

Data Management and Analysis Group

London Plan Sub-Regional Demographic Profiles

**DMAG Briefing 2004/17
July 2004**

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GLA Population Projections

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Office for National Statistics Data, Census 2001, Vital Statistics, Mid-year Estimate

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Data Sources

An acknowledgment of the sources used in this Briefing is given on page 12 in the data sources section.

London Plan Sub-Regional Demographic Profiles

Introduction

The importance of London's sub-regions is underscored in the London Plan (Chapter 5). The need for Sub Regional Development Frameworks (SRDF) was fully endorsed by the Panel following the draft London Plan Examination in Public in 2003. SRDF will provide guidance on the application of policies in the London Plan to each of the five London sub-regions. They will address planning issues of significance beyond the individual borough level and give a more detailed basis for the implementation of the London Plan. Each of the five SRDF will offer more specific guidance on the location, scale and timing of housing, employment and other development and on proposals for town centres, Opportunity Areas, Areas of Intensification, etc. The SRDF are intended to assist boroughs in the production of their statutory Local Development Frameworks.

As part of the data background to the five draft SRDFs that will be prepared during 2004, this Briefing builds on *DMAG Briefing 2004/3* to show basic demographic statistics, mostly relating to 2002, for each of the sub-regions.

In future DMAG Briefings dealing mainly with borough level data, the sub-regions will also be shown.

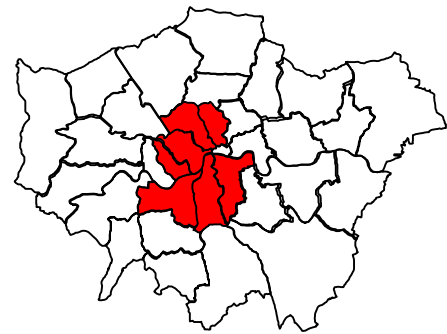
For a more detailed breakdown of data for London, the boroughs and the Assembly Constituencies, please see *DMAG Briefing 2004/3 Borough Demographic Profiles* and *DMAG Briefing 2004/8 Constituency Demographic Profiles*.

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Demographic Profile : Central London

(Camden, Islington, Kensington and Chelsea, Lambeth, Southwark, Wandsworth, Westminster)

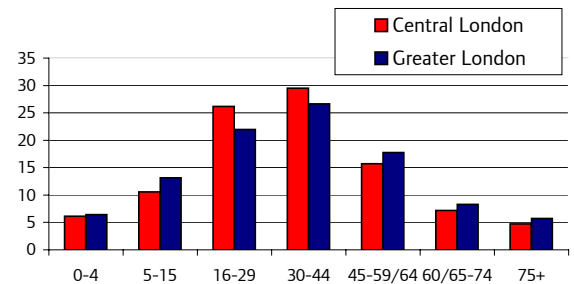


	Central London	Greater London
Geographical area (km ²)	159.74	1,568.70
Population density (persons per km ²)	9,617	4,689

Population 2002

Resident Population	1,536,187	7,355,354
Population aged less than 16 (%)	16.7	19.6
Population aged 85+ (%)	1.2	1.5
GLA 2003 Round population projection for 2016 (Sc. 8.1)	1,755,200	8,108,100
Live Births (occurrences)	22,622	104,248
Crude Birth Rate	14.7	14.2
General Fertility Rate	52.1	51.6
Total Period Fertility Rate	1.45	1.63
Deaths (occurrences)	10,569	57,270
Infant Deaths (occurrences)	129	594
Crude Death Rate	6.9	7.8
Standardised Mortality Ratio	101.3	98.5
Natural Change	12,053	46,978

Age Structure (percentages)



Electors, December 2003

Local Government Electors	1,076,089	5,143,392
of which attainers*	6,065	45,689

*for definition of Attainers, see Appendix D.

Education, January 2003 (academic year 2002/2003)

	Central London		Greater London	
	Number of Schools	Headcount of Pupils	Number of Schools	Headcount of Pupils
Nursery	25	2,128	86	7,731
Primary	344	105,483	1,862	632,867
Secondary	62	57,530	407	417,906
Special	38	2,492	157	12,003
Pupil referral Unit	16	688	58	2,632
Independent	153	42,271	456	125,121
Academies	2	2,065	7	6,801
All Schools	640	212,657	3,033	1,205,061

Population Migration*, mid 2001-mid 2002

Central London	Persons	Males	Females
Net migration**	-25,500	-11,900	-13,700

* Internal migration within the United Kingdom

** Figures may not add due to rounding

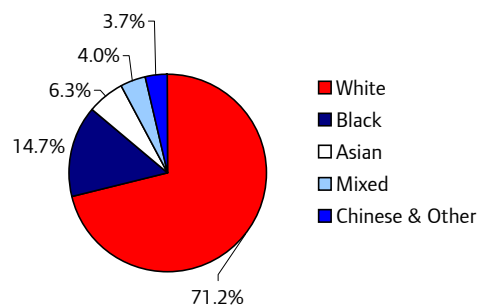
Council Tax Dwellings, Mid-2002 (estimate)

	Central London	Greater London
Total Dwellings	702,400	3,022,700

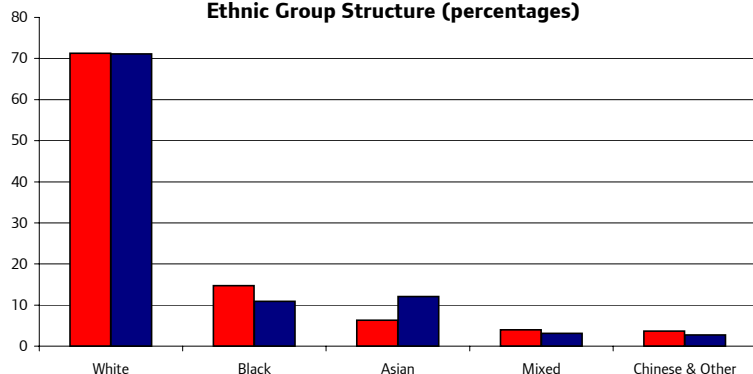
Population by Ethnic Group (%), 2001 Census data

	Central London	Greater London
White British	53.9	59.8
White Irish	3.7	3.1
White Other	13.7	8.3
Black Caribbean	5.8	4.8
Black African	7.8	5.3
Black Other	1.2	0.8
Indian	2.2	6.1
Pakistani	1.0	2.0
Bangladeshi	2.0	2.1
Other Asian	1.2	1.9
Mixed	4.0	3.2
Chinese	1.6	1.1
Other	2.1	1.6

Ethnic Group Structure (percentages)



Ethnic Group Structure (percentages)

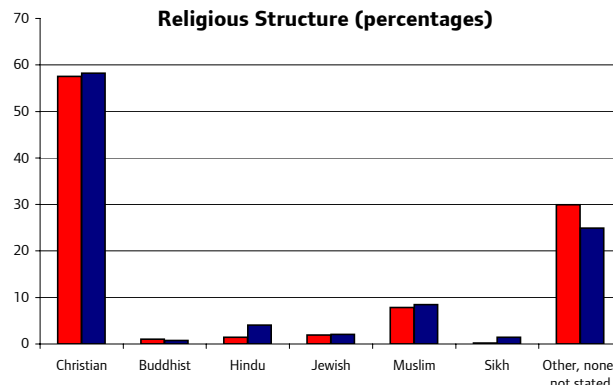


Legend: Central London (Red), Greater London (Blue)

Population by Religion (%), 2001 Census data

	Central London	Greater London
Christian	57.6	58.2
Buddhist	1.0	0.8
Hindu	1.5	4.1
Jewish	1.9	2.1
Muslim	7.8	8.5
Sikh	0.2	1.5
All Other Religions	0.5	0.5
No Religion	19.8	15.8
Religion not stated	9.7	8.7

Religious Structure (percentages)



Labour Force Profile, Census 2001, Jobseeker's Allowance

	Central London*			Greater London		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Working Age Population						
Economic Activity Rate	73.1	78.6	67.7	74.4	80.6	68.0
Employment Rate	64.3	69.0	59.7	66.2	71.6	60.7
Unemployment Rate	7.7	8.7	6.5	6.5	7.3	5.6
Rate of Economic Inactivity	26.9	21.4	32.3	25.6	19.4	32.0
In Employment :						
Percentage Employees	84.0	80.4	88.2	85.5	80.5	91.3
Percentage Self-Employed	16.0	19.6	11.8	14.5	19.5	8.7
Percentage Working Full-Time	85.7	91.0	79.6	83.2	91.9	72.8
Percentage Working Part-Time	14.3	9.0	20.4	16.8	8.1	27.2
Economically Active:						
Percentage of Full-Time Students	4.4	3.6	5.3	4.5	3.8	5.3
Number employed in the area**	1,330,435	723,157	607,278	3,805,655	2,100,351	1,705,304
Claimant Count Unemployed***	45,102	32,230	12,874	160,040	116,162	43,878

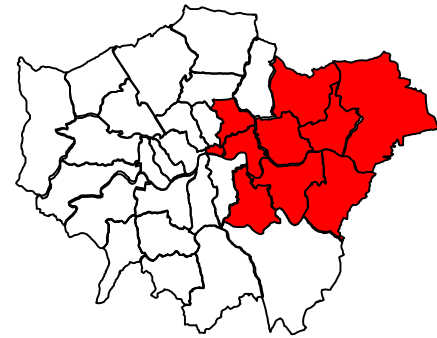
* The borough boundaries used for Claimant Count data are the 1991 boundaries and are therefore slightly different to the boundaries used elsewhere in this Briefing

** Number of people aged 16 to 74 employed in the area

*** Average monthly count of period June 2001 to May 2002

Demographic Profile : East London and the Thames Gateway

(Barking and Dagenham, Bexley, City of London, Greenwich, Hackney, Havering, Lewisham, Newham, Redbridge, Tower Hamlets)



	East London and the Thames Gateway	Greater London
Geographical area (km ²)	424.63	1,568.70
Population density (persons per km ²)	4,730	4,689

Population 2002

Resident Population	2,008,424	7,355,354
Population aged less than 16 (%)	21.6	19.6
Population aged 85+ (%)	1.4	1.5
GLA 2003 Round population projection for 2016 (Sc. 8.1)	2,240,900	8,108,100
Live Births (occurrences)	30,521	104,248
Crude Birth Rate	15.2	14.2
General Fertility Rate	62.1	51.6
Total Period Fertility Rate	1.82	1.63
Deaths (occurrences)	16,634	57,270
Infant Deaths (occurrences)	195	594
Crude Death Rate	8.3	7.8
Standardised Mortality Ratio	103.2	98.5
Natural Change	13,887	46,978

Electors, December 2003

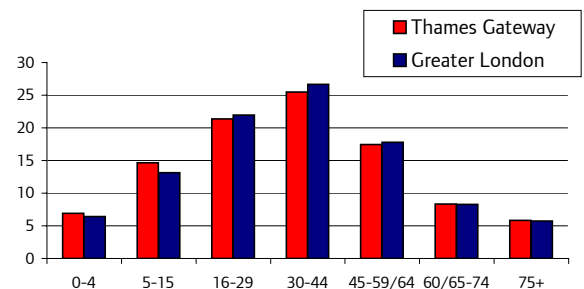
Local Government Electors	1,408,192	5,143,392
of which <i>attainers</i> *	13,421	45,689

*for definition of *Attainers*, see Appendix D.

Education, January 2003 (academic year 2002/2003)

	East London and the Thames Gateway		Greater London	
	Number of Schools	Headcount of Pupils	Number of Schools	Headcount of Pupils
Nursery	24	2,523	86	7,731
Primary	555	199,785	1,862	632,867
Secondary	125	130,914	407	417,906
Special	40	3,128	157	12,003
Pupil referral Unit	15	740	58	2,632
Independent	79	18,850	456	125,121
Academies	2	2,027	7	6,801
All Schools	840	357,967	3,033	1,205,061

Age Structure (percentages)



Population Migration*, mid 2001-mid 2002

Thames Gateway	Persons	Males	Females
Net migration**	-22,900	-11,300	-11,800

* Internal migration within the United Kingdom

** Figures may not add due to rounding

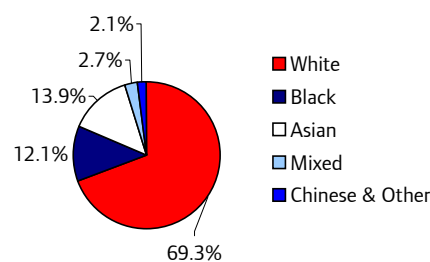
Council Tax Dwellings, Mid-2002 (estimate)

	East London and the Thames Gateway	Greater London
Total Dwellings	801,300	3,022,700

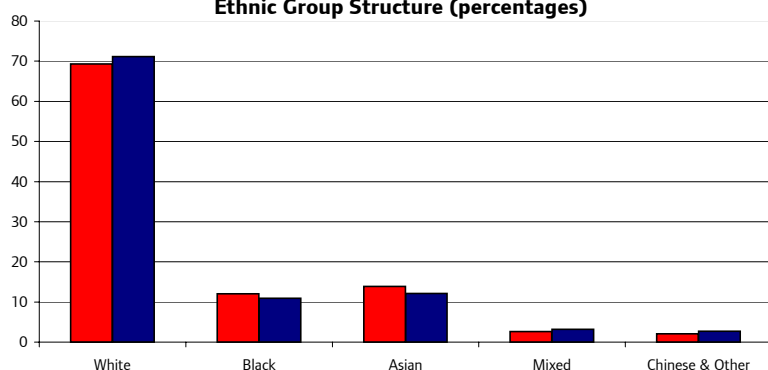
Population by Ethnic Group (%), 2001 Census data

	East London and the Thames Gateway	Greater London
White British	62.4	59.8
White Irish	2.0	3.1
White Other	4.9	8.3
Black Caribbean	5.0	4.8
Black African	6.2	5.3
Black Other	0.9	0.8
Indian	5.0	6.1
Pakistani	2.4	2.0
Bangladeshi	5.2	2.1
Other Asian	1.4	1.9
Mixed	2.7	3.2
Chinese	1.0	1.1
Other	1.1	1.6

Ethnic Group Structure (percentages)



Ethnic Group Structure (percentages)

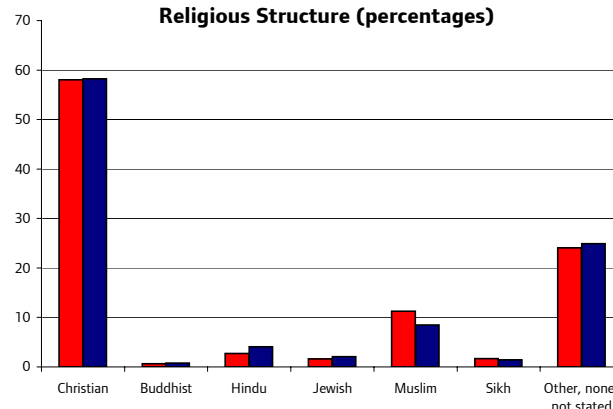


Legend: Thames Gateway (Red), Greater London (Blue)

Population by Religion (%), 2001 Census data

	East London and the Thames Gateway	Greater London
Christian	58.1	58.2
Buddhist	0.7	0.8
Hindu	2.7	4.1
Jewish	1.6	2.1
Muslim	11.2	8.5
Sikh	1.7	1.5
All Other Religions	0.3	0.5
No Religion	14.9	15.8
Religion not stated	8.8	8.7

Religious Structure (percentages)



Labour Force Profile, Census 2001, Jobseeker's Allowance

	East London and the Thames Gateway*			Greater London		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Working Age Population						
Economic Activity Rate	71.9	79.1	64.6	74.4	80.6	68.0
Employment Rate	62.8	68.9	56.7	66.2	71.6	60.7
Unemployment Rate	7.8	8.8	6.5	6.5	7.3	5.6
Rate of Economic Inactivity	28.1	20.9	35.4	25.6	19.4	32.0
In Employment :						
Percentage Employees	86.9	81.5	93.6	85.5	80.5	91.3
Percentage Self-Employed	13.1	18.5	6.4	14.5	19.5	8.7
Percentage Working Full-Time	81.7	91.1	70.1	83.2	91.9	72.8
Percentage Working Part-Time	18.3	8.9	29.9	16.8	8.1	27.2
Economically Active:						
Percentage of Full-Time Students	4.8	4.1	5.7	4.5	3.8	5.3
Number employed in the area**	1,004,439	577,891	426,548	3,805,655	2,100,351	1,705,304
Claimant Count Unemployed***	49,214	36,213	13,001	160,040	116,162	43,878

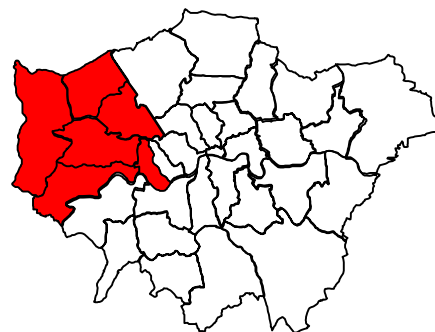
* The borough boundaries used for Claimant Count data are the 1991 boundaries and are therefore slightly different to the boundaries used elsewhere in this Briefing

** Number of people aged 16 to 74 employed in the area

*** Average monthly count of period June 2001 to May 2002

Demographic Profile : West London sub-region

(Brent, Ealing, Hammersmith and Fulham, Harrow, Hillingdon, Hounslow)

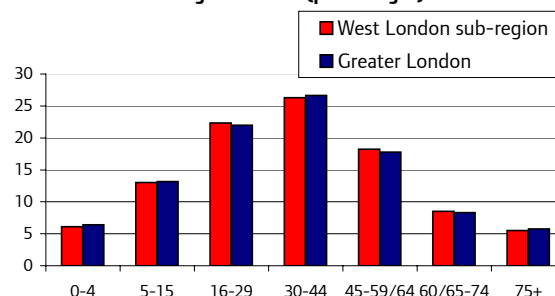


	West London sub-region	Greater London
Geographical area (km ²)	336.28	1,568.70
Population density (persons per km ²)	4,249	4,689

Population 2002

Resident Population	1,428,999	7,355,354
Population aged less than 16 (%)	19.1	19.6
Population aged 85+ (%)	1.4	1.5
GLA 2003 Round population projection for 2016 (Sc. 8.1)	1,533,000	8,108,100
Live Births (occurrences)	20,274	104,248
Crude Birth Rate	14.2	14.2
General Fertility Rate	56.9	51.6
Total Period Fertility Rate	1.62	1.63
Deaths (occurrences)	10,550	57,270
Infant Deaths (occurrences)	119	594
Crude Death Rate	7.4	7.8
Standardised Mortality Ratio	94.4	98.5
Natural Change	9,724	46,978

Age Structure (percentages)



Electors, December 2003

Local Government Electors	973,741	5,143,392
of which <i>attainers</i> *	9,599	45,689

*for definition of *Attainers*, see Appendix D.

Education, January 2003 (academic year 2002/2003)

	West London sub-region		Greater London	
	Number of Schools	Headcount of Pupils	Number of Schools	Headcount of Pupils
Nursery	16	1,265	86	7,731
Primary	342	122,085	1,862	632,867
Secondary	77	82,062	407	417,906
Special	33	2,482	157	12,003
Pupil referral Unit	8	419	58	2,632
Independent	82	22,132	456	125,121
Academies	0	0	7	6,801
All Schools	558	230,445	3,033	1,205,061

Population Migration*, mid 2001-mid 2002

West London	Persons	Males	Females
Net migration**	-24,200	-10,400	-13,600

* Internal migration within the United Kingdom

** Figures may not add due to rounding

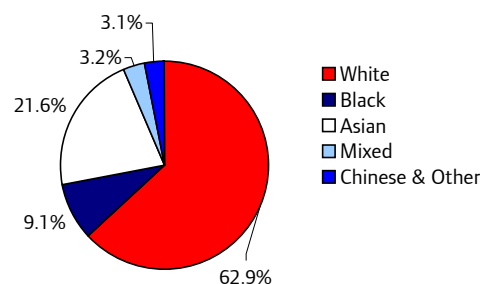
Council Tax Dwellings, Mid-2002 (estimate)

	West London sub-region	Greater London
Total Dwellings	550,700	3,022,700

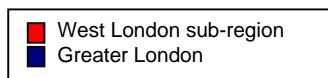
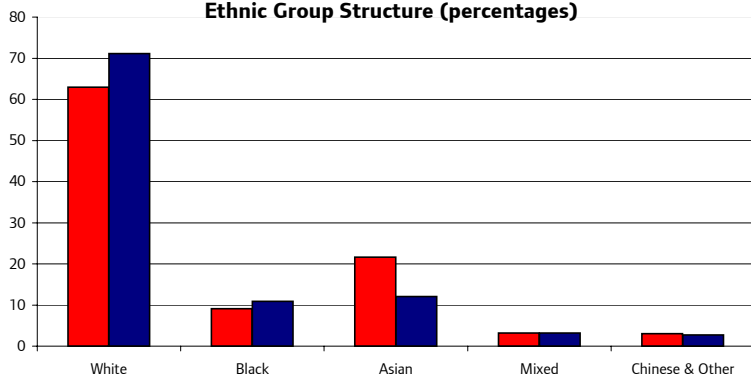
Population by Ethnic Group (%), 2001 Census data

	West London sub-region	Greater London
White British	50.7	59.8
White Irish	4.5	3.1
White Other	7.7	8.3
Black Caribbean	4.4	4.8
Black African	4.0	5.3
Black Other	0.7	0.8
Indian	14.8	6.1
Pakistani	2.9	2.0
Bangladeshi	0.5	2.1
Other Asian	3.4	1.9
Mixed	3.2	3.2
Chinese	1.0	1.1
Other	2.1	1.6

Ethnic Group Structure (percentages)



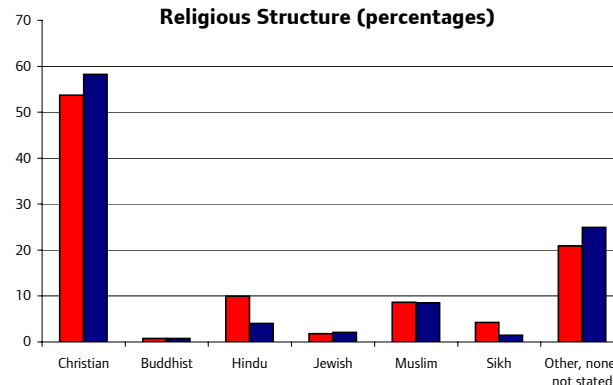
Ethnic Group Structure (percentages)



Population by Religion (%), 2001 Census data

	West London sub-region	Greater London
Christian	53.7	58.2
Buddhist	0.8	0.8
Hindu	9.9	4.1
Jewish	1.8	2.1
Muslim	8.6	8.5
Sikh	4.2	1.5
All Other Religions	0.8	0.5
No Religion	12.6	15.8
Religion not stated	7.5	8.7

Religious Structure (percentages)



Labour Force Profile, Census 2001, Jobseeker's Allowance

	West London sub-region*			Greater London		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Working Age Population						
Economic Activity Rate	75.4	81.1	69.5	74.4	80.6	68.0
Employment Rate	67.6	72.7	62.4	66.2	71.6	60.7
Unemployment Rate	5.7	6.3	5.0	6.5	7.3	5.6
Rate of Economic Inactivity	24.6	18.9	30.5	25.6	19.4	32.0
In Employment :						
Percentage Employees	86.1	81.2	92.0	85.5	80.5	91.3
Percentage Self-Employed	13.9	18.8	8.0	14.5	19.5	8.7
Percentage Working Full-Time	84.1	92.8	73.8	83.2	91.9	72.8
Percentage Working Part-Time	15.9	7.2	26.2	16.8	8.1	27.2
Economically Active:						
Percentage of Full-Time Students	4.6	4.1	5.2	4.5	3.8	5.3
Number employed in the area**	652,038	367,588	284,450	3,805,655	2,100,351	1,705,304
Claimant Count Unemployed***	25,466	18,522	6,944	160,040	116,162	43,878

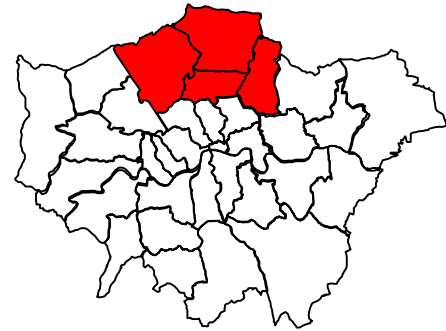
* The borough boundaries used for Claimant Count data are the 1991 boundaries and are therefore slightly different to the boundaries used elsewhere in this Briefing

** Number of people aged 16 to 74 employed in the area

*** Average monthly count of period June 2001 to May 2002

Demographic Profile : North London sub-region

(Barnet, Enfield, Haringey, Waltham Forest)

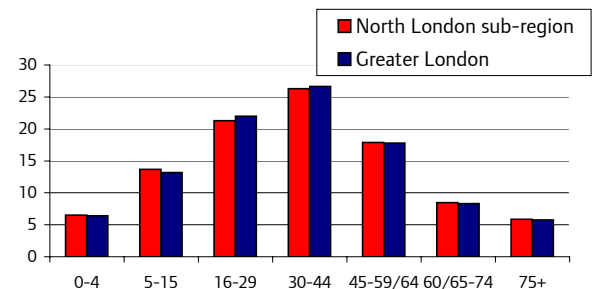


	North London sub-region	Greater London
Geographical area (km ²)	236.58	1,568.70
Population density (persons per km ²)	4,440	4,689

Population 2002

Resident Population	1,050,508	7,355,354
Population aged less than 16 (%)	20.2	19.6
Population aged 85+ (%)	1.7	1.5
GLA 2003 Round population projection for 2016 (Sc. 8.1)	1,152,500	8,108,100
Live Births (occurrences)	15,451	104,248
Crude Birth Rate	14.7	14.2
General Fertility Rate	59.5	51.6
Total Period Fertility Rate	1.72	1.63
Deaths (occurrences)	8,534	57,270
Infant Deaths (occurrences)	71	594
Crude Death Rate	8.1	7.8
Standardised Mortality Ratio	100.2	98.5
Natural Change	6,917	46,978

Age Structure (percentages)



Electors, December 2003

Local Government Electors	729,228	5,143,392
of which <i>attainers</i> *	6,303	45,689

*for definition of *Attainers*, see Appendix D.

Education, January 2003 (academic year 2002/2003)

	North London sub-region		Greater London	
	Number of Schools	Headcount of Pupils	Number of Schools	Headcount of Pupils
Nursery	11	1,018	86	7,731
Primary	286	96,330	1,862	632,867
Secondary	65	66,745	407	417,906
Special	21	1,847	157	12,003
Pupil referral Unit	8	325	58	2,632
Independent	52	11,852	456	125,121
Academies	1	845	7	6,801
All Schools	444	178,962	3,033	1,205,061

Population Migration*, mid 2001-mid 2002

North London	Persons	Males	Females
Net migration**	-16,500	-7,800	-8,600

* Internal migration within the United Kingdom

** Figures may not add due to rounding

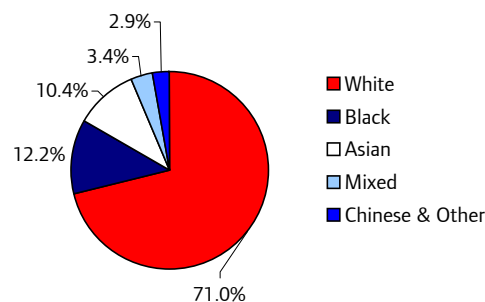
Council Tax Dwellings, Mid-2002 (estimate)

	North London sub-region	Greater London
Total Dwellings	422,000	3,022,700

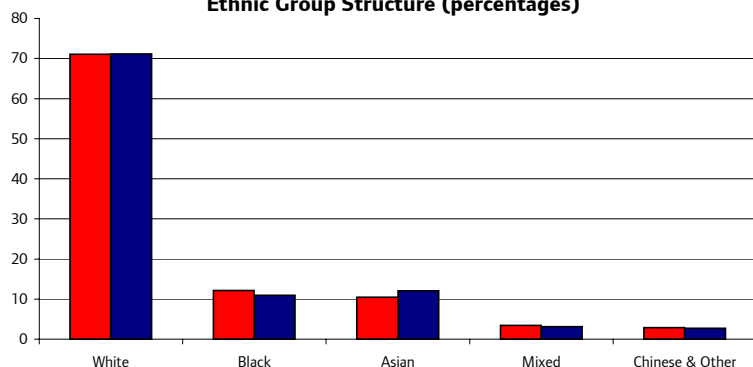
Population by Ethnic Group (%), 2001 Census data

	North London sub-region	Greater London
White British	56.2	59.8
White Irish	3.3	3.1
White Other	11.5	8.3
Black Caribbean	5.6	4.8
Black African	5.7	5.3
Black Other	0.9	0.8
Indian	5.1	6.1
Pakistani	2.4	2.0
Bangladeshi	1.0	2.1
Other Asian	1.9	1.9
Mixed	3.4	3.2
Chinese	1.2	1.1
Other	1.7	1.6

Ethnic Group Structure (percentages)



Ethnic Group Structure (percentages)

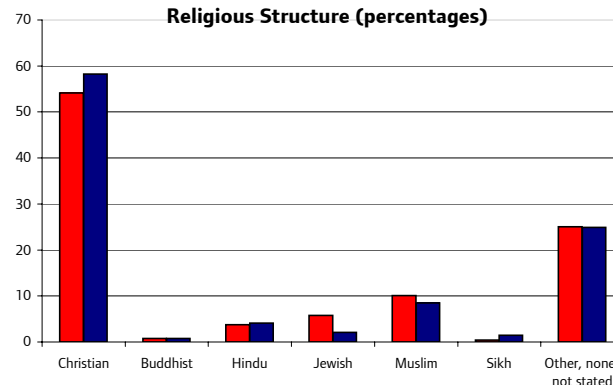


Legend: North London sub-region (red), Greater London (blue)

Population by Religion (%), 2001 Census data

	North London sub-region	Greater London
Christian	54.2	58.2
Buddhist	0.8	0.8
Hindu	3.8	4.1
Jewish	5.8	2.1
Muslim	10.1	8.5
Sikh	0.4	1.5
All Other Religions	0.7	0.5
No Religion	14.7	15.8
Religion not stated	9.6	8.7

Religious Structure (percentages)



Labour Force Profile, Census 2001, Jobseeker's Allowance

	North London sub-region*			Greater London		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Working Age Population						
Economic Activity Rate	73.4	80.0	66.8	74.4	80.6	68.0
Employment Rate	64.9	70.6	59.3	66.2	71.6	60.7
Unemployment Rate	6.8	7.6	5.7	6.5	7.3	5.6
Rate of Economic Inactivity	26.6	20.0	33.2	25.6	19.4	32.0
In Employment :						
Percentage Employees	84.2	78.4	91.0	85.5	80.5	91.3
Percentage Self-Employed	15.8	21.6	9.0	14.5	19.5	8.7
Percentage Working Full-Time	81.9	91.0	71.2	83.2	91.9	72.8
Percentage Working Part-Time	18.1	9.0	28.8	16.8	8.1	27.2
Economically Active:						
Percentage of Full-Time Students	4.8	4.1	5.5	4.5	3.8	5.3
Number employed in the area**	320,358	171,399	148,959	3,805,655	2,100,351	1,705,304
Claimant Count Unemployed***	23,463	17,082	6,383	160,040	116,162	43,878

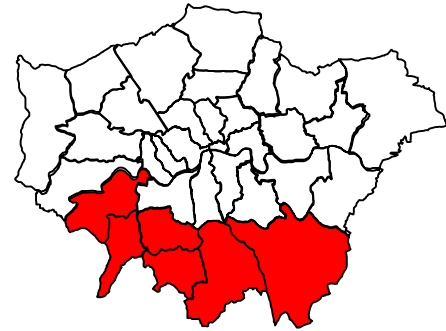
* The borough boundaries used for Claimant Count data are the 1991 boundaries and are therefore slightly different to the boundaries used elsewhere in this Briefing

** Number of people aged 16 to 74 employed in the area

*** Average monthly count of period June 2001 to May 2002

Demographic Profile : South London sub-region

(Bromley, Croydon, Kingston-upon-Thames, Merton, Richmond-upon-Thames, Sutton)

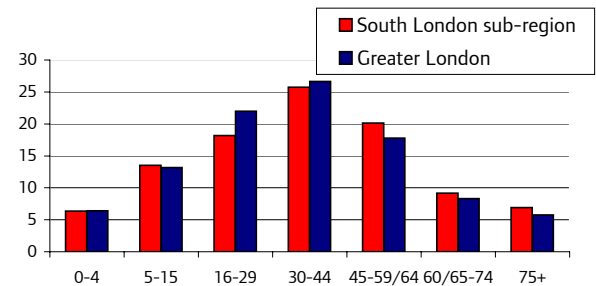


	South London sub-region	Greater London
Geographical area (km ²)	411.47	1,568.70
Population density (persons per km ²)	3,235	4,689

Population 2002

Resident Population	1,331,236	7,355,354
Population aged less than 16 (%)	19.9	19.6
Population aged 85+ (%)	1.9	1.5
GLA 2003 Round population projection for 2016 (Sc. 8.1)	1,426,400	8,108,100
Live Births (occurrences)	16,665	104,248
Crude Birth Rate	12.5	14.2
General Fertility Rate	54.2	51.6
Total Period Fertility Rate	1.57	1.63
Deaths (occurrences)	11,369	57,270
Infant Deaths (occurrences)	80	594
Crude Death Rate	8.5	7.8
Standardised Mortality Ratio	92.5	98.5
Natural Change	5,296	46,978

Age Structure (percentages)



Electors, December 2003

Local Government Electors	956,142	5,143,392
of which <i>attainers</i> *	10,301	45,689

*for definition of *Attainers*, see Appendix D.

Education, January 2003 (academic year 2002/2003)

	South London sub-region		Greater London	
	Number of Schools	Headcount of Pupils	Number of Schools	Headcount of Pupils
Nursery	10	797	86	7,731
Primary	335	109,184	1,862	632,867
Secondary	78	80,655	407	417,906
Special	25	2,054	157	12,003
Pupil referral Unit	11	460	58	2,632
Independent	90	30,016	456	125,121
Academies	2	1,864	7	6,801
All Schools	551	225,030	3,033	1,205,061

Population Migration*, mid 2001-mid 2002

South London	Persons	Males	Females
Net migration**	-8,900	-4,200	-4,900

* Internal migration within the United Kingdom

** Figures may not add due to rounding

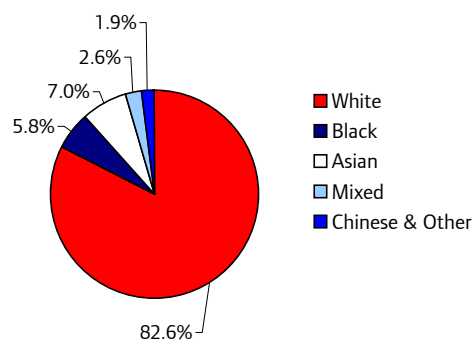
Council Tax Dwellings, Mid-2002 (estimate)

	South London sub-region	Greater London
Total Dwellings	546,300	3,022,700

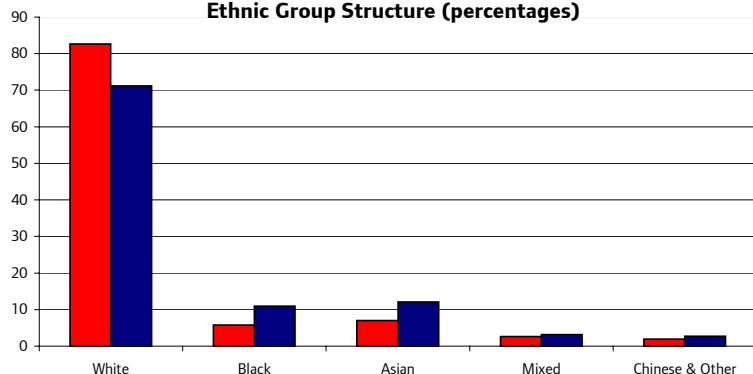
Population by Ethnic Group (%), 2001 Census data

	South London sub-region	Greater London
White British	75.0	59.8
White Irish	2.2	3.1
White Other	5.4	8.3
Black Caribbean	3.1	4.8
Black African	2.2	5.3
Black Other	0.4	0.8
Indian	3.6	6.1
Pakistani	1.3	2.0
Bangladeshi	0.5	2.1
Other Asian	1.7	1.9
Mixed	2.6	3.2
Chinese	0.8	1.1
Other	1.1	1.6

Ethnic Group Structure (percentages)



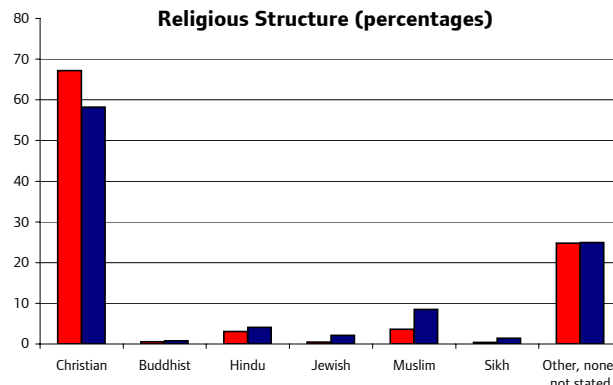
Ethnic Group Structure (percentages)



Population by Religion (%), 2001 Census data

	South London sub-region	Greater London
Christian	67.2	58.2
Buddhist	0.5	0.8
Hindu	3.1	4.1
Jewish	0.5	2.1
Muslim	3.6	8.5
Sikh	0.4	1.5
All Other Religions	0.4	0.5
No Religion	16.6	15.8
Religion not stated	7.8	8.7

Religious Structure (percentages)



Labour Force Profile, Census 2001, Jobseeker's Allowance

	South London sub-region*			Greater London		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Working Age Population						
Economic Activity Rate	79.2	85.2	73.1	74.4	80.6	68.0
Employment Rate	72.8	78.4	67.1	66.2	71.6	60.7
Unemployment Rate	4.3	4.7	3.8	6.5	7.3	5.6
Rate of Economic Inactivity	20.8	14.8	26.9	25.6	19.4	32.0
In Employment :						
Percentage Employees	85.4	80.2	91.6	85.5	80.5	91.3
Percentage Self-Employed	14.6	19.8	8.4	14.5	19.5	8.7
Percentage Working Full-Time	82.3	93.4	68.9	83.2	91.9	72.8
Percentage Working Part-Time	17.7	6.6	31.1	16.8	8.1	27.2
Economically Active:						
Percentage of Full-Time Students	3.8	3.3	4.4	4.5	3.8	5.3
Number employed in the area**	498,385	260,316	238,069	3,805,655	2,100,351	1,705,304
Claimant Count Unemployed***	16,795	12,118	4,676	160,040	116,162	43,878

* The borough boundaries used for Claimant Count data are the 1991 boundaries and are therefore slightly different to the boundaries used elsewhere in this Briefing

** Number of people aged 16 to 74 employed in the area

*** Average monthly count of period June 2001 to May 2002

Demographic Profile : Data Sources



Geographical area (km²)
Population density (persons per km²) } 1996 Boundaries, excluding the Thames and other tidal tributaries

Population 2002

Resident Population	}	Mid-2002 Population Estimates, Population Estimates Unit, Office for National Statistics. See Appendix A.
Population aged less than 16 (%)		
Population aged 85+ (%)		
GLA 2003 Round population projection for 2016	}	GLA 2003 Round Population Projection Scenario 8.1. See Appendix B.
Live Births (occurrences)		
Crude Birth Rate	}	Vital Statistics 2002. Occurrences for the resident population. All rates based on Office for National Statistics Mid-2002 Population Estimates. See Appendix C.
General Fertility Rate		
Total Period Fertility Rate		
Deaths (occurrences)		
Infant Deaths (occurrences)	}	
Crude Death Rate		
Standardised Mortality Ratio		
Natural Change		

Electors, December 2002

Local Government Electors
of which attainers* } RPF29 Summary of Register of Electors, December 2002 (based on a qualifying date of 15 October 2002), Population Estimates Unit, Office for National Statistics. See Appendix D.

*for definition of *Attainers*, see Appendix D.

Education January 2003 (academic year 2002/2003)

	Number of Schools	Headcount of Pupils	Number of Schools	Headcount of Pupils
Nursery	}	}		
Primary				
Secondary				
Special				
Pupil Referral Unit				
Independent				
City Technology Colleges and Academies				
All Schools				

Statistics of Education Schools in England 2003 Edition, Department for Education and Skills. See Appendix E.

Population Migration*, mid 2001-mid 2002

	In	Out	Net**
Persons	}	}	
Males			
Females			

Mid-2000 to Mid-2001 Internal Migration, Office for National Statistics. See Appendix F.

*Internal migration within the United Kingdom

**Figures may not add due to rounding

Council Tax Dwellings, Mid-2002 (estimate)

Total Dwellings } Council Tax Chargeable Implied total dwellings at mid-2002. See Appendix G.

Population by Ethnic Group (%), 2001 Census data

- White British
- White Irish
- White Other
- Black Caribbean
- Black African
- Black Other
- Indian
- Pakistani
- Bangladeshi
- Other Asian
- Mixed
- Chinese
- Other

2001 Census, Office for National Statistics.
Census table - Key Statistics 6. See Appendix H.

Population by Religion (%), 2001 Census data

- Christian
- Buddhist
- Hindu
- Jewish
- Muslim
- Sikh
- All Other Religions
- No Religion
- Religion not stated

2001 Census, Office for National Statistics.
Census table - Key Statistics 7. See Appendix H.

Labour Force Profile, Census 2001, percentages

- Working Age Population
- Economic Activity Rate
- Employment Rate
- Unemployment Rate
- Rate of Economic Inactivity
- In Employment :
 - Percentage Employees
 - Percentage Self-Employed
- Percentage Working Full-Time
- Percentage Working Part-Time
- Economically Active:
 - Percentage of Full-Time Students
- Number employed in the area

Labour Force Profile, Census 2001, Office for National Statistics. Census table - Standard Table 28. See Appendix H.

Claimant Count Unemployed

Count of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance, Office for National Statistics. These figures are generally for working age people, however women aged 60 and men aged 65 are sometimes still eligible to claim. See Appendix I.

APPENDIX A

MID-2002 POPULATION ESTIMATES, OFFICE FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS

Mid-2002 estimates of the resident population of England and Wales were published by ONS on 26 September 2003. The mid-2001 estimates were also revised at this time, taking account of additional studies conducted by ONS in order to further improve understanding of the relationship of the 2001 Census results and population estimates.

Definition of resident population

The estimated population of an area includes all people who usually live there, whatever their nationality. Members of HM and US Armed forces in England and Wales are included on a residential basis wherever possible. HM forces stationed outside England and Wales are not included. Students are taken to be resident at their term-time address.

Rebasing the mid-year population estimates in line with the 2001 Census

The original mid-2001 population estimates were the first in a new series of estimates based on the 2001 Census. They were updated to take account of population change due to births, deaths and net migration in the period between census day (29 April 2001) and the mid-year (30 June 2001). However, the estimation of change over this short period, less than nine weeks, is small and the main determinant of the mid-2001 population estimate was the 2001 Census estimate for Census day. The revised mid-2001 estimates take account of late Census returns and persons now understood to have been missed in enumerated households.

ONS Mid-year Population Estimates: Percentage Change 1991 to 2002

In February 2003, the ONS released revised estimates for 1982 to 2000, in line with the 2001 Census and therefore comparable with the original mid-year estimates for 2001. Although it is the intention of ONS to make additional revisions to data from 1992 to 2000, in line with the revised 2001 estimates, the 1991 estimate is now considered final.

Further revisions

The ONS is currently carrying out work to look at areas where there may have been issues of undercounting in the 2001 Census. This could result in some revisions to the mid-2001 estimates for a small number of areas, which would have a knock on effect to the overall London figure, and of course, to the mid-2002 estimates. Most notably for London, this exercise is focussed on Westminster and Wandsworth.

APPENDIX B

GLA 2003 ROUND POPULATION PROJECTION

The Greater London Authority produces annual demographic projections at borough level.

Summary of methodology

Projections are available for population by single year of age and gender for each London borough. The 2003 Round is based upon the 2001 Census data and revised 2001 mid-year estimates.

Future levels of fertility are based on borough level age-specific fertility rates for 1995-97, adjusted to actual births recorded in each year up to 2001-02, together with the Government Actuary's 2002-based assumptions about the future changes in the Total Period Fertility Rate.

Future mortality rates are based on life tables calculated for each borough group using data for 1995-97. These are adjusted in each borough to match actual deaths in each year up to 2001-02. After 2002 the rates are improved using the Government Actuary's 2002-based forty-year improvement factors specific to age and gender.

The GLA 2003 Round Scenario 8.1 population projection uses migration flows in 2002-03 based on data for 1997-2002. After 2003 the inflows from outside London are held constant as are all probabilities of London residents moving within and from London. The borough distribution is adjusted to take full account of the London Housing Capacity Study's estimates of new homes in the periods 2001-06, 2006-11 and 2011-16.

APPENDIX C

VITAL STATISTICS 2002

Vital Statistics 2002 relate to events occurring in the resident population. All rates are calculated using ONS mid-2002 Population estimates.

Definitions

Crude Birth/Death Rate

Crude Birth/Death Rates indicate the number of births/deaths per thousand resident population at mid-year.

General Fertility Rate

The General Fertility Rate is the number of live births per thousand resident women aged 15-49.

Total Period Fertility Rate

Total Period Fertility Rate indicates the average number of children that would be born to a woman if the current age-specific patterns of fertility persisted throughout her childbearing life.

Infant death.

Infant death is defined as death of children under one year of age.

Standardised Mortality Ratio

Standardised Mortality Ratio indicates how the mortality of a given area compares with the national level, after allowing for differences in age structure.

The SMR represents total observed deaths as a percentage of expected deaths, which are calculated as the number that would occur if the population of the area experienced the age/sex mortality rates of England and Wales.

Natural Change

Natural change is live births less deaths.

APPENDIX D

RPF29 SUMMARY OF REGISTER OF ELECTORS, OCTOBER 2002, POPULATION ESTIMATE UNIT, OFFICE FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS

The register of electors shows the number of local government electors for each local authority and parliamentary electors for each parliamentary constituency.

In this Briefing, data for the total number of local government electors is shown, as well as the number of attainers separately (see below for definition). The total number includes residential qualifiers (see below), Peers, European Union citizens and attainers.

The figures are derived from data supplied to the Office for National Statistics by Electoral Registration Officers and shows the number of people who on 1 December 2002 were registered to vote in local elections. These are based on a qualifying date of 15 October 2002.

To qualify as a resident, a person needs to be normally living at the address on the qualifying date, even if temporarily absent. People having more than one place of residence, such as students and those with second homes, may therefore be included on more than one register.

The term attainer is used to describe a person who attains the age of 18 during the currency of the register, and is entitled to vote at an election held on or after his or her eighteenth birthday.

APPENDIX E

STATISTICS OF EDUCATION SCHOOLS IN ENGLAND 2003 EDITION, DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND SKILLS

The new edition of "Statistics of Education Schools in England" includes school data for the academic year 2002/2003, which was collected in January 2003. The data relates to England and local authorities within England. The National Assembly for Wales collects their own statistics on schools and pupils in Wales, however these figures are not necessarily comparable with those from the Department for Education and Skills.

Most of the school information is from the Pupil Level Annual Schools' Census (PLASC), which is undertaken in January each year. In January 2002 the ASC introduced a major change in that maintained primary, secondary and special schools reported data at an individual pupil level for the first time. In January 2003 the collection of data at pupil level was further expanded to include non-maintained special schools and academies. Whilst the collection of the Pupil Level Annual Schools' Census (PLASC) for these schools has been very successful, it is possible that some discontinuity in the time series data has resulted from the change, though this is not thought to be significant. The availability of pupil level data means that there are now more ways in which the information can be analysed and manipulated.

Definitions

Nursery Schools

Nursery schools provide education primarily for children below compulsory school age (under 5).

Primary Schools

Primary schools consist mainly of infant schools for children aged 5 to 7, junior schools for those aged 7 to 11 and junior and infant schools for both age groups. Primary schools make provision for the youngest children of compulsory school age (5 and above), however, the majority of London schools also provide a reception class for pupils aged 4.

In addition, first schools cater for ages from 5 to 8, 9 or 10. They are the first stage of a three-tier (first, middle and secondary) school system.

Many primary schools provide 'nursery' classes for under-fours. A 'nursery' class is one which includes amongst its staff a qualified nursery assistant.

Secondary Schools

Secondary education is provided mainly in three types of school, the comprehensive school, the secondary modern and the secondary grammar. There are also small and decreasing numbers of technical schools.

Schools which do not fall into any of the categories already mentioned are classified as other schools. City Academies and City Technology Colleges (see overleaf) which are publicly funded but registered as independent schools, fall into this category.

Special Schools

Special schools, both day and boarding, provide education for children with special educational needs who cannot be educated satisfactorily in an ordinary school.

Maintained special schools are run by local education authorities which pay all the expenses of maintenance.

Non-maintained special schools are run by voluntary bodies: they may receive some grant from the Department for capital work and for equipment, but their current expenditure is met primarily from the fees charged to the local education authorities for pupils placed in the schools.

Pupil Referral Unit

Pupil Referral Unit is a centre for children of primary or secondary school age who have been temporarily withdrawn from mainstream provision.

Independent Schools

An independent school is legally defined as any institution providing full time education for five or more pupils of compulsory school age that is neither maintained by a local education authority nor a non-maintained special school. All independent schools are initially inspected by HMI from Ofsted. Just over half of all independent schools choose to belong to the professional associations constituting the Independent Schools Council (ISC).

City Technology Colleges and Academies

City Technology Colleges

These take the form of a charitable company limited by guarantee. The sponsors constitute an educational trust and will own or lease the college and appoint their representatives to the Board of Governors. The members of a CTC will consist of nominees of the sponsoring company and the Secretary of State. When the CTC is opened it will be registered as independent school and is included in the independent schools tables.

Academies

These have been created more recently, but are essentially the same as CTC's with the same funding and status. However, while CTC's focus more on technology subjects, the Academies take a broader approach and tend to be found more in inner city areas.

Because of the similarities and relatively small numbers, City Technology Colleges and Academies have been taken together.

APPENDIX F

MID-2001 TO MID-2002 INTERNAL MIGRATION, OFFICE FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS

Internal Migration figures at the local authority level are derived from the combination of National Health Service Central Register (NHSCR) continuous monitoring and changes in the patient registers that are available annually.

National Health Service Central Register

The NHSCR is a record of all NHS patients. It ensures that medical records are effectively used by the Health Authorities and that General Practitioners are paid correctly.

Information is passed to the NHSCR electronically from Health Authorities based upon patients who re-register with General Practitioners in their area. The data are specific to age and gender of the patient and the former and current health areas of registration.

Health Authority Patient Registers

Every Health Authority in England and Wales holds a register of the patients registered with General Practitioners within their area of responsibility. This contains the NHS number, gender, date of acceptance at the health authority and importantly the postcode of address of the patient. By obtaining a download from each patient register on an annual basis combining all 104 patient register extracts together, ONS can create a total register for the whole of England and Wales. Comparing records in one year with those of the previous linking on NHS numbers enables the identification of people who change their postcode and therefore may be defined as a person who, between one year and the next, changes their area of residence.

The two files are linked such that the number of migrants at local authority level based upon the patient registers is grossed up to allow for the number of all persons recording a change of address at Health Authority level throughout the year under continuous monitoring using the NHSCR data.

APPENDIX G

COUNCIL TAX IMPLIED TOTAL DWELLINGS ON VALUATION LIST, MID-2002

Each local authority submits annual returns to the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM) relating to the number of properties on their valuation list as at November each year. The properties are categorised by the Tax Band (A to H) under several headings:

- Total Chargeable Dwellings
- Exempt Dwellings
- Dwellings Demolitions and Outside of Area of Authority
- Chargeable Dwellings with Disabled Relief
- Chargeable Dwellings with 25% discount
- Chargeable Dwellings with 50% discount
- Chargeable Dwellings with no discount
- 'Equivalent Dwellings'
- Band D Equivalent Dwellings

The data shown in the Profiles are the weighted average of the total dwellings as at 3 November 2001 and 3 November 2002 to get an estimate for mid-year, 2002.

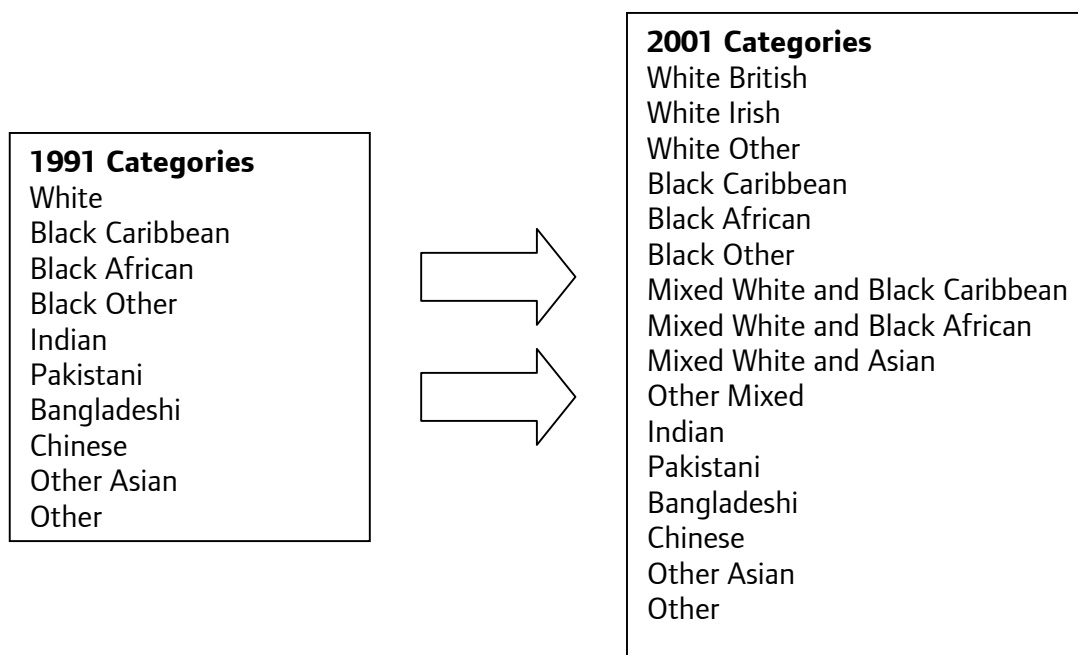
APPENDIX H

CENSUS 2001 ETHNICITY, RELIGION AND LABOUR MARKET PROFILE

The 2001 Census was carried out on 29 April 2001. It was a complete count of the United Kingdom, asking a set of questions relating to individuals' gender, age, ethnicity, religion, labour market participation and household circumstances. The first set of data was published on 30 September 2002 and subsequent datasets were released throughout 2003.

Ethnicity

In the 2001 Census, new ethnicity categories were used. These categories were different from those used in the 1991 Census, and other statistics, mainly because of the addition of 'mixed' categories. The hope was that this would reduce the amount of misclassification. The tables below show the old and new categories.



These new categories were chosen as a way of giving more choices to the respondent in order to more accurately record their ethnicity as well as still allowing some comparison with the 1991 Census data.

Religion

In the 2001 Census a new question on religion was introduced. This was the first ever voluntary question in a UK Census, however, a high response rate was achieved – around 93 per cent. Because of such a high response rate, the statistics on religion are likely to be as robust as those collected from compulsory questions.

Labour Market Profile

The 2001 Census contained a number of questions relating to labour market status. These questions only applied to those people aged between 16 and 74. People outside of this age group are also excluded from questions on qualifications and mode of travel to work.

The data used within this briefing is primarily labour market data, however, data on students has been included as they also comprise an important part of the labour market.

Definitions

Working-age

This is defined as men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59.

Employment

A person is defined as employed if they did paid work in the week before the Census took place. This includes temporary or casual work, even if for only one hour; government-sponsored training schemes; being away from a job due to sickness, maternity leave, holiday or being temporarily laid-off; or doing paid, or unpaid, work for their own or family business.

Employees and self-employed

The number of employees and self-employed workers is determined by the question 'Do (did) you work as an employee or are (were) you self-employed?' which related to a person's main job (the job in which the person usually works the most hours)

Full-time and part-time

Working part-time is defined as working 30 hours or less per week and full-time is defined as working 31 hours or more per week.

Unemployment

An unemployed person is someone who does not have a job, has looked for work in the last four weeks and is available to start a job in the next two weeks, or who is waiting to start a job. This is consistent with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) standard classification.

Economic activity and inactivity

All people aged between 16 and 74 are either defined as economically active or economically inactive.

A person is defined as economically active if they are either employed or unemployed, by the definitions above.

Economically inactive people fall into the following categories; retired, student (excluding students who were working or economically active in some other way), looking after family/home, permanently sick/disabled and other. A person looking for work, but not available to start in the next two weeks, would be classed as inactive.

Economically active full-time students

These are people (aged 16-74) in full-time education, including schoolchildren, who are economically active – ie they are employed or unemployed. At the time of the Census, economically active students numbered 157,006 in London. Of these, 126,806 were in employment and 30,200 were unemployed.

On standard Census tables on economic activity, economically active full-time students are excluded from the employment and unemployment totals and are listed separately under the heading 'economically active full-time students'. For this reason, data presented in the profiles mirror the Census tables in that;

- data on employment and unemployment exclude employed and unemployed students, and
- data on students are presented separately.

Rates

The rates for employment, unemployment, economic activity and economic inactivity are given as percentages of all persons of working age.

APPENDIX I

ADDITIONAL DATA SOURCES

Data Management and Analysis Group (DMAG), GLA

In addition to demographic data, DMAG is also responsible for specific analysis on areas such as ethnicity, social exclusion, the 2001 Census and education. *DMAG Briefings* and analysis are available either direct from DMAG (see back cover for contact details), from individual London Boroughs, or via the GLA Extranet. The Extranet is a secure GLA website, which has limited access, and requires a password. Access to the Extranet may be granted on request.

GLA Economics, GLA

Established in May 2002, GLA Economics are responsible for assessing and monitoring the economic situation of London and providing economic analysis for policies and projects in areas such as transport, development and the environment.

Office for National Statistics (ONS) – <http://www.statistics.gov.uk>

The ONS is responsible for producing a wide variety of statistics, much of which is used in GLA analysis. Of particular interest, is;

- data from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), a household survey interviewing inhabitants of around 57,000 households each quarter. Analysis of LFS data includes employment, unemployment, ethnicity, disability and qualifications.
- the Claimant Count, a count of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance
- vital statistics – births and deaths
- electorate data
- earnings data from the New Earnings Survey, a 1% sample of employees in employment which collects information on hours worked and earnings from the employers. Self-employed earnings are not included.

Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM) – <http://www.odpm.gov.uk>

This department is responsible for policy on housing, planning, devolution, regional and local government and the fire service.

Department for Education and Skills (DfES) – <http://www.dfes.gov.uk>

The DfES is the department responsible for schools and education, including funding, policy and compiling statistics.

Government Actuary's Department (GAD) – <http://www.gad.gov.uk>

This is a department of actuaries, advising the Government on issues affecting public policy in order to help ensure the financial stability of the state and private pensions systems. The department, since 1954, has also been responsible for producing the official population projections for the UK and constituent countries.

Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) – <http://www.dwp.gov.uk>

The remit of DWP is primarily welfare reform, for example, helping people back into work while supporting those unable to work through Jobcentre Plus; tackling child poverty; and assisting independence for the elderly. Statistics available from DWP mainly focus around benefits, such as Child Benefit, Jobseeker's Allowance, Incapacity Benefit and the New Deal.

Nomis – <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk>

Nomis is run by the University of Durham on behalf of the Office for National Statistics. It was launched in 1981 and makes available a vast range of labour market statistics, such as employment, unemployment, earnings, and claimant data. It has recently introduced profiles for each local authority in Great Britain, covering information such as population, labour supply and demand and the number of VAT registered businesses.

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

If you would like copies of previous briefings, please contact Jackie Maguire at the GLA, jackie.maguire@london.gov.uk

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