



Population

1. Introduction

In the UK, population estimates use the Census, which takes place every 10 years, with the latest data available being from 2001. In 2001, the Census found there to be 212,300 people living in the Borough of Hounslow.

The Office of National Statistics (ONS) and the Greater London Authority (GLA) project how the population may change with time. The GLA and ONS approaches used in projecting population change differ leading to different results. Generally the GLA approach is preferred, but more recently the ONS data has been cited in London Borough of Hounslow documents. While the majority of the documents refer to the GLA, we will refer to ONS data for comparison. The GLA estimates the total Hounslow population to be 239,748 during 2011, expected to rise to 246,680 by 2021.

2. The Local Picture

2.1 Age

The total population of Hounslow in 2011 is estimated at 239,748 persons (GLA projections). Hounslow has a relatively young population, with more than 50% of the population aged less than 35 years. ([Figure 1](#)) The majority of Hounslow's population is aged 25-34 years (17.6-21.5% of males and 17.9-20.2% of females are in this age group, depending on ONS or GLA statistics). ([Table 2](#)) This reflects the GP-registered population in Hounslow, where 20.8% of patients are aged 25-34 years. ([Table 1](#)) Approximately 26% of the population are under the age of 19, a proportion that is predicted to rise slightly over time. ([Figure 2](#)) This, considered with the recent increase in birth rates presents medium-term challenges in terms of school places and services for young people.

There is a significant and growing older population in the Borough, with the proportion of those aged over 65 years expected to rise by 2021, in line with national projections. ([Figure 4](#)) The population of over 85s is set to rise significantly (by 46% by 2021). ([Figure 1](#)) Given the growing older population and average life expectancy, it is estimated that healthcare costs will increase: from around £145 million in 2006 to £162 million in 2021. ([Figure 16](#) and [Table 4](#))

According to the ONS population estimate¹, Feltham West had the largest proportion of the Borough's population in 2009 (6.1%). Feltham West, Heston West, Hanworth and Cranford have the youngest populations (with 29.8%, 29.1%, 28.4% and 27.1% of their populations aged 0-19 years, respectively), while Feltham North, Turnham Green, Hanworth Park and Bedfont have the oldest populations (with 13.5%, 12.9%, 12.5% and 12.3% of their populations aged over 65 years, respectively). ([Table 3](#))

2.2 Ethnicity

Hounslow's population is predominantly White (57%) or Asian (30%). The population is diverse, with 43% identifying themselves as being of Black, Asian or minority ethnic origin and with a variety of languages spoken. This compares to 34% of the Greater London population identifying themselves as being of Black, Asian or minority ethnic origin.

¹ Here we have used the ONS population estimates for wards rather than ONS or GLA projections.



The White population is, for the most part, older than other ethnic communities (including those who identify as Asian, Black, Chinese and Other): around 20% of the White population is over the age of 60. ([Figure 2](#)) Between 30-40% of the Asian, Black and Chinese and Other groups are under 20 years old, compared with only 21% of the White population.

Given the differing age profiles of the ethnic groups living within the Borough, it is expected that the ethnic profile will continue to change and be more diverse than the Greater London average.

2.3 Language

The most comprehensive data on languages spoken in the Borough comes from the Schools' Census. The majority of Hounslow's children and young people in 2010/11 spoke English as their first language (46%), while 16% spoke a language 'other than English' (not classified as one of the other main languages, a main language being one with over a 100 speakers locally), and a smaller proportion of children and young people conversed in Punjabi (8%), Urdu (6%), Somali (4%), Polish (3%) and Arabic and Hindi (2% each). ([Figure 3](#))

2.4 Religion and belief

In 2001, fewer people in Hounslow reported themselves as Christian compared with both London and England as a whole (52.1% versus 58.2% and 71.7%). However, a higher proportion of Hounslow's residents self-reported as Hindu (7.6%), Muslim (9.1%) or Sikh (8.6%), compared with the London and national averages. Fewer people in Hounslow said that they have 'no religion' (13.5%), compared with the England and London averages (14.6% and 15.8%, respectively). ([Figure 7](#))

2.5 Migration

International migration into the Borough is thought to account for around 3.4% of the population in 2011, compared with 2.5% in London and 1.1% in England.

Hounslow's migrant population includes refugees from countries such as Somalia, Iraq, Iran, Afghanistan and Sri Lanka, who have different needs to those of settled communities. In recent years, there has been significant inward migration from other parts of the European Union, such as Poland.

During 2009-10, there were 10,460 National Insurance number registrations by foreigners resident in Hounslow², around 4.4% of the population. The registrations predominantly came from Indian nationals (41%) followed by Nepalese (11%), Polish (8%), Pakistani (5%) and small numbers from 71 other countries. Overall, the population of the Borough is extremely fluid, with an annual turnover of 182 per thousand, or 18% of the population³.

2.6 Sexual Orientation

The Census does not collect information from respondents on their sexual orientation, but does identify where people over the age of 16 are living in households in a same sex relationship. According to the 2001 Census, around 0.4% of Hounslow's adult population was living in a same-sex relationship, compared with 0.38% of London's population and 0.2% of the English population. ([Figure 8](#)) This data is very likely to be an underestimate of

² National Insurance Number Registrations of overseas nationals 2010 Department of Work and Pensions.

³ Population Turnover and Churn, ONS 2008-09



the current position, and was certainly an underestimate of the number of same sex partnerships in 2001⁴.

Direct estimates of the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender (LGBT) population are not available in Hounslow. Several attempts have been made to estimate the size of the LGBT population, which will only be as robust as the choice of survey and the definition of sexual orientation used. It has been estimated that in London, LGBT people make up 6-10% of the population, giving a London an estimated LGBT population of 448,200-747,000⁵. This figure may underestimate the actual proportion of LGBT, however, as prejudice, intolerance and hostility can mean that these people are 'hidden' and unrecognised.

2.7 Deprivation

The [Index of Multiple Deprivation](#) (IMD 2010) is a measure of how deprived an area is compared to the rest of England. The majority of Hounslow's population (68%) fall into the first 50% nationally; i.e. most of Hounslow's population live in areas more deprived than the national average. ([Figure 9](#))

The Borough of Hounslow is ranked 118 out of 326 boroughs nationally, where the borough ranked 1st is the most deprived. Locally, the most deprived wards are Hanworth and Cranford which are classified as the most deprived 30% of areas in England. The least deprived wards in Hounslow are Hounslow South, the three Chiswick wards, Osterley and Spring Grove and Hounslow Central. It is worth noting, however, that the IMD measure can mask pockets of deprivation within wards. ([Figure 10](#))

2.8 Fertility

Birth and fertility rates in Hounslow have increased since 2002, and are higher than those for both London and England. The crude rate of birth in Hounslow has increased from 15 births per 1,000 population in 2002 to 20 births per 1,000 in 2009. ([Figure 11a](#)) In 2009, there were 88 births per 1,000 women aged 16-44 years compared with 64 births per 1,000 during 2002. ([Figure 11b](#))

The difference in fertility rates between local, regional and national figures is possibly a reflection of the country of origin of the mothers. Although the proportion of births remains the greatest among UK-born mothers, this has decreased sharply in Hounslow from 54% in 2001 to 38% in 2009. In London, the proportion of mothers born in the UK who gave birth in 2009 decreased by 21%, whereas in England there was a decrease of 10%. In all three regions, the biggest increase in births was to mothers born in European Union (EU) countries; in Hounslow the rate of births to these women increased from 7% in 2001 to 15% in 2009. By comparison, the proportion of births to mothers from other parts of the world has remained broadly constant in Hounslow ([Figure 12](#)).

The highest fertility rates in Hounslow are among females who live in more deprived areas, with lower rates in less deprived areas. ([Figure 13](#))

2.9 Life expectancy

The life expectancy of children born in Hounslow between 2007 and 2009 varies across the Borough, ranging from between 74-89 years for males and 78-84 years for females. ([Figure](#)

⁴ Research Report 34 – Sexual Orientation Research Review

http://www.equalityhumanrights.com/uploaded_files/sexual_orientation_research_review.pdf

⁵ Department of Trade and Industry, Women and Equality Unit (2003) *Civil Partnership: A framework for the legal recognition of same-sex couples*. London



[14](#) and [Figure 15](#)) For males, the ward with the longest life expectancy was Heston East (89 years) and the shortest was in Isleworth (74 years), a difference of 15 years. For females, Turnham Green had the longest life expectancy (84 years) while Feltham North had the shortest (78 years). The relationship between life expectancy and various indicators of deprivation is well known⁶, and Hounslow does not buck that trend. By the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010, the weighted average deprivation scores for both Isleworth and Feltham North fall into the 30% of most deprived areas nationally.

3. Summary of Need

The table summarising the needs in this area has not been completed as it is not applicable to Population.

⁶ The Strategic Review of Health Inequalities in England post 2010.
<http://www.marmotreview.org/AssetLibrary/Exec%20sum%204.8MB.pdf>