

Kingston-upon-Thames: Population Projections

By population size, Kingston is one of London's smallest boroughs, with a projected population of 179,600 in mid-2018. Of London boroughs, only the City of London and Kensington and Chelsea have smaller populations.

Mid-2018 projected population

A total of 179,600 people will be living in the borough in mid-2018ⁱ. Of these, 22% will be children and young people (0-17 years old), 65% will be of working age (18 to 64 years old) and 14% will be aged 65 and over. Like much of London, Kingston's population is relatively young compared to England, and the 35-39 year old age group is the largest five-year age group in the borough.

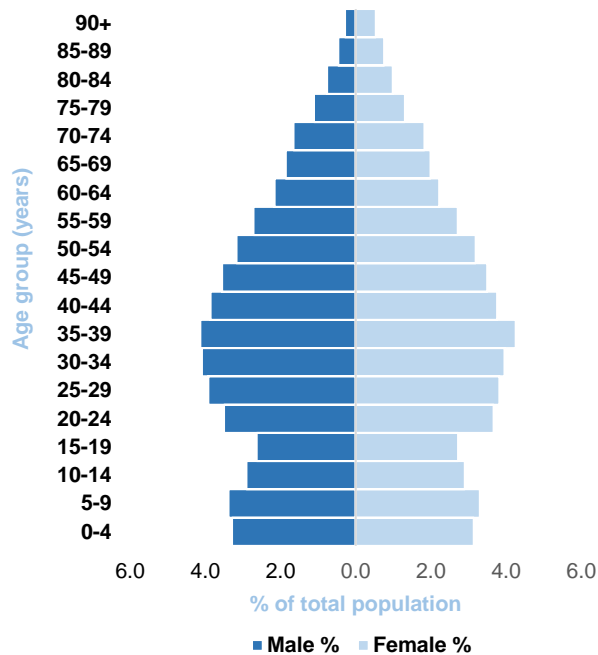


Figure 1: Projected Population (2018)

Projected population change

Kingston's population is expected to grow over the next 2, 5 and 10 years. The largest growth in absolute population numbers will be among 15-19 year olds, but the over 65 age group will see the largest percentage increase over the next ten years, and will make up a higher proportion of the population by 2028.ⁱⁱ

Age group (years)	Projected population in Kingston over two, five and ten years				% change 2018-28
	2018	2020	2023	2028	
0-15	35,760	36,578	37,243	36,709	2.7%
0-17	39,339	40,394	41,524	41,599	5.7%
16-64	119,512	120,884	123,881	130,015	8.8%
18-64	115,933	117,068	119,600	125,125	7.9%
65+	24,306	25,269	26,852	30,340	24.8%
All ages	179,581	182,728	187,973	197,062	9.7%

Table 1: Projected Population (2018-28) ⁱⁱⁱ

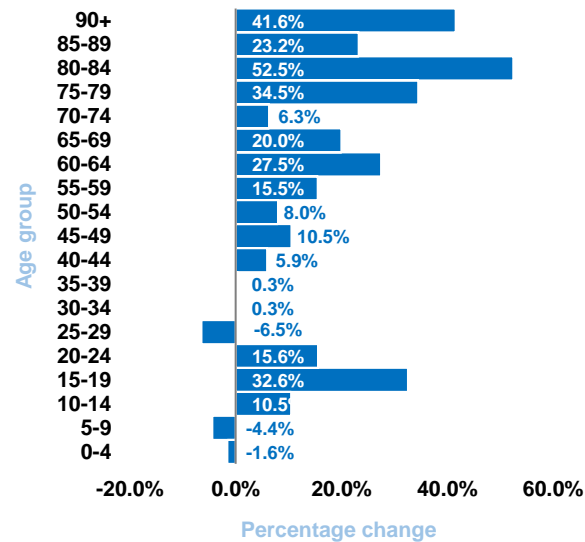
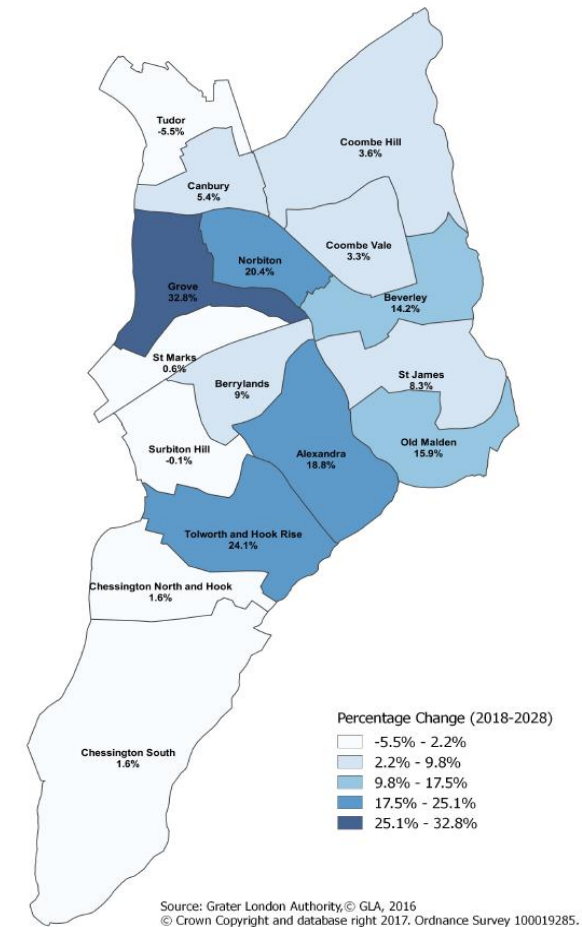


Figure 2: Projected Population Change (2018-28)

Projected population changes by local area

Population growth is not expected to be evenly dispersed across Kingston, but is expected to be concentrated in growth areas specified by the London Plan. The greatest percentage increases in population size between 2018 and 2028 will be in Grove (33%), Tolworth (24%) and Norbiton (20%) wards.^{iv}



Map 1: Projected Population Change (2018-28)

Source: Greater London Authority, © GLA, 2016
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Components of population change^v

The key drivers of changes to population in Kingston are birth rate, mortality rate and inward and outward migration. Net migration into the borough is projected to account for approximately 34% of population growth in Kingston between 2018 and 2028.

Projected changes in ethnicity^{vi}

In mid-2018, it is projected that 32% of people in Kingston will be from a BAME group. White British people are the single largest group, making up 54% of the population (the remaining 14% are White Irish and Other White). By 2028, the proportion of people from a BAME group is expected to rise to 37%. People from BAME group are projected to continue to make up a lower proportion of the population in Kingston than in Outer London as a whole.

The largest absolute growth is projected in the Other White group (projected growth of 4,933 people) and the Other Asian group (projected growth of 5,064 people). The largest percentage growth is projected in the Bangladeshi group (54%) and the Arab group (34%).

In mid-2018 a projected 41% of children and young people aged 0-17 in Kingston will be from a BAME group, projected to rise to 47% by 2028. Over the same period, the proportion of people from a BAME group is projected to grow from 32% to 36% of working age (18-64 years) adults and from 16% to 22% of over 65s.

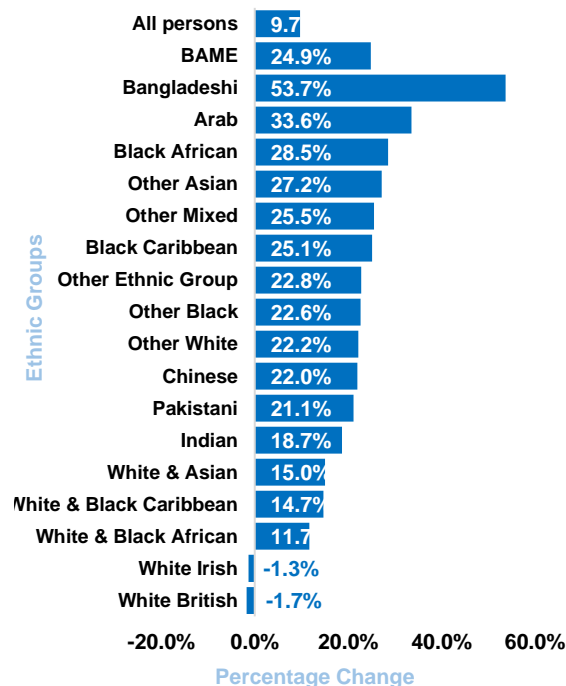


Figure 3: Projected Change in Ethnic Composition (2018-28)

Methodological note

A number of different population projection models are available from the Greater London Authority (GLA) and Office for National Statistics (ONS). These are designed for a range of audiences and purposes, and their strengths and weaknesses vary depending on the underlying assumptions used.

The data used for this factsheet is based on the GLA's Central Trend Housing-linked population projections based on mid-2016 population data (the latest available). These projections are recommended as the best tool for anticipating the

future health and care needs of the population because:

- They are adjusted to take account of future housing availability as well as sources of population change (fertility, mortality and inward and outward migration)
- They offer a good compromise between the advantages and disadvantages of using long- or short-term changes in migration patterns as the basis for future projections
- Ethnic breakdowns of the population projection are available

More information

On health and wellbeing: Kingston JSNA (<https://data.kingston.gov.uk/jsna/>) examines in detail the health and wellbeing challenges that face the people of Kingston and makes recommendations to enable our residents to live healthier and more fulfilling lives.

Other data about Kingston: Visit Kingston Data at <https://data.kingston.gov.uk>

On how population projections are calculated: The GLA publishes briefings on how population projections are calculated at <https://data.london.gov.uk/demographic-projections/>

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ⁱ Greater London Authority, 2016-based Housing-led population projections, 2017
Note: Figures are rounded

ⁱⁱ Greater London Authority, 2016-based Housing-led population projections, 2017

ⁱⁱⁱ The population projections are unrounded to allow for analysis. Figures should be rounded to the nearest 100 if published. Please see the GLA website for information on projection model(s).

^{iv} Greater London Authority, London ward population projections housing led model, 2016-based, 2017

^v Greater London Authority, 2016-based Housing-led population projections, 2017

^{vi} Greater London Authority, Local authority population projections - Housing-led ethnic group projections, 2016