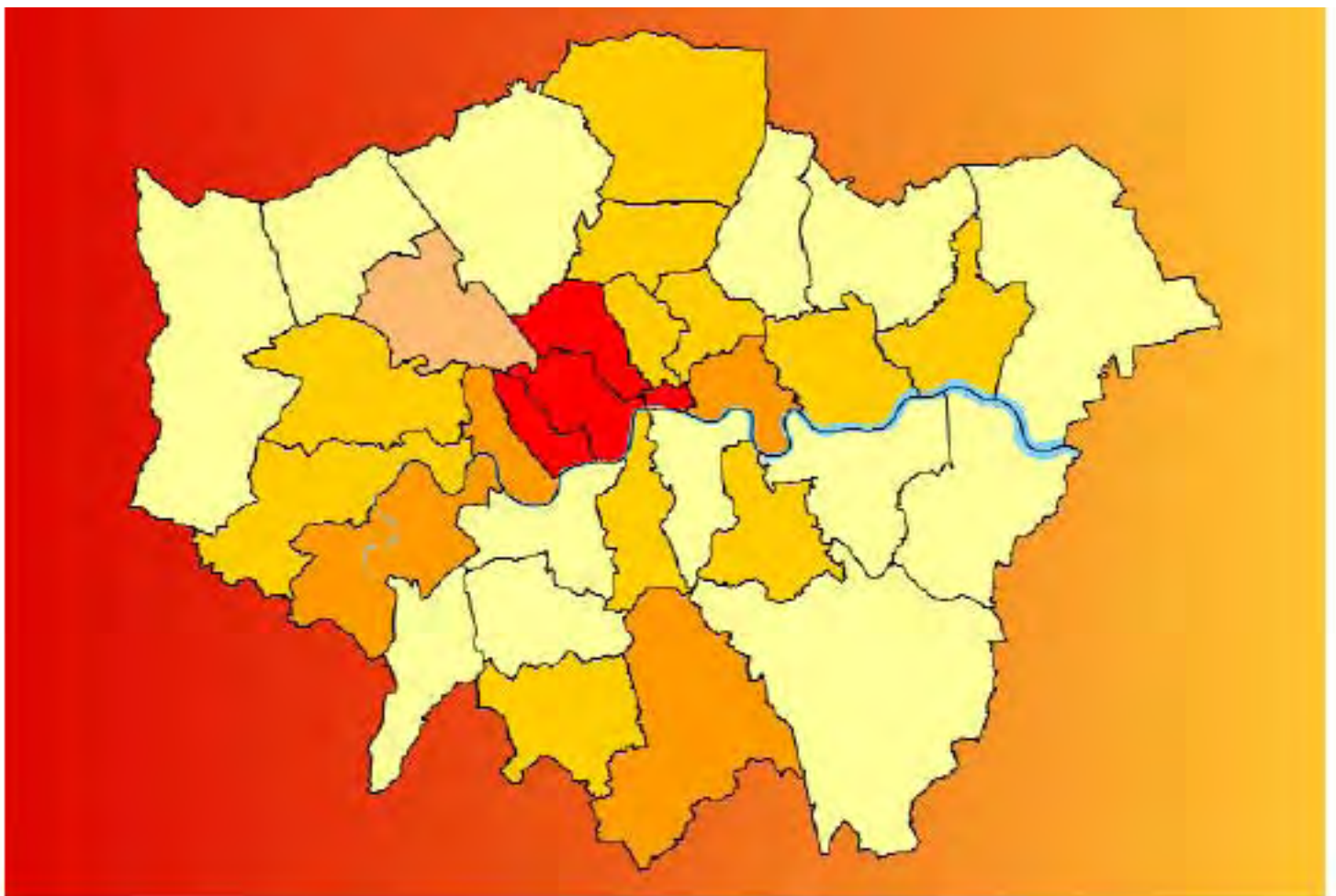


Data Management and Analysis Group

Greater London

Demographic Review 2004



DMAG Briefing 2005/45

December 2005

Greater London Demographic Review 2004

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Maps

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Front Page

The Map presented on the front page of this *Briefing* presents a percentage change in the borough population between 2003 and 2004. The legend for this map is below:

Percentage Change in Population 2003 to 2004			
■	2.5 to 7	(4)	
■	1 to 2.5	(4)	
■	0.1 to 1	(13)	
■	-0.1 to 0.1	(1)	
■	-1.18 to -0.1	(11)	

Data

Any Census data, ONS mid-year estimates and ONS subnational projections produced in this briefing have been reproduced with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office and the Queen's Printer for Scotland and are © Crown Copyright. An acknowledgement of the source is given at the end of each table.

ISSN 1479-7879

Greater London Demographic Review 2004

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Key Features of 2004

This has been a year of many revisions and as such some data in this *Briefing* are not comparable with data in previous *Briefings*. All sources to these data are in the main text of this report.

- The population of London was estimated to be 7.429 million at mid-2004, an increase of 599 thousand since mid-1991 and 106 thousand since mid-2001.
- London's population density in 2004 was 4,721 persons per square kilometre.
- In 2004 there were 113.7 thousand live births to London residents, this was equivalent to a general fertility rate (GFR) of 62.5 births per 1,000 women aged 15-44 and a total period fertility rate (TFR) of 1.76 births per woman over her fertile lifetime.
- In 2004 58.0 thousand Londoners died; this equates to a standardised mortality ratio (SMR) of 96 – with England & Wales being 100.
- The 59.6 thousand natural increase in London was 45% of the natural population increase in the United Kingdom.
- The life expectancy of males in London was 76.5 years and for females was 81.1 years.
- 155 thousand persons moved into London from the rest of the UK in 2004 while 260 thousand departed, leaving a net internal migration loss of 105 thousand.
- In 2003-04 196 thousand international migrants arrived while 94 thousand former London residents emigrated overseas, a net gain of 101 thousand.
- In 2004, 74.5% of Londoners were economically active including 69.1% who were employed. 7.3% of the economically active were unemployed.
- There were 4.97 million electors in London on the 2004 Register (persons qualifying at October 2003).
- There were 485.6 thousand primary pupils and 422.7 thousand secondary pupils in maintained schools in London in January 2005.
- There were 3.205 million dwellings on the Council Tax Register.

Introduction

Demographic and associated statistics are published throughout the year by a number of Government Departments and agencies, most notably the Office for National Statistics (ONS). This *Briefing* aims to bring together much of this data for London with national comparisons.

Data covered in this *Briefing* mainly relate to 2004 but range from the 2001 Census to data collected and published in 2005, whichever is the most appropriate.

Mid-Year Estimates

Since the release of population counts from the 2001 Census, ONS mid-year estimates have been subject to a number of revisions (the last in Sept 2004). A brief description of the changes and current series relating to London is shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Evolution of ONS Mid-year Estimates for London since 2001 Census

	2001	2002	2003	2004
2001 Census (Sep 2002) - population on Census day	7,172.1			
MYE (Oct 2002) - first mid-year estimate after the Census	7,188.0			
MYE (Sep 2003) - revision taking account of 'missed men' found by the Longitudinal Studies	7,307.9	7,355.4		
MYE (Sep 2004) - revision taking account of the LA Studies	7,322.4	7,371.2	7,387.9	
Current series	7,322.4	7,371.2	7,387.9	7,428.6

Source: © Crown Copyright ONS, Mid-Year Estimates

A more detailed look at the revisions is available in two previous *DMAG Briefings*:

- 2004-20 - ONS MYE 2001, 2002 (revised) and 2003, and
- 2004-23 - ONS Mid-year Population Estimates 1991 to 2003.

In February 2003, ONS revised the mid-year estimates for 1982 to 2000, and subsequently re-revised 1992 to 2000 in October 2004, in light of the Local Authority Population Studies. Information on the LA Studies is available in *DMAG Briefing 2004-15: 2001 Census: Local Authority Population Studies*. **As a consequence of the number of revisions made to the mid-year estimates over the past two years, data in this *Briefing* may not be comparable with data in previous DMAG work.** The current series of data, from 1981 to 2004 is now considered by ONS to be final.

Population and Household Projections

During 2004, a number of sets of population and household projections have been produced. New projections covered in this *Briefing* are: 2004-based GAD national population projections, 2003-based ONS sub-national population projections and ODPM 2002-based interim regional household projections. The existing GLA 2005 Interim Round of projections has also been used here. The GLA 2005 Round will be completed during 2006 following the availability of the results of the ODPM 2003-based household projections.

Data from the 2001 Census are still being released by ONS. The main reporting of Census output has been in other *Briefings* in particular *DMAG Briefing 2004/28 Greater London Demographic Review 2003*.

Resident Population

Total

The ONS mid-year population estimate for London in 2004 is 7.429 million. This is an increase of 41 thousand from the estimate for 2003, and continues the rising trend seen since 1988. Since 1991 the London population has increased by 599 thousand, which is an 8.8% increase compared to a 4.5% increase in the England & Wales population over the same period. However, since 2001 the population increases have been of much closer proportions, 1.5% for London and 1.3% for England & Wales.

Age Distribution

Although London's population in 2004 shows a significant increase over the 1991 level, there have been notable variations in changes in different age groups, and also over longer and shorter terms, as shown in Table 2 below.

The under-5 age group grew by 7,194 in 2004 and is 0.9% above its 1991 level, after fluctuating below the 1991 level since 2001.

The 5-9 age group has declined steadily by an overall 2% since 2001, although in 2004 it is still 6.9% higher than in 1991.

In 2004 the 10-14 age group is 1.5% lower than in 2001, but still 15.5% higher than in 1991.

In 2004 the 15-29 age group is 2% below its 1991 level, partly as a consequence of smaller birth cohorts in the 1970s compared to the 1960s, but has fluctuated and risen by an overall 0.7% since 2001.

The 30-44 age group shows by far the biggest rise since 1991 (31.7%), and has also risen steadily by an overall 4.3% since 2001.

Similarly, the 45-64 age group shows a rise of 10.5% since 1991, and has also risen steadily by an overall 2.4% since 2001.

In contrast, the 65-74 age group shows the biggest decline since 1991 (-10.5%), and has been declining steadily by an overall -1.4% since 2001. The 75-84 age group shows the next biggest decline since 1991 (-8.7%), but has risen by 1.3% since 2001 due partly to an improving mortality in older males. In both these age groups the overall decline since 1991 is mainly in the females. The decline reflects the out-migration of persons around and beyond retirement age.

The 85+ age group in 2004 shows a noticeable decline of -5.5% since 2001, although it is still 9.7% above its 1991 level. This pattern is similar in England & Wales for this age group, which has declined by -1.5% since 2001 but is still 27.9% higher than in 1991.

Generally speaking, the population aged under 30 in 2004 returned to its 2001 level after falling in 2002 and 2003, and is 54,400 higher than in 1991. The number of people aged 30 to 64 has increased steadily since 2001 and in 2004 is 115,500 higher, and is also 620,700 higher than in 1991. The number of people aged 65+ has decreased steadily since 2001 and in 2004 is 8,400 lower, and is also 75,200 lower than in 1991. However, in England & Wales the 65+ population in 2004 shows an increase of 178,400

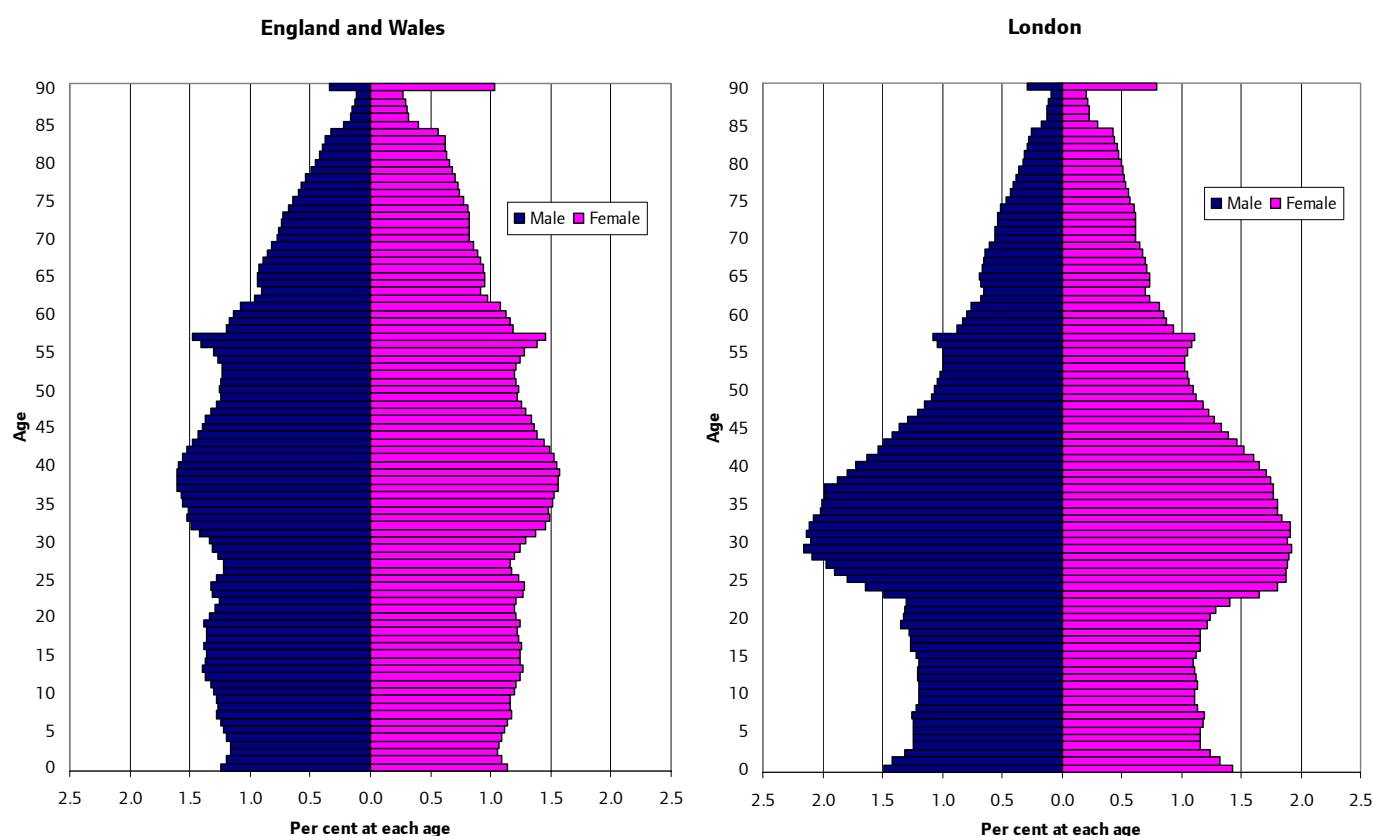
since 2001, and is 439,700 higher than in 1991, the difference partly reflecting the out-migration of persons of retirement age from London.

Table 2: ONS Mid-year Population Estimates by age groups

	Thousands				
	1991	2001	2002	2003	2004
0 - 4	479.4	478.8	475.0	476.0	483.2
5 - 9	414.4	452.3	450.0	446.5	442.9
10 - 14	372.1	436.4	437.2	433.9	429.6
15 - 29	1,744.6	1,697.6	1,700.6	1,692.8	1,708.6
30 - 44	1,513.0	1,911.7	1,953.7	1,977.4	1,993.2
45 - 64	1,342.0	1,448.5	1,459.3	1,469.2	1,482.5
65 - 74	518.7	470.6	469.1	467.0	464.2
75 - 84	347.2	312.8	314.2	317.0	317.0
85+	98.0	113.7	112.1	108.1	107.5
Total	6,829.3	7,322.4	7,371.2	7,387.9	7,428.6

Source: © Crown Copyright ONS, Mid-Year Estimates

**Figure 1: Relative population pyramids for London and England & Wales:
2004 Mid-year Estimates**



Source: © Crown Copyright ONS, Mid-Year Estimates

Figure 1 shows relative population pyramids for London and England & Wales using the 2004 Mid-year Estimates. The populations are shown expressed as percentages of the total populations. This shows that London has a younger age structure, both male and female, than England & Wales. There is a main transition point at about age 40, with 60.4% of Londoners being aged under 40 compared with 52.2% in England & Wales. However, London's high relative surplus of "young" is actually concentrated in the approximate 23 to 40 age range only. There has been a slight relative increase in infants in London over the last three or four years, but there is a small relative deficit of teenagers.

Only 8.6% of London's population is made up of people aged 70 and over, while 11.6% of England & Wales is in this age group. The overall population gender balances in London and England & Wales are similar. In London women constitute 50.6% of the population compared with 51.0% in England & Wales. In London in the population aged under 40 the gender split is slightly weighted towards males (50.7%) while for those aged 40 and over there are more females (51.6%); this is similar in England & Wales.

The low proportion of the older age groups in London can also be seen from dependency ratios. These are used to show the percentages of children (aged 15 and under) and the elderly (65 and over for men, 60 and over for women) to the working age population. London has a dependency ratio of 20.9 for the elderly, compared with 30.1 for England & Wales. This follows the patterns seen in the population figures shown in Table 2. The dependency ratio for children shows a more similar picture comparing London with England & Wales, 29.1 and 31.4 respectively. The similar proportions of children are also mirrored by the similar fertility rates, which are discussed later. The overall dependency ratio in London, at 50.0, is significantly lower than that in England & Wales, 61.5.

Sub-Regional Distribution

In accordance with the Sub-Regional Development Frameworks (SRDF) arising from the *London Plan* in order to address intermediate level planning issues there are five London sub-regions.

Between 1991 and 2004 all the London Sub-Regions have seen increases in population. The highest growth rate has been in Central London at 13.0% (184,955) and the lowest in the South at 7.2% (90,580). The growth in London's overall population has slowed over the last three years; the average annual increase since 2001 has been 35,606 compared with an average of 46,147 since 1991. Population growth across the Sub-Regions has varied widely. In Central London the average growth since 2001 has been estimated by ONS to be 43% higher than the average since 1991, whereas in the West the average growth since 2001 has been 12% of the average since 1991.

Between 2001 and 2004 the overall London population grew by 106,819. Although there was growth in all Sub-Regions, 57.1% of it was estimated to have occurred in Central London and only 2.5% in the West, the remainder being roughly evenly distributed across the other three Sub-Regions.

Table 3: ONS Mid-year Population Estimates by London Sub-Region

Sub-Region	Thousands			
	1991	2001	2003	2004
Central London	1,425.3	1,549.3	1,583.7	1,610.3
East London and the Thames Gateway	1,850.5	1,987.9	2,000.3	2,001.8
West London sub-region	1,319.7	1,417.9	1,418.3	1,420.6
North London sub-region	980.7	1,040.0	1,051.0	1,052.9
South London sub-region	1,253.1	1,327.3	1,334.6	1,343.6

Source: © Crown Copyright ONS, Mid-Year Estimates

Population Density

London has a high population density. Based on the 2004 Mid-year Estimates, on average there are nearly 4,721 people per square kilometre, compared with only 246 per square kilometre in the United Kingdom. After London, the North West has the highest density of the Government Office Regions at 482, while Wales has the lowest at 142. Inner London's density of 9,180 is 2.6 times the density of Outer London (3,586), while the overall density for the four Central boroughs is particularly high at 10,973. The highest borough density in London is in Kensington & Chelsea at 15,174, and the lowest is in Bromley at 1,992. The lowest density in Inner London is in the City of London (2,968) and the highest density in Outer London is in Brent (6,193).

Sources: *ONS Population Estimates Unit*
 Ordnance Survey Boundary-Line inland areas

Vital Statistics

Fertility

The number of live births to London residents has been increasing; in 2001 there were 104,162, rising to 105,533 in 2002, 110,437 in 2003 and then increasing by a further 3,242 to 113,679 in 2004 (*source: ONS Population Trends 120*). Newham had the greatest number of births of 5,170 in 2004 and also had the highest general fertility rate (GFR) of all London boroughs, at 83.9 births per 1,000 women aged 15 to 44 years old. The lowest GFR of 41.9 occurred in Westminster. This compares with a GFR of 62.5 for London as a whole.

From 2003 to 2004 the rate of increase in births was 2.9% for both England & Wales and London. However, the increase for Outer London of 4.0% was higher than the increase of 1.6% for Inner London. Twenty-five boroughs saw an increase, the highest being 10.0% in Hounslow followed by 9.8% in Kingston upon Thames, 8.2% in Havering and 8.0% in Greenwich. Eight boroughs saw small decreases, the greatest being 1.7% in Bromley.

In the UK there were 716 thousand births, a crude rate of 12.0 per thousand population. Compared with England & Wales, women in London tend to have slightly fewer children. The total period fertility rate (TPFR, the average number of children a woman has during her lifetime) was 1.76 for London in 2004, compared with 1.78 for England & Wales. These figures increased from 1.71 and 1.73 respectively in 2003. Age-specific fertility rates for London show that women are having children at later ages than in England & Wales as a whole. In both London and nationally, the highest proportion of births is to women aged 30 to 34 years old; there are 101.3 births per 1,000 women in London, compared to 99.4 per 1,000 women in England & Wales.

Table 3: Age-Specific Fertility Rates 2004

Per 1,000 women in age group	All Ages*	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40 and over
London	62.5	24.6	65.0	78.7	101.3	65.4	17.7
England and Wales	58.2	26.9	72.7	98.4	99.4	48.9	10.4

*The rates for women of **all ages**, **under 20** and **40 and over** are based on women aged 15-44, 15-19 and 40-44 respectively

Source: ONS, Series FM1 no. 33 Birth Statistics

Of the 113.7 thousand births in London, nearly 56 thousand (49%) were to mothers born outside the UK. These figures compare with 19% in England & Wales as a whole. In Inner London the percentage is greater, 57%, while Outer London has 43% of mothers born outside the UK. Within London, 16 of the boroughs have 50% or more of births to overseas-born women, with the highest percentages being in Brent (68%), Tower Hamlets (69%) and Newham (71%). Only in Havering was the proportion of such births less than 15%.

Mortality

In 2004 there were 54,063 deaths in London, a fall of 3,898 (-6.7%) from 2003 (*source: ONS Population Trends 120*). This is equivalent to a crude death rate of 7.3 per thousand population. The decrease was noticeably higher than yearly changes over the recent years since 2000, which fluctuated within +/- 2.0%, and during which period the crude death rate was fairly steady at 7.8 to 7.9 per thousand population. Normally, the year-on-year change in the number of deaths is not significant in itself, since annual numbers of deaths are liable to fluctuate depending upon the harshness of the winter and the virulence of seasonal infectious diseases.

London's younger age structure needs to be taken into account when making national comparisons. In England & Wales in 2004 there were 514 thousand deaths, equivalent to a crude rate of 9.7 per thousand population. London's Standardised Mortality Ratio (SMR) of 96 shows that the underlying age-specific mortality levels in London were about 4% below those for England & Wales (100). In the UK there were 583 thousand deaths in 2004, a crude rate of 9.7 per thousand population.

Mortality varies greatly across the London boroughs. In 2004 Havering had the highest crude death rate of 9.9 per thousand whereas its SMR was also 96. The high crude rate reflects the older age structure of Havering, which is more similar to England & Wales than to London overall. Conversely, the highest SMRs occurred in Islington (117) and Newham (113), whereas the crude rates for these boroughs, 7.0 per thousand and 6.3 per thousand respectively, were relatively low and lower than for London overall, reflecting their younger age structure.

Infant mortality (deaths of children under one year of age) in London was 5.2 per thousand live births in 2004. This maintains the falling trend from 6.1 in 2001, 5.5 in 2002 and 5.4 in 2003 (*source: ONS Vital Statistics, 2004*).

Natural Change

The difference between births and deaths is the *natural change* of a population. The natural change has been increasing in recent years; standing at 45,996, 47,947 and 52,476 in 2001, 2002 and 2003 respectively. In 2004, the natural change was 59,616, an increase of over 7,000 since 2003 and due to both an increase in the number of births and a decrease in the number of deaths. All London boroughs had a positive natural change. Newham had the largest natural change, 3,620, the result of a young population with a very high general fertility rate and a relatively low crude death rate. The natural change in the UK was 132.9 thousand; this means that the natural population growth in London is responsible for 45% of the national growth. This is considerable given that London makes up 12.2% of the population of the UK, and reflects London's younger age structure and therefore the resulting relatively high numbers of births and relatively few deaths.

Life Expectancy

ONS publishes figures for expectation of life at birth annually. The latest data are for 2002-2004 and are available for local and health authorities in the UK. The data show both nationally, and at a London and borough level, that life expectancy has increased over the last decade. Life expectancy for men in London is 76.5 years compared to 81.1 years for females in London. In England & Wales as a whole, the figure is the same for men and slightly lower for females (80.8 years). On the whole the life expectancy has increased more for men than for women, although women still experience a longer life expectancy. Nationally, expectation of life at birth is highest in Kensington & Chelsea, at

80.8 years for men (shared with East Dorset) and 85.8 years for women. Life expectancy is lowest in Manchester.

The GLA also calculates life expectancy at births on a less regular basis. The latest data, produced at the end of 2004 are based on deaths occurring in the calendar years 2000 to 2002 and population at mid-year for the same years. Detailed data and commentary are available in *DMAG Briefing 2005-10: Borough Life Tables 2000-02*.

Sources: *ONS Population Trends 120 – Special Reports*

Electorate

Electorate statistics were previously based on the number of persons aged 18 and over on 16 February who were resident on the qualifying date of 10 October in the previous year. From 2002 the Register (Form RPF 29), is based on people aged 18 and over on 1 December who were resident on the qualifying date of 15 October.

At the time of writing, RPF 29 data on the 2005 Electoral Register were unavailable (ie October 2004). However there were 4.97 million electors in London on the 2004 Electoral Register. This compares with 5.8 million people aged 18 or over from the 2004 mid-estimates. This represents a difference of 16.1%. The difference between the sources is greater in Inner London than Outer, with the mid-year estimates being 24.8% and 11.0% higher than the count of electors respectively. In all boroughs, except one, the mid-year estimates are higher. In Bexley the number of electors is 1,800 (1.1%) higher than the 2003 mid-year estimates. In Westminster and Kensington & Chelsea, there is a very large disparity between the number of electors and the 18+ populations from the mid-year estimates. The number of electors in Westminster is 71,400 (60.6%) lower than the mid-year estimates, while in Kensington & Chelsea the difference (as a proportion) is even larger – 59,800 or 70.1%.

There are a number of reasons why the electorate is lower than the mid-year estimates:

- not all residents are eligible to vote – for example foreign nationals from beyond the EU,
- not all eligible residents register to vote,
- a high transient population may mean people do not bother to re-register at every move.

These reasons, in particular the first and last, help explain the large disparity in Kensington & Chelsea and Westminster. Both these boroughs have high levels of international and internal (UK) migration, both inwards and outwards, as well as high numbers of foreign nationals.

Having more electors than residents may be due to either a net inflow of residents between mid-year and mid-October, a certain amount of 'deadwood' on the electoral register, or inaccuracies in the mid-year estimates.

Sources: *ONS RPF 29 Returns*

Migration

Internal (UK) Migration

The National Health Service Central Register (NHSCR) is the main source of data on internal migration, ie moves within the United Kingdom. In 2004 155.1 thousand persons moved to London and 260.2 thousand left London for other UK destinations. The latest data for the year to March 2005 show that London has seen 157.1 thousand people move in from the rest of the UK, with 254.1 thousand people leaving. This net loss of 97.0 thousand people continues the downward trend in losses from the recent peak of over 116 thousand in the year to mid-2004.

The majority of moves both to and from London feature the East and South East Government Office Regions. London experienced a net outflow to all regions with the largest net losses being to GOSE (93.7 thousand) and GOER (64.3 thousand). The next largest loss was to GOSW (23.3 thousand).

The largest net outflows tend to be from a group of Inner and Outer London boroughs; Newham, Brent, Ealing, Hackney, Haringey, Lambeth, Southwark and Waltham Forest had net outflows (to the rest of London and the rest of the UK beyond London) in excess of 5 thousand persons. Only the City of London and Havering had small net inflows of about 100.

International Migration

ONS international migration data are a combination of the International Passenger Survey, Home Office statistics on asylum seekers and reconciled estimates of movements between the UK and the Irish Republic. These estimates show that in 2004 there was a record inflow of 582 thousand migrants to the UK and an outflow of 360 thousand. This produced a record net inflow of 223 thousand people. This is significantly higher than the 151 thousand net inflow in 2003. Data for 2004 for London are not yet available, but London has recently received the largest regional share of international inflows (34% in 2003), and net flows to London have recently accounted for about half of the net flow to the UK. In 2003, the inflow to London was 173.0 thousand, while the outflow was 102.2 thousand. The resulting net flow, of 70.8 thousand, was the lowest since 1997.

The latest international migration estimates for London are those used in the change analysis of the ONS mid-2004 population estimates. These show an inflow of 196.2 thousand and an outflow of 94.8 thousand: a net gain of 101,3 thousand persons.

In 2003-04 all boroughs except Bexley and Sutton had net gains of international migrants. Boroughs with the largest estimated net inflows are the central London boroughs of Westminster (10.7 thousand), Kensington & Chelsea (10.5 thousand) and Camden (6.8 thousand). Brent and Croydon were the only other boroughs to have received more than 5 thousand net international migrants.

Asylum seekers and visitor switcher numbers are included in the above international migration estimates. The 2004 mid-year estimates make separate estimates of the annual flows of these groups arriving and leaving each local authority over the previous year. For London this amounted to 10,900 net additional asylum seekers and 15,190 net additional visitor switchers. Equivalent figures for England & Wales are 23,960 and 24,300. Therefore London received over 54% of the net inflow of these groups of migrants. Home Office records indicate that there were 33,960 new asylum applicants

(excluding dependants) in 2004, down 31% from 49,405 in 2003. By the end of the third quarter of 2005 the annual number of applicants had fallen to 28,030

2001 Census Migration

Migration by ethnicity from the 2001 Census has been analysed in *DMAG Briefing 2004/28: Greater London Demographic Review 2003*.

Sources: *ONS Migration Statistics Unit*
 ONS Series MN no. 30: International Migration
 ONS Population Trends 120 and 121
 Home Office Asylum Statistics: United Kingdom 2004
 2001 Census Special Migration Tables
 2004 Mid Year estimates, components of change

Demographic Projections

GLA Borough Projections

The GLA prepares an annual round of borough demographic projections, incorporating the latest estimates of births, deaths and migration flows as well as any new government data, such as projections of marital status, household representative rates and economic activity rates.

The 2005 Round Interim projections, published in autumn 2005 was the first set of GLA projections to fully take account of the 2001 Census. They update the 2003 Round Scenario 8.1 projections that were used in the *London Plan*.

The projections are known as *interim* as they have been prepared on the same basis as the 2003 Round, that is, borough level projections are linked to an assumed capacity based upon the 2004 London Housing Capacity Study (LHCS) and an estimate of average household size. The *Final* projections must await the availability of the ODPM 2003-based household projections in order to be able to use the projected trends in marital status and household representative rates that they incorporate in order to better link population change with the planned growth in homes. The ODPM projections are expected to be available in early 2006.

Before creating the *scenario* projection, based on the LHCS, three migration-led variant projections were produced. The Central projection is based upon the average annual gross migration flows recorded for each borough between 1999-2000 and 2003-04. The Low and High variants were calculated with 2004-05 as the base year using recent high and low annual net migration levels.

Table 5: GLA 2005 Round *Interim* Demographic Projections, London, thousands

	Low	Central	High
2001 (MYE)		7,322.4	
2004		7,432.1	
2006	7,539.4	7,563.8	7,588.3
2011	7,795.3	7,874.2	7,954.3
2016	8,041.1	8,167.4	8,296.7
2021	8,270.1	8,437.6	8,610.2
2026	8,473.9	8,677.0	8,887.6
2031	8,650.1	8,883.8	9,127.4
Change			
2001-16	718.7	845.0	974.3
2016-31	609.0	716.3	830.7

Source: © GLA 2005 Round Demographic Projections

The three variant projections were linked to the results of the 2004 LHCS to produce the Scenario 8.07 projection. This was also converted to estimates of households. The 2004 LHCS covers to the period 2004 to 2027 and the projections have been extended to 2031. However, between 2017 and 2027 the LHCS data are more limited and so the rates of population and household growth after 2016 are much more constrained.

Table 6: Scenario 8.07 Projections, London, thousands

	2001	2004	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031
Population	7,322.4	7,432.1	7,509.3	7,816.4	8,049.7	8,180.4	8,327.9	8,489.5
Households	3,037.0	3,106.1	3,156.3	3,327.6	3,466.6	3,548.8	3,619.5	3,690.2

Source: © GLA 2005 Round Demographic Projections

More information covering the methodology of the projections, and summary results are available in other reports – *DMAG Briefing 2005-33 GLA 2005 Round Interim Demographic Projections* and *DMAG Briefing 2005-40 GLA 2005 Round Interim Ward Population Projections*. Full results are available on request from Georgia Hay (georgia.hay@london.gov.uk, 020 7983 4347)

GAD National Projections

GAD produces 'full' national population projections every two years with an 'interim' set in the intervening years. The full projections are based the latest ONS mid-year population estimates and a review of the underlying fertility, mortality and net migration assumptions, while the interim projections incorporate the latest mid-year estimates but do not change the fertility, mortality and migration assumptions.

In October 2005, GAD published a full set of national 2004-based population projections for the UK and constituent countries. Compared to the last full set, the 2002-based projections, these projections show an increase in the short-term fertility assumptions, although the long-term fertility assumptions have remained the same. Mortality assumptions show lower mortality rates than in the previous projections and for migration the long-term assumptions show an increase in net migration.

The 2004-based projections show that the population of England & Wales is expected to grow by 8.9% to reach 57.770 million in 2021. There are expected to be rises in all countries of the UK, with England & Wales making up 96.6% of the UK growth. The growth in population is mainly driven by increases in the older ages, with the 60+ population increasing by over 30%.

The full results are available on the GAD website:
<http://www.gad.gov.uk/Population/index.asp>

ONS Subnational Projections

There were no subnational projections produced in 2005 however on 25 November 2004, ONS released the 2003-based Subnational Population Projections. These were covered in the previous *Demographic Review*. The subnational projections covered all local authorities in England, and were constrained to the GAD national projections released in September 2004. These projections are based upon the ONS local authority mid-year estimates for 2003. Results for London project that the population will increase by 685 thousand (9.4%) to 8.008 million between 2001 and 2016. This increase compares with 6.7% for England as a whole. London is projected to contribute over 20% of England's increase in population, higher than any other Government Office Region. It should be borne in mind when using the ONS projections that they are based upon average estimated migration levels between 1998 and 2003, with international migration constrained to an England long-term assumption of 124 thousand net inflow per year. This is quite different to GLA Scenario 8.07 that uses expected housing capacity to determine future borough populations.

In November 2004, *DMAG Briefing 2004/25: ONS Subnational Population Projections* was produced, covering more detail on the comparisons between GORs, SRDFs and London boroughs as well with the GLA 2003 Round Scenario 8.1 projections.

Full detailed projections are available on the ONS website through the *News Release*:
<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/pdfdir/popeng1104.pdf>

ODPM Household Projections

There were no household projections produced in 2005 however on the 8 September 2004, the ODPM released the 2002-based interim regional household projections for England. These projections were covered in the previous Demographic Review. The projections have been based upon the ONS 2002-based subnational projections that were used for consultation purposes in spring 2004. The projections have not used housing/household data from the 2001 Census, but use projected household representative rates based on the 1971, 1981 and 1991 Censuses. The GLA does not accept the assumptions used in the ODPM model, as they do not reflect either the situation in 2001 or the changes that occurred over the decade 1991-01 and urges extreme caution if using these data, which are not presented in this *Briefing*.

In spring 2006, ODPM will be publishing 2003-based household projections for local authorities in England. These should be more robust, taking into account the 2003-based ONS Subnational projections and the 2004-based GAD national marital status projections as well as the 2001 Census household representative rates. These projections, particularly the projected representative rates, will be incorporated into the GLA's own work for the review of the *London Plan*.

The full ODPM projections can be found on the ODPM website;
<http://www.odpm.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1156099>

Sources: *GLA 2005 Round Interim Demographic Projections*
 GAD 2004-based national population projections
 ONS 2003-based sub-national population projections
 ODPM 2002-based interim regional household projections

Ethnicity

A vast array of statistics relating to ethnicity from the 2001 Census have been published in previous *Demographic Reviews* and other *DMAG Briefings*. This section concentrates on more recent statistics from other sources.

Ethnic Populations

London is highly ethnically diverse. Over 45% of people in Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) groups in England & Wales (ie those people not categorised into any of the three White groups) live in London. This compares with nearly 14% of all England & Wales' population living in London (2001 Census). There is great variation between the different ethnic groups, with 68.7% of people in the Black group, 43.3% of the Chinese or Other group, 38.1% of Asians, 34.2% of people in the Mixed group and only 10.7% of the White group living in London.

Newham is the most ethnically diverse borough with over 60% of people in BME groups, mainly the Black and Asian groups. In stark contrast, Havering is the least ethnically diverse, with over 95% of people in the three White groups. Over 25% of Southwark's population is Black, the highest in London, while Tower Hamlets has the highest proportion of Asians, mainly Bangladeshis, at 36.6%. The Mixed and Chinese or Other groups are generally smaller, the highest proportion of the Mixed group is found in Lambeth (4.8%) while the highest proportion of Chinese or Other is in Westminster (6.3%).

Ethnicity and the Labour Market

Inter-censal data relating to labour market activity by ethnic group are available from the Annual Population Survey (APS), which has replaced the Annual Labour Force Survey since the last Demographic Review. The APS collects a wide range of data about people and their labour market circumstances and is carried out by the Office of National Statistics. While the APS is a very large sample survey, data are estimates not precise measures and have a degree of sampling variability attached. Where this is considerable, estimates have been suppressed due to poor reliability. Tables 7 and 8 show labour market participation – economic activity, employment and unemployment – by ethnicity for London. For more detail on the APS and its data variability see the recent *DMAG Briefing 2005/34 Introducing the Annual Population Survey*. Since the APS data are too vulnerable to sampling variation Tables 7 and 8 should be used as snapshot data and not compared with previous years as trend data.

From Table 7, where data is not subject to suppression, it is clear that the White groups, particularly the White British group, tend to have better labour market outcomes, showing the highest economic and employment rates and the lowest unemployment rates. The Chinese and Other grouping shows the lowest economic activity and employment rates, 60% and 53% respectively. The other three BME groupings, Black, Asian and Mixed, have similar economic activity and employment rates. However, within the Asian grouping the economic activity and employment rates for Pakistanis and Bangladeshis are noticeably lower than for Indians and Other Asians. Although both the Black and Asian groupings have almost identical employment rates, there is a relatively high difference of 4% between their unemployment rates. Possible explanations for this include the higher likelihood that Asian women who are not in work are looking after the family and so not classified as unemployed, while high unemployment in the Black group reflects the high unemployment among young Black males. These assumptions about gender are also reflected in Table 8. However due to small numbers the APS data

does not show variation within the Asian grouping. Census data showed that the unemployment rate for Bangladeshis is about three times that for Indians and for Pakistanis about twice as high as for Indians (see *DMAG Briefing 2003/26 Unemployment in London: An analysis of 2001 Census data*).

Table 7: Labour Market Status by Ethnicity

Annual Population Survey 2004: persons working age (16-59/64)			
Ethnicity	Rates (%)		
	Economic activity ¹	Employment ²	Unemployment ³
White groups	79.0	74.6	5.5
White British	79.6	75.3	5.4
Other White	76.1	71.4	6.2
Mixed groups	69.1	60.0	**
Asian or Asian British	64.8	58.5	9.7
Indian	74.1	68.1	8.1
Pakistani	52.8	44.6	**
Bangladeshi	46.5	40.3	**
Other Asian	67.9	62.4	**
Black or Black British	67.7	58.3	13.9
Black Caribbean	74.9	65.4	12.7
Black African	61.7	52.7	14.6
Other Black	**	**	**
Chinese and other groups	60.1	52.8	12.2
Chinese	60.2	54.9	**
Other groups	60.0	52.2	13.1
<i>All BME groups</i>	<i>65.0</i>	<i>57.4</i>	<i>11.7</i>
All groups	74.5	69.1	7.3

Source: © Crown Copyright ONS, Annual Population Survey 2004

¹ The economic activity rate is the sum of the number of people who are in employment or unemployed as a percentage of the total population.

² The number of people in employment expressed as a percentage of the population in that age group.

³ The percentage of economically active people who are unemployed on the ILO measure.

** The data are survey estimates and are subject to a degree of sampling variability. Estimates based on very small samples have been suppressed and are denoted by asterisks.

Table 8 shows that for both males and females the employment rate is highest in the White grouping and lowest in the Chinese and Other grouping. However, considering individual ethnic groups, the lowest male rate is in the Bangladeshi group, with 58% in employment, while the lowest female rates are among the Other and Black African groups, 41% and 47% respectively. In all ethnic groups, employment rates are higher for men than for women. Low rates of female employment are likely to be related to the differing roles of women in the home, particularly among the Asian group. The suppression in the Pakistani and Bangladeshi female rates suggests low employment;

however it is not possible to estimate rates. The largest differences between male and female rates are in the Other group (23%) and the Other Asian group (17%), while the smallest gender difference is in the Black Caribbean group at under 2%.

Employment rates also differ across London with Outer London having slightly higher employment rates than Inner London in all ethnic groups (apart from where suppression makes it impossible to know). The difference is highest for the Black Caribbean group with the employment rate in Outer London being 13 percentage points higher than in Inner London.

Table 8: Employment rates by Ethnicity

Annual Population Survey 2004: persons working age (16-59/64)				
Ethnicity	Employment Rate ¹ (%)			
	Greater London		Inner London	Outer London
	Male	Female		
White groups	79.8	68.8	71.7	76.4
White British	80.0	69.9	72.9	76.6
Other White	78.7	64.2	67.9	75.0
Mixed groups	66.2	55.5	54.6	65.4
Asian or Asian British	69.4	46.6	48.4	63.8
Indian	75.1	60.2	61.2	69.7
Pakistani	62.4	**	**	44.4
Bangladeshi	57.7	**	38.7	**
Other Asian	70.7	53.8	54.9	66.7
Black or Black British	63.0	54.5	54.2	63.3
Black Caribbean	66.3	64.7	59.2	72.5
Black African	60.5	46.7	50.6	55.4
Other Black	**	**	**	**
Chinese and other groups	62.7	42.6	45.9	60.2
Chinese	61.3	49.3	**	67.0
Other groups	63.1	40.5	46.6	58.3
<i>All BME groups</i>	66.0	49.2	50.5	63.1
All groups	75.6	62.2	64.0	72.5

Source: © Crown Copyright ONS, Annual Population Survey 2004

¹ The number of people in employment expressed as a percentage of the population in that age group.

** The data are survey estimates and are subject to a degree of sampling variability. Estimates based on very small samples have been suppressed and are denoted by asterisks.

Sources: *Annual Population Survey 2004*

Ethnicity of School Children

The Department for Education and Skills (DfES) produce, on an annual basis, statistics about schools in England, including such data as pupil and teacher headcounts, school meal arrangements and size of school, by Government Office Region.

Tables 9 and 10 show the number of pupils in primary and secondary schools by ethnic group for Inner, Outer and Greater London. These data are not fully comprehensive. Children attending Independent schools are not included and there is the issue of cross-border travel as statistics are collected by the Local Authority of the school rather than the address of the pupil. However, the data do help to monitor changes in the ethnic composition of London's population and are used as one of a number of independent checks to GLA ethnic group estimates and projections.

Comparing the distributions of Primary and Secondary school children shows that while White children are the majority in Secondary schools (51.4% of all pupils) they comprise only 49.3% of all pupils in Primary schools. There are proportionately more children from Mixed and Black groups in Primary schools than in Secondary schools and fewer Asian and White children.

Sources: *DfES 'Schools and Pupils in England: January 2005'*

Table 9: Ethnic Group of Primary Pupils: January 2005

This table relates to pupils of compulsory school age attending maintained primary schools, although some schools classified below age children.

Ethnicity	Pupils of compulsory school age and above		
	thousands		
	Inner London	Outer London	Greater London
White groups	60.1	179.2	239.3
White British	40.6	154.2	194.8
White Irish ¹	2.3	3.9	6.2
Other White ²	17.2	21.1	38.4
Mixed groups	15.4	21.1	36.5
Mixed: White & Black Caribbean	5.9	6.2	12.1
Mixed: White & Black African	2.0	2.5	4.4
Mixed: White & Asian	1.5	3.9	5.4
Mixed: Other	6.0	8.6	14.6
Asian or Asian British	31.9	49.1	81.1
Indian	4.4	22.1	26.5
Pakistani	4.8	12.4	17.2
Bangladeshi	19.4	3.7	23.1
Other Asian	3.3	10.9	14.2
Black or Black British	53.5	44.9	98.4
Black Caribbean	19.2	14.4	33.6
Black African	29.3	26.3	55.6
Other Black	5.1	4.1	9.2
Chinese and other groups	11.1	12.5	23.5
Chinese	1.4	2.0	3.4
Other	9.7	10.5	20.2
All Classified	171.9	306.8	478.7
Unclassified ³	1.9	5.0	6.9
All Pupils	173.8	311.8	485.6

Source: © Crown Copyright DfES, 2005

¹ Includes **Traveller of Irish heritage** who account for almost 14% of primary school children in White Irish group.

² Includes **Gypsy/Roma** who account for less than 2% of primary school children in Other White group.

³ Children are unclassified either because parents had refused to provide information or because information was not sought.

Table 10: Ethnic Group of Secondary Pupils: January 2005

This table relates to pupils of compulsory school age and above attending maintained secondary schools.

Ethnicity	Pupils of compulsory school age and above		
	thousands		
	Inner London	Outer London	Greater London
White groups	44.4	173.1	217.4
White British	31.9	150.8	182.7
White Irish ¹	1.8	3.2	5.0
Other White ²	10.7	19.1	29.7
Mixed groups	8.8	14.8	23.6
Mixed: White & Black Caribbean	3.5	4.8	8.3
Mixed: White & Black African	1.2	1.6	2.8
Mixed: White & Asian	0.8	2.7	3.5
Mixed: Other	3.2	5.7	8.9
Asian or Asian British	24.7	48.5	73.2
Indian	4.1	25.8	29.9
Pakistani	3.8	10.6	14.4
Bangladeshi	14.0	2.9	16.8
Other Asian	2.8	9.3	12.1
Black or Black British	38.3	37.4	75.7
Black Caribbean	14.5	13.5	27.9
Black African	20.4	19.7	40.1
Other Black	3.4	4.3	7.6
Chinese and other groups	8.8	11.7	20.5
Chinese	1.3	2.4	3.7
Other	7.6	9.3	16.8
All Classified	125.0	285.4	410.4
Unclassified ³	2.9	9.5	12.4
All Pupils	127.8	294.9	422.7

Source: © Crown Copyright DfES, 2005

¹ Includes **Traveller of Irish heritage** who account for around 5% of secondary school children in White Irish group.

² Includes **Gypsy/Roma** who account for around 1% of primary school children in Other White group.

³ Children are unclassified either because parents had refused to provide information or because information was not sought.

Households and Dwellings

2001 Census

Much of the data available on households comes from the 2001 Census. The previous briefing, *DMAG Briefing 2004/28: Greater London Demographic Review*, covers these data in detail and should be referred to for information.

ODPM Household Estimates

ODPM produces estimates of households at mid-year on a regular basis. The most recent estimate is for mid-2003, based on the ONS mid-2003 population estimates and the ODPM 1996-based household representative rate projection methodology. This produces an estimate of 3.235 million, implying growth of 60 thousand since mid-2001. However the mid-2001 estimate is itself some 160 thousand higher than shown by the 2001 Census, implying that the projected household representative rates used by ODPM are about 5% too high. GLA recommends the same caution with these figures as with the ODPM 2002-based interim household projections. The mid-2004 household estimates are due to be released by ODPM in January 2006.

Council Tax Dwellings

The ODPM also publishes numbers of dwellings based on the council tax valuation list. The list showed that at September 2005, the number of dwellings in London was 3.205 million, increased from 3.182 million at October 2004.

Sources: *ODPM Mid-year Household Estimates for England for 2001-2003*

General Sources

The following sources may be of use to those looking at London's demography.

Greater London Authority (GLA)

Demographic information is disseminated by the GLA predominantly through the *DMAG Briefing* series, and more recently, the *Update* series. Coverage includes the latest ONS population estimates, population projections (both GLA and ONS/GAD), household projections (GLA and ODPM) and aspects of vital statistics and migration. The *Briefings* usually give detailed data and commentary at a London-wide and borough level, while the *Updates* provide a short commentary on small projects or related demographic subjects,

Since 1996 the GLA (up to 2000 as the London Research Centre) has co-operated with ONS and the Government Office for London to produce the *Focus on London* series. This publication covers a wider range of data than just demography but includes a number of detailed demographic analyses comparing London and the boroughs with the UK. *Focus on London 2003* was published in June 2003 and is available from The Stationery Office or via the National Statistics website at:

http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_compendia/FOL2003/00Prelims.pdf

GLA demographic data is disseminated to established users on CD-Rom and via the GLA Demography Extranet. Access to this website is password restricted. Please contact Georgia Hay (020 7983 4347) if you wish to gain access to the extranet.

Office for National Statistics (ONS)

ONS produce a range of demographic statistics, including population estimates and projections, births and deaths, migration and electoral statistics. These data are released predominantly through the National Statistics website, although some data are also released through hard copy publications, mainly *Population Trends*.

The quarterly *Population Trends* includes series of tables showing data (mostly rounded) at the national level, with some regional statistics. Articles analyse recent trends and describe methodology and technical developments. Recent detailed reports, with data down to a local authority level, include births and deaths (no. 120) and internal migration (no. 121).

ONS is also responsible for preparing the national and regional projections of the labour force. These are published in *Labour Market Trends*. The most recent projections were published in June 1998 and cover the period up to 2011. These are expected to be updated sometime in 2006.

The website for the ONS is: <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/>

Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM)

This department runs the housing, household and planning responsibilities of the former Department of Transport, Local Government and the Regions (DTLR), itself formerly the DETR. Household projections for sub-national areas of England are published every few years, following the availability of a new set of ONS long-term sub-national population projections. In September 2004, ODPM issued an *interim* set of household projections, 2002-based, and projections are available for London boroughs. These have been covered earlier in this *Briefing*, and will be followed with a full set of

2003-based projections, using the ONS 2003-based sub-national population projections, in spring 2006.

General housing statistics and research, including the Survey of English Housing, are available on the ODPM website: <http://www.odpm.gov.uk> and then click on housing.

Council Tax statistics are also available through the ODPM, and can be found on the following website: <http://www.local.doe.gov.uk/finance/ct.htm>

Government Actuary's Department (GAD)

The Government Actuary's Department provides actuarial advice to inform policy, such as for pensions. GAD is also responsible for producing population projections at a national level, which act as a constraint for the ONS sub-national population projections. The most recent projections are 2004-based projections released in October 2005.

At the end of January 2006 the GAD's demographic work will be transferred to the new National Statistics Centre for Demography, part of ONS.

Projections data are available on the GAD website:
<http://www.gad.gov.uk/Population/index.asp>

Department for Education and Skills (DfES)

DfES statistics in 'Schools and Pupils in England: January 2005' may be found on the their website: <http://www.dfes.gov.uk/rsgateway/DB/SFR/s000606/index.shtml>

Key Statistics for London and the United Kingdom, 2004

All data relate to 2004 unless otherwise stated

	London	UK
Resident Population (at mid-year)	7,428,590	59,834,300
Change since 2001	+106,187	+720,803
Working-Age Population as a per cent of total mid-year population (male 16-64, female 16-59)	66.7%	61.9 %
Population density (persons per square kilometre)	4,721	246
Births	113,679	716,000
Total Period Fertility Rate	1.76	1.77
Deaths	54,063	583,100
Crude Death Rate (per 1,000 population)	7.3	9.7
Infant Mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	5.2	5.0
Male Expectation of Life at Birth (UK 2002)	76.5	75.9
Female Expectation of Life at Birth (UK 2002)	81.1	80.5
Electors	4,968,006	39,225,947
Migration		
From Rest of UK	155,100	Not Applicable
To Rest of UK	260,200	Not Applicable
From Overseas (London 2003-04)	196,160	582,000
To Overseas (London 2003-04)	94,820	360,000
Total Net Migration (London 2003-04)	-14,800	+223,000
Asylum Seekers and Visitor Switchers (net 2003-04)	26,090	48,260*
School Pupils (in Maintained Schools)	908,300	6,711,430**
Council Tax Dwellings	3.025 m	21.904 m**

Where UK data are not available:

*England & Wales

**England

Regular Briefings from the GLA Data Management and Analysis Group

Recent DMAG Briefings:

DMAG 2005/1	Country of Birth and Labour Market Outcomes	Lorna Spence
DMAG 2005/2	2001 Census: London Country of Birth Profiles	Giorgio Finella
DMAG 2005/3	2001 Census: Economic Activity in London	Giorgio Finella
DMAG 2005/4	2001 Census Profiles: Pakistanis in London	Gareth Piggott
DMAG 2005/5	Indices of Deprivation 2004: Ward analysis	Lovedeep Vaid
DMAG 2005/6	London – The World in a City	Marian Mackintosh
DMAG 2005/7	Claimant Count Model: Technical Note	Lorna Spence/ Georgia Hay
DMAG 2005/8	The National and London Pupil Datasets	David Ewens
DMAG 2005/9	Borough Fertility Rates 2000-02	John Hollis/ Georgia Hay
DMAG 2005/10	Borough Life Tables 2000-02	John Hollis/ Georgia Hay
DMAG 2005/11	Demography Team Workplan 2005-06	John Hollis
DMAG 2005/12	Ethnic Diversity Indices	Baljit Bains
DMAG 2005/13	London Borough and Sub-Regional Demographic Profiles (2003)	Georgia Hay
DMAG 2005/14	Guide to accessing the LHS at the ESRC Data Archive	Lovedeep Vaid
DMAG 2005/15	GLA Ward Population Projection Manual	Georgia Hay
DMAG 2005/16	Income Poverty in London: 2003/04	Lovedeep Vaid
DMAG 2005/17	Focus on London's Demography	John Hollis
DMAG 2005/18	Census Information Note 2005-1	Eileen Howes
DMAG 2005/19	2001 Census: London Country of Birth Profiles – The Arab League	Giorgio Finella
DMAG 2005/20	Benefits Data for London: No 1 Income Support	Lovedeep Vaid
DMAG 2005/21	Transgenerational Ethnicity	Baljit Bains/John Hollis/Vicky Clarke
DMAG 2005/22	Workless Households in London	Lorna Spence
DMAG 2005/23	2001 Census Economic Activity Rates	Georgia Hay
DMAG 2005/24	Ward Risks of Population Change	John Hollis
DMAG 2005/25	Child Yield	John Hollis
DMAG 2005/26	Religious Diversity Indices	Baljit Bains
DMAG 2005/27	ONS Mid-2004 Population Estimates	Georgia Hay
DMAG 2005/28	Benefits Data for London: No 2 Incapacity Benefits and Severe Disability Allowance	Lovedeep Vaid
DMAG 2005/29	Paycheck 2005: An analysis of Household Income Data for London	Lovedeep Vaid
DMAG 2005/30	2001 Census: The migration patterns of London's ethnic groups	Marian Mackintosh
DMAG 2005/32	Moving Home and Changing School	David Ewens
DMAG 2005/33	GLA 2005 Round Interim Demographic Projections	John Hollis/ Georgia Hay
DMAG 2005/34	Introducing the Annual Population Survey	Lorna Spence
DMAG 2005/35	Trends in Household Worklessness in London	Lorna Spence
DMAG 2005/36	Options. Improving the Evidence Base for School Places Planning	David Ewens
DMAG 2005/37	Benefits Data for London: No 3 Children in Benefit Claiming Families	Lovedeep Vaid
DMAG 2005/38	Patterns of Ethnic Segregation in London	Baljit Bains
DMAG 2005/39	London's changing population	Eileen Howes (editor)
DMAG 2005/40	GLA 2005 Round Interim Ward Population Projections	Georgia Hay
DMAG 2005/41	Statistics of Schools in London: Key Facts 2001-2005	Karen Osborne
DMAG 2005/42	Model-based Income Statistics (2001/02)	Lovedeep Vaid
DMAG 2005/43	Census Information Note CIN 2005-2	Gareth Piggott
DMAG 2005/44	2001 Census: London county report Standard output tables for Greater London	Gareth Piggott

A full list of *DMAG Briefings* is available to internal customers through the GLA Intranet; otherwise please contact Jackie Maguire who can also provide a CD containing PDF versions of the Briefings or hard copies, jackie.maguire@london.gov.uk.

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