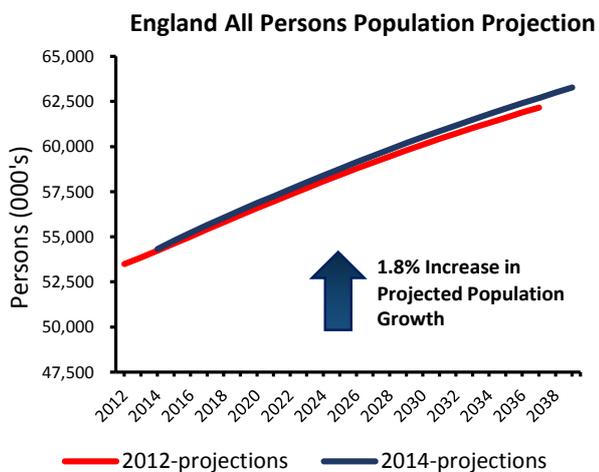


# Subnational Population Projections for England

The Office for National Statistics has published the 2014-based subnational population projections (SNPP). The 2014-based SNPP provide a 25 year view of future population change across England, based upon past short-term trends, and replace the earlier 2012-based mid-year population estimates.

The SNPP provides key projections of the future size and age structure of the population of regions and local authorities in England. Therefore, these latest projections represent an important piece of information in determining future demand for healthcare, education, housing, transport and utilities.



Source: ONS

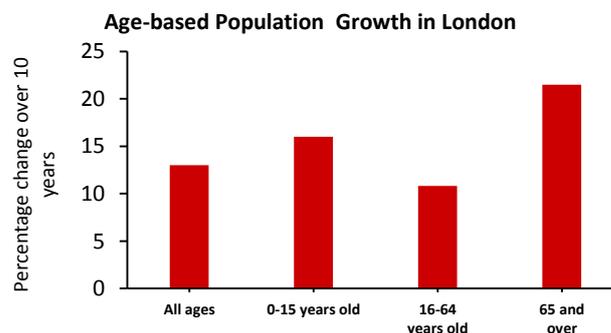
England's overall population is projected to grow by 7.5 per cent by mid-2024. However, there are considerable variations between individual regions and local authorities. The highest growth in population will occur in London, Eastern and South East England, whereas the North East will experience the least population growth. The high population growth in London is attributable mainly to a 10.4 per cent projected increase in natural change, i.e. the excess number of births

over deaths. The data for migration shows that the South West will experience the highest migration, while the North West is estimated to have the least.

	Mid-2012	Mid-2022	Mid-2014	Mid-2024	Percentage Change (2014-2024)	Percentage Growth (Difference between the previous and latest estimate)
London	8308400	9392100	8538700	9708800	13.7	5.4
East	5907300	6417900	6018400	6554300	8.9	3.5
South East	8724700	9407400	8873800	9596200	8.1	3.8
South West	5339600	5707400	5423300	5816500	7.3	7.3
East Midlands	4567700	4857100	46737400	4950200	6.7	6.3
West Midlands	5642600	5954600	5713300	6052400	5.9	7.2
Yorkshire and The Humber	5316700	5580800	5360000	5608900	4.6	-6.1
North West	7084300	7342300	7133000	7409100	3.9	8.3
North East	2602300	2678200	2618700	2700600	3.1	6.9
England	53493700	57337800	54316600	58396300	7.5	4.2

Source: ONS

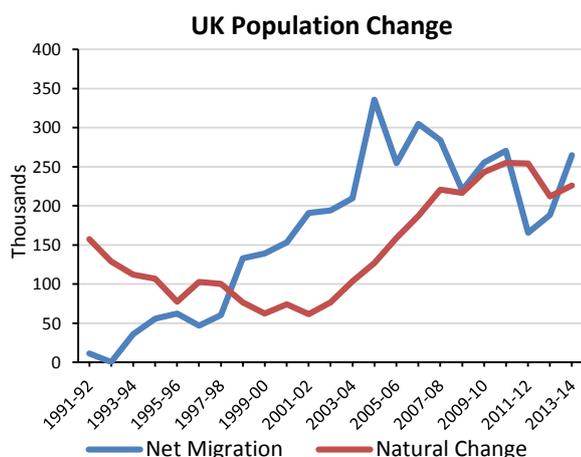
The high population growth in London is due partly to its relatively young population, with only 11 per cent aged over 65 compared with the national average of 17 per cent. Since death rates are, of course, lower in young and adult age groups, fewer deaths are projected in London than elsewhere. However, the population of people aged 65 and over will increase by 23.6 per cent in London over the next ten-year period.



Source: ONS

The increase in the UK population between 1991 and 2014 was also due to the direct contribution of net migration. London is estimated to have the highest international migration as well as the

highest out-migration rates. Immigration and emigration contribute to population change not only by altering the number of individuals in the country at a given time (direct contribution) but also by affecting natural change (indirect contribution). The ONS have projected a 3.6 per cent growth in population attributable to net migration for England in the latest estimates compared with the previous projection of 2.8 per cent. The highest impact of net migration on population growth will occur in the South West, whereas net migration is projected to have the least influence in the North West. Overall, England will experience the highest percentage change in population in the age group 65 and over, due to increasing life expectancy and lower fertility. There will be a 21 per cent average increase across all regions between mid-2014 to mid-2024, with the highest growth being in London.



Source: ONS

At the local authority level, Tower Hamlets is projected to have the fastest growth rate, growing by over 25 per cent over the ten years to mid-2024. This is mainly attributable to a higher natural change and partly to net inward migration. As a result, Tower Hamlets have the youngest age structure of all local authorities. Other local authorities with high projected population growth include Barking and Dagenham, Redbridge, Islington, Kingston upon

Thames, Barnet, Newham, Hillingdon, East Cambridgeshire and Corby.

Following a steady decrease in its population from mid-2002, Barrow-in-Furness is projected to show the largest population decrease of 4.3 per cent over the ten years to mid-2024. Other local authorities that are projected to have negative growth are Copeland (-2.4 per cent), Richmondshire (-1.5 per cent) Blackpool (-1.2 per cent) and Hyndburn (-1.1 per cent).

The SNPP for regional and local authorities is vital for considering policies related to housing. Given the existing challenge of meeting the demand for housing, a rising population will worsen the situation. The latest estimates indicate that in mid-2014 there were 28 local authorities where more than a quarter of residents were aged 65 and over. This estimate is projected to increase to 84 by 2024. Inadequate housing will exacerbate the living conditions of old-age population by affecting health problems and access to local services. East Lindsey has the highest proportion of old age within the population, wherein the number aged 65 and over is projected to grow by 37 per cent over the ten years to mid-2024. The population aged 16 to 64 is projected to decline by 5.4 per cent over the same period. Along with the effects of ageing population on housing, the growth in single occupancy households in several regions of the UK will mean that there will be less housing available overall.

Building on the current trends of a rising population in England, the projected growth in population with changing age-structure and migration rates will have a significant impact on housing, healthcare and public transport. The latest SNPP thus demonstrates an urgent need for policies to stabilise population growth.