

Data Management and Analysis Group

Greater London Demographic Review: 2001

**DMAG Briefing 2003/4
February 2003**

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ISSN 1479-7879

DMAG Briefing 2003/4

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News

Demography Extranet Update

The following new items are coming soon to the new look Demography Extranet:

- DMAG Briefing 2003/2 Demographic Profiles 2001
- DMAG Briefing 2003/3 2002 Round of Demographic Projections
- DMAG Briefing 2003/4 Greater London Demographic Review: 2001
- DMAG Briefing 2003/8 2001 Census Key Statistics: Household Variables
- DMAG Briefing 2003/9 2001 Census Key Statistics: Cultural Variables
- Information on revised MYE for London boroughs and their release dates
- Mid-2001 ONS Population Estimates, Local Authorities tables
- Revised Mid-1991 ONS Population Estimates, Local Authorities tables
- GLA 2002 Round Borough population projections
- Information on further release of 2001 Census data

Greater London Demographic Review: 2001

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Greater London Authority

Office for National Statistics

Office of the Deputy Prime Minister

Department for Education and Skills

Key Features of 2001

- the **population of London was estimated to be 7.188 million at mid-year**, an increase of 359 thousand since the recently revised mid-1991 estimate..
- there were **104.2 thousand live births**.
- the **total period fertility rate (TPFR) stood at 1.62** children per woman.
- there were **58.2 thousand deaths**.
- the **standardised mortality ratio (SMR) was 99**.
- **69% of the natural population increase in the United Kingdom occurred in London**.
- **160 thousand persons moved into London from the rest of the UK while 244 thousand departed**, leaving a net internal migration loss of 84 thousand, 16 thousand more than in 2000.
- **209 thousand international migrants (including asylum seekers and visitor switchers) moved into London (mid 2000 –mid 2001), while 109 thousand former London residents emigrated overseas**. The gain of 99 thousand compares to an estimated 87 thousand in 1999-2000.
- **during 2000-01 London became home to 72 thousand asylum seekers and visitor switchers** (GLA estimate), bringing their numbers up to about 412 thousand since mid-1991.

Introduction

Each year a vast selection of demographic statistics about London is made available, particularly by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and, more recently, the Greater London Authority (GLA). It is the purpose of this *DMAG Briefing* to act as a collecting point for the most significant latest figures at the London level and to be a pointer to the sources for equivalent data at borough level. Most of the statistics of demographic stocks and flows will relate to 2001, although many will relate to the mid-year period 2000-2001.

The release of the first results from the 2001 Census in September 2002, and the subsequent mid-2001 population estimates in October 2002, has meant that the series of mid-year population estimates based upon the 1991 Census has been superseded. As a consequence any previously published statistics based upon the mid-2000 estimates will not be directly comparable with those presented in this *Briefing* that relate to 2001. ONS intend to revise all mid-year estimates for years between 1982 and 2000. These new figures should be available in February and March 2003. Further consequences are (i) that ONS has not released data on change between mid-2000 and mid-2001, this principally affects the migration statistics, and (ii) annual migration estimates between 1991 and 2001 are due to be considerably revised, particularly the international migration element.

The various projections presented here are the most recent available as at January 2003.

A selection of education statistics collected in January 2002 for the academic year 2001/2002 has also been included.

Comparisons are made between London and other parts of the nation. Most of the comparisons are with the United Kingdom but, depending upon the precise statistics, some may be with England and Wales.

Most of the 2001 Census results will be released during 2003, starting with Key Statistics in February some of which are found in this report. These statistics will inevitably revise the estimates contained in this *DMAG Briefing* relating to dwellings, households, ethnic group and labour force. They will also be reflected in future GLA and ONS/ODPM projections.

Resident Population

Total

The ONS mid-year population estimate for London in 2001 is 7,188 thousand. This figure is based upon the 2001 Census, and cannot be directly compared to the estimate for 2000. ONS are due to issue revised mid-year estimates for all years 1982-2000. Table 1 includes the original 1991 population. ONS has issued a revised total (6,829 thousand) but the revised age structure, which will mainly affect males aged 20-34 is not yet available.

From mid-1981 to mid-2001 London's population has grown by 5.6% compared with 4.4% growth in the United Kingdom. Most of London's growth has taken place since mid-1991 (4.4%), but this is nearly twice as fast as the population growth rate of the United Kingdom as a whole (2.4%).

Age Distribution

London has seen an increase in its population since 1991 in all age groups except 0-4, 15-29, 65-74 and 75-84. The decline in the population aged 15-29 since 1991 reflects past national changes in the annual numbers of births. 1961 to 1976 included years with the largest post-war birth cohorts, while 1971 to 1986 includes years with the lowest numbers of post-war births. The fall in the 65-74 age group is mirrored in the national figures but the decline of those aged 75-84 is contrary to national trends. This reflects the tendency of the elderly to seek more suitable accommodation outside London.

Table 1: ONS Mid-year Population Estimates by age groups (thousands)

	1981	1991	2001
0-4	397.2	482.1	478.0
5-9	380.4	416.1	451.4
10-14	467.1	373.5	435.7
15-29	1,665.6	1,780.2	1,643.6
30-44	1,330.2	1,526.3	1,849.2
45-64	1,517.1	1,342.1	1,438.1
65-74	638.5	518.7	468.1
75-84	330.5	349.7	310.7
85+	79.0	101.3	113.1
Total	6,805.6	6,889.9	7,188.0

Source: *ONS Population Estimates Unit*

Vital Statistics

Fertility

The number of live births to residents of London slightly decreased to 104,162 in 2001 from 104,695 in 2000. This is equivalent to a crude birth rate (CBR) of 14.5 births per thousand population and a total period fertility rate (TPFR) of 1.62 births per woman. There were 669 thousand births in the United Kingdom in 2001, equivalent to a crude birth rate of 11.4 and a TPFR of 1.63. London's young age structure is the principal reason for the high crude birth rate, since the TPFR indicates that overall fertility rates in London are virtually the same as in the UK. The London TPFR has fallen from 1.77 in 1991, whereas in the UK it has fallen more rapidly, from 1.81 in 1991.

In 2001 women in the age-band 30-34 once again had more births than those aged 25-29 (33.2 thousand compared to 26.2 thousand).

Age-specific birth rates in London are higher than those in the UK as a whole at ages over 30, and lower at younger ages.

Mortality

Deaths of London residents are falling steeply from 62,463 in 1999 to 59,322 in 2000 and finally to 58,166 in 2001. This is equivalent to a crude death rate of 8.1 per thousand population. The year-on-year change in the number of deaths is not significant in itself, since annual numbers of deaths are liable to fluctuate depending upon the harshness of the winter and the virulence of seasonal infectious diseases.

Once again the young age structure of London is an important factor when making national comparisons. The number of deaths in the UK is 602 thousand: equivalent to a crude death rate of 10.2. London's Standardised Mortality Ratio (SMR) of 99 shows that the underlying age-specific mortality levels in London are about 1% below the UK average. Therefore, London's overall slightly better mortality accounts for very little of the difference in the crude death rates between London and the UK. Age structure differences account for about 95% of the variation.

There were 637 infant deaths (ie under one year of age) in London in 2001, compared with 565 and 631 in 2000 and 1999 respectively. The infant death rate was 6.1 (per thousand live births), slightly higher than the UK average that stands at 5.5.

Natural Change

The difference between births and deaths is the natural change of a population. In 2001 in London this stood at 45,996 just slightly higher than the 45,373 in 2000. In the UK in 2001 natural change was 66.8 thousand. Therefore, London provided 69% of the national natural population growth – enormous when compared with its 12.2% of the national population. This reflects London's younger age structure and therefore high numbers of births and relatively few deaths.

Source: *ONS DVS1 and DVS2 Forms*

Migration

Within the UK

The principal source of migration information for moves within the United Kingdom is the National Health Service Central Register. In 2001 this showed that 159,700 persons moved into London while 244,200 moved away. Since 1991 both the numbers of persons arriving and departing have increased, from 149 thousand and 202 thousand respectively. However comparing 2001 with 2000, the inflow fell by over 4 thousand and the outflow rose by nearly 13 thousand. This means that London's net internal migration in 2001 was a loss of 84,500 persons, which is considerably higher than in 2000 (68,700) and is the highest annual loss recorded in the decade.

International

The International Passenger Survey (IPS), moves to/from Ireland and asylum seeker/visitor switcher figures for 2001 are not yet available. Because of the change of the mid-year estimate base ONS has not issued tables for 2000-01 that describe the change analysis in the mid-year estimates. The latest international migration data available relate to all flows into and out of the UK up to mid-2001. These show that in the year mid-2000 to mid-2001 500 thousand migrants entered the UK and 284 thousand left, a net inflow of 217 thousand that surpasses any year in the previous decade. This compares to equivalent figures for 1999-2000 of 463 thousand, 276 thousand and 186 thousand.

According to the mid-year estimate change analysis for 1999-2000 London received 206 thousand immigrants while 88 thousand Londoners left for overseas, a net inflow of 117 thousand.

The mid-2001 estimates have cast serious doubt about all international migration flows for the UK throughout the last decade. ONS have admitted that the IPS has failed to capture sufficient emigrants. In relation to London the destinations of immigrants are also likely to be inaccurate.

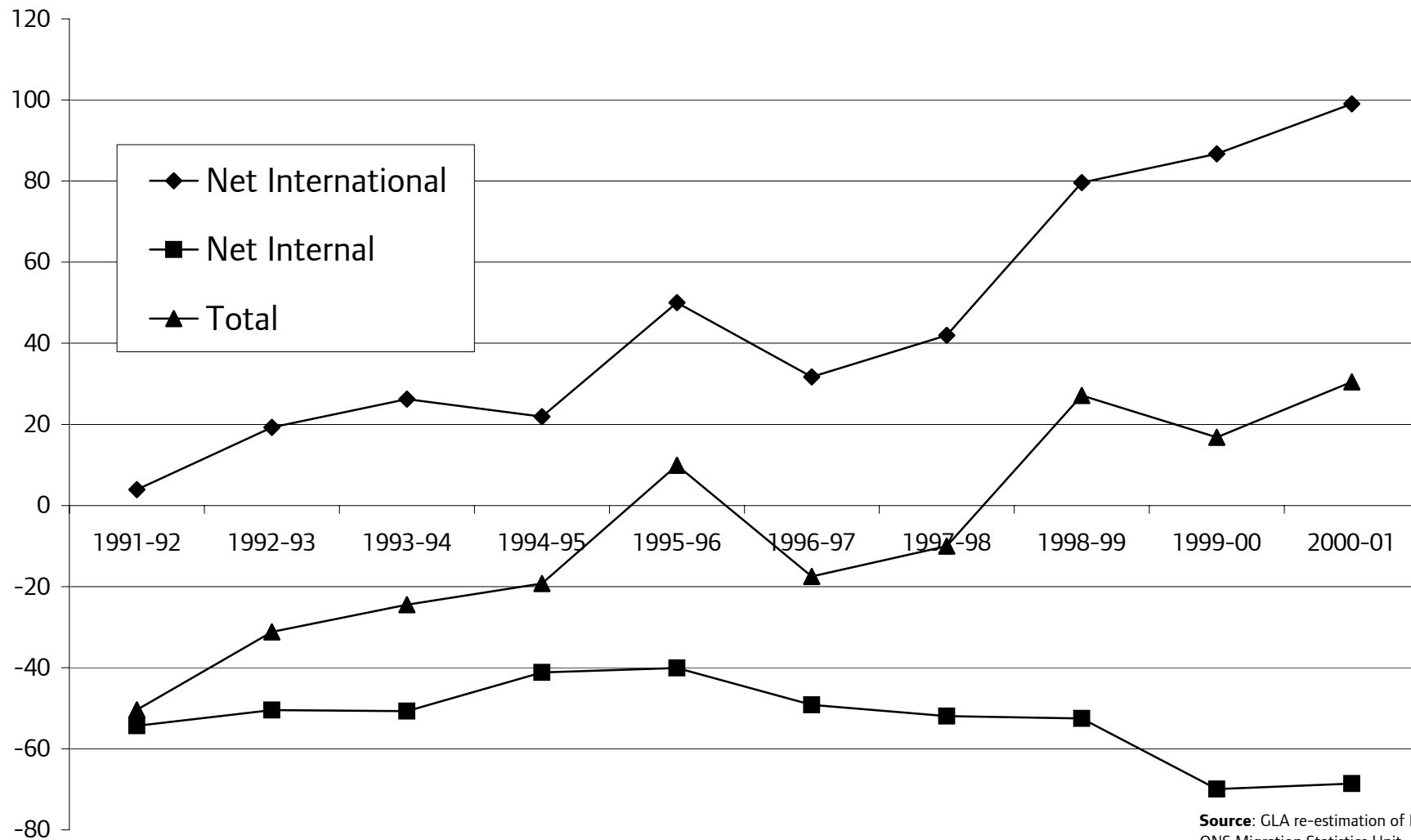
Following ONS advice, regarding the 2001 estimate, the likely extent of the alteration to the 1991 estimate and the problems with recording international flows, the GLA has estimated that international flows affecting London in 2000-01 should be an inflow of 208,600, an outflow of 109,500 and hence a net inflow of 99,100. The international migration data shown in Figure 1 have been amended in light of the 2001 Census by the GLA.

Asylum seekers and visitor switcher numbers are included in the above figures for the UK from which the London estimates have been made. It is possible to make a separate calculation for these migrants based upon Home Office administrative records for total numbers of persons seeking asylum in the UK together with the ONS assignment of asylum seekers and visitor switchers to each local authority when the mid-2000 population estimates were made.

Home Office records indicate that there were 76,100 new asylum applicants in 2000-01 and 71,700 in the calendar year 2001. Allowing for about 12 thousand visitor switchers per year resident in London, the GLA has estimated that London received 71,900 asylum seekers and visitor switchers in 2000-01 and 68,400 in calendar year 2001. These figures imply that London received a total of 412 thousand such people between mid-1991 and mid-2001.

Source: *ONS Migration Statistics Unit*
 ONS Series MN no. 27: International migration.
 ONS Population Trends Table 7

Figure 1. Greater London Net Migration 1991-2001



Source: GLA re-estimation of International flows
 ONS Migration Statistics Unit
 ONS Series MN no. 27: International migration.
 ONS Population Trends, Table 7

Demographic Projections

The GLA prepares an annual round of borough demographic projections, incorporating the latest estimates of births, deaths and migration flows as well as any new government data, such as projections of marital status and of household representative rates.

The GLA 2000 round of projections was used to create a forecast (Scenario 8.1) for use in the Mayor's Spatial Development Strategy, the *draft London Plan*. The results were as follows.

Table 2: Demographic forecast for London 1996-2016 as used in the *draft London Plan*. (thousands)

	1996	2001	2006	2011	2016
Population	7,071	7,411	7,674	7,923	8,149
Households	2,966	3,110	3,326	3,326	3,421
Labour Force	3,659	3,931	4,122	4,289	4,395

The household forecast was based upon assuming that the average household size in each borough remained at the 1996 level.

The 2002 round of GLA demographic projections was produced, using the ONS mid-2001 estimate as a base. A range of migration led population projections have been prepared as part of the monitoring of the Mayor's Spatial Development Strategy. The results of the three variant projections are shown below. The Central projection is based upon continuing the average migration levels of 1996-2001. The Low projection extends average international migration levels in 1996-2001 together with UK migration based largely upon 2000-01. The High Projection extends average UK migration levels in 1996-2001 together with international migration based largely upon 2000-01. These two variants reflect the recent continuing rise in International migration to London and the equivalent rise in UK migration away from London.

Table 3: GLA 2002 Round of Demographic Projections for London 2001-2016. (thousands)

Population	2001	2006	2011	2016
Low	7,188	7,327	7,467	7,601
Central	7,188	7,442	7,679	7,899
High	7,188	7,596	7,961	8,287

The main difference with the projections that informed the *draft London Plan* is the much reduced mid-2001 population. In other respects the growth from 2001-16 in the Central projection is extremely close to that used in the *Plan*.

The Central projection has been converted to household and labour force projections. It has also been used as the basis for a forecast equivalent to that used in the *draft London Plan* (Scenario 7.9).

Table 4: GLA 2002 Round of Demographic Projections for London 2001-2016. Central Projection. (thousands)

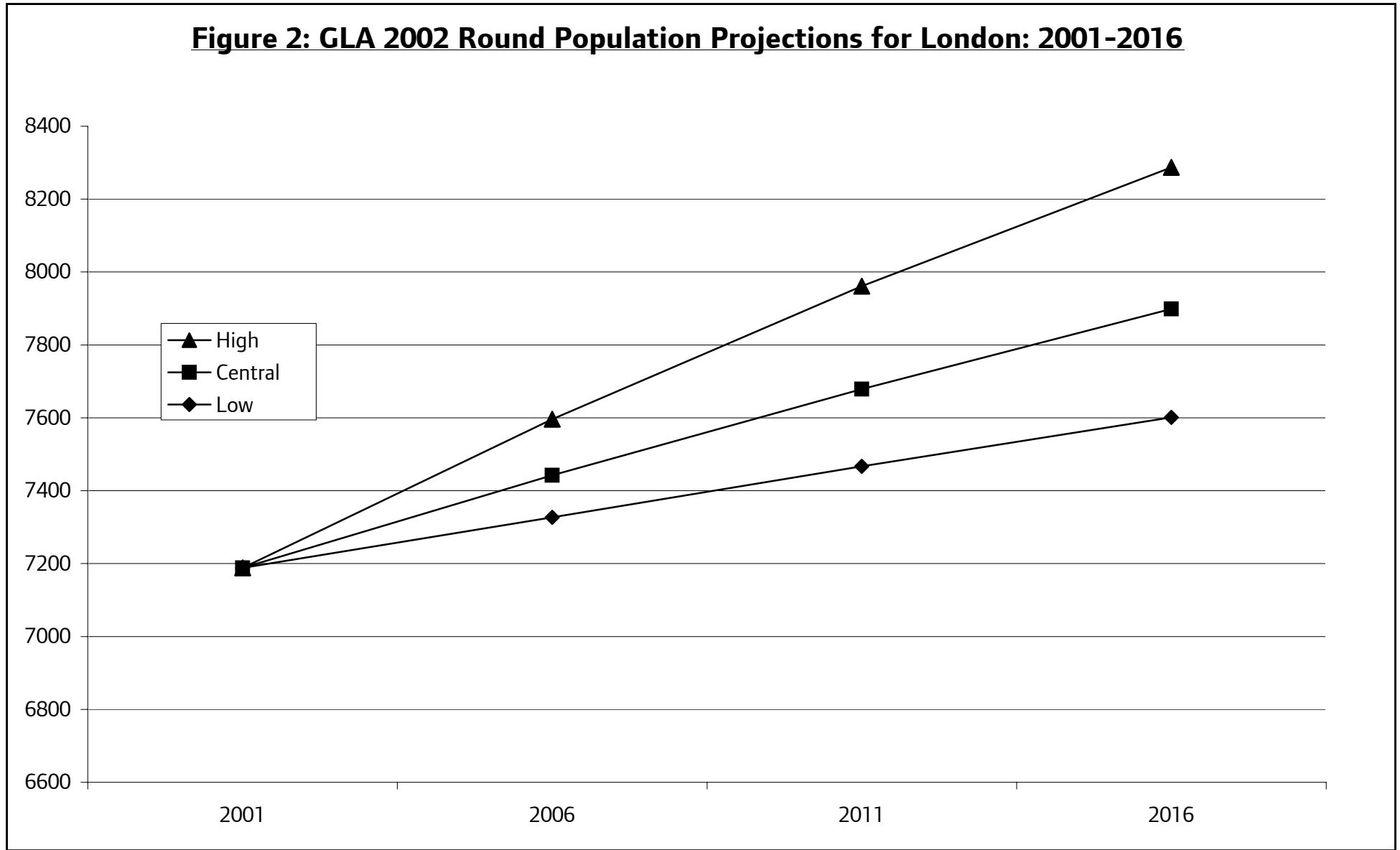
	2001	2006	2011	2016
Households (1)	3,023	3,146	3,268	3,394
Households (2)	3,023	3,131	3,229	3,321
Labour Force	3,847	4,057	4,221	4,325

In Table 4 the projection of households labelled (1) is based directly upon the household representative rates used in the latest (1996-based) ODPM household projections adjusted in light of the 2001 Census, while household figures labelled (2) are more directly comparable to the forecast used in the *draft London Plan* (Table 2) as these have been 'benchmarked' based upon a constant average household size from 2001 onwards. The growth in households (2) over the period 2001-16 is now seen to be 299 thousand compared with 311 thousand in the *Plan*. On the other hand the growth in the labour force is now likely to be slightly higher, at 478 thousand compared to 464 thousand in the *Plan*.

ONS has not yet prepared sub-national population projections based upon the 2001 Census results. The next ONS/ODPM demographic projections for London will be 2002-based projections available in 2004 (population) and 2005 (households).

Sources: *GLA 2002 Round of Demographic Projections, DMAG Briefing 2003-3*
GLA Population and Household Forecasts based on the First Results from the 2001 Census, SDS Technical Report 23 and forthcoming SDS Technical Report

Figure 2: GLA 2002 Round Population Projections for London: 2001-2016



Dwellings and Households

Definitions:

Dwelling: structurally separate accommodation. This is determined from the information on the census form which referred to unshared entrances or shared entrances in accommodation occupying part of a converted or shared house, bungalow or flat.

Household: Either one person living alone or a group of people living, or staying temporarily, at the same address, with common housekeeping. 'Common housekeeping' includes any regular arrangement to share at least one meal a day (including breakfast), or if the occupants shared a common living sitting room.

Estimates of dwellings and households in London are available from a number of sources based upon official returns and surveys.

The ODPM estimate that at 31 April 2001 London had 3.071 million dwellings (*ODPM Housing Statistics website Table 109*). This compares with the number of dwellings on the Council Tax Valuation Lists in all London boroughs of 3.117 million at 16 October 2001 (*ODPM Council Tax Form CTB1*). Since 1994 the Valuation List has grown by about one-third faster than the ODPM estimates. Using the data for October 2000 and October 2001 the total number of dwellings on the Council Tax Valuation Lists in Greater London was estimated to have been 3,112 thousand at mid-2001.

Prior to the 2001 Census counts, the estimates of the number of households in London are even more at variance. The *Survey of English Housing* estimates 3,035 thousand for financial year 2000-01 and 2,879 thousand for 2001-02 (*ODPM Housing Statistics website SEH Table A9.1*). The discrepancy is explained by grossing the 2001-02 survey using the new, much lower, 2001 mid-year population estimate. The ODPM estimate, based upon its household projection model and the ONS mid-2001 population estimate, reaches 3.121 million (*ODPM Housing Statistics website Table 403*). The 2001 Census shows 3.016 million households (*Key Statistics*)

As seen in Table 4 (above) the latest GLA estimate, based upon the 2001 Census, is 3,023 thousands at mid-2001.

The detailed results of the 2001 Census will greatly assist in arriving at new baseline figures for both households and dwellings.

Source: *ODPM Housing Statistics*

Ethnic Groups

GLA 2001 Census Implied

The release of 2001 Census 5-year age group population figures gave an opportunity to use these results for producing GLA 2001 Census implied figures for the ten ethnic groups as defined at the time of 1991 Census.

The GLA Ethnic Group Population Projection Model was used to distribute the 2001 Census population figures by ethnic groups by assuming that the projected ethnic distribution within each age/gender group in each London borough was unchanged. The only variant was the size of the Census population in each age/gender group.

Table 5: GLA 2001 Census implied

	Thousands	Percentage
White	5,187	72.3
Black Caribbean	349	4.9
Black African	314	4.4
Black Other	127	1.8
Indian	439	6.1
Pakistani	143	2.0
Bangladeshi	144	2.0
Chinese	70	1.0
Other Asian	153	2.1
Other	245	3.4
Total	7,172	100.0

Source: *GLA 2001 Round Ethnic Group Projections*

The 2001 Census data for ethnic groups is shown in Table 6. It is not possible to easily match all categories from 1991 with those in 2001. In particular the absence of 'mixed' categories in 1991 meant responses for 'mixed' would be coded into one of the ten existing categories. This may be best illustrated by the 'reductions' in the 'Black Other' and 'Other Ethnic Group' categories.

Table 6: 2001 Census, Ethnicity

	Thousands	Percentage
White British	4,288	59.8
White Irish	220	3.1
White Other	595	8.3
Mixed White/Black Caribbean	71	1.0
Mixed White/Black African	34	0.5
Mixed White/Asian	60	0.8
Mixed Other	61	0.9
Black Caribbean	344	4.8
Black African	379	5.3
Black Other	60	0.8
Indian	437	6.1
Pakistani	143	2.0
Bangladeshi	154	2.2
Other Asian	133	1.9
Chinese	80	1.1
Other Ethnic Group	113	1.6
Total	7,172	100.0

Source: © Crown Copyright, ONS, 2001 Census

Electorate

The electorate statistics are based upon two dates. Up until the 2001 Register it included persons who were aged 18 and over on 16 February resident at the qualifying date of the previous 10 October. For the 2002 Register the Summary (Form RPF 29) includes persons aged 18+ on 1 December 2001 who were resident at the qualifying date of 15 October 2001. This change is part of the new 'rolling register' arrangements that mean that voters may be added to the register during the year of its currency. Therefore the data collected in 2001 relate, mainly, to the 2002 electoral register. The following table shows the trends for London and the United Kingdom starting with the 1992 register based upon the qualifying date of 10 October 1991.

Table 7: Local Government Electorate (thousands)

Register		London	United Kingdom
February	1992	4,911	43,694
	1993	4,877	43,698
	1994	4,888	43,770
	1995	4,893	43,880
	1996	4,979	44,142
	1997	5,028	44,416
	1998	5,045	44,559
	1999	5,063	44,693
	2000	5,115	44,756
	2001	5,159	44,896
December	2001	5,216	45,056

Over the decade 1992-2002 the local government electorate increased by 6.2% in London and by 3.1% nationally. London now forms 11.6% of the national electorate, a proportion that continues to grow. The recent growth in the electorate, particularly between the 1995 and 1997 registers, has been influenced by the Local Government Elections Regulations 1995, which extend the right to vote in local elections to all European Union citizens who meet the same qualifying requirements as Irish and Commonwealth citizens.

Sources: *ONS Series EL*
ONS RPF 29 Returns

Education Statistics: January 2002

The DfES maintains statistics for schools in England. The following tables for London have been extracted from the new edition of "Statistics of Education Schools in England", a statistical volume containing school data for the academic year 2001/02. It is the main source of education statistics for England as a whole. All London nursery schools are LEA maintained.

Table 8: School Numbers and Types: 2002

Nursery	86
Primary	1,879
Secondary	411
Total	2,376

In addition to the above, London has 159 Special schools, (of which 156 are LEA maintained), 47 Pupil Referral Units, 463 Independent schools and 4 City Technology Colleges: 3,049 establishments in all.

Table 9: School Pupil Numbers (Full-time Equivalent): 2002 (thousands)

Nursery	5.5
Primary	609.4
Secondary	412.4
Total	1,027.3

A further 12.0 thousand children were in Special schools, 2.4 thousand in Pupil Referral Units, 121.8 thousand in Independent schools and 4.4 thousand in City Technology Colleges: 1,167.9 thousand FTE pupils in all.

Table 10: Teacher Numbers (Full-time Equivalent): 2002 (thousands)

Nursery	0.4
Primary	28.8
Secondary	26.7
Total	55.9

There were 2.0 thousand teachers in Special schools, 0.5 thousand in Pupil Referral Units, 11.5 thousand in Independent schools and 0.3 thousand in City Technology Colleges: 70.2 thousand FTE teachers in all.

The DfES also records the ethnic group of most pupils in maintained primary and secondary schools.

Table 11 Ethnic Group of Primary Pupils: 2002 (thousands)

	Inner London	Outer London	Greater London
White	67.2	202.2	269.4
Black Caribbean	19.6	13.8	33.4
Black African	28.5	18.7	47.2
Black Other	9.0	8.8	17.7
Indian	5.2	25.4	30.6
Pakistani	4.9	11.8	16.6
Bangladeshi	17.2	2.8	20.1
Chinese	1.4	2.1	3.4
Other	19.0	22.6	41.6
All (Classified)	171.8	308.1	479.9

This table relates to pupils of compulsory school age attending maintained primary schools, although some schools classified below age children. A further 1.3 thousand children in Inner London and 5.6 thousand in Outer London were unclassified.

Table 12: Ethnic Group of Secondary Pupils: 2001 (thousands)

	Inner London	Outer London	Greater London
White	45.3	172.8	218.1
Black Caribbean	12.3	12.8	25.1
Black African	17.5	14.6	32.1
Black Other	6.4	6.9	13.3
Indian	4.5	27.9	32.4
Pakistani	3.7	9.8	13.5
Bangladeshi	13.4	2.3	15.7
Chinese	1.3	2.3	3.6
Other	13.0	16.8	29.8
All (Classified)	117.4	266.2	383.6

This table relates to pupils of compulsory school age and above attending maintained secondary schools. A further 2.3 thousand children in Inner London and 7.4 thousand in Outer London were unclassified.

While not claiming to be comprehensive these data do help to monitor changes in the ethnic composition of London's population and are used as one of a number of independent checks in the GLA ethnic group estimates and projections.

Source: *DfES 'Statistics of Education Schools in England'*

Key Statistics: London 2001 *

Resident Population (at mid-year)	7,188,006
Births	104,162
Crude Birth Rate (/1000 population)	14.5
Total Period Fertility Rate (births/woman)	1.62
Deaths	58,166
Crude Death Rate (/1000 population)	8.1
Standardised Mortality Ratio	99.3
Infant Deaths (under 1 year)	637
Infant Death Rate (/1000 live births)	6.1
Natural Increase	45,996
Migrants:	
From Rest of UK	159,700
To Rest of UK	244,200
From Overseas (mid 2000-mid 2001)	208,600
To Overseas (mid 2000-mid 2001)	109,500
Total Inflow	368,300
Total Outflow	353,700
Net Flow**	+14,600
Asylum Seekers & Visitor Switchers (GLA Estimate)	68,400
Dwellings (Council Tax List at mid-2001)	3,112,000
Households (GLA mid-2001)	3,023,000
Electors (December 2001 Register)	5,060,026
School Pupils (Jan 2002)	1,167,900

* Unless indicated

** Mixed with mid-year to mid-year figures

General Sources:

Greater London Authority (GLA)

The main vehicle used by GLA to disseminate demographic information is the *DMAG Briefing* series. Coverage includes the latest population estimates and projections (both GLA and ONS), household projections (GLA and DETR/ODPM) and aspects of vital statistics and migration. The *Briefings* usually give headline information at borough level. The *Technical Papers* series give more detail on selected topics, such as migration.

Detailed output are distributed directly to established users on CD-Rom and via the GLA Demography Extranet. Data may be made available to other users upon request.

Since 1996 the GLA (formerly the LRC) has co-operated with ONS and the Government Office for London to produce the *Focus on London Series*. *FoL* 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 2000* was published in April 2000 and is available from The Stationery Office. Current plans are underway to produce a 2003 publication.

GLA Demographic data is disseminated through Demography Extranet. Access to this website is password restricted. Please contact Michael Minors (020 7983 4613) if you wish to gain access to the extranet.

Office for National Statistics (ONS)

ONS release data in a number of linked series of Monitors and Booklets. Monitors are released quickly and tend to have headline figures, usually at borough level, while the booklets give more details of sources and methodology as well as analysis of the Monitor statistics.

The main series are:

- DH2 Deaths by cause and area of residence
- EL Electoral Statistics
- FM1 Live Births by area of residence
- MN International Migration (Booklet only)
- PE Population Estimates (Booklet only) – supersedes the PP1 Monitors
- PP2 Population Projections - National (Prepared by the Government Actuary's Department)
- PP3 Population Projections - Local
- VS Vital Statistics (Booklet and spreadsheets)

A number of other statistics are available to local authorities, some by request only. Vital statistics are sent to local authorities on forms DVS1 to DVS5 and electorate information is made available on RPF29 forms, which the local authorities each prepare for their own areas. Details of the change analysis in the annual mid-year estimates are available on local MIG1 and MIG2 forms as well as the nationally consistent full change tabulation. All of these tables are available via Dennis Grenham (020 7983 4532) or John Hollis (020 7983 4604).

The quarterly *Population Trends* includes useful 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. In *Population Trends* no.106 there is an article: *Population review of 2000: England and Wales*, which provides some comparative information to much of that presented in this volume. It also gives details about topics such as abortion, marriage, divorce and adoption, for which analysis below national level is less meaningful.

ONS is also responsible for preparing the national and regional projections of the labour force. National projections are updated annually, and regional figures (including London) every few years. These are published in *Labour Market Trends*, formerly *Employment Gazette*. The most recent regional projections, consistent with the 1993-based ONS sub-national population projections, were published in the *Gazette* in August 1995 and are expected to be revised during 2002/3. The website for the ONS is:

www.statistics.gov.uk

Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM)

This new department has taken on the housing, household and planning responsibilities of the Department of Transport, Local Government and the Regions, itself formerly the DETR. Household projections for sub-national areas of England are published every four or six years, following the availability of a new set of ONS long term subnational population projections. The projections are available for London boroughs. Headline figures by household type for London are provided in the published report, with more detailed output down to boroughs being available from ODPM. The latest report covers the DETR 1996-based projections: *Projections of Households in England to 2021*. Analyses for each borough are available from the GLA and have been published in *LRC Population Advice Note 99-5*.

Housing Statistics from the Survey of English Housing are available on the following website:

<http://www.housing.odpm.gov.uk/statistics/index.htm>

The ODPM website address is:

www.odpm.gov.uk

Department for Education and Skills (DfES)

DfES statistics in 'Statistics of Education Schools in England' may be found on their website:

www.dfes.gov.uk/statistics/DB/VOL/v0359/

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

If you would like copies of previous briefings, please contact Jackie Maguire at the Data Management and Analysis Group – see back page.

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