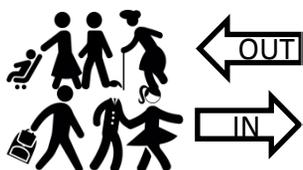




This profile aims to bring together resident data for Lambeth to provide standard statistics.

## Key facts

This factsheet explores how Lambeth's population has changed in the past 10-30 years, looking at migration, housing, workforce and qualifications, and the IMD



**Population turnover:** Lambeth's population is highly mobile, with c 13% of people moving in and 13% moving out of the borough every year. International migration has dropped over the past 10 years.



The population has increased by 15% between 2004 and 2013. This is largely driven by national and international migration: the biggest gains are in the 45-59 age group



**Ethnic composition:** the number of people from an Asian/Asian British and people from a mixed ethnic background have increased



**Housing:** Rents have increased by over 20% between 2011 and 2014; housing tenure has changed little; the proportion of people renting has gone up by c 75% since 1991



**Qualification:** Lambeth's population is highly qualified. Professional and associated professional and technical occupations have increased by 2% and 10% between 2004 and 2014.



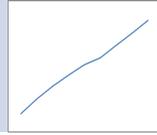
**Deprivation-IMD 2015:** Lambeth is the 22<sup>nd</sup> most deprived local authority in Britain and 8<sup>th</sup> in London.

# Population growth and change



## Population growth

Between 2004 and 2013, Lambeth's population has increased from 274,300 to 314,30, by 15%.



Following a peak in growth of 2.3% in 2011, growth has dropped to 1.4% in 2013



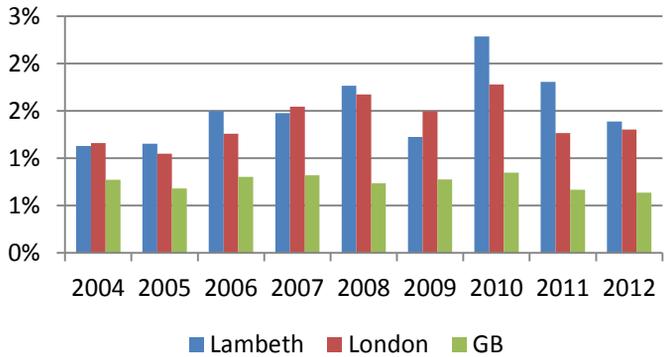
Growth is largely driven by migration: people in their 20s and 30s come to work and study in Lambeth, although international arrivals have declined



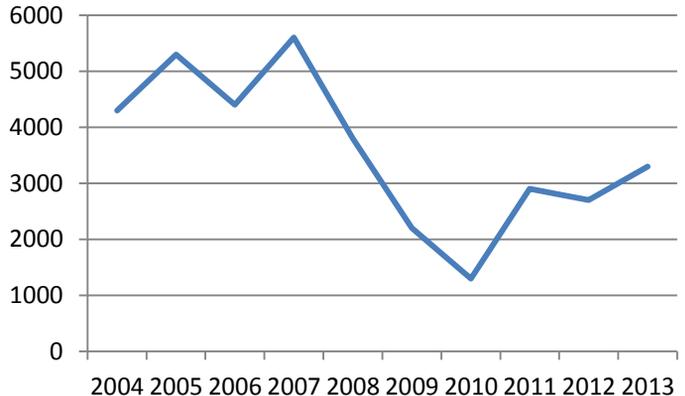
## Turnover

Every year, the same number of people come and go: 13% move in and 13% move out. That's a turnover of 26%, one of the higher ones in London

Year on year population change in %



International arrivals to Lambeth

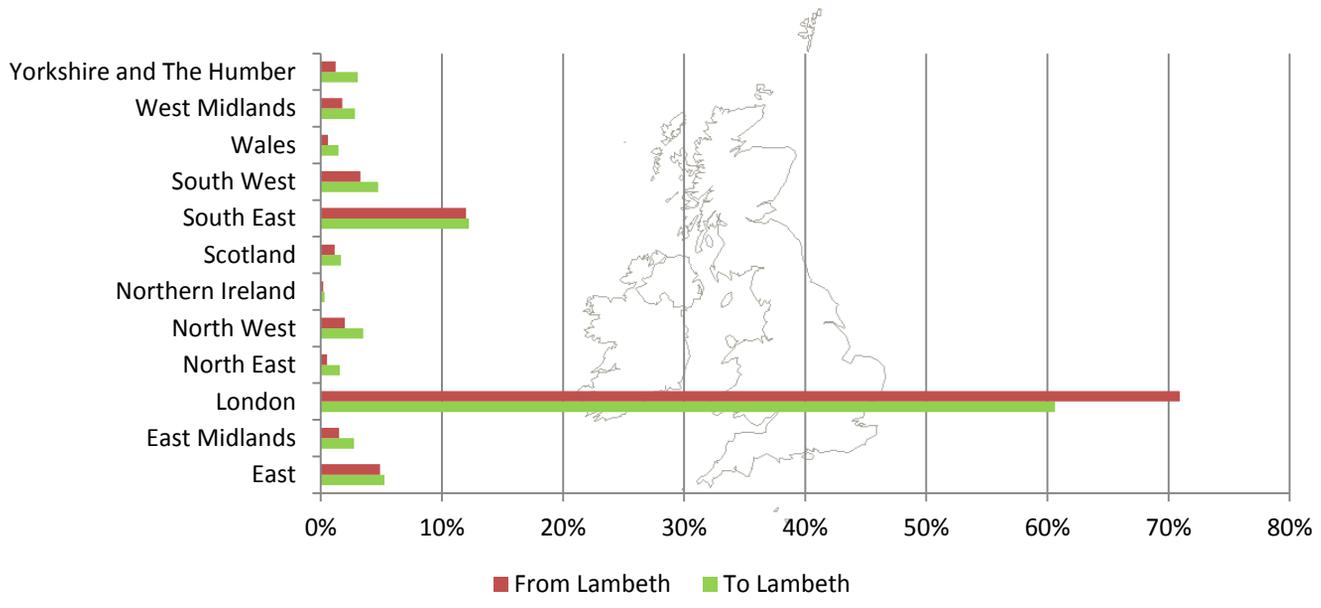


[Click here for Lambeth Demography in detail](#)

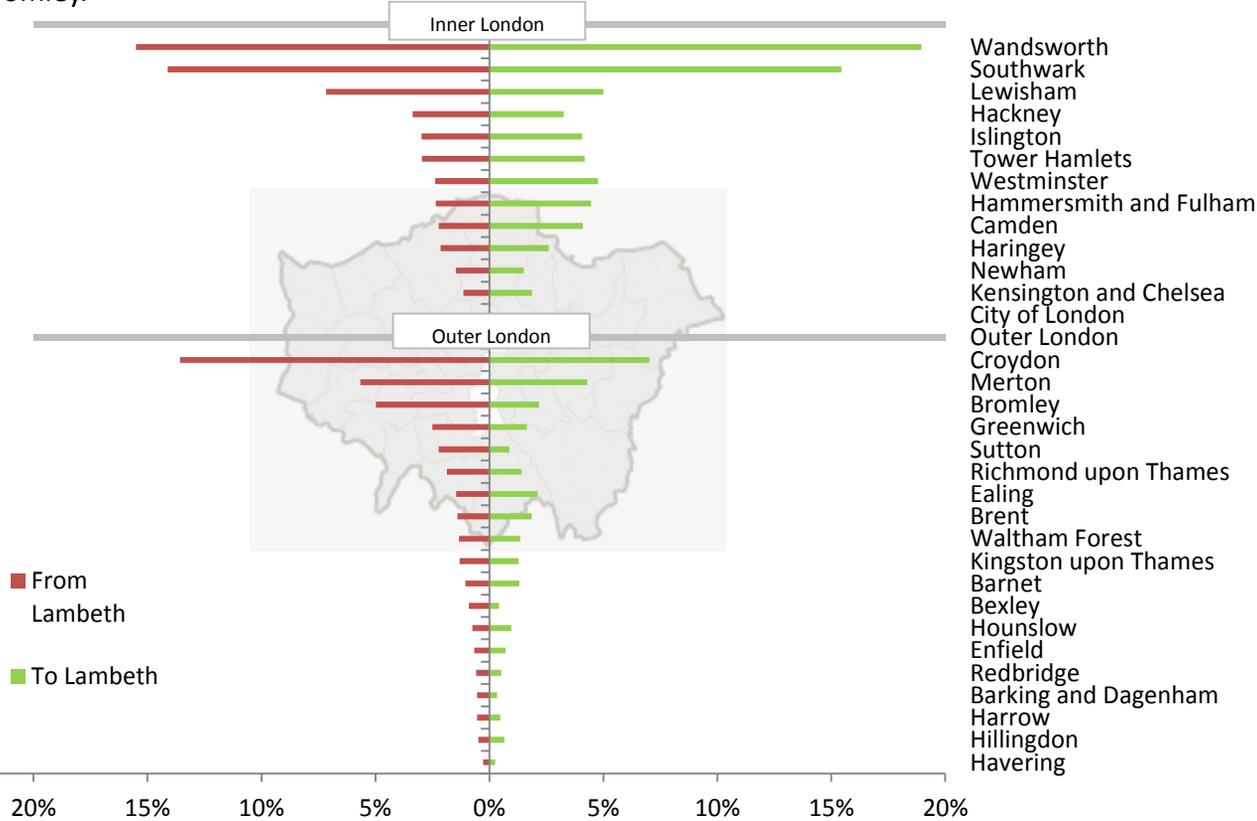
Source: ONS mid year population estimates and migration data

# Where do people come from and go to

Of those who move in and out of Lambeth, most move to and from London.



Within London, the majority moves to and from inner boroughs. Lambeth and Lewisham are both the biggest senders and receivers of people. Those moving further out move mostly to Greenwich, Croydon and Bromley.



Source: ONS Key statistics census tool

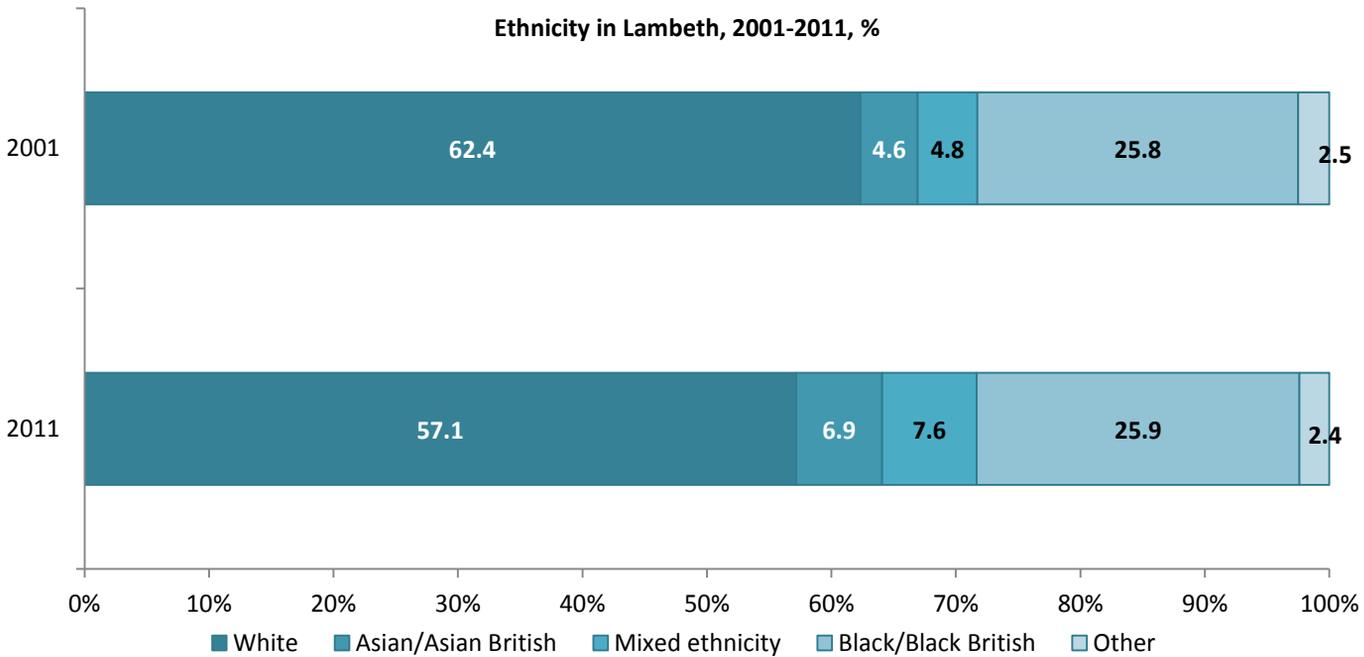
# Age and Ethnicity

The age composition in Lambeth has changed little as a result of its population growth.

Age group	Change in numbers 04-13
0-4	2100
5-9	1,600
10-14	700
15-19	-1200
20-24	2000
25-29	10900
30-34	5600
35-39	-200
40-44	1600
45-49	6100
50-54	5500
55-59	3000
60-64	1600
65-69	200
70-74	0
75-79	0
80-84	0
85 and over	500

The biggest gainers are in the age group 25-34, with 16,500 more people now living in Lambeth compared to 2004. They increased their share of the population by 1.9%. The second biggest gainers are the 45-59 year olds with 14,600 more people, and third the 0-4 year olds with 2,100. The latter growth is most likely the result of the increase in the 25-34 year olds. Other age groups saw smaller or no gains. The 35-39 year olds and the 15-19 year olds saw a small decrease

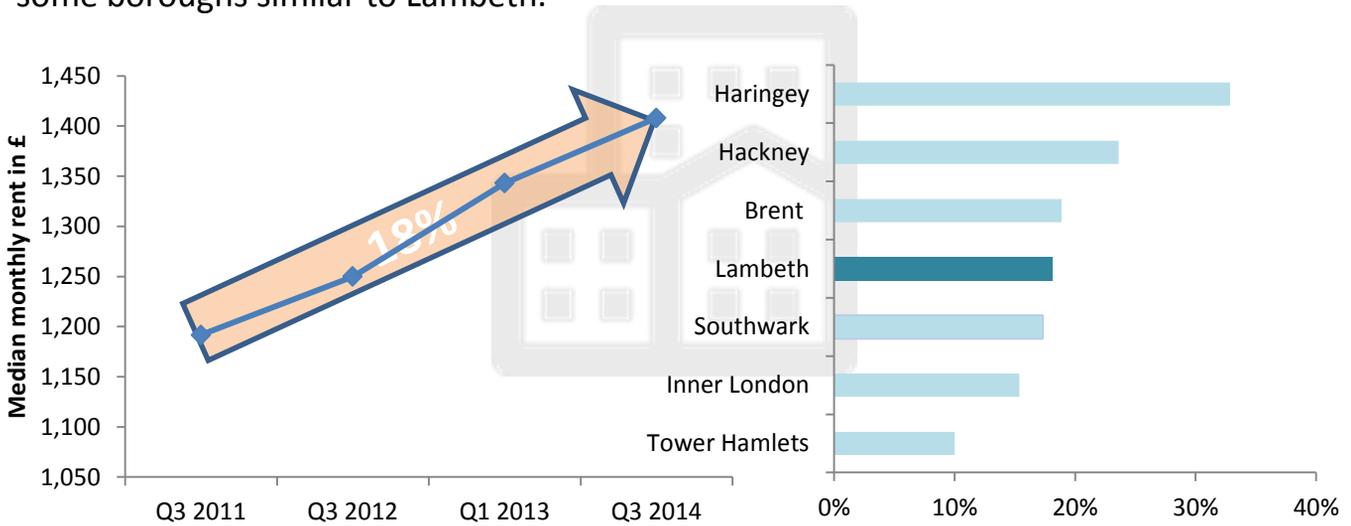
The white population has decreased by 5.3% points, and mixed race and Asian/Asian British have increased accordingly. The Black/Black British share and the 'other' share of the population stayed the same. This trend is set to continue.



Source: ONS Mid year population estimates; Ethnicity: Census data

# How has life in Lambeth changed? Housing

Rents have gone up by 18%; this is more than in inner London, but lower than in some boroughs similar to Lambeth.



Source: GLA. Note: this data derives from Valuation office agency data, on which the VOA states that sample sizes differ over the and that area and should therefore not be compared. However, it's the best data available, and the GLA uses it to develop trends.

Housing tenure has also changed dramatically. Renting is on the up, social housing is down, and ownership has nearly stayed the same.

**RENT**

**Social Housing**

**Ownership**

The proportion of people renting privately in Lambeth has gone up between 1991 and 2011 from 11% to 24%.

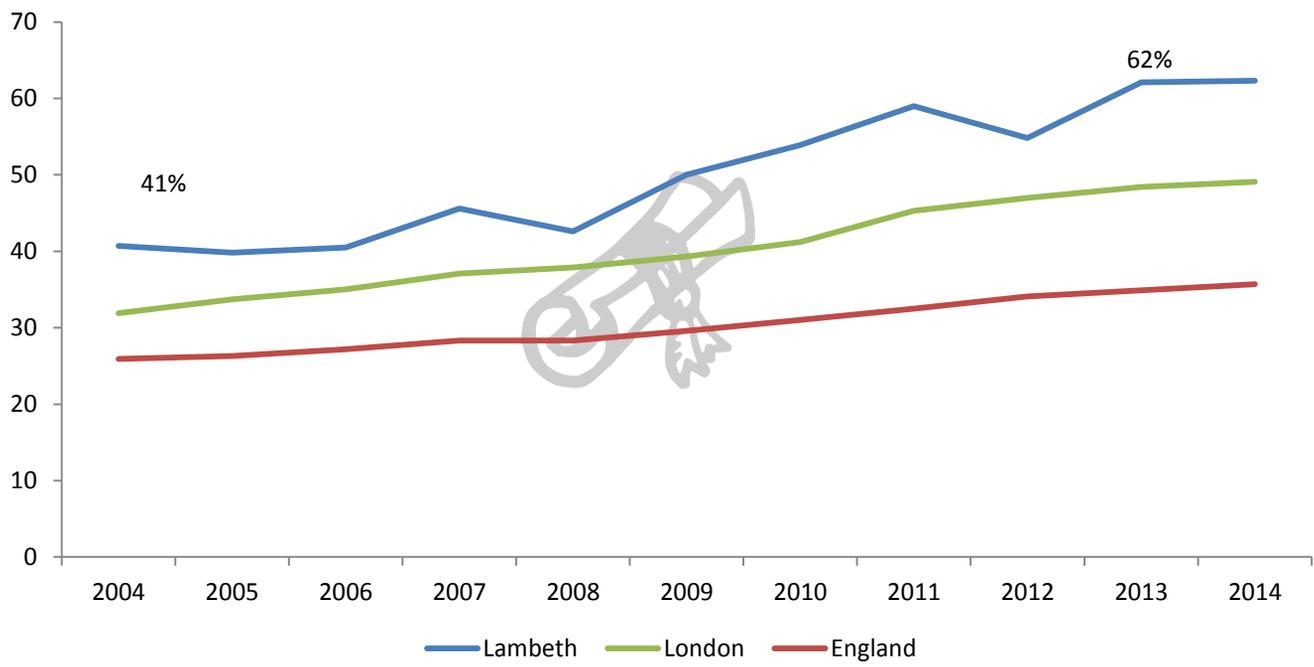
35% of people live in social rented housing, which is high compared to London (24%), but low compared to 1991 (47%)

Home ownership has stayed virtually the same slightly since 1991 at 35%. In London, it dropped by 8 percentage points\*.

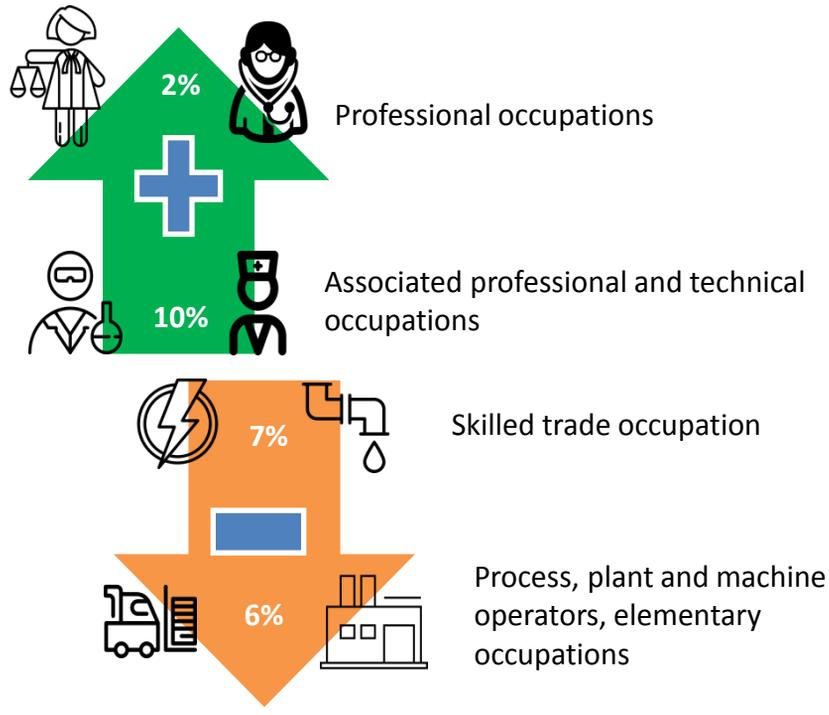
Source: ONS census data 1991, 2001, 2011 ; \* includes shared ownership

# Qualification and occupations

The proportion of people with NVQ4 or higher has grown over the past 10 years and continues to do so. It is higher than in London and England, and always has been.



People also do different jobs. More work in professional occupations, and fewer in manual and low skilled jobs.

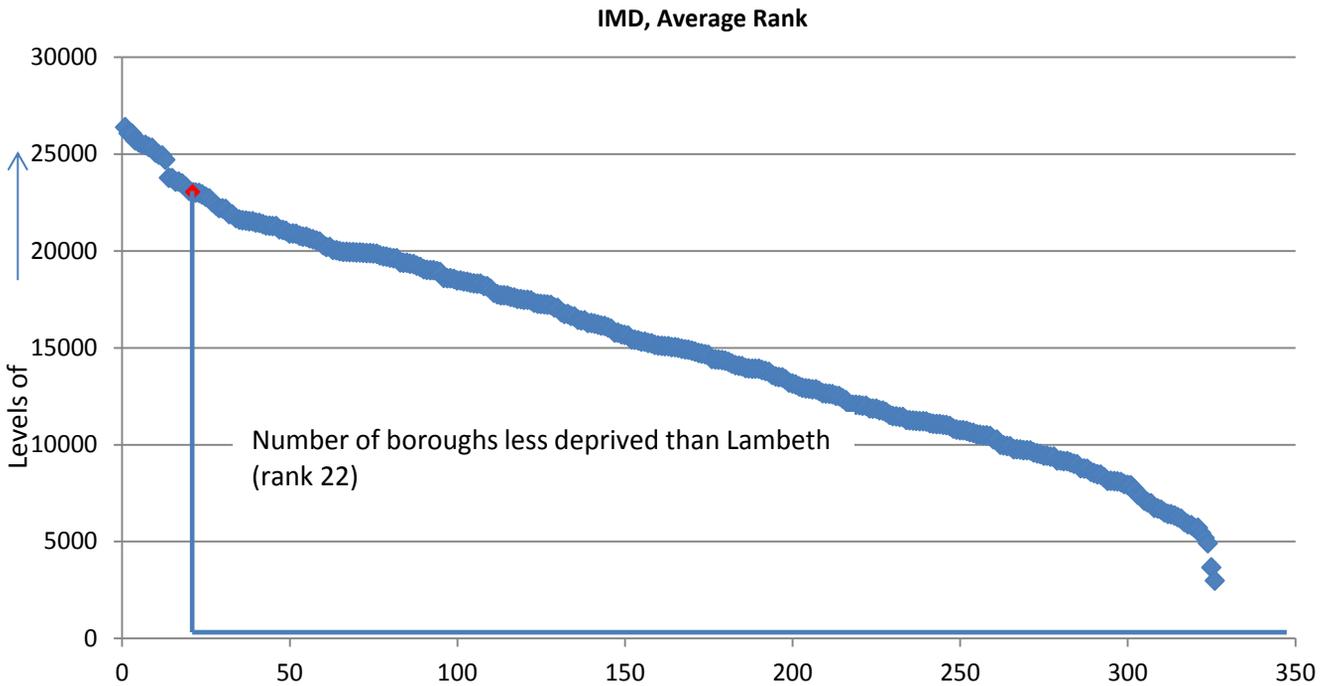


Since 2004, more people work in professional occupations (26% to 28%) such as doctors or lawyers, and in associated professional or technical occupations, such as nursing, or lab technician (17% to 27%). Skilled trades occupation (plumbing, electricity etc) class 5) have dropped by 7%, from 10% to 3%. The number of people who work in process, plant and machine operator jobs or elementary occupations (class 8 & 9) have also declined (2014 data).

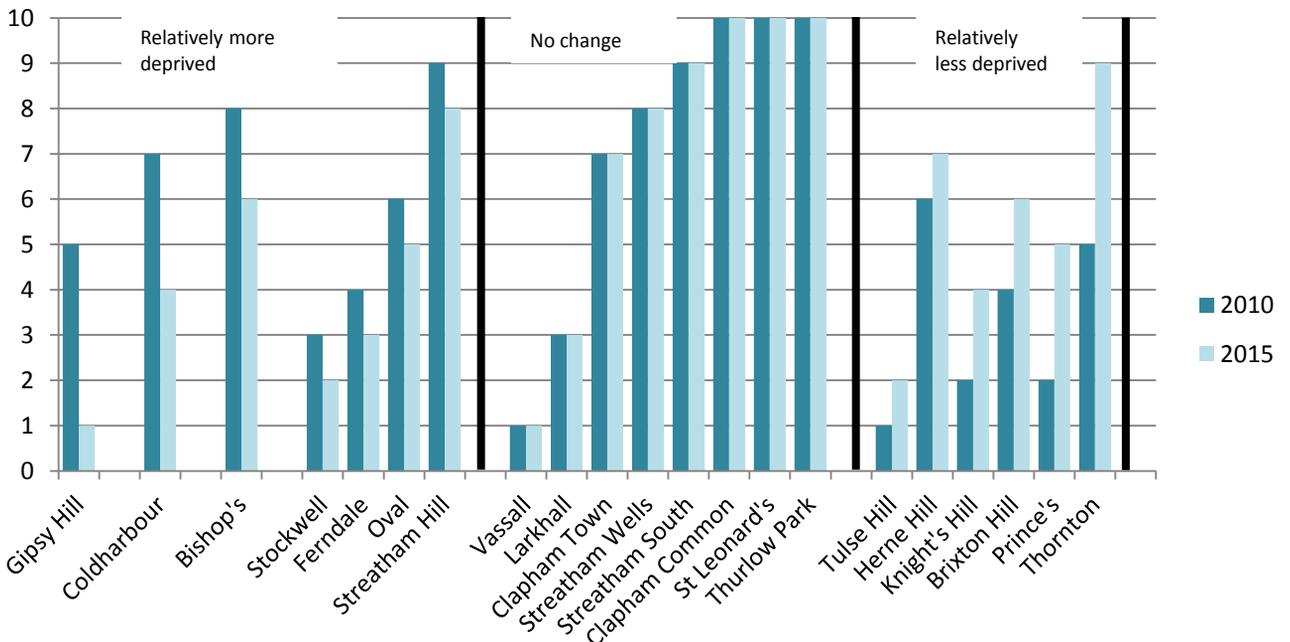
Source: both graphs from the Annual Population Survey via nomisweb, 2014

# Deprivation

Lambeth is the 22<sup>nd</sup> most deprived borough in England, and the 8<sup>th</sup> most deprived in London.



Comparing the wards within Lambeth, some wards have seen a change in their IMD rank since 2010. Some, like Thornton, are relatively less deprived, while others, like Gipsy Hill are relatively more deprived. There are also differences within wards, with some areas more deprived than others.



Source: IMD data from ONS 2015

# Conclusion

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Overall, Lambeth's population appears to remain relatively stable, despite clear changes to living circumstances.

It is likely that the borough is becoming more unequal, with some experiencing an increase in disposable income, and others a decrease, through either loss of income from wages, salaries or benefits, or from increased costs of living. This could widen the socio-economic gap in the borough. Especially middle classes and lower income classes may be struggling to pay high rents and to afford high house prices.

However, more in-depth research would be required to establish this, especially on household type, income levels and on private rented sector accommodation, where we have very little data.

In other words: it looks like the population isn't changing much, but that the living circumstances and the borough they live in does.

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## FURTHER INFORMATION & FEEDBACK

This profile has been created by Lambeth & Southwark's Public Health Intelligence Team.

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**We welcome your comments on these profiles and how they could better suit your requirements, please do contact us with your ideas.**