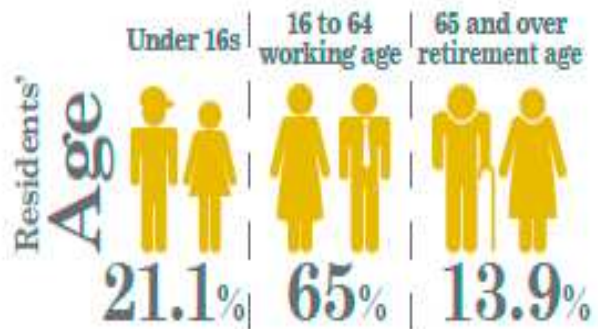


Equalities and cohesion data summary

Barnet's population in 2014

364,481

An increase of 1.9% from 2011 (6,829).
Between 2014 - 2018 5.0% increase in
under 16s and 6.6% increase in 65+



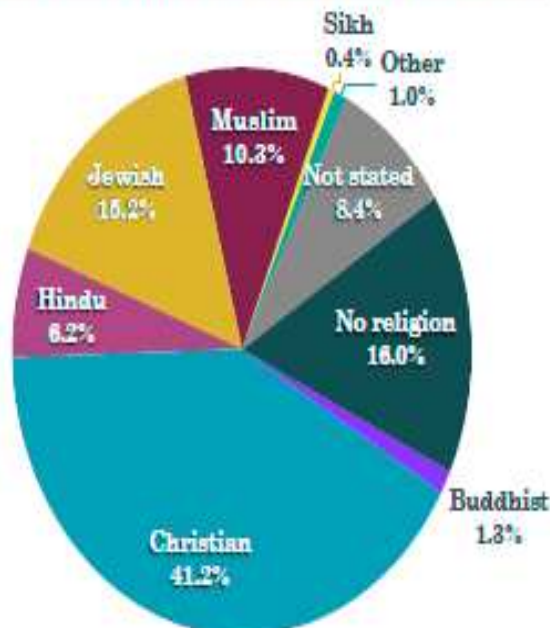
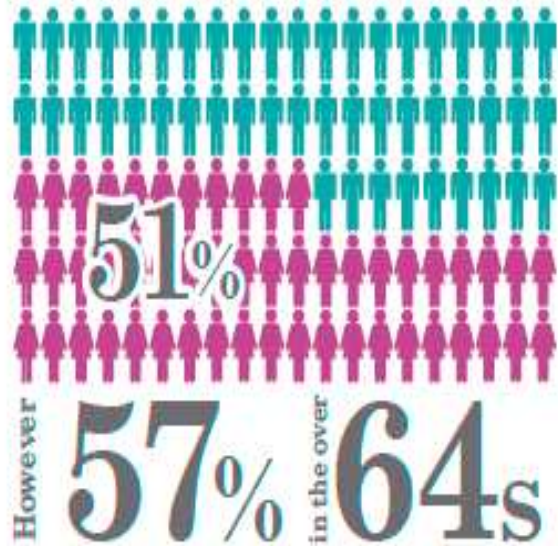
Households in Barnet in 2013

141,386

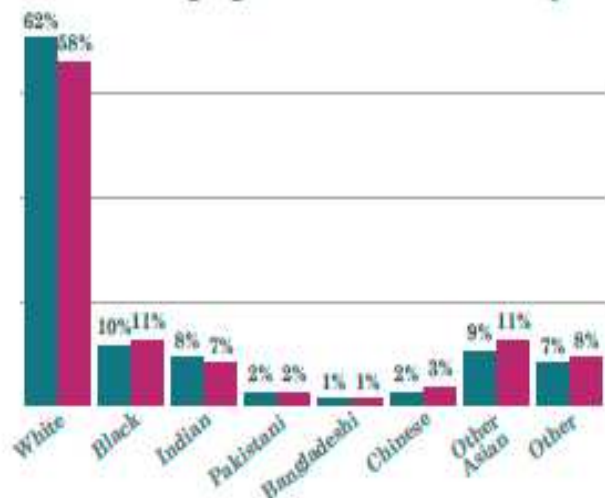
↑ **33,819**

Barnet population expected to increase by 2011-21 (Source: GLA)

Barnet female population in 2014

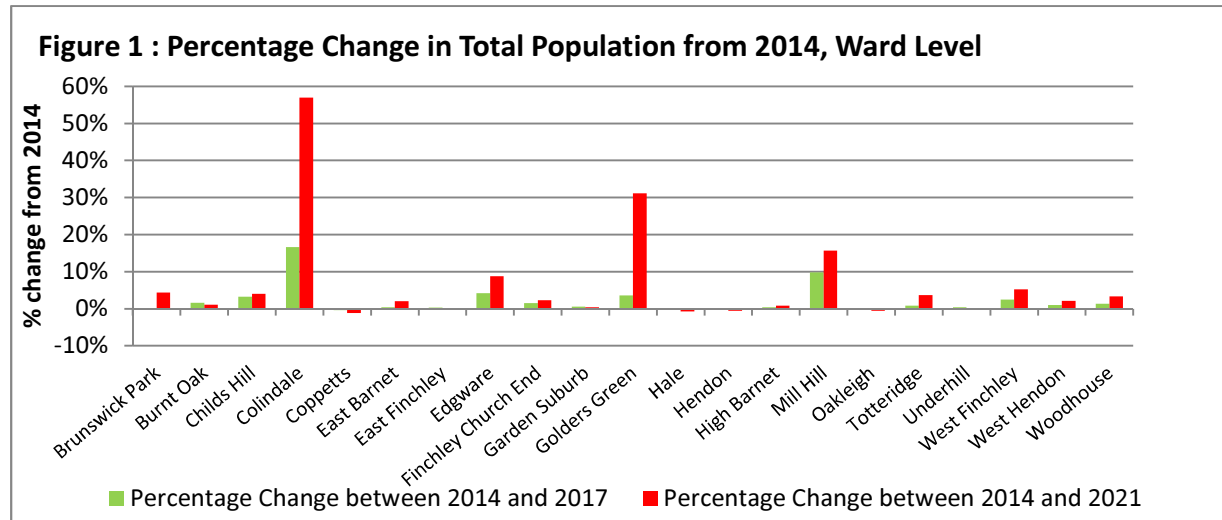


Barnet's population - ethnicity



A growing borough

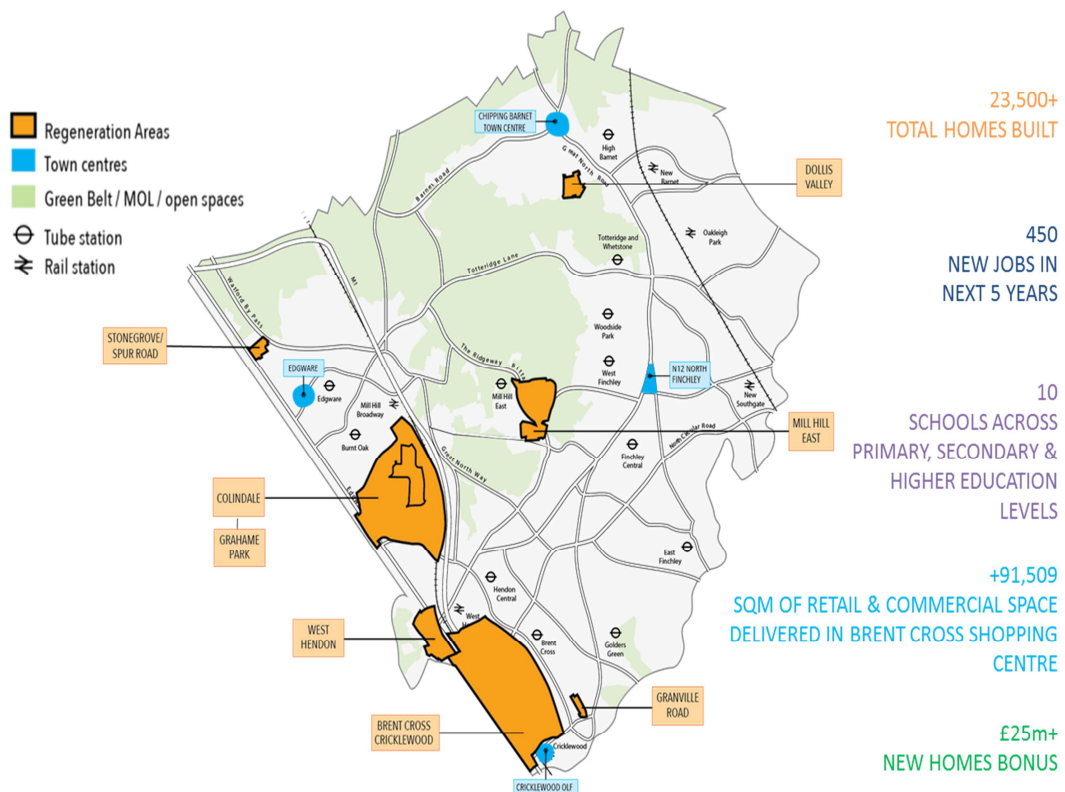
The 2013 round of GLA ward level projections, estimated the population of Barnet to be 364,481 by the end of 2014, making it the second most populous borough within London¹. Barnet is forecast to continue to grow and by the end of 2021 the population is expected to reach 391,472. Growth is forecast to spread across the borough, though varying degrees.



Barnet is an attractive place for young families and Inner Londoners who move away from Inner London as lifestyle changes and the cost of housing increases. Between 2014 and 2017, Colindale and Mill Hill are projected to show the greatest increase in total population. Between 2014 and 2021, Colindale is projected to increase by over 50%; while Golders Green is projected to grow by almost 30%. This population growth is, to a large extent, driven by the Brent Cross Cricklewood regeneration scheme.

¹ The latest Barnet population projections can be accessed [here](#).

A map of Barnet's regeneration schemes



Age Structure in Barnet

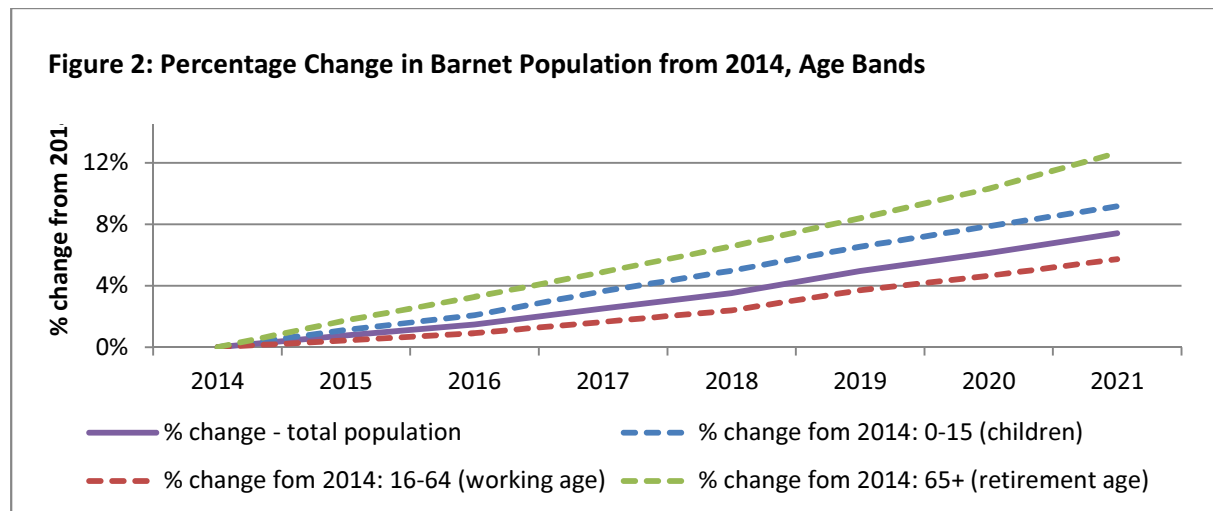
Barnet's projected population can be broken down into age groups. The age groups are:

- 0-15 (children)
- 16 – 64 (working age population)
- 65+ (retirement age)

The proportion of children in Barnet is projected to remain broadly the same from 2014 (21.1%) to 2021 (21.4%). Wards which see the biggest increase in the proportion of children are Hendon (1.7%), Colindale (1.5%) and West Hendon (1.2%). Wards which see a significant decrease in the proportion of children include: Golders Green (-1.8% (the population increase in this ward is likely driven by an increase in the population aged over 15)) and Brunswick Park (-1.1%). Golders Green already has the highest proportion of children (25.8%), and it is likely that this population of children is expected to age into working age before the next generation of children are born.

Across Barnet, the proportion of retirement aged residents is expected to increase from 13.9% (50,691) in 2014 to 14.6% (57,098) in 2021. Most wards are projected to see an increase in the proportion of retirement aged populations; Colindale and Golders Green are the only wards to have a decrease in the proportion of retirement aged residents.

Figure 2 shows the percentage change in the Barnet population for each age group during the period 2014 - 2021. It shows that even though a rise is projected in all age groups, the rise is not uniform. The 65 and over age group is projected to increase by 12.6% (6,407), whereas the 0-15 age group is projected a 9.1% (7,038) increase and the 16-64 age group is projected a 5.7% (13,546) increase.



A borough that continues to be diverse

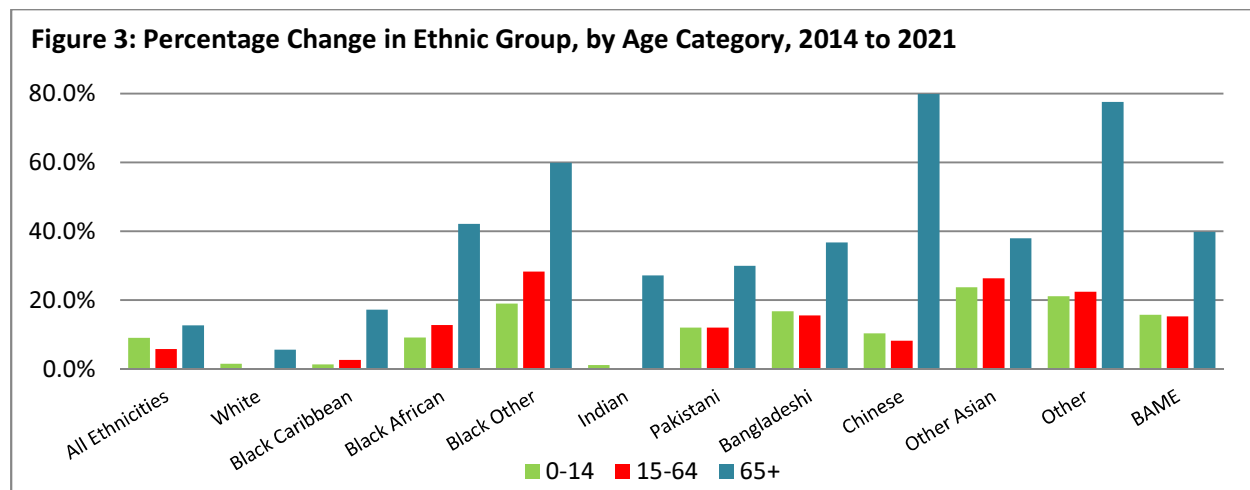
In 2014, 61.9% (225,697) of the Barnet population were from the White ethnic group, with the remaining BAME population comprised of Other Asian (9.0% (32,904)), Indian (7.6% (27,586)), Other (6.9% (25,109)), Black African (5.7% (20,759)), Black Other (3.1% (11,161)), Chinese (2.4% (8,669)), Pakistani (1.5% (5,618)), Black Caribbean (1.3% (4,578)) and Bangladeshi (0.7% (2,400)).

Barnet's population is more diverse in the south of the borough than the north. Barnet has a high percentage of households with multiple ethnicities and multiple languages spoken suggesting a higher level of ethnic integration than other parts of London, particularly other Outer London boroughs.

Barnet's population is projected to become increasingly diverse and by 2021 the White British population is projected to decrease in proportion to the total population (from 62.9% to 58.4%). All other ethnic groups show a slight increase, except for Indian, which decreases slightly in proportion from 7.6% of the total population in 2014 to 7.3% of the total population in 2021. The "Other Asian" ethnic group is projected to see the greatest percentage increase (from 9.0% to 10.6%) between 2014 and 2021.

Figure 3 shows the percentage change in ethnic group, by age category during the period 2014-2021. The “Indian” ethnic group is the only ethnic group with a projected decrease in the number of residents aged 15-64 (-0.2%) and minimal change in the 0-14 population (1.2%). This is countered by an increase in the 65+ population of 27.2%. This indicates Barnet’s Indian population may already be in their late 50s, and are likely to move into retirement age by 2021 without having any more children.

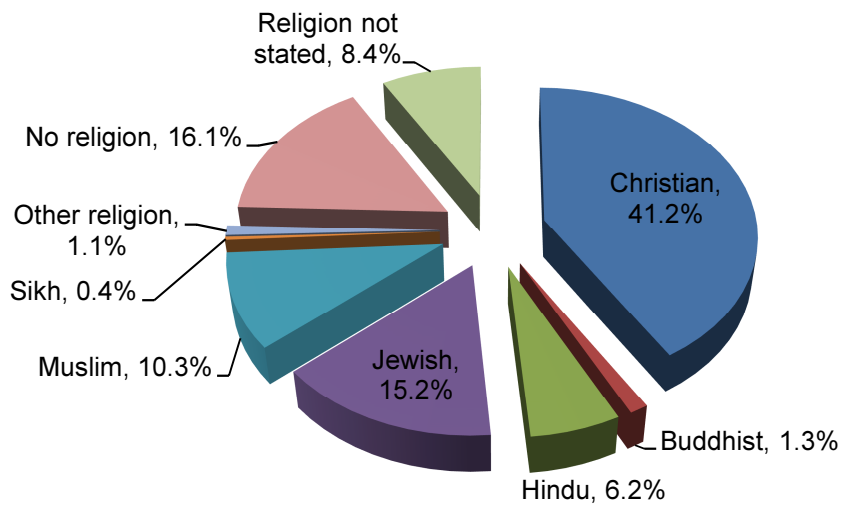
The “Chinese” ethnic group sees the greatest increase in its aged 65+ population (79.9%), whilst the “Other” ethnic group is projected to increase by 77.6% in this age range.



Those wards with a bigger ethnic minority population also have bigger migrant communities. In West Hendon and Colindale less than half of residents were born in the UK, while wards in the north of the borough have a higher proportion of UK born residents. The majority of people immigrate to the UK in early adulthood, for reasons of education, work and sometimes asylum and tend to stay in the country long term.

Based on the 2011 census data, Christianity remained the majority religion in Barnet with 41.2% (146,866 people) of the population identifying themselves as Christian. The next most common religions are Judaism (15.2%), Islam (10.3%) and Hinduism (6.2%). Barnet continues to have the largest Jewish population in the country. 16.1% (57,297) of the population said that they have no religion up from 12.8% in 2001.

Figure 5: Barnet's Population by Religion



Barnet Communities Together Network and Multi Faith Forum

The Communities Together Network, a group of partners representing Barnet's statutory (including police and fire services), community and faith organisations, work together to promote community cohesion in Barnet.

Barnet has a strong Multi Faith Forum which works with Communities Together Network. Their aims are to ensure that Barnet's diverse cultural communities should continue to live and work peacefully alongside one another and stand united in keeping Barnet as a great place to live. They challenge all forms of religious and racial hatred and intolerant language or behaviour.

The groups will continue to work closely together to encourage and maintain the excellent work to promote and maintain community cohesion in the Borough and promote the peaceful co-existence of the borough's community and faith groups.

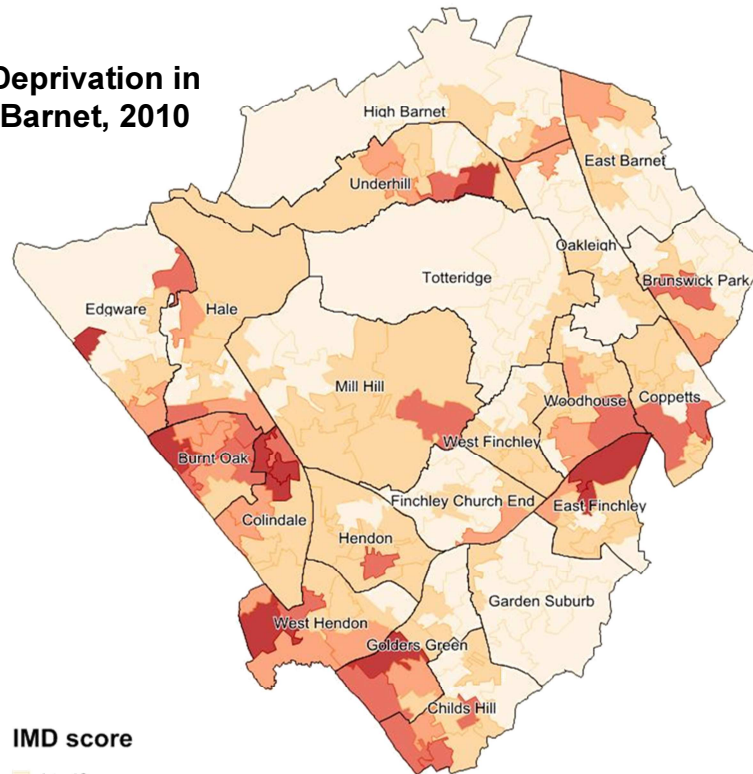
Deprivation

The 2010 update to the Index of Multiple Deprivation², ranks 176th out of the 326 local authorities in England and Wales for deprivation – just slightly below the average (163; the authority ranked 1 is the most deprived). This is 48 places higher than 2007 (128th) and 17 places lower than 2004 (193rd).

Within Barnet, the 2010 figures show the west of the borough still has higher levels of deprivation in Colindale, West Hendon and Burnt Oak. These areas also include large scale regeneration projects. Under this index the Strawberry Vale estate in East Finchley is identified as the most deprived area of the Borough and falls within the 11% most deprived in the country.

² The deprivation figures for 2010 can be found at the following address <http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/corporate/statistics/indices2010>

Deprivation in Barnet, 2010



Source: IMD 2010

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Health, wellbeing and lifestyle

The 2011 census data suggests that the lifestyles of Barnet residents are typical of an Outer London borough. Marital status, occupation and health data all closely match the average Outer London borough profile. 47.2% (64,204) of Barnet residents aged 16 and over are married and 8.2% (28,889) of residents live in a lone parent family.

Self-reported health has improved across all parts of Barnet since 2001. 14.0% of Barnet residents suffer from a long term health problem or disability that limits their day-to-day activity. Of those people of working age 10% are affected daily by a long term illness or disability.

Barnet has a highly educated population and the occupations of Barnet residents match this profile. 40.3% of the population (aged over 16) are educated to degree level or higher which is above the London average (37.7%). Working residents tend to be in higher management roles in industries such as public service and health and a large proportion are self-employed.

These figures support data from the ONS on Business Demography that suggest Barnet has a high level of entrepreneurialism. This was demonstrated by an above average number of business start-ups (3,735 in 2013). However, Barnet also has an

above average level of business failures (2,845 in 2012); the second highest in London. Only 53.4% of Barnet businesses currently survive more than 3 years, compared to 54.8% for Greater London and 57.1% for England. This is addressed in Entrepreneurial Barnet which aims to make the Barnet the best place for a small business in London.

According to the latest Annual Population Survey (June 2013 – June 2014), 168,300 (71.9%) of Barnet's working age population are currently employed, which is slightly higher than the London average of 71.8%. Breaking this down by ward, according to data from the 2011 Census, the wards with the highest levels of employment were East Finchley and West Finchley. The lowest rates of employment were in Colindale, Burnt Oak and West Hendon.

A safe and cohesive community

Feeling safe and accepted are important features of a cohesive community. Survey data suggests that the majority of people in Barnet feel safe in their local area. 72% of residents feel safe walking alone in the dark and 94% of residents report that they feel safe in their local community during the day. Barnet has cohesive communities; with 84% of residents agreeing that people from different backgrounds get on well together in Barnet. 78% of residents also feel that the police in Barnet can be relied on to be there when you need them.

Within Barnet, 22% of residents report being worried about anti-social behaviour (ASB) in their local area, whilst 72% of residents report being satisfied with the way that the Barnet police and the Local Authority are dealing with ASB in their area. For the 12 month period ending 25th February 2014, Barnet police received 11,798 calls regarding anti-social behaviour (ASB), which equated to 32 calls per 1,000 residents. This is the 8th lowest rate of ASB calls within London. This data, along with data on hate crime and national trends, especially around feelings to one particular community, provide a key tool to analysing areas where there may be a risk of increased community tension.