

2 Demography

2.1 Key Facts

- The most recent population projections indicate that the population of Barnet will be 367,265 by the end of 2015.
- The overall population of Barnet will increase by 13.7% between 2015 and 2030, taking the population to 417,573.
- The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase by 34.5% by 2030, over three times greater than other age groups.
- The Barnet population is projected to become increasingly diverse, with the Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic population projected to increase from 38.7 to 43.6% of the total Barnet population.
- By religion, Christianity is the largest religion in Barnet accounting for 41.2% of the total population. The next most common religions are Judaism (15.2%) and Islam (10.3%).
- Barnet is an attractive place for international migrants, with the GLA estimating a net international net migration into Barnet of almost 50,000 over the period 2002 – 2013.

2.2 Strategic Needs

- Barnet is the **largest Borough in London by population and is continuing to grow**. The highest rates of population growth are forecast to occur around the planned development works in the west of the Borough, with **over 113% growth in Golders Green and 56% in Colindale** by 2030.
- **The over-65 population is forecast to grow three times faster than the overall population between 2015 and 2030**, and the rate increases in successive age bands. For instance, the 65+ population will grow by 34.5% by 2030, whereas the 85 and over population will increase by 66.6%.
- **Brunswick Park and Hale are projected to experience relatively higher levels of growth in the proportion of the population aged 65 and over**, increasing by 5.8% and 5.5% respectively during the period 2015-2030.
- **The Borough will become increasingly diverse, driven predominantly by growth within the existing population**. One of the key challenges will be meeting the diverse needs of these different and growing communities. **Colindale, Burnt Oak and West Hendon have populations that are more than 50% Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic backgrounds**. Over 50% of all 0-4 year olds in Barnet are from a Black, Asian and Minority background in 2015 and this is forecast to continue to increase.
- The life expectancy of individuals living in the most deprived areas of the Borough are on average 7.6 years less for men and 4.7 years less for women. By Ward, **Burnt Oak has the lowest average life expectancy from birth of 78.8 years. For the slightly different measure of life expectancy from 65 years old, Coppetts has the lowest life expectancy of 18.0 years, which equates to 83 years old**.
- The west of the Borough has the highest concentration of more deprived Lowest Super Output Areas (LSOAs)¹, with **the highest levels of deprivation in Colindale, West Hendon**

¹ A Lower Layer Super Output Area (LSOA) is a GEOGRAPHIC AREA. Lower Layer Super Output Areas are a geographic hierarchy designed to improve the reporting of small area statistics in England and Wales.

and Burnt Oak. However, the **most deprived LSOA in Barnet is located in East Finchley, specifically the Strawberry Vale estate**, and falls within the 11% most deprived LSOAs in the country.

- Coronary Heart Disease is the number one cause of death amongst men and women. **As male life expectancy continues to converge with women it is likely that the prevalence of some long term conditions will increase in men faster than in women.**
- Barnet is ranked 16th and 14th out of all London Boroughs in relation to 'life-satisfaction' and 'worthwhileness' wellbeing scores. Both of these indicators have experienced a decline since 2011.
- Driven by regeneration within the Borough, some areas will get younger, bucking the trend of an ageing, different health and wellbeing needs.

2.3 Population Structure

The 2013 round of GLA ward level projections, estimated the population of Barnet to be 367,265 by the end of 2015, making it the most populous Borough within London.

Table 2-1 shows the annual population growth within Barnet since the 2001 Census. The population of Barnet has grown by 14.9% (47,765).

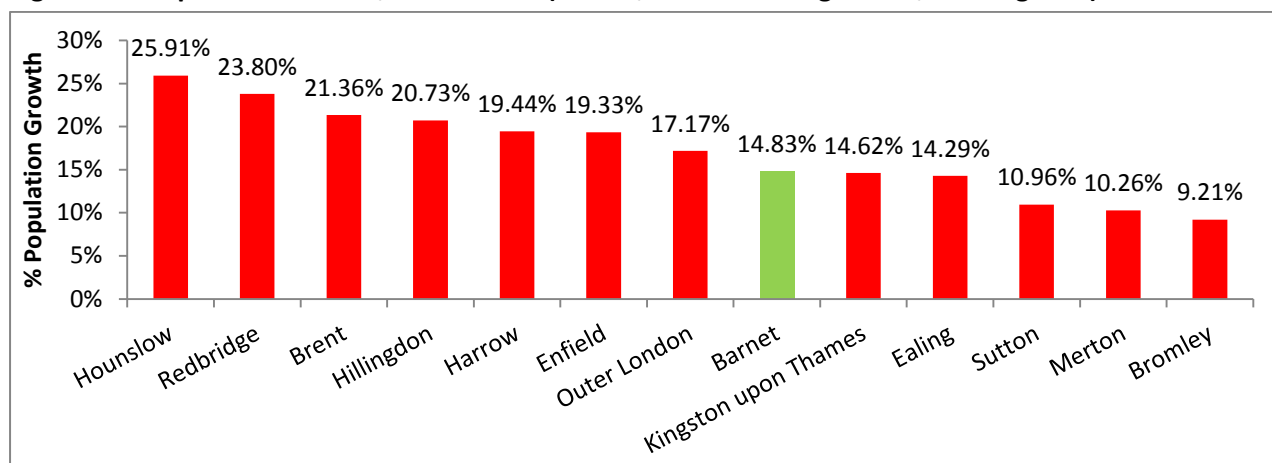
Table 2-1: Barnet Population Growth, 2001 – 2015

Year	Total Population
2001	319,500
2002	320,500
2003	321,800
2004	323,700
2005	327,500
2006	330,800
2007	334,900
2008	339,200
2009	345,800
2010	351,500
2011	357,500
2012	363,958
2013	361,504
2014	364,481
2015	367,265

Source: ONS Vital Statistics Table 4 and Nomis Labour Market Profile

Figure 2-1 shows the population growth for Barnet, compared against statistical neighbours – outlined in the chart - and the Outer London average. Barnet experienced a slower rate of growth compared to the Outer London average which grew by 17.17% between 2001 and 2015. When compared against statistical neighbours, Barnet had the sixth lowest rate of growth, whereas Hounslow had the highest growth of 19.6%.

Figure 2-1: Population Growth, 2001 – 2015 (Barnet, Statistical Neighbours, and Regional)



Source: Census 2001 and GLA Projections 2013 (Preferred Option Projections)

2.4 Population Growth

Table 2-2 shows the 2013 based population projections from the GLA. These projections provide an indication of the future size of the Barnet population, if current trends in fertility, mortality and migration continue.

The projections suggest that between 2015 and 2021, the population of Barnet will continue to grow by 6.6% reaching 391,472², an increase of 24,207 people. This is close to the same growth as Outer London, which is projected to see experience a rise of 6.4% in the population. Between 2021 and 2030 the rate of growth will begin to slow, although the population will continue to rise by a further 6.7% to 417,753.

² Projections used within this report are taken from the 2013 GLA Borough Preferred Option Projections. These are based on Barnet's actual future development plans that have been provided by LBB to the GLA. The GLA produces a variety of different projections, additional information on these can be found here <https://londondatastore-upload.s3.amazonaws.com/jYs%3Dtechnical-note-guide-gla-popproj-variants.pdf>

Table 2-2: Population Projections 2015, 2021 & 2030 (Barnet and Outer London)

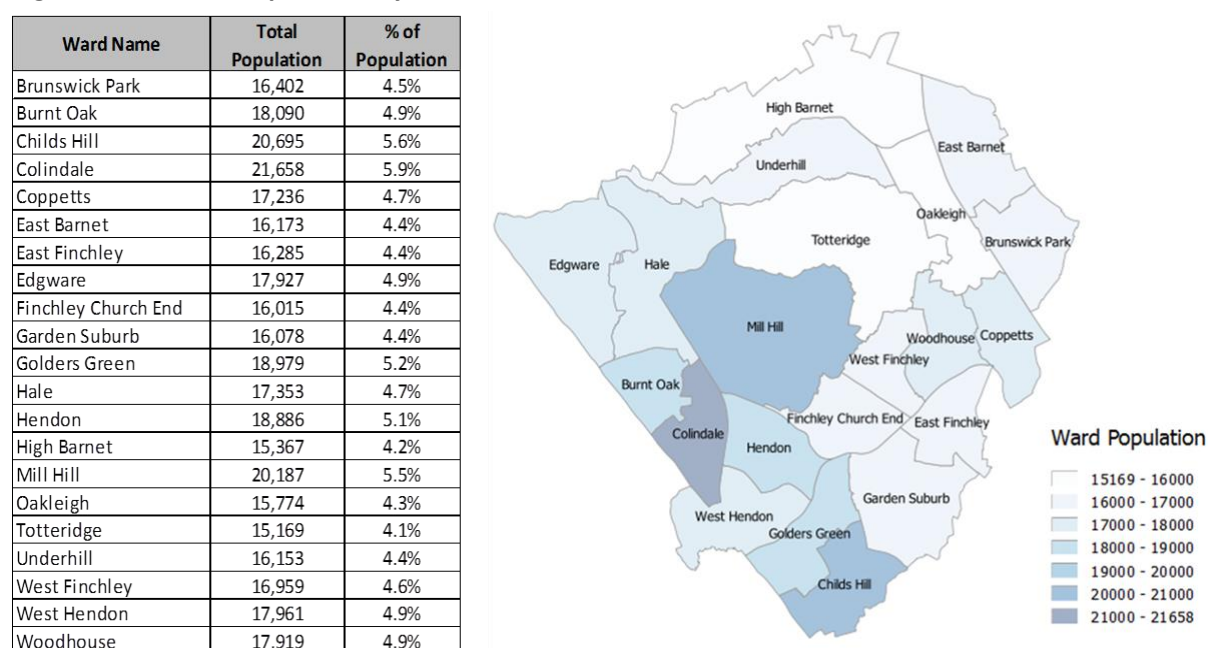
Year	Barnet		Outer London	
	Total Population	% Growth (Compared to 2015)	Total Population	% Growth (Compared to 2015)
2015	367,265		5,236,869	
2016	369,887	0.7%	5,303,352	1.3%
2017	373,680	1.7%	5,368,535	2.5%
2018	377,316	2.7%	5,421,057	3.5%
2019	382,508	4.2%	5,472,589	4.5%
2020	386,752	5.3%	5,523,280	5.5%
2021	391,472	6.6%	5,573,017	6.4%
2022	394,769	7.5%	5,621,245	7.3%
2023	399,599	8.8%	5,668,045	8.2%
2024	402,814	9.7%	5,713,235	9.1%
2025	406,341	10.6%	5,756,814	9.9%
2026	409,063	11.4%	5,798,827	10.7%
2027	410,596	11.8%	5,839,289	11.5%
2028	412,959	12.4%	5,878,703	12.3%
2029	414,798	12.9%	5,917,139	13.0%
2030	417,573	13.7%	5,954,635	13.7%

Source: GLA 2013 Projections (Preferred Option Projections)

2.5 Population by Wards

The GLA projections also provide an indication of the population by Ward. In 2015, Colindale was the most populous Ward within the Borough, containing 5.9% (21,658) of the total population. Totteridge is the least populous ward, containing 4.1% of Barnet's total population (15,169).

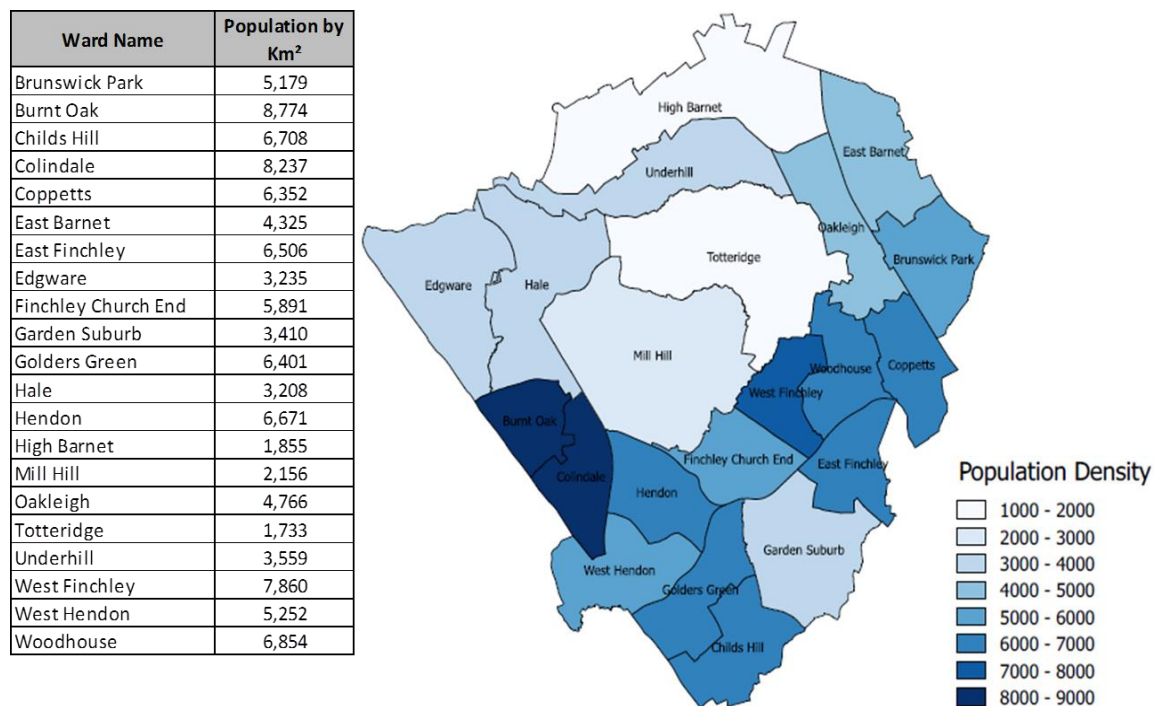
Figure 2-2: Barnet Population by Ward in 2015



Source: GLA Projections 2013 (Preferred Option Projections)

There is a significant difference in the size of wards within Barnet. Therefore, it is beneficial to view the population density of each ward as this takes into account the population size by area. In 2015, Burnt Oak was the most densely populated ward, with 8,774 residents per square km; whereas, Totteridge was the least densely populated ward with 1,733 residents per square km.

Figure 2-3: Barnet Population Density by Ward in 2015



Source: GLA Projections 2013 (Preferred Option Projections)

Since 2001 Census the population of all Barnet's Wards have increased, with the highest increase in population numbers experienced in Colindale and Mill Hill; which grew by 7,801 and 4,819 respectively. Underhill increased by only 425 people making it the Ward which had the smallest population increase. Colindale and Underhill also experienced the highest and lowest respective percentage population increases (56.3% and 2.7%).

Table 2-3: Population Growth by Ward, 2001-2015

Area name	2001	2015	Change	% Change
Brunswick Park	14,644	16,402	1,758	12.0%
Burnt Oak	15,242	18,090	2,848	18.7%
Childs Hill	17,263	20,695	3,432	19.9%
Colindale	13,857	21,658	7,801	56.3%
Coppetts	14,500	17,236	2,736	18.9%
East Barnet	15,339	16,173	834	5.4%
East Finchley	14,522	16,285	1,763	12.1%
Edgware	14,823	17,927	3,104	20.9%
Finchley Church End	13,804	16,015	2,211	16.0%
Garden Suburb	14,706	16,078	1,372	9.3%
Golders Green	16,272	18,979	2,707	16.6%
Hale	15,661	17,353	1,692	10.8%
Hendon	15,371	18,886	3,515	22.9%
High Barnet	13,846	15,367	1,521	11.0%
Mill Hill	15,368	20,187	4,819	31.4%
Oakleigh	14,739	15,774	1,035	7.0%
Totteridge	14,445	15,169	724	5.0%
Underhill	15,728	16,153	425	2.7%
West Finchley	14,260	16,959	2,699	18.9%
West Hendon	14,593	17,961	3,368	23.1%
Woodhouse	15,544	17,919	2,375	15.3%

Source: 2001 Census and GLA Projections 2013 (Preferred Option Projections)

2.6 Population Projections by Ward

Table 2-4 provides a breakdown of the projected population growth by Ward, for the period 2015 – 2021 and 2015 – 2030.

- Colindale is projected to rise by a further 79.4% (17,917) during the period 2015-2030, whereas Mill Hill will grow by 24.1% (4,875).
- Golders Green is projected to experience the highest rate of growth (113.9%, an additional 21,625 people).
- Not all Wards are projected to increase in population size over this period with the largest proportional decreases projected in Coppetts (-3.1%, a reduction in 541 people) and Hale (-2.3%, a reduction in 402 people).

Table 2-4: Population Growth by Ward 2015, 2021 & 2030

Area name	2015	2021	Change	% Change 2015-2021	2030	Change	% Change 2015-2030
Brunswick Park Ward	16,402	17,093	691	4.2%	17,093	691	4.2%
Burnt Oak Ward	18,090	18,238	148	0.8%	17,814	-276	-1.5%
Childs Hill Ward	20,695	21,251	556	2.7%	21,351	656	3.2%
Colindale Ward	21,658	32,895	11,237	51.9%	38,855	17,197	79.4%
Coppetts Ward	17,236	17,061	-175	-1.0%	16,695	-541	-3.1%
East Barnet Ward	16,173	16,443	270	1.7%	17,238	1,065	6.6%
East Finchley Ward	16,285	16,256	-29	-0.2%	15,985	-300	-1.8%
Edgware Ward	17,927	19,431	1,504	8.4%	20,098	2,171	12.1%
Finchley Church End Ward	16,015	16,273	258	1.6%	16,207	192	1.2%
Garden Suburb Ward	16,078	16,099	21	0.1%	15,974	-104	-0.6%
Golders Green Ward	18,979	24,841	5,862	30.9%	40,605	21,626	113.9%
Hale Ward	17,353	17,245	-108	-0.6%	16,951	-402	-2.3%
Hendon Ward	18,886	18,751	-135	-0.7%	18,483	-403	-2.1%
High Barnet Ward	15,367	15,482	115	0.7%	16,199	832	5.4%
Mill Hill Ward	20,187	22,551	2,364	11.7%	25,062	4,875	24.1%
Oakleigh Ward	15,774	15,682	-92	-0.6%	15,466	-308	-2.0%
Totteridge Ward	15,169	15,750	581	3.8%	15,590	421	2.8%
Underhill Ward	16,153	16,064	-89	-0.6%	15,902	-251	-1.6%
West Finchley Ward	16,959	17,523	564	3.3%	17,358	399	2.4%
West Hendon Ward	17,961	18,247	286	1.6%	19,245	1,284	7.1%
Woodhouse Ward	17,919	18,296	377	2.1%	19,402	1,483	8.3%

Source: GLA Projections 2013 (Preferred Option Projections)

One of the major driving forces of growth in the west of the Borough is the planned development taking place, with the Wards with the greatest projected increases in population, directly correlating with the planned regeneration localities of Colindale and Brent Cross Cricklewood (as shown in Figure 2-4 and 2-5).

Figure 2-4 : Planned Regeneration Works

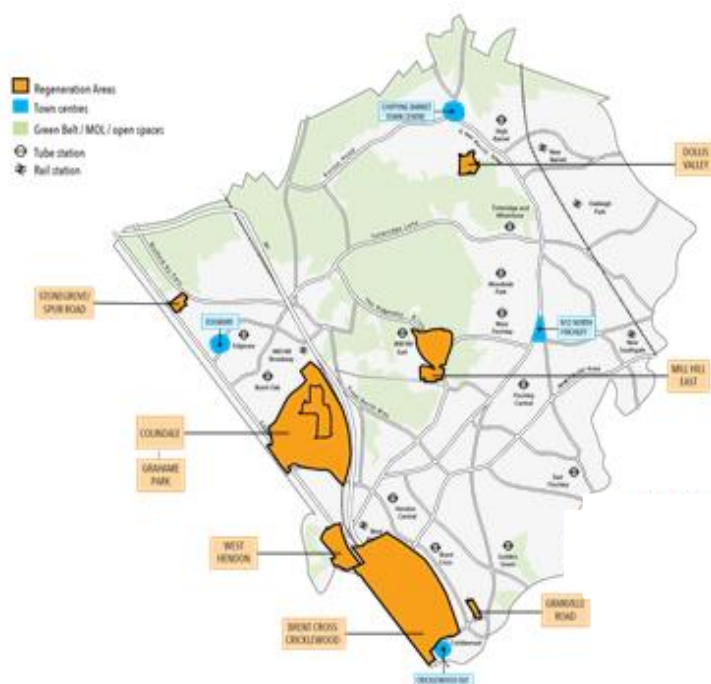
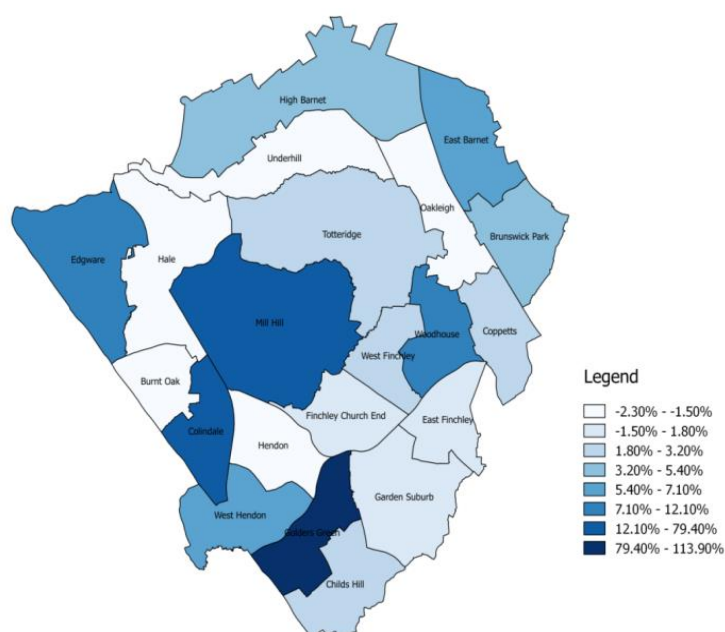


Figure 2-5: Barnet Population Growth by Ward 2015-2030



Source: GLA Projections 2013 (Preferred Option Projections)

2.7 Age and Gender Structure

This section of the report looks at the population of Barnet by age and gender. Ages are broken up by broad age categories (0-15, 16-64 and 65+); and by five year age bands.

The overall Barnet distribution by age group is displayed is shown in Table 2-5 below. When viewed by broad age band, Barnet has a similar population profile to Outer London. Whereas, when compared to the United Kingdom, Barnet and Outer London have a higher rate of people within the 0-15 category and a lower proportion of people in the 65 and over category. The differences in these age structures is further emphasised when broken down by five year age band, as shown in Table 2-5.

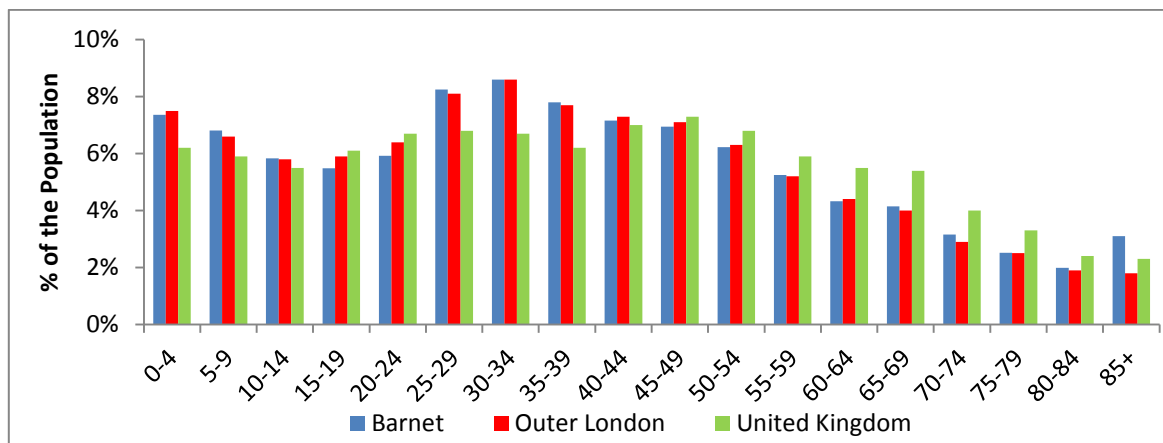
Table 2-5: Population 2015, by Broad Age Group (Barnet, Regional and National)

Age	All Persons		Outer London		United Kingdom	
	No. of People	% of People	No. of People	% of People	No. of People	% of People
0 - 15	77,789	21.2%	1,075,500	21.2%	12,058,700	18.8%
16 - 64	237,901	64.8%	3,340,500	65.7%	40,915,200	63.8%
65 and over	51,575	14.0%	665,100	13.1%	11,131,800	17.4%
Total	367,265	100.0%	5,081,100	100.0%	64,105,700	100.0%

Source: GLA 2013 Projections (Preferred Option Projections) (Barnet and Outer London) and ONS Mid-year Projections 2012 (UK)

- Within Barnet and Outer London, the largest proportion of the population is within the 30-34 and the 25-29 age groups. Whereas, within the UK as a whole, 45-49 and 50-54 are the largest age bands in terms of population size.
- Barnet has a higher proportion of people aged 85 and over (3.1%) compared to Outer London (1.8%) and the UK (2.3%). This is reflective of high life expectancy within the Borough.
- Although, data from the 2011 Census indicates that as a whole, Barnet has a younger population than the average for England as a whole. The average age of people living within Barnet is 36.8, compared to 39.3 for England. This is represented within the age groups, as 40.6% of the UK population is aged between 45 and 84, compared to 34.6% in Barnet.

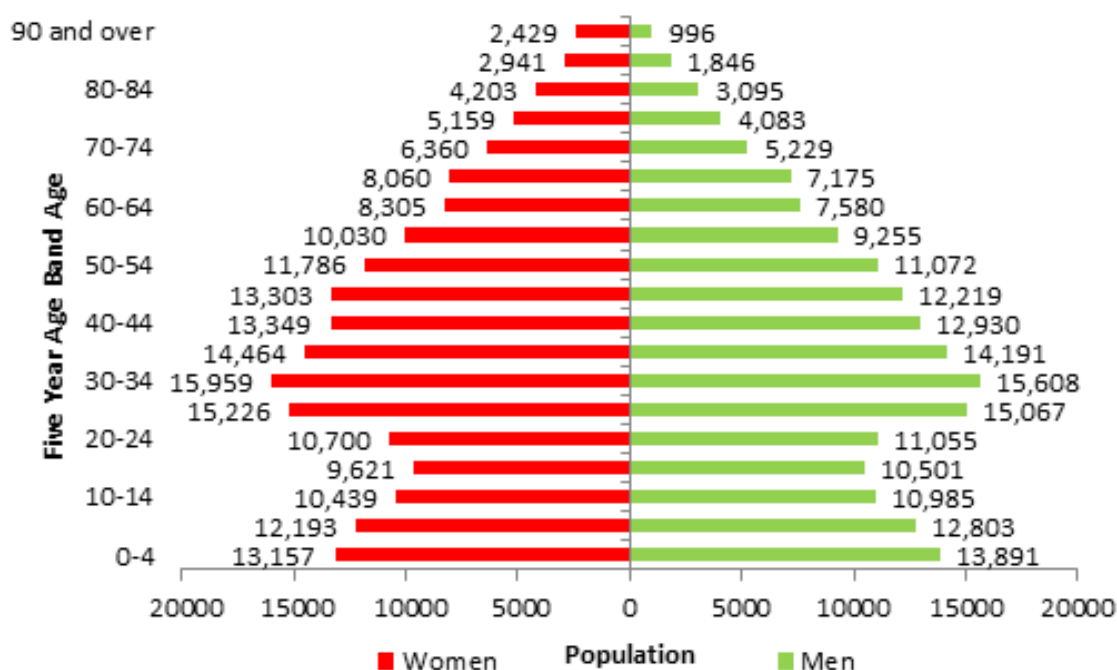
Figure 2-6: Population % by Five Year Age Band in 2015 (Barnet, Regional and National)



Source: GLA 2013 Projections (Preferred Option Projections) (Barnet and Outer London) and ONS Mid-year Projections 2012 (UK)

By gender, women account for a larger proportion of the Barnet population than men. 51.1% (187,685) of the population are women and 48.9% (179,580) of the population are men. As shown in Figure 2-7, the proportion of men to women is roughly equal below 65, whereas above 64, women account for 56.5% of the population (29,152) compared to men who account for 43.5% (22,423). This reflects the longer lifespans of women.

Figure 2-7: Barnet Population by Age Band and Gender in 2015



Source: GLA 2013 Projections (Preferred Option Projections)

2.7.1 Population Projections by Age

Table 2-6 identifies the population projections by broad age structure for the period 2015 – 2021, and 2015 – 2030.

Table 2-6: Population Projections by Broad Age Structure 2015, 2021 & 2030 (Barnet)

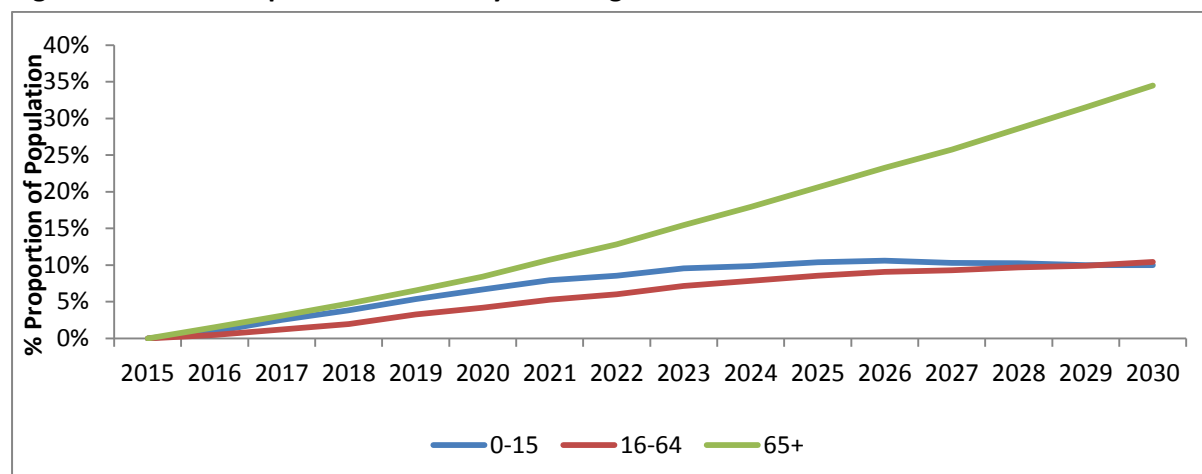
Age Group	2015	2021	Change	% Change 2015-2021	2030	Change	% Change 2015-2030
0-15	77,789	83,966	6,177	7.9%	85,560	7,772	10.0%
16-64	237,901	250,408	12,507	5.3%	262,648	24,747	10.4%
65+	51,576	57,098	5,522	10.7%	69,364	17,789	34.5%

Source: GLA Projections 2013 (Preferred Option Projections)

Growth is projected across all three age groups however; it is not a uniform rise. As with the whole of England, Barnet's population is projected to become proportionally older as the over 65's age group grows at a much faster rate than the 0-15 and 16-64 age bands. This is a significant concern for Barnet as it will likely drive up the dependency ratio within the Borough.

The 0-15 age group shows growth at a greater rate than the 16-64 age group until 2026 after which the child population is expected to slightly decline. The 16-64 population is expected to increase steadily through to 2030. This pattern of growth suggests that families are moving to Barnet with children for school and choosing to stay into older age once children leave for university or begin careers outside Barnet.

Figure 2-8: Barnet Population Growth by Broad Age Structure 2015 –2030



Source: GLA Projections 2013 (Preferred Option Projections)

Table 2-7 below shows the proportion of people aged 65 and over by ward. Currently both Garden Suburb and High Barnet have the largest proportion of people aged 65 and over, 18.1%. By 2030, although Garden Suburb's 65 and over population is projected to have increased to 21.6% of the population; High Barnet's is projected to have increased to 22.9%.

Although, over this period Brunswick Park and Hale are projected to experience the highest levels of growth in the proportion of the population of people aged 65 and over, increasing by 5.8% and 5.5% respectively.

Interestingly, the wards that are projected the highest levels of overall population growth over the period 2015-2030, Golders Green and Colindale are also projected to see the smallest increase in the proportion of the population who are 65 and over. In fact Golders Green is projected to reduce by 2.4%. This is due to growth in these areas is predominantly being driven by development which will bring younger people into the Borough.

Table 2-7: 65 and Over Proportion of Total Population in Barnet by Ward, 2015 –2030

Ward Name	2015	2021	2030	Change from 2015-2030
Brunswick Park	16.5%	17.9%	22.3%	5.8%
Burnt Oak	9.5%	10.3%	13.3%	3.8%
Childs Hill	12.6%	13.3%	15.2%	2.7%
Colindale	8.1%	7.6%	9.0%	0.9%
Coppetts	11.3%	12.8%	16.0%	4.7%
East Barnet	15.2%	16.7%	19.9%	4.7%
East Finchley	13.8%	14.6%	16.9%	3.0%
Edgware	15.2%	16.6%	19.5%	4.3%
Finchley Church End	17.0%	17.7%	19.7%	2.7%
Garden Suburb	18.1%	19.0%	21.6%	3.6%
Golders Green	12.0%	10.7%	9.6%	-2.4%
Hale	14.7%	16.5%	20.2%	5.5%
Hendon	12.0%	12.5%	14.3%	2.2%
High Barnet	18.1%	19.6%	22.9%	4.9%
Mill Hill	13.8%	14.5%	17.2%	3.4%
Oakleigh	17.6%	18.9%	22.0%	4.4%
Totteridge	18.0%	18.8%	21.7%	3.7%
Underhill	17.1%	18.3%	21.3%	4.2%
West Finchley	13.2%	13.9%	16.7%	3.5%
West Hendon	11.6%	12.2%	14.0%	2.4%
Woodhouse	14.0%	14.9%	17.1%	3.2%

Source: GLA Projections 2013 (Preferred Option Projections)

2.8 Ethnicity

Table 2-8 displays the ethnic profile of Barnet in 2015. Compared to the Outer London average, Barnet has a higher proportion of people within the White ethnic group; 57.8% and 61.3% respectively. Barnet also has higher rates of the population within Other; Other Asian and Chinese ethnic groups.

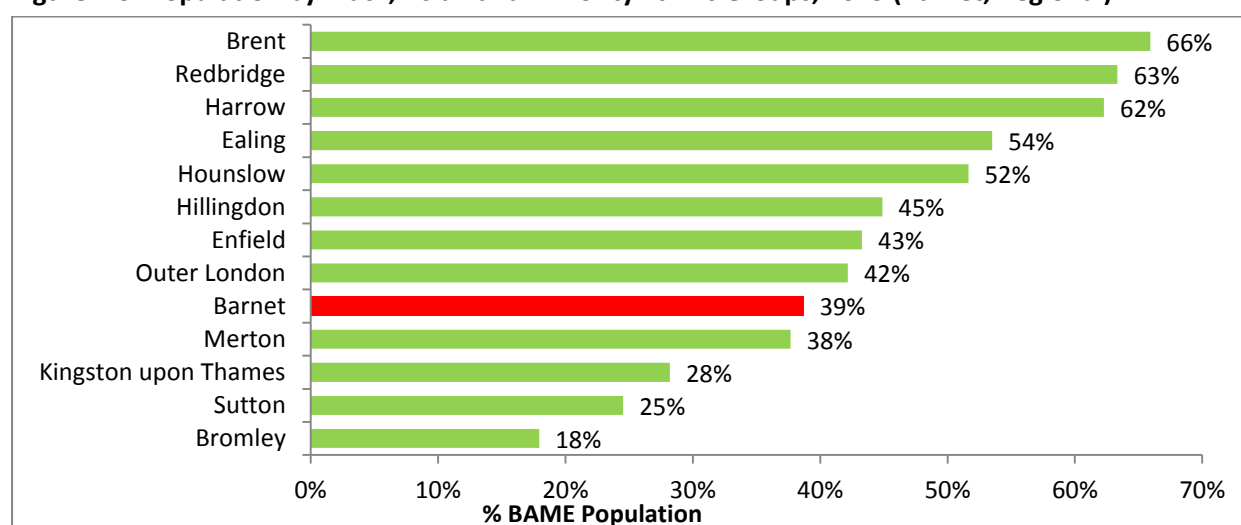
Table 2-8: Population by Ethnicity, 2015 (Barnet and Regional)

Ethnicity	Barnet		Outer London	
	No. of People	% of Population	No. of People	% of Population
All Ethnicities	367,264	100.0%	5,236,869	100.0%
White	225,192	61.3%	3,028,406	57.8%
Black, Asian and Minority	142,076	38.7%	2,208,463	42.2%
Other Asian	34,296	9.3%	420,406	8.0%
Indian	27,530	7.5%	466,540	8.9%
Other	25,916	7.1%	249,337	4.8%
Black African	21,174	5.8%	353,533	6.8%
Black Other	11,588	3.2%	217,968	4.2%
Chinese	8,804	2.4%	65,236	1.2%
Pakistani	5,699	1.6%	187,598	3.6%
Black Caribbean	4,615	1.3%	178,809	3.4%
Bangladeshi	2,454	0.7%	69,036	1.3%

Source: GLA Projections 2013 (Preferred Option Projections)

In comparison to Barnet's statistical and geographical neighbours, Barnet has a relatively low Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic population (39%); whereas 66% of Brent's population are Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic.

Figure 2-9: Population by Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic Groups, 2015 (Barnet, Regional)

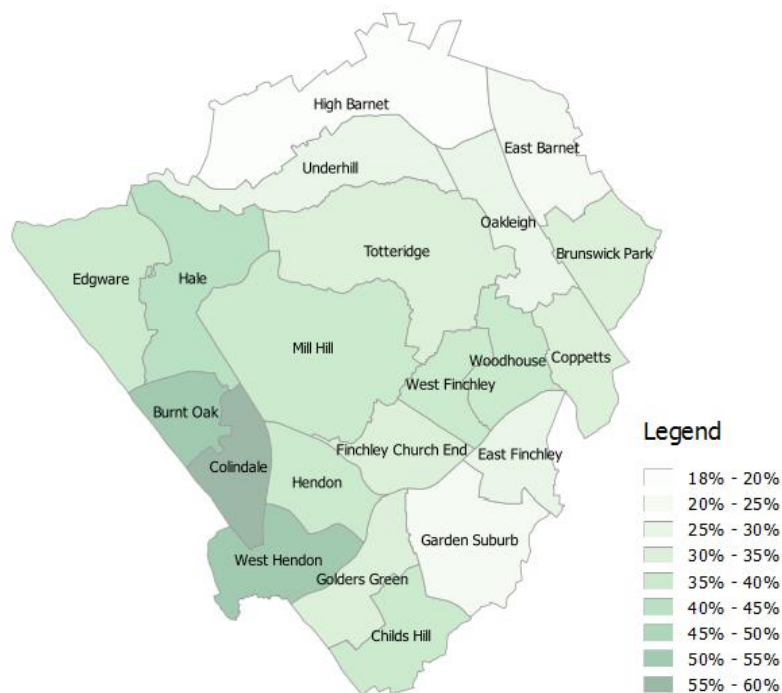


Source: GLA Projections 2013 (Preferred Option Projections)

However, certain areas within the Borough have a higher proportional Black, Asian and Minority population than the Borough average. Data from the 2011 Census provides a breakdown of the ethnic profile of Barnet by Ward.

The Black, Asian and Minority population in Barnet varies significantly by Ward, with the highest rates of Black, Asian and Minority populations generally found to the West of the Borough. Based on the 2011 Census, Colindale, Burnt Oak and West Hendon all have populations where Black, Asian and Minority residents make up over half of the population; this is significantly above the Borough wide average of 39%.

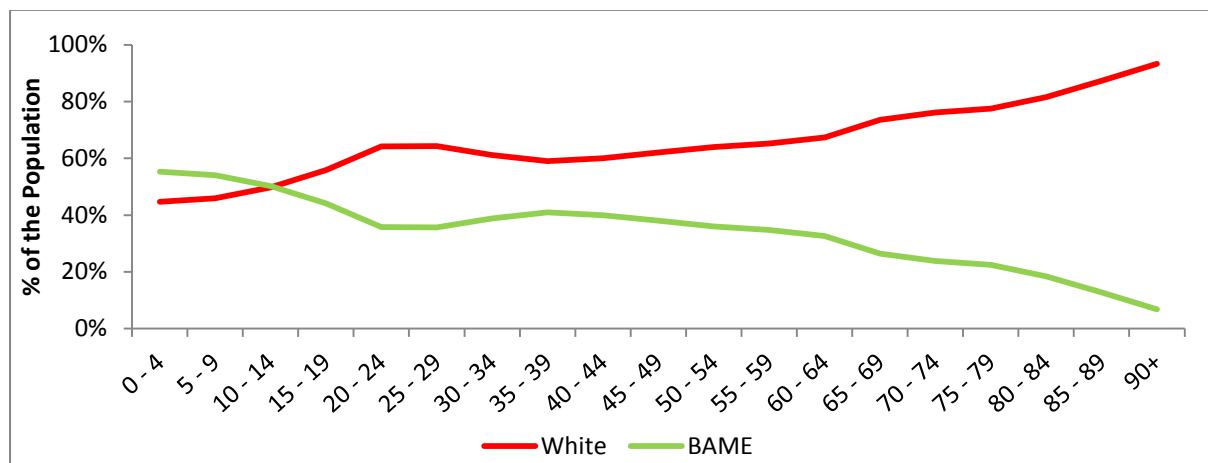
Figure 2-10: Population by Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic Groups by Ward, 2011



Source: 2011 Census

By age, the highest proportion of the population from White ethnic backgrounds are found in the 90 and over age group (93.3%); whereas the highest proportion of people from Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic groups are found in the 0-4 age group (55.4%).

Figure 2-11: Barnet Population by Ethnicity by Age, 2015



Source: 2013 GLA Projections (Preferred Option Projections)

Table 2-9 contains the projected population growth by ethnicity for the period 2015-2021 and 2015-2030. Barnet's population is projected to become increasingly diverse as the White British population is projected to decrease in proportion to the total population (from 61.3% in 2015 to 58.4% in 2021 and 56.4% in 2030).

Whereas, the proportion of the population who are Black, Asian and Minority is projected to increase by 4.9% (40,040), rising from 142,074 to 182,144. This will mean that the Black, Asian and Minority proportion of the total population will rise from 38.7% to 43.6%.

All Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic groups are projected to increase in number during the period 2015 to 2030. Although over this period the proportion of individuals from Indian ethnic groups will reduce from 7.5% of the total population to 7.1%.

Table 2-9: Projections of the population by Ethnicity between 2015-2021 and 2015-2030

Ethnic Group	2015	2021	2030	Ethnic Composition in 2015	Ethnic Composition in 2021	Ethnic Composition in 2030
White	225,193	228,741	235,457	61.3%	58.4%	56.4%
Black Caribbean	4,617	4,781	5,002	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%
Black African	21,174	23,524	25,472	5.8%	6.0%	6.1%
Black Other	11,588	13,978	16,377	3.2%	3.6%	3.9%
Indian	27,530	28,632	29,512	7.5%	7.3%	7.1%
Pakistani	5,698	6,364	6,941	1.6%	1.6%	1.7%
Bangladeshi	2,453	2,814	3,139	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%
Chinese	8,805	9,859	11,015	2.4%	2.5%	2.6%
Other Asian	34,296	41,616	48,638	9.3%	10.6%	11.6%
Other	25,917	31,164	36,012	7.1%	8.0%	8.6%
Black, Asian and Minority	142,074	162,729	182,114	38.7%	41.6%	43.6%

Source: GLA Projections 2013 (Preferred Option Projections)

2.9 Religion

The only reliable data set for religion within the Borough comes from the 2011 Census results. Table 2-10 provides a breakdown of religion in Barnet in the 2001 and the 2011 Census.

Over the ten years between the 2001 and 2011 Census the religious makeup of Barnet has become increasingly diverse, with proportionate growth in most religions except Christianity and Hinduism. The largest increase was in the number of Muslims within the Borough, which increased by 4.2%, although people with no religion had the second highest rate of growth and now accounts for 16.1% of the population.

After Christianity, Judaism was the second most common religion, with Barnet continuing to have the largest Jewish population in the country.

Table 2-10: Population by Religion, 2001 & 2011(Barnet, London and England)

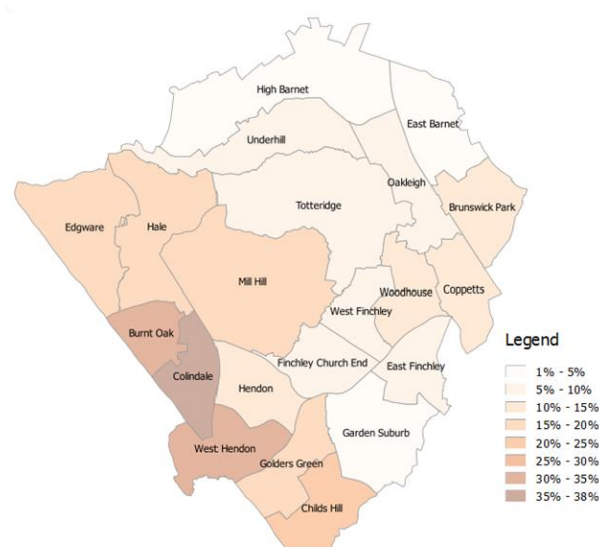
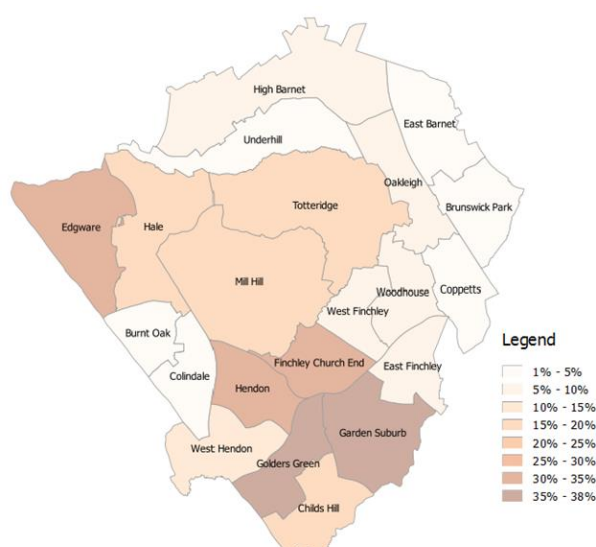
Religion	Barnet					London	England
	2001	%	2011	%	% Change	% in 2011	% in 2011
Christian	148,844	47.3%	146,866	41.2%	-6.1%	48.4%	59.4%
Buddhist	3,422	1.1%	4,521	1.3%	0.2%	1.0%	0.5%
Hindu	21,011	6.7%	21,924	6.2%	-0.5%	5.0%	1.5%
Jewish	46,686	14.8%	54,084	15.2%	0.3%	1.8%	0.5%
Muslim	19,373	6.2%	36,744	10.3%	4.2%	12.4%	5.0%
Sikh	1,113	0.4%	1,269	0.4%	0.0%	1.5%	0.8%
Any other religion	3,215	1.0%	3,764	1.1%	0.0%	0.6%	0.4%
No religion	40,320	12.8%	57,297	16.1%	3.3%	20.7%	24.7%
Religion not stated	30,580	9.7%	29,917	8.4%	-1.3%	8.5%	7.2%

Source: 2001 and 2011 Census

The Jewish and Muslim population make up over a quarter of the total population of Barnet. Figure 2-12 and 2-13 show the population of the Borough by Ward, by Jewish and Muslim.

Figure 2-12: Barnet Jewish Population by Ward

Figure 2-13: Barnet Muslim Population by Ward



Source: 2011 Census

- Wards situated in the North / Eastern areas of Barnet tend to have the highest proportions of Christians compared to other areas of the Borough.
- A large portion of the Jewish community is centred in the south of the Borough, with the largest population in Garden Suburb (38.2% (6,090)), followed by Golders Green (37.1% (6,975)). Although, Edgware has the third largest Jewish community (32.6% (5,447)).
- The largest proportion of the Muslim community is located towards the South West / South of the Borough, with the largest population in Burnt Oak (18.4% (3,356)) followed by Colindale (19.3% (3,301) and West Hendon (17.1% (2,971)).

2.10 Drivers of Population Growth

Population change is determined by the number of births, deaths and migration in and out of the Borough.

2.10.1 Natural Change

Births and deaths are natural causes of population change. The difference between the birth rate and the death rate is called the natural increase, calculated by subtracting the death rate from the birth rate. The 2013 GLA projections provide trend based assumptions around the level of births and deaths within Barnet in the future.

- There are 90,827 live births projected to occur within Barnet during the period 2015-2030.
- Between 2015 and 2021, birth rates are projected to remain relatively stationary, with the number of rates increasing by an average annual rate of only 0.1% (an additional eight births per year).
- After 2021, the number of births is projected to start marginally decreasing by an average 0.1% each year (a decrease of 8 births per year). Therefore, in 2030 there is projected to be 5,635 births in Barnet, 24 less than in 2015.
- There are projected to be 39,354 deaths within Barnet between 2015 and 2030.
- Up until 2020, the downward trend in mortality rates is projected to continue, with the number of deaths projected to reduce by an average -0.5% (12 less) each year.
- In 2021 the number of deaths within the Borough is projected to begin rising by an average 0.9% (an additional nine) each year, all the way up until 2030. This means that in 2030 there is projected to be 2,607 deaths within Barnet, 144 more deaths than in 2015.
- This reduction in births and increased deaths means that there is a projected annual decline of -4.9% (156) in natural change over the period 2015-2030.

2.10.2 Migration

Migration consists of two elements 'internal migration' and 'international migration'. Internal migration refers to people within a country moving to another location within its borders, whereas international migration refers to the act of moving across borders from one country to another.

The GLA publishes historical data for internal and international migration by local authority. Internal migration figures are derived from re-registrations recorded at the National Health Service Central Register. International migration figures are from International Passenger Survey results. This data is not perfect and does not capture all movement in and out of the Borough; however it does provide an indication of the major trends within Barnet.

Table 2-11 shows the internal, international and net migration within Barnet for the period 2002 – 2013.

Table 2-11: International and Internal Migration in Barnet, 2002-2013

Year	Internal Net Migration	International Net Migration	Net Migration
2002	-3,727	4,151	424
2003	-3,527	3,822	295
2004	-2,979	3,917	938
2005	-2,388	4,945	2,557
2006	-1,538	3,183	1,645
2007	-2,096	4,274	2,178
2008	-2,537	4,730	2,193
2009	598	3,886	4,484
2010	-48	3,392	3,344
2011	-1,348	4,982	3,634
2012	-834	3,905	3,071
2013	-1,732	3,912	2,180

Source: GLA, Net Migration and Natural Change, Region and Borough

- Apart from 2009, net internal migration has been negative for every year since 2002. This means that more UK residents have been moving out of the Borough, than into it.
- International migration has been positive throughout this period. With an average annual net migration of 4,092 people into the Borough.
- Throughout the period 2002-2013 net migration has been positive, meaning that migration has been a major driving force of population growth within the Borough.
- Although, since 2009 the total net migration figure has begun to reduce from 4,484 to 2,180 in 2013.

The latest GLA projections provide an indication of the future net migration levels in Barnet³.

- During 2014-2023, there is a projected net migration of 5,626 people coming into the Borough; this accounts 16.0% of total population growth over this period.
- After 2020, net migration is projected to begin decreasing, with an aggregated net migration of a loss of 4,216 people during 2024-2030.
- Research by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) suggests that during this time, international migration will remain positive; however there will be a higher number of people leaving the Borough through internal migration, making overall net migration negative.
- A 2014 report by the ONS *Internal Migration, England and Wales, Year Ending June 2013* found that as people reach 30 and above, more people move out of London than into it. The report suggests that the drivers of this could be:

³ These projections are trend-based, with assumptions made based on recent trends in migration. They give an indication of what future migration levels might be if recent trends continued. They are not forecasts and take no account of policy nor development aims that have not yet had an impact on observed trends and so actual migration levels are likely to be different.

- The cost of housing - Young couples wishing to buy their first house, or a larger one for a growing family, may find prices in London prohibitively expensive and therefore choose to live outside of London.
- People moving out of London to raise a family. This could be because they are looking for somewhere more rural and quieter, and may also perceive that a less urban neighbourhood offers a better social and educational environment for children.

Table 2-12 displays the population projections for the period 2015-2030, with the drivers of growth (births, deaths and net migration) shown against them.

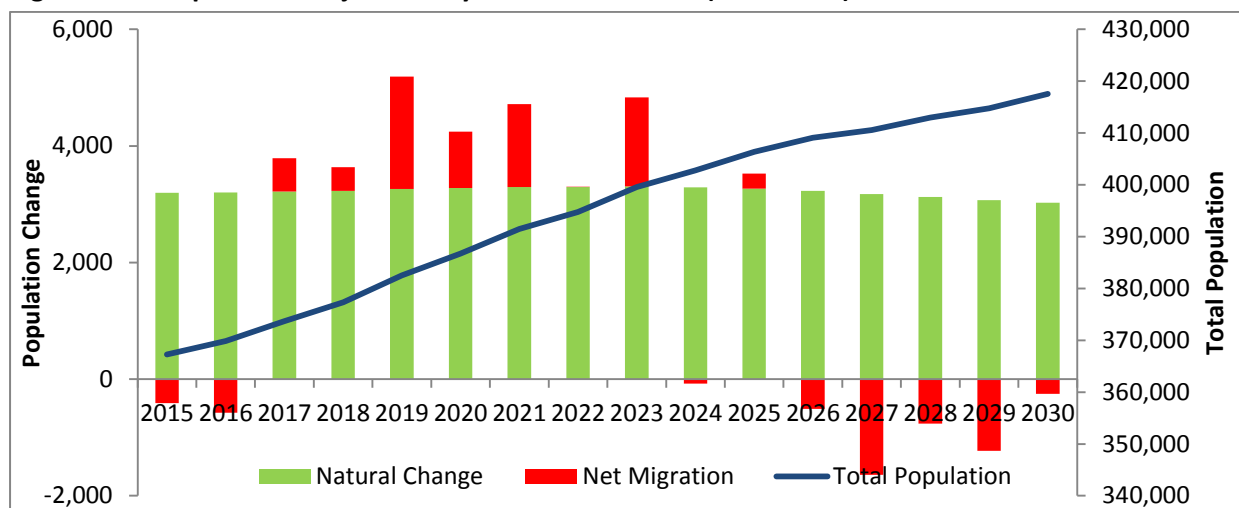
Table 2-12: Population Projections by Drivers of Growth (2015-2030)

Year	Population Projections	Births	Deaths	Natural Change (births - deaths)	Net Migration
2015	367,265	5,659	2,463	3,195	-412
2016	369,887	5,637	2,437	3,200	-578
2017	373,680	5,639	2,420	3,218	574
2018	377,316	5,638	2,406	3,232	405
2019	382,508	5,669	2,405	3,265	1,927
2020	386,752	5,680	2,403	3,277	967
2021	391,472	5,704	2,406	3,298	1,422
2022	394,769	5,701	2,409	3,293	5
2023	399,599	5,731	2,423	3,308	1,523
2024	402,814	5,725	2,436	3,290	-75
2025	406,341	5,725	2,455	3,270	257
2026	409,063	5,710	2,478	3,232	-510
2027	410,596	5,676	2,503	3,174	-1,640
2028	412,959	5,660	2,535	3,125	-763
2029	414,798	5,638	2,568	3,070	-1,231
2030	417,573	5,635	2,607	3,028	-254

Source: GLA Projections 2013 (Preferred Option Projections)

- As can be seen by Figure 2-14, up until 2023, population growth within Barnet is projected to be driven by natural change and net migration. However, after 2023, more people are projected to leave the Borough than enter it, resulting in growth being solely driven by natural change.
- As the natural change remains relatively stable, and net migration becomes negative, the rate of population growth will slow down after 2023.

Figure 2-14: Population Projections by Drivers of Growth (2015-2030)

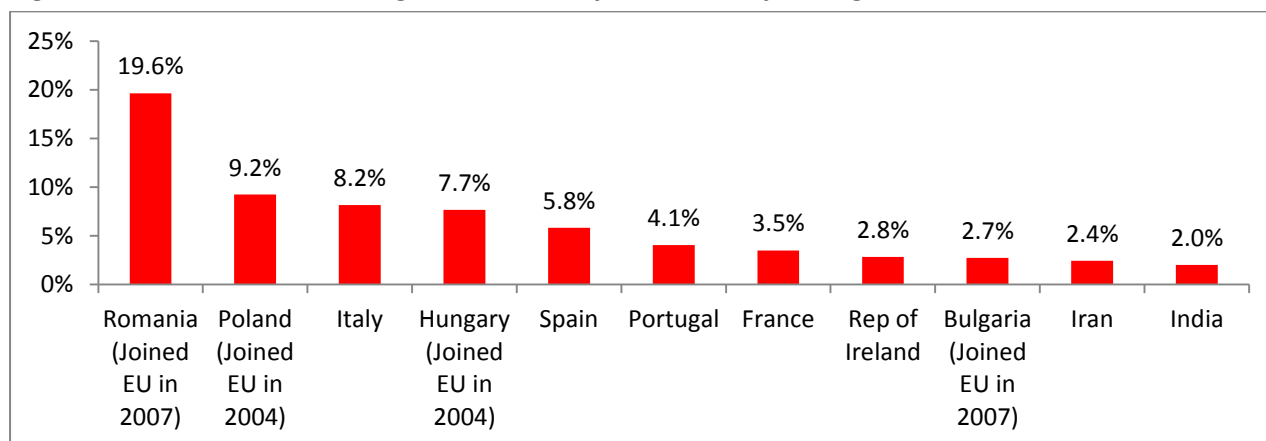


Source: GLA Projections 2013 (Preferred Option Projections)

2.10.3 International Migration

National Insurance registrations of overseas nationals can be used as an indication of the nationality of international migrants. Figure 2-15 displays the National Insurance registrations of overseas nationals into Barnet, for the 2013/14 financial year. In total there were 9,406 national insurance registrations of overseas nationals during this period, which accounted for approximately 4.0% of the Barnet working age group. Romanians accounted for 19.6% of overseas migrations, followed by Polish workers who accounted for 9.2%. All other groups of new migrant overseas workers were relatively small which is why they are not displayed.

Figure 2-15: Number of New Migrant Workers by their Country of Origin, 2013/14

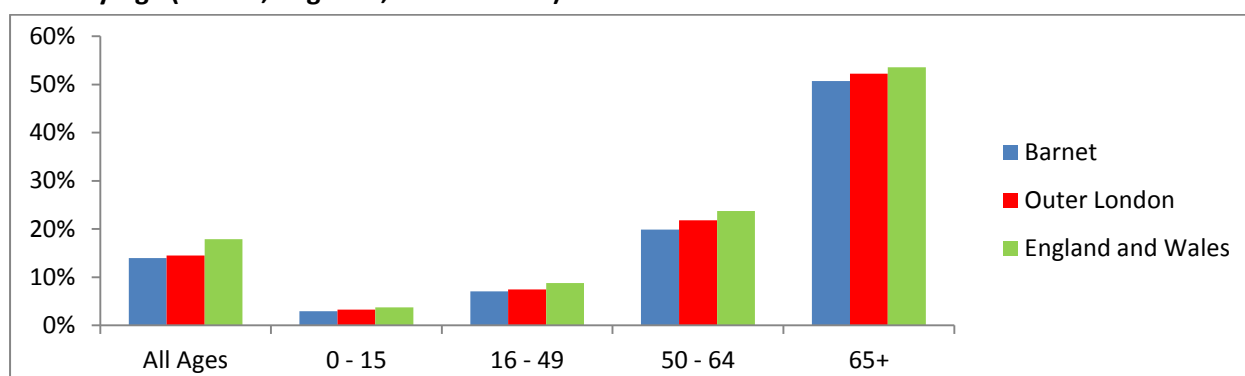


Source: Department for Work and Pensions 2014; National Insurance Number Registrations of Overseas Nationals, Borough

2.11 Disability

In the 2011 Census, residents were asked to assess whether their day-to-day activities were either 'Limited a lot' or 'Limited a little' because of a health problem or disability. These include any problem related to old age, which has lasted, or is expected to last, at least 12 months.

Figure 2-16: Proportion of Population who Self-Reported that their Activity is 'Limited a lot or a little' by Age (Barnet, Regional, and National)



Source: 2011 Census

- As is expected, the proportion of people with disabilities increases as the age range increases.
- Across all ranges, Barnet has a lower proportion of people with disabilities compared to Outer London and England and Wales.

By gender, there were more females aged 16 and above with disabilities than men. For those aged under 16, proportionally more males reported limitations in their day-to-day activities. This was the same across all geographical areas.

Table 2-13: Proportion of Population Whose Activity is 'Limited a lot or a little' by Age and Gender 2011 (Barnet, Regional, and National)

Area	All Ages		0 - 15		16 - 49		50 - 64		65+	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Barnet	12.6%	15.4%	3.6%	2.3%	6.8%	7.3%	18.8%	20.8%	45.9%	54.3%
Outer London	13.1%	15.9%	3.9%	2.6%	7.1%	7.8%	20.5%	23.1%	48.1%	55.5%
England and Wales	16.6%	19.2%	4.6%	2.9%	8.5%	9.0%	22.9%	24.6%	50.3%	56.3%

Source: 2011 Census

- By Ward, Underhill had the largest proportion of residents who reported having their day-to-day activities limited in some way, (17.2%) with 8.2% of these residents assessing themselves as having their day-to-day activities limited a lot.
- Even though Underhill has one of the smallest actual populations within the Borough (15,915 in 2011), it still had the third largest number of people who reporting having their day-to-day activities limited a lot (1,311).
- Burnt Oak and Childs Hill had the highest number of residents who assessed themselves as having their activities limited a lot, 1,499 and 1,390 respectively.

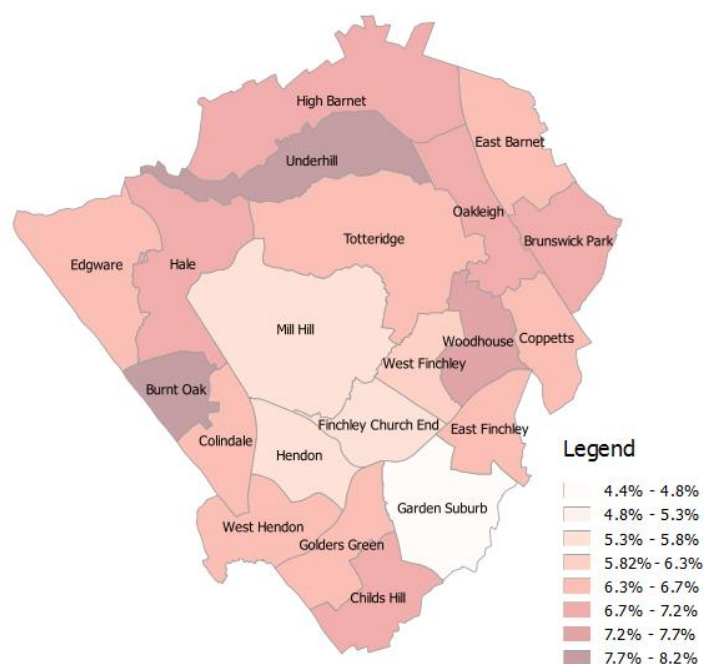
Table 2-14: Proportion of Population Whose Activity is 'Limited a lot or a little' in 2011 (Ward, Barnet, Regional, and National)

Area	Total Population	Number of People with day-to-day activities limited			% of People with day-to-day activities limited		
		Limited a Lot	Limited a Little	Total	Limited a Lot	Limited a Little	Total
Barnet	356,386	23,475	26,428	49,903	6.6%	7.4%	14.0%
Outer London	4,942,040	335,759	382,917	718,676	6.8%	7.7%	14.5%
England and Wales	56,075,912	4,769,712	5,278,729	10,048,441	8.5%	9.4%	17.9%
Brunswick Park	16,394	1,117	1,361	2,478	6.8%	8.3%	15.1%
Burnt Oak	18,217	1,499	1,390	2,889	8.2%	7.6%	15.9%
Childs Hill	20,049	1,429	1,283	2,712	7.1%	6.4%	13.5%
Colindale	17,098	1,079	1,167	2,246	6.3%	6.8%	13.1%
Coppetts	17,250	1,160	1,198	2,358	6.7%	6.9%	13.7%
East Barnet	16,137	1,042	1,301	2,343	6.5%	8.1%	14.5%
East Finchley	15,989	1,074	1,259	2,333	6.7%	7.9%	14.6%
Edgware	16,728	1,075	1,298	2,373	6.4%	7.8%	14.2%
Finchley Church End	15,715	857	1,229	2,086	5.5%	7.8%	13.3%
Garden Suburb	15,929	694	968	1,662	4.4%	6.1%	10.4%
Golders Green	18,818	1,254	1,228	2,482	6.7%	6.5%	13.2%
Hale	17,437	1,182	1,301	2,483	6.8%	7.5%	14.2%
Hendon	18,472	1,078	1,286	2,364	5.8%	7.0%	12.8%
High Barnet	15,307	1,050	1,242	2,292	6.9%	8.1%	15.0%
Mill Hill	18,451	1,047	1,406	2,453	5.7%	7.6%	13.3%
Oakleigh	15,811	1,073	1,172	2,245	6.8%	7.4%	14.2%
Totteridge	15,159	951	1,121	2,072	6.3%	7.4%	13.7%
Underhill	15,915	1,311	1,430	2,741	8.2%	9.0%	17.2%
West Finchley	16,533	1,023	1,136	2,159	6.2%	6.9%	13.1%
West Hendon	17,402	1,172	1,243	2,415	6.7%	7.1%	13.9%
Woodhouse	17,575	1,308	1,409	2,717	7.4%	8.0%	15.5%

Source: 2011 Census

Figure 2-17 provides map of the Barnet population by residents who reported having their day-to-day activities limited a lot. As you can see from the map, this indicator appears less impacted by locality, with a fairly even spread across the whole Borough.

Figure 2-17: Proportion of Population Whose Activity is 'Limited a lot' by Ward, 2011



Source: 2011 Census

2.11.1 Types of Disability

There is no definitive data on the amount of people with disabilities within the Borough, although by applying national prevalence rates to the Barnet population it is possible to get an indication of this. The rates are taken from research undertaken by Oxford Brookes University.

Table 2-15: The Estimated Number of People in Barnet with Moderate or Severe Learning Disabilities, 2015, 2021 & 2030

Age Range	Prevalence Rate	Number of People: 2015	Number of People: 2021	Number of People: 2030
15-19	0.68%	137	143	164
20-24	0.60%	131	128	139
25-29	0.53%	161	158	153
30-34	0.54%	170	174	167
35-39	0.61%	175	191	191
40-44	0.62%	163	177	189
45-49	0.56%	143	144	161
50-54	0.48%	110	120	123
55-59	0.55%	106	122	127
60-64	0.43%	68	79	92
65-69	0.36%	55	53	66
70-74	0.34%	39	47	51
75-79	0.23%	21	25	27
80+	0.18%	28	32	44
Total		1,507	1,591	1,694

Source: Projecting Adult Needs and Service Information (PANSI) and Projecting Older People Population Information (POPPI)

- The 15-19 age group has the highest proportion of people with moderate or severe learning disabilities (0.68%). However, as the 35-39 has a bigger overall population, the largest number of people with learning disabilities is estimated to be within this age group.
- Due to the projected population increase in the 65 and overs, the number of people aged over 65 with moderate or severe learning difficulties is estimated to rise from 143 in 2015 to 187 in 2030; a rise of over 30%.

Table 2-16: The Estimated Number of People in Barnet Aged 18-64 with Moderate or Severe Physical Disabilities, 2015, 2021 & 2030

Age Range	Prevalence Rates - Moderate Disability	Prevalence Rates - Serious Disability	Moderate			Serious		
			2015	2021	2030	2015	2021	2030
18-24	4.10%	0.80%	1,188	1,181	1,306	232	230	255
25-34	4.20%	0.40%	2,598	2,604	2,511	247	248	239
35-44	5.60%	1.70%	3,076	3,344	3,456	934	1,015	1,049
45-54	9.70%	2.70%	4,693	4,899	5,279	1,306	1,364	1,470
55-64	14.90%	5.80%	5,240	6,026	6,636	2,040	2,346	2,583
Total			16,795	18,054	19,188	4,759	5,203	5,596

Source: Projecting Adult Needs and Service Information (PANSI)

- Unlike learning disabilities, the prevalence of physical disabilities increases as the population becomes older, with the highest rates of both moderate and serious disabilities located within the 55-64 age group. It is likely that people aged 65 and over will have higher rates of moderate or serious physical disabilities; however POPPI doesn't produce this data.
- Across all age groups, more people have physical disabilities than learning disabilities.

Table 2-17: The Estimated Number of People in Barnet with Mental Health Problems by Gender, 2015, 2021 & 2030

	Prevalence Rates		Males			Females		
	Males	Females	2015	2021	2030	2015	2021	2030
Common Mental Disorder	12.50%	19.70%	14,098	14,927	15,680	22,960	24,045	24,993
Borderline personality disorder	0.30%	0.60%	338	358	376	699	732	761
Antisocial personality disorder	0.60%	0.10%	677	717	753	117	122	127
Psychotic disorder	0.30%	0.50%	338	358	376	583	610	634
Two or more psychiatric disorders	6.90%	7.50%	7,782	8,240	8,656	8,741	9,154	9,515

Source: Projecting Adult Needs and Service Information (PANSI)

- Over 10% of men and almost 20% of women aged 18-64 have some form of common mental health disorder. Apart from antisocial personality disorders, women have a higher prevalence across all types of mental health disorder.
- In comparison to learning and physical disabilities, only moderate physical disabilities among the 55 and over age group have a higher prevalence rate within the population.

2.11.2 Disability and Employment

The Office of National Statistics' Annual Population Survey provides data on the working age population (aged 16 – 64) who are disabled. This includes people who are either disabled under the disability discrimination act (DDA) or who have a work-limiting disability, as a percentage of all people aged 16-64 years.

Figure 2-18: % aged 16-64 who are EA core disabled⁴ or work-limiting disabled (Barnet and Statistical neighbours)



Source: ONS, Annual Population Survey - Labour Force Survey (October 2013 – September 2014)

- In comparison to statistical neighbours, Barnet performs well on the proportion of the people of working age with a disability, with the lowest rate of 12.5%. Barnet also performs well compared to the average Outer London rate of 16.1% and the UK rate of 19.0%.

Figure 2-19: % aged 16-64 who are EA core or work-limiting disabled, by gender (Barnet and Statistical neighbours)



Source: ONS, Annual Population Survey - Labour Force Survey (October 2013 – September 2014)

- By gender, Barnet has a higher rate of working age women (16.1%) who are disabled, compared to men (8.80%). Although this is in line with national and regional trends, the difference between genders is significantly higher in Barnet than in many other areas, with 83% more disabled women of working age, than men.

⁴ EA Core disabled includes those who have a long-term disability which substantially limits their day-to-day activities

Table 2-18: % of Population Aged 16-64 who are EA Core or Work-limiting Disabled

	Men	Women	% Difference
Barnet	8.8%	16.1%	83.0%
Sutton	10.0%	17.7%	77.0%
Ealing	14.3%	21.0%	46.9%
Hounslow	12.3%	17.1%	39.0%
Reading	11.1%	15.2%	36.9%
Redbridge	15.0%	20.4%	36.0%
Outer London	14.1%	18.2%	29.1%
Milton Keynes	15.8%	19.3%	22.2%
United Kingdom	17.6%	20.4%	15.9%
Hillingdon	15.6%	16.6%	6.4%
Kingston upon Thames	13.1%	13.4%	2.3%
Merton	13.0%	12.4%	-4.6%
Bromley	16.2%	14.1%	-13.0%

Source: ONS, Annual Population Survey - Labour Force Survey (October 2013 – September 2014)

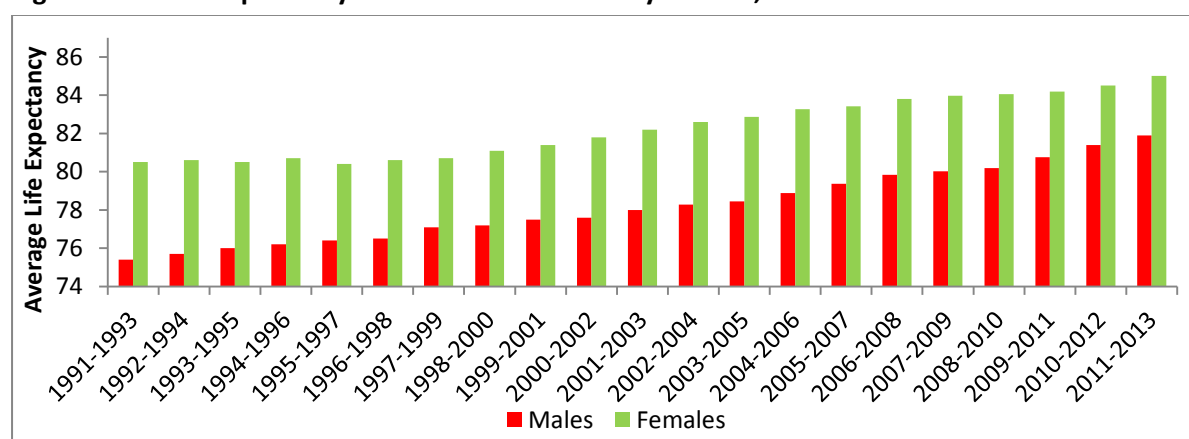
2.12 Life Expectancy

Life expectancy is a good measure of the overall health of a population. People in Barnet continue to enjoy a better health experience than the national average and this is reflected in their life expectancy.

Figure 2-20 displays the life expectancy from birth for men and women within Barnet for the period 1991 – 2013. In Barnet, as in the rest of the country, Women have a higher average life expectancy than. However, as you can see from Figure 2-20, the life expectancy of men has increased at a higher rate than for women, reducing the life expectancy gap between genders from 5.1 years to 3.1 years.

Furthermore, the difference in healthy life expectancy between men and women is much smaller; 68.0 years for men and 68.8 years for women. This indicates that although women are living (on average) longer than men, a larger proportion of their life is spent unhealthy; 19.1% (16.2 years) for women and 17.0% (13.9 years) for men.

Figure 2-20: Life Expectancy at Birth within Barnet by Gender, 1991-2013



Source: ONS 2013, Life Expectancy at Birth

Life expectancy can be measured in two ways; from birth and from age 65. Against regional and national comparators, Barnet is performing well across all these measures of life expectancy.

However, this strong performance in life expectancy when compared to other areas masks the inequalities that exist between areas within Barnet.

From 2009/2010 the London Health Observatory introduced the “Slope Index” of inequality. This is a single score which represents the gap in years of life expectancy between the least deprived and most deprived within a Borough, based on a statistical analysis of the relationship between life expectancy and deprivation scores. The latest data from the London Health Observatory indicates that:

- On average men who live in the 10% most deprived areas live 7.6 years less than those living in the least deprived decile. And for men who are disabled this is even worse, with life expectancies reducing by 9.2 years.
- Whereas, women who live in the 10% most deprived areas most live on average 4.7 years less than those living in the least deprived decile. And disabled women will live 8.1 years, on average, less than a woman who isn’t disabled

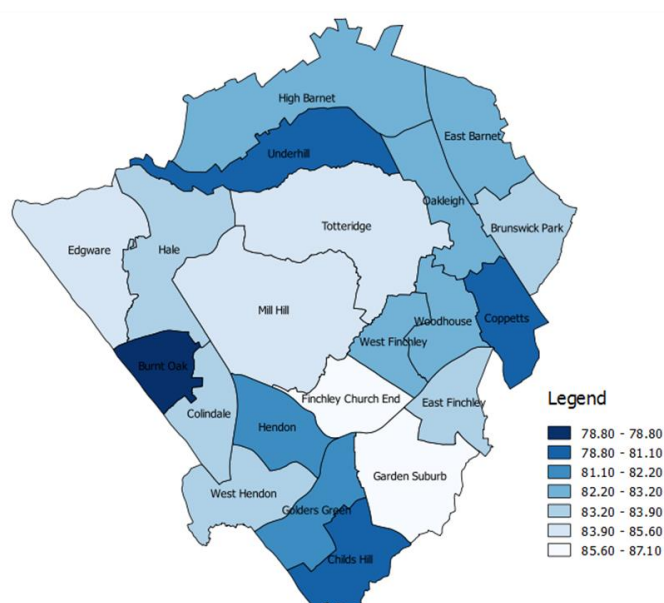
The ONS provides pooled figures on the life expectancy rates by Ward. Table 2-19 and Figure 2-21 display the latest figures for Barnet. Although many of the Wards have life expectancies close to the Borough average, there are some significant outliers.

- Burnt Oak has the lowest life expectancy from birth, 78.8. This is 4.2 years behind the Barnet average and 8.3 years behind Garden Suburb, which has the highest age of 87.1.
- Whereas, Coppetts has the lowest life expectancy at 65, 18.0. This is 3.1 years below the Barnet average of 21.1 and 6.3 years below Edgware, which has the highest age of 24.3.

Table 2-19: Life Expectancy within Barnet by Ward, 2009-2013

Ward name	Life Expectancy at Birth	Life Expectancy at 65
Garden Suburb	87.1	24.0
Finchley Church End	86.4	23.8
Edgware	85.6	24.3
Mill Hill	85.2	23.8
Totteridge	84.5	22.0
Colindale	83.9	22.6
Hale	83.7	21.9
East Finchley	83.6	21.7
Brunswick Park	83.5	21.3
West Hendon	83.4	21.2
East Barnet	83.2	21.1
High Barnet	83.1	20.9
Woodhouse	83.1	21.0
Barnet	83.0	21.1
West Finchley	83.0	20.9
Oakleigh	82.7	20.8
Hendon	82.2	20.9
Golders Green	81.6	20.3
Childs Hill	81.1	19.1
Underhill	81.0	20.1
Coppetts	80.6	18.0
Burnt Oak	78.8	18.1

Figure 2-21: Life Expectancy at Birth within Barnet by Ward, 2009-2013



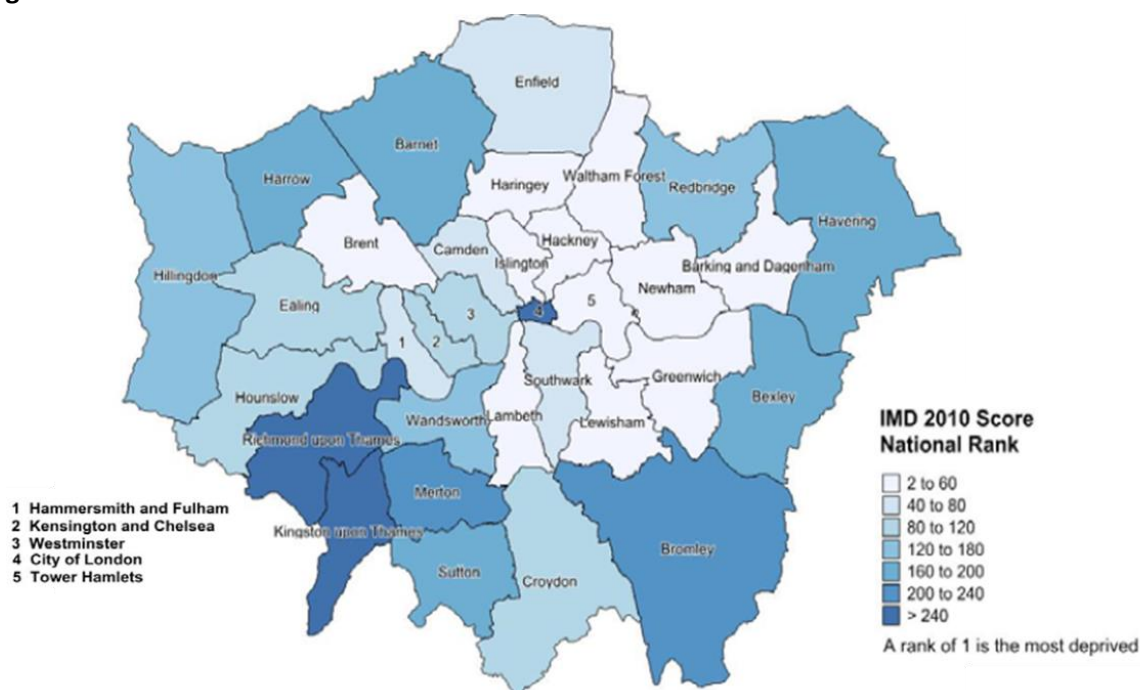
Source: ONS 2013, Life expectancy at birth by ward

2.13 Indices of Deprivation

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD 2010) is the primary source for measuring deprivation in England and Wales. The Index is made up of seven categories known as 'indices', each for a distinct type or 'domain' of deprivation. These domains relate to income, employment, health and disability, education, skills and training, barriers to housing and services, living environment and crime, reflecting the broad range of deprivation that people can experience.

- The 2010 update to the Index of Multiple Deprivation, ranks Barnet 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).
- Relative to other London Boroughs, Barnet is ranked 25th out of 33 local authorities. This is four places less deprived than 2007 (21st) and one place higher than 2004 (23rd).
- Nearly all of the LSOAs in Barnet have become less deprived relative to the rest of London since 2007.

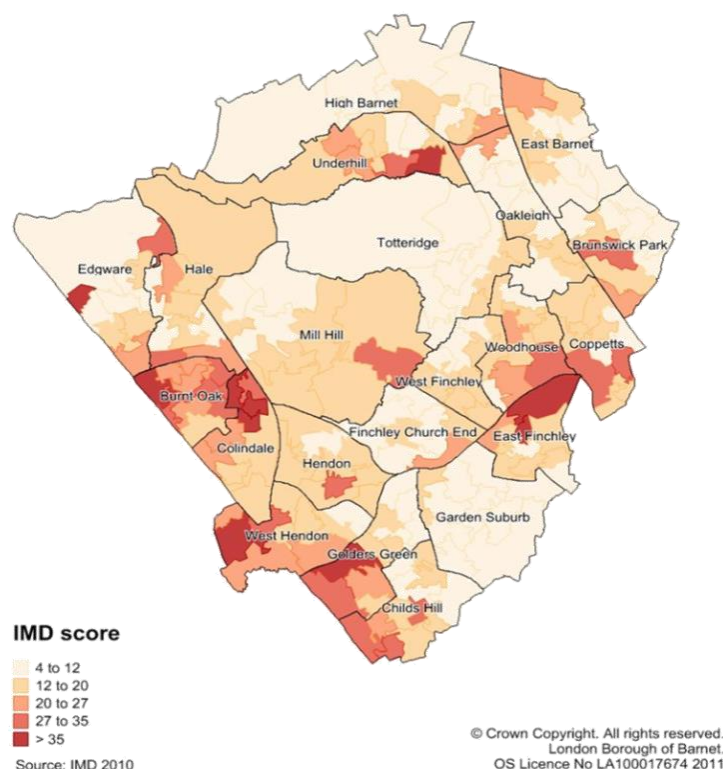
Figure 2-22: National Rank of IMD 2010 Scores for London Local Authorities



Source: ONS LA ID 2010

Within Barnet, the 2010 figures show the west of the Borough 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.

Figure 2-23: IMD 2010 Scores for 2010 by LSOA



By domain overall Barnet performed well in comparison to other areas. However there are certain areas within the Borough that experience high levels of deprivation.

- 13 of Barnet's LSOAs rank within the 10% most income deprived nationally and eight fall within London's 10% most deprived. These areas are found within Colindale, Edgware, Burnt Oak and East Finchley.
- Stonegrove in Edgware and Grahame Park in Colindale fall into the 10% most deprived nationally for employment.
- Regionally, two LSOAs within the Dollis Valley estate in Underhill fall within the 10% most deprived areas for education, skills and training.
- The area around Cricklewood Station in Childs Hill, the area around Hendon Thameslink Station and the West Hendon estate all fall within the 10% most deprived LSOAs nationally for the living environment domain.
- The area around Cricklewood Station in Childs Hill is the 71st most deprived area in London for crime and disorder. This places it within the 1.5% most deprived across the capital and Barnet's most deprived result on any domain.

2.14 Wellbeing

People with higher levels of wellbeing are likely to live longer, healthier and happier lives. They are also likely to have lower levels of ill health and recover quicker and for longer and have better physical and mental health (HM Government, 2010).

Using data from the Annual Population Survey, the ONS measure personal wellbeing across four variables: life satisfaction; worthwhileness; happiness and anxiety. Each variable is scored out of 10. The highest levels of life satisfaction, worthwhileness and happiness include ratings of 9 or 10 out of

10. For anxiety, ratings of 0 or 1 out of 10 indicate the lowest levels of anxiety and therefore the highest wellbeing.

- In 2013/2014 Barnet residents compared favourably to other London Boroughs in happiness and anxiety. It scored on average 7.53 for happiness (ranked 4th out of all London Boroughs) and 2.61 for anxiety (ranked 2nd).
- The life satisfaction and worthwhileness scores weren't as positive, with Barnet scoring 7.39 for life satisfaction (ranked 16th out of all London Boroughs) and 7.69 for worthwhileness (ranked 14th). Both of these variables 'have experienced declining scores since 2011.

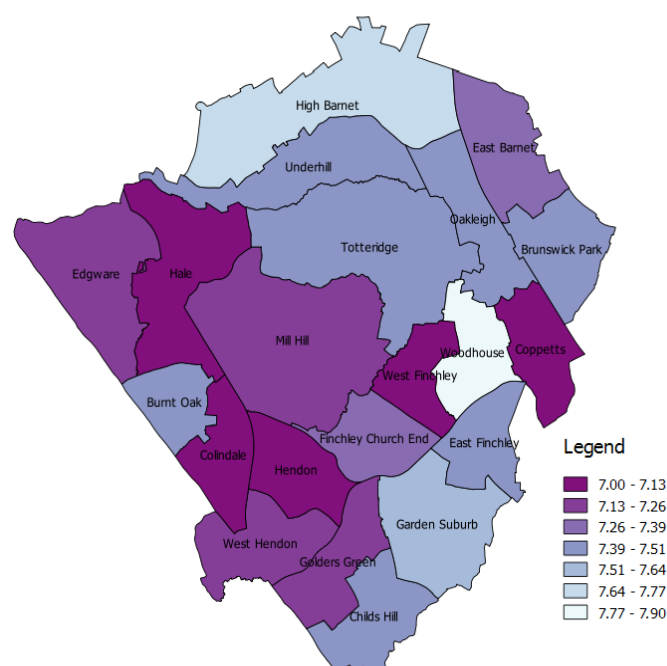
Table 2-20: Wellbeing Scores 2011-2014 (Barnet)

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Life Satisfaction	7.45	7.35	7.39
Worthwhileness	7.72	7.79	7.69
Happiness	7.26	7.27	7.53
Anxiety	3.33	2.63	2.61

Source: ONS Annual Population Survey 2011 - 2014

There isn't a breakdown of each wellbeing variable by ward; however the ONS does provide an aggregated score, which is comprised of a combination of all four variables.

Figure 2-24: Wellbeing Score by Ward



Source: ONS Annual Population Survey

- Within Barnet, the Wards that reported the highest levels of wellbeing are Woodhouse (7.9); High Barnet (7.7); and Garden Suburb (7.6).
- Whereas the lowest rated areas based on wellbeing are found within Hendon (7.0); Hale (7.1); Coppetts (7.1); Colindale (7.1); and West Finchley (7.1).
- Overall, it appears that the areas of low wellbeing appear to be in the similar localities to the areas that had the highest levels of deprivation in the 2010 IMD figures.