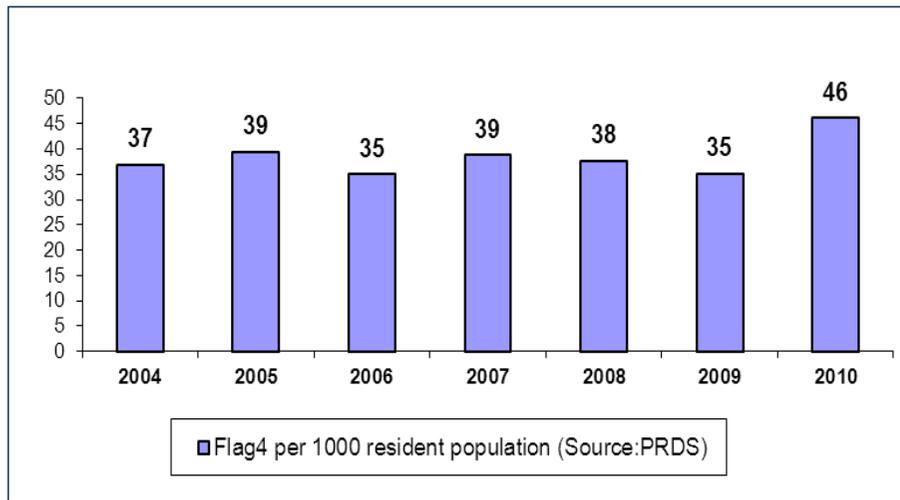
Caution must however be used while using these projections as they are based on the assumption that predictions about future migration, fertility and mortality will be realised. Projections for the next few years are always more accurate than those further into the future.

International Migration

Ealing has a very mobile population and evidence from patient registrations at GP practices (Flag 4: indicating a patient with a non-UK country of birth) and National Insurance Number (NINo) Registrations¹² 2004-2010 consistently show Ealing to have a high level of international migration in London. Figure 3 shows the number of Ealing residents born outside UK per thousand population of the borough. In 2010, there were 14,692 new patients registered with a Flag4 – taking the rate to 46 non-UK born patients for every thousand of Ealing's population (318,500 as per ONS mid-year estimates for 2010).

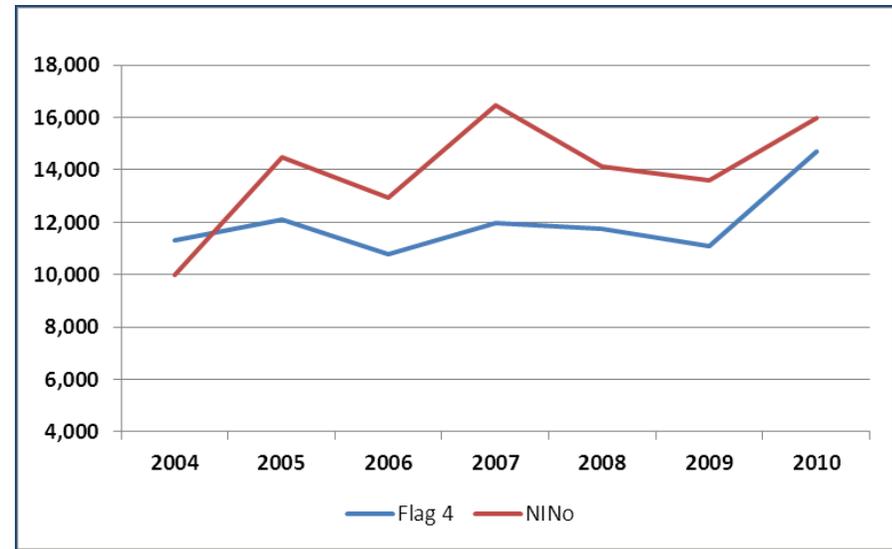
¹² Local area migration indicators, 2011, ONS

Figure 4: New patients with non-UK country of birth per thousand resident population, Ealing: 2004-10



Similarly, Figure 5 shows new national insurance number as well as Flag 4 registrations in Ealing between 2004 and 2010. It is clear that both these indicators have shown an upward trend over the last few years, with NINo figures rising more than Flag 4. The spikes in 2005 and 2007 could be attributed to new countries joining the European Union in 2004 and 2007.

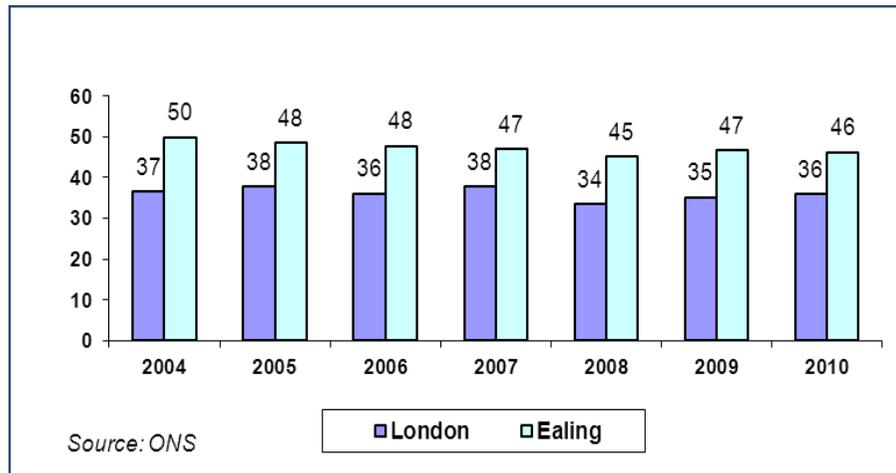
Figure 5: Flag4 and NINo registrations in Ealing: 2004-10



International migration to the borough has been consistently higher than that to London overall. Figure 6 shows the international migration turnover per thousand population in London and Ealing from 2004-10. The rate in Ealing has dropped from 50 per thousand population in 2004 to 46 in 2010. Similarly the London rate has dropped slightly from 37 per thousand in 2004 to 36 in 2010¹³.

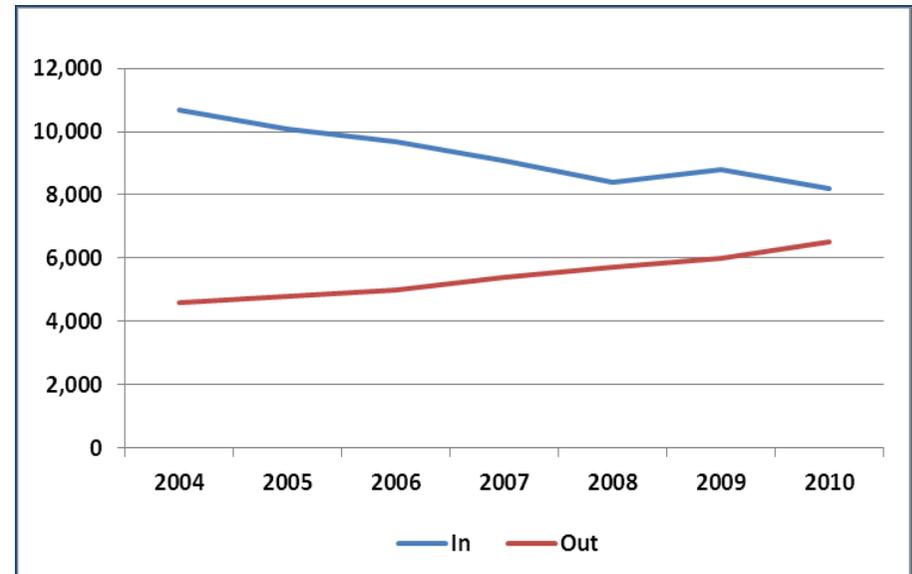
¹³ Local area migration indicators, 2011, ONS

Figure 6: International migration turnover per 1,000 population in Ealing: 2004-10



Net international migration to Ealing however seems to be decreasing over the years. Figure 7 shows the number of in-migrants and out-migrants from 2004 to 2010. While the number of people migrating in has been decreasing, there has been a corresponding increase in the number of those moving out of the borough. Overall, Ealing gained a total of about 27,000 people between the years 2004-10.

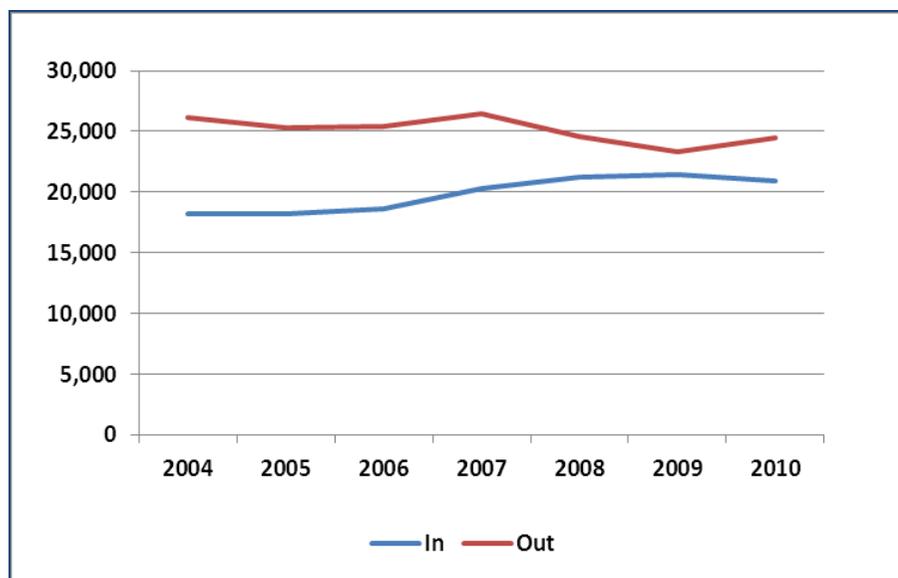
Figure 7: International in- and out-migration to Ealing: 2004-10



Internal migration

Migration within the UK is classed as internal migration. Whilst 138,800 are estimated to have come to Ealing from other parts of the UK during this period, some 175,700 moved out of Ealing to another part of the UK (Figure 8). Ealing therefore is estimated to have lost about 36,900 residents to other parts of the UK during the period 2004-10. Over the years however, the number of people moving in has increased whereas the number of those moving out has decreased slightly, except in 2010 when the trend seems to have been reversed.

Figure 8: Internal in- and out-migration to Ealing: 2004-10



Diversity

Ealing, like many other London boroughs, is very diverse in character. It is recognised as having the 4th most ethnically diverse population of all local authority areas in the country, in terms of the sheer number of people from different ethnic backgrounds residing here, and the evenness of their distribution across the borough¹⁴.

¹⁴ Ethnic groups by gender, London boroughs 2001-09; ONS 2011; <http://data.london.gov.uk/datastore/package/ethnic-groups-gender-borough>

Table 4 below shows the proportions of different ‘aggregated’ ethnic groups in the borough¹⁵. It is clear that the proportion of non-White ethnic groups in Ealing is set to rise over the next twenty years. While 47% of Ealing’s population in 2011 comprised of Black, Asian and other minority ethnic groups, this proportion is set to rise to 50% in 2021 and 52% in 2031.

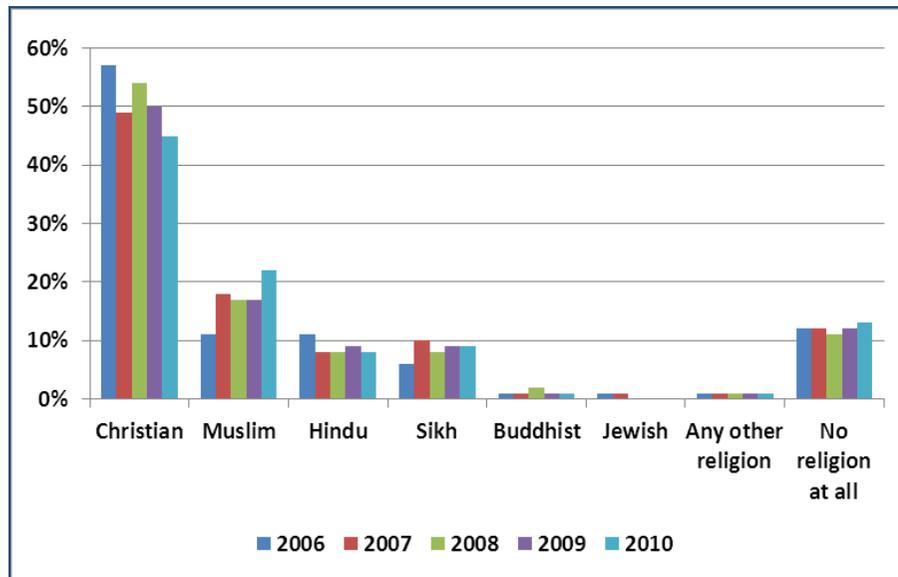
Table 4: Projected proportions of ethnic groups in Ealing, 2011-31

	2011	2021	2031
White	53%	50%	48%
Black Caribbean	4%	4%	4%
Black African	4%	3%	3%
Black Other	2%	2%	3%
Indian	15%	15%	15%
Pakistani	4%	5%	5%
Bangladeshi	0%	1%	1%
Chinese	2%	2%	2%
Other Asian	6%	6%	6%
Other	10%	13%	14%
Total population	330,200	355,400	367,700

¹⁵ GLA ethnic group projections 2011 round, SHLAA, borough - standard fertility; March 2012; <http://data.london.gov.uk/datastore/package/gla-ethnic-group-projections-2011-round-shlaa-borough-standard-fertility>

Ealing is also recognised as the 6th most diverse borough in terms of faith. Those following Christianity remain the largest majority in the borough, followed by Muslims, Hindus, and Sikhs. However, the proportion of Christians has fallen between 2006-10 while those of Muslims has increased in the same period, doubling from 11% in 2006 to 22% in 2010 (Figure 9)¹⁶.

Figure 9: Proportions of religions in Ealing, 2006-10

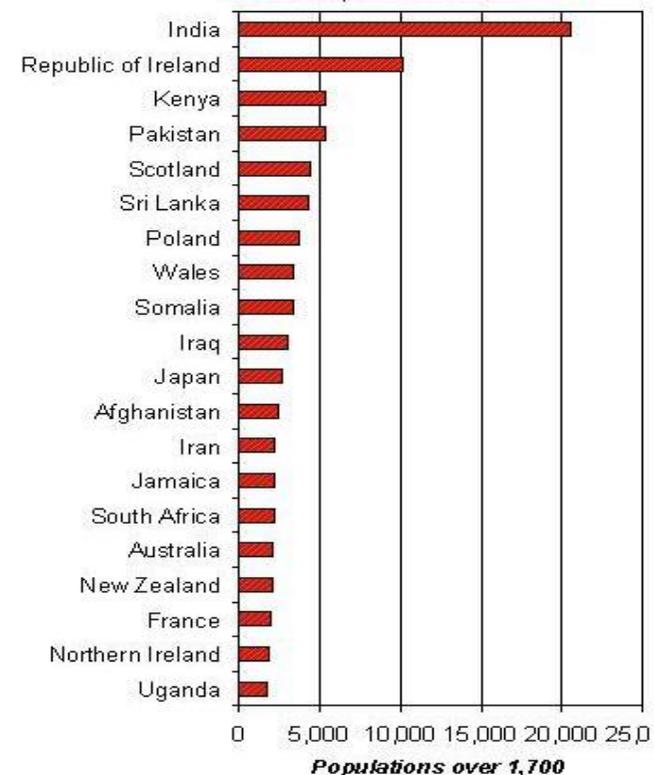


¹⁶ Population by religion, borough, 2006-10: Annual Population Survey; ONS, 2011; <http://data.london.gov.uk/datastore/package/percentage-population-religion-borough>

Where Ealing residents come from

Ealing has settlers from all over the world; in fact the borough has residents from over 170 different countries¹⁷. Even in 2001, 37% of Ealing residents were born outside the UK. This compares to a London average of 27%, and in 2001 Ealing had the second highest migrant population of any borough (after Brent).

Figure 10: Main countries of birth of Ealing residents, 2001



¹⁷ 2001 Census, ONS, 2003

By 2011 the proportion of non-UK born population in Ealing had increased to 40%. Among these, 11% were from the European Union whereas 29% were from outside the EU¹⁸.

Ealing has not only the most Indians in London, but also the largest population of people of Polish, Afghani and Iraqi origins. Ealing has the second largest number of Irish people (after Brent), Iranians (after Barnet), Japanese (after Barnet) and Somalians (after Brent)¹⁹.

In recent times, people from Pakistan, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Iraq, Iran and Afghanistan have come to Ealing seeking asylum from conflicts and poverty²⁰.

Ealing also receives many economic migrants, and in 2009/10 about 16,000 migrants registered for a national insurance number in Ealing²¹.

¹⁸ Population by country of birth and nationality, July 2010 to June 2011, ONS, 2011.

¹⁹ 2001 Census, ONS, 2003

²⁰ Home Office: Asylum statistics quarterly reports, 2007

²¹ Local area migration indicators 2006-10; ONS, 2011

Profile of births in Ealing

During 2001-10, mothers from a large number of countries gave birth in Ealing²². There have been large increases in the number of births particularly to Polish mothers but also Afghani and Sri Lankan mothers between 2001 and 2010. Table 5 overleaf depicts country of birth information for mothers giving birth in Ealing in 2010.

In total 4099 (70%) of the births in Ealing in 2010 were to mothers born outside of the UK. The only boroughs in the UK with higher proportions are Kensington & Chelsea (71%), Westminster (73%), Brent (74%) and Newham (76%).

The number of births born to mothers from the new EU countries continues to rise and was 878 in 2010 - 10 times what it was in 2001 and up a further 90 since 2009. Births to mothers from new EU countries now make up 15% of all births in Ealing (Figure 11).

²² 2007, ONS: Vitality tables, Country of Mother's birth

Births to mothers born in Africa remained relatively stable at 766 in 2010.

Births to mothers born in the UK continue to fall to 1762 in 2010. Just 30% of births in Ealing are now to mothers born in the UK, down from 47% in 2001.

During the period 2008-10, Ealing has received some 1,600 new asylum seekers. In the same period, about 600 asylum seekers have left the borough²³.

Table 5: Birth place of mothers residing in Ealing, 2010

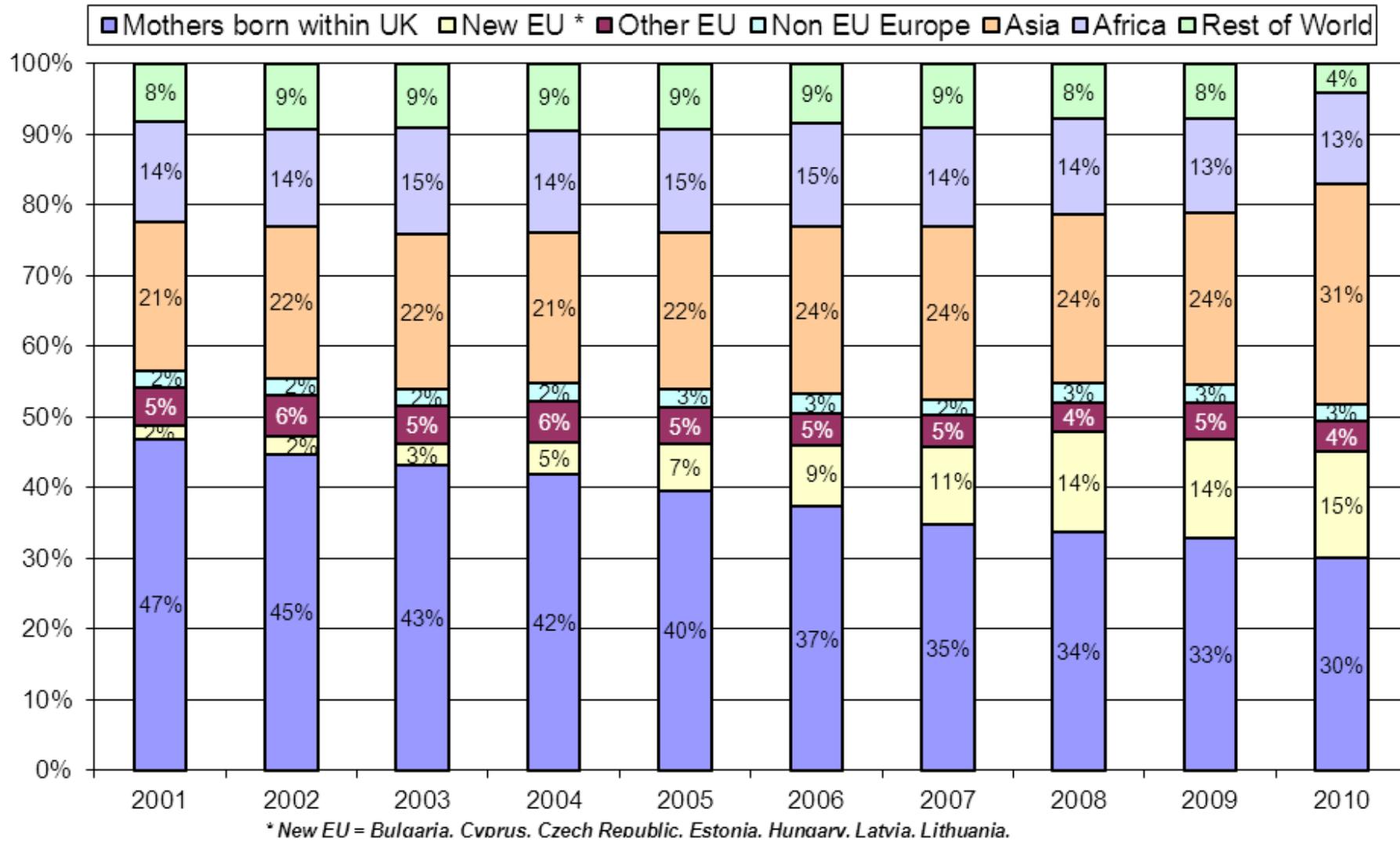
All live births		5,861
Mothers born within United Kingdom		1,762
Mothers born outside United Kingdom	Total	4,099
	Percentage of live births to non-UK born mothers	69.9
	EU	1,129
	New EU²	878
	Rest of Europe (non EU)	148
	Middle East and Asia	1,819
	Africa	766
	Rest of World³	237

² The 'New EU' constitutes the twelve countries which have joined the European Union since 2004. The twelve countries which have joined the European Union since 2004 are included in both the New EU and the EU column.

³ Rest of World includes The Americas and the Caribbean and Antarctica and Oceania

²³ 2011, ONS: Mid-year estimate components of change 2008 to 2010

Figure 11: Birth place of mothers residing in Ealing, 2001-10



A Note on Population Statistics

Achieving accurate statistics on population remains a challenge for many London boroughs, especially those like Ealing that have a diverse population, high level of population change and migration, and difficult to predict fertility rates.

As may be evident from the contents of this chapter there are a variety of sources of information about population and migration, as are there different methodologies and modelling techniques used for population forecasting and projections. This leads to a degree of uncertainty in most demographic statistics.

The most robust demographic information is believed to come from the decennial census of population. The last Census from which information is currently available was carried out in 2001, and because demographics characteristics of the country have substantially changed since then, many pieces of information from the 2001 Census may be out of date. Most population forecasting and projections are also based on information derived from the 2001 Census – hence may suffer from the same limitations.

The most recent population Census was carried out in March 2011 – results from which will be available in July 2012.

The Census 2011 results are expected to be the most accurate and comprehensive and will update most of the information contained within this chapter.