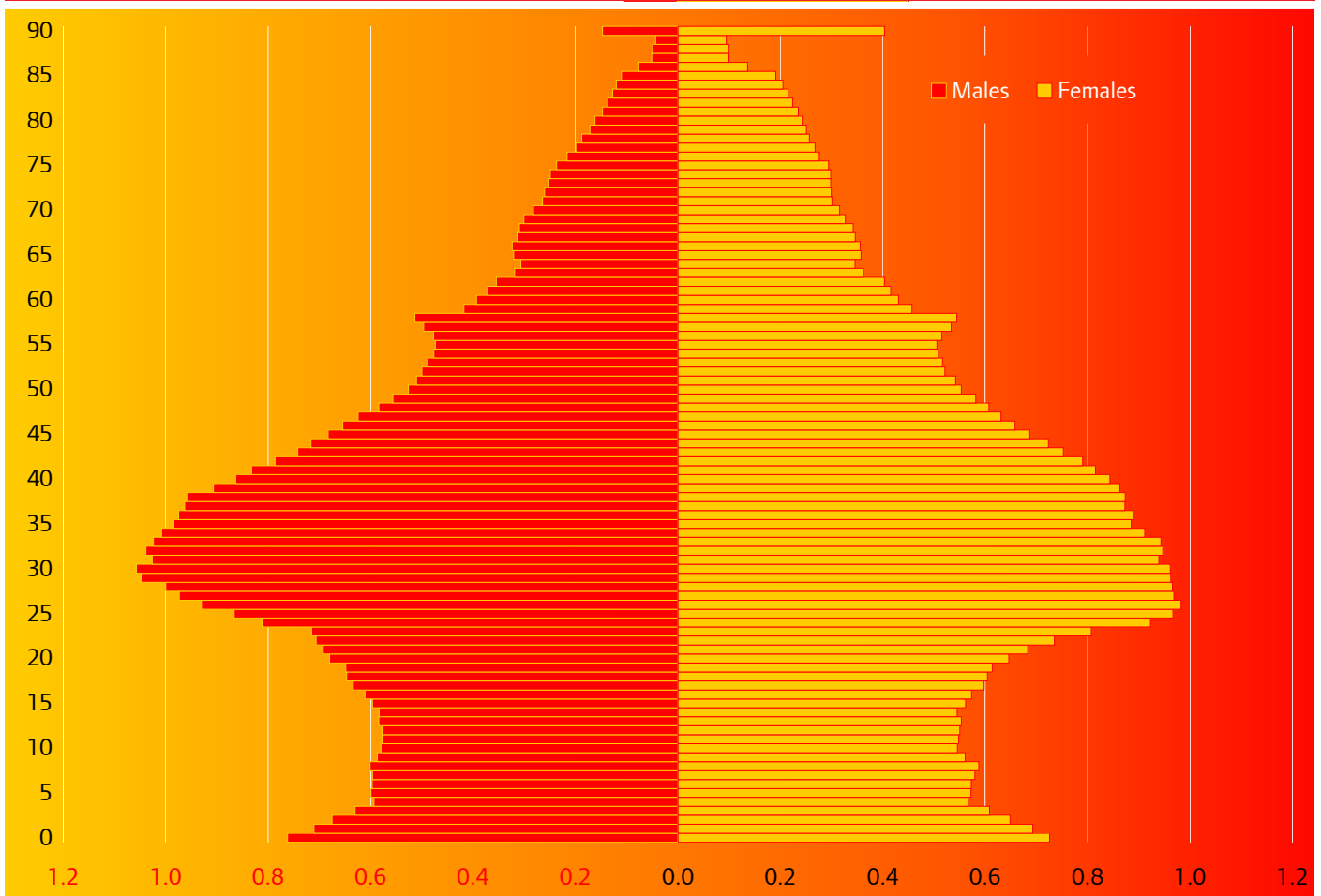


## Data Management and Analysis Group

# Greater London Demographic Review 2005



# **DMAG Briefing 2006/35**

**December 2006**

## **Greater London Demographic Review 2005**

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**Front Page**

The front page of this Briefing shows the population pyramid for London based on the ONS 2005 Mid-Year Estimates. The individual age/gender populations are expressed as percentages of the relevant total populations (both males and females).

**Data**

Any Census data, ONS mid-year estimates, ONS subnational projections DCLG household estimates and projections, and DfES school pupil data produced in this briefing have been reproduced with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office and the Queen's Printer for Scotland and are © Crown Copyright. An acknowledgement of the source is given at the end of each table.

Data presented in this *DMAG Briefing* can be made available in other formats on request

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# Greater London Demographic Review 2005

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## Key Features of 2005

Some data in this *Briefing* are not comparable with data in previous *Briefings* due to revisions to data in 2005 and 2006. All sources to these data are in the main text of this report.

- The population of London was estimated to be 7.518 million at mid-2005, an increase of 688 thousand since mid-1991 and 195 thousand since mid-2001.
- There were 3,112 thousand households in London in 2004, approximately 14% of households in England & Wales.
- There were 116.0 thousand live births to London residents, this was equivalent to a general fertility rate (GFR) of 63.8 births per 1,000 women aged 15-44 and a total period fertility rate (TFR) of 1.77 births per woman over her fertile lifetime.
- 53.0 thousand Londoners died; this equates to a standardised mortality ratio (SMR) of 95 – with the UK being 100.
- London's natural increase of 63.0 thousand was 45% of the natural population increase in the United Kingdom.
- The life expectancy, based on deaths in 2003-05, of males in London was 76.9 years and of females was 81.4 years.
- 161.2 thousand people moved into London from the rest of the UK while 242.8 thousand departed, leaving a net internal migration loss of 81.6 thousand.
- In 2004-05, 214.9 thousand international migrants arrived while 98.9 thousand former London residents emigrated overseas, a net population gain of 116.0 thousand.
- 74.5% of Londoners were economically active, including 69.1% who were employed.
- 7.2% of the economically active population was unemployed.
- There were 5.302 million electors in London on the 2006 Register (persons qualifying at October 2005).
- London had 485.5 thousand primary school pupils and 423.3 thousand secondary school pupils in maintained schools in January 2006.
- There were 3.235 million properties on the Council Tax Register in London in September 2006.

## 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 2005 but range from the 2001 Census to data collected and published in 2006, whichever is most appropriate.

Resident 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, DCLG household projections and GLA demographic projections.

### *Mid-Year Estimates*

Since the release of population counts from the 2001 Census, ONS mid-year estimates have been subject to a number of revisions. A brief description of the changes and the current series relating to London is shown in Table 1 below.

**Table 1: Evolution of ONS Mid-Year Estimates for London since 2001 Census**

	Thousands				
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
2001 Census (Sep 2002) - population on Census day	7,172.1				
MYE (Oct 2002) - first mid-year estimate after the Census	7,188.0				
MYE (Sep 2003) - revision taking account of 'missed men' found by the Longitudinal Studies	7,307.9	7,355.4			
MYE (Sep 2004) - revision taking account of the LA Studies	7,322.4	7,371.2	7,387.9		
MYE (August 2005) - standard release, no revisions to previous years	7,322.4	7,371.2	7,387.9	7,429.2	
MYE (Dec 2005) - revision taking account of correction for Harrow	7,322.4	7,371.2	7,387.9	7,428.6	
MYE (Aug 2006) - current series	7,322.4	7,371.2	7,387.9	7,428.6	7,517.7

Source: © Crown copyright, ONS, *Mid-Year Estimates*

A more detailed look at the revisions is available in previous *DMAG Briefings and Updates*:

- *Briefing 2004/20 - ONS MYE 2001, 2002 (revised) and 2003*
- *Briefing 2004/23 - ONS Mid-year Population Estimates 1991 to 2003*
- *Update 2005/15 - 2004 Mid-Year Estimates - Harrow Correction*
- *Briefing 2005/27 - ONS Mid-2004 Population Estimates*
- *Update 2006/15 - ONS Mid-2005 Population Estimates for London*

In February 2003, ONS revised the mid-year estimates for 1982 to 2000, and subsequently re-revised 1992 to 2000 in September 2004 in light of the Local Authority Population Studies. Information on the LA Studies is available in *DMAG Briefing 2004/15: 2001 Census Local Authority Population Studies*. As a consequence of the number of revisions made to the mid-year estimates, data in this *Briefing* may not be comparable with data in previous DMAG work.

Further revisions to the ONS mid-year estimates are expected in 2007 once the *Improving Migration and Population Statistics (IMPS)* project reports on its investigations into better ways to estimate short and long-term migrants and also better methods of allocation of international immigrants and emigrants to their destinations and origins within the UK. Additional development is expected in this area following the publication of the *Report of the Inter-departmental Task Force on Migration Statistics* (ONS, 15 December 2006).

### *Population and Household Projections*

During 2005, a number of sets of population and household projections have been produced. New projections covered in this *Briefing* are:

- DCLG 2003-based household projections (March 2006)
- ONS 2004-based subnational population projections (October 2006)
- GLA 2006 Round borough and ward level projections (December 2006)

Sources: [ONS Mid-Year Estimates](#)  
[ONS IMPS Project](#)  
[Interdepartmental Task Force on Migration Statistics](#)

## Resident Population

### *Total*

The ONS mid-year population estimate for London in 2005 was 7.518 million. This was an increase of 89 thousand from the estimate for 2004, and continues the rising trend seen in previous years. Since 1991 the London population has increased by 688 thousand, which is a 10.1% increase compared to a 5.2% increase in the England and Wales population over the same period.

### *Age Distribution*

**Table 2: ONS Mid-year Population Estimates by age groups for London**

	Thousands					
	1991	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
0-4	479.4	478.8	475.0	476.0	483.2	497.3
5-9	414.4	452.3	450.0	446.5	442.9	440.1
10-14	372.1	436.4	437.2	433.9	429.6	424.5
15-29	1,744.6	1,697.6	1,700.6	1,692.8	1,708.6	1,740.3
30-44	1,513.0	1,911.7	1,953.7	1,977.4	1,993.2	2,021.5
45-64	1,342.0	1,448.5	1,459.3	1,469.2	1,482.5	1,507.2
65-74	518.7	470.6	469.1	467.0	464.2	459.9
75-84	347.2	312.8	314.2	317.0	317.0	313.9
85+	98.0	113.7	112.1	108.1	107.5	113.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,829.3</b>	<b>7,322.4</b>	<b>7,371.2</b>	<b>7,387.9</b>	<b>7,428.6</b>	<b>7,517.7</b>

Source: © Crown Copyright ONS Mid-Year Estimates

Although London's population in 2005 shows a significant increase over the 1991 level there have been variations in changes for different age groups and over shorter time periods as shown in Table 2.

The under 5s grew by 14.1 thousand between mid-2004 and mid-2005 and stand at 3.9% above the 2001 level. This compares with a 1.3% decline in the age group in England & Wales between 2001 and 2005.

The 5-9 age group declined in London by 2.7 thousand in the year to mid-2005. Between 2001 and 2005 this age group in London fell by 2.7%; there was a decline of 4.5% in the England & Wales population of this age in the same period.

A similar pattern for London is shown by the 10-14 age group with a decline in population in the year to mid-2005 of 5.0 thousand, but this follows an increase of 17.3% between 1991 and 2001 and a small subsequent fall of 2.7% to 2005. In England & Wales there was a decline of 1.6% in the population size since 2001.

There has been growth in the 15-29 age group for both London and England & Wales. Between 2001 and 2005 the increases were 2.5% and 4.2% respectively. However, overall the proportion of individuals in this age group has fallen. In London in 1991 26% of the population were of this age compared with 23% in 2005. For England & Wales the equivalent figures were 22% in 1991 and 19% in 2005.

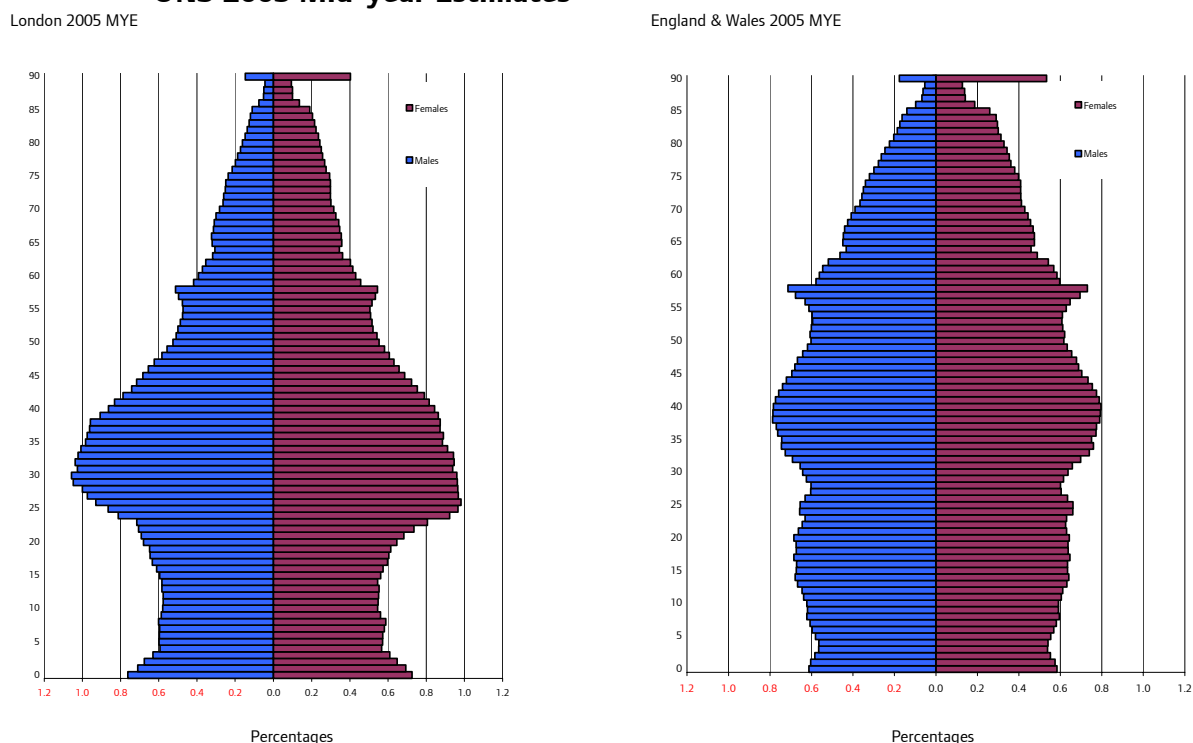
The 30-44 age group grew in London between 2004 and 2005 by 28.3 thousand or 1.4%; for England & Wales there was a decline of 47.0 thousand or 0.4%. Since 1991 there has been an increase of 33.6% in this population in London compared with an 11.0% increase in England & Wales.

The 45–64 age group is the only one to consistently increase between 2001 and 2005, for both London and England & Wales. There was an increase of 1.7% for London between 2004 and 2005 and an equivalent increase of 1.3% for England & Wales. In contrast, for London, there is a steady decline in the 65–74 population, with a decline of 2.3% from 2001. In England & Wales there was a 2.0% increase in this population in the same period.

There have been small declines in the 75–84 age group for both London and England & Wales in the year to mid-2005. This was 1.0% for London and 0.3% for England & Wales.

The 85 and over group had similar increases during 2004–05 of 5.8% for England & Wales and 5.2% for London. However, over the longer time period since the 1991 Census there was an increase of 35.2% in England & Wales and only 15.4% for London.

**Figure 1: Population pyramids for London and England & Wales<sup>1</sup>:  
ONS 2005 Mid-year Estimates**



<sup>1</sup> Data are truncated at 90+  
Source: © Crown copyright, ONS, Mid-Year Estimates

Figure 1 shows the population pyramids for London and England & Wales using the 2005 mid-year population estimates. The individual age/gender populations are expressed as percentages of the relevant total populations (both males and females). These charts show that London has a significantly younger age structure than England & Wales, for both males and females. Until age 30 there are similar proportions of males and females in each age group for both Greater London and England & Wales. The difference is seen in the cumulative population size with 62% of the population of London being aged 40 or below compared with 53% of the population of England & Wales. The younger age profile of London influences the relative proportions of the population at older ages with only 8.5% of the London population aged 70+ compared with 11.6% of England & Wales.

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. London has a dependency ratio of 20.5 for the elderly, compared with 30.2 for England & Wales. The dependency ratio for children shows a more similar picture with London and England & Wales having ratios of 28.8 and 31.1 respectively. The overall dependency ratio for London at 49.3 is much lower than that in England & Wales, 61.2.

### ***Sub-Regional Distribution***

The new London sub-regions were introduced in 2006 but will not be finalised until the *Review of the London Plan* in 2007.

Between 1991 and 2005 all the sub-regions have seen increases in population. The highest grow rate was in the North at 14.0% (208.3 thousand) and the lowest in the South East at 5.5% (65.6 thousand).

Over the shorter term, from 2004 to 2005, the North region still had the highest growth rate at 1.8%; with the lowest at 0.8% in the North East and South East. The North region is the largest with 23% of London's population; the South East region is the smallest at 17%.

**Table 3: ONS Mid-year Population Estimates by London Sub-Region**

Sub-Region	Thousands			
	1991	2001	2004	2005
West sub-region	1,463.3	1,580.1	1,604.0	1,626.8
North sub-region	1,487.3	1,610.5	1,665.0	1,695.5
North East sub-region	1,212.2	1,312.1	1,324.4	1,334.9
South East sub-region	1,189.9	1,243.5	1,246.0	1,255.5
South West sub region	1,476.5	1,576.1	1,589.1	1,604.9

Source: © Crown copyright, ONS, Mid-Year Estimates

Source: ONS Population Estimates Unit

## Vital Statistics

### ***Fertility***

The number of live births in London has been steadily increasing over the past five years from 104,162 in 2001 to 116,019 in 2005. Newham had the largest number of births in 2005 at 5,353 and also had the highest general fertility rate (GFR), at 86.8 births per 1,000 women aged 15-44. This compares to a GFR of 63.8 for London as a whole. The Total Period Fertility Rate (TFR) for London was 1.77 births per woman, assuming that the age-specific fertility rates of 2005 persist over her fertile lifetime.

**Table 4: Number of live births in the UK and Greater London**

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
United Kingdom	669,123	668,777	695,549	715,996	722,549
E&W	594,360	595,914	621,469	639,721	645,835
London	104,162	105,603	110,437	113,679	116,019
Inner London	45,089	45,734	47,848	48,599	49,548
Outer London	59,073	59,869	62,589	65,080	66,471

Source © Crown Copyright, Office for National Statistics

From 2004 to 2005 the increase in births was 0.9% for the UK as a whole and 1.0% for England & Wales. The difference observed between Inner and Outer London between 2003 and 2004 was no longer present with the increase in London, Inner London and Outer London being 2.1%, 2.0% and 2.1% respectively.

Over the longer period from 2001 to 2005 all London boroughs saw an increase in the number of births, as did the UK and England & Wales. However, the range of this increase was varied from a maximum of 24.0% in Barking and Dagenham to just 2.3% in Bexley and Kensington & Chelsea.

### ***Mortality***

In 2005 there were 52,992 deaths in London, a fall of 1,071 (2.0%) from 2004. In the United Kingdom there was a 0.1% decline and in England and Wales there was a decline of 0.2%.

**Table 5: Registered deaths in the UK and Greater London**

Area	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
United Kingdom	602,268	606,216	611,188	583,082	582,662
E&W	531,127	534,106	539,151	514,250	512,993
London	58,583	57,656	57,961	54,063	52,992
Inner London	20,064	19,470	19,304	18,172	17,693
Outer London	38,519	38,186	38,657	35,891	35,299

Source © Crown Copyright, Office for National Statistics

Between 2001 and 2005 the majority of London boroughs saw a decline in deaths with the exception of Havering, which was static. In Greater London the decline was 9.5%; 11.8% in Inner London and 8.4% in Outer London. For the UK the decline was 3.3% and for England & Wales there was a 3.4% decline.

## Natural Change

**Table 6: Natural Change in the UK and Greater London**

Area	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
United Kingdom	96,855	62,561	84,361	132,914	139,887
England & Wales	63,233	61,808	82,318	125,471	132,842
London	45,579	47,947	52,476	59,616	63,027
Inner London	25,025	26,264	28,544	30,427	31,855
Outer London	20,554	21,683	23,932	29,189	31,172

Source © Crown Copyright, Office for National Statistics

The difference between births and deaths is the *natural change* of the population. The natural change in London has been increasing steadily in recent years. In 2005, the natural change was 63,027, an increase of over 3,000 since 2004. All London boroughs had natural growth in 2005, Newham had the largest: 3,812. The natural change in the United Kingdom was 139.9 thousand; this means that the natural population growth in London is responsible for 45% of the national growth. This is considerable given that London makes up only 12.5% of the population of the UK (2005 MYE), and reflects London's younger age structure and therefore the resulting relatively high numbers of births and relatively few deaths.

## Life Expectancy

ONS annually publishes figures for expectation of life at birth. The latest data are for 2003-2005 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 76.9 years compared to 81.4 years for females. In the UK the figures are 76.6 years for males and 80.9 for females. Nationally, expectation of life is highest, for both males and females, in Kensington & Chelsea, at 82.2 years for men and 86.2 years for women. Life expectancy is lowest in Glasgow City. For more information see *DMAG Update 2006/21 – Life Expectancy at Birth*.

The GLA also calculates full life tables, including life expectancy at birth, on a less regular basis. The latest data, produced at the end of 2004 are based on deaths occurring in calendar years 2000 to 2002 and the population at mid-2001. Detailed data and commentary are available in *DMAG Briefing 2005/10: Borough Life Tables 2000-02*.

Sources: [ONS Life Expectancy at Birth](#)  
[Population Trends 124 Reports](#)

1. *Live births in England & Wales, 2005: area of residence*
2. *Death registrations in England and Wales, 2005: area of residence*

[ONS Vital Statistics](#)

[ONS Birth Statistics](#)

## Electorate

Electorate data reflect the numbers of electors registered to vote on December 1<sup>st</sup> 2005 who were registered by the qualifying date of 15<sup>th</sup> October 2005. This is known as the 2006 Register.

The data presented here show the number of people eligible to vote in local government elections and includes residential qualifiers and attainers<sup>1</sup>, Peers and European citizens. There are smaller numbers eligible to vote in national elections because Peers and European citizens are excluded.

There were 5,302 thousand electors in London on the 2006 Electoral Register. This compares with 5,842 thousand people aged 18 or over from the 2005 mid-year estimates. This represents a difference of 10.2 per cent. The difference between the sources is greater in Inner London than Outer, with the mid-year estimates being 15.8% and 6.7% higher than the count of electors respectively. In four London boroughs – Bexley, Newham, Havering and Barking & Dagenham - there are more registered electors than the estimated adult population. However these differences are small compared to the total population size. In Westminster and Kensington & Chelsea there are very large disparities between the numbers of electors and the 18+ population from the mid-year estimates. The number of electors in Kensington & Chelsea is 102.1 thousand (62.6%) of the mid-year estimates. While in Westminster the electorate at 137.4 thousand is only 66.2% of the estimated population.

There are a number of reasons why the electorate is lower than the mid-year estimates:

- not all residents are eligible to vote – for example foreign nationals from beyond the EU,
- not all eligible residents register to vote,
- a high transient population may mean people do not re-register at every move,
- the mid-year population estimates in some boroughs may be overestimates.

Having more electors than residents may be due to:

- a net inflow of residents between mid-year and mid-October,
- a certain amount of 'deadwood' on the electoral register,
- underestimation in the mid-year estimates.

Sources: [ONS RPF 29 Returns](#)

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

## Migration

### *Internal (UK) Migration*

The National Health Service Central Register (NHSCR) is the main source of data on internal migration, i.e. moves within the United Kingdom. In 2005 161.2 thousand persons moved to London and 242.8 thousand left London for other UK destinations.

London experienced net outflows to all other Government Office regions with the exception of the North East, from where there was a net inflow of 500 people. The largest outflows were to the South East and East regions with 90.3 thousand and 60.0 thousand people moving to these two areas respectively. The net loss from London to these regions was 36.8 thousand for the South East and 30.6 thousand for the East region.

**Table 7: Inter-regional movements within the UK**

	Thousands		
	From London	To London	Net flow
2001	244.2	159.7	-84.5
2002	262.5	154.8	-107.7
2003	262.6	148.3	-114.3
2004	260.2	155.1	-105.1
2005	242.8	161.2	-81.6

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 2003 with a net loss of 114.3 thousand people. In all of the past five years the South East and East regions gained the most people from London with around three quarters of the net losses going to these areas.

### *International Migration*

#### *ONS International Migration Estimates*

ONS total international migration (TIM) data are a combination of the International Passenger Survey, Home Office Statistics on asylum seekers and reconciled estimates of movements between the UK and the Irish Republic. These estimates show that in 2005 there were 565 thousand migrants to the UK and an outflow of 380 thousand. This produced a net inflow of 185 thousand people, a decline from the record net inflow of 223 thousand people recorded in 2004. Data for 2005 for London are not yet available but in 2004 London received the largest regional share of international flows – 37% of in-migrants to the UK moved to London and 26% of out-migrants moved from London. This equates to 217.7 thousand in-migrants, 92.3 thousand out-migrants and a net flow of 125.3 thousand international migrants into the Greater London area.

The latest detailed international migration estimates for London are those used in the change analysis of the ONS mid-2005 population estimates. These are equivalent to the national TIM estimates. These show an inflow of 214.9 thousand and an outflow of 98.9 thousand: a net gain of 116.0 thousand people. As in 2003-04, all boroughs except Bexley and Sutton had net gains of international migrants. Boroughs with the largest estimated net inflows are the central London boroughs of Westminster (13.2 thousand) and Kensington & Chelsea (12.9 thousand). Camden and Brent were the only other boroughs to receive more than 5 thousand net international migrants.

Asylum seekers and visitor switcher numbers are included in the above TIM estimates. The 2005 mid-year estimates make separate estimates of these groups arriving and leaving each local authority over the previous year. For London this amounted to 6,600 net additional asylum seekers and 16,500 net additional visitor switchers. Equivalent figures for England & Wales are 15,500 and 30,200. Therefore London received about half of the net inflow of these groups of migrants. Home Office records indicate that there were 25,710 new asylum applicants (excluding dependants) in 2005, down 24% from 33,960 applicants in 2004. In the first three quarters of 2006 there were 17,795 applications for asylum received, the equivalent figure for the 2005 was 19,540 applications.

Alongside the national data on migration two new data sources are available to assess new entrants to the UK – National Insurance Number registrations and the Worker Registration Scheme.

#### *National Insurance Number (NINo) registrations.*

NINOs can be used as a proxy for measuring how many migrant workers enter the UK – they are required for employment purposes or if an applicant wishes to claim benefits or tax credits. However, migrants can legally work before being issued a NINo and there is not complete coverage of migrant workers, for example A8 workers or refugees. Other limitations of the NINo data are discussed in *DMAG Briefing 2006/24*.

**Table 8 NINo registrations of overseas nationals by year of registration**

	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
UK	349,240	370,750	439,730	662,390
London	148,020	153,180	167,230	235,640

*Source: Department for Work and Pensions. 100% sample at 25<sup>th</sup> June 2006 from National Insurance Recording System (NIRS)*

In 2005/06 there were 662 thousand Nino registrations to overseas nationals in the United Kingdom, of these 236 thousand were registered in London – 36% of the total. London’s proportion of the national total has been steadily declining since 2002/03. In the four years 2002/03-2005/06 Brent received the highest number of NINo registrations at 45,740; the City of London received the fewest (1,590) followed by Havering (3,460).

For more details see [DMAG Briefing 2006/24 – National Insurance Number registrations of overseas nationals in London](#) and [ONS Labour Market Trends volume 114, number 10](#).

#### *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 (A8) countries (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 location of the A8 workers and their main occupation. In this report the London data relate to the original Inner London postcode areas only and the outer London postcode areas such as Harrow and Croydon have been allocated to adjacent ‘regions’.

**Table 9: Worker Registration Scheme registrations by year and quarter of registration**

Area	2004	2005				2005	2006			TOTAL May 2004
	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	to Sept 2004
Anglia	21,915	6,115	8,485	8,430	6,890	29,920	6,410	7,355	7,435	73,035
London	25,470	6,095	6,075	5,935	5,350	23,455	5,080	4,905	4,885	63,795
Midlands	11,710	5,645	6,845	7,065	7,195	26,750	6,305	7,440	7,805	60,010
Central	13,885	4,530	5,555	5,935	4,615	20,635	4,970	5,355	4,895	49,740
North East	9,060	3,890	4,900	6,620	5,990	21,400	5,270	5,585	6,105	47,420
South West	9,700	3,560	5,465	5,375	3,750	18,150	3,990	5,975	5,460	43,275
North West	7,670	3,350	4,900	5,870	5,010	19,130	4,710	5,440	5,930	42,880
Scotland	8,150	2,285	4,545	5,285	3,775	15,890	3,475	5,055	5,000	37,570
South East	11,200	2,720	3,975	4,010	2,965	13,670	2,775	3,320	3,250	34,215
Northern Ir	3,660	1,840	2,460	2,325	2,220	8,845	2,030	2,080	1,915	18,530
Wales	2,430	1,120	1,410	1,560	1,400	5,490	1,410	1,640	1,700	12,670
Not Stated	1,025	345	485	455	310	1,595	230	340	330	3,520
Total	125,875	41,495	55,100	58,865	49,470	204,930	46,660	54,485	54,710	486,660

Source: © Crown Copyright, Home Office

In 2004 20.2% of new A8 migrants from the WRS were working in 'inner' London. This fell to 11.4% in 2005. In the three quarters of 2006 for which data are available 9.5% of new A8 workers in the scheme were working in 'inner' London.

Sources: [ONS Migration Statistics Unit](#)  
[ONS Series MN no. 31: International Migration](#)  
[Home Office Asylum Statistics: United Kingdom 2006](#)  
[2005 Mid Year estimates, components of change](#)  
[DWP National Insurance Recording System](#)  
[Worker Registration Scheme – Accession Monitoring Report](#)  
[ONS Labour Market Trends vol 114 no 10](#)

## Demographic Projections

### ***GLA Borough and Ward 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 2006 Round projections were published in December 2006 and, in addition to the 2001 Census, ONS MYE, the London Development Database and the London Housing Capacity Study, they take into account the DCLG Household Projections released in March 2006. These projections are being used in the *Review of the London Plan*.

Two projections were produced in 2006 – RLP Low and RLP High. RLP High has been produced in order to show the potential longer-term implications for London of recent trends (1999-2004) of migration. In particular the projection assumes that London will continue to have the 1999-2004 proportion of international inflows and outflows that have been assumed in the Government Actuary's Department's 2004-based projection for the UK.

**Table 10 GLA 2006 Round Population Projections – RLP High**

	Population 2006 (000s)	Population 2026 (000s)	Annual Growth	Households 2006 (000s)	Households 2026 (000s)	Annual Growth
North	1,675	1,946	13,525	729	894	8,238
North East	1,365	1,707	17,123	552	756	10,180
South East	1,286	1,487	10,042	554	683	6,465
South West	1,622	1,779	7,882	702	821	5,975
West	1,624	1,791	8,348	659	770	5,518
Greater London	7,572	8,710	56,920	3,196	3,924	36,377

Source: © GLA 2006 Round Population Projections

RLP Low has been based directly on known and assumed additional homes available in each borough since 2001 and therefore should be used in preference to RLP High for shorter-term work.

**Table 11 GLA 2006 Round Population Projections – RLP Low**

	Population 2006 (000s)	Population 2026 (000s)	Annual Growth	Households 2006 (000s)	Households 2026 (000s)	Annual Growth
North	1,652	1,844	9,600	719	842	6,160
North East	1,346	1,618	13,613	545	713	8,380
South East	1,269	1,410	7,053	547	645	4,895
South West	1,599	1,686	4,359	692	775	4,114
West	1,602	1,698	4,802	651	726	3,762
Greater London	7,468	8,257	39,427	3,154	3,700	27,311

Source: © GLA 2006 Round Population Projections

More information covering the methodology of the projections, and summary results will be available in a *DMAG Briefing* in 2007. The ward projections for RLP High are available on request from Caroline Hall (caroline.hall@london.gov.uk)

### **GLA Ethnic Projections**

In November 2006 the GLA released the 2005 Round Interim ethnic group population projections. These GLA projections are constrained by the projections by age and gender produced at borough level. They further distribute the borough populations by age, gender and ethnic group. These are the first ethnic projections to incorporate data from the 2001 Census. The data are consistent with the 2005 Round Interim demographic projections (Scenario 8.07).

All ethnic group populations are projected to increase between 2006 and 2026 however the extent to which each ethnic group increases varies considerably. For example, the White ethnic group is projected to increase by only 0.2 per cent between 2006 and 2026. The equivalent increase in the residual Other ethnic group is 58.5 per cent over the same time period, the largest proportional increase of all projected ethnic groups. Equivalent increases for the Chinese, Bangladeshi and Pakistani ethnic groups are 44.7 per cent, 41.6 per cent and 36.1 per cent respectively.

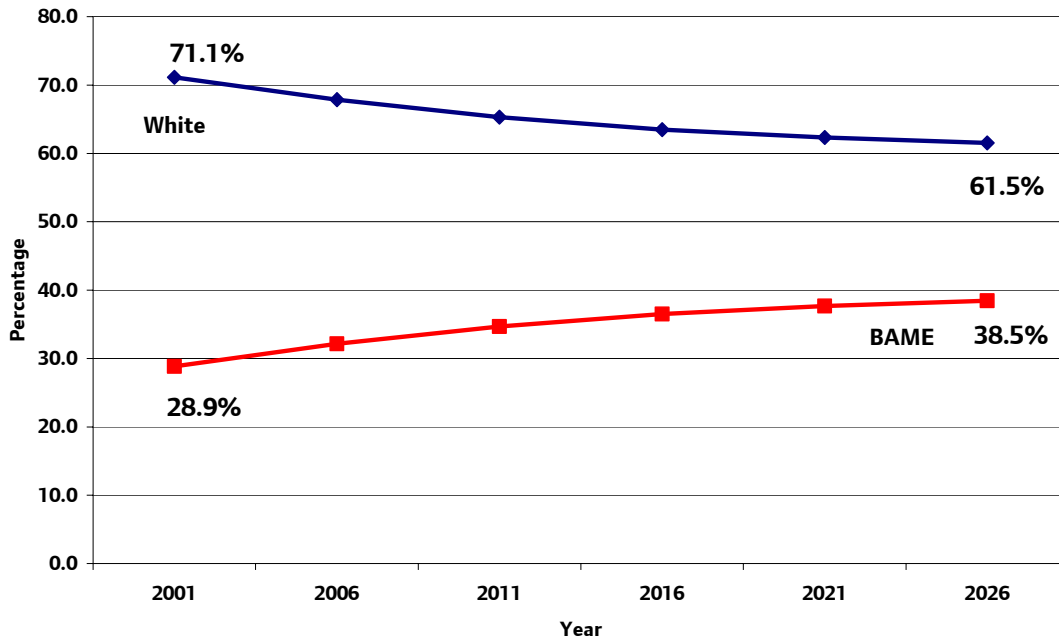
**Table 11: GLA Ethnic Group Projections (London only)**

Total Population	2001	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026	2006-26 (Change)	2006-26 (% Change)	2006-26 (% of Change)
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,322,403</b>	<b>7,538,440</b>	<b>7,816,390</b>	<b>8,049,684</b>	<b>8,180,367</b>	<b>8,327,908</b>	<b>789,468</b>	<b>10.47</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>White</b>	<b>5,209,869</b>	<b>5,115,223</b>	<b>5,105,396</b>	<b>5,109,861</b>	<b>5,098,406</b>	<b>5,124,679</b>	<b>9,456</b>	<b>0.18</b>	<b>1.20</b>
Black Caribbean	350,019	362,195	375,610	386,298	391,652	398,146	35,951	9.93	4.55
Black African	387,708	453,372	512,052	555,191	581,613	604,272	150,900	33.28	19.11
Black Other	168,140	189,439	208,583	224,082	235,104	245,258	55,818	29.46	7.07
Indian	445,384	498,509	547,718	590,046	616,748	639,618	141,109	28.31	17.87
Pakistani	145,747	167,764	189,731	208,541	219,393	228,260	60,497	36.06	7.66
Bangladeshi	157,215	176,432	204,181	226,521	238,859	249,883	73,452	41.63	9.30
Other Asian	197,696	228,344	255,894	277,730	290,973	301,487	73,142	32.03	9.26
Chinese	82,242	101,029	117,006	129,674	138,518	146,189	45,160	44.70	5.72
Other	178,384	246,133	300,219	341,740	369,101	390,117	143,984	58.50	18.24
<b>BAME</b>	<b>2,112,534</b>	<b>2,423,217</b>	<b>2,710,994</b>	<b>2,939,823</b>	<b>3,081,961</b>	<b>3,203,229</b>	<b>780,012</b>	<b>32.19</b>	<b>98.80</b>

Source: © GLA 2005 Round Interim Ethnic Group Population Projections

In 2001 28.9% 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. Figure 2 shows that London is projected to continue to have a substantial White majority population in the lifetime of these projections. By 2026 38.5 per cent of London's population is projected to be from an ethnic group other than White.

**Figure 2: Changes in the proportion of White and BAME population in London, 2001 to 2026**



Source: © GLA 2005 Round Interim Ethnic Group Population Projections

For a detailed description, including information by borough, please see [DMAG Briefing 2006/22 – GLA 2005 Round Interim Ethnic Group Population Projections](#).

**GAD National Projections**

The Government Actuary’s Department (GAD) produces national population projections every two years. The projections are based on the latest ONS mid-year population estimates and a review of underlying fertility, mortality and net migration trends to prepare assumptions.

In October 2005, GAD published a set of 2004-based population projections for the UK and constituent countries. The next set is anticipated to be 2006-based in October 2007. A summary of the latest GAD projections were included in *DMAG Briefing 2005/45 – Greater London Demographic Review 2004*.

The full results are available on the GAD website:

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

**ONS Subnational Projections**

In October 2006 ONS released the 2004-based subnational population projections for England. The projections are consistent with the 2004 mid-year estimates and the GAD 2004-based population projections for England.

For London, the key results are an increase of 1.378 million persons (18.6%) between 2004 and 2029. London is projected to be the fastest growing region and compares to the growth of 12.7% for England. In the period 2006 to 2026 the increase projected for London is 1.087 million to 8.678 million. The growth is concentrated in the ages 45-64 where the increase over 20 years is projected to be 504 thousand. However, the projections show that the female population of London grows much slower than the males with the result that from a position in

2006 of 56 thousand more women London moves to a projection of 79 thousand fewer women in 2026.

The GLA 2006 Round RLP High projections are consistent with the ONS 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.

Results from the ONS *Improving Migration and Population Statistics (IMPS)* project will be incorporated in the ONS 2006 mid-year population estimates, with revisions for years 2002 to 2005, in August 2007. ONS plans to issue a revision to the 2004-based subnational population projections, consistent with the revised estimates for mid-2004 and revised international migration since mid-2001, by October 2007.

Full details of the ONS 2004-based projections are available at:

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

See also *DMAG Update 2006/18 – ONS 2004-based Subnational Population Projections*.

### ***DCLG Household Projections***

The latest household projections were released in March 2006. These take into account the 2003-based ONS subnational projections and the 2004-based GAD national marital status projections as well as the 2001 Census household representative rates. The marital status and representative rate results of the DCLG projections are used in the 2006 round GLA borough and ward projections.

**Table 12 Household Estimates and Projections, England and London GOR**

	Thousands							
<b>England</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2026</b>
Household types:								
married couple	105,280	97,090	96,080	94,090	91,700	90,240	89,350	88,340
cohabiting couple	11,610	17,880	18,670	21,610	25,670	28,950	31,480	33,580
lone parent	9,770	14,760	15,660	16,420	17,350	17,940	18,370	18,760
other multi-person	14,070	13,870	14,160	14,470	15,310	16,210	16,980	17,590
one person	50,940	61,630	64,470	68,250	75,620	83,700	91,640	98,860
<b>All households</b>	<b>191,660</b>	<b>205,230</b>	<b>209,040</b>	<b>214,850</b>	<b>225,660</b>	<b>237,050</b>	<b>247,810</b>	<b>257,130</b>
Private household population	470,230	485,580	489,630	495,770	506,710	518,240	529,750	539,930
Average household size	2.45	2.37	2.34	2.31	2.25	2.19	2.14	2.10
<b>London GOR</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2026</b>
Household types:								
married couple	1,257	1,116	1,089	1,050	995	954	926	902
cohabiting couple	185	262	279	332	406	469	522	568
lone parent	169	275	291	306	326	341	354	365
other multi-person	311	332	338	348	371	395	414	429
one person	874	1,052	1,095	1,156	1,276	1,408	1,540	1,663
<b>All households</b>	<b>2,796</b>	<b>3,036</b>	<b>3,093</b>	<b>3,191</b>	<b>3,374</b>	<b>3,567</b>	<b>3,756</b>	<b>3,926</b>
Private household population	6,714	7,229	7,295	7,428	7,665	7,914	8,150	8,353
Average household size	2.40	2.38	2.36	2.33	2.27	2.22	2.17	2.13

Source: © Crown copyright, Department for Communities and Local Government

These data show a projected decline in married couple households for London and an increase in all other household types from 2006 to 2026. Over this period there is projected to be a 23% increase in households but only a 12% increase in the private household population leading to a rapid decline in average household size from 2.33 persons in 2006 to 2.13 persons in 2026.

The full DCLG projections can be found on the website at  
<http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1002882&PressNoticeID=2097>

Sources:        *GLA 2005 Round Interim Ethnic Group Population Projections*  
                  *GLA 2006 Round Demographic Projections*  
                  [\*GLA 2004-based national population projections\*](#)  
                  [\*ONS 2004-based sub-national population projections\*](#)  
                  [\*DCLG 2003-based regional household projections\*](#)

## Ethnicity and Language

A vast array of statistics relating to ethnicity from the 2001 Census has been published in previous *Demographic Reviews* and other *DMAG Briefings*. This section concentrates on more recent statistics from other sources.

### ***Ethnic Populations***

London is highly ethnically diverse. The 2001 Census showed that over 45% of people in Black and Minority Ethnic (BAME) groups in England & Wales (i.e. those not categorised into any of the three White groups) live in London. This compares with nearly 14% of all England & Wales' population living in London (2001 Census). There is great variation between the different ethnic groups, with London being home to 69% of people in the Black group, 43% of the Chinese or Other group, 38% of Asians, 34% of people in the Mixed group and only 11% of the White group.

Newham has the largest percentage of the population in BAME groups, mainly Black and Asian, at over 60%; while Havering has the least, with over 95% of people in the three White groups. Over 25% of Southwark's population is Black, the highest in London, while Tower Hamlets has the highest proportion of Asians, mainly Bangladeshis, at 37%. The Mixed and Chinese or Other groups are generally smaller, the highest proportion of the Mixed group is found in Lambeth (5%) while the highest proportion of Chinese or Other is in Westminster (6%).

ONS has produced estimates of the ethnic group populations linked to the mid-year estimates for 2001 to 2004; however, these are classified as 'experimental statistics' rather than 'National Statistics' and should be taken as a guideline rather than exact figures. In 2004 ONS estimated that in England 90% of the population was White and 10% was BAME; in London 70% were from White groups and 30% in BAME. As in 2001 Newham had the highest percentage in BAME groups at 61%; Havering has the least at 7%. Brent and Newham remain the only boroughs estimated to have had a larger percentage of people in BAME groups than in White groups.

Sources: [ONS Population Estimates by Ethnic Group](#)

### ***Ethnicity and the Labour Market***

Inter-censal data relating to labour market activity by ethnic group are available from the Annual Population Survey (APS). The APS collects a wide range of data about people and their labour market circumstances and is carried out by the Office for National Statistics – see *DMAG Briefing 2005/34 Introducing the Annual Population Survey* for more information.

APS data is taken from a large sample but data are still estimates and not precise measures and have a degree of sampling variability attached. Where this is considerable, estimates have been suppressed due to poor reliability.

**Table 13. Labour market status by ethnicity<sup>1</sup>, Greater London, 2005**

	Rates(%)		
	Economic activity <sup>2</sup>	Employment <sup>3</sup>	Unemployment <sup>4</sup>
<b>All groups</b>	74.5	69.1	7.2
<b>White groups</b>	78.9	74.7	5.4
White British	79.1	75.0	5.1
Other White	78.2	73.3	6.3
<b>Mixed groups</b>	68.8	62.5	**
<b>Asian or Asian British</b>	64.9	58.6	9.8
Indian	75.0	69.2	**
Pakistani	53.7	48.0	**
Bangladeshi	46.9	38.2	**
Other Asian	65.2	59.3	**
<b>Black or Black British</b>	69.1	58.6	15.2
Black Caribbean	76.0	64.7	**
Black African	63.6	53.9	**
Other Black	**	**	**
<b>Chinese and other groups</b>	60.7	54.1	**
Chinese	55.6	51.4	**
Other groups	61.7	54.6	**
<i>All BME groups</i>	65.7	57.9	11.8

Source: © Crown Copyright, Annual Population Survey 2005, Office for National Statistics

1 Data are for working age only. Males 16-64. Women 16-59.

2 The economic activity rate is the sum of the number of people who are in employment or unemployed as a percentage of the total population.

3 The number of people in employment expressed as a percentage of the population of working age.

4 The percentage of economically active people who are unemployed on the ILO measure.

\*\* The data are survey estimates and are subject to a degree of sampling variability. Estimates based on very small samples have been suppressed and are demoted by asterisks.

Table 13 shows the White ethnic groups have better labour market outcomes than other ethnic groups. White British adults have the highest economic activity rate, the highest employment rates and the lowest unemployment rates. There are large differences in labour market experience between the different Asian ethnic groups. Bangladeshis have the lowest overall economic activity and employment rates: 46.9% and 38.2% respectively. By contrast the Indian ethnic group has high economic activity rates (75.0%) and employment rates (69.2%).

**Table 14. Employment rates by ethnic group and gender,<sup>1</sup> Greater London, 2005**

	Employment Rate (%)			
	Greater London		Inner London	Outer London
	Male	Female		
<b>All groups</b>	74.8	63.0	64.5	72.2
<b>White groups</b>	79.4	69.4	72.4	76.1
White British	79.5	70.0	72.5	76.3
Other White	79.2	67.2	71.9	74.7
<b>Mixed groups</b>	**	62.1	**	66.6
<b>Asian or Asian British</b>	68.7	47.7	46.8	64.7
Indian	73.9	63.8	61.6	71.0
Pakistani	64.1	**	**	47.9
Bangladeshi	58.7	**	35.0	**
Other Asian	68.2	50.3	**	63.3
<b>Black or Black British</b>	61.7	56.1	54.6	63.6
Black Caribbean	63.4	65.6	57.5	72.6
Black African	60.6	47.9	53.2	54.9
Other Black	**	**	**	**
<b>Chinese and other groups</b>	61.7	46.7	48.9	59.0
Chinese	**	**	**	**
Other groups	62.6	46.4	48.9	60.3
<i>All BME groups</i>	64.9	51.2	51.0	63.5

Source: © Crown Copyright, Annual Population Survey 2005, Office for National Statistics

<sup>1</sup> Data are for working age only. Males 16-64. Women 16-59.

\*\* The data are survey estimates and are subject to a degree of sampling variability. Estimates based on very small samples have been suppressed and are demoted by asterisks.

Table 14 shows that both male and female employment rates are highest in the White groups and lowest for the Chinese and Other groups, though male employment rates are equally low for the Black or Black British group (61.7%). However, considering individual ethnic groups, the lowest male rate is in the Bangladeshi group, with 58.7% in employment and the lowest female rates are among the Other and Black African groups. However the extremely low rates of employment amongst Bangladeshi and Pakistani women, noted by the 2001 Census, are disguised in this table as the samples in the APS are not sufficiently robust for the presentation of the statistics for these groups.

The Black Caribbean group is the only one where female employment rates are higher than males, 65.6% for women and 63.4% for men. Lower rates of female employment are likely to be related to differing roles of women in the home, particularly among the Asian group. The largest differences between male and females rates, notwithstanding the above comments about Bangladeshis and Pakistanis, are in Other Asian (17.9%) and Other group (16.2%).

Employment rates are higher in Outer London for all ethnic groups where data are available for comparison. Overall there is a 7.7% difference between employment rates in Inner and Outer London. This difference is greatest at a group level for the Asian or Asian British group at 17.9% but at the individual ethnic group level this difference is greatest for the Black Caribbean ethnic group: 15.1%.

## ***Ethnicity of School Children***

The Department for Education and Skills (DfES) produce, on an annual basis, statistics about schools in England, including such data as pupil and teacher headcounts, school meal arrangements and size of school by Government Office Region.

Tables 15 and 16 show the number of pupils in primary and secondary schools by ethnic group for Inner, Outer and Greater London. These data are not fully comprehensive. Children attending Independent schools are not included and there is an issue of cross-border travel as statistics are collected by the Local Authority of the school rather than the address of the pupil. However, the data do help to monitor 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.

**Table 15: Ethnic Group of Primary Pupils: January 2006**

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

Ethnicity	Thousands		
	Pupils of compulsory school age and above		
	Inner London	Outer London	Greater London
<b>White groups</b>	<b>59.1</b>	<b>174.7</b>	<b>233.7</b>
White British	38.9	147.8	186.7
White Irish <sup>1</sup>	2.1	3.7	5.8
Any other White background <sup>2</sup>	18.1	23.1	41.2
<b>Mixed groups</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>37.8</b>
Mixed: White & Black Caribbean	5.9	6.4	12.3
Mixed: White & Black African	2.0	2.7	4.7
Mixed: White & Asian	1.5	4.1	5.6
Mixed: Other	6.3	9.0	15.3
<b>Asian or Asian British</b>	<b>32.6</b>	<b>50.8</b>	<b>83.3</b>
Indian	4.4	22.0	26.4
Pakistani	4.9	12.8	17.7
Bangladeshi	19.8	4.1	23.8
Other Asian	3.5	11.9	15.4
<b>Black or Black British</b>	<b>53.3</b>	<b>46.9</b>	<b>100.2</b>
Black Caribbean	18.5	14.2	32.6
Black African	29.6	28.4	58.0
Other Black	5.2	4.4	9.6
<b>Chinese and other groups</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>24.5</b>
Chinese	1.3	2.0	3.3
Any other ethnic group	10.0	11.2	21.2
<b>All Classified</b>	<b>171.9</b>	<b>307.7</b>	<b>479.6</b>
Unclassified <sup>3</sup>	1.7	4.1	5.9
<b>All Pupils</b>	<b>173.7</b>	<b>311.8</b>	<b>485.5</b>

Source: © Crown Copyright Department for Education and Skills, 2006

1 Includes Travellers of Irish Heritage who account for 14% of primary school children in the White Irish Group.

2 Includes Gypsy/Roma who account for less than 2% of primary school children in the Other White group.

3 Children are unclassified either because parents had refused to provide information or because information was not sought.

There are similar proportions of White pupils in both primary and secondary schools in Greater London. 48% of primary school pupils are members of a White group and 50% of secondary school pupils. Larger differences are observed between Inner and Outer London. For both primary and secondary schools there are clear differences with around 34% of Inner London pupils being from White groups and 56% of Outer London pupils.

**Table 16: Ethnic Group of Secondary School Pupils, January 2006**

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

Ethnicity	Pupils of compulsory school age and above		
	Inner London	Outer London	Greater London
	Thousands		
<b>White groups</b>	<b>43.4</b>	<b>169.6</b>	<b>212.9</b>
White British	30.3	147.5	177.9
White Irish <sup>1</sup>	1.7	3.1	4.7
Any other White background <sup>2</sup>	11.4	19.0	30.4
<b>Mixed groups</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>25.3</b>
Mixed: White & Black Caribbean	3.7	5.1	8.8
Mixed: White & Black African	1.2	1.8	3.0
Mixed: White & Asian	0.9	3.0	3.8
Mixed: Other	3.5	6.2	9.7
<b>Asian or Asian British</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>74.7</b>
Indian	4.0	25.3	29.3
Pakistani	4.0	11.0	14.9
Bangladeshi	14.2	3.1	17.3
Other Asian	3.1	10.1	13.2
<b>Black or Black British</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>77.8</b>
Black Caribbean	13.9	13.4	27.4
Black African	21.0	21.4	42.4
Other Black	3.6	4.3	8.0
<b>Chinese and other groups</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>21.3</b>
Chinese	1.3	2.4	3.7
Any other ethnic group	7.8	9.9	17.7
<b>All Classified</b>	<b>125.6</b>	<b>286.4</b>	<b>412.0</b>
Unclassified <sup>3</sup>	2.2	8.9	11.1
<b>All Pupils</b>	<b>127.8</b>	<b>295.4</b>	<b>423.2</b>

Source: © Crown Copyright Department for Education and Skills, 2006

1 Includes Travellers of Irish Heritage who account for around 6% of secondary school children in the White Irish Group.

2 Includes Gypsy/Roma who account for around 1% of secondary school children in the Other White group.

3 Children are unclassified either because parents had refused to provide information or because information was not sought.

Sources: [DfES 'Schools and Pupils in England, 2006'](#)

## **Language of Londoners**

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) has been used to profile the demographic and labour market characteristics of Londoners who use a first language other than English in the home.

**Table 17 Adults by first language in the home, Greater London, 2003**

	Number	% Total	Sample size estimates based on
Total persons aged 16 and over (LFS estimate)	5,737,000	100	10,936
Missing data on language	500,000	9	1,508
Persons aged 16 and over	5,237,000	100	9,428
First language: English	4,285,000	82	7,751
First language: Not English (ESL)	953,000	18	1,677
<i>Estimate of total number of ESL Londoners: applying 18.2% to the total adult population</i>	<i>1,044,000</i>		

Source: Labour Force Survey, June-August 2003

LFS data for 2003 estimate that almost one fifth of adult Londoners use a first language other than English in the home. It is likely that non-English speaking households are under-represented in the LFS sample, so this figure is likely to be an underestimate of the English as a second language population (ESL).

LFS data on language relates to adults but other data are available about children that indicate that the proportion of ESL children is far higher than in the adult population. Data from schools<sup>2</sup> suggest that in 2003 around one third of school children in London had English as a second language.

For more detailed analysis please see *DMAG Briefing 2006/26 – A Profile of Londoners by Language*. This includes further information on the data sources used in the analysis.

## **Sources**

Previous DMAG Briefings on Ethnicity, Diversity and Language include:

- DMAG Briefing 2005/12 – Ethnic Diversity Indices
- DMAG Briefing 2005/21 – Transgenerational Ethnicity
- DMAG Briefing 2005/26 – Religious Diversity Indices
- DMAG Briefing 2005/38 – Patterns of Ethnic Segregation in London
- DMAG Briefing 2005/39 – London’s changing population
- DMAG Briefing 2006/2 – Simpson’s diversity indices by ward 1991 and 2001
- DMAG Briefing 2006/26 – A Profile of Londoners by Language

<sup>2</sup> Local authority maintained schools collect data on the number of children ‘believed to or known to have a first language other than English’.

## Households and Dwellings

### **2001 Census**

Much of the data available on households comes from the 2001 Census. The previous briefing, *DMAG Briefing 2004/28: Greater London Demographic Review*, covers these data in detail and should be referred to for information.

### **DCLG Household Estimates**

In October 2006 DCLG (formerly ODPM) released mid-year household estimates for 2004 and revised estimates for 2001, 2002 and 2003. These figures are generated using the DCLG 2003-based projections methodology and use the ONS mid-year population estimates as a base. The revisions bring the DCLG series of estimates in line with the number of households shown in the 2001 Census. However, it should be noted that these estimates are modelled from population estimates using past trends in marital status and household representative rates rather than the outcome of surveys.

**Table 18: Mid Year Household Estimates**

	Thousands			
	2001	2002	2003	2004
England	20,523	20,720	20,904	21,062
London	3,036	3,073	3,093	3,112
Inner London	1,237	1,258	1,268	1,280
Outer London	1,799	1,815	1,824	1,832

Source: © Crown Copyright, Department for Communities and Local Government

DCLG estimates that there were 3,112 thousand households in London in 2004. The data show similar growth rates in the number of households between 2001 and 2004 in both England and London with a similar increase observed – 2.6% and 2.5% respectively. However in Inner London this growth was 3.5% compared with 1.8% in Outer London.

### **Council Tax Dwellings**

DCLG also publishes numbers of dwellings based on the council tax valuation list. The list showed that at September 2006, the number of dwellings in London was 3.235 million, increased from 3.205 million at September 2005. In England there were 22.177 million houses in September 2006.

Sources: [DCLG Mid-year Household Estimates for England for 2001-2004](#)  
[DCLG Dwelling on the Valuation List](#)

## General Sources

The following sources may be of use to those looking at London's demography.

### **Greater London Authority (GLA)**

Demographic information is disseminated by the GLA predominantly through the *DMAG Briefing* series and, more recently, the *DMAG Update* series. Coverage includes the latest ONS population estimates, population projections (both GLA and ONS/GAD), household estimates and projections (GLA and DCLG) and aspects of vital statistics and migration. The *Briefings* give detailed data and commentary at a London-wide and borough level, while the *Updates* provide a short commentary on small projects or related demographic subjects.

Since 1996 the GLA (up to 2000 as the London Research Centre) has co-operated with ONS and the Government Office for London to produce the *Focus on London* series. This publication covers a wider range of data than just demography but includes a number of detailed demographic analyses comparing London and the boroughs with the UK. *Focus on London 2003* was published in June 2003 and is available from The Stationery Office or via the National Statistics website at:

[http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme\\_compendia/FOL2003/00Prelims.pdf](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_compendia/FOL2003/00Prelims.pdf)

*Focus on London 2007* is planned for publication in Spring 2007.

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 Baljit Bains (020 7983 4613) 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 *Population Trends*. Since 2006 ONS has taken over the responsibility for national population projections from the Government Actuary's Department (*q.v.*).

The quarterly *Population Trends* includes series of tables showing data (mostly rounded) at the national level, with some regional statistics. Articles analyse recent trends and describe methodology and technical developments. Recent detailed reports, with data down to a local authority level, include births and deaths (no. 124) and internal migration (no. 125).

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

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

The website for the ONS is: <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/>

### **Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG)**

This department was created in May 2006 and has responsibility for the production of household estimates and projections from the former Office of the Deputy Prime Minister. The latest household projections to 2026 were released in March 2006 and estimates to 2004 in October 2006.

General housing statistics and research, including the Survey of English Housing, are available on the DCLG website: <http://www.communities.gov.uk/> and then click on housing.

Council Tax statistics are also available through DCLG, 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 has been responsible for producing population projections at a national level, which act as a constraint for the ONS sub-national population projections. The most recent projections are 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 some demographic data will continue to be released through the GAD website.

Projections data are available on the GAD website: <http://www.gad.gov.uk/Population/index.asp>

***Department for Education and Skills (DfES)***

DfES statistics in 'Schools and Pupils in England: January 2005' may be found at: [website: http://www.dfes.gov.uk/rsgateway/DB/SFR/s000682/index.shtml](http://www.dfes.gov.uk/rsgateway/DB/SFR/s000682/index.shtml)

## Key Statistics for London and the United Kingdom, 2005

All data relate to 2005 unless otherwise stated

	London	UK
Resident Population (at mid-year)	7,517,700	60,209,500
Change since 2001	10.1%	4.8%
Working-Age Population: males 16-64, females 16-59 (per cent of total mid-year population)	67.0%	62.1%
Births	116,019	722,549
Total Period Fertility Rate (births per woman)	1.77	1.79
Deaths	52,992	582,700
Crude Death Rate (per 1,000 population)	7.0	9.7
Infant Mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	5.2	5.0
Male Expectation of Life at Birth, in years (London 2003-05: UK 2004)	76.9	76.3
Female Expectation of Life at Birth, in years (London 2003-05: UK 2004)	81.4	81.0
Electors (December 2005)	5,302,465	44,944,109
Migration:		
From Rest of UK	161,200	-
To Rest of UK	242,800	-
From Overseas (London 2004-05)	214,900	565,000
To Overseas (London 2004-05)	98,900	380,000
Net Migration (London 2004-05)	26,800	185,000
Asylum Seekers and Visitor Switchers (net 2004-05)	23,100	45,700*
Primary School Pupils in Maintained Schools (January 2006)	485,450	3,349,050**
Secondary School Pupils in Maintained Schools (January 2006)	423,150	3,306,570**
Households (2004)	3,112,000	22,309,000*
Council Tax Dwellings (Sept 2006)	3,235,221	22,177,320**

Where UK data are not available:

\*England & Wales

\*\*England



## Regular Briefings from the GLA Data Management and Analysis Group

Recent *DMAG Briefings*:

DMAG 2006/1	Census Information Note 2006-1	Eileen Howes
DMAG 2006/2	Simpson's diversity indices for wards 1991 and 2001	Gareth Piggott
DMAG 2006/3	2001 Census: The health of a diverse population	Gareth Piggott
DMAG 2006/4	London borough residents country of birth	Giorgio Finella
DMAG 2006/5	GLA Resident Labour Force Projections	John Hollis
DMAG 2006/6	Parents and Work in London	Lorna Spence
DMAG 2006/7	Claimant Count Model: Technical Note 2006	Lorna Spence / Georgia Hay
DMAG 2006/8	Demography Team Workplan 2006-07	John Hollis
DMAG 2006/9	Benefits Data for London: No. 4: Housing and Council Tax Benefits	Lovedeep Vaid
DMAG 2006/10	Household Representative Rates: Technical Report	Georgia Hay
DMAG 2006/11	Borough and Sub-regional Demographic Profiles, 2006	Georgia Hay
DMAG 2006/12	Interim Household Projections	John Hollis / Georgia Hay
DMAG 2006/13	Social Exclusion Team Workplan 2006-07	John Hollis
DMAG 2006/14	Benefits Data for London: No 5 Pension Benefits	Lovedeep Vaid
DMAG 2006/15	Census Information Note 2006-2	Giorgio Finella
DMAG 2006/17	Sub-Regional Demographic Profiles 2006	Georgia Hay
DMAG 2006/18	Independence for Statistics	John Hollis
DMAG 2006/19	Child Poverty in London	Lorna Spence (ed)
DMAG 2006/20	Benefits Data for London: 6 Tax Credits	Lovedeep Vaid
DMAG 2006/21	Family and Children's Study 2004	Lovedeep Vaid
DMAG 2006/22	GLA 2005 Round Interim Ethnic Group Population Projections	Baljit Bains / Edmund Klodawski
DMAG 2006/24	National Insurance Registrations by overseas nationals	Gareth Piggott
DMAG 2006/26	A Profile of Londoners by First Language	Lorna Spence
DMAG 2006/27	2001 Census Profile: Jewish population of London	Gareth Piggott / Rob Lewis
DMAG 2006/28	Review of the 2001 Census Small Area Microdata	Rachel Leeser / Giorgio Finella
DMAG 2006/29	Children dependent on benefits by Parliamentary Constituencies	Lovedeep Vaid
DMAG 2006/30	Londoners and the labour market: key facts	Lorna Spence
DMAG 2006/31	The Census Language Needs Indicator	Gareth Piggott
DMAG 2006/33	Women and the labour market in London: Key facts	Lorna Spence
DMAG 2006/34	PayCheck 2006: Unequalised and Equalised Household Income	Lovedeep Vaid

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

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