

Data Management and Analysis Group

ONS 2001 (revised) and 2002 Mid-year Population Estimates

**DMAG Briefing 2003/20
September 2003**

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Summary

On 26 September ONS released revised mid-year estimates for 2001 together with estimates for mid-2002.

The impact of the revisions was to increase the number of young males, mostly between the ages of 25 and 34, by about 193 thousand in England and Wales. 120 thousand of this adjustment was in London.

The 2001 estimate for London has been raised to 7.308 million. The estimate for 2002 is 7.355 million. This is the lowest annual rise in London's population since 1997-98.

London is now assumed to have grown by 479 thousand between 1991 and 2001.

The growth in London's population in 2001-02 is almost entirely due to natural change – 104 thousand births and 57 thousand deaths.

Official estimates for net migration are not yet available but in total they will be very close to zero. It is already known that London lost over 98 thousand net migrants to the rest of the UK, therefore the net inflow from overseas will be of a similar size.

The loss to the rest of the UK is 30 thousand more than in 1999-2000.

Average annual net migration for 1997-2002 is now estimated as 26 thousand a year. This compares to the figure of 9 thousand a year – based on 1996-2001 as used in the Scenario 7.9 projections presented to the *London Plan* Examination in Public.

The initial implications of the new estimates is that London's population may rise by 964 thousand persons to 8.272 million in 2016, with a rise in households of 405 thousand.

These projections will be fully assessed when additional migration and vital statistics data become available from ONS in the next few weeks.

Introduction

ONS released revised mid-2001 estimates along with mid-2002 estimates for local authorities in England & Wales on the 26th September 2003. 192,600 persons have been added to the original mid-2001 estimate for England and Wales, an increase of 0.4%. 62% of these additions were made to Greater London, where some 119,900 persons were added to the original mid-2001 estimate taking London's population to 7.308 million. This is an increase of 1.7% for Greater London.

Impact of 2001 revisions on Greater London

Of the 119,900 additions to Greater London, 55% were in Inner London. All London boroughs but three made gains following the revision, Bexley, Bromley and Havering had no change in their revised mid-2001 estimates from their original mid-2001 estimate. The highest individual borough gains were of the order of 7,400 persons in Lambeth and 6,700 persons in Wandsworth, both Inner London boroughs. The largest proportional increases for London boroughs were, Lambeth and City of London both with an increase of 2.8%. Proportional gains in Inner London ranged from 2.1% to 2.8% whereas proportional gains in Outer London ranged from 0% to 2.5%. The largest gains in Outer London were Brent and Ealing; respectively 6,600 and 6,500 persons each.

Comparing revised mid-2001 estimates with mid-2002 estimates

The mid-2002 estimates for Greater London showed a population of 7.355 million, an absolute increase of 47,500 persons and a proportional increase of 0.7% compared with the revised mid-2001 estimate. 61% of the increase was in Inner London. Not all London boroughs were estimated to have grown, there were five boroughs that had losses, two in Inner London; Lambeth and Lewisham and three in Outer London; Havering, Richmond upon Thames and Sutton. Bexley had no change and all other London boroughs increased. Inner London boroughs made larger gains than Outer London boroughs. The largest gains in Inner London were Tower Hamlets with an increase of 5,200 and Westminster with 4,200. The largest Outer London gains were seen in Ealing and Greenwich, 4,100 and 3,600 respectively.

Figure 1: Table showing various ONS mid year estimates and differences between them by London borough (thousands)

| | 1991 | 2001 Original | 2001 Revised | 2002 | Changes | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| | | | | | 1991-2001 Revised | 2001 Original - 2001 Revised | 2001 Revised - 2002 |
| ENGLAND AND WALES | 50,748.0 | 52,084.5 | 52,277.1 | 52,455.3 | 1,529.1 | 192.6 | 178.2 |
| ENGLAND | 47,875.0 | 49,181.3 | 49,369.5 | 49,536.6 | 1,494.5 | 188.2 | 167.1 |
| LONDON | 6,829.3 | 7,188.0 | 7,307.9 | 7,355.4 | 478.6 | 119.9 | 47.5 |
| Inner London | 2,599.3 | 2,771.7 | 2,838.1 | 2,867.3 | 238.8 | 66.4 | 29.2 |
| Camden | 180.7 | 198.4 | 203.0 | 207.0 | 22.3 | 4.6 | 4.0 |
| City of London | 5.4 | 7.2 | 7.4 | 7.8 | 2.0 | 0.2 | 0.4 |
| Hackney | 185.0 | 203.4 | 207.8 | 210.2 | 22.8 | 4.4 | 2.4 |
| Hammersmith and Fulham | 153.8 | 165.5 | 169.9 | 173.3 | 16.1 | 4.4 | 3.4 |
| Haringey | 207.0 | 216.8 | 221.9 | 225.1 | 14.9 | 5.1 | 3.2 |
| Islington | 171.8 | 176.1 | 179.8 | 181.0 | 8.0 | 3.7 | 1.2 |
| Kensington and Chelsea | 143.6 | 159.1 | 162.6 | 165.1 | 19.0 | 3.5 | 2.5 |
| Lambeth | 255.0 | 266.8 | 274.2 | 271.9 | 19.2 | 7.4 | -2.3 |
| Lewisham | 240.2 | 249.5 | 254.9 | 253.8 | 14.7 | 5.4 | -1.1 |
| Newham | 216.3 | 244.3 | 250.1 | 254.0 | 33.8 | 5.8 | 3.9 |
| Southwark | 227.2 | 245.4 | 251.1 | 251.3 | 23.9 | 5.7 | 0.2 |
| Tower Hamlets | 166.3 | 196.6 | 201.6 | 206.8 | 35.3 | 5.0 | 5.2 |
| Wandsworth | 262.0 | 260.8 | 267.5 | 269.3 | 5.5 | 6.7 | 1.8 |
| Westminster | 185.0 | 181.7 | 186.4 | 190.6 | 1.4 | 4.7 | 4.2 |
| Outer London | 4,230.0 | 4,416.4 | 4,469.8 | 4,488.0 | 239.8 | 53.4 | 18.2 |
| Barking and Dagenham | 155.5 | 164.3 | 165.9 | 167.3 | 10.4 | 1.6 | 1.4 |
| Barnet | 297.7 | 315.3 | 320.1 | 320.4 | 22.4 | 4.8 | 0.3 |
| Bexley | 218.1 | 218.8 | 218.8 | 218.8 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Brent | 240.8 | 263.8 | 270.4 | 272.4 | 29.6 | 6.6 | 2.0 |
| Bromley | 293.5 | 296.2 | 296.2 | 296.8 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 0.6 |
| Croydon | 315.9 | 331.5 | 335.7 | 336.6 | 19.8 | 4.2 | 0.9 |
| Ealing | 283.8 | 301.6 | 308.1 | 308.4 | 24.3 | 6.5 | 0.3 |
| Enfield | 260.1 | 274.3 | 277.7 | 281.8 | 17.6 | 3.4 | 4.1 |
| Greenwich | 210.9 | 215.2 | 217.8 | 221.4 | 6.9 | 2.6 | 3.6 |
| Harrow | 203.0 | 208.0 | 210.5 | 211.6 | 7.5 | 2.5 | 1.1 |
| Havering | 230.9 | 224.7 | 224.7 | 224.2 | -6.2 | 0.0 | -0.5 |
| Hillingdon | 234.4 | 243.1 | 245.9 | 246.5 | 11.5 | 2.8 | 0.6 |
| Hounslow | 203.9 | 212.7 | 216.4 | 216.6 | 12.5 | 3.7 | 0.2 |
| Kingston upon Thames | 136.1 | 147.6 | 149.3 | 150.2 | 13.2 | 1.7 | 0.9 |
| Merton | 170.9 | 188.3 | 191.5 | 192.3 | 20.6 | 3.2 | 0.8 |
| Redbridge | 222.0 | 239.3 | 242.3 | 244.0 | 20.3 | 3.0 | 1.7 |
| Richmond upon Thames | 166.6 | 172.8 | 174.5 | 174.4 | 7.9 | 1.7 | -0.1 |
| Sutton | 170.1 | 180.2 | 181.6 | 180.9 | 11.5 | 1.4 | -0.7 |
| Waltham Forest | 215.9 | 218.6 | 222.5 | 223.2 | 6.6 | 3.9 | 0.7 |

Reasons for the revision

Following the results of the 2001 Census, ONS began to investigate the significant differences between the 2001 Census based estimates and rolled forward estimates based on previous censuses. It came to light after considerable research that males aged 25-34 and to a lesser extent males aged 35-49 were underestimated in the 2001

population estimates and given the findings of research ONS decided to revise the mid-2001 population estimates and add 192,600 to the population of England & Wales.

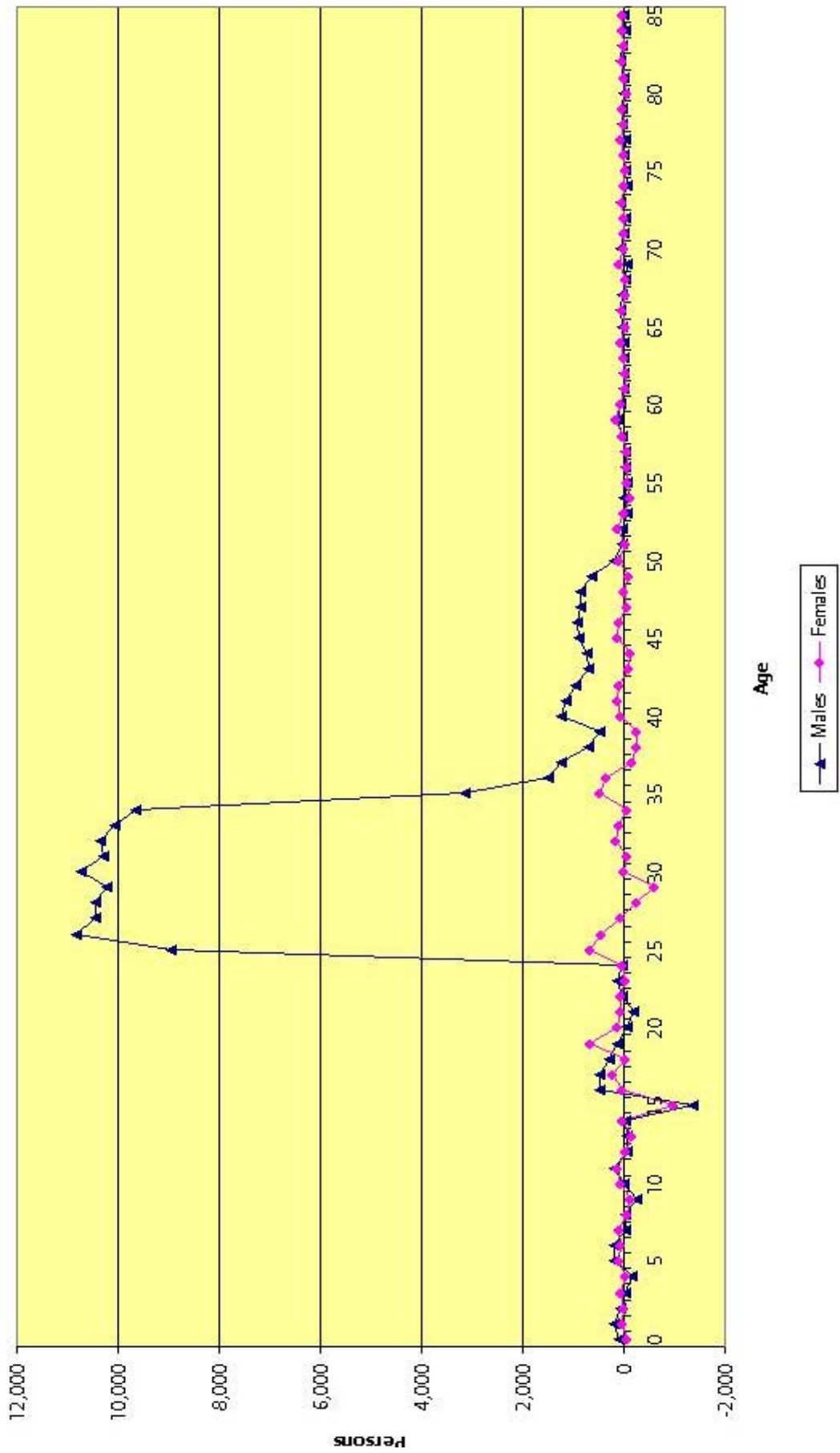
ONS state that revisions were made for four separate reasons:

- 1) To add men who were not measured as usually resident by the Census;
- 2) A small addition to the base for unprocessed Census forms;
- 3) Updating of Census base between September 2002 and February 2003; and
- 4) Previous double counting between E&W and NI of some armed forces personnel

Of these the first factor ONS consider to be the most significant adding in 187,100 males nationally of whom 160,000 are aged 25 to 34 and the remaining 27,100 are aged 35 to 49. The revision showed 119,900 persons were added to the population of Greater London. Of these 85% were males aged 25-34 and 13% were males aged 35-49. There were slight changes in the female population of London, less than 1.2% of the 119,900 additions. These differences are negligible since the main impact of the additional persons has been made amongst males aged 25-49 where 98% of the difference is accounted for.

Figure 2: Graph illustrating the difference between the original mid-2001 estimates and the revised mid-2001 estimates and how the impact is distributed by age and sex in Greater London

Mid-2001 and Revised mid-2001 estimates: how the age distributions differ



Changes 1991 to 2001

ONS have stated that the 1991 estimate (February 2003 Revision) will not be further revised, and so it becomes a fixed reference point for the decade. Estimates for 1992 to 2000 will be revised again at a later date.

The additional 119.9 thousand Londoners at mid-2001 mean that total growth over the decade was 478.6 thousand. It can be fairly safely assumed that the additional growth is mainly due to an upward revision of the net impact of international migration over the decade.

Changes 2001 to 2002

London's growth of 47.4 thousand is lower than that in each year over the period 1998-2001. This is despite 2001-02 having the highest natural change (47.0 thousand) recently recorded. The increase in natural change was a consequence of 1.2 thousand fewer deaths than in 2000-01.

The main difference when compared to previous years was that 'other' changes, mainly net migration was estimated to be just 0.5 thousand persons. It known from ONS data on within-UK migration that London lost 98.2 thousand persons to the rest of the UK in 2001-02, so that it may be speculated that net international inflow was of the same order, given that other population adjustments are usually small.

Table 1 shows the assumed levels of International and UK migration flows. It has been assumed that the additional 119.9 thousand persons are the result of increased levels of international inflows. The originally estimated annual flows – see *SDS Technical Report 23: Table 2* – have been increased pro rata. It has also been assumed that for 2001-02 there were no other population adjustments – ie 0.5 thousand was all net migration – that the previously published within UK migration figures are unaltered, and that the international outflow in 2001-02 is the same as the previous year. The main feature of change in migration flows is the much increased net outflow from London to the rest of the UK, leading to an annual loss of over 98 thousand – some 30 thousand more than the previous year. It is also apparent that net international flows to London were somewhat reduced from the previous three years.

Table 1: Greater London Migration 1991-2002: thousands

| | International Migration (revised) | | | UK Migration | | | Total Net |
|-----------------------|--|------------|------------|---------------------|------------|------------|------------------|
| | In | Out | Net | In | Out | Net | |
| 1991-92 | 103.7 | 91.3 | 12.4 | 153.9 | 208.2 | -54.3 | -41.9 |
| 1992-93 | 98.1 | 70.8 | 27.3 | 149.9 | 200.4 | -50.5 | -23.2 |
| 1993-94 | 109.5 | 74.2 | 35.2 | 152.7 | 203.4 | -50.7 | -15.5 |
| 1994-95 | 111.1 | 80.1 | 31.0 | 166.6 | 207.8 | -41.2 | -10.1 |
| 1995-96 | 130.5 | 69.8 | 60.7 | 168.8 | 208.9 | -40.1 | 20.6 |
| 1996-97 | 121.2 | 79.6 | 41.6 | 168.5 | 217.7 | -49.2 | -7.6 |
| 1997-98 | 151.5 | 97.1 | 54.4 | 169.5 | 221.5 | -52.0 | 2.4 |
| 1998-99 | 197.1 | 101.3 | 95.8 | 167.6 | 220.1 | -52.5 | 43.3 |
| 1999-00 | 210.4 | 106.4 | 104.0 | 163.3 | 233.2 | -69.9 | 34.1 |
| 2000-01 | 227.2 | 109.5 | 117.7 | 163.6 | 232.2 | -68.6 | 49.1 |
| 2001-02 | 208.2 | 109.5 | 98.7 | 156.0 | 254.2 | -98.2 | 0.5 |
| Annual Average | | | | | | | |
| 1997-02 | 198.9 | 104.7 | 94.1 | 164.0 | 232.2 | -68.2 | 25.9 |

Impact on the *London Plan*

Table 1 shows that annual average net migration over 1997-02 was 25.9 thousand. This compares with 9.4 thousand for 1996-01 as used in *SDS Technical Report 23*.

Table 2 shows the potential impact if a projection is done based upon the 2002 mid-year estimate that is equivalent to the *London Plan* projection that resulted in Scenario 7.9, ie migration starts in 2002-03 with the average of 1997-02 rather than migration for 1996-01 being the starting point in 2001-02.

Table 2: Impact of Revised 2001 and 2002 Mid-year Estimates on the London Plan

| (000s) | Total Population | Private Household Population | Households (benchmarked after 2001) | Average Household Size | Scenario 7.9 | |
|------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------|------------------------|
| | | | | | Population | Benchmarked Households |
| 1991 MYE | 6829.3 | 6730.8 | 2810.6 | 2.395 | 6829.3 | 2810.6 |
| 1996 (approx) | 6946.7 | 6849.4 | 2894.9 | 2.366 | 6901.3 | 2876.0 |
| 2001 MYE | 7307.9 | 7212.7 | 3073.1 | 2.347 | 7188.0 | 3022.7 |
| 2006 Projection | 7646.3 | 7547.9 | 3217.6 | 2.346 | 7441.5 | 3131.4 |
| 2011 Projection | 7979.4 | 7868.6 | 3355.0 | 2.345 | 7679.3 | 3228.8 |
| 2016 Projection | 8272.4 | 8157.6 | 3478.3 | 2.345 | 7899.1 | 3321.3 |
| Change | | | | | | |
| 1991-01 | 478.6 | 481.9 | 262.5 | -0.048 | 358.7 | 212.1 |
| 2001-16 | 964.5 | 945.0 | 405.1 | -0.002 | 711.1 | 298.6 |
| Average Annual Change | | | | | | |
| 1991-01 | 47.9 | 48.2 | 26.3 | - | 35.9 | 21.2 |
| 2001-16 | 64.3 | 63.0 | 27.0 | - | 47.4 | 19.9 |

The key results of this initial projection are that the population of London will grow by 964 thousand persons to 8.272 million in 2016. Benchmarked households will grow by 405 thousand to 3.478 million in 2016. These growth levels compare with 711 thousand persons and 299 thousand households as presented to the *London Plan* Examination in Public in *DMAG Briefing 2003-10* (Mayor 19).

It must be stressed that these projections are extremely preliminary and that a full 2003 round of GLA demographic projections will be prepared at borough level as soon as the detailed migration and vital statistics elements from the latest mid-year estimates are made available by ONS.

Regular briefings and data from GLA Data Management and Analysis Group

DMAG has instituted a new series of publications, covering all aspects of DMAG work.

DMAG Briefings will now incorporate the Census Information Notes (CIN) and Population Advice Notes (PAN). The traditional content of both series will still appear regularly.

The latest DMAG Briefings are:

| | | |
|--------------|---|------------------------------|
| DMAG 2003/1 | Disabled people and the labour market | Lorna Spence |
| DMAG 2003/2 | 2001 Borough Demographic Profiles | Baljit Bains/Iryna Pylypchuk |
| DMAG 2003/3 | 2002 Round of Demographic Projections | John Hollis/Baljit Bains |
| DMAG 2003/4 | Greater London Demographic Review: 2001 | Baljit Bains/Iryna Pylypchuk |
| DMAG 2003/5 | Census Information Note CIN 2003-1 | Eileen Howes |
| DMAG 2003/6 | Third country nationals living in London 2000/01 | Lorna Spence |
| DMAG 2003/7 | 2001 Census Key Statistics: Initial summary of results | Eileen Howes |
| DMAG 2003/8 | 2001 Census Key Statistics: Household variables | John Hollis |
| DMAG 2003/10 | Household Forecasts based on 2001 Census Key Statistics | John Hollis |
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| DMAG 2003/13 | 2001 Census Key Statistics: Means of travel to work | Eileen Howes |
| DMAG 2003/14 | 2001 Census Key Statistics: People, Families and Households | Rachel Leeser |
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