

Data Management and Analysis Group

Greater London Demographic Review 2007



DMAG Briefing 2009-03

March 2009

Greater London Demographic Review 2007

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Data

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ISSN 1479 7879



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Key Features of 2007

- The population of London is estimated to be 7.557 million at mid-2007, an increase of 728 thousand since mid-1991 and 235 thousand (3.2 per cent) since mid-2001.
- There were 3.18 million households in London at mid-2007.
- There were 126 thousand live births to London residents; this was equivalent to a general fertility rate (GFR) of 68.2 births per 1,000 women aged 15-44 and a total period fertility rate (TFR) of 1.91 births per woman over her fertile lifetime.
- 50 thousand Londoners died; this equates to a standardised mortality ratio (SMR) of 93 – with England and Wales being 100.
- London's natural increase of 75 thousand was 38% of the natural population increase in the United Kingdom.
- Based on deaths in 2005-07, the life expectancy of males in London was 77.9 years and of females was 82.4 years.
- 164 thousand people moved into London from the rest of the UK while 246 thousand departed, leaving a net population loss of 83 thousand.
- 162 thousand international migrants arrived while 92 thousand former London residents emigrated overseas, a net population gain of 70 thousand.
- There were 5.48 million local government electors in London on the Registers at 1 December 2007.
- There were 3.28 million properties on the Council Tax Register in London in March 2008.

Introduction

Demographic and associated statistics are published throughout the year by a number of Government Departments and agencies, most notably the Office for National Statistics (ONS). This *Briefing* aims to bring together much of this data for London with national comparisons. It will also act as an introduction to more detailed reports published by the Data Management and Analysis Group (DMAG) at the GLA.

Data covered in this *Briefing* mainly relate to 2007 but range from a few references to the 2001 Census to data that were collected and published during 2008 and early 2009, whichever is most appropriate.

Population and household statistics are the base for many other secondary statistics and indicators, therefore the following few paragraphs review the current position on the availability of ONS population estimates and projections, CLG household estimates and projections and GLA demographic projections.

Population Estimates

In August 2008 ONS published population estimates for mid-2007 for all local authority areas in England and Wales. These estimates are based upon the revised methodology for estimating and distributing international migration that was introduced by ONS in 2007 and are the latest in a consistent series going back to 1981.

The data available are estimates by gender in single years of age to 90+. The detailed annual change analysis is also available and shows births, deaths, gross internal and international migration as well as a range of 'other changes' that are quite small. The population data are also available for Scotland and Northern Ireland and so facilitate the United Kingdom total, which is used in this *Briefing* as a comparator population and the base for national rates.

ONS has also published mid-year estimates by ethnic group and broad age groups for years from 2001 to 2006. These are available for local authorities in England and in more detail for England as a whole. For 2002 to 2005 the data have been revised to reflect the revised population estimates produced in 2007. The ethnic group estimates for mid-2006 were published for the first time. Small areas population estimates for years 2001 to 2007 are also available in less detail for a range of geographies.

Population and Household Projections

During 2008 and 2009, a number of sets of population and household projections have been produced. New projections covered in this *Briefing* are:

- ONS 2006-based subnational population projections (June 2008)
- CLG 2006-based subnational household projections (March 2009)

GLA 2008 Round borough population, household and resident labour force projections and ward population projections were published in March 2009. In 2008 the GLA extended its ethnic group population projection model from an end year of 2026 to 2031 and published updated 2007 Round projections. See *DMAG Update 19-2008*. The 2008 Round ethnic group projections will also be available in Spring 2009.

Resident Population

Total

The ONS mid-year population estimate for London in 2007 was 7.557 million. This was an increase of 45 thousand from the estimate for 2006, and continues the rising trend seen since mid-1988. Since 2001 the London population has increased by 235 thousand, which is a 3.2% increase compared to a 3.1% increase in the United Kingdom population over the same period.

Age Distribution

Table 1: Population by age groups: London: Mid-2001 to Mid-2007: thousands

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
0-4	478.8	474.9	475.9	482.2	495.8	513.2	530.9
5-10	541.7	538.8	533.5	526.7	520.7	513.6	511.7
11-15	430.2	433.1	434.0	428.0	423.3	418.3	413.0
16-24	878.2	876.0	867.9	879.5	886.6	894.7	905.1
25-34	1475.9	1475.5	1459.0	1453.6	1467.2	1472.3	1460.3
35-44	1172.0	1208.5	1230.3	1245.6	1264.4	1275.7	1287.3
45-54	835.7	830.2	832.5	840.1	857.8	879.8	899.4
55-64	612.8	629.3	639.0	645.1	652.8	661.1	667.0
65-74	470.6	469.4	467.9	465.3	462.5	455.2	450.8
75-84	312.8	313.7	316.2	315.8	312.7	311.0	309.7
85+	113.7	112.1	108.0	107.1	112.3	117.4	121.7
Total	7322.4	7361.6	7364.1	7389.1	7456.1	7512.4	7556.9
Males	3597.1	3630.0	3637.4	3652.5	3685.2	3714.1	3737.7
Females	3725.3	3731.6	3726.7	3736.6	3770.9	3798.3	3819.2

Source: © Crown Copyright ONS Mid-Year Estimates

Although London's population in 2007 shows a significant increase over the 2001 level there have been variations in the changes at different age groups and over intervening periods as shown in Table 1.

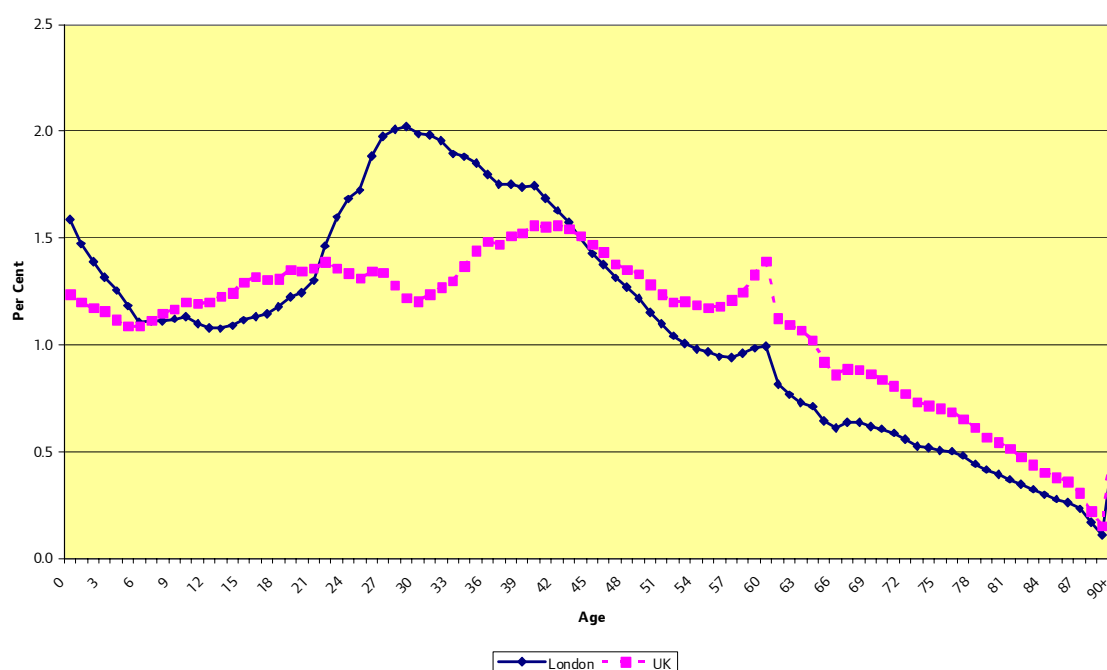
Key features of the recent changes are:

- The **pre-school population continues to rise** as a consequence of the increase in the annual numbers of births since 2002.
- The **declines in the school-age populations have flattened off**, particularly for the primary ages reflecting the arrival of the first increased birth cohorts into this age group.
- The **student ages (16-24) have risen** for the fourth consecutive year and are now more than 4 per cent higher than in 2003.
- The **25-34 age group** is the largest age group considered here and, although it fell by 12 thousand in the year, it has shown **very little variation** over the six-year period with a range of just 22 thousand – about 1.5 per cent.
- In contrast, the **35-44 age group has grown by 12 thousand since 2006** continuing a trend of continuous increase since 2001. This rise reflects the arrival into

this age group of the persons born in 1966-72, replacing the much smaller birth cohorts of 1956-62.

- The **45-54 age group has increased annually since mid-2002** and by 20 thousand in the last year.
- The **55-64 age group has increased each year since 2001** and by 6 thousand in 2006-07.
- The **65-74 and 75-84 age groups have both fallen slightly** in the past year but the **85+ group has increased for the third successive year** - by over 4 thousand in 2006-07.

Chart 1: Population age structure: London and United Kingdom: Mid-2007



Source: © Crown copyright, Office for National Statistics

Chart 1 shows the population age structure of London and the UK using the 2007 mid-year estimates. The individual age/gender populations are expressed as percentages of the relevant total populations. This chart shows that London has a significantly younger age structure than the UK. London has relatively more children at each single year of age up to 5 but then has relatively smaller populations at ages up to 21. Between 22 and 43 London has relatively more population at all ages with the greatest difference from the UK being at ages 28-31. After age 43 the UK population is relatively larger at all ages. The average age of a Londoner is 36.6 years compared to 39.7 for all UK residents.

The low proportion of older age groups in London can also be seen from the 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 (16 to 59/64). London has a dependency ratio of only 20.6 for the elderly, compared with 30.5 for the UK. The dependency ratio for children shows a more similar picture with London and the UK having ratios of 28.8 and 30.4 respectively. The overall dependency ratio for London at 49.4 is much lower than that in the UK, 60.9.

MYE Change Analysis

Table 2: Mid-year estimate change analysis: London: 2001-02 to 2006-07: thousands

	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
Population at Start	7322.4	7361.6	7364.1	7389.1	7456.1	7512.4
Births	104.3	108.5	111.7	114.6	117.9	123.3
Deaths	57.4	57.5	56.5	54.2	51.9	50.3
Natural Change	47.0	51.0	55.2	60.4	66.0	73.0
Internal (UK) Migration						
In	156.0	152.5	151.6	157.6	163.1	167.0
Out	254.2	262.9	267.8	246.9	243.7	248.4
Net	-98.1	-110.3	-116.1	-89.2	-80.5	-81.4
International Migration						
In	182.1	172.6	179.6	187.7	170.4	172.1
Out	91.5	110.9	94.2	93.9	100.5	120.9
Net	90.6	61.7	85.5	93.8	69.9	51.2
Other Changes	-0.2	0.1	0.4	2.0	0.9	1.7
Total Change	39.2	2.5	24.9	67.0	56.3	44.6
Population at End	7361.6	7364.1	7389.1	7456.1	7512.4	7556.9

Source: © Crown copyright, Office for National Statistics

Table 2 demonstrates that natural change is the driving force of London's population growth, with total net migration losses in five of the past six years.

Ethnic Populations

London is the most ethnically diverse region of the UK. ONS has produced estimates of the ethnic group populations of local authorities in England linked to the mid-year estimates for years from 2001 to 2006; however, these are classified as 'experimental statistics' rather than 'national statistics' as they lack the required statistical robustness. They should be used as a guideline to changes rather than as high quality estimates. ONS uses the sixteen 2001 Census categories, but in Table 3 these have been truncated to the ten groups used in GLA ethnic projections.

Table 3: Ethnic group populations by age groups: London: Mid-2001 and Mid-2006: thousands

	2001				2006			
	0-15	16-64/59*	65/60+*	Total	0-15	16-64/59*	65/60+*	Total
White	861.6	3440.4	903.1	5205.1	876.3	3467	866.8	5210.1
Indian	92.4	311.9	41.5	445.8	83.5	359.2	48.6	491.3
Pakistani	42.7	96.6	7.5	146.8	44.1	116.2	10.1	170.4
Bangladeshi	58.6	92.3	6.7	157.6	55.3	106.6	8.6	170.5
Other Asian	55.6	130.2	12.1	197.9	60.6	148.1	14.5	223.2
Black Caribbean	75.7	230	42.9	348.6	63.5	213.8	48	325.3
Black African	121.8	255.9	10.8	388.5	117.4	283	15.1	415.5
Black Other	80.3	83.2	4.9	168.4	78.8	94.3	5.6	178.7
Chinese	13.4	64.3	5.6	83.3	14.6	90	6.9	111.5
Other	48.4	123.7	7.8	179.9	51.2	154.4	10.7	216.3
Total	1450.7	4828.5	1043.2	7322.4	1445.1	5032.6	1034.8	7512.5

* Ages reflect the current state retirement ages for males and females respectively

Source: © Crown copyright, Office for National Statistics

In 2001 London was home to 45 per cent of Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) groups in England. BAME includes those not categorised into any of the White groups (White British, White Irish and Other White that are included in the White group in the Table 3). This compares with only 15 per cent of England's total population living in London. By 2006 London accounted for only 40 per cent of England's BAME population due to relatively greater increases outside the capital. There is great variation between the different ethnic groups in terms of their distribution within England. London is home to 60 per cent of the Black African group, 55 per cent of the Black Caribbean group and 50 per cent of Bangladeshis but only 20 per cent of Pakistanis and 12 per cent of the White population. Since 2001 the greatest growth (46 thousand) has been estimated in the Indian group with only the Black Caribbean group showing a decrease (23 thousand).

Natural Change

Table 4 shows calendar year births, deaths and natural change for London and the United Kingdom since 2001.

Table 4: Natural change: London and United Kingdom: 2001 to 2007: thousands

		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% Change 2001-07
UK	Births	669.1	668.8	695.6	716.0	722.5	748.6	772.2	15.4
	Deaths	602.3	606.2	612.0	583.1	582.7	572.2	574.7	-4.6
	Natural Change	66.8	62.6	83.6	132.9	139.8	176.4	197.5	195.7
London	Births	104.2	105.6	110.4	113.7	116.0	120.9	125.5	20.5
	Deaths	58.6	57.7	58.0	54.1	53.0	51.2	50.3	-14.2
	Natural Change	45.6	47.9	52.5	59.6	63.0	69.7	75.2	65.1
London as % of UK	Births	15.6	15.8	15.9	15.9	16.1	16.1	16.3	..
	Deaths	9.7	9.5	9.5	9.3	9.1	8.9	8.7	..
	Natural Change	68.2	76.6	62.8	44.9	45.1	39.5	38.1	..

Source © Crown Copyright, Office for National Statistics, GRO (Scotland) and NISRA

In recent years London has been the major contributing region to natural change in the United Kingdom. The general increase in births in the UK has meant that London's peak contribution of nearly 77 per cent of natural change in 2002 has been cut in half by 2007. This is in spite of births rising more rapidly and deaths falling more rapidly in London than in the UK as a whole. However, 38 per cent of natural change must be compared to London's 12 per cent share of the UK population.

Fertility

The number of live births in London has been steadily increasing from 104,162 in 2001 to 125,505 in 2007. This equates to a General Fertility Rate (GFR: births per 1000 women aged 15-44) of 68.2 and a Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of 1.91 births per woman, assuming that the age-specific fertility rates of 2007 persist over the fertile lifetime.

Table 5: Birth measures: UK, England & Wales and London: 2007: Units -see text

	Total Births	Crude Birth rate	Birth Rate by Age of Mother:						General Fertility Rate	Total Fertility Rate
			<20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40+		
United Kingdom	772,200	12.7	61.5	1.90
England & Wales	690,013	12.8	26.0	73.5	104.0	110.2	56.9	12.0	62.0	1.92
London	125,505	16.6	23.6	69.1	85.9	109.5	75.8	20.8	68.2	1.91

Source © Crown Copyright, Office for National Statistics, GRO (Scotland) and NISRA

Age-specific birth rates (per thousand women) in London are lower than in England & Wales at all age groups below 30 and greater at all higher ages. In 2007 55.1 per cent of London's births occurred at ages over 30 compared to 48.1 per cent for England & Wales.

Although the crude birth rate (per thousand residents) for London is about 30 per cent higher than in the United Kingdom and England & Wales, the general fertility rate is much closer, though still higher by about 10 per cent. The GFR corrects for the overall age/gender structure of the population by being confined to women in the fertile ages, but the total fertility rate is the best measure of relative fertility as it combines age-specific fertility rates by single years of age of mother. The TFR shows that although births in London tend to take place at older ages than in the rest of the country the overall average number of children per woman is virtually the same as elsewhere.

A further feature that distinguishes births in London is the proportion that are to mothers who themselves were born outside the UK. The increase in births in London since 2001 has been entirely due to mothers born outside the UK as births to UK-born women fell slightly. Overseas-born women now account for 54 per cent of London's births, the next highest region is the West Midlands at 21 per cent, which itself is below the England & Wales average of 23 per cent.

Table 6: Births by birthplace of mother: England & Wales and London: 2001 and 2007

		Total	Birthplace of Mother:		Per Cent Outside UK
			UK	Outside UK	
England & Wales	2001	594360	496558	97802	16.5
	2007	689771	529548	160223	23.2
	Change	95411	32990	62421	..
London	2001	104162	59104	45058	43.3
	2007	125505	57854	67651	53.9
	Change	21343	-1250	22593	..

Source © Crown Copyright, Office for National Statistics

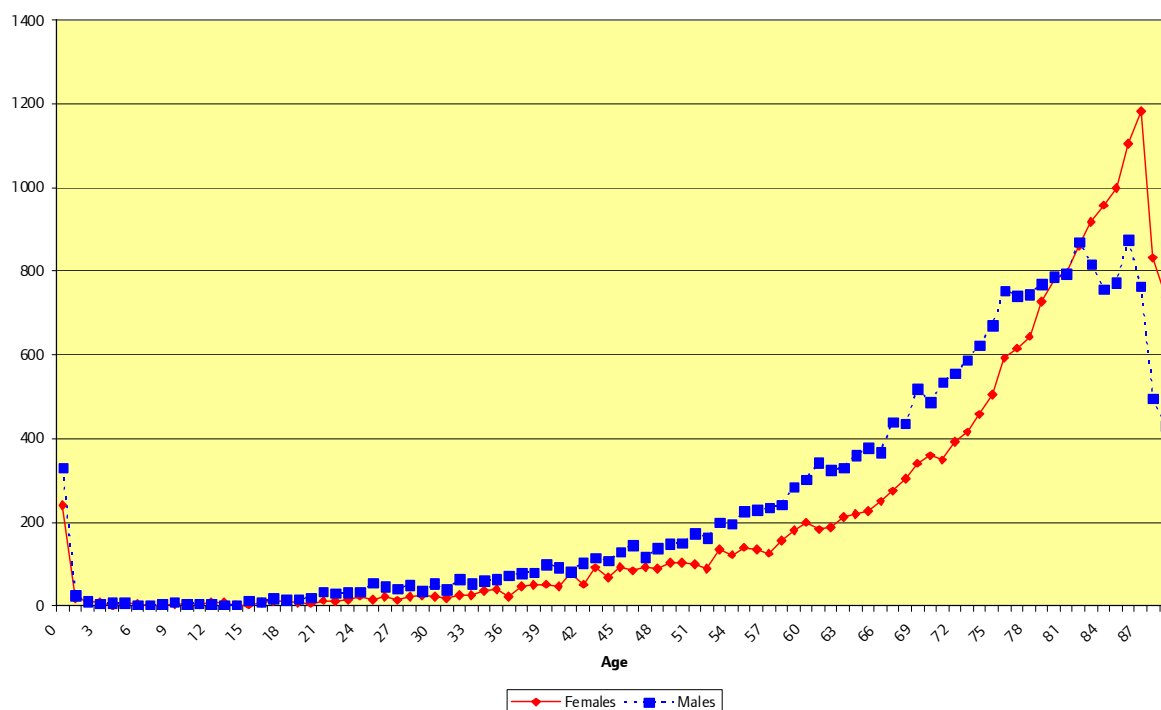
Mortality

In 2007 there were 50,265 deaths of London residents, a fall of 14.2 per cent from 2001. In the United Kingdom there was only a 4.6 per cent reduction. Annual death totals are usually susceptible to increases or declines from year to year if there have been particularly harsh winters, or excessively hot summer weather, and epidemics such as influenza. Each of these phenomena can introduce elements of seasonality and uncertainty when looking at single year numbers of events, but in London the actual numbers of deaths have declined annually since 2003. Therefore the following brief comments are solely based on events in 2007. London's crude death rate (per thousand residents) in 2007 was 6.7. This is low compared to the country as a whole and reflects the young age structure of London. The Standardised Mortality Ratio was 93, compared to an England and Wales 'standard' of 100. This means that there were about 7 per cent fewer actual deaths in London compared to the expected number if age-specific death rates were the same as in England and Wales as a whole.

Chart 2 shows the numbers of deaths by single years of age for males and females. Data have been truncated at 89 as the numbers of deaths at remaining ages are accumulated as single male and female totals for 90+ and would swamp the scale. The peak age for male deaths is 86 and for females 87, both with steep declines thereafter reflecting the severely reduced numbers of residents at these ages. Chart 3 presents the deaths as age-specific death rates, by comparison with the ONS mid-2007 population estimates. The data have been smoothed as

three-year averages between 2 and 88. The rates for ages 90+ have also been shown on the logarithmic scale. The smoothing has most impact on the chart below age 32 (males) and 45 (females), ages where the numbers of death occurrences are low.

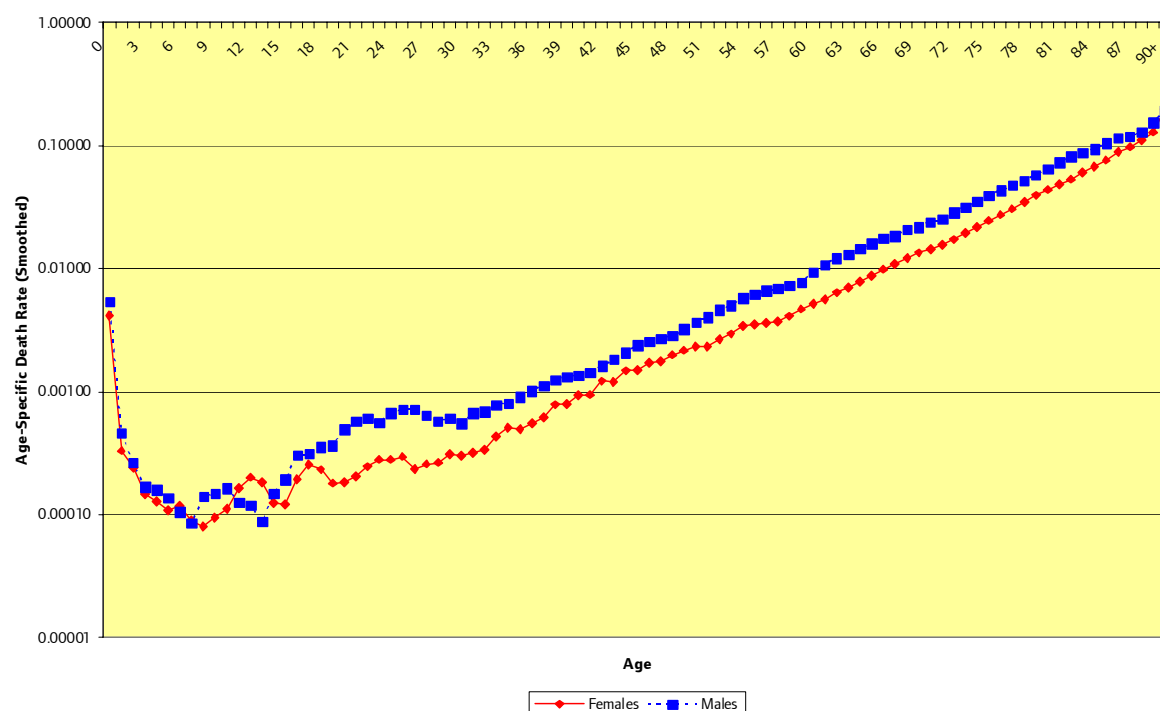
Chart 2: Male and female deaths at ages 0 to 89: London: 2007



Source © Crown Copyright, Office for National Statistics

Male death rates are consistently higher than those for females with the exception of the early teen ages where there are few occurrences and even with smoothing the data are much less reliable. In the twenties the proportional gap between male and female rates is at a peak, with male death rates approximately double the female rates. Between ages 30 and 80 the male rates are at least 50 per cent higher than the female rates.

Chart 3: Male and female age-specific death rates (smoothed): ages 0 to 90+: London: 2007: logarithmic scale



Source © Crown Copyright, Office for National Statistics

Life Expectancy

ONS annually publishes figures for expectation of life at birth. The latest data are for 2005-2007 and are available for local and health authorities in the UK. The data show nationally, and at London and borough levels, that life expectancy has increased over the last decade. Life expectancy for males in London is 77.9 years compared to 82.4 years for females. In the UK the figures are 77.3 years for males and 81.5 for females. Nationally, expectation of life is highest, for both males and females, in Kensington & Chelsea, at 83.7 years for men and 87.8 years for women. Both male and female life expectancies are lowest in Glasgow. For more information see *DMAG Update 18-2008 – Life Expectancy at Birth: 2005-07*.

Migration

Internal (UK) Migration

The Patient Register Data System (PRDS) and the National Health Service Central Register (NHSCR) are the two sources of data on internal migration, i.e. moves within the United Kingdom. In 2007 163.6 thousand persons moved to London and 246.3 thousand left London for other UK destinations. This is a net loss of 82.7 thousand.

London experienced net outflows to all other Government Office regions with the exception of small net inflows from the North East, North West, Yorkshire and the Humber and the West Midlands. The largest outflows were to the South East and East regions with 95.4 thousand and 64.8 thousand people moving to these two areas respectively. The net loss from London to these regions was 41.3 thousand for the South East and 34.8 thousand for the East region.

Table 7: Inter-regional migration within the UK: year ending December 2007: thousands

	Region of Origin														
	United Kingdom	England	North East	North West	York-shire and The Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scot-land	Nor-thern Ireland	
Region of Destination															
United Kingdom	.	113.8	39.2	103.6	94.7	97.8	99.5	123.6	246.3	198.1	105	48.4	41.1	11.2	
England	92.0	.	33.1	83.3	85.4	90.1	86.0	114.4	231.8	179.8	89.9	46	37.2	8.8	
North East	38.8	33.7	.	5.9	9.2	3.1	2.3	2.9	3.7	4.3	2.3	1.0	3.4	0.8	
North West	96.4	80.3	5.6	.	17.4	8.5	12.2	6.9	11.6	11.0	7.0	8.0	6.0	2.2	
Yorkshire and The Humber	91.2	84.0	9.1	18.2	.	16.1	7.7	8.2	9.6	9.9	5.2	2.6	3.8	0.8	
East Midlands	106.6	100.6	2.8	9.4	17.9	.	15.7	18.2	12.6	17.2	6.9	2.8	2.6	0.6	
West Midlands	91.3	80.9	2.2	11.9	7.4	14.4	.	7.5	12.0	13.5	11.9	7.2	2.6	0.6	
East	143.0	136.2	2.6	6.5	7.4	13.8	6.8	.	64.8	25.5	8.8	2.7	3.3	0.8	
London	163.6	151.6	4.8	12.0	10.9	11.3	12.4	30.0	.	54.1	16.2	5.0	5.9	1.1	
South East	220.5	206.5	3.9	10.8	9.3	14.1	13.1	28.1	95.4	.	31.7	7.0	5.8	1.2	
South West	134.4	120.3	2.1	8.6	6.0	8.8	15.8	12.6	22.1	44.2	.	9.7	3.7	0.8	
Wales	54.8	52.9	0.9	9.7	2.9	3.1	9.0	3.4	5.2	8.6	10.1	.	1.5	0.4	
Scotland	55.6	51.6	4.6	8.4	5.7	3.9	3.7	5.0	7.5	8.4	4.4	1.9	.	2.0	
Northern Ireland	12.1	9.2	0.5	2.1	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.7	1.3	0.6	0.5	2.4	.	

Source: © Crown Copyright – NHSCR

In all recent years there have been net losses from London to other parts of the UK; the peak was in the year to mid-2004 with a net loss of over 116 thousand people. The South East and East regions have consistently gained the majority of the net loss from London with at least three quarters of London's net annual outflow going to these areas. The overall net loss from London disguises the gains at younger ages, particularly in the late teenage years and the twenties. Table 8 also shows that approximately three times as many children and persons over 45 leave London for the rest of the UK as arrive.

Table 8: London migration within the UK by age groups: year ending December 2007: thousands

	In	Out	Net
0-15	14.4	41.9	-27.4
16-24	57.7	46.9	10.8
25-44	75.4	108.4	-33.1
45-64	12.0	34.3	-22.3
65+	4.3	14.9	-10.7
All ages	163.8	246.4	-82.7

Source: © Crown Copyright – NHSCR

International Migration

ONS total international migration (TIM) data are a combination of results from the International Passenger Survey, the Labour Force Survey, Home Office Statistics on asylum seekers and reconciled estimates of movements between the UK and the Irish Republic. These estimates show that in 2007 there were 577 thousand migrants to the UK and an outflow of 340 thousand. This produced a net inflow of 237 thousand people, a small decline from the record net inflow of 244 thousand people recorded in 2004. Data for 2007 for London show an inflow of 162 thousand and an outflow of 92 thousand, ie a net inflow of 70 thousand. This is severely down from the recent peak year of 2004. London receives the largest regional shares of all international flows at between 27 and 30 per cent. These levels have tended to fall from peaks earlier in the decade. Table 9 shows the gross flows for both London and the UK since 2001

Table 9: International migration flows: London and UK: 2001 to 2007: thousands

		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% Change 2001-07
UK	In	479	513	508	586	563	591	577	20.5
	Out	306	358	361	342	359	400	340	11.1
	Net	173	154	147	244	204	191	237	37.0
London	In	176	180	173	185	174	170	162	-8.0
	Out	95	106	102	88	95	117	92	-3.2
	Net	81	74	71	98	79	53	70	-13.6
London as % of UK	In	36.7	35.1	34.1	31.6	30.9	28.8	28.1	..
	Out	31.0	29.6	28.3	25.7	26.5	29.3	27.1	..
	Net	46.8	48.1	48.3	40.2	38.7	27.7	29.5	..

Source © Crown Copyright, Office for National Statistics, GRO (Scotland) and NISRA

The latest more detailed international migration estimates for London shown in Table 10 are those used in the change analysis of the ONS mid-2007 population estimates.

Table 10: Total international Migration (TIM): London: 2006-07: thousands

	In	Out	Net
IPS	148.5	109.0	39.5
Eire	1.1	4.2	-3.0
Asylum Seekers	7.9	4.4	3.6
Visitor Switchers	14.5	3.4	11.1
Total (TIM)	172.1	120.9	51.2

Source © Crown Copyright, Office for National Statistics, GRO (Scotland) and NISRA

These data are equivalent to the TIM estimates for 2007 shown in Table 8 but show the four components. These show an inflow of 172.1 thousand and an outflow of 120.9 thousand: a net gain of only 51.2 thousand people. This is the lowest recorded in the mid-year estimates change analysis this decade. For the last few years there has been a small net loss to Eire and the net gain of asylum seekers is at very low levels compared to the late 1990s.

No additional information, such as age structure, origins/destinations and purpose of move, which are available nationally, are made available for London.

Alongside the national data on migration three more recent data sources are available to assess new entrants to the UK – National Insurance Number registrations to overseas nationals, new National Health Service registrations of persons formerly resident overseas (Flag 4s) and the Worker Registration Scheme for the EU A8 accession countries. In 2007 the accession to the EU of Bulgaria and Romania started new registration schemes but as yet data are not available at regional level.

National Insurance Number (NINo) registrations.

NINos can be used as a proxy for measuring how many migrant workers enter the UK as they are required for employment purposes or if an applicant wishes to claim benefits or tax credits. However, the year of NINo registration may not be the same as the year of entry to the UK for a number of reasons. For example, persons could originally enter as dependent children or as non-working students.

In 2006/07 there were 714 thousand NINo registrations to overseas nationals in the United Kingdom, of these 241 thousand were registered in London. This is 34 per cent of the total, a drop from 36 per cent in 2005/06. London's proportion of the national total had been steadily declining since 2002/03, however the data for 2007/08 show a reversal of the declining trend as London received 37 per cent of the UK total of 733 thousand, ie 273 thousand.

New NINo registrations for citizens of the 2004 EU Accession countries in Eastern Europe (the A8) appear to have peaked. London received 63 thousand of the UK total of 294 thousand in 2007/08, having received 65 thousand of 309 thousand the year before. On the other hand allocations to Bulgarians and Romanians, whose countries joined the EU at the beginning of 2007, rose to 23 thousand (out of 37 thousand in the UK) in 2007/08 having been just 3

thousand (out of 7 thousand) the year before. If sustained this pattern is quite different to the A8 in the dominance of London as a destination – around two-thirds rather than a fifth for the A8.

Table 11: New National Insurance registrations of overseas nationals: UK and London: 2002/03 to 2007/08: thousands and percentages

		2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
Total	UK	349.2	370.8	439.7	662.4	713.5	733.1
	London	149.6	157.4	169.7	235.4	240.9	272.7
	London %	42.8	42.5	38.6	35.5	33.8	37.2
EU A8	UK	11.4	19.9	107.8	269.3	309.0	293.8
	London	5.8	8.4	33.2	61.0	64.6	63.4
	London %	51.0	42.1	30.8	22.7	20.9	21.6
Bulgaria & Romania	UK	7.2	13.3	7.8	5.7	6.8	36.9
	London	3.8	5.2	4.2	1.7	3.4	23.4
	London %	52.2	39.2	53.1	29.8	49.0	63.3

Source © Crown Copyright, Department for Work and Pensions

NHS Flag 4s

In order to register with the NHS a person should have been in the UK for at least three months. Persons from overseas registering with the NHS for the first time have a 'Flag 4' attached to their electronic NHS record. This Flag is retained until the person re-registers with another GP. Annual downloads of Flag 4s at mid-year are available on request to ONS for all local authorities in England and Wales. The most recent data relate to mid-2007 and show that 193 thousand new NHS registrations were in London out of 599 thousand in England and Wales: 32.2 per cent. At mid-2006 the equivalent figures were 191 thousand in London out of 567 thousand in England and Wales, or 33.6 per cent. The reducing proportion of Flag 4s registering in London mirrors the reduction in the proportion of ONS total international migration in London.

Table 12: NHS Flag 4s: England & Wales and London: Mid-2001 to mid-2007: thousands and percentages

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
England & Wales	406.8	429.8	456.8	473.4	535.0	567.5	598.8
London	165.2	164.0	171.1	176.5	192.6	190.6	192.8
London as % E&W	40.6	38.2	37.5	37.3	36.0	33.6	32.2

Source © Crown Copyright, NHS Patient Register Data System

Worker Registration Scheme

In May 2004 ten countries joined the EU. Two (Cyprus and Malta) were granted full free movement rights within the EU; the remaining eight countries (the 'A8' of Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia) had more limited access. The UK government created the Worker Registration Scheme to regulate access to the labour market and benefits to workers from the A8 countries. A quarterly report is produced which details the work location of the A8 workers and their main occupation, but in this report 'London' is represented by the inner London postcodes. However other statistics at a true regional level are released.

In 2007 28 thousand new A8 workers registered with the WRS were working London out of 209 thousand in England, equivalent to 13.4 per cent. In the period from May 2004 until the end of 2006 equivalent registrations were 82 thousand in London out of 508 thousand in UK, Therefore London had 16.2 per cent of the earlier flow. The reduction in the proportion working to London reflects the relative higher proportion coming to London in the early period of the scheme in 2004. Since 2006 quarterly registrations in London have varied between 11.1 per cent and 14.5 per cent of all registrations in the UK with a modest rising trend noted comparing each quarter in 2007 with the equivalent quarter in 2006.

Table 13: Worker Registration Scheme: UK and London: 2004 to 2007: thousands and percentages

	2004	2005	2006	2007
UK	91.4	185.6	214.1	208.9
London	27.9	27.9	26.6	27.9
London as % UK	30.5	15.0	12.4	13.4

Source © Crown Copyright, Home Office

Electorate

Electorate data reflect the numbers of electors registered to vote on December 1st 2007 who were registered by the qualifying date of 15th October 2007. This is known as the 2008 Register.

The Register shows the number of people eligible to vote in local government elections and includes residential qualifiers and attainers¹, Peers and European citizens. There are smaller numbers eligible to vote in national elections because Peers and European citizens are excluded.

There were 5.484 million electors, including 69 thousand attainers, in London on the 2008 Electoral Register. The equivalent UK register was 45.921 million, including 556 thousand attainers. The London electorate compares with 6.016 million people aged 17 or over from the 2007 mid-year estimates. This represents a difference of 8.8 per cent of the population that was not registered to vote.

The 2009 Register has an electorate of 5.538 million in London, including 67 thousand attainers.

¹ Attainers are those who become 18 during the term of the register and will be eligible to vote on or after their 18th birthday.

Diversity

Ethnicity of School Children

The Department for Children, Schools and Families (DCSF) issues statistics about schools in England, including, pupil and teacher headcounts, school meal arrangements and size of school.

Tables 14 and 15 show the number of pupils in primary and secondary schools by ethnic group for England, Inner, Outer and Greater London. These data are not fully comprehensive. Children attending Independent schools are not included and there is an issue of cross-border travel as statistics are collected by the Local Authority of the school rather than by the address of the pupil. However, the data do help to monitor the changes in the ethnic composition of London's population and are used by the GLA as one of a number of independent checks to ONS and GLA ethnic group estimates.

The complete dataset, including London boroughs, can be seen at:

<http://www.dcsf.gov.uk/rsgateway/DB/SFR/s000786/index.shtml>

Table 14: Ethnic group of primary pupils: January 2008: thousands and percentages

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

	ENGLAND	LONDON	INNER LONDON	OUTER LONDON	LONDON %	INNER LONDON %	OUTER LONDON %
White	2,609.1	220.5	56.2	164.3	46.2	33.1	53.5
White British	2,475.0	169.0	35.3	133.7	35.4	20.8	43.5
Irish	11.3	4.3	1.5	2.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
Irish Traveller	2.8	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
Gypsy/ Roma	5.7	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other White	114.4	46.0	19.0	27.1	9.7	11.2	8.8
Mixed	127.3	40.1	16.3	23.9	8.4	9.6	7.8
White and Black Caribbean	41.3	12.6	5.8	6.8	2.6	3.4	2.2
White and Black African	14.1	5.1	2.2	3.0	1.1	1.3	1.0
White and Asian	26.8	6.0	1.6	4.4	1.2	0.9	1.4
Other Mixed	45.2	16.5	6.8	9.7	3.4	4.0	3.2
Asian	288.6	88.0	33.5	54.5	18.4	19.7	17.7
Indian	79.4	26.0	4.4	21.5	5.4	2.6	7.0
Pakistani	120.7	18.6	5.0	13.6	3.9	3.0	4.4
Bangladeshi	50.3	25.3	20.5	4.8	5.3	12.1	1.6
Other Asian	38.2	18.1	3.6	14.6	3.8	2.1	4.7
Black	155.3	101.8	51.8	50.0	21.3	30.5	16.3
Caribbean	46.4	31.1	17.3	13.8	6.5	10.2	4.5
African	91.6	60.4	29.0	31.4	12.7	17.1	10.2
Other Black	17.3	10.3	5.5	4.8	2.2	3.2	1.6
Chinese	10.9	3.2	1.2	2.0	0.7	0.7	0.6
Other	42.4	23.4	10.8	12.6	4.9	6.4	4.1
Classified	3,233.7	476.9	169.7	307.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
All pupils	3,261.3	481.8	171.3	310.5			

Source: © Crown Copyright Department of Children, Schools and Families, 2008

Table 15: Ethnic group of secondary pupils: January 2008: thousands and percentages

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

	ENGLAND	LONDON	INNER LONDON	OUTER LONDON	LONDON %	INNER LONDON %	OUTER LONDON %
White	2,710.7	210.5	44.7	165.8	48.7	33.4	55.6
White British	2,594.6	170.6	29.6	141.0	39.5	22.1	47.3
Irish	12.1	4.4	1.4	2.9	1.0	1.1	1.0
Irish Traveller	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Gypsy/ Roma	2.9	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other White	100.0	34.9	13.5	21.5	8.1	10.0	7.2
Mixed	99.4	30.2	11.0	19.2	7.0	8.2	6.5
White and Black Caribbean	35.0	10.2	4.2	6.0	2.4	3.2	2.0
White and Black African	9.7	3.6	1.4	2.2	0.8	1.0	0.7
White and Asian	20.2	4.6	1.0	3.6	1.1	0.7	1.2
Other Mixed	34.5	11.9	4.4	7.5	2.7	3.3	2.5
Asian	241.9	79.4	26.0	53.4	18.4	19.4	17.9
Indian	80.4	28.6	3.7	24.9	6.6	2.8	8.4
Pakistani	90.4	16.1	4.1	12.0	3.7	3.1	4.0
Bangladeshi	36.3	18.8	15.0	3.8	4.3	11.2	1.3
Other Asian	34.8	15.9	3.2	12.8	3.7	2.4	4.3
Black	133.6	87.0	41.7	45.3	20.1	31.1	15.2
Caribbean	44.4	28.6	14.3	14.3	6.6	10.7	4.8
African	74.3	49.7	23.4	26.3	11.5	17.5	8.8
Other Black	14.9	8.7	4.0	4.7	2.0	3.0	1.6
Chinese	13.6	3.8	1.3	2.5	0.9	1.0	0.8
Other	35.5	20.9	9.2	11.7	4.8	6.9	3.9
Classified	3,234.6	431.9	133.9	297.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
All pupils	3,287.0	441.1	136.1	305.0			

Source: © Crown Copyright Department of Children, Schools and Families, 2008

There are similar proportions of White pupils in both primary and secondary schools in Greater London. 46% of primary school pupils are members of a White group and 49% of secondary school pupils. The changing ethnic make-up of London can be seen in the differences in the composition of the primary and secondary schools. In Outer London while the percentage of White British is 3.8 percentage points lower in the primary schools there are increases in the White Other (1.6 percentage points), Mixed (1.3 percentage points) and African groups (1.4 percentage points). On the other hand the proportion of Indian children is 1.3 percentage points lower in Outer London's maintained primary schools. Similar changes are occurring in Inner London with the additional factor of an increase in the representation of Pakistani children in primary schools.

Country of Birth and Nationality

The Office for National Statistics uses the Annual Population Survey to monitor changes in the reported countries of birth and nationalities of the resident population in, mainly, private households. The survey includes students in halls of residence if they have UK resident parents but generally does not survey communal establishments. Tables 16 and 17 present the available data for London and the UK. Borough data are available but with variables reduced to UK born, non-UK born, British and non-British.

Table 16: Country of birth: UK and London: 2004 to 2007-08: thousands and percentages

	United Kingdom					London				
thousands	2004	2005	2006	2007	2007-08	2004	2005	2006	2007	2007-08
United Kingdom	53,807	53,872	53,770	53,791	53,869	5,147	5,089	5,055	5,021	5,040
Non-United Kingdom	5,233	5,552	5,997	6,342	6,486	2,168	2,290	2,386	2,474	2,487
Republic of Ireland	452	437	434	420	416	124	128	122	119	111
European Union 13	768	767	809	832	842	254	255	265	271	281
European Union A8	167	274	430	589	650	85	104	139	162	173
European Union 24/26	1,492	1,577	1,769	1,969	2,052	516	536	567	614	640
Rest of the World	3,741	3,975	4,228	4,373	4,434	1,652	1,754	1,818	1,860	1,848
Total	59,040	59,424	59,767	60,133	60,355	7,315	7,379	7,441	7,495	7,527
Percentage	2004	2005	2006	2007	2007-08	2004	2005	2006	2007	2007-08
United Kingdom	91.14	90.66	89.97	89.45	89.25	70.36	68.97	67.93	66.99	66.96
Non-United Kingdom	8.86	9.34	10.03	10.55	10.75	29.64	31.03	32.07	33.01	33.04
Republic of Ireland	0.77	0.74	0.73	0.70	0.69	1.70	1.73	1.64	1.59	1.47
European Union 13	1.30	1.29	1.35	1.38	1.40	3.47	3.46	3.56	3.62	3.73
European Union A8	0.28	0.46	0.72	0.98	1.08	1.16	1.41	1.87	2.16	2.30
European Union 24/26	2.53	2.65	2.96	3.27	3.40	7.05	7.26	7.62	8.19	8.50
Rest of the World	6.34	6.69	7.07	7.27	7.35	22.58	23.77	24.43	24.82	24.55

Source © Crown Copyright, Office for National Statistics

Table 17: Nationality: UK and London: 2004 to 2007-08: thousands and percentages

	United Kingdom					London				
thousands	2004	2005	2006	2007	2007-08	2004	2005	2006	2007	2007-08
British	56,091	56,229	56,162	56,192	56,297	6,019	5,994	5,981	5,946	5,968
Non-British	2,946	3,198	3,594	3,941	4,054	1,296	1,388	1,461	1,552	1,563
European Union 14	951	945	981	971	972	364	377	380	381	382
European Union A8	125	233	404	567	636	72	87	128	156	170
European Union 24/26	1,094	1,198	1,403	1,588	1,672	445	476	515	570	593
Rest of the World	1,852	2,000	2,191	2,354	2,382	850	912	945	982	970
Total	59,037	59,427	59,756	60,133	60,351	7,315	7,382	7,442	7,498	7,531
Percentage	2004	2005	2006	2007	2007-08	2004	2005	2006	2007	2007-08
British	95.01	94.62	93.99	93.45	93.28	82.28	81.20	80.37	79.30	79.25
Non-British	4.99	5.38	6.01	6.55	6.72	17.72	18.80	19.63	20.70	20.75
European Union 14	1.61	1.59	1.64	1.61	1.61	4.98	5.11	5.11	5.08	5.07
European Union A8	0.21	0.39	0.68	0.94	1.05	0.98	1.18	1.72	2.08	2.26
European Union 24/26	1.85	2.02	2.35	2.64	2.77	6.08	6.45	6.92	7.60	7.87
Rest of the World	3.14	3.37	3.67	3.91	3.95	11.62	12.35	12.70	13.10	12.88

Source © Crown Copyright, Office for National Statistics

See *DMAG Update 02-2009* for more details about these tables. More data are available at:

<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=15147>

Demographic Projections

ONS National Population Projections

The Government Actuary's Department (GAD) formerly produced national population projections every two years for the UK and constituent countries. However, this task was transferred to the Office for National Statistics Centre for Demography in 2007. The projections are based on the latest mid-year population estimates produced by ONS (England and Wales), NISRA (Northern Ireland) and GROS (Scotland) together with a review of the underlying fertility, mortality and net migration trends to prepare the assumptions.

In November 2007, ONS published a set of 2006-based population projections for the UK and constituent countries. The next set is due to be 2008-based in October 2009. A summary of the latest national projections was included in *DMAG Update 21-2007 – 2006-based Population Projections*.

Although now produced at ONS the full results of current and previous sets of national projections are still maintained on the GAD website:

<http://www.gad.gov.uk/Population/index.asp>

ONS Subnational Population Projections

In June 2008 ONS released the 2006-based subnational population projections for England. The projections are consistent with the 2006 mid-year estimates and the ONS 2006-based national population projections for England.

For London, the key results are an increase of 1.346 million persons (17.9 per cent) between 2006 and 2031. London is projected to be one of the slower growing regions and compares to the projected growth of 19.0 per cent for England. Over the twenty-five year period of the projection absolute growth is concentrated in the ages 5-9 and 45-69 where each of the five-year age groups increases by over 100 thousand persons. However the proportional growth is fastest at age 85+: 76 per cent. Age groups 60-64 and 65-69 increase by over 50 per cent. However, the projections show that the female population of London grows at a slower pace than the males with the result that from a position in 2006 of 84 thousand more women London moves to a projection of only 16 thousand more women in 2031.

Table 18: ONS 2006-based population projections: United Kingdom, England and London: 2002 and 2031: thousands and percentages

		0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65-84	85+	Total
2006	United Kingdom	10,737	8,020	17,158	14,984	8,445	1,243	60,587
	England	9,007	6,696	14,501	12,474	7,031	1,055	50,763
	London	1,360	980	2,748	1,541	766	117	7,512
2031	United Kingdom	11,974	8,415	18,266	16,667	12,903	2,876	71,100
	England	10,289	7,186	15,714	14,102	10,727	2,413	60,432
	London	1,612	1,073	2,892	2,031	1,043	207	8,858
Change	United Kingdom	1,237	395	1,108	1,683	4,458	1,632	10,513
	England	1,283	490	1,213	1,628	3,696	1,358	9,669
	London	252	93	144	490	277	90	1,346
Change %	United Kingdom	11.5	4.9	6.5	11.2	52.8	131.3	17.4
	England	14.2	7.3	8.4	13.1	52.6	128.8	19.0
	London	18.5	9.5	5.2	31.8	36.1	76.5	17.9

Source © Crown Copyright, Office for National Statistics

The GLA 2008 Round projections are broadly consistent with the ONS 2006-based level of increase in total population, however the distribution to boroughs is significantly different and there are some key differences in the age and gender structure of the population.

Full details of the ONS 2006-based and earlier subnational projections are available at:

<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=997>

See also *DMAG Update 11-2008 – ONS 2006-based Subnational Population Projections*.

CLG Household Projections

The CLG 2006-based household projections were released in March 2009. These take into account the ONS 2006-based subnational population projections and the 2003-based GAD national marital status projections as well as the local household representative rates from the 1971 to 2001 censuses. These representative rates are specific to gender, five-year age groups and marital status as well as five household types: married couples, cohabiting couples, lone parents, one-person households and other (2+ adult non-family) households. At the national level the Labour Force Survey provides aggregate household representative rates (ie no specification of marital status or household type) that are also used in the model. The marital status and representative rate results of the CLG projections are used in the GLA borough projections.

Table 19: CLG 2006-based household projections: London: 2001 to 2031: thousands and percentages

	2001	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031	2006-31 No.	Change %
Married Couples	1,116	1,042	977	931	899	876	869	-173	-16.6
Cohabiting Couples	262	333	404	464	515	559	595	262	78.7
Lone Parents	275	309	332	352	369	382	390	80	25.9
One Person	1,052	1,149	1,257	1,380	1,506	1,626	1,721	572	49.8
Other (2+ adults)	332	345	367	389	407	424	441	97	28.0
Total Households	3,036	3,178	3,337	3,517	3,696	3,866	4,016	838	26.4
Household Population	7,228	7,418	7,723	8,021	8,292	8,535	8,756	1,338	18.0
Average Household Size	2.38	2.33	2.31	2.28	2.24	2.21	2.18	-0.15	-6.6

Source: © Crown copyright, Communities and Local Government

The main result for London is a projected increase of 838 thousand households over the 25 years of the projections; this is a 26 per cent increase equivalent to an average rate of 33.5 thousand extra households per year. These data show a projected decline in married couple households for London and an increase in all other household types from 2006 to 2031. The main increases are projected to be one-person households: a rise of 572 thousand or 50 per cent. Over this period there is projected to be an 18 per cent increase in the private household population. This means a continued decline in average household size from 2.33 persons in 2006 to 2.18 persons in 2031. The decline in average household size is less dramatic than in earlier CLG projections due to the assumptions of higher fertility in the ONS national and subnational projections that give rise to more children under 15 in the London population after 2021.

The full CLG projections can be found on the website at:

<http://www.communities.gov.uk/housing/housingresearch/housingstatistics/housingstatistics/by/householdestimates/livetables-households/>

GLA Demographic 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. Corresponding ward level projections are also produced. The 2008 Round projections were distributed in February 2009 and incorporate the following data at borough level:

- 2001 Census migration age and gender structures,
- annual births and deaths from mid-2001 to mid-2007 and calendar year 2007,
- UK and international migration flows from mid-2001 to mid-2007,
- the London Development Database from 2001 up to March 2007
- the London Housing Capacity Study (2004) from April 2007 to March 2027 with updated information from the boroughs
- CLG revised 2004-based household projections.

Two projections were produced – Low and High. High has been produced in order to show the potential longer-term implications for London of recent trends (2002–07) of migration. In particular the projection assumes that London will continue to have the average 2002–07 proportion of international inflows and outflows that have been assumed in the ONS 2006-based projection for England.

Table 20: GLA 2008 round demographic projections: High: 2001–31: thousands (except AHS)

	2001	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031	2006–31 Change
Married Couples	1115.7	1039.6	974.6	925.0	887.7	858.9	816.8	-222.8
Cohabiting Couples	261.7	333.2	406.3	467.0	517.8	563.5	599.5	266.3
Lone Parents	274.6	319.9	353.4	385.0	407.9	424.4	433.9	114.0
Other (2+ Adults)	332.1	344.5	365.4	388.3	409.5	430.3	444.0	99.5
One-person	1052.0	1153.2	1271.3	1403.0	1530.1	1650.2	1742.0	588.8
Total Households	3036.1	3190.4	3370.9	3568.3	3753.0	3927.3	4036.2	845.8
Private Household Population	7243.3	7450.0	7815.6	8170.8	8481.2	8760.9	9003.9	1553.9
Average Household Size	2.39	2.34	2.31	2.28	2.25	2.23	2.23	-0.11
Total Population	7336.9	7543.3	7910.0	8266.2	8578.1	8860.6	9106.3	1563.0
Communal Population	93.6	93.4	94.4	95.4	96.9	99.7	102.4	9.1
Economically Active	3699.7	3912.8	4130.8	4324.0	4481.2	4604.1	4705.4	691.3

Source: © GLA 2008 Round Demographic Projections

The Low projection has been based directly on known and assumed additional homes available in each borough since 2001.

Table 21: GLA 2008 round demographic projections: Low: 2001–31: thousands (except AHS)

	2001	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031	2006–31 Change
Married Couples	1115.7	1027.8	966.3	919.5	873.2	832.4	790.4	-237.4
Cohabiting Couples	261.7	327.2	398.4	459.2	503.7	541.7	578.8	251.6
Lone Parents	274.6	314.9	347.8	379.2	395.2	404.2	412.5	97.6
Other (2+ Adults)	332.1	339.5	359.4	383.0	400.4	416.1	431.1	91.6
One-person	1052.0	1139.8	1258.0	1391.0	1500.4	1594.9	1686.8	547.0
Total Households	3036.1	3149.2	3329.8	3531.9	3673.0	3789.2	3899.6	750.4
Private Household Population	7243.3	7355.6	7703.5	8061.8	8277.1	8442.4	8688.3	1332.6
Average Household Size	2.39	2.34	2.31	2.28	2.25	2.23	2.23	-0.11
Total Population	7336.9	7448.8	7797.7	8156.8	8373.0	8540.0	8788.7	1339.9
Communal Population	93.6	93.1	94.2	95.0	95.9	97.6	100.4	7.3
Economically Active	3699.7	3849.6	4057.7	4258.0	4364.2	4427.2	4535.0	577.6

Source: © GLA 2008 Round Demographic Projections

More information covering the methodology of the projections, and summary results can be found in *DMAG Briefing 2009-02 GLA 2008 Round Demographic Projections*.

The Low projection is based on annual increases in the number of homes in each borough and therefore offers an estimate of the number of households. On this basis at mid-2007 there were 3.180 million households in London.

GLA Ethnic Projections

In February 2008 the GLA released the 2007 Round ethnic group population projections. These projections are constrained by the 2007 Round PLP Low projections by age and gender at borough level to 2026 and distribute the populations amongst ten ethnic groups. In November 2008 these projections were extended to an end year of 2031. Full details of the results are published in *DMAG Briefing 2008-03* and *DMAG Update 19-2008*.

In London all ethnic group populations are projected to increase between 2006 and 2031 however the extent to which each ethnic group increases vary considerably. For example, the White ethnic group is projected to increase by only 2 per cent between 2006 and 2031. The equivalent increase in the residual Other ethnic group is 74 per cent over the same time period, the largest proportional increase of all projected ethnic groups. The next largest increases are projected for the Chinese, Bangladeshi and Pakistani ethnic groups at 54 per cent, 47 per cent and 47 per cent respectively. By 2031 the two largest BAME groups in London remain the Indians (7.4 per cent) and Black Caribbeans (7.4 per cent).

In 2001 28.9 per cent of London's population was from an ethnic group other than White. Two London Boroughs had Black, Asian and minority ethnic (BAME) populations that made up more than 50 per cent of their total population: Brent and Newham. By 2031 London is still projected to have a substantial White majority population but with 39.7 per cent of the population projected to be from an ethnic group other than White. By 2031 six other boroughs: Harrow, Redbridge, Tower Hamlets, Ealing, Hounslow and Croydon (in chronological order of reaching the milestone) are also projected to have BAME majority populations.

GLA 2008 Round ethnic group projections will be published in Spring 2009.

Dwellings

CLG publishes numbers of dwellings based on the council tax valuation list. The list showed that at 30 March 2008, the number of dwellings in London was 3.282 million. In England there were 22.507 million. While London had 14.6 per cent of all council tax dwellings the relative distribution by Band in London is biased, London having only 2.0 per cent of Band A but 44.6 per cent of Band H. However if the Band D equivalent is used, which weights each dwelling by the relative difference from the Band D tax rate that is levied in each band, London accounts for 16.7 per cent of the 'taxable dwellings' in England. This may be compared to London's 14.8 per cent of the population of England.

Table 19: Council tax dwellings by band: London and England: March 2008: thousands and percentages

	Band:								Total	Band D Equivalent
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H		
England	5,640	4,374	4,881	3,433	2,130	1,125	797	126	22,507	20,743
London	112	445	884	834	499	250	201	56	3,282	3,459
London as %	2.0	10.2	18.1	24.3	23.4	22.2	25.2	44.6	14.6	16.7

Source: © Crown copyright, Communities and Local Government

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* and *DMAG Update* series. Coverage includes the latest ONS population estimates, population projections (both GLA and ONS), household estimates and projections (GLA and CLG) and aspects of vital statistics and migration. The *Briefings* give detailed tables and commentary at a London-wide and borough level, while the *Updates* provide a short commentary on small projects or related demographic subjects, mainly for London as a whole.

Since 1996 the GLA Data management and Analysis Group (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 2008* was published in July 2008.

Focus on London 2009 is planned for publication in June 2009.

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 Jessica Chamberlain (020 7983 4347) if you wish to gain access to the extranet.

Office for National Statistics (ONS)

ONS produces 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 initially released through hard copy publications, mainly in the quarterly *Population Trends*. Since 2006 ONS has taken over the responsibility for national population projections from the Government Actuary's Department.

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.

ONS is also responsible for preparing the national projections of the labour force. These are published in *Labour Market Trends*. The most recent projections were published in January 2006 and cover the period 2001 to 2020.

<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/ci/article.asp?id=1346>

ONS is now directed by the UK Statistics Authority and the website is:

<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/>

Details of past and future statistical releases from all government departments and agencies may be found at:

<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/ReleaseCalendar/findreleases.asp>

Communities and Local Government (CLG)

This department was created in May 2006 and has taken over responsibility for the production of household estimates and projections from the former Office of the Deputy Prime Minister. The latest household projections to 2031 were released in March 2009 with estimates to 2004 in October 2006.

General housing statistics and research, including the Survey of English Housing, are available on the CLG website:

<http://www.communities.gov.uk/>

and then click on 'Housing' and then 'Housing Research and Statistics'.

Council Tax statistics are also available through CLG, and can be found at:

<http://www.local.communities.gov.uk/finance/stats/ctax.htm>

Government Actuary's Department (GAD)

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

At the end of January 2006 GAD's demographic work was transferred to the new National Statistics Centre for Demography, part of ONS. However national population projections results continue to be available through the GAD website.

<http://www.gad.gov.uk/Population/index.asp>

Key Statistics: London and the United Kingdom: 2007

All data relate to calendar year 2007 unless otherwise stated.

	London	UK
Resident Population (at mid-year)	7,556,900	60,975,400
Children (0-15)	19.3%	18.9%
Working Age (16-59 females & 16-64 males)	66.9%	62.2%
Retirement Age (60/65+)	13.8%	19.0%
Population Change since mid-2001	3.2%	3.1%
Births	125,505	772,200
Crude Birth Rate (per thousand population at mid-year)	16.6	12.7
General Fertility Rate (per thousand females aged 15-44 at mid-year)	68.2	61.5
Total Fertility Rate (average lifetime births per woman)	1.91	1.90
Deaths	50,265	574,700
Crude Death Rate (per thousand population at mid-year)	6.7	9.4
Standardised Mortality Ratio (based on mid-2006 population for England & Wales)	93	100*
Infant Mortality Rate (per thousand live births in the year)	4.5	4.8
Expectation of Life at Birth, in years (2005-07):		
Males	77.9	77.3
Females	82.4	81.5
Migration:		
From Rest of UK	163,600	..
To Rest of UK	246,300	..
From Overseas	162,000	577,000
To Overseas	92,000	340,000
Net	-13,000	237,000
Net Asylum Seekers (mid-2006 to mid-2007)	3,600	9,300*
Local Government Electors (December 2007)	5,483,600	45,920,500
Council Tax Dwellings (March 2008)	3,281,600	22,506,600**

* England & Wales

** England

Regular Briefings from the GLA Data Management and Analysis Group - DMAG

Recent DMAG Briefings:

2008-03	GLA 2007 Round Ethnic Group Projections	Baljit Bains
2008-04	Council Tax Analysis	Elizabeth Williams
2008-05	A Profile of Londoners by Country of Birth	Lorna Spence
2008-08	Greater London Authority Constituency Profiles	Elizabeth Williams & Caroline Hall
2008-09	Family Resources Survey 2005/06: Results for London	Lovedeep Vaid
2008-10	London Borough Migration 2001-06	John Hollis
2008-15	2001 Census Profiles: Black Caribbeans in London	Richard Cameron
2008-17	Lone Parents on Income Support by Ethnic Group	Lovedeep Vaid
2008-18	Schools Key Facts and Trends 2003-07	Shen Cheng
2008-19	2008 Elections results summary	Gareth Piggott
2008-21	Indices of Deprivation 2007: A London perspective	Rachel Leeser
2008-22	London Ward Level Summary Measures for the Indices of Deprivation 2007	Rachel Leeser
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2008-31	Child Poverty In London: 2008 Update	Social Exclusion Data Team
2008-32	Census Information Note 2008-3	Eileen Howes
2008-33	Paycheck 2008	Lovedeep Vaid
2008-34	Background Poverty Profiles	Lovedeep Vaid
2009-01	Claimant Count Model 2009: Technical Note	Social Exclusion Data Team
2009-02	GLA 2008 Round Demographic Projections	John Hollis/Jessica Chamberlain

A full list of DMAG Briefings is available to internal customers through the GLA Intranet; otherwise please contact dmag.info@london.gov.uk A CD containing PDF versions of the Briefings, or hard copies, can be provided.

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