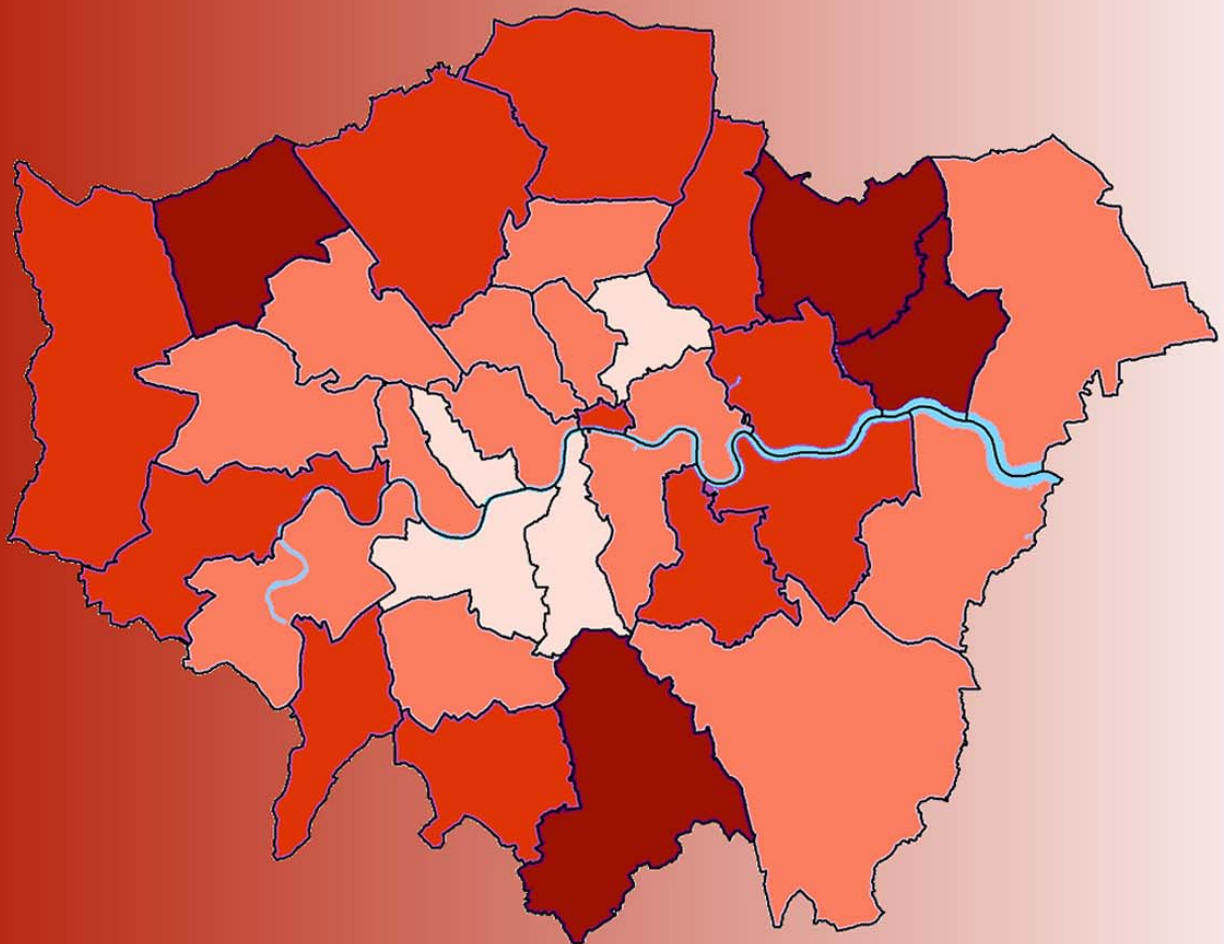


## Data Management and Analysis Group

### GLA 2005 Round: Interim Ethnic Group Population Projections



# DMAG Briefing 2006/22

November 2006

## GLA 2005 Round Interim Ethnic Group Population Projections

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### Front Page

The map presented on the front page of this *Briefing* shows the change in the proportion of the black, asian and minority ethnic group population by London Borough between 2001 and 2026. The legend is shown on the right.

% change in proportion of BAME population

■	20 to 25.2	(4)
■	10 to 19	(11)
■	0 to 9	(14)
□	-1 to 0	(4)

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## Executive Summary

- These projections have been demographically modelled using 2001 census data; the most detailed source for information on ethnicity. Therefore modelled output is as a result of demographic trends present as at 2001. Specifically all migration structure relate to moves between 2000 and 2001. More recent migration patterns will not be reflected in these projections, for example EU accession migration from Eastern Europe (A8). At present, while there are statistics relating to the estimated inflows of A8 persons to the UK, there are no official statistics on the number of these migrants moving to London, nor on those now resident in the UK.
- Modelled output is for ten ethnic groups that are aggregations of the 16 ethnic categories from the 2001 Census. Categories had to be aggregated to diminish the impact of statistical disclosure control on borough level 2001 Census output for some smaller ethnic groups. As a result the three White categories were aggregated to one.<sup>1</sup> It should therefore be noted that this White group represents an ethnically diverse population and hence includes, amongst others, White Britons, Australians, and Europeans such as the Irish and Poles.
- The population of London is projected to increase by 789,000 to 8.3 million by 2026, an increase of 10.5 per cent.
- Ninety-nine per cent of this population increase is expected to be from BAME ethnic groups as a result of the younger age structure of this population. However, this disguises the significant migrant churn of all ethnic groups that takes place in the capital.
- The White population is projected to increase by 0.2 per cent between 2006 and 2026, the Black Caribbean ethnic group is projected to increase by ten per cent.
- The largest percentage increases are projected to be in the Other, Chinese and Bangladeshi ethnic groups, which will increase by 58.5 per cent, 44.7 per cent and 41.6 per cent respectively.
- Three ethnic groups will represent over 55 per cent of the population growth between 2006 and 2026. These ethnic groups are the Black African ethnic group (151 thousand or 19.1 per cent), Other ethnic group (144 thousand or 18.2 per cent) and the Indian ethnic group (141 thousand or 17.9 per cent).
- By 2026 38.5 per cent of London's population is projected to be from a Black, Asian or minority ethnic group. (BAME). This compares with 32.1 per cent in 2006 and 28.9 per cent in 2001. As a comparison in 1991 the groups other than White were estimated to form 20.3 per cent of London's population. It is clear that while there is a significant

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<sup>1</sup> Details of 2001 Census analysis are available from the Data Management and Analysis Group at the Greater London Authority and at the following site: <http://www.london.gov.uk/gla/publications/factsandfigures.jsp>

increase in London's BAME population the growth rate is not accelerating when viewed as a proportion of London's population.

- By 2026 eight London boroughs are projected to have BAME populations that become over 50 per cent of the total, namely Harrow, Redbridge, Tower Hamlets, Hounslow, Croydon and Ealing. These boroughs are in addition to Brent and Newham that had more than 50 per cent BAME populations in 2001.
- At all ages except the 25-29 year old age group, the BAME population will increase its share as a proportion of the total London population. Fifty per cent of 15-19 year olds in 2026 are projected to be from a BAME group compared with 42 per cent in 2006.
- By 2026 over 32 per cent of London's population aged over 60 is projected to be from a BAME group. In 2006 this was 18 per cent.
- The 25-29 year old age group is projected to remain static through the projection period, with 30 per cent of this age group from a BAME group in 2006 as well as at 2026. This is a result of high in migration into London from the rest of the UK, as well as the rest of the world that is ethnically predominantly White.
- Over 71 per cent of London's natural change throughout the projection period is attributable to the BAME groups. This is due to the younger age structure of the BAME groups and mainly a function of relatively fewer deaths, only 23% of the London total being from the BAME population.
- Four London boroughs are projected to increase the proportion of their BAME population by over 20 per cent between 2006 and 2026 namely Harrow, Croydon, Redbridge and Barking & Dagenham.
- Over three quarters of the increase in the population of economically active ages is attributable to the BAME groups.

## Background

These GLA ethnic group population projections follow on from the projections by age and gender produced at borough level. They further distribute the borough populations by age, gender and ethnic group.

The first ethnic group projections for London were produced by the London Research Centre (LRC) in the 1990s and, as the LRC was absorbed into the GLA in 2000, these projections continue to be produced.

These projections are the first to incorporate data from the 2001 Census. The ethnic group categories were extended from ten to sixteen between the 1991 Census and the 2001 Census. However, a feasibility study conducted by the GLA Data Management and Analysis Group (DMAG) concluded that it would not be possible to produce a complete set of robust ethnic group population projections for all 16 ethnic groups and all 33 London borough at the detail required by the authority, its functional bodies and London boroughs.

In the 2001 Census there were additional concerns over the quality of the data as a result of statistical disclosure control (SDC). The application of disclosure control procedures by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) meant that many of the cells required for detailed migration modelling were converted to zeros and threes to prevent data becoming personally disclosive. In most cases a number of cells in Census commissioned tables had to be combined to achieve the input data necessary for the projections. The SDC applied to small-number cells therefore had impact on the overall results required for the model. This problem was particularly acute for arriving at migration structures.

In addition, the size and composition of the Mixed ethnic categories proved to be a pivotal factor in the feasibility study. The size of these ethnic groups when studied separately was deemed to be too small to produce robust population projections at the local authority level. This combined with data limitations that prevented demographers from accurately modelling the unique way in which the Mixed ethnic groups were formed and developed would prevent meaningful and robust output. Hence the 16 ethnic group categories from the 2001 Census have been aggregated as represented in Table 1.

These projections have also been extended to 2026 and are consistent with the 2005 Round Interim demographic projections<sup>2</sup> for London (at borough level). These ethnic group projections are still considered to be *Interim* as they have been prepared on the same basis as the *Interim* 2005 Round Scenario 8.07

It should also be noted that these projections are based on 2001 Census data and this also includes migration patterns relevant to the year before the Census in April 2001. As a result more recent migrant flows such as those resulting from the expansion of the European Union since 2004 are not reflected in the modelling methodology.

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<sup>2</sup> DMAG Briefing 2005-33 GLA 2005 Round Interim Demographic Projections

**Table 1: GLA projection categories and how they relate to the 2001 Census categories**

<b>GLA Aggregated Ethnic Group</b>	<b>ONS 2001 Census Ethnic Category</b>
White	White: British White: Irish White: Other White
Black Caribbean	Black or Black British: Caribbean
Black African	Black or Black British: African
Black Other	Black or Black British: Other Black Mixed: White & Black Caribbean Mixed: White & Black African
Indian	Asian or Asian British: Indian
Pakistani	Asian or Asian British: Pakistani
Bangladeshi	Asian or Asian British: Bangladeshi
Other Asian	Mixed: White & Asian Asian or Asian British: Other Asian
Chinese	Chinese or Other: Chinese
Other	Mixed: Other Mixed Chinese or Other: Other

## Greater London: An Overview

### Total Change: Projected population change by ethnic group

The population of Greater London is projected to increase by 10.5 per cent between 2006 and 2026, an addition of 789 thousand people to London's current population. All ethnic groups are projected to increase in size 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 2 shows the total projected population by ethnic group over the projection period. In addition to showing the proportional increase of each ethnic group population it also shows the distribution of that increase. Ninety-nine per cent of this additional population is projected to be from ethnic groups other than White. The distribution of this increase varies between the black and minority ethnic groups considerably. The largest share of the growth is projected to be the Black African ethnic group, which is expected to increase by over 150 thousand, people and accounts for over 19.1 per cent of the total increase. The residual Other ethnic group forms 18.2 per cent of the total increase and the Indian ethnic group 17.9 per cent of the total increase.

Table 3 shows how each ethnic group changes in terms of its population as a proportion of the total population of London. By 2026, 38.5 per cent of Londoners are projected to be from an ethnic group other than White, an increase from 32.1 per cent in 2006 and 28.9 per cent in 2001. Conversely 67.9 per cent of all Londoners in 2006 were from the White ethnic group. By 2026 this proportion is projected to decline by over 6 percentage points to 61.5 per cent. There are only two ethnic groups that are projected to decline with regards to their proportion of the total population, these are the White and Black Caribbean ethnic groups. The relative decline for the Black Caribbean ethnic group is small at 0.02 percentage points. However all other ethnic groups will increase in proportional size (the size of the ethnic group as a proportion of the total population). The largest increases are in the residual Other (1.4 percentage points), and the Black African ethnic groups (1.2 percentage points).

Chart 1 represents graphically these proportional changes for all ethnic groups other than White.

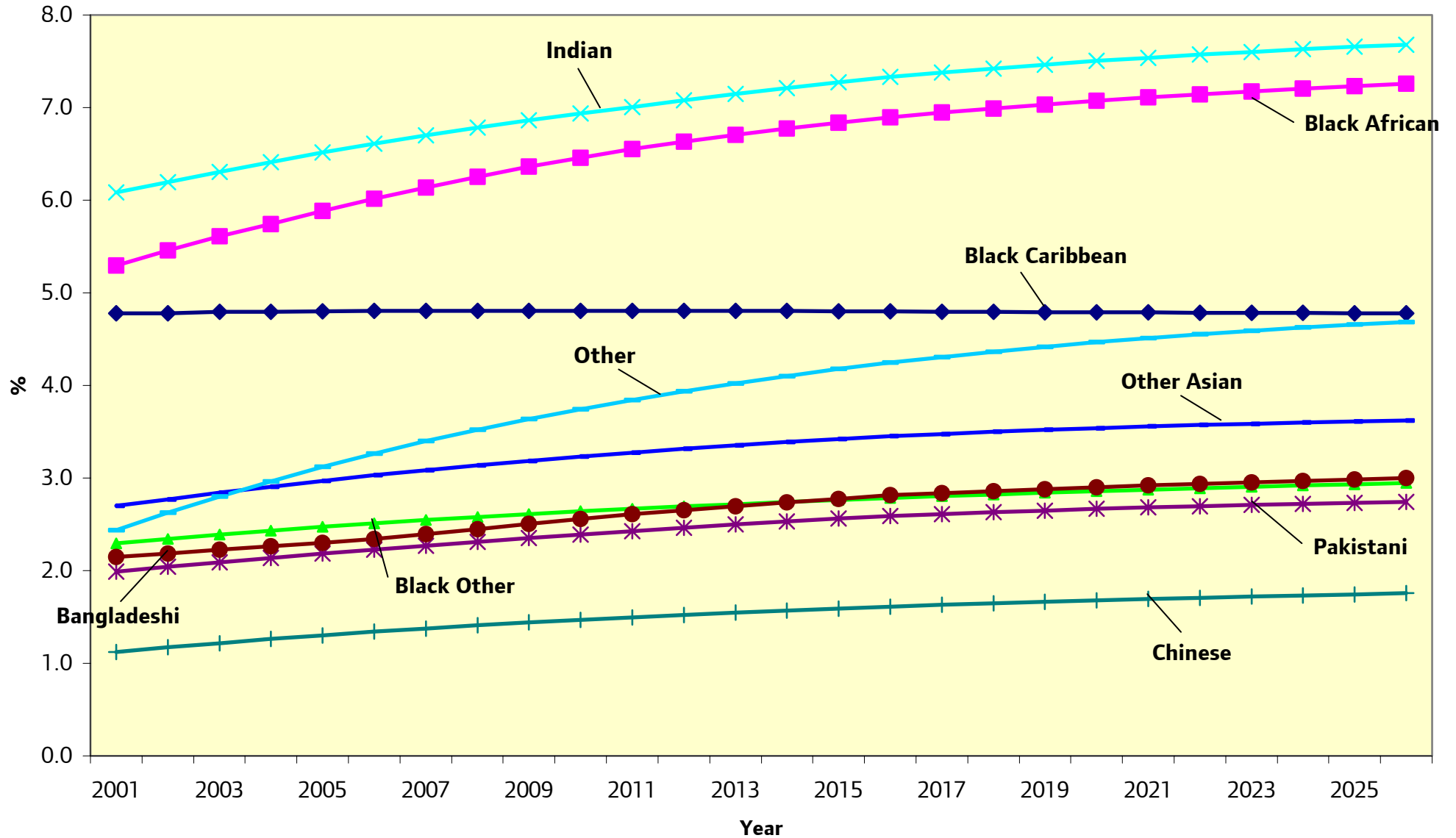
**Table 2: Total Population, All Projected Ethnic Groups, 2001-2026**

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>
<b>Black Caribbean</b>	350,019	362,195	375,610	386,298	391,652	398,146	35,951	9.93	4.55
<b>Black African</b>	387,708	453,372	512,052	555,191	581,613	604,272	150,900	33.28	19.11
<b>Black Other</b>	168,140	189,439	208,583	224,082	235,104	245,258	55,818	29.46	7.07
<b>Indian</b>	445,384	498,509	547,718	590,046	616,748	639,618	141,109	28.31	17.87
<b>Pakistani</b>	145,747	167,764	189,731	208,541	219,393	228,260	60,497	36.06	7.66
<b>Bangladeshi</b>	157,215	176,432	204,181	226,521	238,859	249,883	73,452	41.63	9.30
<b>Other Asian</b>	197,696	228,344	255,894	277,730	290,973	301,487	73,142	32.03	9.26
<b>Chinese</b>	82,242	101,029	117,006	129,674	138,518	146,189	45,160	44.70	5.72
<b>Other</b>	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>

**Table 3: Ethnic group populations as proportions of total population**

Total Population (%)	2001	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026	2006-26 (Change)
<b>White</b>	<b>71.15</b>	<b>67.86</b>	<b>65.32</b>	<b>63.48</b>	<b>62.32</b>	<b>61.54</b>	<b>-6.32</b>
<b>Black Caribbean</b>	4.78	4.80	4.81	4.80	4.79	4.78	-0.02
<b>Black African</b>	5.29	6.01	6.55	6.90	7.11	7.26	1.24
<b>Black Other</b>	2.30	2.51	2.67	2.78	2.87	2.95	0.43
<b>Indian</b>	6.08	6.61	7.01	7.33	7.54	7.68	1.07
<b>Pakistani</b>	1.99	2.23	2.43	2.59	2.68	2.74	0.52
<b>Bangladeshi</b>	2.15	2.34	2.61	2.81	2.92	3.00	0.66
<b>Other Asian</b>	2.70	3.03	3.27	3.45	3.56	3.62	0.59
<b>Chinese</b>	1.12	1.34	1.50	1.61	1.69	1.76	0.42
<b>Other</b>	2.44	3.27	3.84	4.25	4.51	4.68	1.42
<b>BAME</b>	<b>28.85</b>	<b>32.14</b>	<b>34.68</b>	<b>36.52</b>	<b>37.68</b>	<b>38.46</b>	<b>6.32</b>

**Chart 1: Change in Percentage of ethnic groups as a proportion of the total population**

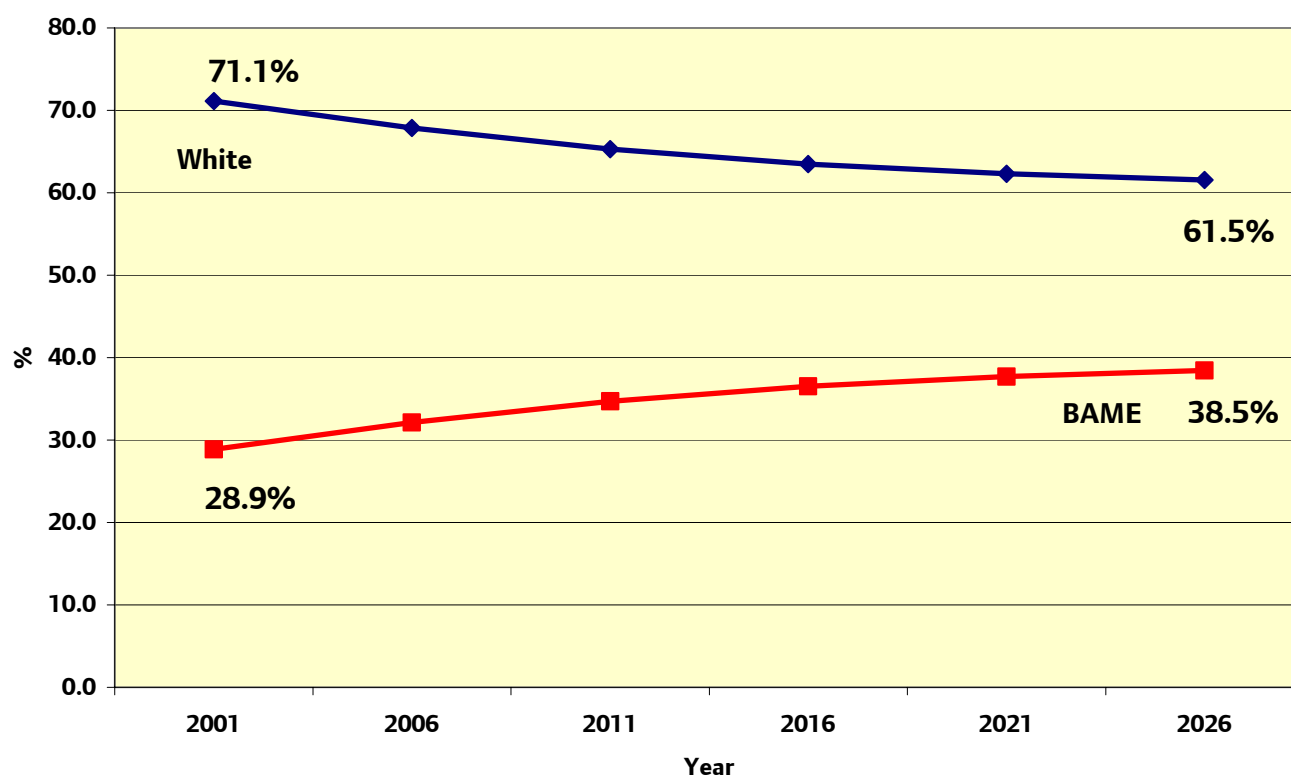


## Ethnic Majority: A borough analysis

In 2001 29 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<sup>3</sup> that made up more than 50 per cent of their total population; Brent and Newham.

By 2026 38.5 per cent of the London's projected population is expected to be from an ethnic group other than White (Chart 4). Chart 4 clearly shows that London is not projected to have a BAME majority population in the lifetime of these projections. The asymptotic nature of the curve suggests that this will not occur in the medium term.

**Chart 4: Changes in the proportion of White and BAME population in London, 2001 to 2026**



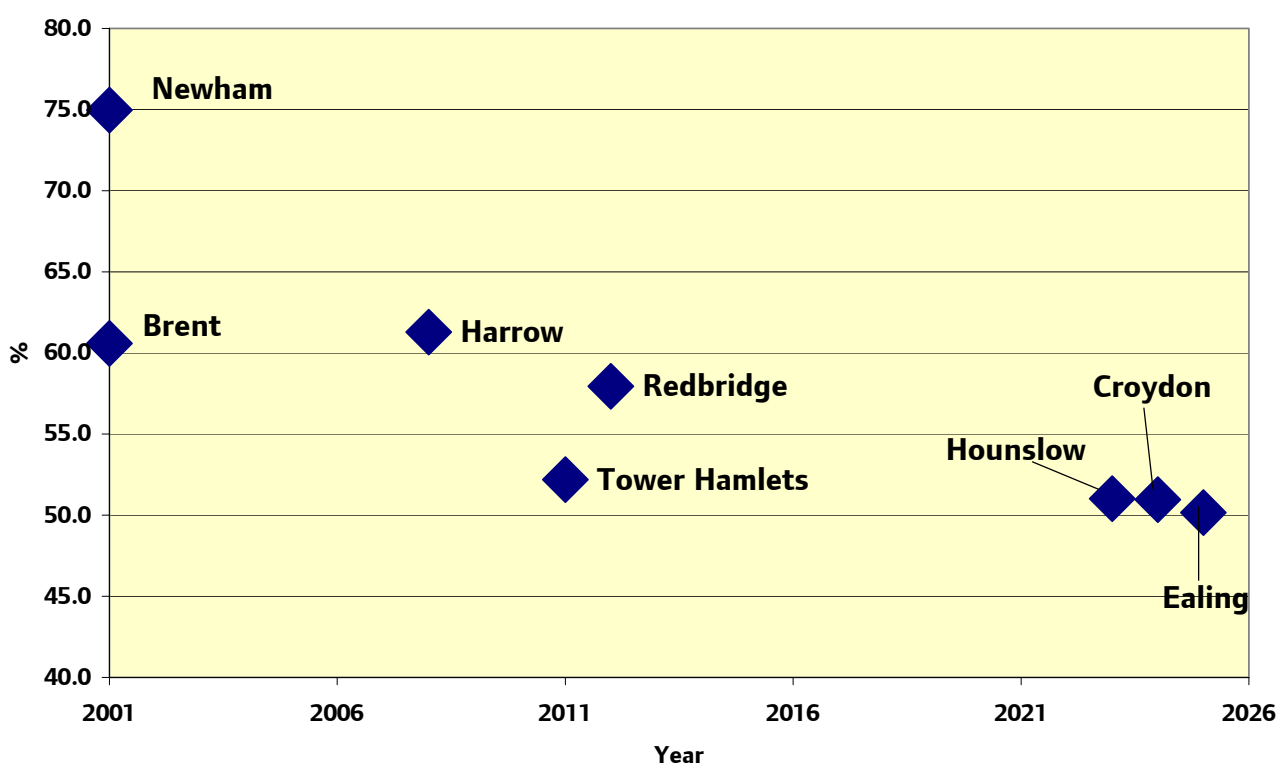
<sup>3</sup> BAME refers to all ethnic group other than White. For example it is an aggregation of Black Caribbean, Black African, Black Other, India, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Asian Other all Mixed groups, Chinese and Other.

However, results from these projections show that by 2026 eight London boroughs will have black, asian and minority ethnic populations that make up over 50 per cent of their total population.

Chart 5 shows the timeline of which boroughs will have a majority BAME population alongside the percentage the BAME population will represent as a proportion of the total borough population by 2026. For example, Newham had an ethnic majority in 2001 (61 per cent), but by 2026 this is projected to increase to 75 per cent. The horizontal axis plots the timeline at which London boroughs are projected to have a BAME majority. The vertical axis projects the proportion of the BAME population for each borough as at 2026.

Harrow is projected to catch up with its neighbouring borough, Brent, over the projection period. Brent was one of the two boroughs with a BAME majority (of 55 per cent) in 2001 however by 2026 this majority is expected to increase to 61 per cent of the total population. Similarly Harrow is projected to have a 61 per cent BAME majority in 2026, however in 2001 the BAME population had represented only 41 per cent of all residents of Harrow.

**Chart 5: Timeline of those London Boroughs with a BAME majority**



Map 1 in Appendix 1 shows the percentage change in the proportion of BAME residents by London boroughs. Four London boroughs see their BAME population increase by more than 20 per cent between 2006 and 2026; Harrow, Redbridge, Croydon and Barking and Dagenham. Three of these boroughs are shown in Chart 5.

## Changes in age structure

Chart 6 shows the projected changes in the age structure of the BAME population with regards to the size that it represents as a proportion of the total London population in the particular age group.

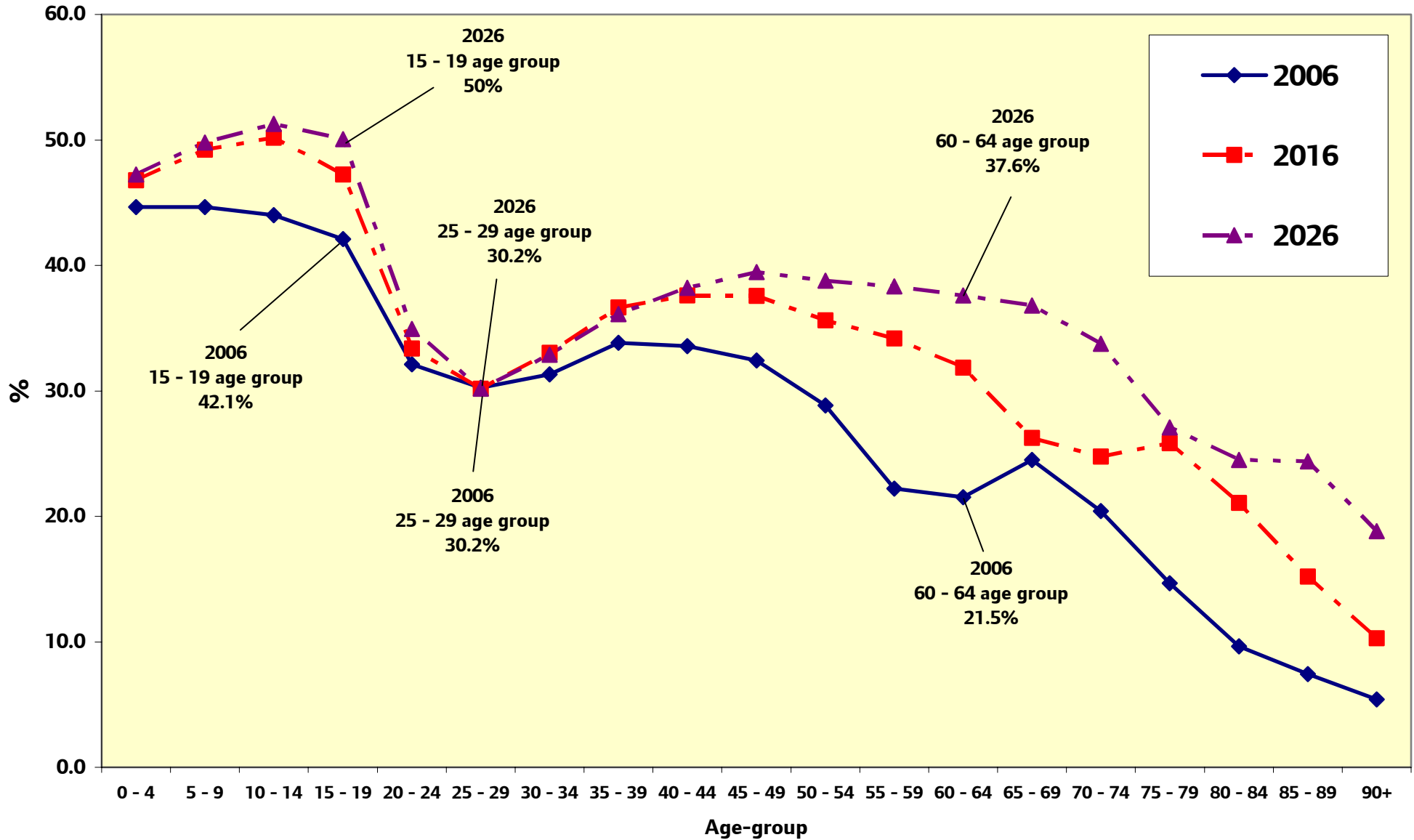
The age structure of London's BAME population is expected to change through the projection period both absolutely and proportionally. In the BAME population all 5 year age groups bar one will increase as a proportion of the total population in those age groups. For example, in 2006 the 15-19 year old BAME population represented 42 per cent of all Londoners aged 15-19. By 2026 this is projected to increase to 50 per cent.

There is also a clear ageing effect visible amongst the BAME population of London in these projections. In 2006, 18 per cent of Londoners are aged 60 and over are from a BAME group. By 2026 this figure is projected to be over 32 per cent. In absolute terms the BAME population that is aged 60 or over will increase from 209,000 people to over 451,000.

This ageing effect is visible both in the more senior ages ie 75 plus as well as in the middle aged populations (50 plus). In 2006 the BAME population aged 60-64 years represented 21.5 per cent of the total population in that age group. By 2026 this will have increased to over 37 per cent. This increase is as a direct result of larger cohorts aged 40-44 in 2006 who maintain their size in 2026 when they are aged 60-64.

The only age group that changes little in the proportional size of its BAME population is the 25-29 age group. This group is projected to remain stagnant over the projection period at around 30 per cent however this disguises the significant migrant churn in this age group. Migration to the capital in this age group is heavily dominated by White migrants, mainly from other parts of the UK but also from other parts of the world such as the US, Western Europe and the Old Commonwealth. High migration in these age groups coupled with the young age structure of the BAME population ensures that London's population structure remains younger than the national population age group.

**Chart 6: Changes in the age structure of the BAME population, Greater London**



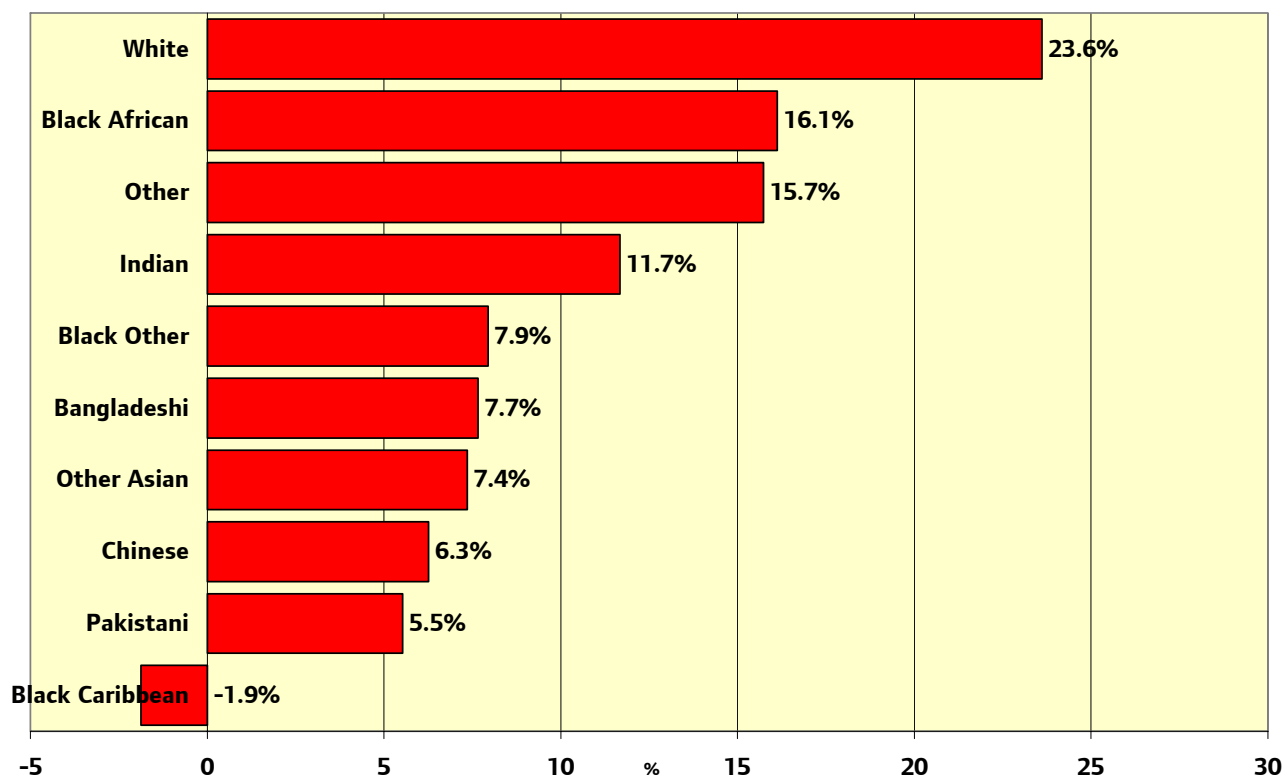
## Economically Active age groups

London's economically active age group (population aged 16 to retirement age<sup>4</sup>) is projected to increase by over 473,000 people between 2006 and 2026. Table 7 shows the distribution of this increase across the projected ethnic groups.

The BAME population accounts for over three quarters of the increase in this age group. All ethnic groups bar the Black Caribbean ethnic group are projected to increase in the size of their economically active aged population. The White population will account for nearly 24 per cent (111,000 population) of the increase in the economically active age group. The Black African and Other ethnic group will account for 16.1 and 15.7 per cent respectively.

However the Black Caribbean population that is of economically active age will decline from 222,000 to 213,000 between 2006 and 2026. On Chart 7 the decline is represented as a negative value when calculating how the total increase in this age group is distributed across all ethnic groups.

**Chart 7: Ethnic Distribution of the increase in the size of the economically active population (2006-2026)**



In 2006 the White ethnic group is projected to represent 70 per cent of all Londoners within the economically active ages, however by 2026 this figure is projected to decline to 66 per cent.

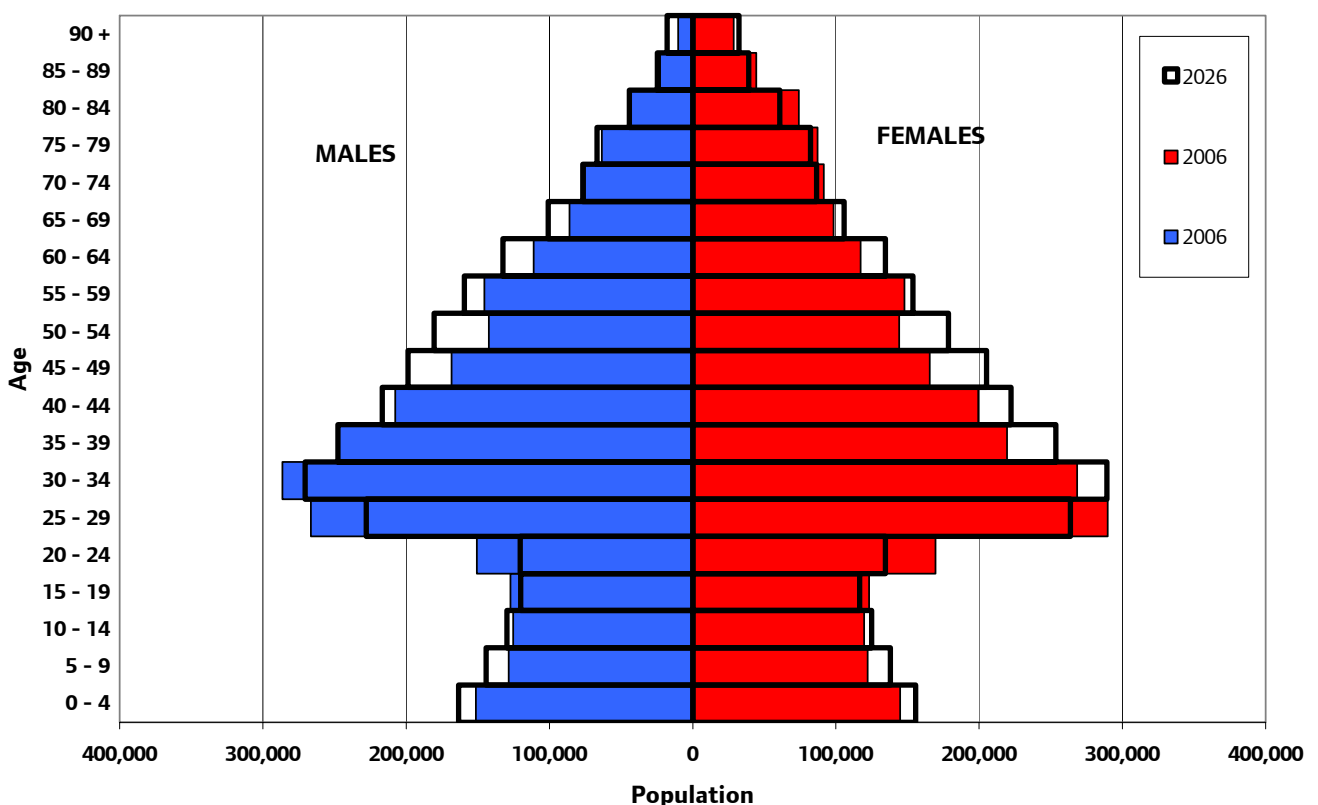
<sup>4</sup> Retirement age is defined as age 60 for women and age 65 for men.

Conversely the BAME population will increase from 30 per cent of all people of economically active age to 34 per cent.

This compares with figures in the London Plan (February 2004) that projected growth in this age group to be around 516,000 between 2001 and 2016 with 80 per cent attributable to the BAME groups. These figures were crude calculations, not demographically modelled.

The age structure of each ethnic group population plays an important role in the projected population increases and/or projected population decreases. In particular the younger age structure of the black and ethnic minority population is the primary reason why over 75 per cent of the increase in economically active age group is from ethnic groups other than White. Those ethnic group populations that have relatively large cohorts of people of reproductive age will see increases through high birth numbers. The result is that these ethnic groups see rejuvenation in their populations over the projection period. However the age structure of the White population differs from most ethnic group populations because it has proportionally fewer young people and relatively larger cohorts of older people. The population pyramids below show these changing age structures.

**Chart 8: Population Pyramids: White Ethnic Group**

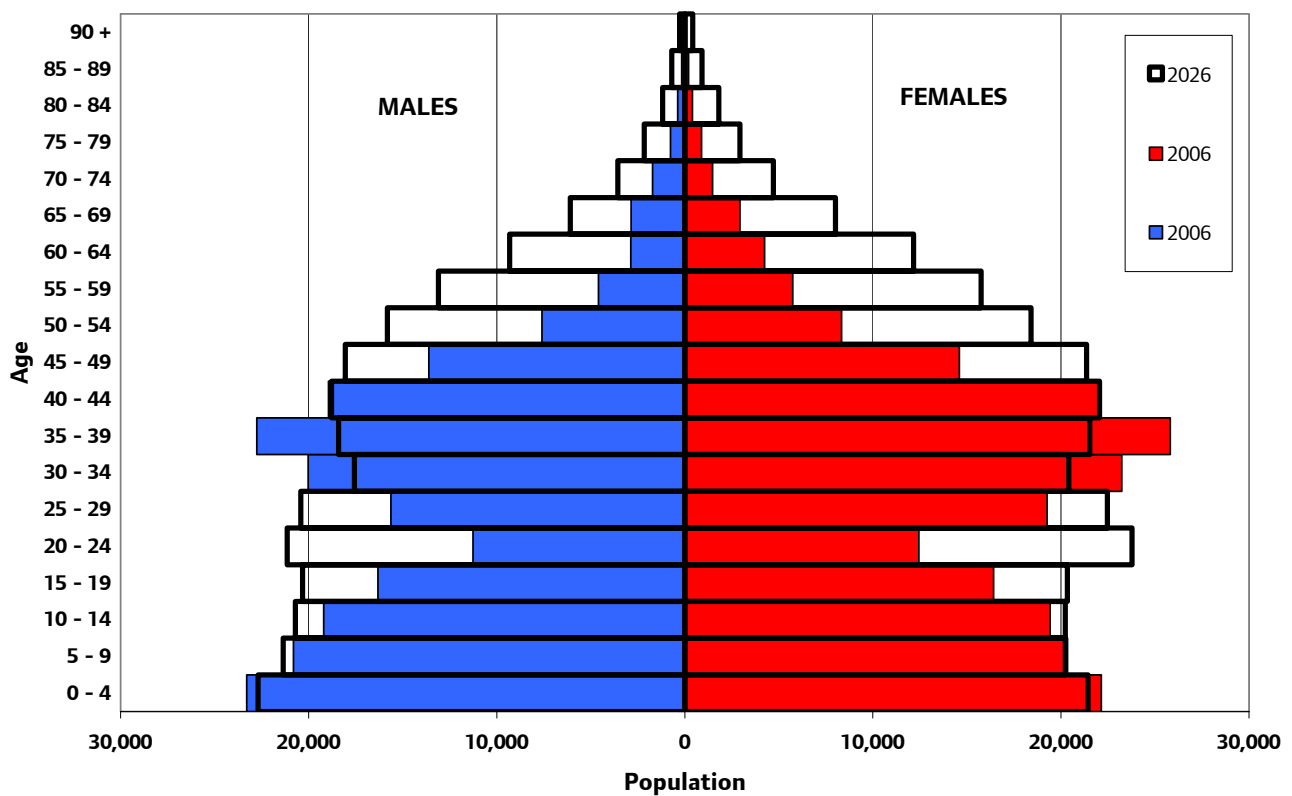


The White ethnic group age structure changes little between 2006 and 2026 as depicted in Chart 8. There is a slight increase in the younger age groups (0-4 and 5-9) but declines in the 15-39 age groups by 2026. This is partly a result of smaller cohorts replacing larger cohorts through the projections.

The age structure changes between 2006 and 2026 are also as a result of a cohort effect. As small cohorts in 2006 age they represent correspondingly smaller cohorts 20 years later. The opposite is visible where cohorts are larger. For instance those aged 25-39 in 2006 from the White ethnic groups are a comparatively larger cohort when they are aged 45-59 in 2026 compared with those aged 45-59 in 2006.

The Black African population has proportionally a much larger cohort of people of reproductive age group (20-49) compared with the White ethnic group. Chart 9 shows clearly the resulting effect of a young population through the projection period. By 2026 larger cohorts of young people are in the reproductive age groups compared with 2006. consequently when these age groups have children, this results in a rejuvenated population that maintains its young age structure.

**Chart 9: Population Pyramids: Black African Ethnic Group**



## Components of Population Change

All populations change over time with regards to fertility, survival and migration patterns. The demographic modelling methodology is described in more detail in Appendix 2 This account describes in more detail the assumptions that are made regarding the components of population change. However Chart 10 shows the components of change as they relate to the White ethnic group and the black, asian and minority ethnic groups. The figures presented are aggregated figures for 2006 to 2026.

For example, natural change, the excess of births over deaths, plays a crucial part in the changing size and composition of populations over time. Natural change is highly dependent on the existing size and composition of the population. London's population is projected to increase by over 789,000 between 2006 and 2026 and natural change is the main driver. Natural change will account for an additional 1 million people and net migration is projected to be a loss of 230,000 people over the projection period

Chart 10 shows that 56 per cent of births over the projection period are attributable to the White ethnic groups and the remaining 44 per cent are BAME births. A large majority of the deaths are in the White population with only 23 per cent of deaths being from BAME groups. These differences are as a result of differences in the age structure of the BAME and White populations. As a result the BAME population accounts for over 70 per cent of the natural change in London and the White ethnic group accounts for just under 30 per cent.

**Chart 10: Distribution of Population Components of Change, 2006 to 2026**

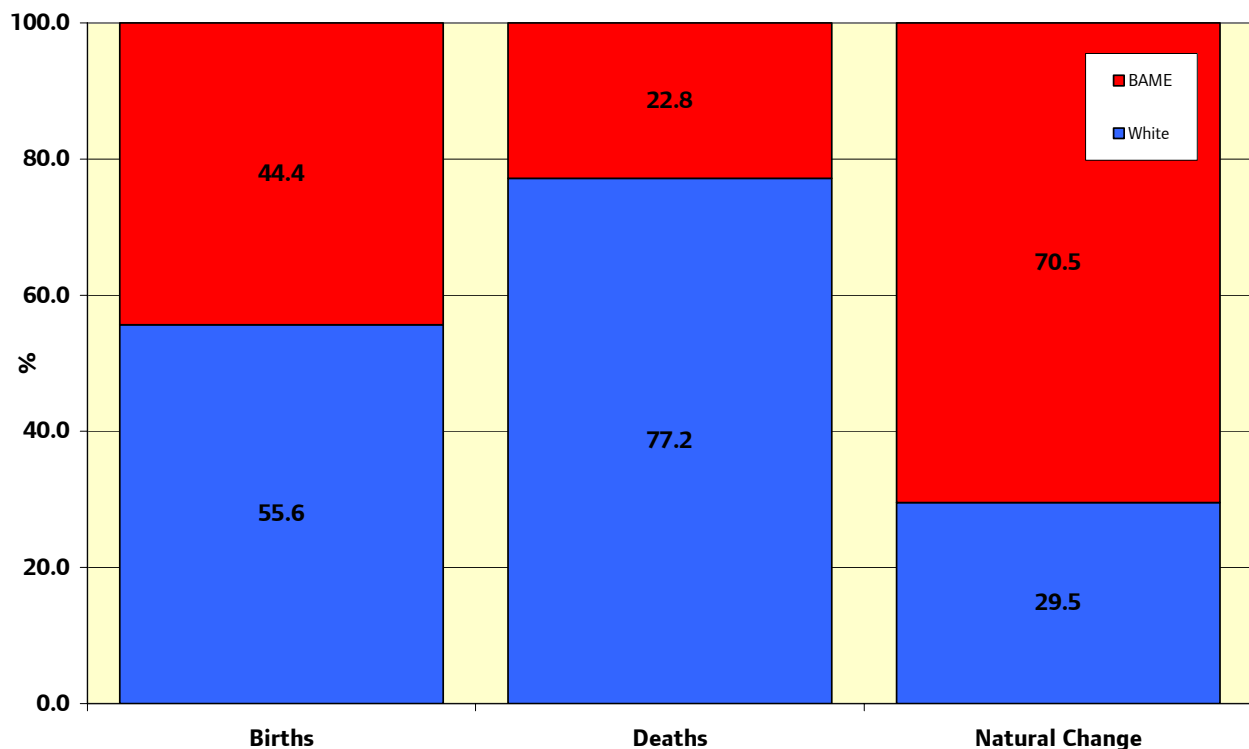
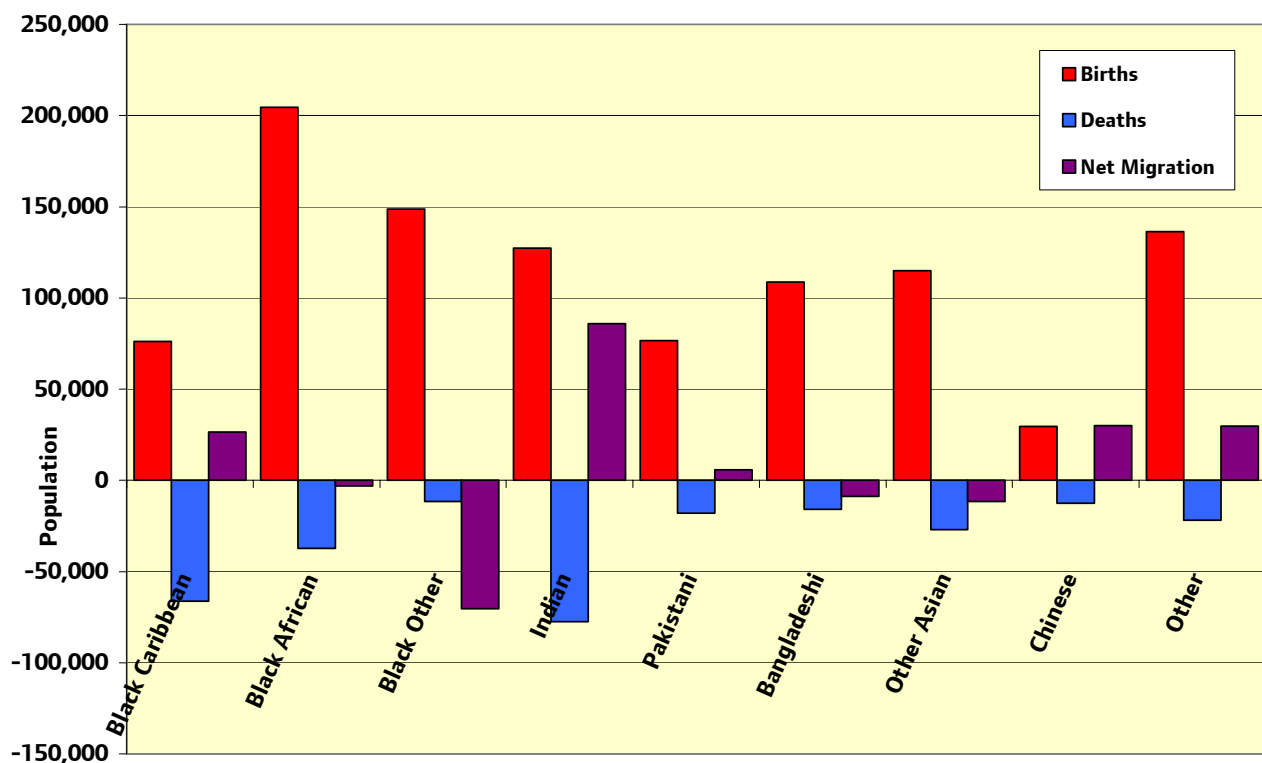


Chart 11 shows the extent to which each component of population change contributes to the change in the size of each ethnic group. Births are higher relatively amongst those ethnic groups that have a young population structure, for example Black African, Black Other and the residual Other ethnic group. Deaths are higher amongst ethnic groups with high proportions of older people in their populations, for example the Black Caribbean and Indian ethnic groups.

As alluded to previously, the changing age composition of the Black African population over time is heavily influenced by a young age structure where much of the population is in reproductive age groups. As a result such populations see numerous births and very few deaths. Hence natural change for this population between 2006 and 2026 is over 167,000. The equivalent figure for the White ethnic group is 308,000. However for some ethnic groups natural change is relatively small and it is these ethnic groups that are showing signs of an ageing population, namely the Black Caribbean and Indian populations. Not surprisingly they are also the two ethnic groups that have been the longest established in the UK and as a result have relatively more individuals in the older age groups.

**Chart 11: Aggregated Components of Change, 2006 to 2026, BAME only**



## Comparisons with other data sources

In 2006, the Office for National Statistics released experimental estimates of the ethnic group population for all local authorities in England and Wales. Estimates are available for all 16 ethnic group categories from the 2001 Census. Estimates have been released for 2001, 2002, 2003 and 2004.

In accordance with Table 1 the 16 categories were aggregated to allow comparisons between the ONS experimental estimates and output for corresponding years from the GLA 2005 Round Interim ethnic group population projections.

Tables 4 to 7 show the difference in absolute numbers for each ethnic group category for Greater London and London Boroughs.

The shaded cells show those ethnic groups and those areas where the ONS estimate is greater than the GLA figures by one thousand or more (GLA projections is smaller than ONS estimates by more than one thousand). Those cells with a border show those ethnic groups and areas where the GLA estimates are greater than the ONS estimate by one thousand or more.

For 2001, there is little difference between both estimates. However by 2004 it is apparent that the GLA projections are projecting a smaller White population and slightly larger estimates for the three Black ethnic group categories and the residual Other ethnic group. It is not possible to assess to what extent this is magnified in the projected years since there are no ONS ethnic group projections with which to compare GLA projections. However this analysis would suggest that these relatively small differences might become more pronounced in later projection years.

However, most importantly, this analysis shows that there are no extreme differences between the output of two datasets for the years (2001 to 2004) where comparison is possible. It should be noted that the two sets of data are NOT constrained to the same borough population totals and therefore several of the differences apparent for individual groups in boroughs are due to the different totals.

**Table 4: Difference between GLA ethnic group estimates and ONS ethnic group estimates, 2001**

2001	Total	White	Black Caribbean	Black African	Black Other	Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Other Asian	Chinese	Other
Camden	- 33	110	5	97	- 13	- 115	- 18	- 3	31	- 44	17
City of London	- 41	149	44	18	43	- 39	28	- 18	11	- 46	- 31
Hackney	46	- 200	106	168	60	- 34	- 97	- 18	3	20	39
Hammersmith and Fulham	- 26	91	66	17	- 20	- 7	- 64	27	- 35	- 64	- 37
Haringey	- 49	- 29	163	22	- 27	- 15	6	13	- 8	0	- 74
Islington	- 13	76	76	53	- 90	- 86	- 54	- 5	16	- 51	84
Kensington and Chelsea	- 1	181	69	18	- 13	6	24	- 43	- 4	- 44	5
Lambeth	- 28	- 476	259	341	29	- 74	- 8	23	- 55	28	5
Lewisham	36	- 18	87	16	80	- 115	- 90	- 50	- 54	1	- 21
Newham	11	- 100	87	50	8	80	- 38	- 71	55	- 80	- 80
Southwark	12	- 65	109	291	- 48	- 66	- 29	- 6	10	- 105	21
Tower Hamlets	- 10	- 104	27	36	68	- 9	- 67	96	1	- 24	66
Wandsworth	42	- 92	60	85	16	- 4	10	- 62	56	- 2	- 26
Westminster	29	144	42	46	11	- 116	- 48	71	73	- 44	- 59
Barking and Dagenham	- 46	514	- 20	213	38	- 72	- 12	10	57	- 94	- 134
Barnet	- 19	272	- 15	124	4	47	- 45	- 31	- 85	- 19	- 122
Bexley	- 43	466	- 27	206	- 34	- 34	- 37	- 12	51	- 48	- 63
Brent	20	- 247	124	48	- 60	215	- 31	4	11	- 20	- 123
Bromley	18	397	- 71	113	- 11	- 24	- 27	- 40	- 30	- 94	31
Croydon	12	574	89	248	- 53	- 136	- 56	5	3	- 52	- 112
Ealing	- 24	- 115	30	121	- 60	268	- 9	0	18	- 30	- 68
Enfield	- 34	563	- 29	245	- 97	- 67	- 57	- 19	25	- 53	- 156
Greenwich	- 40	302	42	121	8	35	- 62	- 54	- 79	- 16	5
Harrow	44	276	- 1	60	- 29	69	- 113	- 25	- 9	4	- 67
Havering	17	398	- 44	120	- 13	- 41	- 49	- 26	- 38	- 8	- 94
Hillingdon	16	510	16	120	34	14	- 26	- 26	- 84	- 92	- 110
Hounslow	- 24	3	- 27	80	- 55	- 9	- 23	- 39	74	- 28	60
Kingston upon Thames	45	200	- 16	30	36	- 12	- 67	- 11	1	- 60	- 54
Merton	6	125	62	66	107	- 24	- 24	35	57	35	1
Redbridge	- 7	489	35	158	- 93	4	- 69	- 19	12	- 19	- 88
Richmond upon Thames	11	206	- 49	65	- 43	- 17	- 13	16	11	1	- 36
Sutton	- 39	384	- 20	63	8	- 38	- 67	- 38	- 28	- 71	- 107
Waltham Forest	15	87	41	14	49	1	- 19	- 4	1	- 37	- 87
<b>Greater London</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4,769</b>	<b>1,319</b>	<b>- 892</b>	<b>- 360</b>	<b>- 416</b>	<b>- 1,053</b>	<b>- 485</b>	<b>- 404</b>	<b>- 1,058</b>	<b>- 1,416</b>

**Table 5: Difference between GLA ethnic group estimates and ONS ethnic Group estimates, 2002**

2002	Total	White	Black Caribbean	Black African	Black Other	Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Other Asian	Chinese	Other
Camden	- 464	293	- 61	598	- 74	- 374	- 100	241	- 318	- 598	- 71
City of London	87	105	- 48	30	55	- 5	35	- 18	30	- 26	28
Hackney	724	44	383	651	315	- 70	- 403	50	- 256	- 122	133
Hammersmith and Fulham	111	59	214	194	82	- 262	- 108	- 42	- 8	- 186	68
Haringey	172	1,524	563	458	0	- 272	- 195	- 103	- 602	- 181	- 204
Islington	346	844	202	109	154	- 234	- 140	98	- 290	- 228	- 69
Kensington and Chelsea	- 3,783	- 1,794	- 1	109	6	- 496	- 171	- 158	- 235	- 803	- 110
Lambeth	- 131	- 2,660	1,086	1,849	590	- 426	- 168	- 161	- 223	- 66	- 53
Lewisham	1,329	- 994	1,157	1,147	394	- 152	- 166	- 165	- 53	97	63
Newham	3,192	- 1,901	564	1,686	174	974	1,037	563	204	- 72	161
Southwark	2,137	- 70	368	2,424	217	- 342	- 154	- 84	- 289	- 210	77
Tower Hamlets	1,619	- 796	132	299	15	- 101	- 117	2,148	10	50	178
Wandsworth	485	- 143	377	370	160	- 75	23	- 144	- 99	- 150	165
Westminster	- 5,129	- 1,950	59	390	104	- 738	- 210	50	- 322	- 1,043	- 280
Barking and Dagenham	1,188	1,185	152	39	56	11	34	- 202	- 106	- 53	- 50
Barnet	- 2,558	- 1,364	76	384	105	221	- 60	- 107	- 175	- 218	- 191
Bexley	167	1,097	5	378	73	- 70	- 131	- 102	- 86	- 90	- 95
Brent	1,855	- 973	795	205	288	1,586	53	- 129	- 197	- 115	- 52
Bromley	- 261	836	101	224	140	- 193	- 100	- 112	- 141	- 162	- 26
Croydon	94	- 982	885	213	138	257	146	- 33	- 38	- 199	- 142
Ealing	- 253	- 1,965	360	655	119	1,434	151	- 89	- 78	- 181	495
Enfield	1,287	2,319	412	878	131	91	- 156	51	- 190	- 92	- 102
Greenwich	- 48	- 567	92	380	51	135	- 50	- 100	- 52	- 195	- 42
Harrow	- 123	- 1,820	59	342	32	1,779	- 94	- 120	- 444	- 47	- 50
Havering	- 284	1,132	18	204	169	- 127	- 247	- 282	- 219	- 88	- 260
Hillingdon	- 591	- 499	9	483	121	582	78	- 53	- 13	- 214	- 204
Hounslow	733	- 991	41	220	48	1,106	229	- 26	- 249	- 4	483
Kingston upon Thames	- 163	398	90	193	46	- 77	- 89	- 107	- 14	- 31	- 15
Merton	158	9	180	315	53	8	27	- 50	- 260	- 80	1
Redbridge	1,193	- 887	287	227	29	1,235	631	53	- 338	- 63	- 145
Richmond upon Thames	- 2,293	- 1,275	261	166	51	- 95	- 112	- 96	- 84	- 227	- 25
Sutton	545	927	9	42	36	- 32	- 11	- 33	- 42	- 44	- 35
Waltham Forest	829	- 212	673	262	254	- 76	615	- 75	- 174	- 165	- 97
<b>Greater London</b>	<b>2,069</b>	<b>- 10,891</b>	<b>8,719</b>	<b>3,762</b>	<b>2,108</b>	<b>5,384</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>- 1,786</b>	<b>- 5,703</b>	<b>- 165</b>

**Table 6: Difference between GLA ethnic group estimates and ONS ethnic group estimates, 2003**

2003	Total	White	Black Caribbean	Black African	Black Other	Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Other Asian	Chinese	Other
Camden	- 1,062	346	- 140	858	- 148	- 881	- 283	391	- 485	- 977	256
City of London	209	51	- 40	56	68	28	43	19	50	5	89
Hackney	1,480	719	528	1,001	385	- 263	- 732	179	- 449	- 184	296
Hammersmith and Fulham	165	5	328	311	266	- 434	- 171	112	- 0	- 332	302
Haringey	479	2,653	869	917	92	- 583	- 318	132	- 844	- 333	7
Islington	755	1,208	313	137	193	- 478	- 229	201	- 372	- 246	27
Kensington and Chelsea	- 7,511	- 3,509	36	216	97	- 1,008	- 369	273	- 458	- 1,357	39
Lambeth	- 118	- 4,538	1,884	3,164	935	- 763	- 325	246	- 291	- 138	198
Lewisham	2,668	- 2,046	1,983	2,144	968	- 245	- 347	286	- 83	170	209
Newham	4,733	- 4,484	923	2,936	84	1,332	1,839	971	436	- 139	636
Southwark	4,176	365	698	4,281	450	- 723	- 271	162	- 491	- 306	335
Tower Hamlets	3,313	- 943	107	307	65	- 322	- 275	4,013	- 101	227	365
Wandsworth	942	- 209	600	463	198	- 255	33	328	- 59	109	607
Westminster	- 10,178	- 4,498	57	896	373	- 1,592	- 508	26	- 616	- 1,540	224
Barking and Dagenham	2,229	1,841	343	111	395	87	186	388	173	95	32
Barnet	- 5,185	- 3,289	236	811	20	135	190	186	407	233	52
Bexley	334	1,910	34	569	93	- 190	122	189	117	228	101
Brent	3,571	- 1,343	1,394	319	524	2,631	99	271	379	238	77
Bromley	- 492	1,182	97	327	257	- 267	- 272	182	- 349	- 235	81
Croydon	208	- 2,300	1,725	284	537	444	263	72	263	478	10
Ealing	- 517	- 3,717	530	1,329	49	2,123	127	286	200	176	1,862
Enfield	2,666	3,428	892	1,386	103	234	282	1	210	194	19
Greenwich	- 108	- 1,217	128	1,013	169	209	39	147	29	290	96
Harrow	- 256	- 4,022	80	589	166	3,366	131	224	1,069	37	197
Havering	- 598	1,934	23	346	220	- 194	- 443	489	387	65	410
Hillingdon	- 1,094	- 1,146	106	745	23	1,067	81	26	225	443	188
Hounslow	1,471	- 1,802	30	431	119	1,983	415	121	343	1	1,036
Kingston upon Thames	- 384	95	59	322	234	- 168	- 118	101	30	9	401
Merton	288	- 131	282	503	84	- 36	- 48	33	437	8	144
Redbridge	2,418	- 1,808	529	348	26	2,404	1,325	92	583	191	142
Richmond upon Thames	- 4,627	- 2,819	466	257	55	- 265	- 307	107	175	354	178
Sutton	1,192	1,291	40	125	180	58	43	128	103	27	15
Waltham Forest	1,565	- 588	1,211	420	338	- 151	1,051	145	359	292	103
<b>Greater London</b>	<b>2,433</b>	<b>- 26,879</b>	<b>14,817</b>	<b>6,170</b>	<b>4,048</b>	<b>7,080</b>	<b>- 273</b>	<b>1,069</b>	<b>- 1,520</b>	<b>- 8,570</b>	<b>6,392</b>

**Table 7: Difference between GLA ethnic group estimates and ONS ethnic group estimates, 2004**

2004	Total	White	Black Caribbean	Black African	Black Other	Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Other Asian	Chinese	Other							
Camden	- 1,610	325	-	81	1,285	-	280	- 1,630	-	537	600	-	685	- 1,260	651			
City of London	241	76	-	30	-	42	82	65	-	47	-	17	-	28	23	161		
Hackney	2,348	518	-	677	1,600	-	727	-	463	- 1,034	212	-	452	-	254	717		
Hammersmith and Fulham	198	-	406	566	560	-	368	-	661	-	325	-	179	-	98	-	370	547
Haringey	725	2,211	-	1,175	-	720	297	-	791	-	454	-	169	-	777	-	324	277
Islington	1,064	1,150	-	534	379	-	223	-	726	-	319	-	404	-	445	-	166	330
Kensington and Chelsea	- 11,241	- 5,507	-	9	-	363	-	147	- 1,824	-	638	-	469	-	706	- 1,709	213	
Lambeth	- 225	- 6,821	-	2,638	-	4,667	1,349	-	1,109	-	448	-	322	-	321	-	59	400
Lewisham	3,983	- 2,873	-	2,983	-	3,173	1,414	-	531	-	423	-	493	-	59	-	292	400
Newham	6,214	- 7,219	-	1,387	-	4,676	153	-	1,352	-	2,217	-	1,451	-	877	-	25	1,294
Southwark	6,192	10	-	1,158	-	6,397	771	-	1,257	-	366	-	209	-	542	-	433	662
Tower Hamlets	5,016	- 1,737	-	207	-	477	137	-	532	-	496	-	6,326	-	196	-	424	679
Wandsworth	1,317	- 313	-	882	-	826	473	-	560	-	14	-	503	-	63	-	135	1,025
Westminster	- 15,246	- 7,290	-	77	-	1,070	-	437	- 2,955	-	978	-	106	-	909	- 1,819	185	
Barking and Dagenham	3,353	2,455	-	470	-	277	500	-	79	-	288	-	590	-	274	-	99	50
Barnet	- 7,725	- 5,381	-	283	-	1,095	45	-	87	-	439	-	264	-	531	-	182	480
Bexley	572	2,906	-	58	-	846	21	-	297	-	214	-	275	-	159	-	260	122
Brent	5,447	- 2,077	-	2,065	-	873	782	-	2,937	-	15	-	391	-	803	-	141	610
Bromley	- 795	1,676	-	246	-	424	389	-	507	-	353	-	254	-	380	-	320	91
Croydon	312	- 3,243	-	2,573	-	103	788	-	7	-	223	-	103	-	528	-	593	249
Ealing	- 789	- 6,017	-	812	-	1,525	95	-	2,505	-	112	-	381	-	457	-	87	3,142
Enfield	3,942	4,276	-	1,276	-	1,573	148	-	201	-	427	-	28	-	284	-	142	338
Greenwich	- 145	- 1,951	-	230	-	1,695	271	-	167	-	135	-	298	-	64	-	308	119
Harrow	163	- 5,228	-	207	-	619	183	-	4,382	-	242	-	317	-	1,625	-	5	443
Havering	- 835	2,949	-	52	-	522	370	-	354	-	639	-	694	-	455	-	145	458
Hillingdon	- 1,678	- 1,675	-	174	-	1,068	137	-	1,287	-	69	-	2	-	411	-	569	171
Hounslow	2,218	- 2,302	-	19	-	497	110	-	2,446	-	442	-	115	-	408	-	17	1,589
Kingston upon Thames	- 578	- 3	-	124	-	344	305	-	342	-	137	-	189	-	105	-	117	745
Merton	389	- 369	-	485	-	559	225	-	228	-	197	-	10	-	767	-	68	407
Redbridge	3,612	- 2,301	-	813	-	377	137	-	3,174	-	1,850	-	181	-	785	-	231	46
Richmond upon Thames	- 6,933	- 4,350	-	663	-	338	63	-	535	-	401	-	215	-	166	-	466	164
Sutton	1,688	1,862	-	62	-	120	222	-	64	-	83	-	120	-	148	-	7	66
Waltham Forest	2,423	- 910	-	1,744	-	341	541	-	283	-	1,335	-	215	-	655	-	314	310
<b>Greater London</b>	<b>3,517</b>	<b>- 47,355</b>	-	<b>21,947</b>	-	<b>14,237</b>	<b>6,545</b>	-	<b>2,553</b>	-	<b>- 2,958</b>	-	<b>2,314</b>	-	<b>400</b>	-	<b>- 9,231</b>	<b>15,165</b>

## Future Developments

The ethnic group population projections model is constantly being improved and further developed. Future developments will include incorporating 'Transgenerational Ethnicity'<sup>5</sup>. This is an analysis of the ethnicity of under 1 year old children compared with the ethnicity of the mother and father, where known. This analysis offers an understanding of how ethnicity changes between parent and child and will help improve fertility modelling in the projections model. At present the modelling is constrained to an analysis of the country of birth of mother and is still reliant on the assumption that the ethnicity of the child is the same as that of the mother.

Transgenerational Ethnicity will be incorporated into the next round of ethnic group projections due for release in February 2007.

In 2007 additional work will be carried out to disaggregate the population projections for the White ethnic group into its constituent parts White British, White Irish and White Other. These will be for Greater London only.

Future developments will also include resident labour force projections by ethnic group and household population projections by ethnic group, in the first instance only for the Greater London regional geography.

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<sup>5</sup> DMAG Briefing 2005-21 Transgenerational Ethnicity, Baljit Bains, John Hollis and Vicky Clarke

## **Availability of Output**

Data from the 2005 Round Interim ethnic group population projections are available on the Demography Extranet. The tables show populations by five year of age bands and gender, for the ten aggregated ethnic groups, at every fifth projection year, for all boroughs, borough groups, and London as a whole.

Data can be made available in other formats on request.

For data requests please contact Baljit Bains at the Greater London Authority.

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# Appendix 1

## Tables and Charts

Table 1	GLA Ethnic Group Population Projections, London Boroughs, 2006
Table 2	GLA Ethnic Group Population Projections, London Boroughs, 2016
Table 3	GLA Ethnic Group Population Projections, London Boroughs, 2026
Map 1:	Percentage Change in the proportion of BAME residents by London Borough, 2001-2026

**Appendix Table 1: GLA Ethnic Group Population Projections, London Boroughs, 2006**

	<b>Total</b>	<b>White</b>	<b>Black Caribbean</b>	<b>Black African</b>	<b>Black Other</b>	<b>Indian</b>	<b>Pakistani</b>	<b>Bangladeshi</b>	<b>Other Asian</b>	<b>Chinese</b>	<b>Other</b>
<b>Camden</b>	<b>213,652</b>	153,651	3,296	12,758	3,941	5,884	1,366	12,988	4,348	4,564	10,857
<b>City of London</b>	<b>8,841</b>	7,039	78	163	95	291	59	268	187	233	427
<b>Hackney</b>	<b>215,725</b>	129,138	20,093	25,452	10,734	8,079	1,792	6,413	3,462	2,705	7,856
<b>Hammersmith and Fulham</b>	<b>176,796</b>	136,594	8,111	8,683	5,196	2,538	1,901	1,143	4,427	1,597	6,607
<b>Haringey</b>	<b>222,911</b>	145,796	19,696	20,011	8,103	5,781	2,434	3,301	5,619	3,214	8,956
<b>Islington</b>	<b>190,548</b>	142,464	8,630	10,381	5,806	3,353	1,054	5,005	3,376	4,270	6,209
<b>Kensington and Chelsea</b>	<b>170,588</b>	134,515	3,710	5,831	3,311	3,698	1,219	1,060	3,925	3,738	9,581
<b>Lambeth</b>	<b>277,767</b>	173,349	31,589	33,233	14,057	4,738	2,607	2,402	4,679	3,349	7,765
<b>Lewisham</b>	<b>263,378</b>	162,451	34,385	28,296	13,372	5,386	1,280	1,252	6,163	3,709	7,084
<b>Newham</b>	<b>262,086</b>	86,917	18,494	39,294	7,863	32,327	25,758	25,438	11,584	3,569	10,841
<b>Southwark</b>	<b>267,600</b>	166,226	19,590	43,112	10,636	5,018	1,156	4,023	3,652	5,898	8,289
<b>Tower Hamlets</b>	<b>227,028</b>	115,524	4,926	6,685	3,585	4,108	1,423	75,750	3,779	6,131	5,117
<b>Wandsworth</b>	<b>280,444</b>	220,432	11,762	9,900	6,847	7,924	5,252	1,227	6,385	2,567	8,149
<b>Westminster</b>	<b>214,727</b>	155,597	5,554	6,558	4,324	8,308	2,121	5,264	7,214	5,944	13,843
<b>Barking and Dagenham</b>	<b>170,445</b>	130,278	4,727	14,193	4,358	4,946	4,226	1,206	2,058	1,928	2,525
<b>Barnet</b>	<b>323,129</b>	227,479	3,983	16,323	5,342	29,358	4,910	1,595	10,160	7,909	16,069
<b>Bexley</b>	<b>218,398</b>	193,769	2,348	7,587	2,487	5,422	394	444	2,318	1,368	2,260
<b>Brent</b>	<b>278,560</b>	120,169	27,828	22,784	9,510	53,087	11,800	1,096	17,640	3,360	11,286
<b>Bromley</b>	<b>299,767</b>	267,731	5,951	5,561	3,924	5,419	783	1,001	3,665	1,926	3,806
<b>Croydon</b>	<b>340,744</b>	215,476	30,976	20,702	11,918	27,492	9,521	2,091	12,767	2,035	7,764
<b>Ealing</b>	<b>312,316</b>	173,869	13,604	11,323	6,812	49,920	12,431	1,171	17,413	4,373	21,399
<b>Enfield</b>	<b>282,928</b>	202,702	17,119	17,416	7,032	12,484	2,056	4,219	8,782	2,956	8,162
<b>Greenwich</b>	<b>232,715</b>	166,713	7,519	24,360	6,042	10,496	2,491	1,516	4,988	3,579	5,010
<b>Harrow</b>	<b>213,852</b>	109,686	6,844	7,077	3,378	54,123	5,307	1,001	16,740	2,757	6,940
<b>Havering</b>	<b>225,527</b>	211,485	2,189	2,967	1,537	2,936	469	199	1,510	994	1,242
<b>Hillingdon</b>	<b>247,422</b>	182,045	4,180	7,131	3,316	27,539	4,795	1,845	8,974	2,237	5,360
<b>Hounslow</b>	<b>221,182</b>	131,187	2,880	6,640	3,477	44,561	10,671	1,751	8,460	2,010	9,544
<b>Kingston upon Thames</b>	<b>152,371</b>	122,322	929	1,784	1,240	6,416	2,288	433	6,113	2,646	8,200
<b>Merton</b>	<b>191,882</b>	139,096	7,458	7,086	4,218	8,531	4,723	1,794	9,574	2,855	6,548
<b>Redbridge</b>	<b>251,672</b>	140,707	10,876	11,338	4,618	40,328	19,565	6,045	11,805	2,222	4,167
<b>Richmond upon Thames</b>	<b>176,230</b>	158,207	635	886	1,686	4,858	703	564	3,201	1,208	4,281
<b>Sutton</b>	<b>182,738</b>	156,539	2,746	3,321	2,229	5,154	1,990	606	5,224	1,354	3,574
<b>Waltham Forest</b>	<b>224,471</b>	136,068	19,486	14,537	8,444	8,005	19,218	2,323	8,150	1,824	6,416
<b>Greater London</b>	<b>7,538,440</b>	5,115,223	362,195	453,372	189,439	498,509	167,764	176,432	228,344	101,029	246,133

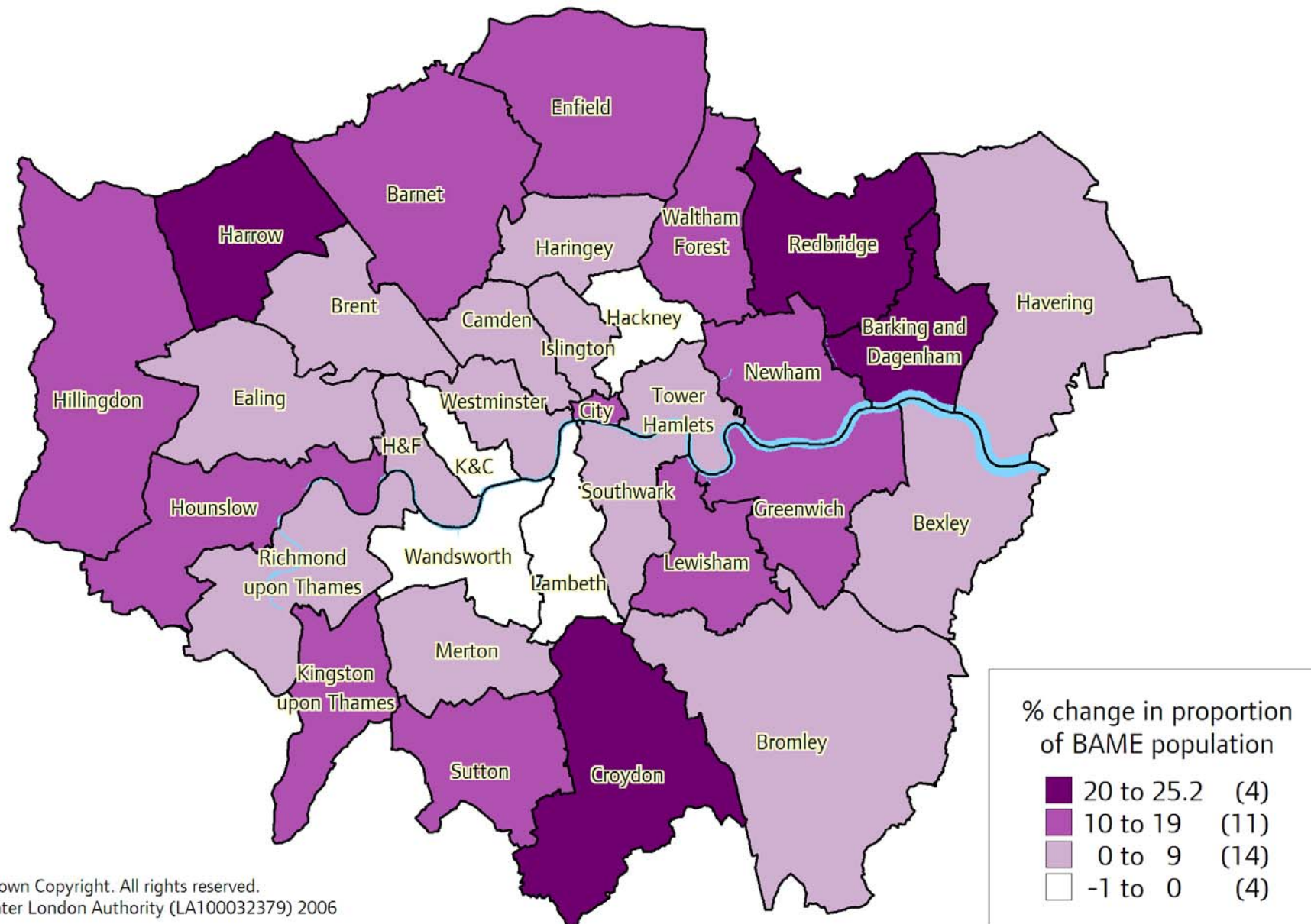
**Appendix Table 2: GLA Ethnic Group Population Projections, London Boroughs, 2016**

	<b>Total</b>	<b>White</b>	<b>Black Caribbean</b>	<b>Black African</b>	<b>Black Other</b>	<b>Indian</b>	<b>Pakistani</b>	<b>Bangladeshi</b>	<b>Other Asian</b>	<b>Chinese</b>	<b>Other</b>
<b>Camden</b>	<b>212,997</b>	150,718	2,772	12,857	3,797	6,505	1,388	12,613	4,207	5,152	12,989
<b>City of London</b>	<b>11,411</b>	8,577	137	231	155	464	98	306	288	344	810
<b>Hackney</b>	<b>234,985</b>	141,569	19,070	27,075	12,341	8,958	1,618	7,088	3,809	3,224	10,234
<b>Hammersmith and Fulham</b>	<b>177,452</b>	135,393	7,054	8,870	5,347	2,323	2,043	1,279	5,242	1,763	8,137
<b>Haringey</b>	<b>233,125</b>	151,355	18,690	20,546	8,759	5,548	2,861	3,801	5,746	4,231	11,589
<b>Islington</b>	<b>211,050</b>	156,424	8,642	10,368	6,410	4,048	1,215	6,242	3,899	5,734	8,066
<b>Kensington and Chelsea</b>	<b>166,211</b>	131,528	2,898	5,108	2,942	3,803	1,124	898	3,507	4,408	9,996
<b>Lambeth</b>	<b>296,459</b>	186,191	30,021	36,191	15,257	4,495	2,688	2,717	5,501	3,650	9,748
<b>Lewisham</b>	<b>281,945</b>	160,970	39,071	35,091	16,369	7,381	1,491	1,244	7,424	4,129	8,776
<b>Newham</b>	<b>340,972</b>	92,589	22,100	55,446	10,082	42,798	39,245	37,057	17,223	5,807	18,626
<b>Southwark</b>	<b>297,742</b>	182,461	19,294	47,686	11,836	6,522	1,278	4,620	4,736	7,838	11,472
<b>Tower Hamlets</b>	<b>301,456</b>	148,024	4,991	7,719	4,434	6,219	1,659	103,836	5,252	11,330	7,992
<b>Wandsworth</b>	<b>292,045</b>	230,576	10,005	9,617	6,969	8,364	4,776	1,343	6,281	2,953	11,162
<b>Westminster</b>	<b>218,438</b>	155,861	4,650	5,790	4,315	9,910	2,198	4,549	7,545	7,053	16,566
<b>Barking and Dagenham</b>	<b>193,517</b>	126,751	6,896	25,021	7,839	7,108	6,377	2,141	3,082	3,862	4,440
<b>Barnet</b>	<b>359,831</b>	237,324	4,121	20,826	7,243	34,564	6,577	1,955	11,907	10,809	24,505
<b>Bexley</b>	<b>220,650</b>	187,557	3,124	12,427	3,993	5,363	424	534	2,711	1,202	3,316
<b>Brent</b>	<b>303,987</b>	123,324	27,440	25,820	10,689	61,869	13,561	1,113	21,531	4,178	14,463
<b>Bromley</b>	<b>304,121</b>	262,770	7,886	8,371	5,133	6,456	867	1,232	4,161	2,064	5,181
<b>Croydon</b>	<b>357,324</b>	193,352	38,386	28,187	15,780	37,075	12,831	2,531	16,002	1,996	11,182
<b>Ealing</b>	<b>326,675</b>	169,158	13,171	11,707	7,294	50,144	13,610	1,264	20,031	5,373	34,922
<b>Enfield</b>	<b>285,737</b>	187,212	20,049	22,074	8,421	14,256	2,320	4,988	10,178	4,068	12,172
<b>Greenwich</b>	<b>272,656</b>	177,219	8,983	39,579	8,226	12,744	3,579	2,027	7,812	5,279	7,209
<b>Harrow</b>	<b>219,367</b>	93,848	7,409	8,379	3,762	64,862	6,220	1,015	21,414	2,883	9,575
<b>Havering</b>	<b>232,346</b>	213,131	3,165	5,429	2,019	3,316	501	186	1,777	1,179	1,643
<b>Hillingdon</b>	<b>249,750</b>	166,144	5,332	10,443	4,215	33,170	5,933	2,423	12,292	2,574	7,225
<b>Hounslow</b>	<b>226,830</b>	119,097	2,928	7,400	4,068	53,922	12,167	2,689	8,886	2,140	13,533
<b>Kingston upon Thames</b>	<b>158,993</b>	119,906	1,126	2,201	1,403	7,686	2,682	545	7,402	3,593	12,449
<b>Merton</b>	<b>195,663</b>	136,193	7,932	7,688	4,993	9,062	4,949	1,927	11,129	3,279	8,511
<b>Redbridge</b>	<b>266,288</b>	124,465	13,024	14,564	5,671	50,396	26,039	8,609	15,377	2,468	5,674
<b>Richmond upon Thames</b>	<b>178,288</b>	157,646	647	983	2,159	5,507	702	476	3,742	1,166	5,261
<b>Sutton</b>	<b>186,252</b>	151,570	3,639	4,646	2,677	6,385	3,021	679	7,131	1,497	5,009
<b>Waltham Forest</b>	<b>235,121</b>	130,958	21,642	16,854	9,486	8,824	22,498	2,593	10,507	2,448	9,311
<b>Greater London</b>	<b>8,049,684</b>	5,109,861	386,298	555,191	224,082	590,046	208,541	226,521	277,730	129,674	341,740

**Appendix Table 3: GLA Ethnic Group Population Projections, London Boroughs, 2026**

	<b>Total</b>	<b>White</b>	<b>Black Caribbean</b>	<b>Black African</b>	<b>Black Other</b>	<b>Indian</b>	<b>Pakistani</b>	<b>Bangladeshi</b>	<b>Other Asian</b>	<b>Chinese</b>	<b>Other</b>
<b>Camden</b>	<b>221,540</b>	155,750	2,684	13,695	3,943	7,019	1,437	12,826	4,328	5,590	14,270
<b>City of London</b>	<b>13,728</b>	10,093	187	282	198	605	123	342	362	440	1,095
<b>Hackney</b>	<b>249,278</b>	150,891	18,618	28,276	13,403	9,605	1,600	7,465	4,045	3,598	11,778
<b>Hammersmith and Fulham</b>	<b>179,070</b>	135,587	6,583	9,079	5,570	2,262	2,149	1,414	5,728	1,851	8,848
<b>Haringey</b>	<b>244,510</b>	158,527	18,462	21,385	9,372	5,629	3,077	4,110	5,957	4,854	13,137
<b>Islington</b>	<b>223,400</b>	165,373	8,627	10,406	6,766	4,385	1,276	6,958	4,146	6,548	8,915
<b>Kensington and Chelsea</b>	<b>168,723</b>	133,446	2,648	4,998	2,904	3,948	1,122	882	3,452	4,811	10,511
<b>Lambeth</b>	<b>313,378</b>	198,364	29,239	38,354	16,138	4,521	2,784	2,940	6,009	3,969	11,060
<b>Lewisham</b>	<b>290,074</b>	159,678	41,387	38,151	18,144	8,170	1,559	1,186	7,958	4,318	9,524
<b>Newham</b>	<b>356,636</b>	89,218	21,968	59,206	10,572	44,532	43,673	40,491	18,952	6,539	21,485
<b>Southwark</b>	<b>324,463</b>	198,512	19,512	51,783	12,922	7,393	1,383	4,975	5,353	9,116	13,513
<b>Tower Hamlets</b>	<b>329,534</b>	157,510	4,720	7,806	4,695	7,067	1,680	116,844	5,778	14,379	9,056
<b>Wandsworth</b>	<b>298,533</b>	236,275	9,034	9,501	6,939	8,687	4,511	1,400	6,264	3,174	12,747
<b>Westminster</b>	<b>224,339</b>	159,063	4,426	5,667	4,409	10,891	2,269	4,116	7,862	7,693	17,943
<b>Barking and Dagenham</b>	<b>224,461</b>	134,632	8,919	33,753	11,393	9,051	8,344	2,984	3,909	5,623	5,853
<b>Barnet</b>	<b>371,445</b>	237,105	4,078	22,298	8,234	36,813	7,347	2,082	12,486	12,324	28,680
<b>Bexley</b>	<b>223,578</b>	185,500	3,572	15,105	5,099	5,330	434	579	2,948	1,140	3,869
<b>Brent</b>	<b>311,867</b>	122,587	26,035	26,652	11,198	66,921	14,287	1,099	23,059	4,518	15,511
<b>Bromley</b>	<b>308,173</b>	261,495	9,179	9,845	5,869	7,016	891	1,408	4,432	2,127	5,911
<b>Croydon</b>	<b>363,877</b>	178,392	42,866	31,387	18,221	42,974	14,831	2,800	17,525	1,935	12,945
<b>Ealing</b>	<b>333,140</b>	166,034	12,654	11,704	7,395	50,172	14,083	1,300	21,097	5,912	42,789
<b>Enfield</b>	<b>288,603</b>	180,962	21,945	23,446	9,133	15,449	2,426	5,443	10,866	4,735	14,198
<b>Greenwich</b>	<b>284,938</b>	175,824	9,500	46,928	9,123	13,824	4,173	2,222	9,109	6,109	8,126
<b>Harrow</b>	<b>220,665</b>	85,422	7,514	8,638	3,863	70,696	6,465	984	23,427	2,883	10,775
<b>Havering</b>	<b>233,693</b>	211,597	3,739	6,902	2,284	3,474	502	179	1,902	1,288	1,827
<b>Hillingdon</b>	<b>252,395</b>	158,451	6,009	11,855	4,698	36,882	6,532	2,811	14,280	2,731	8,146
<b>Hounslow</b>	<b>228,736</b>	112,047	2,951	7,490	4,292	59,414	12,764	3,372	8,865	2,182	15,361
<b>Kingston upon Thames</b>	<b>163,579</b>	119,712	1,220	2,379	1,464	8,457	2,848	638	8,156	4,200	14,506
<b>Merton</b>	<b>198,073</b>	135,068	8,230	7,967	5,474	9,450	5,043	2,029	11,854	3,564	9,394
<b>Redbridge</b>	<b>273,135</b>	114,843	14,168	15,378	6,173	56,649	29,815	10,144	17,229	2,524	6,211
<b>Richmond upon Thames</b>	<b>180,000</b>	158,033	652	1,021	2,393	5,911	701	426	3,997	1,154	5,711
<b>Sutton</b>	<b>189,507</b>	149,935	4,180	5,323	3,002	7,160	3,663	733	8,293	1,572	5,648
<b>Waltham Forest</b>	<b>240,837</b>	128,753	22,641	17,614	9,975	9,261	24,470	2,700	11,861	2,787	10,773
<b>Greater London</b>	<b>8,327,908</b>	5,124,679	398,146	604,272	245,258	639,618	228,260	249,883	301,487	146,189	390,117

# Appendix Map 1: Percentage Change in the proportion of BAME residents by London borough between 2001 and 2026



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Greater London Authority (LA100032379) 2006

## Appendix 2

### Demographic Modelling Methodology

The Ethnic Group Population Projections (EGPP) model distributes the numbers of males and females by single years of age (sya) for each borough from the main population projection model into ten ethnic groups (more specifically ten aggregated ethnic groups, or AEGs). It does this by generating outputs of numbers of males and females by sya, for each of the ten AEGs, for each borough, for each projection year, and then constraining to the main model male and female sya figures for each borough for the given projection year. Most, but not all, inputs correspond to the borough, gender, AEG, sya structure. The ten AEGs were aggregated from the 16 ethnic categories used in the 2001 Census, and approximate to the ten ethnic groups used in the 1991 Census. See Table 1.

#### Base Populations

The base population for each borough was the ONS 2001 Mid-Year Estimate, at sya level for both sexes. The MYE sya numbers were initially distributed into the 16 ethnic categories using 2001 Census ethnicity structures, and then aggregated into the ten AEGs. A specially commissioned 2001 Census table, C0195, was used to obtain Census population breakdown by borough, gender, ethnic category, and sya, and hence provide the base population structures.

#### Fertility Rates

Age-specific fertility rates were initially derived at London level for the ten AEGs, based on births by ethnicity obtained from Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) delivery episodes for 2002/03.

HES delivery episode records provided ethnicity of the mother in terms of the 16 ethnic categories used in the 2001 Census, and these were used as a proxy for the ethnicity of the child. The HES information accounted for 69,445 London births by stated 2001 ethnicity in 2002/03, compared to 105,603 live births in London in 2002 documented by ONS (ONS Series FM1 no.31). Therefore, subtotals of HES births for all ethnicities in each five-year age band of mother and corresponding subtotals of ONS live births were used to derive scaling factors for each age band of mother, which were then applied to HES births by ethnicity in order to arrive at a HES ethnicity structure for all live births at London level in 2002, by five-year age band of mother.

Populations of females of child-bearing age (in five-year age bands) were obtained from the ONS 2002 Mid-Year Estimate for London, and these were distributed into the 16 ethnic categories using the structures in Census standard table ST101.

Births and females of reproductive age were then aggregated into the ten AEGs, and London-level age-specific fertility rates (ASFR) by five-year age band of mother were derived. This derivation of ethnic ASFRs is fully described in *DMAG Briefing 2004-24, Fertility of Ethnic Groups in London, 2002-03*.

When applied to the EGPP model at borough level the London ASFRs required two adjustments. The first adjustment was to produce borough ethnic ASFRs that reflected the borough ethnic structure of births (0 year olds) at the 2001 Census (the borough level ethnic structure constraint closest to the 2001 MYE point). This process was more robust than using incomplete borough level HES births to derive borough ethnic ASFRs directly. The second adjustment was for the borough ethnic ASFRs to reflect the actual total number of births in each borough between 2001 and 2002 MYEs, a period corresponding most closely with the HES data. These adjustments were necessary to compensate for the fact that the HES data did not cover all births in London and the consequent variation in completeness between boroughs.

The adjustments established borough level ethnic ASFRs for the start of the projection period (2001 MYE), and these rates were then held constant over the projection period.

### **Births**

For each projection year, borough, AEG, and 5-year age band of mother the number of child-bearing women was the average of the previous year's women and the surviving women. This was multiplied by the corresponding ASFR to derive the total number of births, for each borough, AEG, and 5-year age band of mother. Total births were then adjusted to match the total births in the main borough projection and then apportioned to male and female using London-level birth ratios for each AEG. The birth ratios were derived from the 0-year-old base populations, and were held constant over the projection period.

### **Deaths/Survivors**

Numbers of deaths and survivors were derived using GLA life tables by single years of age for males and for females. The life tables were based on deaths occurring in 2000-02 and on geographical levels of Central Boroughs, Rest of Inner Boroughs, and Outer London, and were applied to each corresponding borough. It was assumed that there was no variation in life expectancy rates between aggregated ethnic groups, and the rates were held constant over the projection period. However actual deaths in each borough were scaled to match those projected in the main borough population model.

### **Migration In – From UK**

Moves of male and female in-migrants (by 0, 1-4, 5-9, ... 85-89, 90+ age bands) in each aggregated ethnic group from anywhere in the UK (including other London boroughs) to each London borough were available from 2001 Census data in Commissioned Table C0198. The commissioned table also included 'moves' of persons stating No Usual Address a year earlier, and these were apportioned into within-borough, From UK, and From Overseas components, which were then added to the defined moves to result in final moves (within-borough, From UK, and From Overseas).

The final From UK moves were used to derive in-migration rates. However, where the total number of male and female moves in any aggregated ethnic group in any borough was less than 500, London-level aggregated ethnic group structures were applied to re-distribute the said total moves by age and gender on a more robust basis. This was necessary because in these cases the numbers of moves within the older age bands of many aggregated ethnic groups were either very low or zero, and would have resulted in spurious and unrealistic in-migration rates.

Using the final in-moves (re-distributed where applicable), separate male and female in-migration rates From UK for each sya, aggregated ethnic group, and borough were derived. For a given borough the rate denominator was the total number of male and female moves in all aggregated ethnic groups in the borough.

The resulting Census-based single-year-of-age rates were kept constant for each projection year. They were multiplied by the total number (male + female) of borough From UK in-moves output by the main borough demographic model for each projection year, to give the number of From UK in-migrants for each projection year, for each sya of males, females, aggregated ethnic group, and borough.

### **Migration In – From Overseas**

Moves of male and female in-migrants (by 0, 1-4, 5-9, ... 85-89, 90+ age bands) in each aggregated ethnic group from Overseas to each London borough were available from 2001 Census data in Commissioned Table C0198. The commissioned table also included 'moves' of persons stating No Usual Address a year earlier, and these were apportioned into within-borough, From UK, and From Overseas components, which were then added to the defined moves to result in final moves (within-borough, From UK, and From Overseas). This information was in the same format as the From UK moves. The final From Overseas moves were used to derive in-migration rates using the same method as described for From UK in-migration above.

As for From UK rates, the resulting Census-based single-year-of-age From Overseas rates were kept constant for each projection year. They were multiplied by the total number (male + female) of borough From Overseas in-moves output by the main borough demographic model for each projection year, to give the number of From Overseas in-migrants for each projection year, for each sya of males, females, aggregated ethnic group, and borough.

### **Migration Out**

Moves of male and female out-migrants (by 0, 1-4, 5-9, ... 85-89, 90+ age bands) in each aggregated ethnic group from each London borough to the Rest of UK (including other London boroughs) were obtained from 2001 Census data in Commissioned Table C0199. This information was on the basis of total moves relating to a given borough, therefore within-borough moves from table C0198 (referred to above) were subtracted in order to arrive at moves of out-migration. These moves were to the UK only (including other London boroughs), as Census data does not collect information relating to overseas destinations. Hence out-migration to Overseas is not modelled separately in the ethnic projections at this stage but estimated totals incorporated with the flow out to the rest of the UK.

Borough aggregated ethnic group populations were obtained from Census Table ST101, and adjusted to 0, 1-4, 5-9, ... 85-89, and 90+ age bands.

Probabilities of out-migration To UK were derived for each age band (and hence each sya within it) by dividing the To UK out-moves for each sex, aggregated ethnic group, and borough by the corresponding population. However, for most of the aggregated ethnic groups the numbers of out-moves and/or corresponding populations in older age bands was very low or

zero (or even negative due to subtraction of data from a separate commissioned table in the case of out-moves), and this resulted in some spurious and unrealistic out-migration probabilities.

The process was therefore repeated at the Inner London and Outer London levels, and differences in ethnic out-migration probabilities between Inner and Outer London were evident. The Inner London and Outer London ethnic group migration probabilities, resulting from sufficiently large numbers of out-moves and corresponding populations, were much more robust than at borough level, and therefore their structures were applied to borough level moves to all aggregated ethnic groups except White. In the case of the White group the numbers of out-moves in each age band were always sufficiently large to result in acceptably robust probabilities.

When the Inner London and Outer London ethnic probability structures were applied to borough out-moves, the resultant adjusted out-move totals for males and females in an aggregated ethnic group in a given borough were used to establish a borough scaling factor to reflect the original out-move total. For all aggregated ethnic groups except White the Inner London and Outer London ethnic probabilities were then multiplied by the corresponding borough scaling factor to give adjusted probabilities.

For the White aggregated ethnic group the unconstrained number of out-migrants To UK (for each sya) was derived by multiplying the unadjusted sya probabilities by the corresponding number of survivors for the projection year.

For all other aggregated ethnic groups except White the unconstrained number of out-migrants To UK (for each sya) was derived by multiplying the adjusted sya probabilities by the corresponding number of survivors for the projection year.

Finally, for each aggregated ethnic group, the numbers of out-migrants To UK (including to Overseas) were constrained to the main borough demographic model. This was done separately for males and for females, at borough level. For males the constraining factor was the total borough male out-moves from the main model divided by the total borough male out-moves from the EGPP model. Similarly, for females the constraining factor was the total borough female out-moves from the main model divided by the total borough female out-moves from the EGPP model.

The constrained number (for each sya) was then derived by multiplying the unconstrained number by the constraining factor, for males and females respectively. The borough constraining total out-moves from the main model were the same for males and females for a given projection year, but varied between projection years.

### **Unconstrained Population**

For each projection year, borough, sex, AEG, and sya the unconstrained population was the net result of the demographic components derived above, ie:

Unconstrained population = Survivors (surviving births in case of Oya)

- + in-migrants From UK
- + in-migrants From Overseas
- constrained out-migrants To UK and Overseas

### **Constrained Population**

The final step in the model was to constrain each borough total male sya population (for all AEGs) and each borough total female sya population (for all AEGs) to the corresponding figures produced by the main borough demographic model, by direct re-distribution.



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