

Census 2021 Briefing #2: Demography and Migration

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Summary

- The total estimated unrounded population count in Havering is 262,052, compared to 237,232 in 2011 (a 10.5% increase)
- The number of children aged 0-17 (under 18 population) in Havering is 58,550, compared to 50,827 in 2011 (a 15.2% increase, compared to increases of 4.8% in London and 3.9% in England)
- Havering now has the lowest proportion of working-age adults in London
- The estimated number of households in Havering is 101,277, an increase of 4% from 2011 (97,199)
- Compared to the London (51.9%) and England (51.6%) average, Havering has a marginally higher proportion of households living in deprivation (52.7%).
- The number of households with dependent children (i.e. families) in Havering has increased in the last decade by 28%
- The number of people in Havering born outside the UK has increased and now stands at almost 1 in 5

1. Introduction

On 2 November 2022 (and following the first release of headline results in June 2022), the second release of Census data was published by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). This publication is the first of a series of nine 'Topic Summaries' that will be released periodically from Autumn 2022 to Spring 2023. Following this, more detailed publications will be made available, such as multivariate data¹, origin-destination data² and detailed migration data³. The topic covered by this release is Demography and Migration.

2. Age

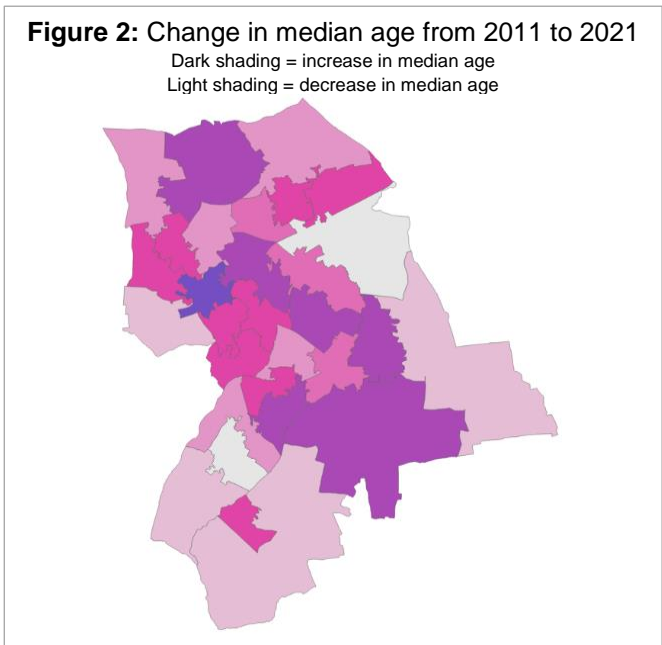
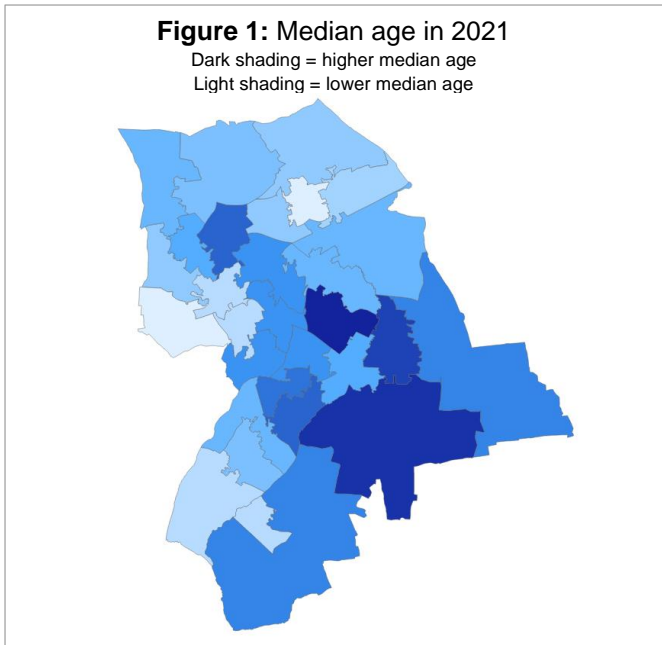
The number of people that live in Havering has increased over the last decade from 237,232 in 2011 to 262,052 in 2021. This is a 10.5% increase compared to a 7.7% increase across London and a 6.6% increase across England. Havering is also becoming a younger borough; the median age has reduced from 40 in 2011 to 39 in 2021. Meanwhile the median age increased in London from 33 in 2011 to 35 in 2021, and England from 39 in 2011 to 40 in 2021.

Within Havering, Emerson Park has the highest median age (49) whilst Rush Green and Harold Hill East have the joint lowest median age (33) (see figure 1 overleaf). Over the last decade, the area with the greatest increase in median age is Central Romford and the areas with greatest decrease is South Hornchurch and Harold Park & Harold Wood (see figure 2 overleaf).

¹ Multivariate data will allow the combining of different variables and look at the relationships between the data, providing insights into the characteristics of the population

² Origin-destination data (sometimes known as 'flow data') shows the movement of people from one location to another. This information can help local and central government plan and fund infrastructure for: education, healthcare, housing and transport. Origin-destination data is also used to analyse population movement trends for migration and commuting patterns.

³ Detailed migration statistics provide the characteristics of people or households who have moved within the UK or from another country into the UK during the year before the census

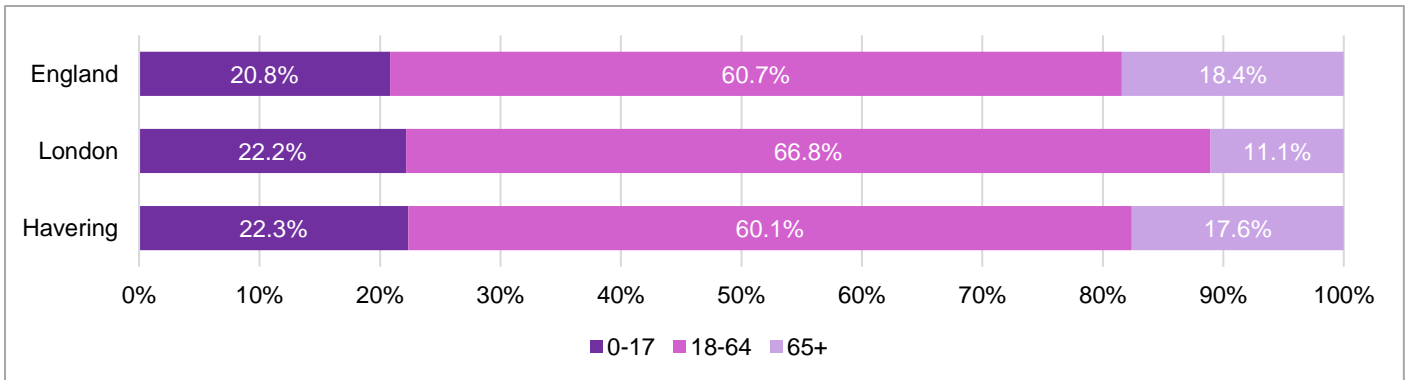


Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS), Census 2011 & 2021; Produced by: Havering PHI

The number of children aged under 18 has seen an increase of 15.2% (from 50,827 to 58,550), greatly outpacing the 4.8% and 3.9% increases in London and England, respectively. Havering now has a higher proportion of children aged 0-17 (22.3%) than 80% of local authorities in England. This increase is slightly lower than the latest ONS projections (2018). The ONS predicts that the 0-17 population will grow to 61,350 by 2031.

Furthermore, Havering still has one of the highest proportions of older people aged 65+ in London (second after Bromley). The combined impact of having both a large older population and now a large (and growing) young population is that Havering now has the lowest proportion of working-age adults in London (similar to England – see figure 3).

Figure 3: Comparing Havering aged 0-17, 18-64 & 65+ populations to London and England

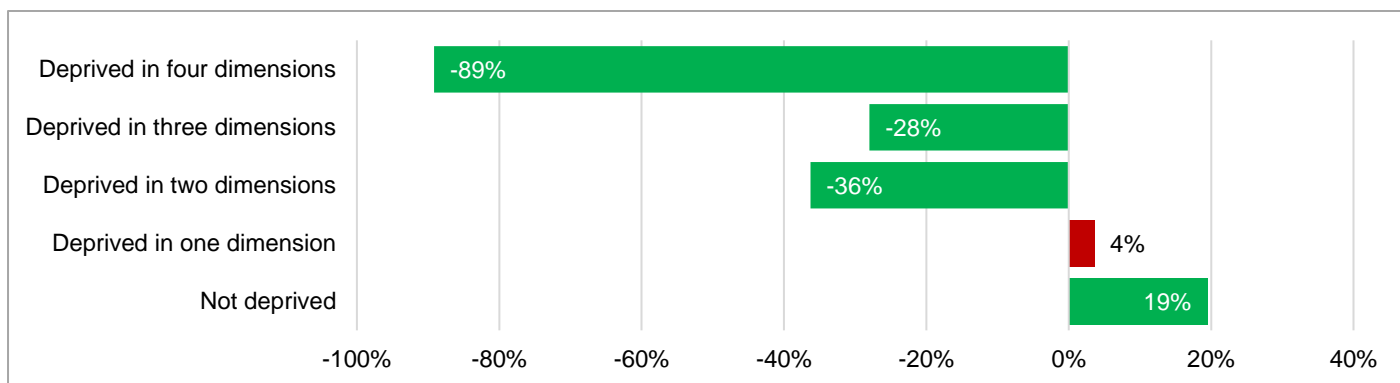


Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS), Census 2021

3. Deprivation

As part of the Census, households were classified in terms of dimensions of deprivation based on selected household characteristics. Specifically, households were considered to be deprived if they met one or more of the following four dimensions of deprivation: employment⁴, education⁵, health and disability⁶ or housing⁷. From 2011 to 2021, the proportion of households in Havering experiencing at least one dimension of deprivation has increased by 4% (1250 households). However the proportion of households experiencing multiple dimensions of deprivation has decreased (see figure 4).

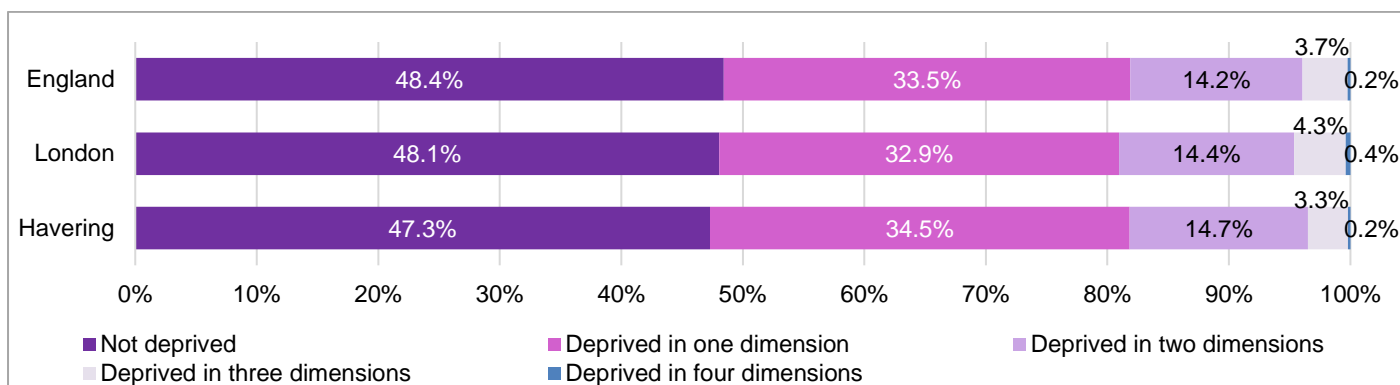
Figure 4: Percentage (%) change in Havering household deprivation from 2011 to 2021



Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS), Census 2011 & 2021

According to the Census, compared to the London (51.9%) and England (51.6%) average Havering has a marginally higher proportion of households living in deprivation (52.7%) (see figure 5).

Figure 5: Proportion (%) of the population that are deprivation in Havering, London & England in 2021



Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS), Census 2021

⁴ Employment: where any member of a household, who is not a full-time student, is either unemployed or long-term sick

⁵ Education: no person in the household has 5+ GCSE passes or equivalent, and nobody aged 16-18 years is a full-time student

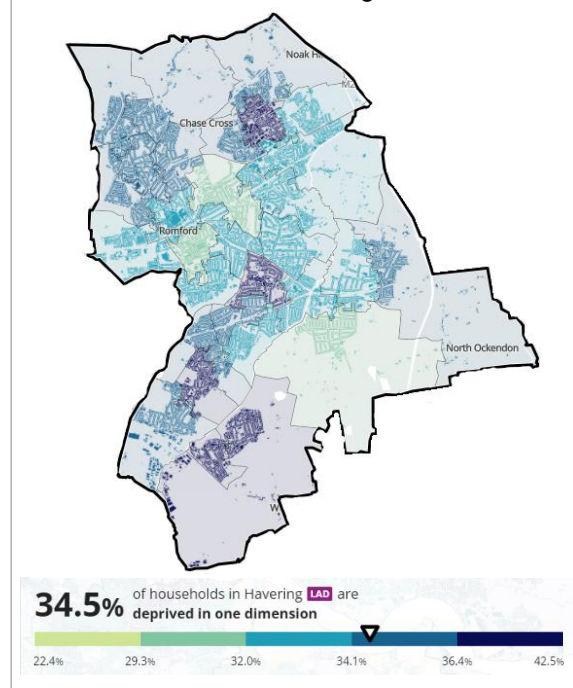
⁶ Health & Disability: any person in the household has general health that is "bad" or "very bad" or is identified as disabled

⁷ Housing: the household's accommodation is either overcrowded, or is in a shared dwelling, or has no central heating

The neighbourhoods (MSOAs⁸) in Havering where there are higher proportions of households deprived in one dimension are located in Harold Hill East, Hornchurch, South Hornchurch, Rainham West and Rainham East & Wennington (see figure 6).

Household deprivation is a complex topic and the data here simply show how many households were deprived in any of the four stated dimensions. A limitation of this data is that it does not detail the specific dimensions in which households are deprived. More information on each of the four dimensions will become available in future topic releases. The Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities are also planning to update the Indices of Deprivation (IoD) (last updated in 2019), which is considered a more robust measure of deprivation. In the 2019 IoD Havering's average Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) score ranked 112th nationally (out of 151) and 24th in London (out of 33).

Figure 6: Proportion of households deprived in one dimension in Havering



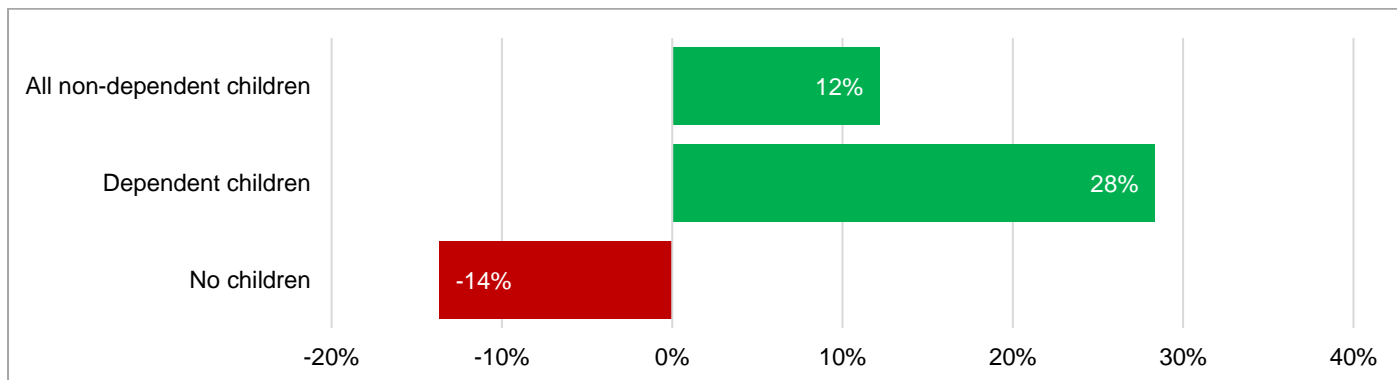
Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS), Census

4. Household Composition

Between 2011 and 2021, the population in Havering rose by 11% whilst the number of households only increased by 4%. 56% of households in Havering consist of 1 or 2 people, down from 61% in 2011; this is lower than London (59%) and England (64%). The number of households with 3 people or more increased by 15% compared to 2011. The increase in the number of people living in Havering is mainly driven by an increase of families moving to the area.

Havering is an attractive area to raise a family, with more families with young children moving to the area. Compared to 2011, the number of households with no children fell by 14% whilst the number of households with dependent children has risen by 28%, with families with non-dependent children also increasing by 12% (see figure 7).

Figure 7: Percentage (%) change in Havering household composition from 2011 to 2021



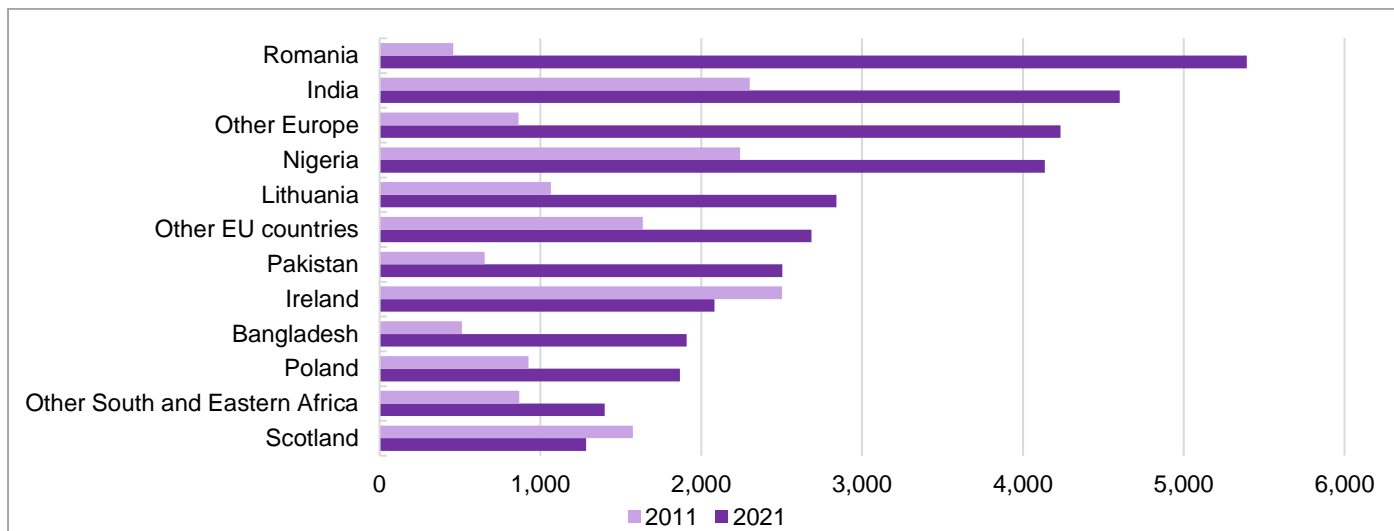
Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS), Census 2011 & 2021

⁸ MSAO (Middle Layer Super Output Areas) are a geographic hierarchy designed to improve the reporting of small area statistics. The minimum population of an MSAO is 5,000 and on average is 7,200

5. Migration

The proportion of people in Havering born outside the UK has increased and now stands at almost 1 in 5. In 2011, 10.2% of people living in Havering were born outside the UK and in 2021 this was 19.4% (compared to 40.6% in London and 17.4% nationally). After England, the most common countries of birth recorded for Havering residents are Romania (increased from 459 to 5,393), India (increased from 2,301 to 4,603) and other non-EU European countries (increased from 864 to 4,233). Of all the countries in the top 12 (see figure 8), Ireland and Scotland are the only two countries to see a decrease compared to 2011. The English born population in Havering fell slightly by 1% (decreased by 1,063 from 209,666 to 208,603).

Figure 8: After England; the top 12 countries of birth for residents in Havering



Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS), Census 2021

Seven of the top ten wards in London where diversity increased the most were in Havering. These were wards with very low diversity in 2011 and were still below the London average in 2021.

Most people that moved to Havering within the last 12 months came from another area in the UK. 7.7% of Havering households have moved from within the UK and only 0.6% moved directly from abroad. Havering is an attractive place to move to with good schools, housing and green spaces, and compared to London, more affordable properties. The data suggests international migrants move to another part of the UK and then move shortly again and settle in Havering. 33% of international migrants in Havering (16,522) arrived between 2001 to 2010, compared with just 9% for London and England. The majority of migrants in London and England arrived prior to 2001 (59% and 57% respectively, compared to 31% in Havering).

6. Conclusion

Havering remains an attractive place for people, in particular young families. The number of people aged under 18 has increased by 15.2%, but most of the growth in this cohort has been in those aged 0-4 (second highest growth of all local authorities nationally), confirmed by the proportion of households with dependent children increasing by 28%. It is important the council continues to lobby and apply pressure on government to progress the Fair Funding Review. The last time the baseline for determining the formula for central government funding to local authorities was in 2013/14, in which time the population of Havering has grown at a faster rate than London and nationally. This growth has been mainly driven in cohorts of the population that typically also have higher demands on council services, i.e. children and older people. The combined impact of having both a large older population and now a large (and growing) young population is that Havering now has the lowest proportion of working-age adults in London.

7. Further reading

ONS will continue to release further Census data in phases called Topic Summaries. The next Topic Summary is 'Ethnic group, national identity, language and religion' and is due to be released on 29 November. More information on the Census can be found [here](#) and the planned release calendar can be found [here](#). The ONS has produced an interactive summary for all Local Authorities which can be found [here](#).