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Focus on London's Demography

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John Hollis

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For more information please contact:

John Hollis

Demographic Consultant
Data Management and Analysis Group
Greater London Authority
City Hall (5 East PP14)
The Queen's Walk
London SE1 2AA

Tel: 0207 983 4604

John.Hollis@london.gov.uk

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Focus on London's Demography

A Briefing on London's Population

Background

The original version of this *Briefing* was written for the Commission on London Governance. It was based on the population chapter in *Focus on London: 2003* (TSO, 2003) with most statistics being updated.

European Comparisons

London is one of the largest cities in the developed world in terms of its total land area of 1,584 square kilometres, and is by a considerable margin the most populous city in the European Union, with 7.39 million residents at mid-2003. It is also one of the European Union's most densely settled areas at 4,664 persons per square kilometre. Only Brussels and Paris are more densely populated: Paris, with 2.1 million residents within the area defined broadly by the Périphérique, has a density of over 20 thousand residents per square kilometre, four and a half times greater than London, and equivalent to the most densely populated wards of inner London.

The crude birth rate in London, at 14.9 live births per thousand residents, is high compared with those for most cities on mainland Europe, while London's crude death rate, at 7.9 deaths per thousand residents, is amongst the lowest. London's birth rate is consistent with other British cities but its death rate is significantly lower than that seen elsewhere. The young age structure of London is partly responsible for the relative levels of these crude statistics and the resulting high natural growth of London's population. In a later section London's fertility and mortality are directly compared to measures for the United Kingdom, taking account of the age structure of the population.

Total Population

The population of London fell for half a century from a peak of 8.6 million residents in 1939. The decline was particularly rapid during the 1960s and 1970s. The population reached a low point in 1988 of just 6.73 million, a size previously achieved when London's population was rising rapidly in the Edwardian era, 80 years earlier. The most recent estimate of London's population, for mid-2003, showed there to be 7.39 million residents, an annual average increase of about 44 thousand since 1988. The annual net change increased throughout the last decade, reaching a peak of 88 thousand in the year to mid-2000. More recently annual population growth has slowed and was less than 17 thousand in mid-2002 to mid-2003. Table 1 shows population trends since 1961. London has grown at a faster rate than the UK since 1991 and inner London has grown more rapidly than outer London since 1981, but the key change is the reversal of inner London's losses.

Table 1 Population trends (at mid-year)

Thousands

	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2003
United Kingdom	52,807	55,928	56,357	57,439	59,113	59,554
London	7,977	7,529	6,806	6,829	7,322	7,388
Inner London	3,481	3,060	2,550	2,599	2,859	2,905
Outer London	4,496	4,470	4,255	4,230	4,463	4,483

Source: Office for National Statistics

Population Distribution and History

The population dynamics of a city typically reveal a picture of an expanding centre, which eventually declines leaving the largest populations in the newer suburbs. In time the centre may again increase in population with changes of use of land from industrial to mixed office, residential and retail uses. In this respect the changes in London through the 20th century are of particular interest. In 1901, the area now termed inner London had 4.9 million residents, with nearly 600 thousand in each of the present boroughs of Southwark and Tower Hamlets. Inner London's population peaked at just over 5 million in 1911 and in 2003 stood at 2.90 million, having declined to a low point in 1981 of 2.55 million. The population of inner London now accounts for 39 per cent of the population of London as a whole.

Outer London expanded much later than inner London; in 1901 its population stood at only 1.6 million, with around 200 thousand people in each of the areas now forming the boroughs of Greenwich and Waltham Forest. The most rapid growth in outer London took place in the 1920s and 1930s. The 1951 Census recorded a peak of 4.52 million. Population decline in outer London was relatively slow and over the past few years has been reversed. The lowest recent population estimate was of 4.23 million in 1991, and by 2003 the population had increased to 4.48 million.

After decades of decline central London (defined here as the Cities of London and Westminster and the boroughs of Camden and Kensington & Chelsea) is again showing increases in population, from a recent trough of 500 thousand in 1994, to 615 thousand in 2003.

The first district to experience a population peak was the City of London, which recorded its highest population at the time of the first Census in 1801, when there were 129 thousand residents within the 'square mile'. The remaining inner boroughs peaked between 1871 (City of Westminster being the first) and 1931. The first outer borough to reach a peak was Greenwich in 1931. The population of Waltham Forest peaked in 1939, with the majority of other boroughs peaking in 1951. The exceptions are Bromley, Croydon and Havering, whose populations peaked in 1971, Bexley, whose population has changed little over the last decade, and Hillingdon, where the population is still slowly rising. These examples point to a dispersal of the population towards the edges of the present area of Greater London, though with major pockets of growth in inner London at various times, most notably in Tower Hamlets since the 1980s.

Population Structure

As with most parts of the United Kingdom, London has a higher proportion of females than males among its resident population, at 50.6 per cent, with more females at all ages from the late 30s.

London is, however, different from the United Kingdom with regard to its age structure, the population tending to be younger on average than in the country as a whole (Table 2). The mean age of Londoners is 36.5 compared to 38.9 for the UK population. In 2003 London had proportionally more children at each age under 7 and more adults aged between 22 and 43 than the United Kingdom, but proportionately fewer people at all other ages, particularly aged 12 to 15 and 49+. In 2003, 44 per cent of London's residents were in the critical age band 20 to 44 compared with only 35 per cent of the UK population: apart from the high economic activity rates in this age band, females aged between 20 and 44 also account for nearly all of the births.

Table 2 Population: by age at mid-year

Percentages

	London					United Kingdom				
	1971	1981	1991	2001	2003	1971	1981	1991	2001	2003
0-4	7.3	5.8	7.0	6.5	6.4	8.1	6.1	6.7	5.9	5.7
5-19	20.1	20.2	17.2	17.8	17.9	22.8	22.9	18.9	19.0	19.2
5-10	*na*	*na*	*7.2*	*7.4*	*7.2*	*10.0*	*8.1*	*7.6*	*7.7*	*7.4*
11-15	*na*	*na*	*5.3*	*5.9*	*5.9*	*7.4*	*8.0*	*6.0*	*6.5*	*6.6*
16-19	*na*	*na*	*4.7*	*4.6*	*4.8*	*5.5*	*6.7*	*5.3*	*4.9*	*5.2*
20-24	8.7	8.8	9.0	7.4	7.2	7.7	7.6	7.7	6.1	6.2
25-44	24.9	27.5	33.0	36.2	36.5	24.1	26.2	29.3	29.3	28.8
45-59(f)/64(m)	22.3	19.5	17.4	17.8	17.9	20.9	19.4	19.0	21.3	21.6
60(f)/65(m)-74	11.8	12.1	9.9	8.4	8.3	11.6	12.0	11.4	10.9	10.9
75-84	3.9	4.9	5.1	4.3	4.3	3.9	4.7	5.4	5.6	5.7
85+	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.5	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.9	1.9
Pensionable age	16.7	18.2	16.4	14.3	14.0	16.3	17.8	18.4	18.4	18.5
All ages (thousands)	7,529	6,806	6,829	7,322	7,388	55,928	56,352	57,439	59,113	59,554

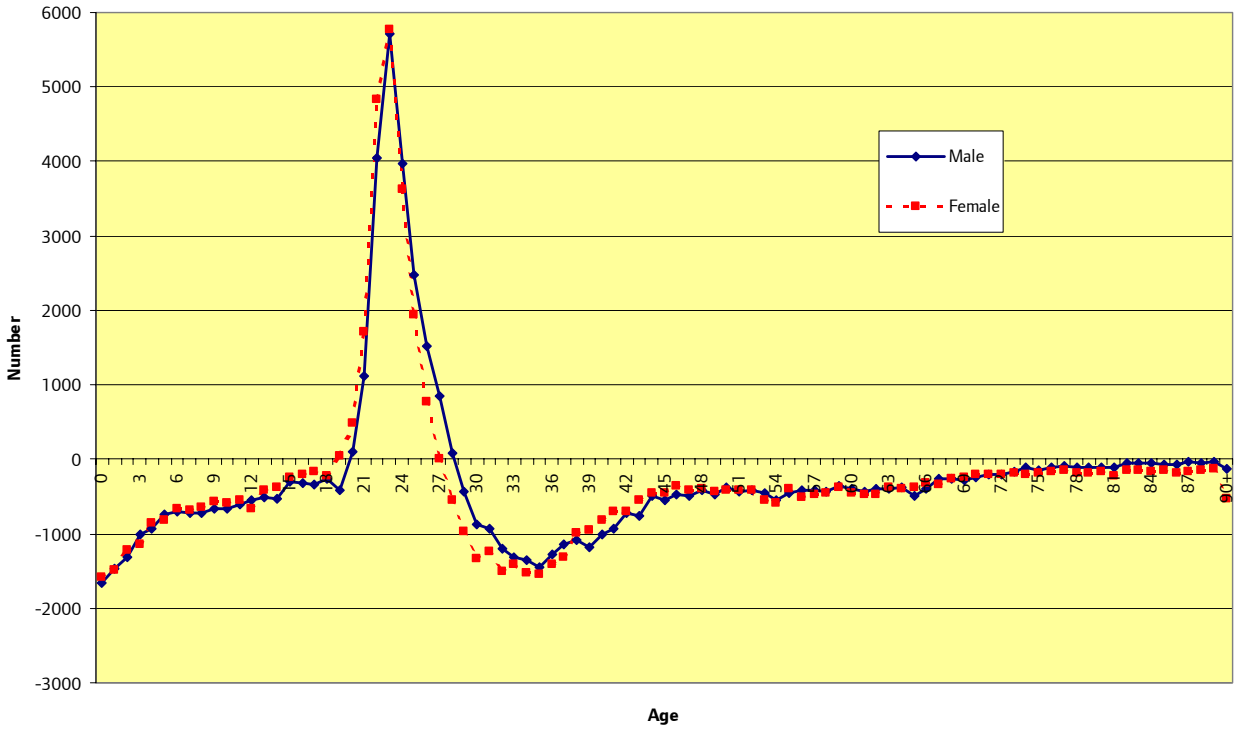
Source: Office for National Statistics

In 1971, following the post-war years of difficulty in housing the population and the planned movement of London families to new and expending towns, London had fewer children than the national average and rather more persons in all age groups over 20. Since 1971 the age structure of London has radically altered, mainly by the net impact of migration flows with the rest of the UK and overseas, to show the present dominance of young adults and the declining proportion of pensioners.

The high numbers of young adults, in particular women in their twenties, helps to explain London's high crude birth rate compared with the UK average. London's relative dearth of residents over age 75 (5.8 per cent compared with 7.6 per cent nationally) puts into context London's low crude death rate.

The main reasons for these differences from the national norms are to be found in the analysis of London's migration patterns. Chart 1 shows the age and gender details of net migration with the rest of the UK as recorded by the 2001 Census. London, particularly the central area, attracts young people and there is a tendency for young women to 'leave home' at an earlier age than young men and to do so in greater numbers. There were more female arrivals in London from the rest of the UK at all ages from 16 to 24 and more females leaving London for the rest of the UK at all ages from 18 to 28. The chart does not show the net impact of these movements very well, but at all ages from 16 to 23 there were more net female arrivals in London from the rest of the UK: to the overall extent of about 2,600. Some of this migration is associated with opportunities for further education, but most relates to moves to London for employment. As most of the opportunities for education and work, let alone nightlife, are in central parts of the city, the result is a mass movement of young adults to areas with good access to the centre, giving rise to London's apparently unbalanced age structure.

Chart 1: Net Migration from Rest UK to London by age/gender 2000-01 (2001 Census)



As the young population ages and enters different stages in the life cycle – especially raising a family – there is a need for different kinds of accommodation which is generally better catered for either in outer London or beyond London's boundary. This demand for living space creates high levels of net outflow of people in their thirties and early forties. London also experiences annual net outflows of people approaching and over retirement age, leading to the relatively low numbers of over 65s in the population.

These variations from the national age and sex structure are now an enduring feature of

London's population, being maintained as a result of the relative balance of the large flows of people who move both into and away from the city each year.

Components of Population Change

Local population change is the sum of natural change (births minus deaths in the resident population), net migration, and any special circumstances such as changes in the numbers of resident armed forces or boarding pupils. In recent years, a high level of natural change has underpinned population growth in the capital. This can be seen in Table 3.

Table 3 Greater London: Mid-year Estimate Change Analysis 1991-2003

Thousands

	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Starting Population	6,829	6,829	6,844	6,874	6,913	6,974	7,015	7,065	7,154	7,237	7,322	7,371
Births	107	104	105	104	104	106	105	105	105	104	104	108
Deaths	68	67	68	66	67	65	62	63	62	59	57	57
Natural Change	*39*	*38*	*37*	*38*	*37*	*41*	*44*	*43*	*43*	*46*	*47*	*51*
UK Migration	-54	-50	-51	-41	-40	-49	-52	-53	-70	-69	-98	-110
International Migration [1]	16	28	43	43	64	48	59	98	109	109	100	76
Net Migration and Other Changes	*-39*	*-22*	*-8*	*2*	*24*	*-1*	*7*	*46*	*39*	*40*	*2*	*-34*
Total Change	*0*	*15*	*29*	*40*	*61*	*40*	*51*	*88*	*83*	*86*	*49*	*17*
Final Population	6,829	6,844	6,874	6,913	6,974	7,015	7,065	7,154	7,237	7,322	7,371	7,388

1 includes Other Changes

Source: Office for National Statistics

The latest figures, for 2003, show that there were 110 thousand live births and 58 thousand deaths in London, a natural increase of 52 thousand people. London has a high crude birth rate compared with the United Kingdom (14.9 births per thousand residents in 2003 compared with 11.7) and a low crude death rate (7.9 deaths per thousand residents in 2003 compared with 10.3) (see Table 4). The rate of natural change in London – an increase of 7.0 persons for every thousand residents in 2003 – is therefore extremely high compared with that for the United Kingdom as a whole (1.4 persons per thousand). The result is that in 2003 the natural population increase in London accounted for 63 per cent of the total natural increase of the United Kingdom, in contrast to London being home to only 12.4 per cent of the total population.

Table 4 Live births, deaths and natural change

	London					United Kingdom				
	1971	1981	1991	2001	2003	1971	1981	1991	2001	2003
Thousands										
Live Births	113.1	92.4	105.8	104.2	110.4	902.0	730.8	792.5	669.1	695.6
Deaths	85.0	77.6	68.9	58.6	58.0	645.1	658.0	646.2	604.4	612.0
Natural Change	28.1	14.8	36.9	45.6	52.4	256.9	72.8	146.3	64.7	83.6
Rates per 1,000 population										
Live Births	15.0	13.6	15.5	14.5	14.9	16.1	13.0	13.8	11.4	11.7
Deaths	11.3	11.4	10.1	8.2	7.9	11.5	11.7	11.2	10.3	10.3
Natural Change	3.7	2.2	5.4	6.3	7.0	4.6	1.3	2.6	1.1	1.4

Source: Office for National Statistics; General Register Office for Scotland; Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency

Fertility

As shown earlier the main reason for London's comparatively high crude birth rate is the higher proportion of women of childbearing age in the population compared with the population of the United Kingdom as a whole. The best measure of overall fertility, taking full account of the age structure of the female population, is the total fertility rate (TFR), which is a hypothetical measure of the number of children that an average woman would have during her lifetime if the local age-specific fertility rates were to remain unaltered. Based on births occurring in 2003, the TFR in London was 1.71 children per woman, identical to the level in the United Kingdom (see Table 5). From 1971 to 2001 the TFR in London was lower and declined more slowly than in the UK as a whole.

Table 5 Age-specific fertility rates and total fertility rates

Live births per 1,000 women

	London					United Kingdom [3]				
	1971	1981	1991	2001	2003	1971	1981	1991	2001	2003
Age group										
Under 20[1]	45	29	29	26	25	50	28	33	28	27
20-24	115	83	70	59	63	154	107	89	68	71
25-29	134	114	99	73	77	155	130	120	92	96
30-34	79	80	97	94	97	79	70	87	88	95
35-39	35	31	47	59	64	34	22	32	41	46
40+[2]	9	6	10	15	17	9	5	5	9	10
Total Fertility Rate	2.09	1.71	1.74	1.62	1.71	2.41	1.82	1.82	1.63	1.71

1 Population base is women aged 15-19

2 Population base is women aged 40-44

3 Age-specific rates for 2003 are for England & Wales

Source: Office for National Statistics; General Register Office for Scotland; Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency

However, the age-specific fertility rates, also shown in Table 5, reveal differences in the timing of childbearing. Throughout the past 30 years, age-specific fertility rates for teenagers and women in their twenties generally have been lower in London than in the country as a whole. Since 1981, women in their thirties and forties living in the capital have had significantly higher fertility rates than those in the rest of the United Kingdom. The shift to a higher proportion of total fertility at ages over 30 has been consistent in both London and the rest of the UK since 1971, and by 2003 only 45 per cent of London's births were to women aged under 30.

There are, of course, large variations in the timing and level of fertility within London. While TFRs in central boroughs, at around 1.30 children per woman, are some of the lowest in the country, the levels in Hackney (2.12) and Newham (2.30) are among the highest.

Mortality

The young age structure of the population also contributes to London's low crude death rate. Taking the age structure fully into account, the standardised mortality ratio (SMR) in London in 2001 was 98, ie the number of deaths in London was about 2 per cent lower than if the age-specific mortality rates of the United Kingdom had applied in London.

Table 6 shows that fourteen of the 19 outer London boroughs have SMRs below the UK average (100) while ten out of 14 inner London boroughs are above 100. The major exceptions to this pattern are the low SMRs recorded in Kensington & Chelsea (73) and in the City of London (50), and the high SMRs in Barking & Dagenham and Waltham Forest (110 in both boroughs). The highest SMR is found in Tower Hamlets (119), but this is still lower than that exhibited by several districts in other parts of the country, mainly in northern industrial and former mining areas. Although these SMRs are based upon mortality and population statistics for 2001 the patterns shown are consistent with the situation in most years since the London boroughs were established in 1965.

A similar picture occurs when looking at expectation of life, based upon the deaths and resident populations by age and gender for the years 2000-02. Expectations of years of life at birth for London are 75.9 for males, equal to the national average, and 80.8 for females, which is 0.2 years higher than the national average. Kensington & Chelsea has the highest life expectancies in England & Wales (78.6 for males and 84.0 for females) while the lowest life expectancies within London are Tower Hamlets for males (at 72.8) and Newham for females (at 78.9).

Table 6 Standardised mortality ratios, 2001

	UK = 100
City of London	50
Camden	106
Hackney	101
Hammersmith & Fulham	91
Haringey	105
Islington	115
Kensington & Chelsea	73
Lambeth	110
Lewisham	114
Newham	115
Southwark	107
Tower Hamlets	119
Wandsworth	110
Westminster, City of	91
Inner London	**105**
Barking and Dagenham	110
Barnet	89
Bexley	93
Brent	92
Bromley	90
Croydon	93
Ealing	96
Enfield	93
Greenwich	106
Harrow	79
Havering	95
Hillingdon	94
Hounslow	103
Kingston upon Thames	95
Merton	92
Redbridge	94
Richmond upon Thames	86
Sutton	101
Waltham Forest	110
Outer London	**95**
Greater London	**98**

Source: Office for National Statistics

Migration

One of the main components of the high levels of population growth in recent years is the estimated level of net migration. Throughout the 1960s and 1970s London was losing as many as 100,000 residents annually through the balance of migration; losses were still around 50,000 a year at the beginning of the 1980s. Between the population low point of 1988 and 1995 London's population rose because the net migration losses were consistently outpaced by the natural increase. Between 1995 and 2002 the balance of migration was once again positive and the population grew more rapidly, however London was estimated to have had a net migration loss of nearly 35 thousand in 2002-03. This is the highest loss recorded since 1991-92.

The present levels of net migration in London are the sum of separate estimates of movements within the United Kingdom and migration to and from overseas. Throughout the 1980s the average annual net migration was a loss of about 22 thousand. This has reduced consistently through the 1990s and since 1995-96 annual increases have been the case, resulting in an average annual net inflow of 26 thousand in the period 1996-2001.

London's annual net migration loss to the rest of the United Kingdom, as measured by the National Health Service Central Register, has increased from around 53 thousand people in 1998-99 to around 69 thousand a year in 1999-2001 and to 110 thousand in 2002-03 (see Table 3). However, these losses disguise a consistently large net inflow of young adults. Table 7 shows an inflow of 19 thousand persons aged 16-24 in 2000-01, among net losses for all other age groups.

Table 7 Migration by age (2000-01)

Thousands

	Within the UK			International[1]			Total
Age	To	From	Net	To	From	Net	Net
0-15	13.2	39.5	-26.3	9.2	4.5	4.6	-21.7
16-24	65.1	46.1	19.1	50.4	17.9	32.5	51.6
25-44	71.2	103.0	-31.9	78.1	54.8	23.3	-8.6
45-64	9.8	28.7	-18.9	8.9	3.9	5.0	-13.9
65+	4.3	14.9	-10.6	1.3	0.2	1.2	-9.4
Total	163.6	232.2	-68.6	147.8	81.2	66.6	-2.0

1 International Passenger Survey statistics only

Source: Office for National Statistics

Although it has been in overall migration deficit with the rest of the UK, London has received an annual net inflow from the majority of regions of the United Kingdom throughout the last decade, however the few exceptions were critical to the overall balance. The total net loss to the South East and the East of England regions is of the same order as London's total net loss to the whole of the United Kingdom. The other regions which have consistently experienced a net gain from London are the other fast growing areas of England: the South West and, in most years, the East Midlands. There also tends to be a

small net loss to Northern Ireland. A regular feature of the migration patterns within the United Kingdom is that around 60 to 65 per cent of those leaving London only move to the adjacent South East or East of England regions. With London's net loss now estimated at over 100 thousand a year it is currently in deficit to all of the other countries/regions of the UK.

London has consistently received annual net inflows of people from overseas, as indicated by the International Passenger Survey (IPS) and Home Office data on asylum seekers and visitor switchers. In several recent years this flow has been estimated to be in excess of 100 thousand people with the total net inflow in the latest five-year period (1998-03) being over 490 thousand. The majority of the net inflow is at ages 16 to 44. The net inflow by age from overseas in 2000-01 is shown in Table 7. This table relates solely to migrants as estimated by the International Passenger Survey and shows net inflows at all ages, mainly between ages 16 and 44. Asylum seekers and visitor switchers are mainly aged between 20 and 44 and so swell the overall net inflow to London of young adults.

The numbers of persons seeking asylum or entering the country as visitors and subsequently being allowed residence (visitor switchers) has been an increasingly significant part of the total change in London's population. Their numbers are included above in the international flows in Table 3 but are worth considering separately. In the year to mid-2000 it was estimated that 62 thousand asylum seekers became resident in London as their first destination in the United Kingdom together with 12 thousand visitor switchers living in London. Numbers in the most recent years are significantly down as part of the continuing reduction of asylum applicants. Total AS/VS coming to London were estimated to be 49 thousand in 2001-02 and 41 thousand in 2002-03, of which total only 29 thousand were asylum seekers.

Ethnic Origin

The 2001 Census showed that 2.1 million people who belong to a black and minority ethnic (BME) group lived in London. This accounted for 29 per cent of the city's total population. London was home to 46 per cent of England & Wales' BME population, while less than 14 per cent of the total population of England & Wales lived in the capital. The ethnic group categories used in the 2001 Census mean that some minority ethnic populations, for example Cypriots, Turks and people from Albania and the former Yugoslavia, will have been included within the White Other group. London's population has a higher representation of all minority ethnic groups than does the national population. This is also true of the non-British White groups, ie White Irish and White Other. Only the Pakistani group is represented in London at close to its national average level (2.0 per cent compared to 1.4 per cent). In all of the other minority groups the ratio of the percentage in London to that in England & Wales is three to one or four to one.

Future Population

The projections supporting the *London Plan* were prepared on the basis of recent migration trends and show the population of London growing to reach 8.11 million in 2016. Growth is expected in all boroughs and is consistent with at least 330 thousand additional homes being built (*London's Housing Capacity*, GLA, 2000). Table 8 shows the subregional population and household distribution of the projections at the 2001 base and at 2016. Major growth is expected in the central and east subregions.

Table 8 London Plan: Population and Households

Thousands

	2001		2016	
	Households	Population	Households	Population
Greater London	3023	7308	3353	8108
Subregions:				
Central	686	1525	788	1755
East	804	1991	903	2241
West	554	1421	597	1533
North	420	1042	465	1152
South	559	1329	600	1426

Source: Office for National Statistics (2001 population) & Greater London Authority

The change in the population by age bands is shown in Table 9. London is expected to grow by 800 thousand people (11%) between 2001 and 2016. The majority of this increase is in the working ages, which will grow by 660k (13%) with much of this total being an aging of the working population as the large birth cohorts of the late 1950s and 1960s reach their 40s and 50s. The population in their 30s changes very little. The school age population will also grow by 100 thousand (13%) and the pre-school population by 90 thousand (18%) but it is anticipated that the population over 65 will decline by 50 thousand (6%). London is most different to the UK in respect of its future population structure in terms of the elderly: the rest of the UK is expected to see significant growth of the retired population and rather more modest growth of children.

Table 9 London Plan: Population by age

Thousands

Age	2001	2016	Change
0 - 4	478	566	88
5 - 9	452	509	58
10 - 14	436	474	38
15 - 19	417	465	48
20 - 24	531	626	94
25 - 29	746	800	54
30 - 34	749	751	2
35 - 39	644	653	9
40 - 44	519	593	74
45 - 49	424	566	142
50 - 54	409	513	104
55 - 59	328	424	97
60 - 64	282	326	44
65 - 69	248	273	25
70 - 74	220	199	-22
75 - 79	185	153	-32
80 - 84	126	111	-15
85 - 89	75	67	-9
90 +	38	39	1
Total	7308	8108	800

Source: Office for National Statistics (2001 population) & Greater London Authority

Average household size in London changed little between 1991 and 2001. The projected population growth is consistent with the average household size in each London borough remaining at its 2001 level and additional homes in each borough as determined by the 2000 London Housing Capacity Study. If the average household size were to decline by 2016 the 8.11 million population would require more than an additional 330 thousand homes. In 2005 a new London Housing Capacity Study will show the impacts of more recent development proposals such as the Thames Gateway and the Stansted-Cambridge corridor. It is expected to show additional capacity. The *London Plan* has been developed to meet the challenges presented by these structural changes in terms of housing, jobs and schools.

The *London Plan* does not currently include a projection of the future population of London split by ethnic groups. Data from the 2001 Census on migration by ethnicity has only recently become available and is being analysed. It is anticipated that borough level ethnic group projections will become available in late summer 2005. In the meantime an indicative projection – based upon the present age, gender and ethnicity structure of London and recent analysis of ethnic fertility - has been prepared (see Table 10). This projection shows that the BME population of London (ie all persons apart from those classified by the 2001 Census as being White) will increase from 2.1 million in 2001 to 2.8 million in 2016, and form 35% of the population. The BME population growth will be concentrated in the working ages: 540 thousand of the 720 thousand increase is of persons aged 15-64, equivalent to about 80 per cent of the total growth in the working ages. By

2016 the BME population will form 2.0 million people in the working ages (also 35 % of the total working age population of London). The BME population is at present much younger than the White population, with only 5% aged over 65 compared to 15% of the White population. By 2016 the number of BME over-65s will have increased by over 50% and form nearly 6% of the enlarged BME population.

Table 10 London Plan: Indicative White and BME Populations

Thousands

	2001			2016			Change		
	Total	White	BME	Total	White	BME	Total	White	BME
0-4	478	284	194	566	341	225	88	56	31
5-9	452	267	184	509	277	232	58	10	48
10-14	436	260	176	474	256	218	38	-4	42
15-19	417	246	172	465	277	189	48	31	17
20-24	531	360	172	626	370	255	94	10	84
25-29	746	545	201	800	477	323	54	-68	122
30-34	749	525	224	751	442	309	2	-84	86
35-39	644	448	196	653	442	211	9	-5	14
40-44	519	361	158	593	433	160	74	72	2
45-49	424	308	115	566	397	169	142	89	54
50-54	409	327	83	513	357	156	104	30	74
55-59	328	265	63	424	295	129	97	30	66
60-64	282	219	63	326	237	89	44	18	26
65-69	248	201	47	273	218	55	25	17	8
70-74	220	190	30	199	161	38	-22	-29	8
75-79	185	168	16	153	119	34	-32	-50	18
80-84	126	118	9	111	90	21	-15	-28	12
85-89	75	72	3	67	58	9	-9	-15	6
90+	38	36	2	39	36	3	1	0	2
Total	7308	5200	2108	8108	5282	2827	800	82	718

Source: Office for National Statistics (2001 Total Population) & Greater London Authority

Regular Briefings from the GLA Data Management and Analysis Group

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Contact details for the Data Management and Analysis Group are as follows:

Rob Lewis (020 7983 4652) is **Head of the Data Management and Analysis Group**. rob.lewis@london.gov.uk

Bill Armstrong (020 7983 4653) works in the **Census Team** with particular responsibilities for **commissioned tables**, **workplace data** and **mapping**. bill.armstrong@london.gov.uk

Baljit Bains (020 7983 4613) works in the **Demography Team** and is responsible for **ethnic demography**, including **ethnic group projections**. baljit.bains@london.gov.uk

Gareth Baker (020 7983 4965) works on **GIS** issues. gareth.baker@london.gov.uk

Shen Cheng (020 7983 4889) works on **Education data** and is responsible for **school roll projections**. shen.cheng@london.gov.uk

David Ewens (020 7983 4656) is responsible for **Education research and data analysis**. david.ewens@london.gov.uk

Giorgio Finella (020 7983 4328) works in the **Census Team.** giorgio.finella@london.gov.uk

Dennis Grenham (020 7983 4532) works mostly on **statistical compendia**, **election statistics** and **special publications**. dennis.grenham@london.gov.uk

Georgia Hay (020 7983 4347) works in the **Demography Team** and is responsible for **ward level projections,** the **Demography Extranet** and **borough liaison**. georgia.hay@london.gov.uk

John Hollis (020 7983 4604) is responsible for the work of the **Demography Team** and the **Social Exclusion Team**, and particularly for **demographic modelling.** john.hollis@london.gov.uk

Eileen Howes (020 7983 4657) is responsible for the work of the **Census Team** and the **SASPAC** project. eileen.howes@london.gov.uk

Ed Klodawski (020 7983 4694) works in the **Demography Team.** His post is joint with the **London Health Observatory** and specialises in **ethnic** and **health** issues**.** edmund.klodawski@london.gov.uk

Rachel Leeser (020 7983 4699) works in the **Social Exclusion Team** with particular responsibilities for **indicators** and **income data**. rachel.leeser@london.gov.uk (maternity leave until late 2005)

Alan Lewis (020 7983 4348) works on the **SASPAC** project. alan.lewis@london.gov.uk

Jackie Maguire (020 7983 4655) is responsible to the Group Head and co-ordinates the **administrative and financial** work of the Group. jackie.maguire@london.gov.uk

Michael Minors (020 7983 4654) is responsible for the work of the **General Statistics, Education and GIS teams**. michael.minors@london.gov.uk

Gareth Piggott (020 7983 4327) works in the **Census Team**. gareth.piggott@london.gov.uk

Lorna Spence (020 7983 4658) is a member of the **Social Exclusion Team**, with particular responsibilities for the **Labour Force Survey** and **benefits data**. lorna.spence@london.gov.uk

Lovedeep Vaid (020 7983 4699) works in the **Social Exclusion Team** with particular responsibilities for **deprivation indicators** and **income data**. lovedeep.vaid@london.gov.uk (maternity cover until late 2005)

Please use the above descriptions in deciding whom to contact to assist you with your information needs.