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Data Management and Analysis Group

Greater London Demographic Review 2003

**DMAG Briefing 2004/28
December 2004**

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Key Features of 2003

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 7.388 million at mid-2003, an increase of 559 thousand since mid-1991 and 66 thousand since mid-2001.
- London's population density in 2003 was 4,700 persons per square kilometre.
- In 2003 there were 110.4 thousand live births to London residents, this was equivalent to a general fertility rate (GFR) of 54.3 births per 1,000 women aged 15-49 and a total period fertility rate (TFR) of 1.71 births per woman over her fertile lifetime.
- In 2003 58.0 thousand Londoners died; this equates to a standardised mortality ratio (SMR) of 98 – with England & Wales being 100.
- The 52.4 thousand natural increase in London was 64% of the natural population increase in England and Wales.
- The life expectancy of males in London was 75.9 years and for females was 80.8 years.
- There were 3.18 million dwellings on the Council Tax Register, October 2004
- 152 thousand persons moved into London from the rest of the UK in 2002-03 while 263 thousand departed, leaving a net internal migration loss of 110 thousand.
- 188 thousand international migrants (including 41 thousand asylum seekers and visitor switchers) moved into London in 2002-03, while 112 thousand former London residents emigrated overseas. The gain of 76 thousand was the smallest since 1997-98.
- In 2002-03, 74.9% of Londoners were economically active including 69.9% who were employed. 7.1% 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 486.8 thousand primary pupils and 420.7 thousand secondary pupils in maintained schools in London in January 2004.

Introduction

Demographic data 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. Where possible, data have been disaggregated further into the London Plan Sub-Regions.

Data covered in this *Briefing* mainly relate to 2003 but range from the 2001 Census to data collected in 2004, whichever is the most appropriate.

Mid-Year Estimates

Since the release of the population counts from the 2001 Census, the ONS mid-year estimates have been subject to a number of revisions. A brief description of the changes is shown below. However, a more detailed look at the revisions is available in two recent *DMAG Briefings*:

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

	2001	2002	2003
2001 Census (Sep 2002) – population on Census day	7,172,091		
MYE (Oct 2002) – first mid-year estimate after the Census	7,188,006		
MYE (Sep 2003) – revision taking account of ‘missed men’ found by the Longitudinal Studies	7,307,911	7,355,354	
MYE (Sep 2004) – revision taking account of the LA Studies	7,322,403	7,371,239	7,387,868

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 2003 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: 2003-based GAD national population projections, 2003-based ONS sub-national population projections and ODPM 2002-based interim regional household projections. The existing GLA 2003 Round of projections has also been used here. The GLA 2004 Round will be completed during 2005 following the availability of the results of the 2004 London Housing Capacity Study.

Data from the 2001 Census are still being released by ONS. The main reporting of Census output has been in other *Briefings*, but this *Review* includes some analysis of results particularly relevant in a demographic context.

Resident Population

Total

The ONS mid-year population estimate for London in 2003 is 7.388 million. This is an increase from the revised estimates for 2001 (7.322 million) and 2002 (7.371 million). Since 1991 the population has increased by 559 thousand.

Age Distribution

Between 1991 and 2003 the largest increase was in the 30 to 59 age group (24.3%). There were also increases, in the region of 10%, in the 0 to 19 year olds and 85 year olds and over, although the under-5s fell slightly, by less than 1%. The population of 20 to 29 has fallen, largely as a consequence of smaller birth cohorts in the 1970s compared to the 1960s. The number of 60 to 84 year olds has also fallen since 1991, particularly the females. This reflects the out-migration of persons around retirement age and an improving mortality in the older males. Since 1991, London has grown at a rate more than double that for England and Wales: an 8.2% increase compared to 4.0%. The growth in England and Wales, although generally of a smaller magnitude, has been focussed in the same age groups as in London. The main difference is that in England and Wales there has been an increase in the 60 to 84 year olds, reflecting the movement out of London in these ages.

Comparing the 2001 mid-year estimates, revised in September 2004, with 2003 shows a similar pattern for both males and females. The small increase of 0.89% (65,500) is mostly seen in the males – increasing by 50,900 (1.4%) compared with only 14,600 (0.4%) for females. Generally speaking the population aged under 30 is falling, although the 15 to 19 year olds have increased by 26,000 (6.5%), while the number of people aged 30 to 59 have increased. There has also been a continued fall in the population of people aged over 60.

Since 2001 England and Wales has increased by 0.83% (434 thousand), a slightly lower rate than in London. While London has seen a fall in the numbers of persons aged over 60, England and Wales has continued to experience an increase. However, in contrast, both areas have seen falls in the over-85s; down 4.9% in London and 2.3% in England and Wales since 2001 compared with increases of 10.3% and 26.9% respectively since 1991.

Table 1: ONS Mid-year Population Estimates by age groups (thousands)

Thousands	2001				
	1991	Original	2001	2002	2003
0-4	479.4	478.0	478.8	475.0	476.0
5-9	414.4	451.4	452.3	450.0	446.5
10-14	372.1	435.7	436.4	437.2	433.9
15-29	1,744.6	1,643.6	1,697.6	1,700.6	1,692.8
30-44	1,513.0	1,849.2	1,911.7	1,953.7	1,977.4
45-64	1,342.0	1,438.1	1,448.5	1,459.3	1,469.2
65-74	518.7	468.1	470.6	469.1	467.0
75-84	347.2	310.7	312.8	314.2	317.0
85+	98.0	113.1	113.7	112.1	108.1
Total	6,829.3	7,188.0	7,322.4	7,371.2	7,387.9

Source: © Crown Copyright ONS, Mid-Year Estimates

London has a younger age structure than England and Wales with over 60% of Londoners being aged under 40 in 2003, compared with 52.5% in England and Wales. Less than 9% of London's population is made up of people aged 70 and over, while nearly 12% of England and Wales is in this age group. The gender balance in London and England and Wales is similar. In London, women constitute 50.6% compared with 51.1% in England and Wales. In London, the gender split in the population aged under 40 is slightly weighted towards males (only 49.0% women) while for those aged 40 and over there are more females (51.3% women): this is mirrored in England and 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 21.1 for the elderly, compared with 29.9 for England and Wales. This follows the patterns seen in the population figures shown in Table 1. The dependency ratio for children shows a more similar picture comparing London with England and Wales, 29.5 and 32.2 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 50.6, is significantly lower than that in England and Wales, 62.1.

Sub-Regional Distribution

As part of the implementation of the *London Plan*, Sub-Regional Development Frameworks (SRDF) have been set up to address planning issues at a level beyond individual boroughs. This has resulted in the creation of five London sub-regions.

Since 1991 all the London Sub-Regions have seen increases in population. The highest growth was in Central London at 158,300 (11.1%) while the lowest was seen in the South at 81,500 (6.5%). The growth in London's population has slowed in the last couple of years; the average annual increase since 1991 is 46,500 compared with an average of only 32,700 since 2001. This is mirrored across the Sub-Regions, except in Central London where the average growth since 2001 has been estimated by ONS to be over 30% higher than the average since 1991.

Since 2001, there has been growth in all Sub-Regions. However, in the West growth amounted to under 400 (0.03%).

Table 2: ONS Mid-year Population Estimates by London Sub-Region

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

Source: © Crown Copyright ONS, Mid-Year Estimates

Population Density

London has a high population density. On average there are nearly 4,700 people per square kilometre, compared with only 350 per square kilometre in England and Wales as a whole. After London, the North West has the highest density of the Government Office Regions, at 480 people per square kilometre, while Wales has the lowest at 140. Unsurprisingly, Inner London, particularly the four Central boroughs, has a far higher density than Outer London; 9,100 compared to 3,570 persons. The highest borough density in London is in Kensington and Chelsea at 14,370, and the lowest is in Bromley at 1,990. The lowest density in Inner London is in the City of London (2,770) and the highest density in Outer London is in Brent (6,190).

Sources: *ONS Population Estimates Unit*

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 and then increasing by a further 4,900 to 110,437 in 2003. Newham had the greatest number of births at 5,102 and also had the highest general fertility rate (GFR) of all London boroughs, at 73.5 births per 1,000 women aged 15 to 49 years old. Westminster, with a GFR of 40.6, was the lowest. This compares with a GFR for London as a whole of 61.1.

The 4.6% increase in births in London between 2002 and 2003 was fairly evenly spread across London, with the Inner boroughs showing a slightly higher rate of change than the Outer boroughs, and this was mostly driven by the Central boroughs. However, the greatest change in London was in Harrow, where the number of births grew by over 11% and the only fall occurred in Hammersmith and Fulham where there was a reduction in births of just under 1%.

Compared with England and Wales, the growth in births in London between 2002 and 2003 has been a little faster, with England and Wales showing an increase of 4.3%, just 0.3 percentage points less than London. However, the 4,800 increase in London makes up 19% of the total growth in England and Wales, and the number of births per 1,000 women of reproductive age is nearly 8% higher in London.

Compared with England and Wales, women in London tend to have slightly fewer children. The total period fertility rate (TPFR, the number of children a woman has during her lifetime) was 1.71 for London in 2003, compared with 1.73 for England and Wales. However, the TPFR for the UK as a whole, is the same as for London. Age-specific fertility rates for London show that women are having children at later ages than in England and Wales as a whole. In London, the highest proportion of births is to women aged 30 to 34 years old; there are 97.5 births per 1,000 women in London, compared to 94.8 per 1,000 women in England and Wales. In contrast, the highest proportion of births to women in England and Wales was in the 25 to 29 age group with 96.4 births per 1,000 women.

Table 3: Age-Specific Fertility Rates 2003

Per 1,000 women in age group	All Ages*	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40 and over
London	61.1	24.5	63.3	77.1	97.5	63.8	17.2
England and Wales	56.8	26.8	71.2	96.4	94.8	46.4	9.8

*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. 32 Birth Statistics

Of the 110 thousand births in London, over 52 thousand (47%) were to mothers born outside the UK. These figures compare with 19% in England and Wales as a whole. In Inner London the percentage is greater, 55%, while Outer London has 41% of mothers born outside the UK. Within London, 15 of the boroughs have percentages of 50% or more, with the highest percentages of non-UK born mothers being in Newham, Tower Hamlets and Westminster, all at 68%. Only in Havering was the proportion of such births less than 15%.

Mortality

In recent years, deaths of London residents have fallen from 59,322 in 2000 to 58,166 in 2001 and to 57,656 in 2002; however, in 2003 there was a slight increase to 57,961. This is equivalent to a crude death rate of 7.9 per thousand population. 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.

Once again the young age structure of London is an important factor when making national comparisons. In England & Wales there were 539 thousand deaths, equivalent to a rate of 10.2 per thousand. London's Standardised Mortality Ratio (SMR) of 98 shows that the underlying age-specific mortality levels in London are about 2% below those for England & Wales (100). Therefore, London's slightly better mortality overall accounts for about one-eighth of the difference in the crude death rates between London and England & Wales, the rest being a consequence of the young age-structure. Mortality varies greatly across the London boroughs. Havering has the highest crude death rate for all of London, however the SMR is 101. The high crude rate reflects the older age structure of Havering, which is more similar to England and Wales than to the rest of London. Conversely, both Barking and Dagenham and Tower Hamlets have very high SMRs of 115.

Since 2001, infant mortality (deaths of children under one year of age) has been falling in London. In 2003 the infant mortality rate (per thousand live births) was 5.4, compared with 5.5 in 2002 and 6.1 in 2001.

Natural Change

The difference between births and deaths is the natural change of a population. The natural change in 2001 and 2002 was 45,996 and 47,947 respectively. However, in 2003 the natural change was much higher, standing at 52,476, an increase of more than 4,500. This was due to the large increase in births being offset by a small rise in deaths. All London boroughs had a positive natural change with the exception of Havering, where there were 105 fewer births than deaths. Newham had the largest natural change, 3,506, the result of a young population with a very high general fertility rate and a relatively low crude death rate. The natural change in England and Wales was 82,318; this means that the natural population growth in London is responsible for nearly 64% of the national growth. This is enormous considering that London makes up 14.0% of the population of England and Wales, and reflects London's younger age structure and therefore the resulting relatively high numbers of births and relatively few deaths.

Life Expectancy

The GLA has calculated life expectancy at birth, based on deaths (by age and gender) occurring in the calendar years 2000 to 2002 together with the mid-2000 to mid-2002 population estimates. The mid-year estimates used to calculate life expectancy were those revised in September and October 2004. For London, the average life expectancy at birth was 75.9 years for males and 80.8 years for females. For England and Wales, ONS has calculated that male life expectancy is the same as in London, while for females it is only slightly lower at 80.6 years. There is a wide range of expectation of life across the London boroughs. Kensington and Chelsea has the highest, for both males and females, at 78.6 and 84.0 respectively, while Tower Hamlets has the lowest male life expectancy (72.8 years) and Newham has the lowest female life expectancy (78.9 years). Life expectancy for females is higher than for males in all boroughs, with the greatest gender difference being in Camden at 6.4 years and the smallest difference in Sutton at 3.6 years.

Sources: *ONS Population Trends 116 – Special Reports*
 GLA London borough Life Tables, 2000-2002 (forthcoming)

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.

On the 2004 Register (ie October 2003) there were 4.97 million electors in London. This compares with 5.77 million people aged 18 or over from the 2003 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 and 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 and 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 and 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 recent large 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 2003 London has seen 148,300 people move in from the rest of the UK, but 262,600 people leave. This is a net loss of 114,300 people. 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 (46 thousand) and GOER (38 thousand). The next largest loss was to GOSW (10 thousand).

The net loss from London to the rest of the UK has been increasing since 1998 when it was 44 thousand. The increase in the net loss is caused by a combination of increasing outflows and decreasing inflows; outflows have increased by 45 thousand while inflows have decreased by 26 thousand since 1998.

The largest net outflows tend to be from Inner London boroughs outside the central core, Haringey, Lambeth, Newham and Southwark in particular, although both Brent and Ealing have experienced high outflows in recent years. All these boroughs have seen increasing net outflows over the recent period, with outflows to both the rest of London and the rest of the UK.

International Migration

ONS international migration data, from 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, show that in 2003 there was an inflow of 513 thousand migrants to the UK and a record outflow of 362 thousand. This produced a net inflow of 151 thousand people. This is slightly lower than in 2002, 153 thousand, but in line with the recent trends of annual net inflows of over 130 thousand since 1998. Regional data are only available up to 2002, with the exception of the estimates for 2002-03 used to calculate the mid-2003 estimates. London receives the largest share of international inflows (39% in 2002), and net flows to London have recently accounted for about two-thirds of the net flow to the UK. In 2002-03, the inflow to London was 188 thousand, while the outflow was 112 thousand. The net flow, of 76 thousand, is the lowest since 1997-98.

Asylum seekers and visitor switcher numbers are included in the above figures for the UK from which the London estimates have been made. In the preparation of the 2003 mid-year estimates ONS made separate estimates of the additional numbers of these people arriving in each local authority over the previous year. For London this amounted to 41,000 persons and the asylum element was based upon data from the National Asylum Seeker Service on the location of those asylum seekers that it supported. Home Office records indicate that there were 49,405 new asylum applicants in 2003, down from 84,130 in 2002.

2001 Census Migration

Migration by ethnicity has now become available from the 2001 Census. Most of the movement is among the White ethnic group, but, this is to be expected given that the White group accounts for 71% of London's population and over 90% of the UK.

Internal migration figures for movements to and from London from the Census are showing a similar picture to the data from the NHSCR, but have a smaller magnitude. In the Census, the question asked 'What was your usual address one year ago' and gave the options of:

- Same address,
- No usual address,
- Elsewhere (with space to put address)

Figures for London show that 156 thousand people moved in from somewhere else in the UK (excluding London) in the year preceding Census day (29 April 2001). 207 thousand people moved out of London to elsewhere in the UK. This means a net migration loss of 51 thousand, compared with a net loss of 68 thousand between mid-2000 and mid-2001 using the NHSCR.

Table 4: Migration to and from London, by ethnic group (thousands)

	Thousands and per cent					
	Total	White	Asian	Black	Mixed	Chinese or Other
Inflow from UK	155.6	131.9	10.5	5.2	3.5	4.4
Outflow to UK	206.7	174.7	12.9	9.6	5.5	3.9
Moves within London	641.9	444.0	71.2	79.8	24.5	22.4
Inflow from Outside of UK	121.0	78.9	15.5	10.6	4.1	11.9
No usual address	99.7	60.3	13.6	16.3	4.2	5.3
Proportions by Ethnic group (%);						
Inflow from UK		84.8	6.8	3.3	2.2	2.8
England and Wales population		94.5	3.1	0.8	1.0	0.6
Outflow to UK		84.5	6.2	4.7	2.7	1.9
London population		71.2	12.1	10.9	3.2	2.7

Source: © Crown Copyright ONS, 2001 Census Special Migration Tables

The five broad ethnic categories have been used – White, Black, Asian, Mixed and Chinese or Other – and in all except the Chinese or Other group, there are net losses of people from London to the rest of the UK. Aside from the White group, the largest net outflow is in the Black ethnic group. However, the greatest movement, ie the largest in and outflows, is in the Asian group, where there is an inflow of 10.5 thousand and an outflow of 12.9 thousand.

Over 120 thousand people moved into London from outside of the UK in the year to the Census day. People in the White ethnic group constitute over 65%. Of the rest, 15.5 thousand are Asian, 10.5 thousand are black, 4.1 thousand are from the Mixed ethnic group and 11.9 thousand are Chinese or Other ethnic group.

The Census showed that there were nearly 100 thousand people resident in London on Census day who had 'no usual address one year ago'. While the Census instructions asked that babies born after 29 April 2000 would be classed as having no usual address fewer than 2 thousand babies were so recorded. This leaves about 98 thousand persons aged 1+ recorded as effectively homeless or transient one year previously. It is possible that many people who were recorded this way were unsure of how to fill the forms in or had the information entered by other members of the household. Others could have taken the easy option of entering a tick rather than fill in an address.

The greatest volume of migration relating to London occurred within London – ie people moving from one address in London to another in London. In the year up to the Census count, 641.9 thousand people moved within London. Nearly 70% (444.0 thousand) of those were White, while the Asian and Black group accounted for 71.2 and 79.8 thousand respectively. The Mixed and Chinese or Other groups are smaller in size and therefore there appears to be less movement, 24.5 and 22.4 thousand respectively. The proportion of the total movement for each ethnic group is very similar to the proportion of the population as a whole.

Sources: *ONS Migration Statistics Unit*
 ONS Series MN no. 29: International Migration
 ONS Population Trends 118
 Home Office Asylum Statistics: 3rd Quarter 2004
 2001 Census Special Migration Tables

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 2003 Round of projections was published in February 2004 and took into account the first revision to the 2001 mid-year estimates, which increased London's population by nearly 120 thousand from the original estimate.

A range of migration-led population projections were prepared as part of the monitoring of the Mayor's Spatial Development Strategy. The results of the three variant projections are shown below. The Central projection is based upon extending the trends in annual migration seen from 1997-2002. The Low and High variants offer a range based upon looking at shorter and longer-term migration trends.

Table 5: GLA 2003 Round of Demographic Projections for London 2001-2016

Variant Projection	Thousands			
	2001	2006	2011	2016
Low	7,307.9	7,544.0	7,771.7	7,986.1
Central	7,307.9	7,585.6	7,856.7	8,108.1
High	7,307.9	7,620.1	7,928.8	8,213.3

The Central projection for London was used as a basis for a borough and sub-regional forecast used in the *London Plan*. This is referred to as Scenario 8.1 and it was also converted to household projections. The Scenario 8.1 projections for the London boroughs are based on additional housing development from the London Housing Capacity Study (LHCS). The LHCS used in the 2003 Round was produced in 2000 and work is currently underway to update and produce the 2004 LHCS. Household projections have been 'benchmarked' to the Scenario 8.1 population projections based upon a constant average household size in each borough from 2001 onwards.

Table 6: Scenario 8.1 Benchmarked Household Projections for London 2001-2016

	Thousands			
	2001	2006	2011	2016
Households	3,022.8	3,147.8	3,252.7	3,353.1

The 2004 Round of Projections will be produced in 2005 when the results of the 2004 LHCS become available. These will then feed into ward projections.

GAD National Projections

At the end of September 2004, GAD published an *interim* set of national 2003-based population projections for the UK and constituent countries. These projections incorporated the 2003 mid-year estimates. Although there have been some revisions to the short-term assumptions for fertility and migration, the long-term assumptions have remained the same as in the 2002-based projections, hence the *interim* status. Following a review of the underlying assumptions to the projections, the next *full* set, 2004-based, of principal projections will be published in October 2005. GAD also released variant projections, for the UK only, which projected population based on variations of the long-term assumptions on fertility, mortality and international migration.

The results of the 2003-based and 2002-based projections are similar, with the 2003-based being slightly higher, but by only 1.0% in 2021. Although the overall population data are similar in the two sets of projections, there are some significant short-term differences in the total fertility rates (TFRs) up to 2007-08 due to the upturn in fertility experiences in all parts of the UK in the last year. For 2003-4, in the 2003-based projections the TFR was 3.5% higher, at 1.76, than in the 2002-based. This difference diminishes until by 2008-09 the assumptions are the same as in the 2002-based projections.

The 2003-based projections show that the population of England and Wales is expected to grow by 4.700 million from 2001 to 2021 reaching 57.060 million. This represents an average rise of 235,000 per year. There is expected to be a fall in Scotland and small rise in Northern Ireland. Overall in the UK there will be a rise of 4.721 million. The population is also projected to age; between 2003 and 2021 the mean age is expected to increase from 39.4 to 42.1 years in England and Wales, and the expectation of life at birth is projected to rise for both males and females.

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

ONS Subnational Projections

On 25 November 2004, ONS released the 2003-based Subnational Population Projections. These covered all local authorities in England, and were constrained to the GAD national projections released in September. These projections are based upon the ONS local authority mid-year estimates for 2003 released in September. 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 8.1 that is based upon unconstrained migration trends based upon 1997-2002 with the borough population distribution based upon expected housing capacity.

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

On 8 September 2004, the ODPM released the 2002-based interim regional household projections for England. These 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 2005, 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 2003-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 News Release and projections can be found on the ODPM website;
http://www.odpm.gov.uk/pns/DisplayPN.cgi?pn_id=2004_0206

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

Ethnicity

Ethnic Populations

London is highly ethnically diverse. Over 45% of people in Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) groups in England and Wales (ie those people not categorised into any of the three White groups) live in London. This compares with nearly 14% of all England and 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 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%).

In recent months, there has not been much new ethnicity data released from the Census, however, recent *Briefings* are available on request:

DMAG 2003/9: 2001 Census Key Statistics: Ethnicity, religion and country of birth

DMAG 2003/23: 2001 Census: Ethnic groups in London and other districts

DMAG 2004/11: 2001 Census Profiles: The Irish in London

DMAG 2004/16: 2001 Census Profiles: Bangladeshis in London

Ethnicity and the Labour Market

Data relating to labour market activity by ethnic group are available from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) on a quarterly and annual basis. Due to the larger sample size, the annual dataset is considered most reliable. However, some sample sizes are still too small to provide reliable estimates for certain groups. The table below shows labour market participation – economic activity, employment and unemployment – by ethnicity for London. Where necessary, data have been suppressed.

Where data are available, it is clear that the White groups, particularly the White British group, tend to have better labour market outcomes. This can be seen in Table 7 overleaf. The lowest economic activity and employment rates occur in the Chinese and Other group, with 57.8% and 51.3% respectively. The other three BME groups, Black, Asian and Mixed, have similar economic activity and employment rates. However unemployment differs greatly between the groups. The differing unemployment rates are likely to be related to the reasons for not being employed. For example, although both the Black and Asian groups have almost identical employment rates, there is a 5.5% difference 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.

Table 7: Labour Market Status by Ethnicity

Rates (%)	Labour Force Survey 2002-03 Working age (16-59/64)		
	Economic Activity %	Employment %	Unemployment %
White groups	79.4	75.1	5.4
White British	80.4	76.3	5.1
Other White	74.3	69.0	7.1
Mixed groups	67.3	56.5	**
Asian or Asian British	64.0	58.0	9.4
Indian	73.8	68.4	7.4
Pakistani	54.3	47.1	**
Bangladeshi	44.8	37.2	**
Other Asian	61.9	56.7	**
Black or Black British	68.0	58.5	14.0
Black Caribbean	74.7	64.4	13.8
Black African	62.7	53.8	14.2
Other Black	**	**	**
Chinese and other groups	57.8	51.3	**
Chinese	58.5	54.2	**
Other	57.5	50.5	**
All groups	74.9	69.6	7.1

** Denotes sample size too small for reliable estimates

Sources: © Crown Copyright ONS, Annual Local Area Labour Force Survey 2002/03

Table 8 shows that for both males and females, employment is highest among the White group, while it is lowest in the Chinese and Other group. However, the lowest male rate overall is in the Bangladeshi group, with just over 55% in employment, while the lowest female rate is among the Pakistani population where under 34% are in employment. 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 Bangladeshi female rate suggests low employment, however it is not possible to estimate a rate. The largest difference between male and female rates is in the Pakistani group where the difference is more than 28%, while the smallest gender difference is in the Black Caribbean group at 4.3%.

Employment rates also differ across London with Outer London having slightly higher employment rates than Inner London in all ethnic groups (apart from where suppressions make it impossible to know). The difference is particularly marked when considering the Indian and Black Caribbean groups for which employment rates in Outer London are about 15 percentage points higher than in Inner London.

Table 8: Employment rates by Ethnicity

Working age (16-59/64)	London		Inner	Outer
	Male %	Female %	London %	London %
White groups	80.2	69.6	72.3	76.7
White British	81.3	70.8	74.1	77.5
Other White	74.4	64.0	67.0	71.4
Mixed groups	60.8	53.1	54.5	59.1
Asian or Asian British	67.8	48.1	44.8	65.3
Indian	73.9	62.8	56.5	71.3
Pakistani	62.1	33.9	**	48.6
Bangladeshi	55.7	**	31.9	**
Other Asian	66.0	46.1	55.1	57.6
Black or Black British	63.0	54.8	53.1	65.0
Black Caribbean	66.7	62.4	57.4	72.2
Black African	60.4	48.5	49.3	59.2
Other Black	**	**	**	**
Chinese and other groups	58.9	43.6	47.8	55.4
Chinese	65.6	**	**	**
Other	57.0	43.7	46.8	54.8
All groups	75.7	63.4	64.4	73.1

** Denotes sample size too small for reliable estimates

Sources: © Crown Copyright ONS, Annual Local Area Labour Force Survey 2002/03

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.

The tables following 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.

Table 9: Ethnic Group of Primary Pupils: January 2004

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

Thousands	Pupils of compulsory school age and above		
	Inner London	Outer London	Greater London
White groups	61.4	184.1	245.5
White British	42.5	160.3	202.8
White Irish ¹	2.4	4.0	6.4
Other White ²	16.5	19.8	36.3
Mixed groups	15.0	20.6	35.6
Mixed White/Black Caribbean	5.9	6.0	11.9
Mixed White/Black African	1.9	2.2	4.1
Mixed White/Asian	1.4	3.9	5.3
Mixed Other	5.8	8.5	14.4
Asian or Asian British	31.4	47.6	78.9
Indian	4.6	22.3	26.9
Pakistani	4.8	12.0	16.8
Bangladeshi	18.9	3.4	22.2
Other Asian	3.1	9.9	13.0
Black or Black British	53.9	42.3	96.2
Black Caribbean	20.0	14.3	34.3
Black African	29.1	23.9	52.9
Other Black	4.9	4.1	9.0
Chinese and other groups	10.8	11.8	22.6
Chinese	1.4	2.1	3.5
Other	9.4	9.7	19.1
All (Classified)	172.4	306.4	478.8
Unclassified³	2.0	6.0	8.0

Source: © Crown Copyright DfES, 2004

¹ Includes **Traveller of Irish heritage** who account for around 13% 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 2004

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

Thousands	Pupils of compulsory school age and above		
	Inner London	Outer London	Greater London
White groups	46.0	175.7	221.8
White British	33.3	153.3	186.6
White Irish ¹	1.9	3.4	5.3
Other White ²	10.8	19.1	29.9
Mixed groups	8.3	13.8	22.1
Mixed White/Black Caribbean	3.3	4.3	7.6
Mixed White/Black African	1.0	1.3	2.3
Mixed White/Asian	0.8	2.7	3.5
Mixed Other	3.2	5.5	8.6
Asian or Asian British	24.8	48.4	73.2
Indian	4.3	26.8	31.1
Pakistani	3.9	10.5	14.4
Bangladeshi	14.0	2.7	16.7
Other Asian	2.7	8.4	11.1
Black or Black British	38.3	36.2	74.6
Black Caribbean	14.9	13.8	28.7
Black African	19.8	18.3	38.1
Other Black	3.6	4.2	7.7
Chinese and other groups	8.3	11.1	19.4
Chinese	1.3	2.4	3.7
Other	7.0	8.7	15.6
All (Classified)	125.7	285.3	411.0
Unclassified³	1.6	9.1	10.7

Source: © Crown Copyright DfES, 2004

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 less than 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.

Comparing the distributions of Primary and Secondary school children shows that while White children are the majority in both cases, this is only 50.4% in the 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.

Source: *DfES 'Statistics of Education Schools in England'*

Households

A household is defined in the 2001 Census as *one person living alone, or a group of people living at the same address with common housekeeping – that is, sharing either a living room or sitting room or at least one meal a day*. Also as defined in the 2001 Census, *a family comprises a group of people consisting of a married or cohabiting couple with or without children, or a lone parent with children*. A concealed family is one that does not ‘head’ the household of which it is a part.

From the Census, there are 3,016,000 occupied households in London. Of these, 56.5% are owned, 26.2% are socially rented and 17.3% are privately rented, or rent-free. This compares with England and Wales where nearly 70% of households are owned. Outer London has over two and a half times more households that are owned than Inner London, with 1.2 million. Owned households make up nearly 68% of all households in Outer London. In Inner London, the number of owned households is virtually the same as the number of socially rented households – just under 40% each. The proportion of privately rented households is higher in Inner London than Outer London, at 22.3% and 13.9% respectively.

The Central London sub-region, as defined in the *London Plan*, has the lowest proportion of owned households and the highest of rented, both social and private. In the South London sub-region, the opposite is true – the highest proportion of owned, 71.6%, the lowest social rented, 14.3% and a proportion of private rented at 14.1%. The East London and the Thames Gateway region has a slightly lower proportion of privately rented households, at 13.2%; however it has the second highest proportion of socially rented households at 31.6%.

Table 11: People in Households by Tenure, London Sub-Region

Sub-Region	People in Households				
	All	Owned (Outright or Mortgage)	Social Rented	Private Rented	Living Rent Free
Central London	1,450.0	558.3 (38.5%)	550.2 (37.9%)	309.4 (21.3%)	32.1 (2.2%)
East London and the Thames Gateway	1,941.3	1,103.4 (56.8%)	595.8 (30.7%)	213.6 (11.0%)	28.5 (1.5%)
West London sub-region	1,377.1	877.2 (63.7%)	270.1 (19.6%)	204.3 (14.8%)	25.5 (1.9%)
North London sub-region	1,011.5	638.1 (63.1%)	206.4 (20.4%)	145.8 (14.4%)	21.2 (2.1%)
South London sub-region	1,298.7	954.5 (73.5%)	179.2 (13.8%)	148.5 (11.4%)	16.4 (1.3%)
London	7,078.6	4,131.5 (58.4%)	1,801.7 (25.5%)	1,021.6 (14.4%)	123.8 (1.7%)

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST050

Havering has the highest proportion of owned households of all London boroughs, at just under 80%, and the lowest proportion of privately rented households at 6.6%. Tower Hamlets has just 29.0% owned households, the lowest in London, with the second highest proportion of socially rented households at 52.5%. Southwark has a slightly higher proportion at 53.5%.

Table 12 shows the number of households in London and England and Wales by the types as used in ODPM and GLA household estimates and projections. London has about one household in every seven in England and Wales. In London, just under 46% of all households are made up of couple families compared with more than 56% in England and Wales. London has a greater proportion of non-couple households than England and Wales; over a third are one person households, and a further 11% are ‘other’ adult households – likely to include a number of flat-shares. These comparisons reflect both the younger age-structure of London and the more transient nature of parts of London’s population. London also has a higher proportion of concealed families; that is, families

living with other families eg a young married couple living with married parents. This could reflect a greater proportion of extended families living together and also the relatively greater difficulty in London for young couples and lone parents finding their own accommodation.

Table 12: 2001 Census Households and Families

Household and Family Type	Thousands and per cent				
	London	%	England and Wales	%	London as % of E&W
Married Couple Household	1,109.7	36.8	10262.5	47.4	10.8
Cohabiting Couple Household	261.3	8.7	1883.3	8.7	13.9
Lone Parent Household	267.3	8.9	1555.3	7.2	17.2
One Person Household	1,046.9	34.7	6502.6	30.0	16.1
Other (2+ person) Household	330.8	11.0	1456.7	6.7	22.7
All Households	3,016.0	100.0	21,660.4	100.0	13.9
Concealed Married Couple Family	14.0	48.4	55.1	38.0	25.4
Concealed Cohabiting Couple Family	5.3	18.3	29.7	20.5	17.8
Concealed Lone Parent Family	9.7	33.3	60.3	41.6	16.0
All Concealed Families	29.0	100.0	145.1	100.0	20.0
All Households and Families	3,045.0		21,805.6		14.0

Source: 2001 Census Commissioned Table C0062a

ODPM have recently prepared an estimate of households as at mid-2003 based upon their 1996-based household representative rate projection methodology and the ONS mid-2003 population estimate. 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

Sources: *2001 Census*
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 Michael Minors (020 7983 4654) 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. 116) and internal migration (no. 117).

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 2005.

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 new ONS 2003-based sub-national population projections, in Spring 2005.

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 the 2003-based *interim* projections, released at the end of September, with the full set of 2004-based projections due in October 2005.

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 'Statistics of Education Schools in England' may be found on their website:

http://www.dfes.gov.uk/rsgateway/DB/VOL/v000495/schools_04_final.pdf

Key Statistics for London and the United Kingdom, 2003

All data relate to 2003 unless otherwise stated

	London	UK
Resident Population (at mid-year)	7,387,868	59,553,759
Change since 2001	+65,465	+440,262
Working-Age Population as a per cent of total mid-year population (male 16-64, female 16-59)	66.4%	61.8%
Population density (persons per square kilometre) #	4,700	350
Births #	110,437	621,469
Total Period Fertility Rate	1.71	1.71
Deaths #	57,961	539,151
Crude Death Rate (per 1,000 population) #	7.9	10.2
Infant Mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) #	5.4	5.7
Male Expectation of Life at Birth #	75.9	75.9
Female Expectation of Life at Birth #	80.8	80.6
Electors #	4,968,006	39,225,947
Migration		
From Rest of UK	148,300	Not Applicable
To Rest of UK	262,600	Not Applicable
From Overseas	188,000	513,000
To Overseas	112,000	362,000
Net Flow	-38,300	+151,000
Asylum Seekers and Visitor Switchers #	41,000	77,500
School Pupils (in Maintained Schools) ##	908,600	6,752,670
Households (2001 Census) #	3,016,000	21,660,400

Where UK data are not available:

England and Wales

England

Regular Briefings from the GLA Data Management and Analysis Group

Recent *DMAG Briefings*:

DMAG 2004/1	2003 Round Ward Population Projections	Georgia Hay
DMAG 2004/2	London's Workers Part 1: 2001 Census results	Eileen Howes
DMAG 2004/3	Borough Demographic Profiles	Georgia Hay
DMAG 2004/4	DMAG Annual Review 2003	Jackie Maguire/ Rob Lewis
DMAG 2004/5	2003 Round Demographic Projections	John Hollis
DMAG 2004/6	Londoners' Qualifications: Analysis of 2001 Census data	Gareth Piggott
DMAG 2004/7	The Parliamentary General Election, 2001	Michael Minors/ Dennis Grenham/ Jackie Maguire
DMAG 2004/8	Constituency Demographic Profiles	Georgia Hay
DMAG 2004/9	Measuring Unemployment	Lorna Spence
DMAG 2004/10	Measures of Income	Rachel Leeser/ Lorna Spence
DMAG 2004/11	2001 Census Profiles: The Irish in London	Eileen Howes
DMAG 2004/12	Health in London Age-standardised Rates	Gareth Piggott
DMAG 2004/13	Data Sources on Refugees and Asylum Seekers	Ed Klodawski
DMAG 2004/14	Census Information Note 2004-1	Eileen Howes
DMAG 2004/15	2001 Census: Local Authority Population Studies	John Hollis
DMAG 2004/16	2001 Census Profiles: Bangladeshis in London	Gareth Piggott
DMAG 2004/17	London Plan Sub-Regional Demographic Profiles	Georgia Hay
DMAG 2004/18	Indices of Deprivation 2004	Rachel Leeser
DMAG 2004/19	2001 Census Profiles: Muslims in London	Eileen Howes
DMAG 2004/20	ONS Mid-Year Population Estimates: 2001 and 2002 (revised) and 2003	John Hollis/ Georgia Hay
DMAG 2004/21	School Register	Shen Cheng
DMAG 2004/22	Census Information Note 2004-2	Gareth Piggott
DMAG 2004/23	ONS Mid-year Population Estimates: 1991 to 2003	John Hollis/ Georgia Hay
DMAG 2004/24	Fertility of Ethnic Groups in London, 2002/03	Ed Klodawski
DMAG 2004/25	ONS 2003-based Subnational Projections	John Hollis/ Georgia Hay
DMAG 2004/26	Census Information Note 2004-3	Eileen Howes
DMAG 2004/27	PayCheck 2004	Lovedeep Vaid

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