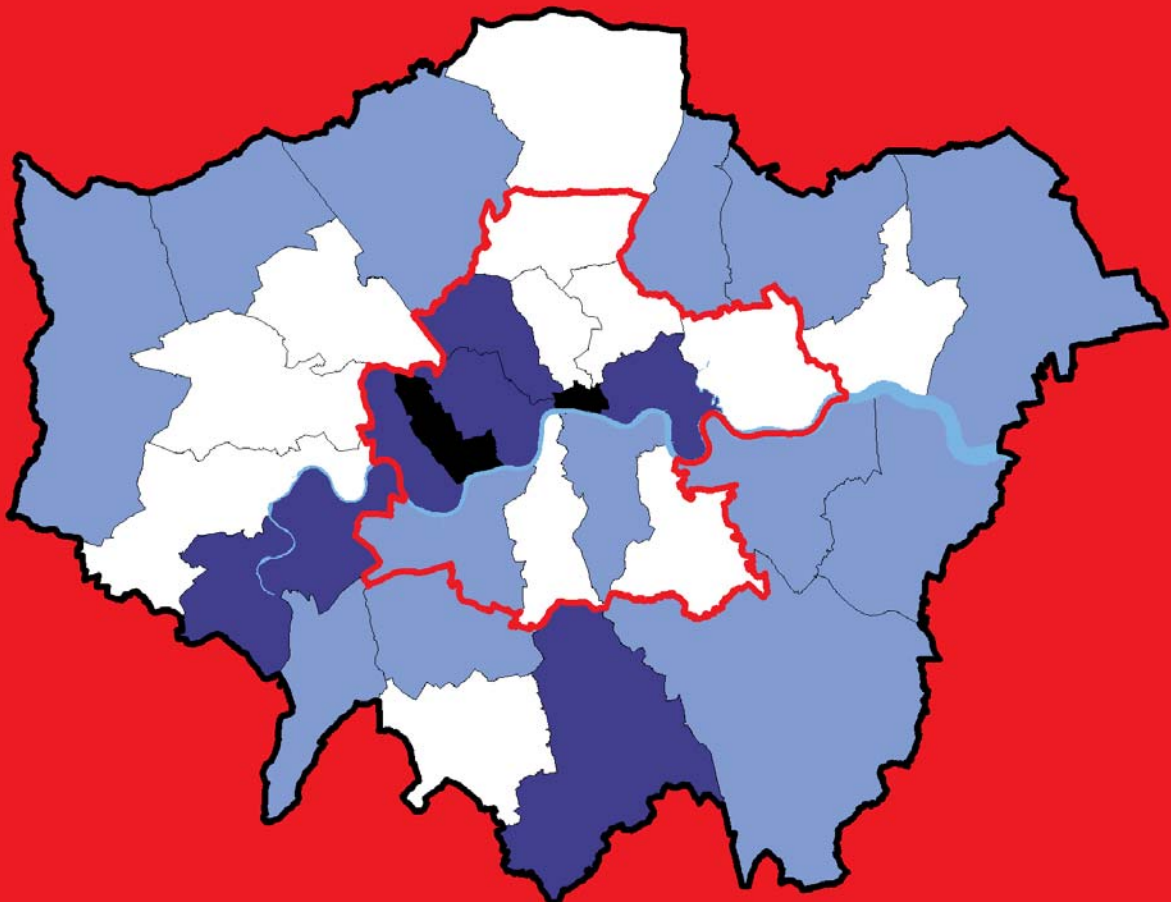


Data Management and Analysis Group

ONS Mid-2004 Population Estimates



DMAG Briefing 2005/27

August 2005

ONS Mid-2004 Population Estimates

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Mid-year Estimates

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Front Page

The data presented on the front page of this *Briefing* are the percentage population change between mid-2003 and mid-2004. The data underlying the map can be seen in Table 3 of this *Briefing*.

Executive Summary

The mid-2004 population of England and Wales is estimated to be 53.05 million, up 252.5 thousand since mid-2003.

The mid-2004 population of London is 7.43 million, an increase of 41.4 thousand (0.56 per cent) over the year.

The increase in the population of London contributes over 16 per cent of the growth in England and Wales.

The population of London has increased by 106.8 thousand since 2001 and by nearly 600 thousand since 1991.

In London, the male population is 3.67 million, while the number of women is 3.76 million.

The 2003-04 increase in men was greater than the increase in women; 25.4 thousand compared with 16.0 thousand. In recent years the gender difference is narrowing; women now make up 50.55 per cent of London's population compared with 50.88 per cent in 2001.

Between mid-2003 and mid-2004 there were 111.7 thousand births and 56.5 thousand deaths in London, resulting in a natural increase of 55.2 thousand. During this period there was a net outflow of people of 13.8 thousand.

This net outflow of 13.8 thousand combined a net outward flow to the rest of the UK and a smaller net inflow from the rest of the world.

The largest increases in population within London were in the City of London (+7.0 per cent), Kensington and Chelsea (+5.6 per cent), City of Westminster (+3.6 per cent) and Camden (+3.5 per cent).

The largest estimated population falls were in Newham (-1.2 per cent) and Ealing (-0.6 per cent).

London has a younger age structure than the rest of the country, with over 40 per cent of the population aged below 30 compared with just over 37 per cent for England and Wales. However, England and Wales has a slightly higher percentage aged below 20 compared with that in London – 24.7 per cent and 24.3 per cent respectively.

Within London, Newham has over 30 per cent of its population aged below 20 while the City of London and the City of Westminster have only 12.4 per cent and 17.5 per cent respectively.

The largest estimated net in migration to any borough was to the City of Westminster at 8.4 thousand, while the largest net outflow was from Newham at 6.4 thousand.

The greatest number of births was also in Newham – 5.1 thousand, while the least, aside from the City of London, was in Kingston upon Thames at 1.9 thousand.

Introduction

On 25 August 2005, ONS released the mid-year population estimates for 2004. These are fully consistent with the mid-year estimates for 1981 to 2003 previously published. Unlike other recent years, there were no revisions to previous years' data.

This *Briefing* focuses mainly on the 2004 estimates, with some reference to and comparison with 2001, 2002 and 2003 estimates. Previous *DMAG Briefings* may be referred to for information on mid-year estimates prior to 2001: *DMAG Briefing 2004/20: ONS Mid-year Population Estimates: 2001 and 2002 (revised) and 2003* and *DMAG Briefing 2004/23: ONS Mid-year Population Estimates: 1991 to 2003*.

National and Regional Estimates

The population of England and Wales now stands at just over 53 million, an increase of 252.5 thousand, 0.48 per cent, over the last year. Since 2001, the national population has increased by 686.2 thousand. In each year since 2001, the growth has been greater for men than for women; between 2001 and 2004 the increase in males made up over 60 per cent of the total increase in England and Wales. However, females still account for more than half – 51.01 per cent – of the population, although this share has fallen from 51.16 per cent in 2001.

Since 2001, and over the last year, increases have also been seen in each of the nine Government Office Regions and Wales. Growth in London contributes most to the national growth with an increase of 41.4 thousand, 0.56 per cent, since 2003. This is equivalent to over 16 per cent of the increase in England and Wales. The South West experienced the greatest relative growth with an increase of nearly 0.8 per cent, or 38.9 thousand, over the last year. The North East region had the lowest absolute growth of 5.7 thousand, as well as the lowest relative growth, 0.22 per cent. The North East is the only region to have experienced annual population declines since 2001, and between 2001 and 2004 it had a small overall decline in its female population. Table 1 shows the mid-2004 population estimates, by gender, for the Government Office Regions, with overall changes since 2001 and 2003.

Table 1: Mid-2004 Population Estimates by Region, thousands and percent

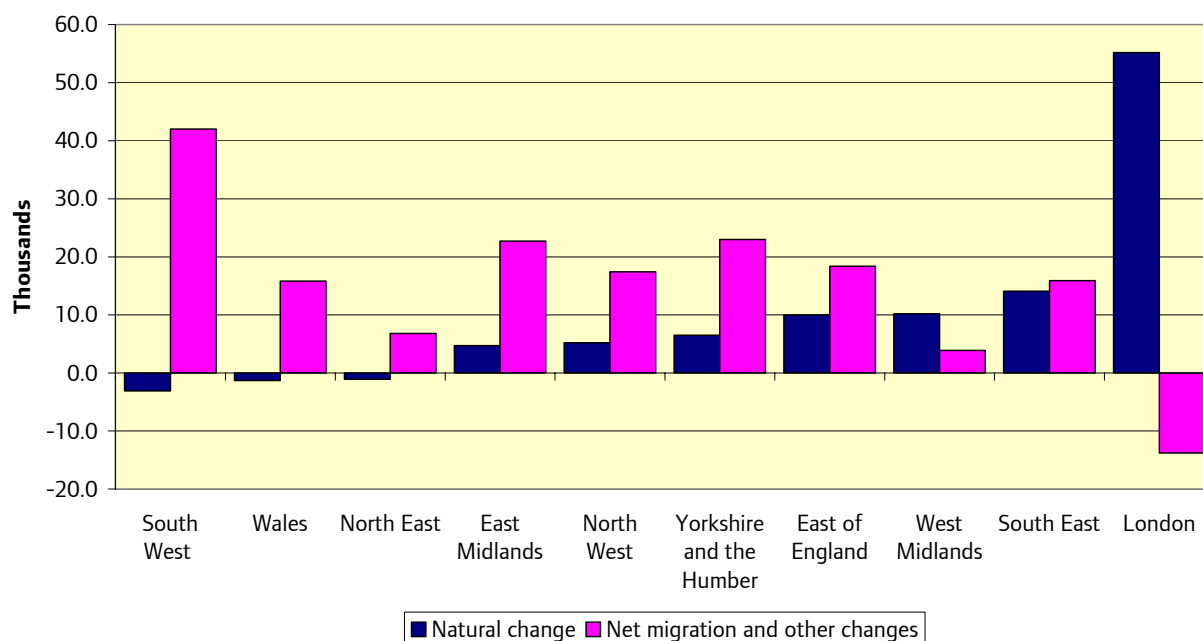
	Mid-2004 Estimates			Total change from			
	Persons	Males	Females	2003	% 2003	2001	% 2001
England & Wales	53,046.2	25,988.2	27,058.0	252.5	0.48	686.2	1.31
North East	2,545.1	1,237.4	1,307.7	5.7	0.22	5.0	0.20
North West	6,827.2	3,325.0	3,502.2	22.6	0.33	54.2	0.80
Yorkshire & the Humber	5,038.8	2,459.9	2,578.9	29.5	0.59	62.2	1.25
East Midlands	4,279.7	2,108.9	2,170.8	27.4	0.64	90.1	2.15
West Midlands	5,334.0	2,620.2	2,713.8	14.1	0.27	53.3	1.01
East of England	5,491.3	2,696.3	2,795.0	28.4	0.52	90.8	1.68
Greater London	7,429.2	3,673.4	3,755.8	41.4	0.56	106.8	1.46
South East	8,110.2	3,973.9	4,136.3	30.0	0.37	86.8	1.08
South West	5,038.2	2,458.9	2,579.3	38.9	0.78	94.8	1.92
Wales	2,952.5	1,434.3	1,518.2	14.5	0.49	42.2	1.45

Source: © Office for National Statistics 2004 Mid-year Estimates

In England and Wales around 40 per cent (100.6 thousand) of the increase in population was due to natural change¹ with the remaining increase (151.9 thousand) due to *net migration and other changes*². In most regions the total change is dominated by net migration and other changes, with the natural change being less than 15 thousand in all regions except London. In the North East, South West and Wales deaths exceeded births. In London there were 111.7 thousand births, nearly twice as many as the number of deaths. Natural change in London, at over 55 thousand, accounted for 55 per cent of the national total. This is a somewhat lower percentage than in recent years as a consequence of a general rise in the number of births across the country.

London was the only region to experience net loss due to migration and other changes. The full change analysis is not yet available from ONS but it is known, from published regional migration matrices, that this net loss is driven by large outflows to the rest of the UK, in particular to the East and South East regions. In 2003-04 London had a net migration loss of 116 thousand to the rest of the UK. Therefore, it is clear that London did continue to experience a net inflow of migration from outside of the UK of around 100 thousand. Chart 1 compares the components of change for 2003 to 2004 – natural change and net migration and other changes – by region.

Chart 1: Components of population change mid-2003 to mid-2004



¹ Natural Change = births - deaths

² Migration and other changes includes changes in the population due to internal migration or civilian international migration. It also includes changes in the number of prisoners, school boarders, armed forces and foreign armed forces dependants resident in the area and may also include a reconciliation adjustment and a boundary change adjustment.

Table 2: Mid-2003 to Mid-2004 Estimates: Components of Population Change

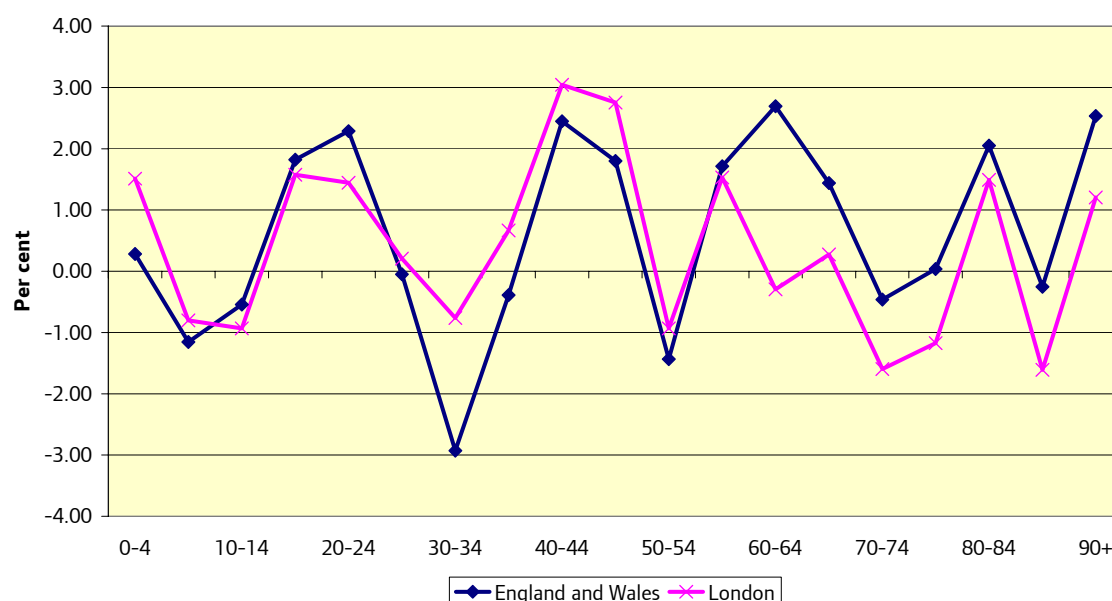
	Mid-2003 population	Live births	Deaths	Natural change	Net migration & other	Total change	Mid-2004 population
England & Wales	52793.7	631.5	530.9	100.6	151.9	252.5	53046.2
North East	2539.4	27.6	28.7	-1.1	6.8	5.7	2545.1
North West	6804.5	79.5	74.2	5.2	17.4	22.6	6827.2
Yorkshire & the Humber	5009.3	59.3	52.8	6.5	23.0	29.5	5038.8
East Midlands	4252.3	47.9	43.2	4.7	22.7	27.4	4279.7
West Midlands	5319.9	64.9	54.7	10.2	3.9	14.1	5334.0
East of England	5462.9	63.8	53.8	10.0	18.4	28.4	5491.3
Greater London	7387.9	111.7	56.5	55.2	-13.8	41.4	7429.2
South East	8080.3	93.3	79.2	14.1	15.9	30.0	8110.2
South West	4999.3	51.8	54.9	-3.1	42.0	38.9	5038.2
Wales	2938.0	31.7	33.0	-1.3	15.8	14.5	2952.5

Source: © Office for National Statistics 2004 Mid-year Estimates

The largest increases in England and Wales, and largely mirrored in the regions, occur in the 20-24, 40-44 and 60-64 year old age groups, with the largest declines in the 30-34 year old group. In London the largest increase, by a significant margin, is in the 40-49 year old age group with increases of similar magnitude for both males and females. London had the largest increase in this age group compared with the other regions, with the lowest increase being in the North East, which tended to have the smallest relative increases, or the largest decreases, across most ages.

London has the largest increase in 0-4 year olds. At the upper end of the age range, London the largest declines in the 70-79 and 85-89 year olds and the smallest increases in the 80-84 and 90+ age groups. These changes further compound London's young age structure. 41.3 per cent of the population of London is aged under 30, this compares with 37.2 per cent for England and Wales and 37.6 per cent for Yorkshire and the Humber, the next largest.

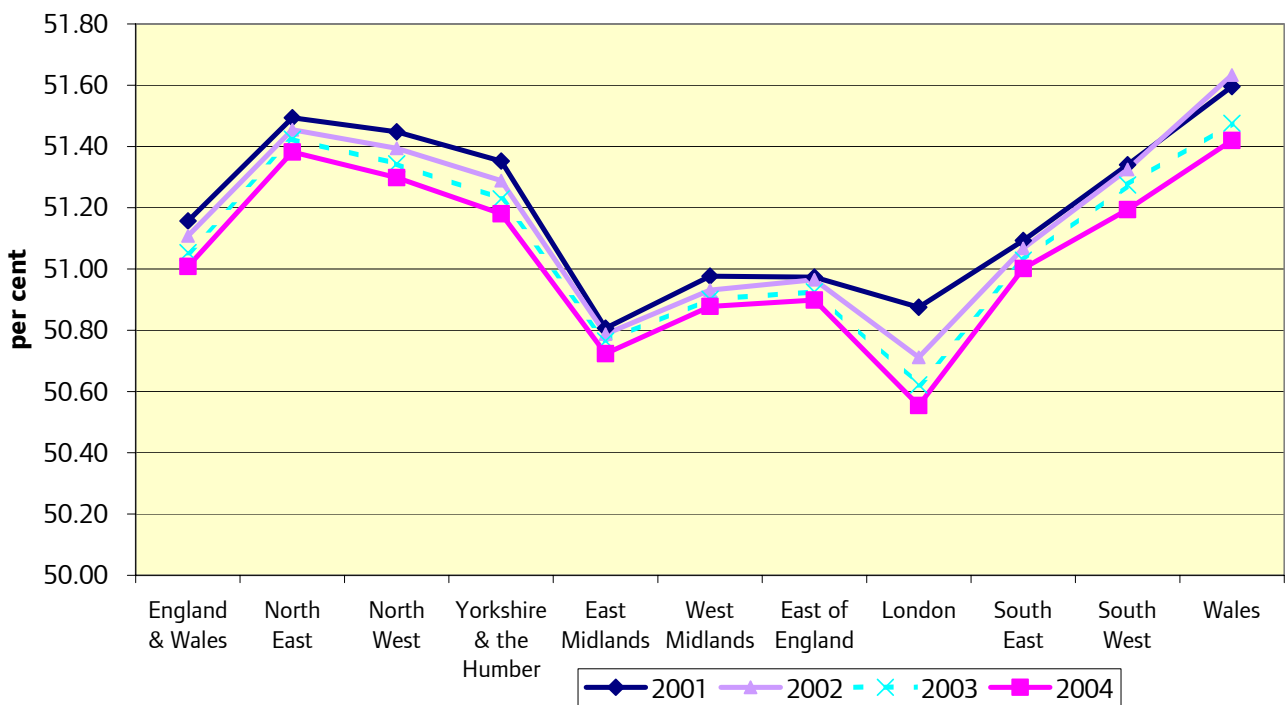
Chart 2: Percentage change in population by age mid-2003 to mid-2004



The younger age structure in London is mainly driven by the higher proportions of 0-4 and 20-29 year olds; the proportions of 5-19 year olds are the same as, or slightly lower, than for England and Wales. Of all the regions, London has the highest percentage of women of childbearing age – 54.6 per cent of London’s women are aged 15-49, compared with 47.1 per cent for England and Wales – and this significantly influences London’s high number of births and its high natural change.

As with England and Wales, the increase in males was greater than that for females in all regions – the largest male share of the increase was seen in the North East where the male growth accounted for 67.3 per cent of the total growth. In the East region it was the lowest at 54.3 per cent. The larger increases for males have resulted in a narrowing of the gender difference, although in all regions there remain more than 50 per cent females. Since 2001, London has experienced the by far the greatest fall in the percentage of females in the population – from 50.88 per cent to 50.55 per cent – and now has the lowest female percentage compared with the other regions. See Chart 3 for the percentage of females in the resident population 2001 to 2004. Since 2001 London’s female ‘surplus’ population has been reduced from 128.2 thousand to 82.4 thousand.

Chart 3: Females as a percentage of resident population



London Estimates

The population of London has increased by 41.4 thousand since 2003 to stand at 7.43 million, 3.67million men and 3.76 million women. The male population has increased by 25.4 thousand compared with 16.0 thousand for females. Since 2001, the population of London has increased by 106.8 thousand, over 70 per cent of which can be attributed to the increase in males.

The majority of the increase in London since mid-2003 has been estimated to have occurred within the Central boroughs, with an increase of 24.7 thousand, 4.0 per cent. The Rest of Inner boroughs and Outer boroughs have both increased by under 1 per cent – in absolute terms by 1.8 thousand and 14.8 thousand respectively. Similarly to London as a whole, the increases are driven more by increases in the male population than the female population; the Rest of Inner boroughs saw a decline of just over a thousand females. In all three of the borough groupings the gender gap is narrowing, and females now estimated to comprise just below 50 per cent of the population of the Rest of Inner London.

Table 3 shows the population by borough, and gender, at mid-2004 as well as changes since 2001 and 2003. Chart 4 shows the actual and percentage changes by borough over the last year.

At a borough level, Kensington and Chelsea, City of Westminster and Camden have experienced a significantly larger increase in population than the other boroughs – 9.7 thousand (5.6 per cent), 8.0 thousand (3.6 per cent) and 6.4 thousand (3.5 per cent) respectively. Other large increases, above 2.5 thousand, occurred in Hammersmith and Fulham, Tower Hamlets, Croydon and Richmond upon Thames. The City of London experienced the largest growth rate of 7.0 per cent, however the population is small and annual changes in the estimates should be treated with caution.

Falls in the population were greatest in Newham and Ealing; decreases of 2.9 thousand (-1.2 per cent) and 1.8 thousand (-0.6 per cent) respectively. Hackney, Lewisham and Barking and Dagenham were also estimated to have experienced falls in excess of a thousand persons. Overall falls of fewer than 500 were seen in Haringey, Lambeth, Enfield, Islington and Brent, although in these boroughs the numbers of males were estimated to have risen. No borough was estimated to have had a fall for males and an increase for females.

In all boroughs, natural change was positive, ie there were more births than deaths. In many boroughs, the number of births was more than twice the number of deaths and in Tower Hamlets, Newham and Hackney there were more than three times as many births than deaths. In around half of the boroughs, migration and other changes had a greater impact on total population change than natural change, although overall in London natural change was the driving factor in the population growth; natural change was 55.2 thousand compared with a net loss due to migration and other changes of 13.8 thousand. Newham experienced the greatest net outflow of 6.4 thousand people, however, Newham also had the highest number of births and low deaths so the overall estimated population change was moderated – a fall of 2.9 thousand, or 1.2 per cent. Internal migration data published on the same day show that Newham experienced a net outflow to the rest of the UK of nearly 11 thousand, the largest net outflow in London. All boroughs saw an internal loss except the City of London and Havering, which showed small net inflows of around 100.

Large net losses due to migration and other changes were also seen in Ealing, Hackney, Lambeth and Lewisham. The largest net inflows were seen in the Central boroughs, with migration and other changes being the main component of population change in Camden, Kensington and Chelsea and the City of Westminster. In the City of Westminster the gain from migration was more than six times higher than the natural change. Outside the Central boroughs high net inflows were estimated for Richmond upon Thames, Croydon and Hammersmith and Fulham, although in the latter two boroughs, natural change had a greater impact on the population growth. Table 4 shows the basic components of population change between mid-2003 and mid-2004.

Generally the age structure within the boroughs reflects that of London as a whole, with well over half the population aged below 45 and fewer than 20 per cent aged over 65. However, the Central boroughs tend to have fewer children, particularly those aged between 10 and 19, than in other boroughs. In the Rest of Inner and Outer boroughs around a quarter of the population is aged below 20 years, compared with 19.0 per cent in the Central boroughs. Newham has the highest proportion aged below 20, at 31.0 per cent, with Hackney and Barking and Dagenham both having above 27 per cent. The boroughs with high proportions of under 20s also tend to have high proportions of females of childbearing age and high numbers of births. Table 5 shows the mid-2004 population estimates by borough for selected age groups.

Outer boroughs tend to have the highest proportions of older people, with 17.8 per cent of Havering's population aged 65 and over. Bexley and Bromley both have over 15 per cent aged 65 and over, and all 19 outer boroughs have more than 11 per cent in that age range. The smallest percentages of over 65s are in Tower Hamlets and Newham, at 8.5 per cent in each borough.

Over 76 per cent of the population of the City of London is aged 20 to 64, the key working age groups, however most boroughs have populations of less than 70 per cent in this age range and the majority have between 60 and 65 per cent. In Hammersmith and Fulham, Wandsworth and the City of Westminster there are respectively 70.2 per cent, 71.2 per cent, 71.7 per cent of the population aged 20-64 while in Barking and Dagenham it is only 57.7 per cent, with Havering, Bexley and Bromley all being below 60 per cent.

The largest increases in population were for the 40-49 year olds. This is mainly a feature of the large birth cohort born in 1963-64 entering this age group at the expense of those born in 1953-54. Nearly all boroughs had increases in both the 40-44 and 45-49 age groups, with the only exception being a small fall in the number of 40-44 year olds in Newham. The four Central boroughs showed the largest increases in the number of 40-49 year olds, with the City of London growing by 16.3 per cent and growth in Camden, Kensington and Chelsea and the City of Westminster being between 10.3 per cent and 11.8 per cent. Bromley, Richmond upon Thames, Southwark and Haringey showed growth in the 40-49 year olds in excess of 7 per cent.

The growth in children aged under 15 was also greatest in the Central boroughs, although in most boroughs there was a decline in the number of children under 15, in spite of a number of fairly large increases in children under 5. The largest decline in under 15s was in Newham with a 7.3 per cent decrease, with Islington, Hackney and Sutton experiencing falls in excess of 4 per cent.

Most boroughs showed declines in the population aged 65 and over, with the greatest falls in Lewisham and Barking and Dagenham at nearly 13 per cent. The largest increases in the over 65 population were in Kensington and Chelsea and the City of London – 25.5 per cent and 26.2 per cent respectively.

The majority of boroughs have experienced declines in the percentage of females in the population over the last year, with ten boroughs now having more males than females. However, of these, the City of London, Hounslow and Tower Hamlets have all seen a slight increase in the percentage of females. The lowest proportions of females are in the City of London and Tower Hamlets at 46.1 per cent and 48.7 per cent respectively, while the highest are found in Barking and Dagenham and Bromley, 51.9 per cent and 52.0 per cent respectively.

Table 3: Mid-2004 Population Estimates by Borough, thousands and per cent

	Mid-2004 Estimates			Total change from			
	Persons	Males	Females	2003	% 2003	2001	% 2001
Greater London	7,429.2	3,673.4	3,755.8	41.4	0.56	106.8	1.46
Inner London	2,931.1	1,463.3	1,467.8	26.5	0.91	71.7	2.51
Outer London	4,498.2	2,210.1	2,288.0	14.9	0.33	35.1	0.79
City of London	8.6	4.6	4.0	0.6	6.99	1.2	16.93
Barking & Dagenham	164.6	79.1	85.4	-1.3	-0.78	-1.1	-0.65
Barnet	326.7	158.4	168.3	2.4	0.73	7.3	2.27
Bexley	219.5	105.8	113.7	0.4	0.20	0.8	0.35
Brent	267.7	134.3	133.4	-0.0	-0.01	-1.9	-0.70
Bromley	299.1	143.7	155.4	0.8	0.26	2.9	0.98
Camden	217.1	107.6	109.5	6.4	3.04	14.5	7.16
Croydon	340.2	166.4	173.8	3.5	1.03	5.1	1.51
Ealing	303.2	153.4	149.8	-1.8	-0.60	-4.1	-1.33
Enfield	280.0	137.2	142.8	-0.4	-0.13	2.7	0.98
Greenwich	225.7	110.3	115.3	2.0	0.89	8.2	3.78
Hackney	207.0	101.8	105.2	-1.3	-0.63	-0.2	-0.10
Hammersmith & Fulham	176.8	87.9	88.9	2.6	1.47	7.4	4.37
Haringey	224.3	112.5	111.8	-0.4	-0.19	3.0	1.37
Harrow	211.9	104.2	107.7	1.1	0.53	1.8	0.87
Havering	225.0	108.4	116.6	0.4	0.19	0.3	0.13
Hillingdon	248.7	121.8	126.9	1.0	0.42	3.1	1.25
Hounslow	212.3	106.8	105.6	-0.6	-0.27	-3.6	-1.68
Islington	179.9	88.6	91.3	-0.2	-0.13	0.5	0.27
Kensington & Chelsea	184.1	90.1	94.0	9.7	5.56	21.9	13.48
Kingston upon Thames	151.8	75.4	76.4	1.4	0.94	2.8	1.86
Lambeth	268.1	137.2	130.9	-0.4	-0.16	-5.3	-1.92
Lewisham	247.0	122.1	124.9	-1.3	-0.53	-7.3	-2.87
Merton	192.3	95.6	96.6	0.9	0.45	1.2	0.60
Newham	247.7	125.8	121.9	-2.9	-1.17	-1.7	-0.68
Redbridge	247.3	122.3	125.0	2.2	0.89	5.4	2.24
Richmond upon Thames	182.7	89.8	92.9	3.5	1.96	8.4	4.83
Southwark	254.7	128.1	126.6	0.8	0.33	-2.1	-0.80
Sutton	177.6	86.5	91.0	-1.0	-0.55	-3.9	-2.15
Tower Hamlets	209.3	107.4	101.9	2.7	1.32	8.2	4.09
Waltham Forest	221.8	110.6	111.3	0.3	0.12	-0.2	-0.08
Wandsworth	276.5	134.3	142.2	2.3	0.86	4.8	1.75
Westminster, City of	230.0	115.3	114.8	8.0	3.61	26.7	13.13

Source: © Office for National Statistics 2004 Mid-year Estimates

Chart 4: Actual and percentage change mid-2003 to mid-2004

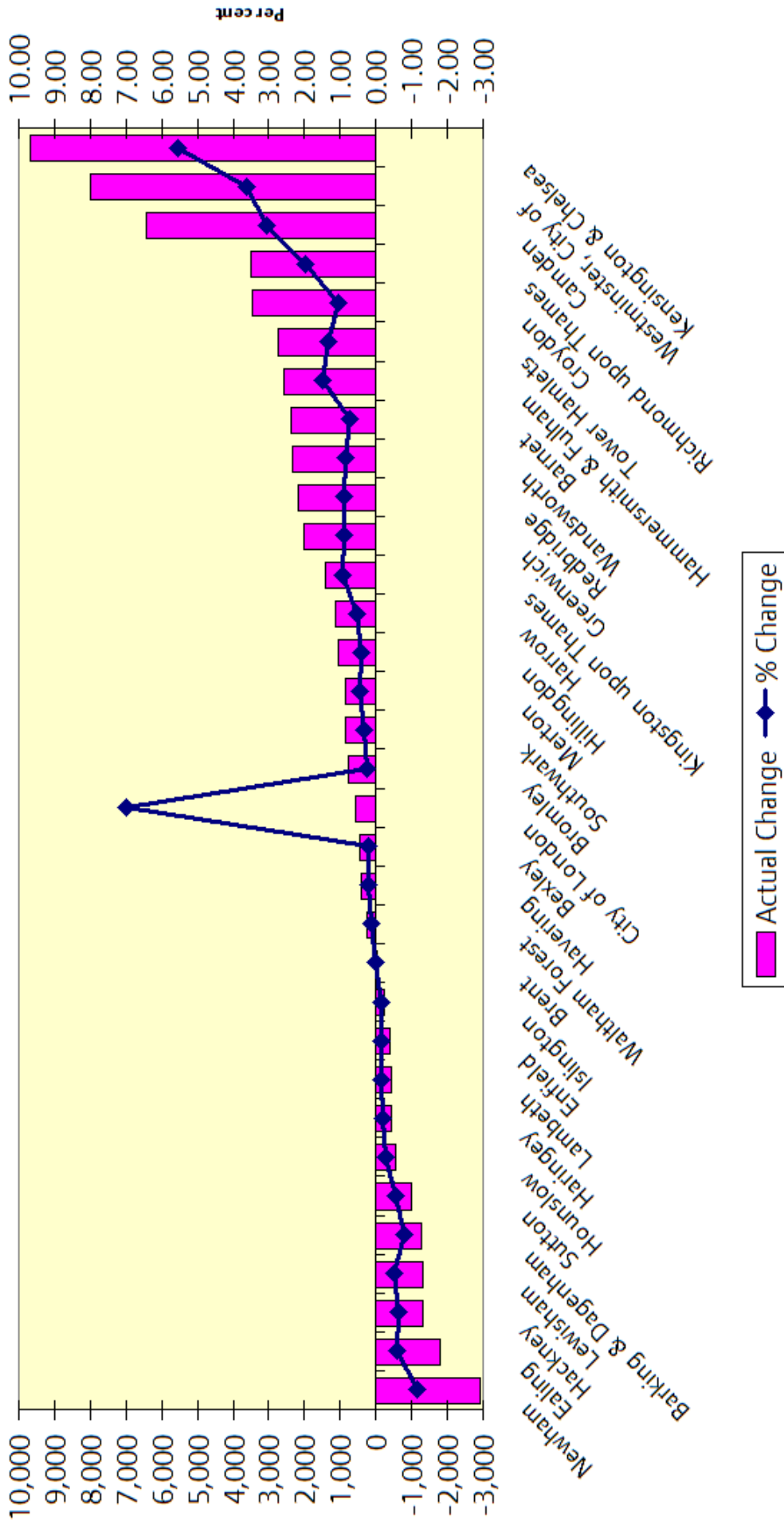


Table 4: Mid-2003 to Mid-2004 Estimates: Components of population change

	Mid-2003 population	Live births	Deaths	Natural change	Net migration & other	Total change	Mid-2004 population
Greater London	7,387.9	111.7	56.5	55.2	-13.8	41.4	7,429.2
Inner London	2,904.6	48.3	18.9	29.4	-2.9	26.5	2,931.1
Outer London	4,483.3	63.3	37.6	25.7	-10.9	14.9	4,498.2
City of London	8.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.6	8.6
Barking and Dagenham	165.9	2.6	1.6	1.0	-2.3	-1.3	164.6
Barnet	324.4	4.3	2.7	1.7	0.7	2.4	326.7
Bexley	219.1	2.6	2.0	0.6	-0.2	0.4	219.5
Brent	267.8	4.4	1.7	2.7	-2.7	0.0	267.7
Bromley	298.3	3.6	2.9	0.7	0.1	0.8	299.1
Camden	210.7	3.0	1.4	1.6	4.8	6.4	217.1
Croydon	336.7	4.7	2.7	2.0	1.5	3.5	340.2
Ealing	305.0	4.6	2.1	2.5	-4.3	-1.8	303.2
Enfield	280.3	4.1	2.4	1.7	-2.1	-0.4	280.0
Greenwich	223.7	3.5	2.0	1.5	0.5	2.0	225.7
Hackney	208.4	4.3	1.3	3.0	-4.3	-1.3	207.0
Hammersmith and Fulham	174.2	2.6	1.1	1.6	1.0	2.6	176.8
Haringey	224.7	4.0	1.4	2.5	-3.0	-0.4	224.3
Harrow	210.7	2.8	1.6	1.2	-0.1	1.1	211.9
Havering	224.6	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.4	0.4	225.0
Hillingdon	247.6	3.4	2.1	1.3	-0.3	1.0	248.7
Hounslow	212.9	3.5	1.7	1.8	-2.4	-0.6	212.3
Islington	180.1	2.6	1.3	1.4	-1.6	-0.2	179.9
Kensington and Chelsea	174.4	2.2	0.9	1.3	8.4	9.7	184.1
Kingston upon Thames	150.4	1.9	1.3	0.7	0.7	1.4	151.8
Lambeth	268.5	4.8	1.7	3.1	-3.5	-0.4	268.1
Lewisham	248.3	4.0	2.0	2.1	-3.4	-1.3	247.0
Merton	191.4	2.8	1.5	1.3	-0.5	0.9	192.3
Newham	250.6	5.1	1.6	3.5	-6.4	-2.9	247.7
Redbridge	245.1	3.4	2.1	1.3	0.9	2.2	247.3
Richmond upon Thames	179.2	2.6	1.4	1.1	2.4	3.5	182.7
Southwark	253.8	4.4	1.8	2.6	-1.8	0.8	254.7
Sutton	178.5	2.2	1.7	0.5	-1.4	-1.0	177.6
Tower Hamlets	206.6	4.0	1.3	2.8	0.0	2.7	209.3
Waltham Forest	221.6	3.9	1.8	2.1	-1.8	0.3	221.8
Wandsworth	274.1	4.4	1.9	2.5	-0.2	2.3	276.5
Westminster, City of	222.0	2.8	1.4	1.4	6.6	8.0	230.0

Source: © Office for National Statistics 2004 Mid-year Estimates

Table 5: Mid-2004 Population Estimates by selected age groups, thousands

Age	0-15	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Greater London	1442.7	903.0	1454.3	1258.0	839.8	642.7	888.7
Inner London	540.3	380.4	708.4	511.6	294.3	211.7	284.3
Outer London	902.4	522.6	745.9	746.4	545.5	431.0	604.4
City of London	0.8	1.0	2.2	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.0
Barking & Dagenham	38.3	20.1	24.7	26.5	18.2	14.3	22.4
Barnet	64.9	37.0	57.4	52.2	39.2	30.8	45.3
Bexley	45.1	23.7	28.0	35.2	27.9	24.3	35.2
Brent	50.8	35.0	52.6	44.7	31.0	22.5	31.2
Bromley	58.9	28.3	40.3	49.4	37.9	34.0	50.3
Camden	34.9	31.3	55.3	36.1	21.7	16.8	21.0
Croydon	71.1	39.3	53.3	58.3	42.4	33.0	42.8
Ealing	57.7	36.7	60.7	51.9	36.0	25.7	34.6
Enfield	58.1	33.1	42.4	47.8	34.0	26.8	37.7
Greenwich	46.3	28.9	41.5	37.6	25.1	19.2	27.1
Hackney	46.8	26.2	43.6	37.0	21.1	13.8	18.5
Hammersmith and Fulham	28.2	21.6	48.7	30.3	17.4	13.0	17.5
Haringey	44.2	28.5	49.1	41.4	23.6	16.6	20.9
Harrow	42.1	24.8	33.0	33.5	27.0	21.2	30.2
Havering	43.8	23.9	26.7	34.2	29.8	26.8	40.0
Hillingdon	50.9	32.0	37.4	40.7	30.1	23.9	33.8
Hounslow	42.2	26.8	39.5	36.0	25.4	18.6	24.0
Islington	30.8	23.6	44.3	32.6	17.8	13.4	17.3
Kensington and Chelsea	27.6	23.7	42.1	32.3	19.9	17.6	20.9
Kingston upon Thames	27.7	20.4	27.1	24.8	18.4	14.3	19.1
Lambeth	49.8	30.2	71.4	49.4	26.5	17.0	23.8
Lewisham	50.0	29.0	48.4	47.2	27.6	18.7	26.1
Merton	35.8	20.3	39.9	33.4	22.3	16.7	23.9
Newham	60.3	38.0	47.0	40.1	25.3	15.8	21.1
Redbridge	52.2	29.3	39.2	38.6	31.1	24.0	33.0
Richmond upon Thames	33.8	18.4	32.5	33.3	23.3	18.5	22.9
Southwark	49.4	31.4	55.7	47.7	26.9	17.8	25.7
Sutton	36.3	18.0	26.8	30.1	22.2	18.3	25.9
Tower Hamlets	44.7	31.7	55.0	31.0	17.6	11.6	17.8
Waltham Forest	46.5	26.7	43.0	38.3	24.4	18.2	24.8
Wandsworth	42.7	29.1	86.0	47.0	24.9	19.0	27.7
Westminster, City of	30.3	35.2	59.6	37.8	22.6	19.6	25.0

Source: © Office for National Statistics 2004 Mid-year Estimates

Full datasets are available on the ONS website, and can be downloaded free of charge.
<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/STATBASE/Product.asp?vlnk=14060>

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