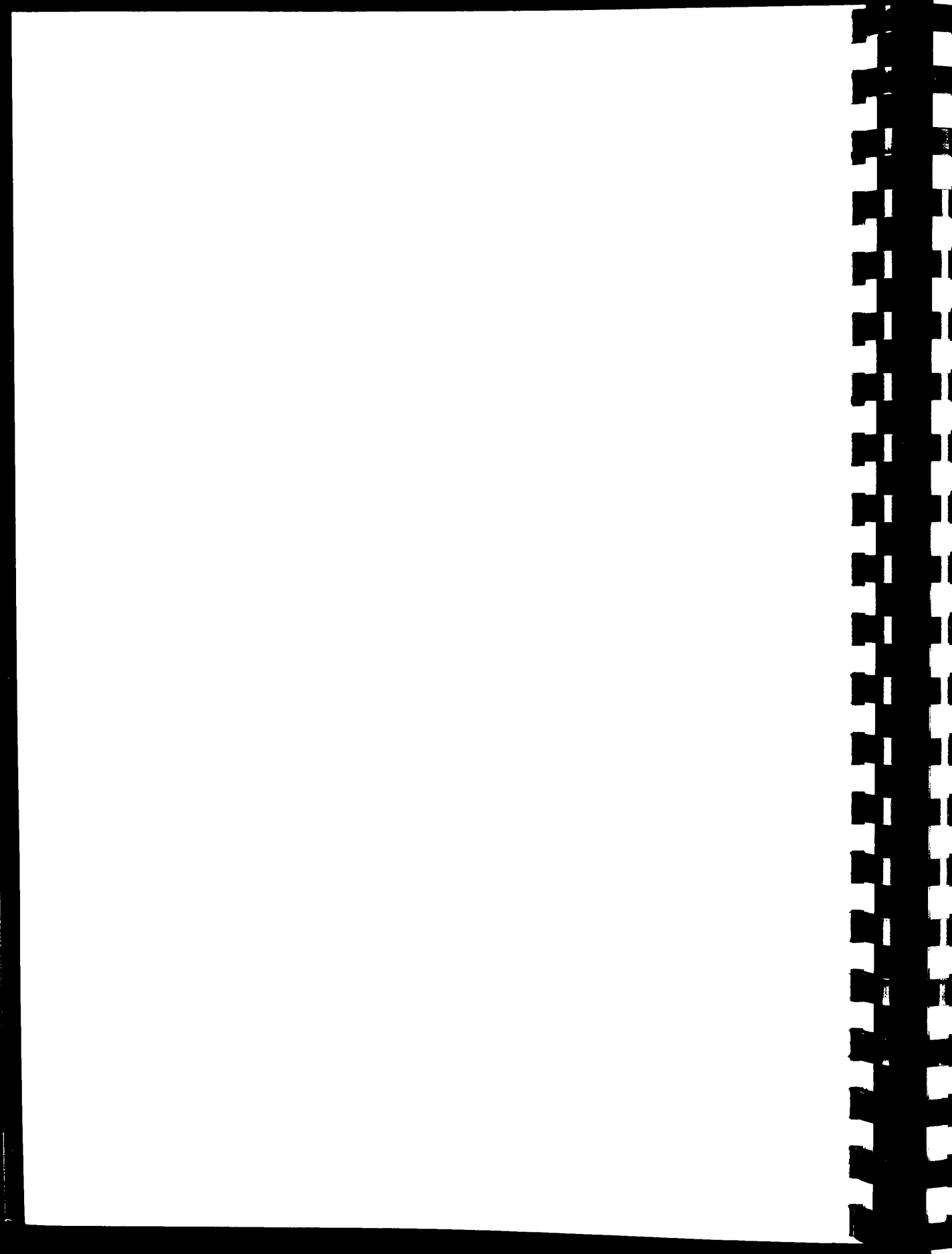


**LONDON COMMISSION**

**OLDER PEOPLE'S PROGRAMME**

**WORKING PAPERS**

1. Older People in London. Evidence from the 1991 Census, the NHS Central Register and Population Projections (London Research Centre: John Hollis and Rachel Leaser).
2. Towards an Analysis of Health and Social Care Needs (Professor Linda Challis and Joanne Pearson, Oxford Brookes University).
3. Estimating Levels of Need among Older People in London (London Research Centre: Doreen Kenny).
4. Health Status and Health Care Utilisation amongst Elderly Persons in Britain (Maria Evandrou, King's Fund Policy Institute).
5. Irish Older People in London (Mary Tilki, Federation of Irish Societies and Middlesex University).
6. A Review of Services for Older People in London (Gillian Dalley, Kenneth Howse, Centre for Policy on Ageing).
7. Trends in Social Services Activity, Staffing and Expenditure in relation to Older People in London (LRC: Doreen Kenny).
8. Health and Social Care Provision for London's black and minority ethnic older population. (Tahera Aanchawan and Saber Khan, University of Westminster).
9. Local Authority Financial Resources (Association of London Government).
10. Reports from Older People's Focus Groups (TO FOLLOW).



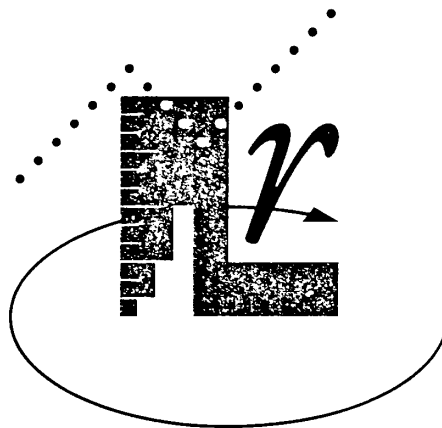
**London  
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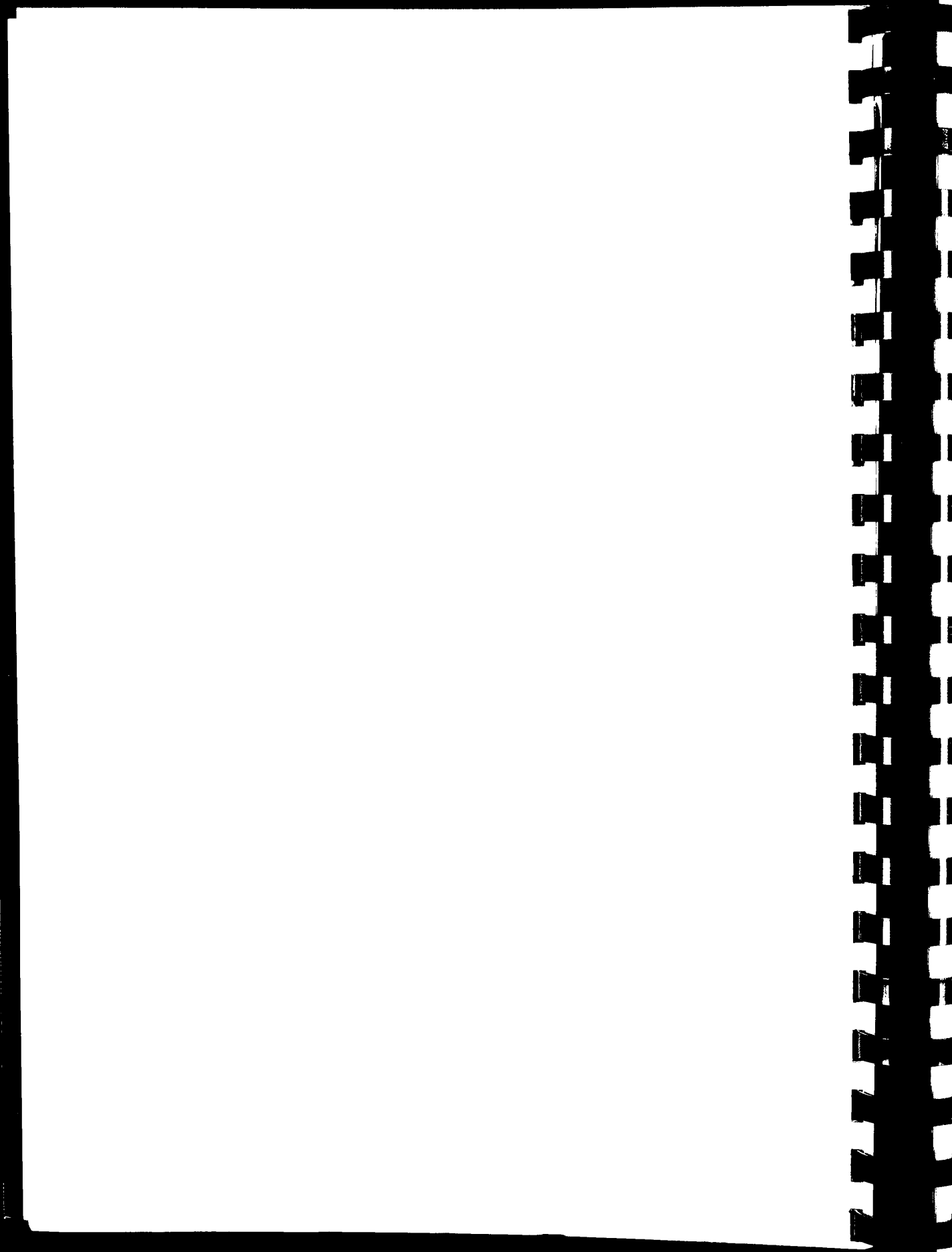
**Older People in  
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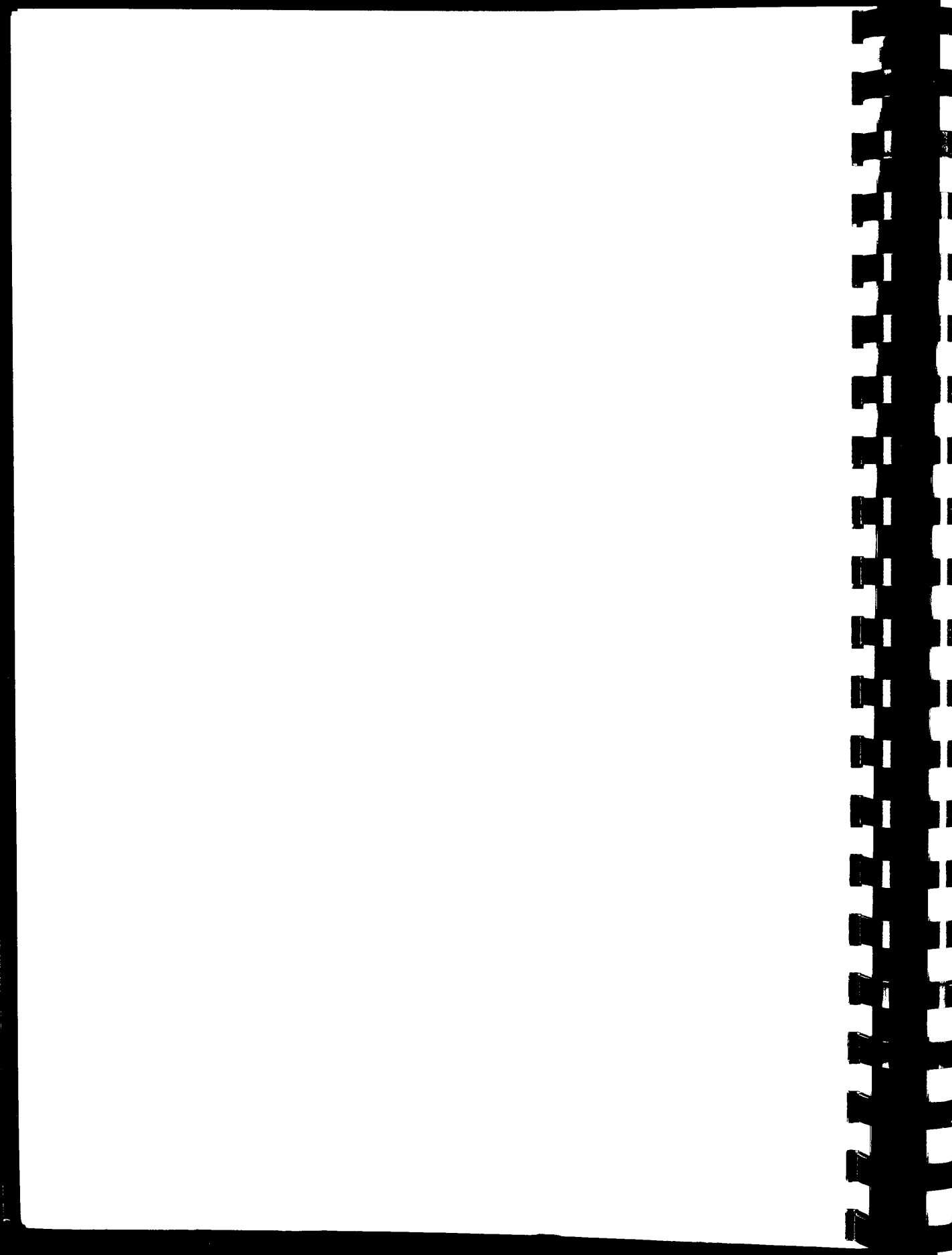


**Older People in  
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- 2 Executive Summary
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Glossary

References

Appendix A  
London Borough Tables

Appendix B  
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Appendix C  
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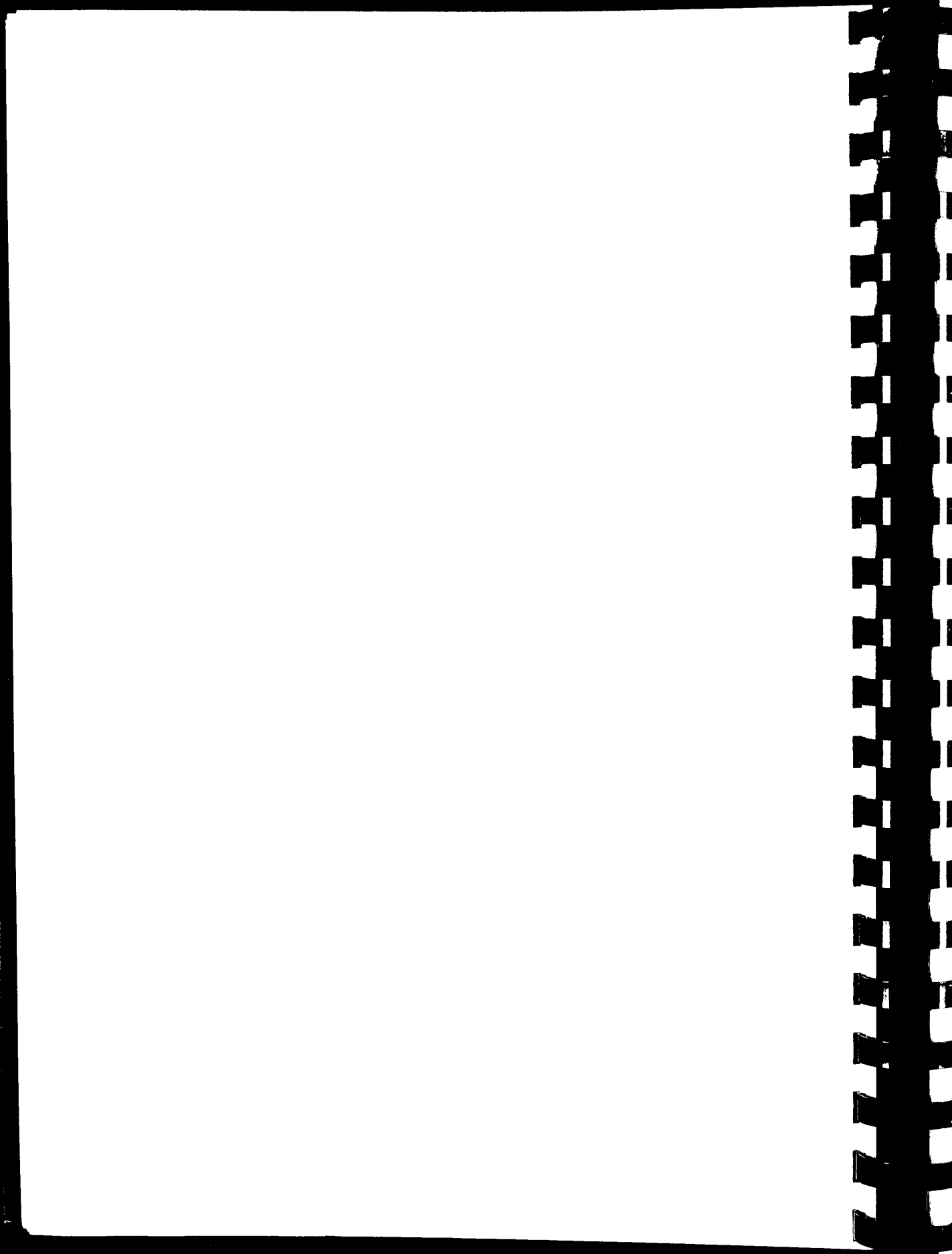
# 1 Introduction

## 1. Purpose of the Study

- 1.1 This report has been produced to provide a profile of older people in London and their circumstances as part of the King's Fund London Commission's investigations into older people. The statistics included are largely from the wealth of data available from the 1991 Census, this includes statistics on older people in London unique to the London Research Centre (LRC) which have been specially commissioned on behalf of the London boroughs. Other sources are the National Health Service Central Register, for migration within the United Kingdom, the International Passenger Survey, ONS population projections and LRC projections of the population, ethnic groups and households in each London borough and health area,
- 1.2 The following chapters contain information on the numbers of older people living in London; where they live, their age distribution, ethnic group, and, household composition. Further chapters look at the economic position of older people; their housing conditions; the circumstances of those living in communal establishments; long-term illness; migration patterns; and the changes over time, including projections, of the number and age structures of older people.
- 1.3 Finally, there is a Glossary which gives definitions of the terms and variables presented in the report.

## 2. Scope of the Study

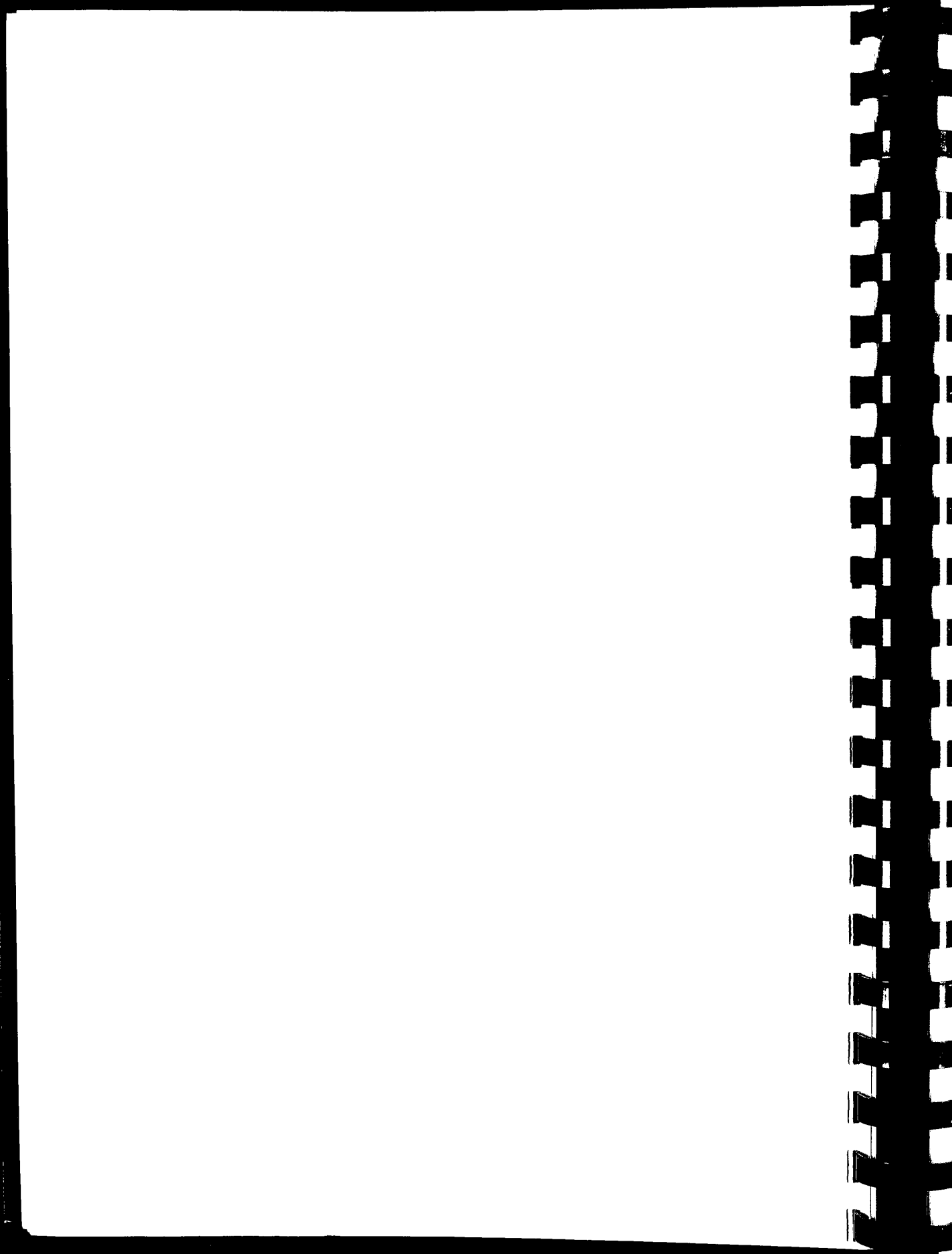
- 2.1 This report is intended to be a backdrop to a number of other studies for the London Commission which will become available during 1996. It does not, in itself, answer particular questions but provides a basic level of evidence upon which detailed issues of policy relating to the health and care of older persons can be developed.
- 2.2 In general most of the data in this report relate to males aged 65+ and females aged 60+, however in some instances data, of necessity, will relate to persons aged either 60+ or 65+. The text and table headings will indicate the population being referred to.
- 2.3 While the 1991 Census is an extremely rich source of data about people and households it does have certain limitations which are relevant to this type of report. The data are available as a series of tables for areas, which vary in size from enumeration districts of a few hundred people to the whole of Great Britain. Access to the raw individual personal or household data is not available, except in the 1% and 2% Samples of Anonymised Records. This means that it is not always possible to establish that there are individuals with multiple levels of individual or household deprivation or need. To counter this the LRC purchased a number of commissioned tables, some of which have been analysed here. Even so there will always be some connections which it is not possible to make, therefore the conclusions cannot be made as personal as would be desirable.



- 2.4 A second difficulty with the Census is that it is almost always necessary to follow nationally defined sets of variables. For instance, it is not possible to distinguish significant local concentrations of certain ethnic groups, such as Somalis in Tower Hamlets who are included as part of the wider Black African category. Such groups may have specific cultural needs which the Census cannot reveal.
- 2.5 Finally, the Census is intended to be, but never can be, a full 100% count of the population. In 1991 it is estimated that about 1 million persons, about 2%, were missed across Great Britain. Most of those missed were concentrated in certain ages - infants and young adult males - and locations - inner city areas, particularly those in London. The LRC prepared a report for the King's Fund on underenumeration in the 1991 Census for the *Fare Shares for London* project. Part of that report was to define the best possible estimates of the population for 1991.
- 2.6 The 1991 Census data presented in this report are almost exclusively unadjusted, which means that distributions and percentages are accurate reflections of the true circumstances of Londoners, but that the raw numbers are somewhat deficient. Fortunately, it was not thought that the population aged over 60 was particularly prone to underenumeration, though there is evidence that the rate of undercount for women aged over 85 was high - 5%. The undercount was almost exclusively amongst the population of household residents. By and large, the returns from Communal Establishments was good, though the qualification period of six months residence does tend to count certain residents as visitors. This is discussed in the relevant Chapter.

### 3. Approach to the Study

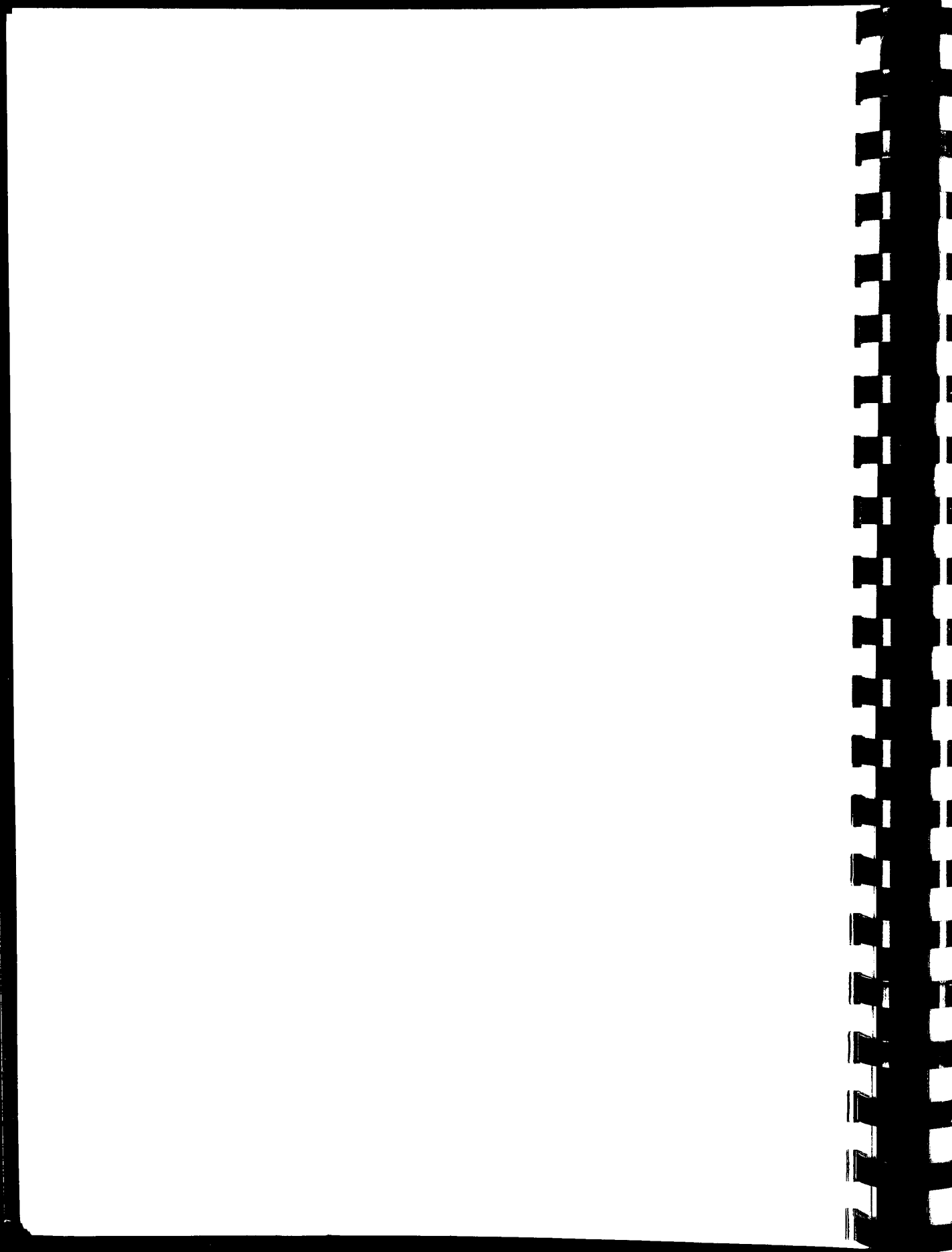
- 3.1 Most of the descriptive material at the London borough level has been prepared initially for the boroughs, but it has been slightly re-worked to focus the contents more directly to the health care issues of interest to the King's Fund. It has been enhanced by the addition of two sets of tables. Appendix B gives data for the clusters of London health areas used by the King's Fund and Appendix C shows comparisons with each of the metropolitan counties, the Rest of the South East Region and the Shire counties of England. The tables in these two appendices are referred to in the text at the appropriate sections.
- 3.2 The sections within Chapter 9 dealing with migration and projections have been included specifically for this report.
- 3.3 In most of the report the data relate to London boroughs, but as the NHSCR migration data relates to health areas (FHSA's) much of the chapter on migration and projections has been focused upon health area geography.
- 3.4 The King's Fund was supplied with full statistics from the 1995 round of LRC demographic projections as part of an LRC report on underenumeration in the 1991 Census for the *Fare Shares for London* project. These projections are still the most recent available but will be superseded in August and September 1996.
- 3.5 Map 1 shows the locations of each of the London boroughs as the borough names are not presented in subsequent maps.



Map 1 The London Boroughs



Produced by the London Research Centre



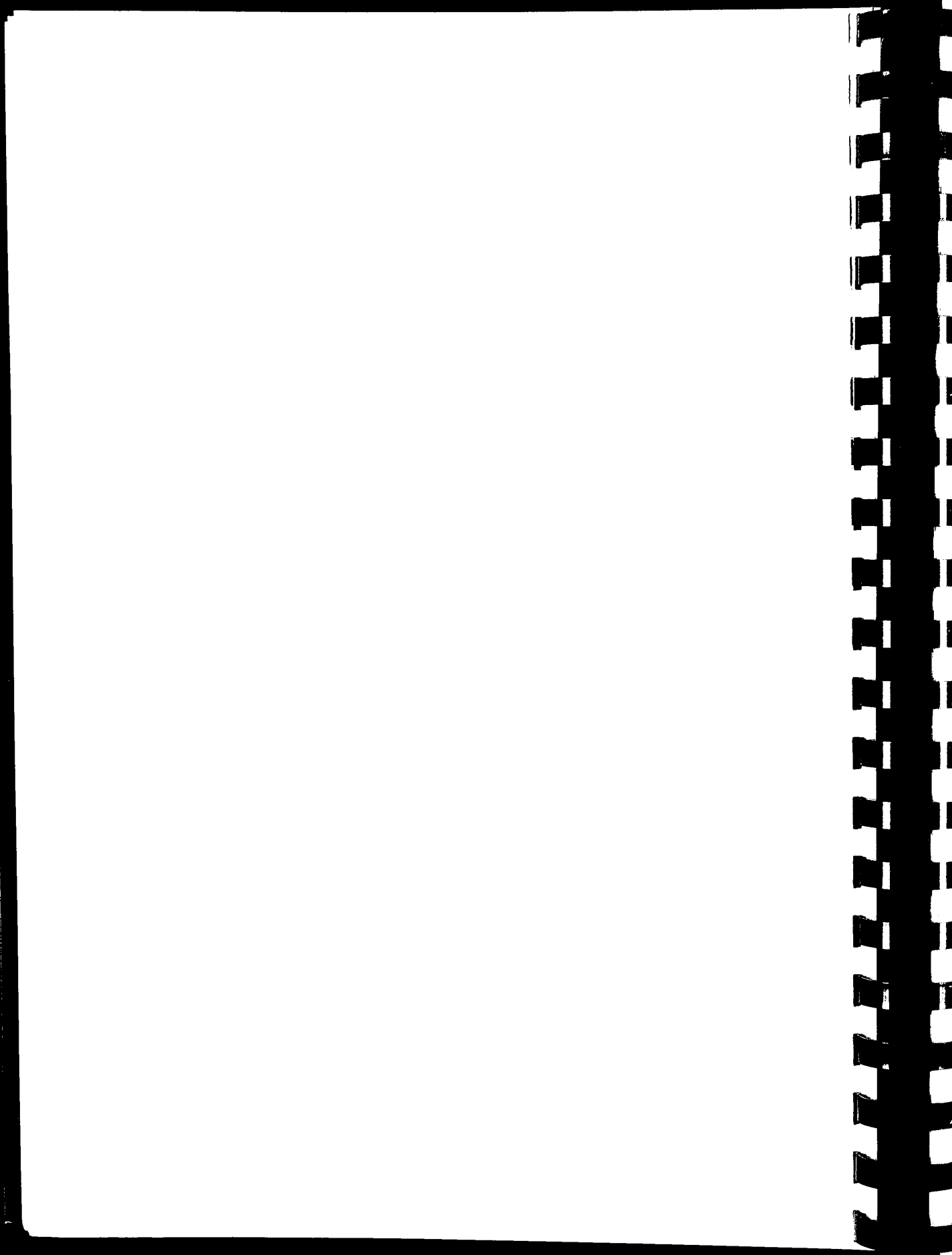
## 2 Executive Summary

### Demographic Characteristics

- The 1991 Census recorded 1.1 million residents of pensionable age in Greater London.
- London had a lower proportion of its residents over pensionable age than average for Great Britain, particularly in the pensionable age to 74 age group.
- Barking and Dagenham had the highest proportion of pensioners in the population, while Haringey had the lowest.
- For every age group over 60, there were more women than men resident in London.
- Less than 6 per cent of pensioners resident in London were from ethnic minority groups, but this was higher than the proportion in the rest of Great Britain.
- One in twenty of London's pensioners was born in Ireland.

### Households with Pensioners

- Almost 97 per cent of London's pensioners recorded in the 1991 Census lived in private households.
- Just over 30 per cent of London's households included at least one person of pensionable age.
- In Barking and Dagenham, 38 per cent of households included at least one pensioner, while in Haringey and in Kensington and Chelsea, less than 25 per cent of households did so.
- Nearly 400 thousand pensioners in London (35 per cent) lived alone.
- More than half of all women aged 75 and over lived alone.
- Lone men made up less than one in four lone pensioner households.
- Male Black Caribbean and Black African pensioners were more likely to live alone than female pensioners from these ethnic groups.
- Pensioners from all the Asian ethnic groups were much more likely to live in larger households.
- A further 200 thousand households consisted of two or more pensioners with no younger residents.



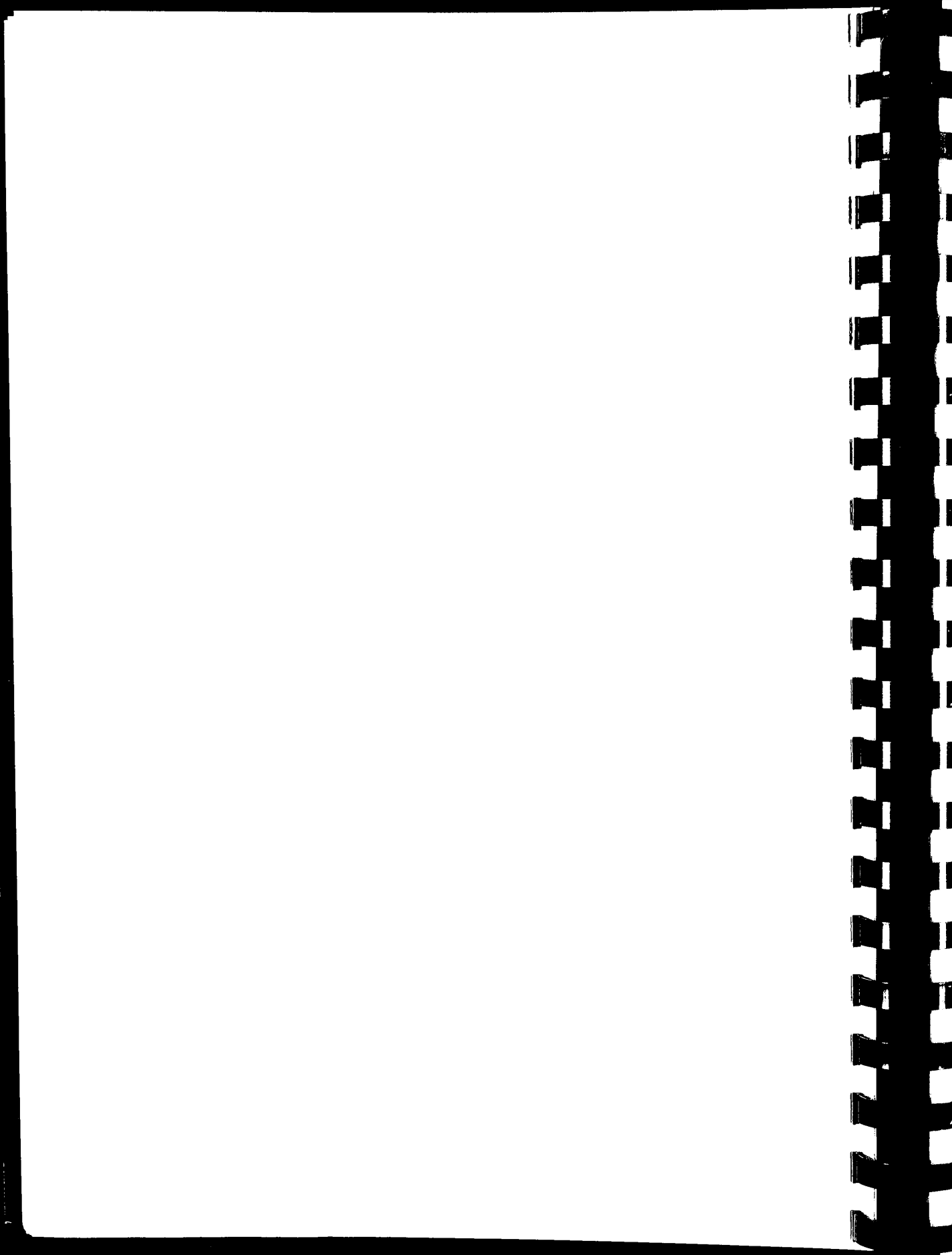


### **Economic Position**

- More than 75 per cent of London's pensioners were retired from paid work in 1991.
- Nearly ten per cent of London's pensioners were in work, compared with 7 per cent across the whole of Great Britain and six per cent in the other metropolitan areas.
- Working female pensioners were most likely to be employed part time, while equal numbers of male pensioners were self-employed, employed full time and employed part time.
- Pensioners from the Black ethnic groups were most likely to be working.
- Working pensioners from all the ethnic minority groups were more likely to be employed full time, whereas a higher proportion of working White pensioners were employed part time.
- Around 15 per cent of pensioners resident in Central London were working, whereas only 6 per cent of those living in Newham or in Barking and Dagenham were working.

### **Housing**

- More than half of London's pensioners lived in owner occupied accommodation - mostly owned outright.
- Around 30 per cent of pensioners lived in local authority housing, compared with just 23 per cent of all residents.
- Pensioners, particularly in the older age groups, were also more likely to be in housing association accommodation than the general population.
- Most Indian pensioners were in owner occupied accommodation, while Black Caribbean pensioners were most likely to be in local authority housing.
- Lone pensioners were less likely to be owner occupiers than were other households with pensioners.
- Of those lone pensioners in London who were owner occupiers, five out of six owned their homes outright.
- Almost 45 per cent of London's lone pensioners lived in housing association or local authority housing, although this was lower than in most other metropolitan areas.
- Brent was the only borough where households with pensioners were more likely to be owner occupiers than households without pensioners.
- Pensioners, particularly those who lived alone, were more likely to be lacking or sharing at least one of the basic amenities than were non-pensioners.



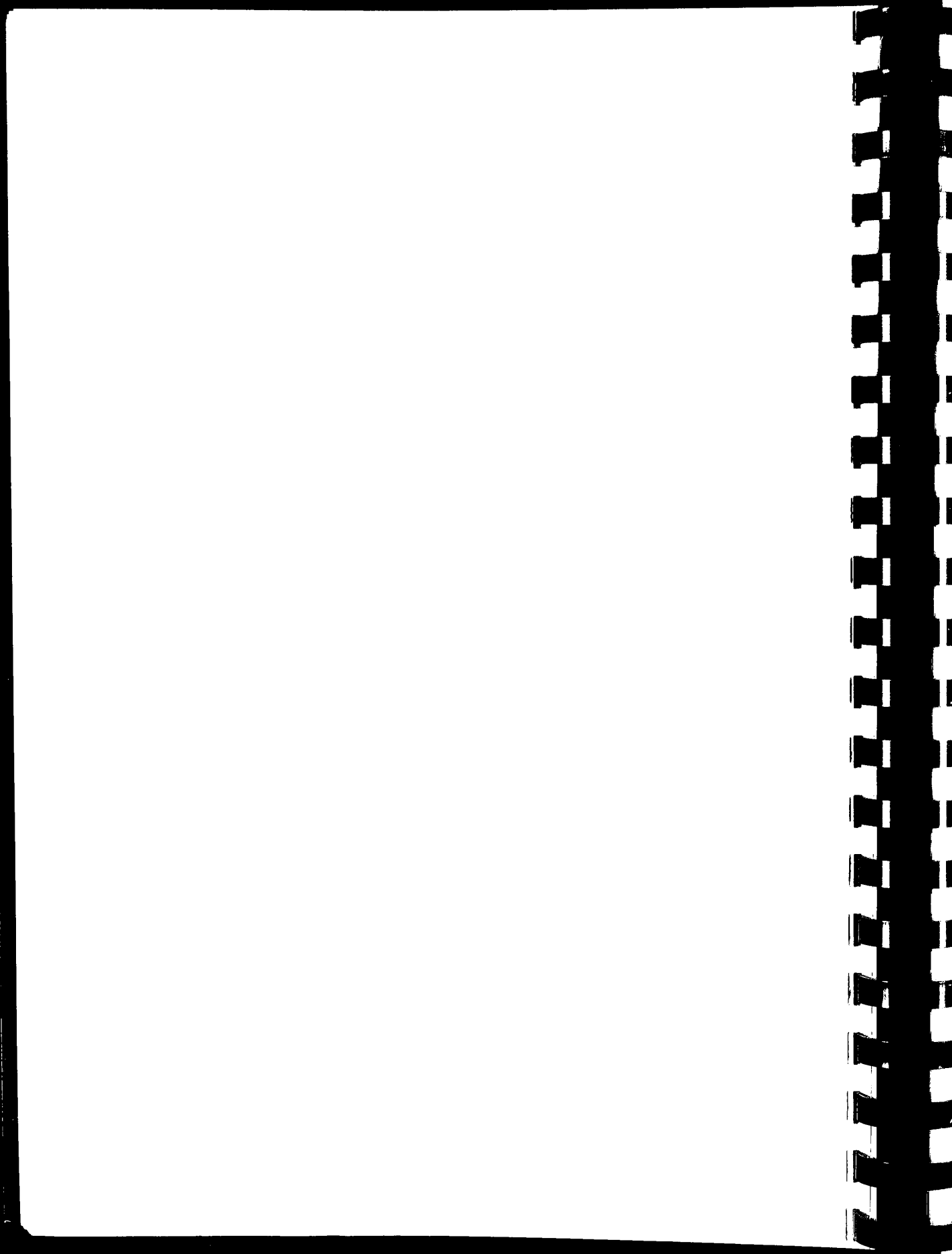
- Pensioners were also twice as likely as non-pensioners to be living in housing with no central heating.
- 12 per cent of lone pensioners in Newham lacked or shared a bath/shower or an inside WC.
- Whereas nearly all households with pensioners in Barking and Dagenham had exclusive use of the basic plumbing amenities, nearly half of them did not have central heating.
- While 98 per cent of London's pensioners resident in private households lived in unshared, self-contained accommodation, in the rest of England the proportion was even higher.
- In London, over 40 per cent of all pensioners, and nearly 60 per cent of lone pensioners lived in flats.
- Nearly 620 thousand pensioners in London had no car available to the household.
- Two thirds of households with pensioners and younger residents in London had access to at least one car, compared with one in six lone pensioners.
- Pensioners in London were more likely to have access to a car than those in the other metropolitan areas, but significantly less likely than pensioners in the shire counties.

#### **Communal Establishments**

- More than 35 thousand pensioners lived in communal establishments in London.
- Over 32.5 thousand of these pensioners lived in medical or care homes or hospitals.
- Nearly 18 per cent of women and 10 per cent of men aged 85 and over in London lived in communal establishments.
- Relatively fewer pensioners in London lived in communal establishments, particularly in the medical/care sector, than in other parts of England.

#### **Limiting Long-term Illness**

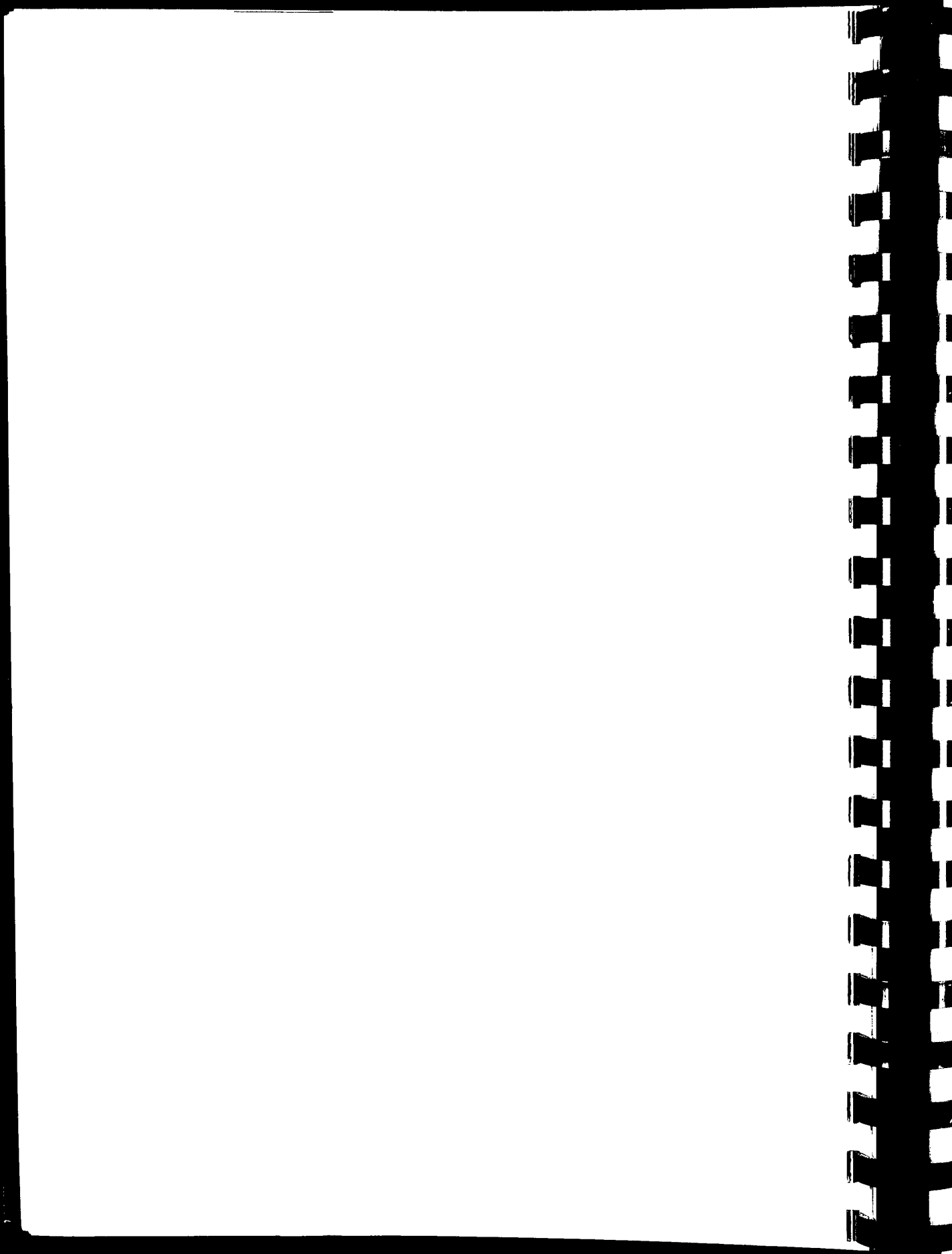
- Around 38 per cent of all pensioners in London had a limiting long-term illness, compared with 12 per cent of the total population.
- Incidence of limiting long-term illness among pensioners in London was lower than in the other metropolitan areas, and just below the national average.
- The incidence of limiting long-term illness increases with age, so that two thirds of residents aged 85 and over had a limiting long-term illness.
- More than 90 per cent of pensioners with a limiting long-term illness in London lived in private households.



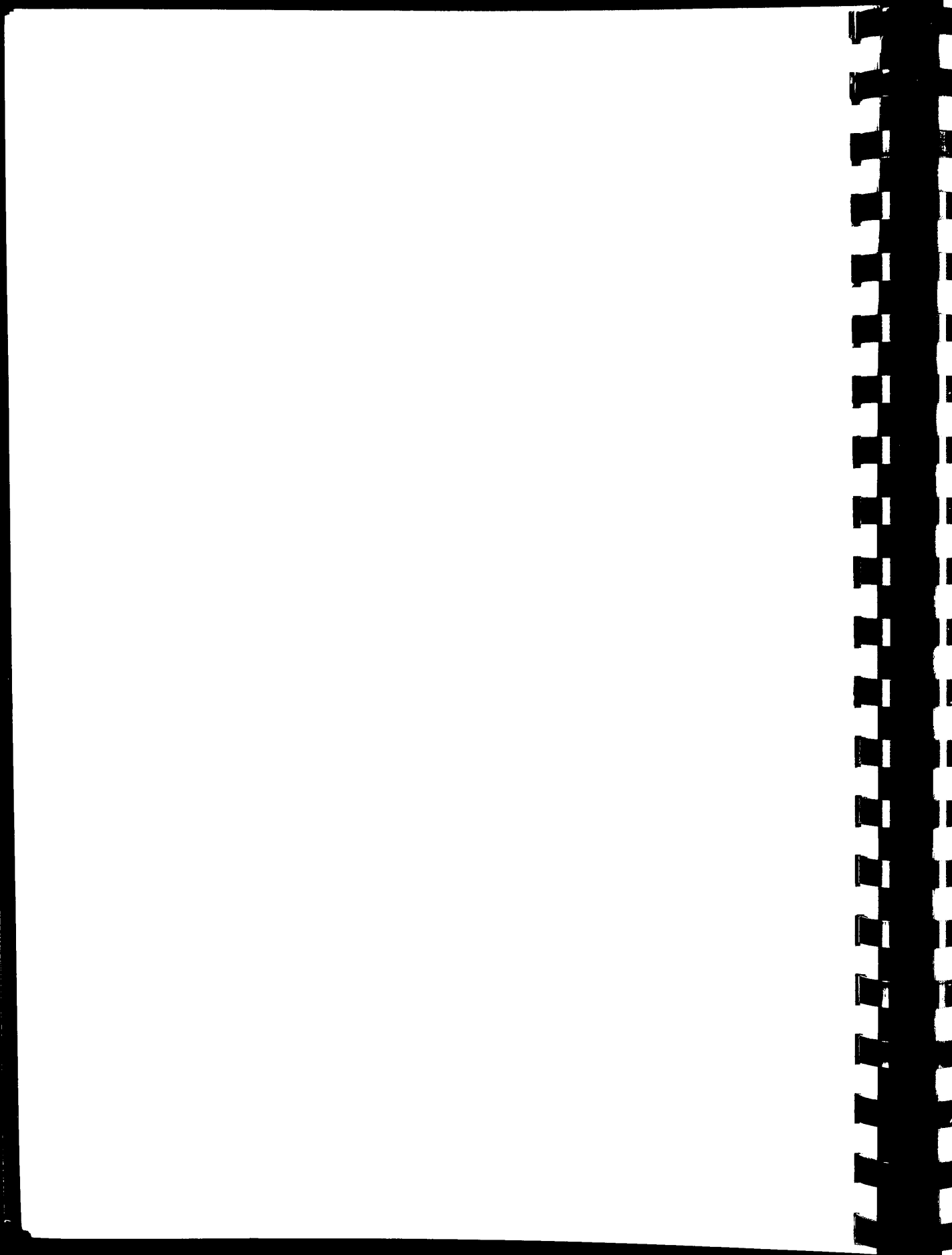
- Of those pensioners living in communal establishments in London, 87 per cent had a limiting long-term illness, a lower figure than for any other metropolitan county or for the shire counties as a whole.
- Over 40 per cent of pensioners who lived alone had a limiting long-term illness.
- Pensioners with a limiting long-term illness were more likely to be in social housing.
- Rates of limiting long-term illness were higher among pensioners without exclusive use of the basic amenities or without a car than among pensioners with these facilities.
- Over 43 per cent of pensioners in both Hackney and Newham had a limiting long-term illness.

#### **Demographic Change**

- While the population aged between retirement age and 74 decreased by more than 10 per cent between 1981 and 1991, the population aged 80 and over increased by over 20 per cent.
- The decreases between 1981 and 1991 in the numbers of pensioners aged under 75 were greatest in Hammersmith and Fulham and in Waltham Forest, while the greatest increases in the over 75 age group were in Havering, Hillingdon, Bexley and the City of London.
- Older people show an annual net migration away from London of about 11 thousand.
- Annually 1,900 older persons move out of London to the medical and care homes sector in the rest of Great Britain, mostly in the South East region. About 86 % of these move to privately run homes and about 94% of them are classified as having a limiting long term illness.
- Only around 400 persons annually move into London into the medical and care homes sector, of whom about 78% move to privately run homes and around 84% have a limiting long term illness.
- A group of five London HAs, mainly covering inner boroughs, export older persons to the other 11 HAs.
- All 16 London HAs have a net migration loss of older persons.
- Most migration is to neighbouring authorities and there is a tendency for outward migration away from the central and inner parts of London along radial lines.
- About 70% of the net loss is a transfer with the Rest of the South East standard region and a further 21% move to East Anglia and the South West.
- While numbers at present are small, there is a trend of increasing movement from London to the New Commonwealth.



- London's older population is expected to decline from 1.126 million in 1991 to 992 thousand in 2006 before starting to rise as the survivors of the baby boom years in the 1940s reach ages 60/65+. The patterns of change will be similar in the other metropolitan counties, but the shire counties are expected to show consistent, but accelerating, growth in each five year period up to 2011
- London's older population, while in numerical decline, will become older as the numbers aged over 85 increase from 101 thousand in 1991 to about 114 thousand in 2011.
- Men are expected to form a growing proportion of the over 60 age group in London up to 2011.
- The older population resident in communal establishments will decline, but at a slower rate than for all older residents because of the older age structure.
- The number of lone pensioner households is projected to decrease between 1991 and 2006 and then to increase substantially between 2006 and 2011.
- The proportion of London's over 60s from the ethnic minority groups is expected to rise from less than 7 per cent in 1991 to 18 per cent by 2011.

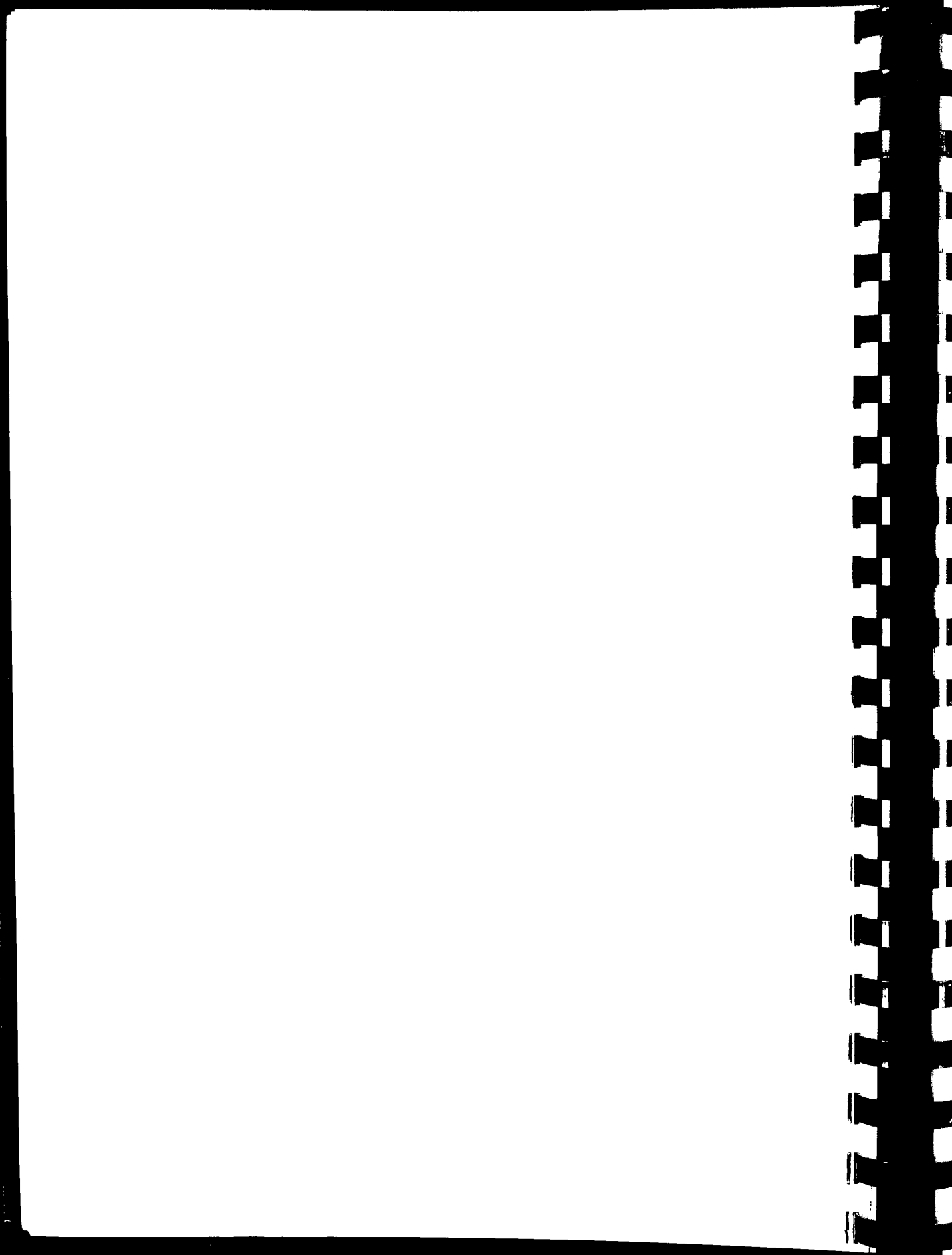




### 3 Demographic Characteristics

#### 1. Introduction

- 1.1 This chapter presents information on the basic characteristics of London's older residents recorded in the 1991 Census: their numbers by age, gender and marital status; where they lived within London; the ethnic profile and the countries of birth. While this report concentrates mainly on those over pensionable age (60 for women, 65 for men), some figures are also given for men aged 60-64 for comparison. Changes over time in this population group and patterns of movement are discussed in Chapter 9: Demographic Change.
- 1.2 A total of 1.1 million residents over pensionable age were recorded in the 1991 Census living in Greater London. This figure represents just over one in six of all the capital's residents, compared with nearly one in five in the rest of Great Britain. Table 1 shows that the proportion of the population in each of the three key age groups (pensionable age to 74, 75-84, 85 and over) was lower in London than in Great Britain as a whole, although the difference was greatest in the proportion between pensionable age and 74.
- 1.3 The proportion of the population who were over pensionable age in London was also lower than in any of the other metropolitan areas of England, where the proportions were similar to those in England as a whole, as shown in Table C1 in Appendix C. The lower figure for the South East of England was largely due to the lower proportion within London. The largest differences between areas were in the age group under 75, so that whereas one in ten residents in London were in this group, in Tyne and Wear, this age group accounted for more than one in eight residents. The table also suggests that people aged over 85 are more likely to live in the non-metropolitan areas of England.
- 1.4 Differences in the age structures of the populations living in different parts of London were also apparent. Table B1 in Appendix B gives the figures for the geographical clusters of London boroughs. These clearly show differences, particularly between North West and South East London, with higher proportions of pensioners, particularly in the under 75 age group in South East London and fewer in the North West. South London tended to have more residents in the older age groups (over 75). Differences were also apparent when looking at the boroughs in terms of Inner and Outer London. Overall, the proportions in the two older age groups in Outer London were similar to the national average, while the proportions in all three age groups across Inner London as a whole were smaller than average, particularly the under 74 group. However, there were substantial differences between the proportions in boroughs even within these areas, as can be seen in Table A1 in Appendix A.
- 1.5 Three boroughs had small proportions of their populations in all of the three key age groups - Hackney and Newham in Inner London, and Brent in Outer London. Haringey had very low proportions of residents aged between pensionable age and 74 and between 75 and 84, so that overall, the proportion over pensionable age was lower than in any other borough. In each of these four boroughs, only around one in seven residents was over pensionable age.



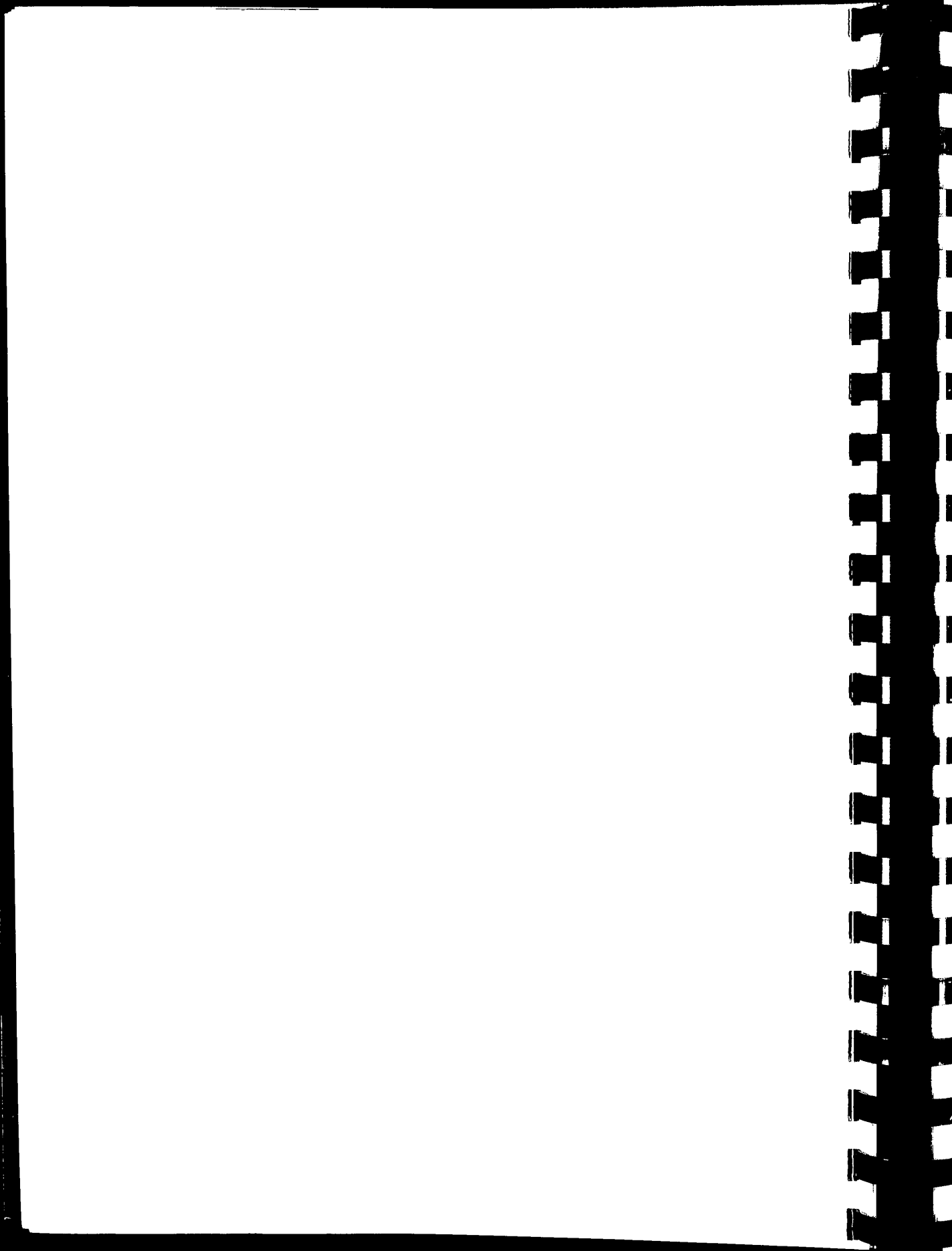
- 1.6 At the other end of the spectrum, more than one in five residents of Barking and Dagenham was over pensionable age, largely due to a very high proportion between pensionable age and 74. As might be expected, the outermost boroughs tended to have higher proportions of older residents. More surprising is the fact that the central area of Westminster and the City of London also had a higher proportion of pensioners than the Outer London average. As well as Barking and Dagenham, the boroughs of Bromley and Richmond upon Thames had higher proportions of older residents than the national average.

## **2. Age and Gender**

- 2.1 The detailed age/gender breakdown of all those residents aged 60 or over is given in Table 2. For each single year of age, there were more women than men, with the difference tending to increase with age, so that the Census shows that there were 130 men aged 100 or over in London compared with 744 women. Much of this difference is due to higher mortality rates among males at nearly all ages, leading to a lower life expectancy. However, the particular effects of mortality in the two World Wars on the numbers of men cannot be discounted. Men eligible to fight in the first World War would have been aged over 90 in 1991. Equivalently, those eligible to fight in the second World War would have been aged 64 or over in 1991. The effects on the balance between the sexes at these ages in 1991, especially those aged 90+, cannot be easily separated from the effects of 'natural' mortality.
- 2.2 The repercussions of wars on the age structure of the population are seen not only in numbers of deaths, but also in changing patterns of births. Comparison of Figure 2, which depicts the number of births in the Greater London area for each year between 1905 and 1931, and Figure 3, which shows the number of residents in Greater London in 1991 born over the same time period clearly shows that the relatively low number of births between 1916 and 1919 is reflected in the number of residents aged 72 to 75 in 1991. The number of births in 1920, however, was greater than in any other year this century, and again this can be matched with the relatively high number of 70 and 71 year olds in April 1991. These patterns are true not only of London but of Great Britain as a whole (OPCS, 1993a).

## **3. Marital Status**

- 3.1 The percentages of men and women in London in each marital status category are given by age in Table 3. It is clear from this table that there were substantial differences between the sexes and between age groups. The difference in the age structures among men and women affects the proportions in each marital status. In particular, the fact that women tend to live longer than men means that whereas men in age groups up to 85 were more likely to be married than widowed, for women the same is true only up to age 70, while for men aged 90 or over and women aged 75 or over, the reverse is true, so that the proportion who were widowed was much higher.
- 3.2 In 1991 divorce was relatively unusual among pensioners; the proportion of the population being divorced generally decreasing with age, due to the increasing prevalence of divorce in recent decades. The exception to this is that of the men aged 100 or over, more than five per cent were divorced, although the numbers were very small. There is no obvious explanation for this.



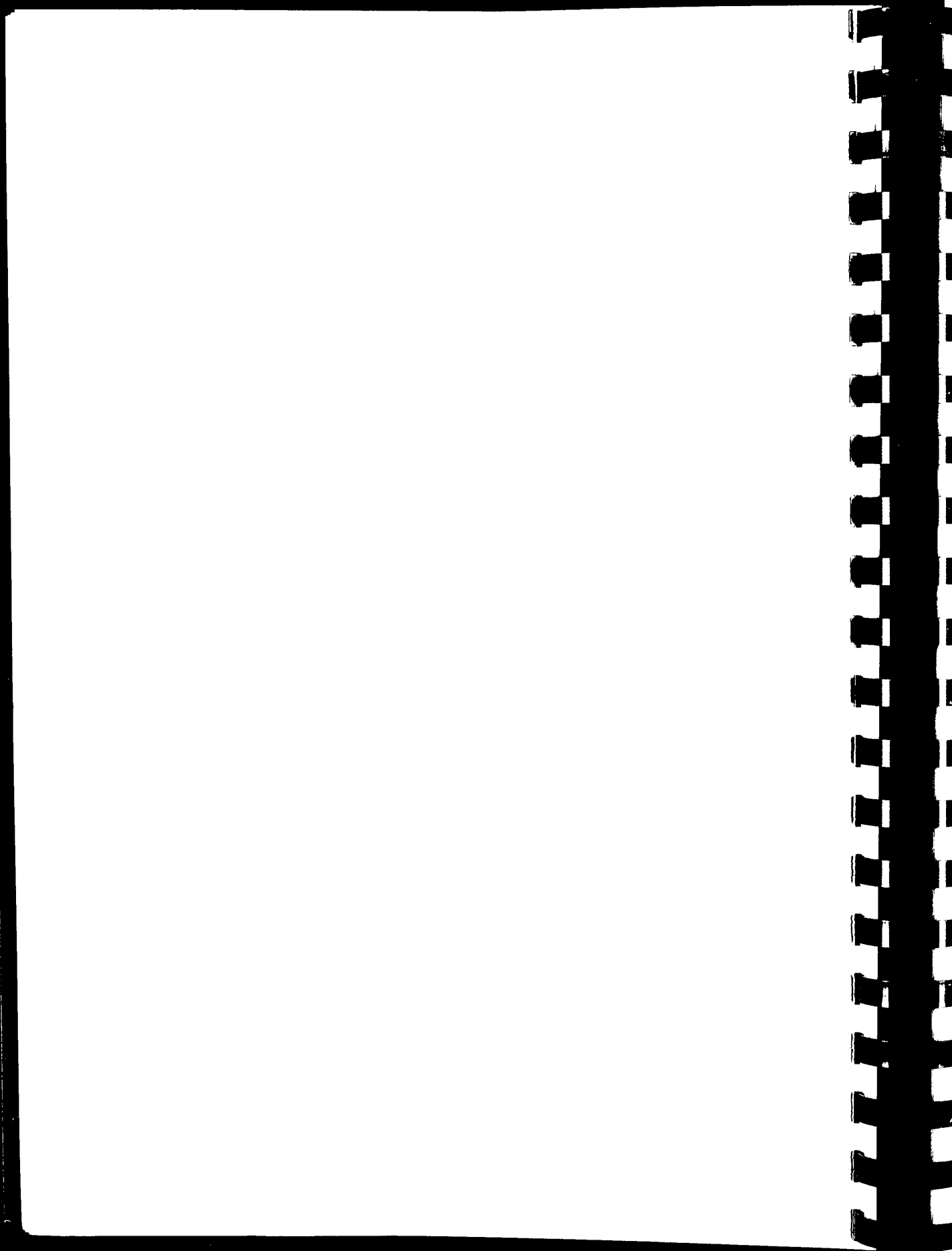
- 3.3 Although the different age structures of men and women clearly affect the marital status figures, there are other factors which are also relevant. For example, the proportion of women who were single (never married) increased with age. Two issues are important in the explanation of this phenomenon. First, a study of the proportion of women who had married (regardless of subsequent changes in marital status) by year of birth (OPCS, 1993b) showed that there was a steady increase in this proportion over time. For example, 95 per cent of those born in 1930 (aged 60-61 in 1991) had married, 92 per cent of those born in 1920 (aged 70-71 in 1991) and only 85 per cent of women born in 1905 (aged 85-86 in 1991) had ever married. Thus, the proportion which had remained single would be expected to increase with age.
- 3.4 While this trend is apparent for those women aged 60 and over in 1991, the fact that many of the young men who might have married these women were killed in the two World Wars needs to be taken into account. In fact, the proportion of men who had married remained more or less constant, at between 90 and 93 per cent for men of the same ages. It cannot be assumed, therefore, that the trend towards an increasing propensity to marry extends to younger age groups, since social conditions have changed over time. The same study (OPCS, 1993b) showed decreasing proportions of women married by age 30, for example, although this does not necessarily mean that these women will never marry.
- 3.5 The second point is the interactive effect of marital status and mortality rates. Gove (1973) and Ross, Mirowsky and Goldsteen (1990) have shown that, in general, married people have lower mortality rates than the unmarried (single, widowed and divorced). However, the differences in mortality rates between married and unmarried people are much greater than between men and women. Therefore, although mortality rates are lower among married women, unmarried women, particularly the single, have much lower mortality rates than their male counterparts. This, combined with the increasing proportion who had never married, tends to increase the imbalance between the sexes with age.

#### **4. Ethnic Group**

- 4.1 One of the basic characteristics of people, on which information was collected for the first time in the 1991 Census, is ethnic group. This data shows that nearly half (48 per cent) of all Great Britain's ethnic minority residents over pensionable age lived in Greater London, compared with 45 per cent of ethnic minority residents of all ages. This is reflected in Table C2 in Appendix C which shows that 94 per cent of London pensioners were White, and the figure for the West Midlands was 96 per cent, compared with around 99 per cent in most other parts of the country.
- 4.2 Age structures, and therefore the proportion of residents over pensionable age, vary between ethnic groups. The proportion of pensioners was much lower in each minority group than in the White group. Overall, more than twenty per cent of London's residents were from ethnic minority groups, but less than 6 per cent of all those over pensionable age were from ethnic minority groups. Table 4 shows the proportion of London's pensionable population from each ethnic group and, for comparison, the proportion of the total population by ethnic group.



- 4.3 Black Caribbeans and Indians are the two largest ethnic minority groups in both London and the West Midlands, they are also the groups which have been established longest and, not surprisingly therefore, had the highest proportions of their population over pensionable age, at 8 per cent and 6 per cent respectively. This compared with 20 per cent of the White population over pensionable age. Figure 4 shows the proportion of each ethnic minority group over pensionable age.
- 4.4 As might be expected, the relative proportion of ethnic minority residents decreases in the older age groups. As a result, only just over two per cent of London's residents aged 85 or over were from ethnic minority groups.
- 4.5 Table 4 also shows notable differences in the proportions of men and of women in different ethnic groups by age. In some of the smaller ethnic groups, most notably Bangladeshis, there were more men than women in most age groups over 65. Indian men formed a much larger proportion of all men over 65 than the equivalent proportion for women. Much of this can be explained by the patterns of immigration of the various groups. Immigration of the three South Asian groups (Indian, Pakistani and Bangladeshi) was lead primarily by men who were often followed later by their families. Many of these men had reached the older age groups by the time of the 1991 Census.
- 4.6 Life expectancy is similar for both sexes in South Asia (Population Reference Bureau, 1995), so if this also holds for these groups in the UK, it is likely to contribute to the balance of men and women from the South Asian ethnic groups. Since women from the White group (by far the largest ethnic group) tend to live longer than White men, these factors combine to mean that South Asian men formed a larger proportion of all men over 65 than the equivalent proportion for South Asian women. Another contributory factor to the imbalance between the sexes in this age group among Bangladeshis and Pakistanis particularly, is that wives tend to be significantly younger than their husbands - often by around ten years. This means that while many men who moved to the UK were starting to reach pensionable age by 1991, their wives were invariably below age 60.
- 4.7 Among the Black ethnic groups, the gender imbalance, relative to the White population, was less obvious. This is because patterns of immigration of these groups were substantially different to patterns among the South Asian groups. Although immigration of Black Caribbeans, by far the largest of the Black groups, was initially lead by men, women often came with them. Additionally, women from the Caribbean also came alone, thus boosting significantly the numbers of women who had attained pensionable age in 1991.

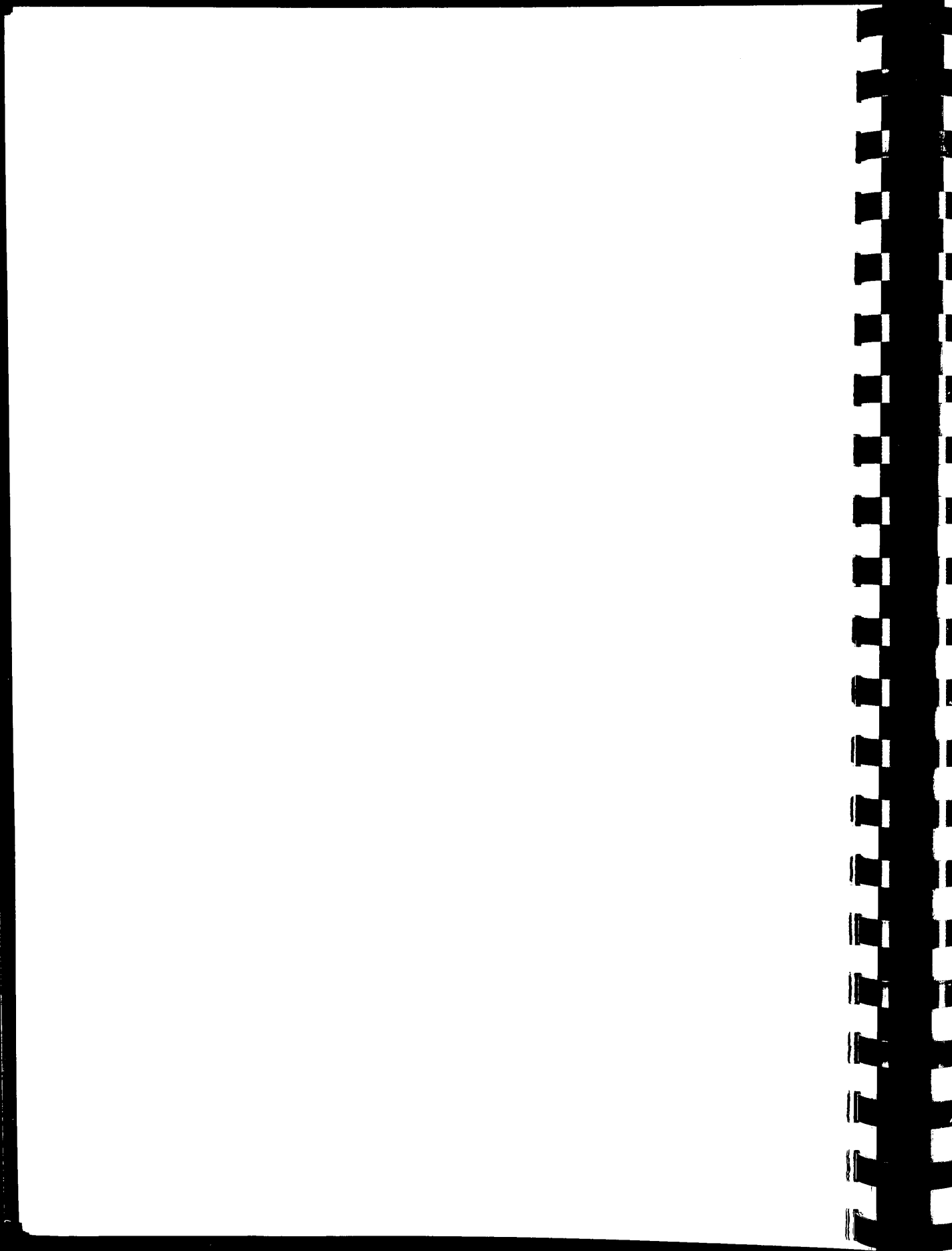




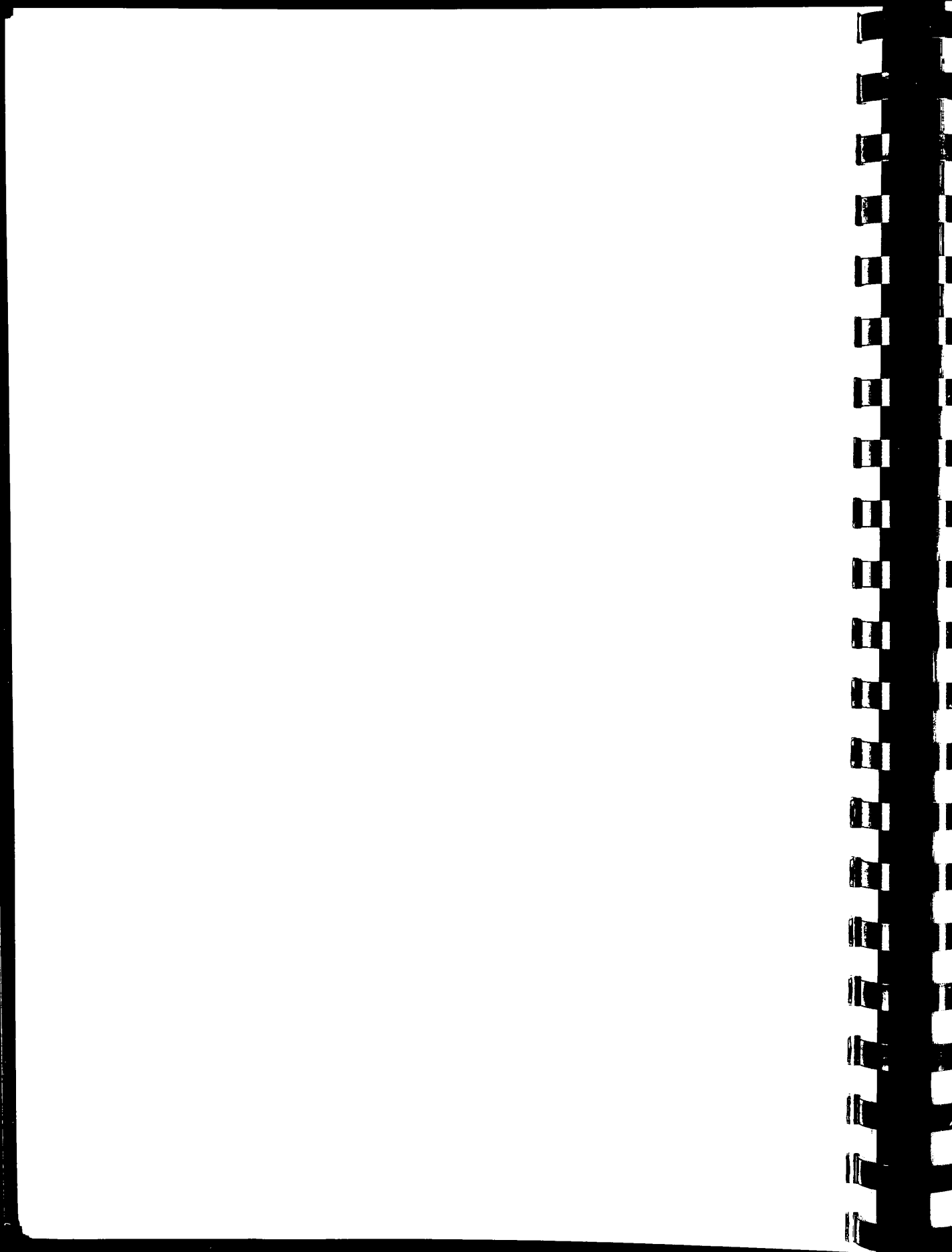
- 4.8 Within London, there were also marked differences in the proportions of pensioners from the different ethnic groups for different areas. In North West London, which had the lowest overall proportion of pensioners in the population, less than 92 per cent of pensioners were White, compared with around 95 per cent or more in the other regions of the capital. Most notable was the relatively high proportion of pensioners who were Indian (4 per cent) in the North West London region. Black Caribbeans were relatively evenly distributed across the capital, forming around 2 per cent of pensioners in all areas except in South London, where the figure was a little over 1 per cent. All the other ethnic minority groups were a relatively small proportion of the pensioner population throughout London.
- 4.9 Maps 3 and 4 illustrate the percentages of pensioners from the Black Caribbean and Indian groups respectively in the London boroughs. As would be expected, the boroughs with the higher proportions of residents over pensionable age from each ethnic group tended to be those with the higher proportions of residents of all ages from the same ethnic group. There were, however, some differences. For example, Lewisham had a slightly higher proportion of Black Caribbean residents of all ages (10 per cent) than did Haringey (9 per cent), whereas nearly 6 per cent of Haringey's pensioners were Black Caribbean, compared with less than 4 per cent for Lewisham. Table A2 shows the proportion of each borough's pensioners in various ethnic groups.

## **5. Country of Birth**

- 5.1 The country of birth figures for London's pensioners are given for each of the three key age groups in Table 5. The percentages of the total population born in each country are also given for comparison. Overall, London residents over pensionable age were more likely to have been born in the UK than younger residents, including a higher proportion born in Wales than might be expected.
- 5.2 There was also a relatively high proportion born in Ireland among London's pensioners. In all, 5 per cent of pensioners were born in Ireland, although there were differences in the three age groups, reflecting the wave of Irish immigration which began in the 1920s, reaching its peak in the 1950s. The proportion of those aged over 85 born in Ireland was relatively low, while the proportion under age 74 was much higher than average for all ages. Again, the West Midlands also had a higher proportion of pensioners born in Ireland (over 4 per cent) than the other metropolitan areas, as shown in Table C2.
- 5.3 The distribution of pensioners born in Ireland across the regions of London, given in Table B2, show that the proportions in North West and North Central London, at over 7 per cent and 6 per cent respectively were substantially higher than the 3 to 4 per cent in the remainder of London.



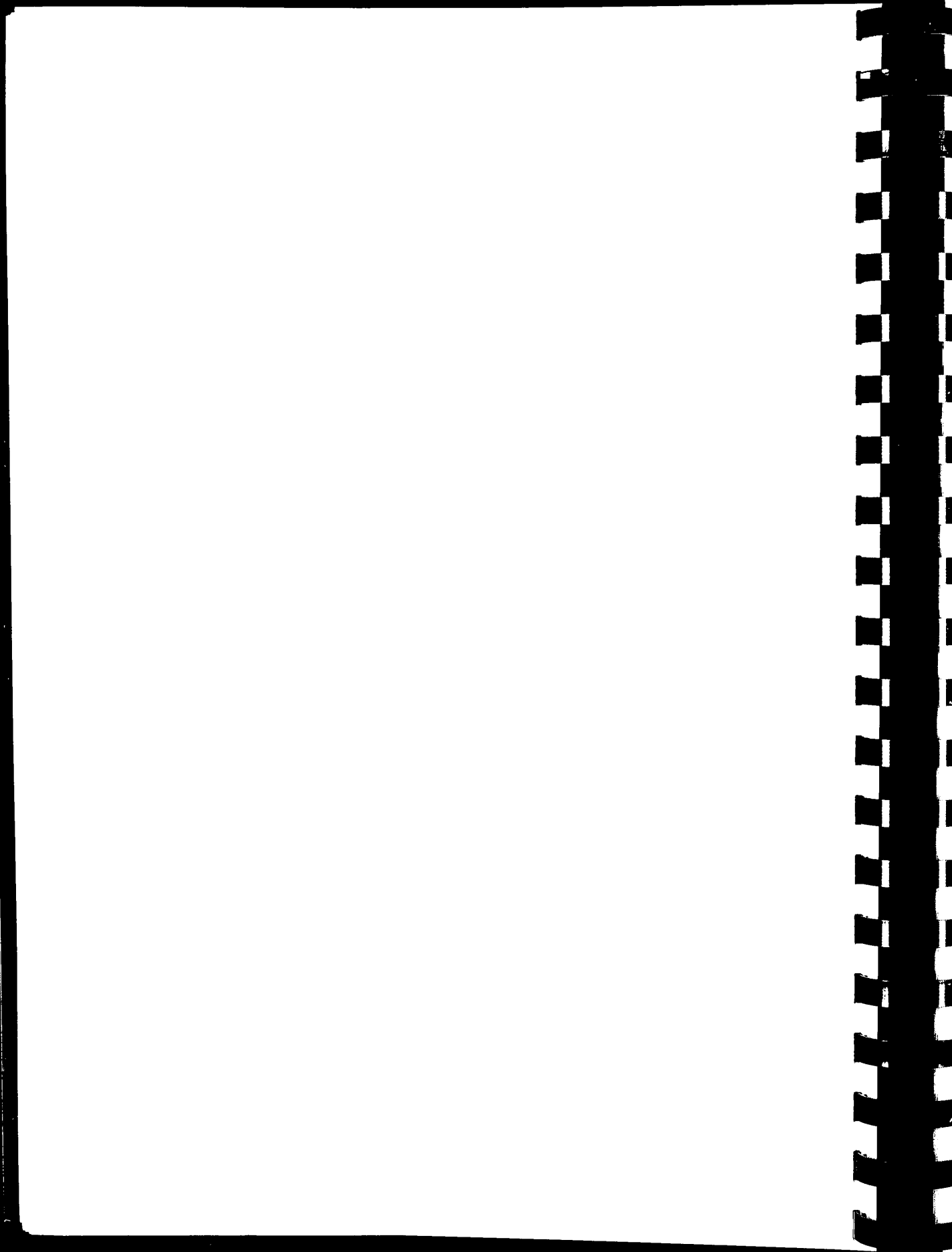
- 5.4 Map 5 shows the proportion of pensioners in each borough who were born in Ireland. The pattern is broadly similar to that for Irish-born of all ages, but the proportions were a little higher for most boroughs. Three boroughs; Hammersmith and Fulham, City of Westminster and Kensington and Chelsea, had substantially higher proportions of their older residents born in Ireland than the figures for all ages (i.e. just below 7 per cent of all ages in Hammersmith and Fulham born in Ireland, compared with more than 11 per cent of pensioners). Three boroughs actually had slightly lower proportions among pensioners; Waltham Forest, Enfield and the City of London.
- 5.5 The under 74 age group also had higher than average proportions born in the Caribbean, India and the Mediterranean Commonwealth countries (Cyprus, Gibraltar, Malta and Gozo). For the older two age groups, the proportions from all of these countries were lower than average. The proportion of pensioners born in USSR and eastern European countries, and to a lesser extent some European Community countries, was also much higher than for other age groups. The major influx from these countries was during the 1930s and 1940s, with only limited immigration since. Immigration from other European countries may have reached the same levels, but has been more continuous, so that the distinction between different ages is not apparent, (Merriman, 1993).



## 4 Households with Pensioners

### 1. Introduction

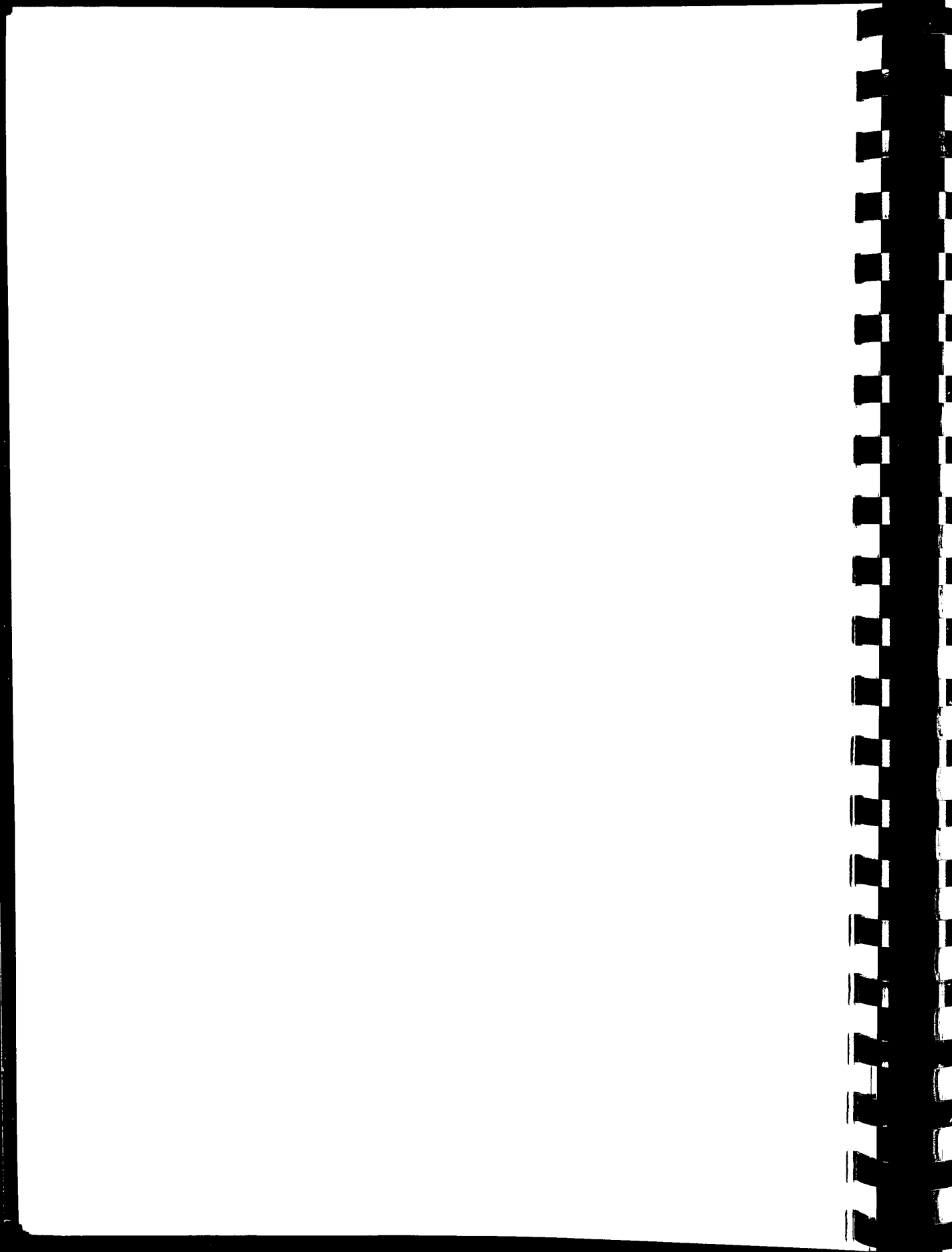
- 1.1 Nearly all of London's pensioners (96.8 per cent) lived in private households. The remainder lived in communal establishments such as hospitals, care homes for the elderly or hotels (see Chapter 7). This chapter looks at the types of household in which pensioners lived, whether they live alone or with others, and the differences relating to age, ethnic group and location.
- 1.2 Just over 30 per cent of the 2.76 million households recorded in the 1991 Census in Greater London included at least one person of pensionable age. While this figure seems high compared with the 17 per cent of all residents in this age group, the reason is that pensioners tend to live in small households. Whereas the average household size for households where all residents were below retirement age was 2.65, for households which included at least one pensioner, the average household size was only 1.77 persons.
- 1.3 In all, just below 400 thousand (one in seven) of London's households consisted of just one person of pensionable age living alone. In addition, a further 200 thousand households consisted of two or more pensioners with no younger residents. The remainder of pensioners in households lived with at least one person below pensionable age. Some of the more usual circumstances in which this situation occurs are likely to be where a grandparent lives with the family of son or daughter, or where one member of a couple has reached state retirement age and the other partner has not, as in the case of a married couple who are both aged 63, or where one or both parents are over retirement age and one or more of their children, who may or may not be dependent, live in the parental home. Table 6 shows the numbers and percentages of households of different types with pensioners and the comparable percentages for Great Britain. Given that the percentage of pensioners in Great Britain as a whole was higher than for London, it is not surprising that all the percentages of household types with pensioners were a little higher than those for London.
- 1.4 Since the proportion of pensioners in London's population is lower than in the other metropolitan areas and non-metropolitan England, it is not surprising that the proportion of households in London which include at least one pensioner is also lower than in these other areas (see Table C3). However, there are some clear differences in the proportions of the different types of households with pensioners. While the proportions of households which contain either a lone pensioner or pensioners but no younger people are clearly lower in London than in other areas, the proportion of households where pensioners and non-pensioners live together in London is closer to average. The proportion of pensioners living alone in London is similar to the proportions in several of the other metropolitan areas, whereas in non-metropolitan England, there was a much higher tendency for pensioners to live in households with other pensioners.



- 1.5 The differences in the household types in the various regions of London were relatively minor, and on the whole reflected the proportions of pensioners in the population and their ages. At borough level, however, the differences were more apparent. Not surprisingly, the boroughs with high percentages of households with pensioners tended to be those with the highest percentage of all their residents over retirement age. Barking and Dagenham, where just over 20 per cent of residents were of pensionable age, had pensioners in nearly 38 per cent of all households in the borough. At the other end of the spectrum, pensioners lived in less than a quarter of the households in Haringey and in Kensington and Chelsea.
- 1.6 There were some notable differences, however, which can be seen when Map 6 is compared with Map 2. For example, Richmond upon Thames had the third highest proportion of residents over retirement age, but there were nine boroughs with a higher proportion of households with pensioners. At least part of the explanation for this is that a high proportion of households without pensioners in the borough had only one or two residents. This means that the non-pensioners in the borough were spread over a larger number of households than average, thus reducing the proportion of households in Richmond which did include at least one pensioner. Similarly in Westminster, although nearly half of all pensioners in the borough lived alone (46 per cent), there were very high numbers of people below pensionable age also living alone, making the proportion of households with pensioners lower than might be expected. In contrast, boroughs such as Brent, Newham and Havering had higher proportions of households with pensioners than might be expected because of relatively large average household sizes in these boroughs. In addition, Havering was the only borough in which less than 30 per cent of all pensioners lived alone.

## **2. Households Types**

- 2.1 Borough figures for the proportions of households of different types which included pensioners are given in Table A3. Both in Barking and Dagenham and in City of Westminster, more than 17 per cent of all households consisted of a pensioner living alone, compared with only 12 per cent in Haringey and less than 13 per cent in Croydon and Ealing. Map 7 shows that there were no clear differences between the proportions of lone pensioner households in the Inner London boroughs compared with the Outer London boroughs.
- 2.2 There were, however, differences in the proportions of other households with pensioners. Across London as a whole, just below half of all households with pensioners were lone pensioner households. In all but four of the Inner London boroughs, however, more than half of all households with pensioners consisted of one pensioner living alone. It is not surprising, therefore, that households of two or more pensioners living without other people (see Map 8) and households of one or more pensioner living with one or more non-pensioners (see Map 9) were more prevalent in the Outer London boroughs, although the distributions within Outer London are clearly different. Most notably, in Brent and Ealing relatively few households consisted of one or more pensioners living alone, while the proportions of households in these two boroughs with pensioners and others were among the highest of all the London boroughs. Barking and Dagenham fell into the highest group for all three categories of households with pensioners.



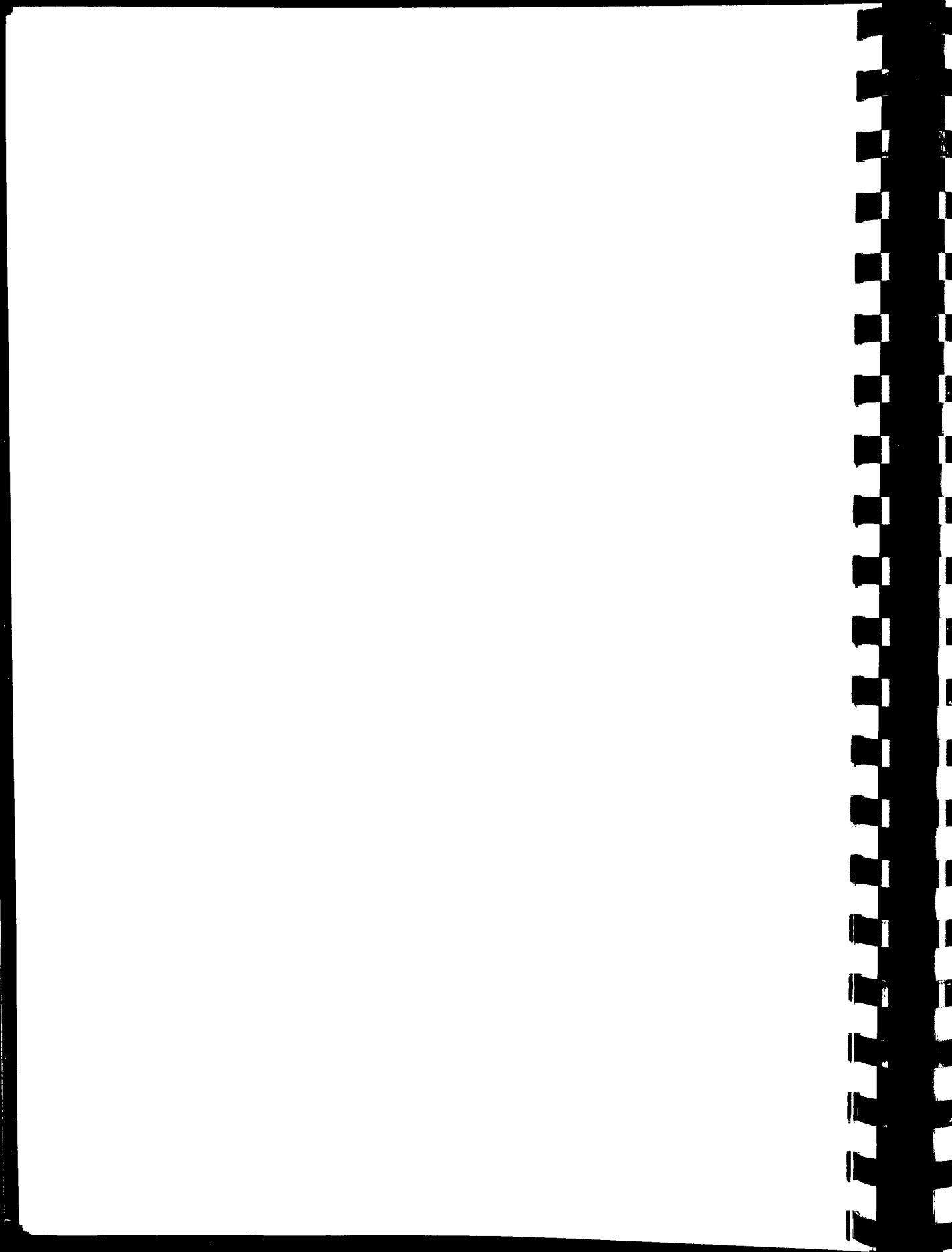


### **3. Pensioners Living Alone**

- 3.1 Just over 35 per cent of all London's pensioners lived alone. More than three quarters of these were women; largely because there were significantly more women than men in this age group (see Chapter 3). Another major contributory factor was that women within a partnership are likely to live longer than their male partners, leading to a higher proportion of women living alone. The differential mortality rates for men and women, and thus the age/sex structure of the population over retirement age, also explain much of the difference in the numbers of people of different ages living alone, shown in Table 7.
- 3.2 This effect accounted for just below one third of all women in London in this age group, whereas more than half of all women in both the 75 to 84 and 85 and over age groups (56 per cent and 54 per cent respectively) lived alone. In contrast, only around one in five men aged between 65 and 74 lived alone, rising to 37 per cent of men aged 85 or over. Because the last group is so small in comparison to the other age/sex groups, this contributed only two per cent of all lone pensioner households.

### **4. Ethnic Group**

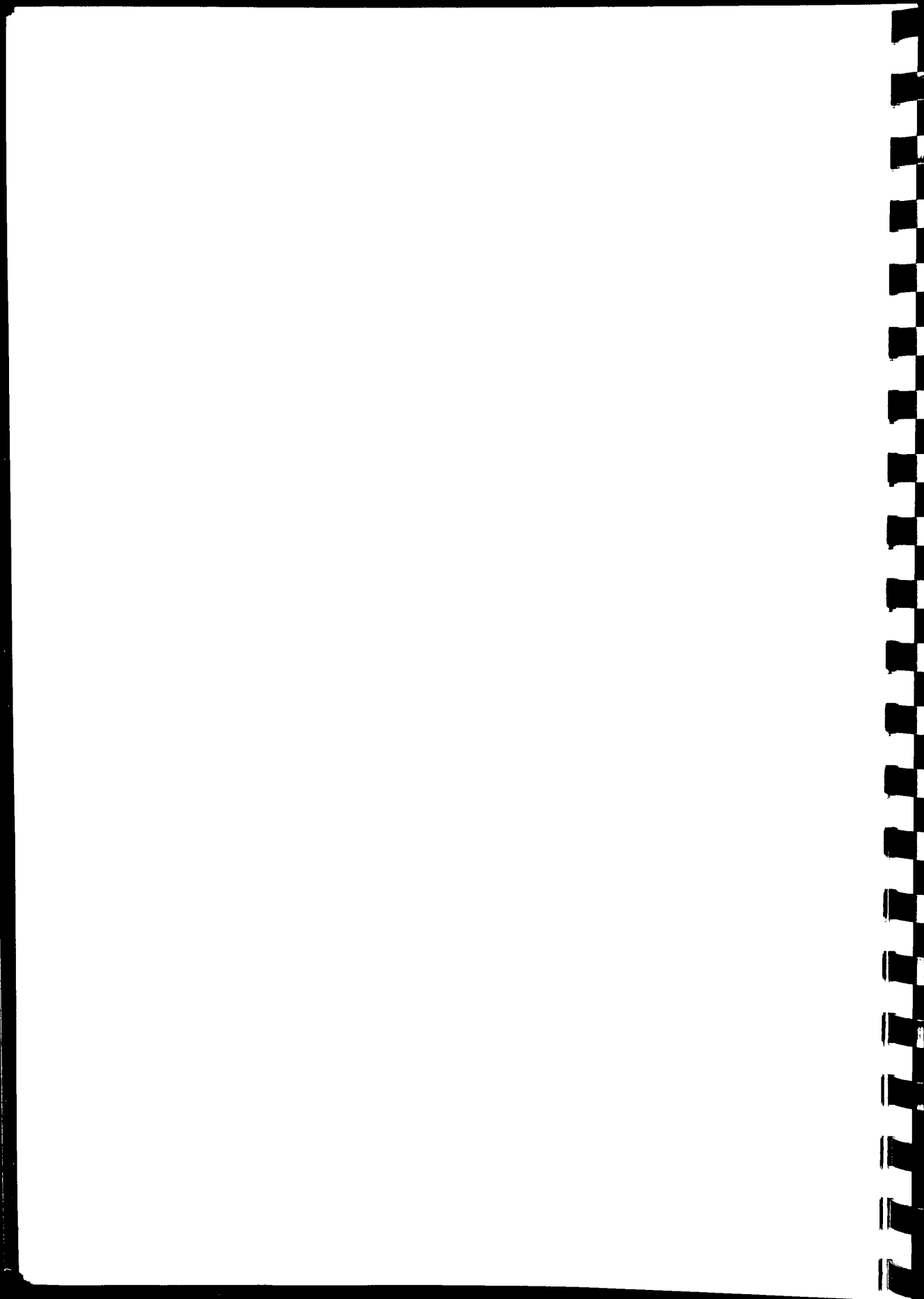
- 4.1 The proportion of pensioners living alone also varied by ethnic group, as shown in Table 8. Some of the variation may be explained by the different age and gender structures of the different groups. Women from the older age groups (75 to 84 and 85 and over) formed a greater proportion of White women than of other ethnic groups and were more likely to live alone, so it is not surprising that the proportion of White women aged over 60 living alone, at over 40 per cent, was higher than in any other ethnic group. However, the age and gender structure alone does not account for the fact that higher proportions (over 30 per cent) of Black Caribbean and Black African men aged over 65 lived alone than of other ethnic groups. These figures are also higher than the proportion of women pensioners from these groups living alone. Much smaller proportions of both men and women pensioners from all the Asian groups lived alone than from the White and Black groups.
- 4.2 Of those men aged over 65 living in London, those who were born in Ireland were also more likely to live alone than average, while the proportion of women born in Ireland living alone was lower than in the overall population. The figures for those living alone who were born in Ireland are very close to the figures for those from the Black groups other than Caribbean or African.



**Table 1: Residents over Pensionable Age, 1991**

Age	Greater London				Great Britain %
	Males	Females	Persons	%	
PA-74	232,371	447,066	679,437	10.2	11.7
75-84	125,867	220,456	346,323	5.2	5.5
85+	22,959	72,839	95,798	1.4	1.5
PA+	381,197	740,361	1,121,558	16.8	18.7
All Ages	3,205,596	3,474,103	6,679,699	100.0	100.0

Source: 1991 Census: Local Base Statistics: Table 2



**Table 2: Resident Population aged 60+ by single years of age: Greater London, 1991**

Age	Males	Females	Persons	Age	Males	Females	Persons
60	31,956	32,865	64,821	80	11,947	21,837	33,784
61	30,684	32,438	63,122	81	10,726	20,362	31,088
62	29,504	31,045	60,549	82	9,477	18,801	28,278
63	28,870	30,406	59,276	83	8,163	17,159	25,322
64	28,650	30,901	59,551	84	6,482	15,366	21,848
65	27,845	30,961	58,806	85	5,588	13,480	19,068
66	26,941	30,547	57,488	86	4,391	11,823	16,214
67	26,213	30,587	56,800	87	3,381	10,250	13,631
68	25,805	30,929	56,734	88	2,669	8,342	11,011
69	25,861	31,605	57,466	89	2,061	6,956	9,017
70	25,781	33,098	58,879	90	1,630	5,662	7,292
71	24,950	32,843	57,793	91	975	4,258	5,233
72	16,425	22,330	38,755	92	699	3,311	4,010
73	15,319	21,431	36,750	93	504	2,399	2,903
74	17,231	25,080	42,311	94	331	1,852	2,183
75	17,064	25,742	42,806	95	229	1,335	1,564
76	17,651	27,004	44,655	96	159	971	1,130
77	15,993	25,883	41,876	97	85	640	725
78	14,888	24,914	39,802	98	65	500	565
79	13,476	23,388	36,864	99	62	316	378
				100+	130	744	874
				60+	530,861	740,361	1,271,222

Source: 1991 Census: LRC Commissioned Table 20

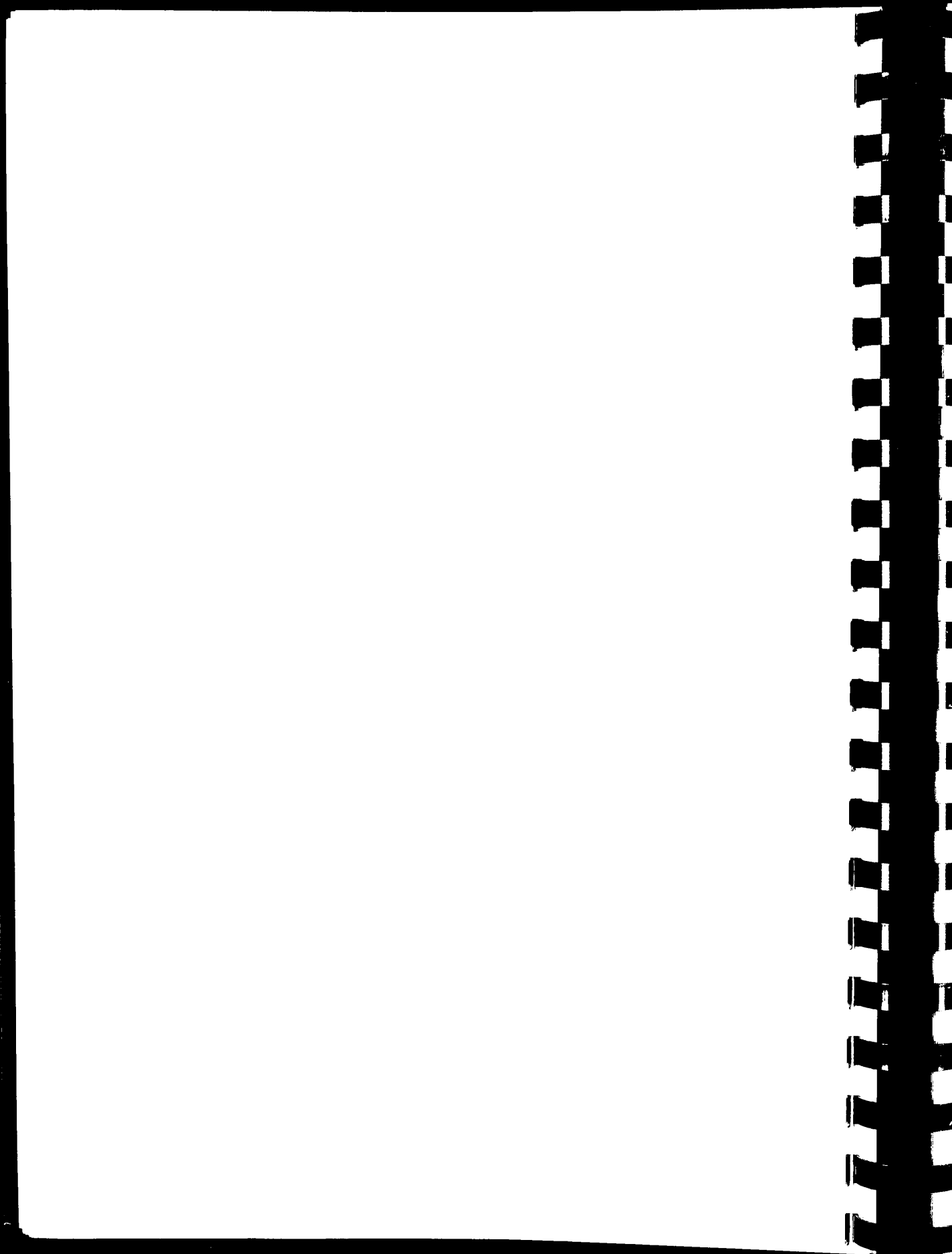


Table 3: Marital Status of Pensioner Residents: Greater London, 1991

Gender/Age	Population	Percentages					
		Total	Single	Married (first marriage)	Re-married	Widowed	Divorced
Males							
65 - 69	132,665	100.0	12.3	65.1	8.0	8.9	5.7
70 - 74	99,706	100.0	10.6	63.2	8.0	13.9	4.4
75 - 79	79,072	100.0	9.6	57.7	8.5	20.9	3.3
80 - 84	46,795	100.0	9.0	50.0	7.9	30.7	2.5
85 - 89	18,090	100.0	8.9	39.1	7.5	42.9	1.7
90 - 94	4,139	100.0	8.4	26.1	6.2	57.5	1.8
95 - 99	600	100.0	9.3	17.0	5.8	66.3	1.5
100+	130	100.0	27.7	15.4	3.1	48.5	5.4
All 65+	381,197	100.0	10.7	59.5	8.0	17.6	4.2
All Ages 16+	2,539,034	100.0	38.6	46.8	5.6	3.3	5.6
Females							
60 - 64	157,655	100.0	10.3	56.8	5.5	18.9	8.6
65 - 69	154,629	100.0	10.5	48.2	5.2	29.7	6.4
70 - 74	134,782	100.0	10.8	37.5	4.9	42.0	4.8
75 - 79	126,931	100.0	11.5	27.0	3.4	54.5	3.6
80 - 84	93,525	100.0	13.6	17.3	2.2	64.3	2.6
85 - 89	50,851	100.0	15.1	10.0	1.3	71.8	1.8
90 - 94	17,482	100.0	14.8	5.3	0.8	77.9	1.2
95 - 99	3,762	100.0	16.5	3.6	0.7	78.4	0.9
100+	744	100.0	17.1	5.0	0.4	76.6	0.9
All 60+	740,361	100.0	11.5	36.6	4.1	42.6	5.1
All Ages 16+	2,836,618	100.0	32.3	43.2	4.5	12.7	7.3

Source: 1991 Census: LRC Commissioned Table 20

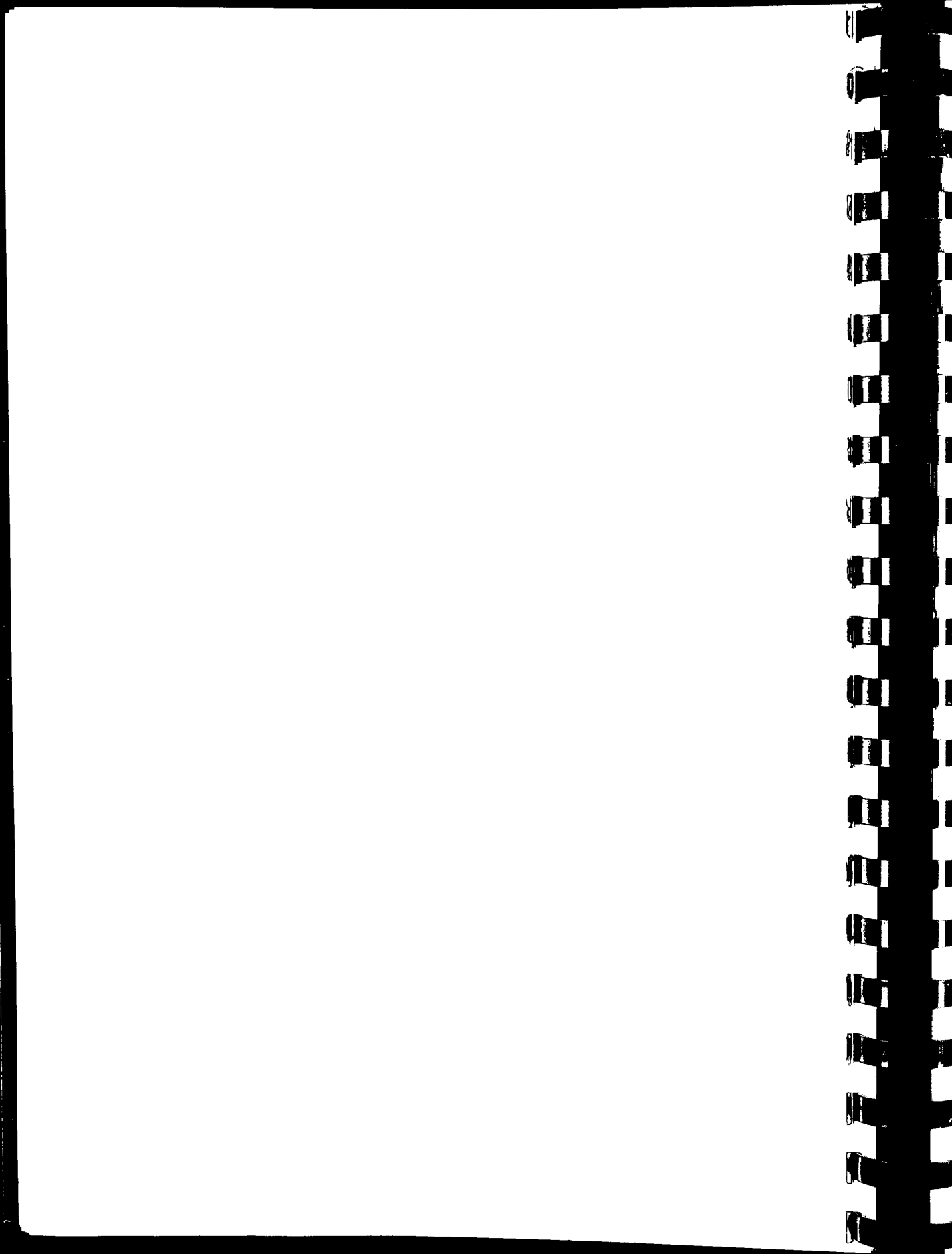




Table 4: Ethnic Group of Resident Pensioners: Greater London, 1991

	Male 65+		Female 60+		Persons 60/65+		All ages
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	%
White	357,835	93.9	700,841	94.7	1,058,676	94.4	79.8
Black Caribbean	7,998	2.1	14,119	1.9	22,117	2.0	4.4
Black African	1,055	0.3	1,442	0.2	2,497	0.2	2.4
Black Other	533	0.1	972	0.1	1,505	0.1	1.2
Indian	7,973	2.1	12,810	1.7	20,783	1.9	5.2
Pakistani	985	0.3	1,291	0.2	2,276	0.2	1.3
Bangladeshi	757	0.2	687	0.1	1,444	0.1	1.3
Chinese	881	0.2	1,719	0.2	2,600	0.2	0.8
Other Asian	1,233	0.3	2,753	0.4	3,986	0.4	1.7
Other	1,947	0.5	3,727	0.5	5,674	0.5	1.8
Born in Ireland	18,393	4.8	37,370	5.0	55,763	5.0	3.8
Total	381,197	100.0	740,361	100.0	1,121,558	100.0	100.0

Source: 1991 Census: Local Base Statistics: Table 6



Table 5: Country of Birth of Resident Pensioners: Greater London, 1991

Birthplace	Age	60/65-74	75-84	85+	All Pensioners	% of Pensioners	% of All Ages
United Kingdom		542,325	305,033	86,815	934,173	83.3	78.3
England		510,314	288,924	83,531	882,769	78.7	74.9
Scotland		14,005	6,081	1,461	21,547	1.9	1.7
Wales		12,332	7,978	1,409	21,719	1.9	1.1
Northern Ireland		5,259	1,837	354	7,450	0.7	0.6
Outside United Kingdom		137,112	41,290	8,983	187,385	16.7	21.7
Irish Republic, including Ireland (part not stated)		34,800	11,701	1,812	48,313	4.3	3.2
Old Commonwealth		2,907	1,222	213	4,342	0.4	0.8
New Commonwealth		55,765	11,968	2,156	69,889	6.2	11.0
Eastern Africa		2,621	292	68	2,981	0.3	1.6
Other Africa		1,289	200	52	1,541	0.1	1.1
Caribbean		19,386	2,889	402	22,677	2.0	2.3
Bangladesh		1,172	175	31	1,378	0.1	0.8
India		18,327	5,165	1,014	24,506	2.2	2.3
Pakistan		2,006	382	83	2,471	0.2	0.7
Sri Lanka		1,288	309	52	1,649	0.1	0.4
South East Asia		1,315	294	64	1,673	0.1	0.6
Cyprus, Gibraltar, Malta and Gozo		7,277	1,978	332	9,587	0.9	0.9
Other New Commonwealth		1,084	284	58	1,426	0.1	0.3
European Community (not included above)		17,353	4,792	1,456	23,601	2.1	2.0
Remainder of Europe		12,345	6,594	1,896	20,835	1.9	0.8
Turkey		522	259	79	860	0.1	0.3
USSR		1,517	1,067	482	3,066	0.3	0.1
Africa (not included above)		3,988	1,258	321	5,567	0.5	0.9
America (not included above)		2,281	703	181	3,165	0.3	0.8
Asia (not included above)		5,573	1,714	385	7,672	0.7	1.7
Rest of World		61	12	2	75	0.0	0.0
Total Persons		679,437	346,323	95,798	1,121,558	100.0	100.0

Source: 1991 Census: LRC Commissioned Table 13

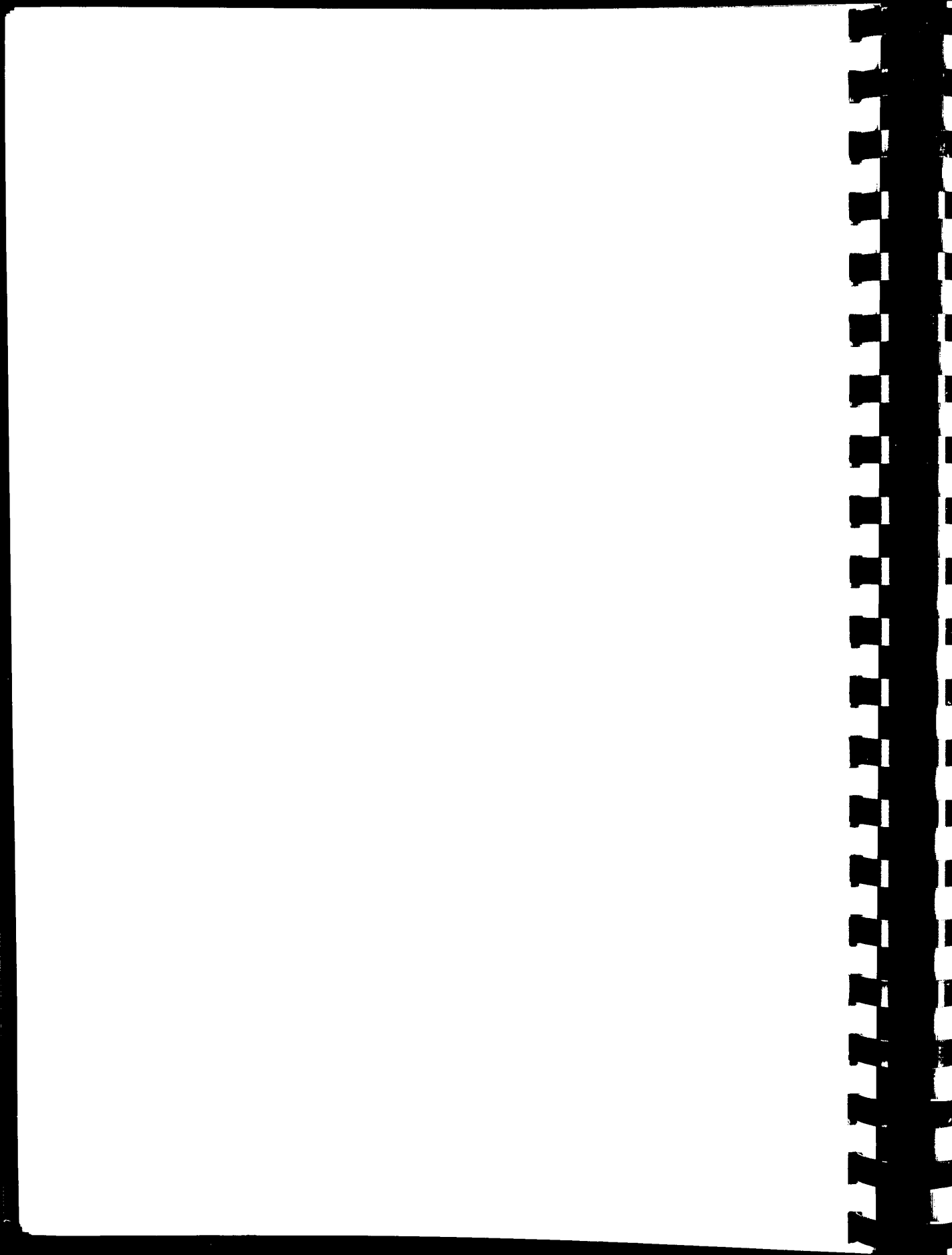


Table 6 Households with pensioners			
	Greater London		Great Britain
	Total	% of all	%
	households	households	
Lone pensioner	397,350	14.4	15.1
Other pensioner only	206,315	7.5	9.7
Pensioner(s) with other(s)	229,473	8.3	8.7
All households with pensioner(s)	833,138	30.2	33.5
All households	2,763,166	100.0	100.0
Source: LBS 42, 47			

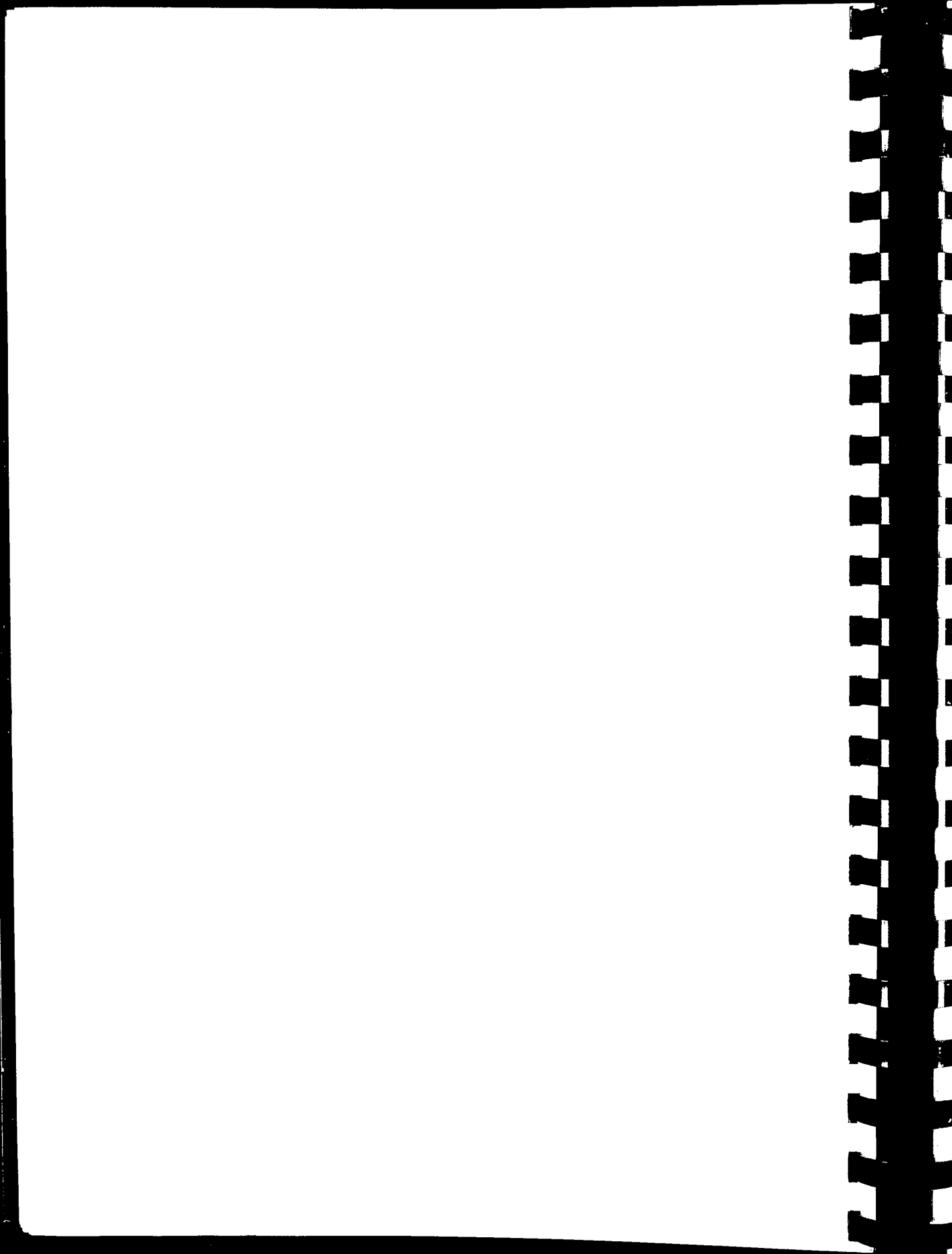


Table 7 Lone pensioner households		
	Greater London	
	Total	%
Lone male 65-74	46,335	11.7
Lone male 75-84	34,304	8.6
Lone male 85 and over	8,472	2.1
Lone female 60-74	146,341	36.8
Lone female 75-84	122,367	30.8
Lone female 85 and over	39,531	9.9
All lone pensioner households	397,350	100.0
Source: LBS 47		

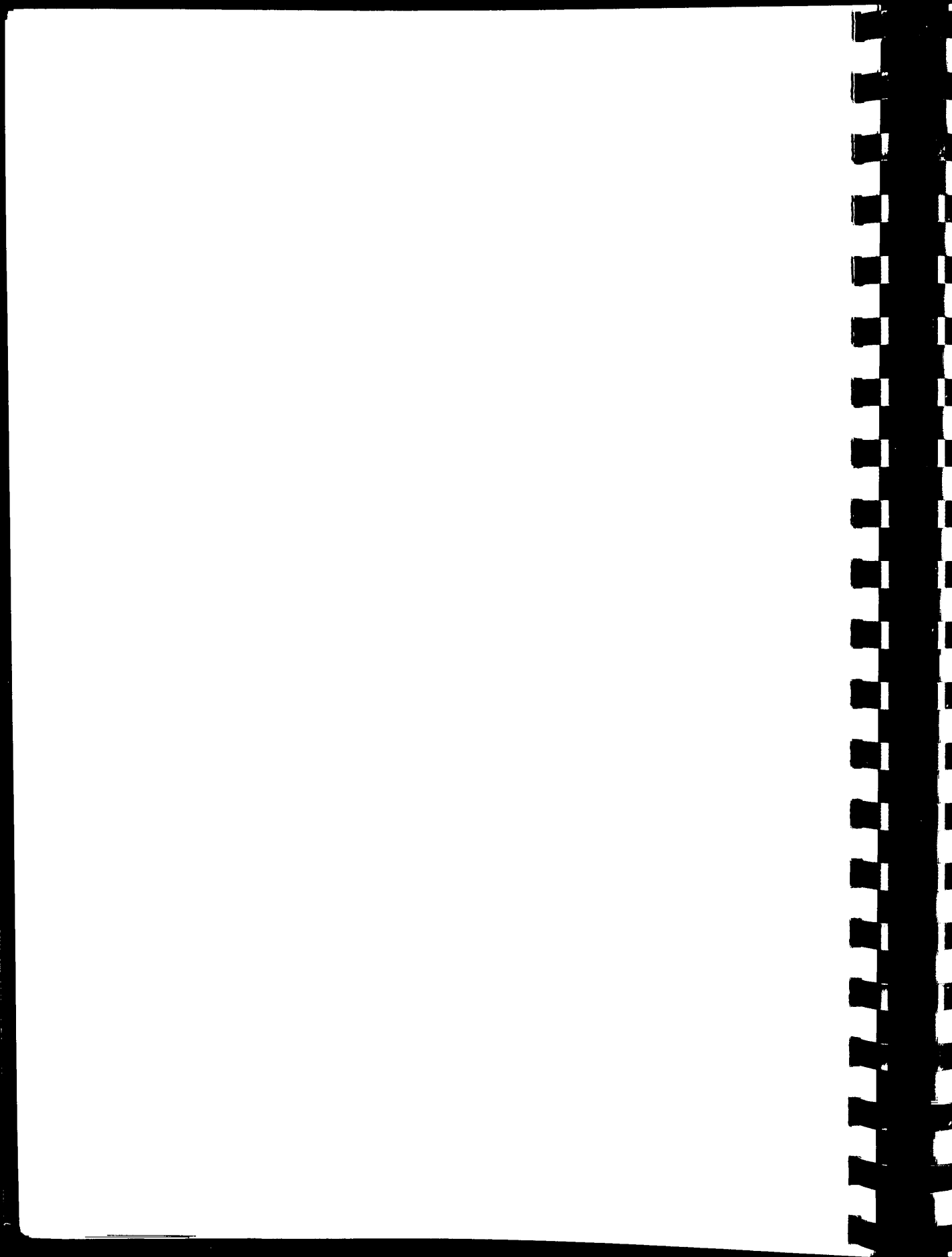
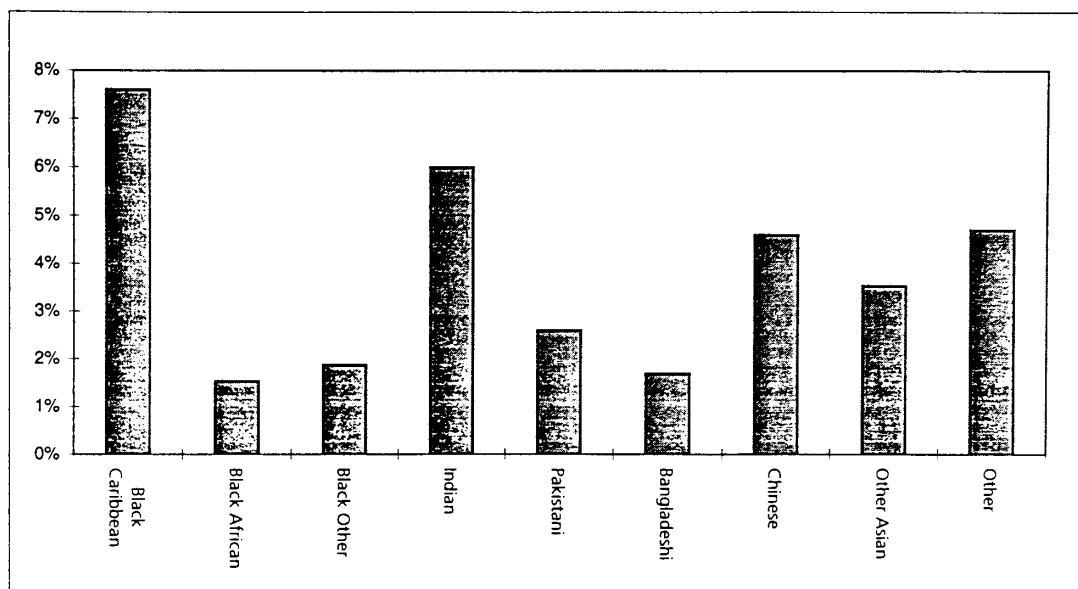




Figure 4 Percentage of residents over pensionable age in ethnic minority groups



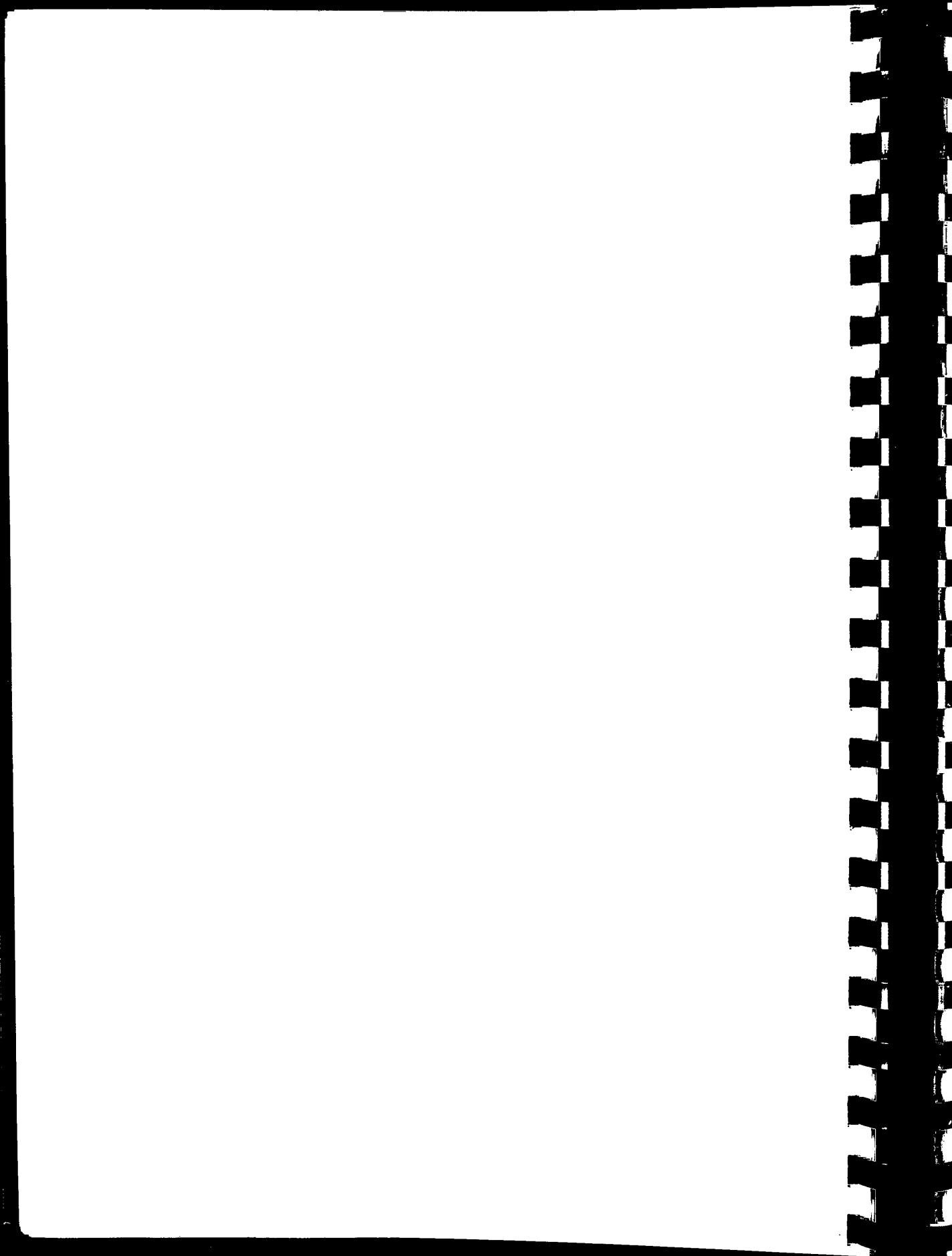


Table 8 Percentage of pensioners living alone by ethnic group, 1991

Table 8 Percentage of pensioners living alone by ethnic group, 1991			
Ethnic group	Male	Female	All
White	23.7	42.8	36.3
Black Caribbean	30.0	29.3	29.6
Black African	31.8	26.8	28.9
Black Other	26.8	37.6	33.8
Indian	8.4	11.6	10.4
Pakistani	10.6	12.1	11.4
Bangladeshi	9.8	9.3	9.6
Chinese	15.9	17.7	17.1
Other Asian	13.2	19.1	17.3
Other	22.7	31.2	28.3
Total	23.4	41.6	35.4
(Born in Ireland	27.0	37.2	33.8)
Source: LRCT 34			



Figure 2 Births in the Greater London area, 1905-1931

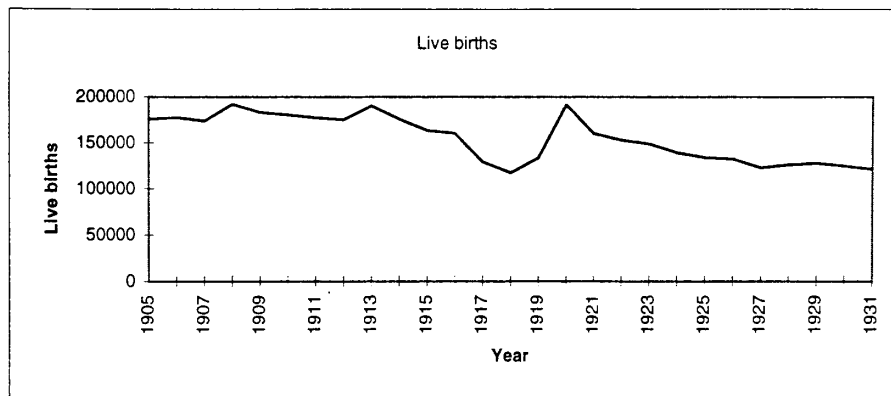
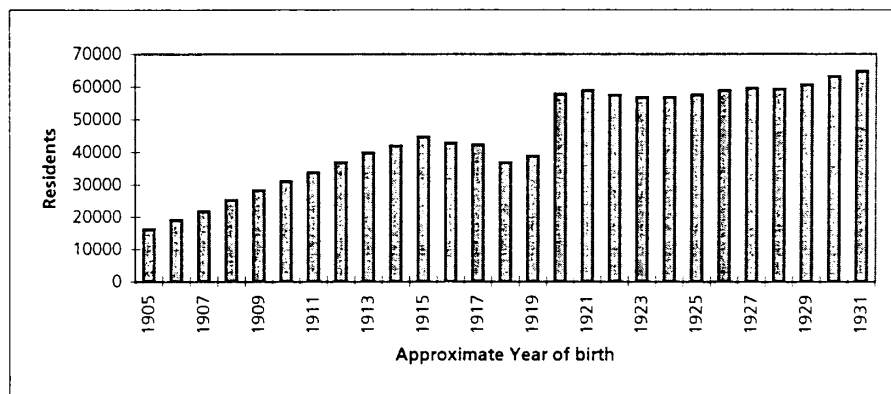
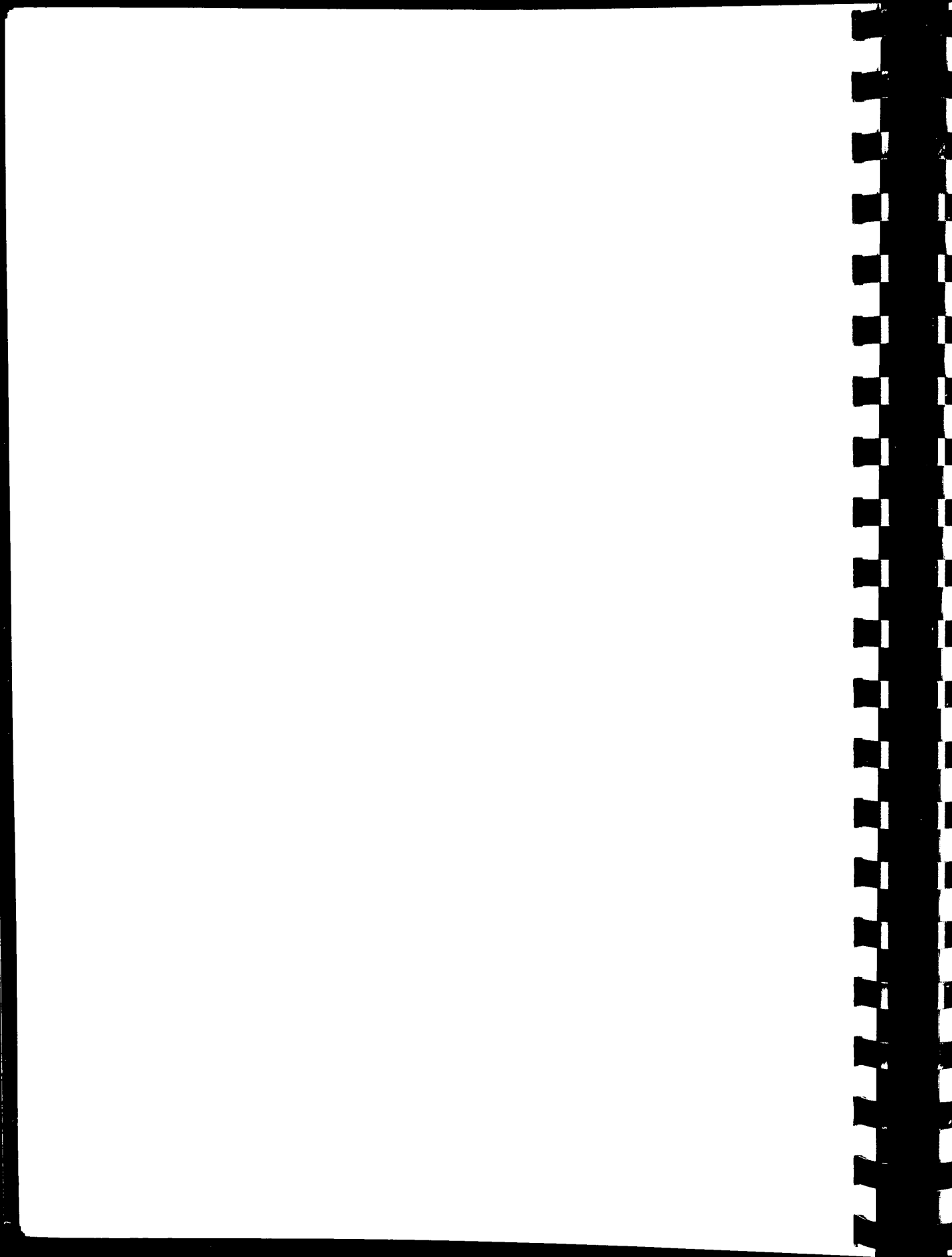
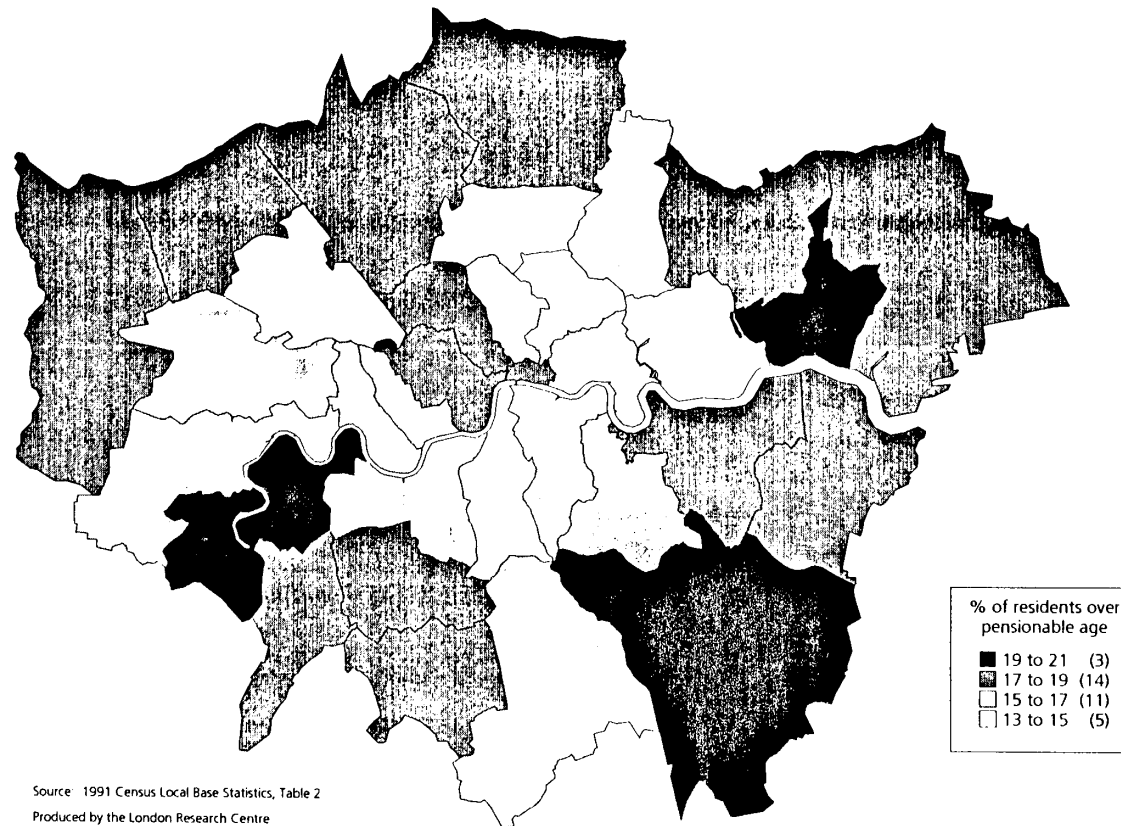


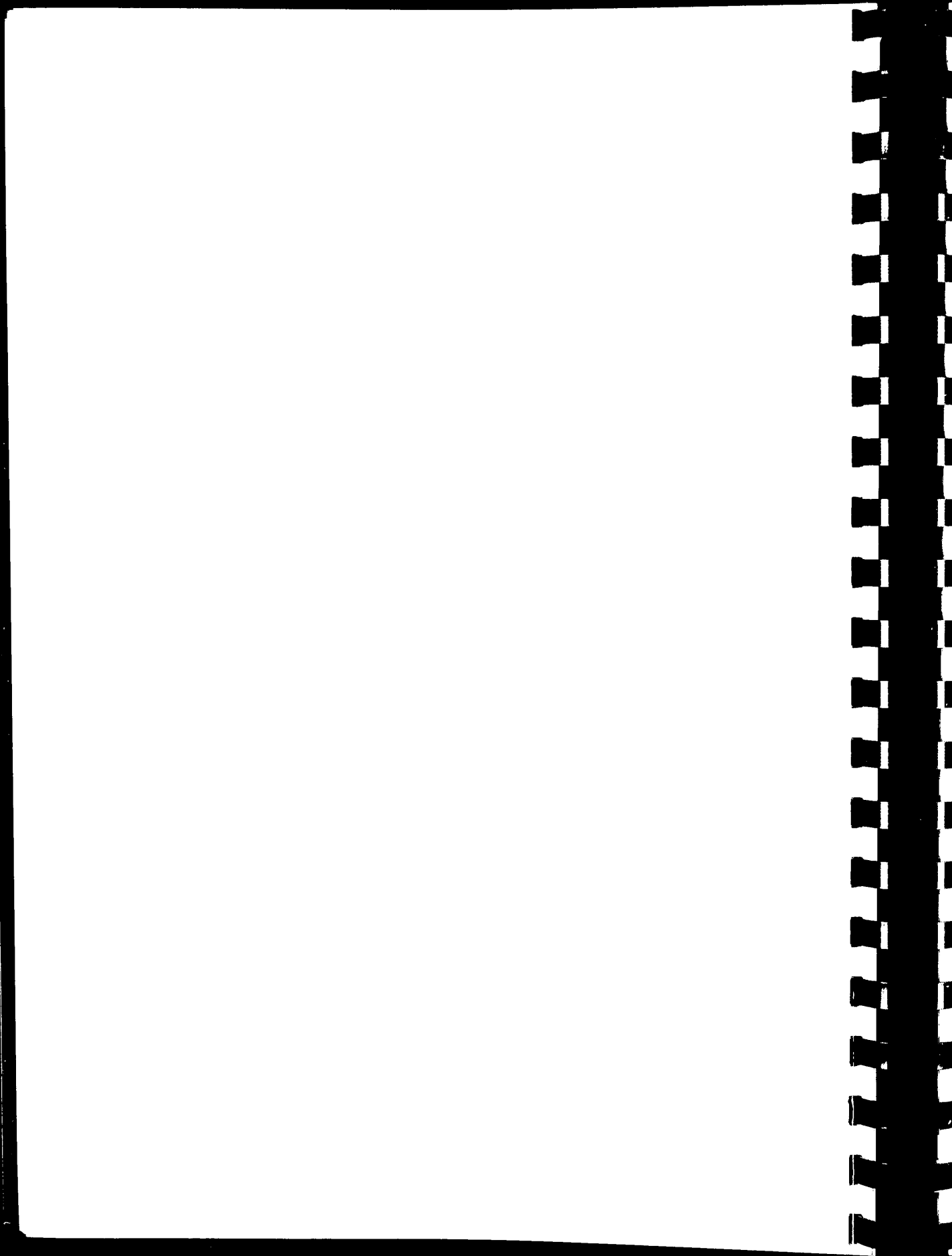
Figure 3 Residents in Greater London, 1991 by year of birth





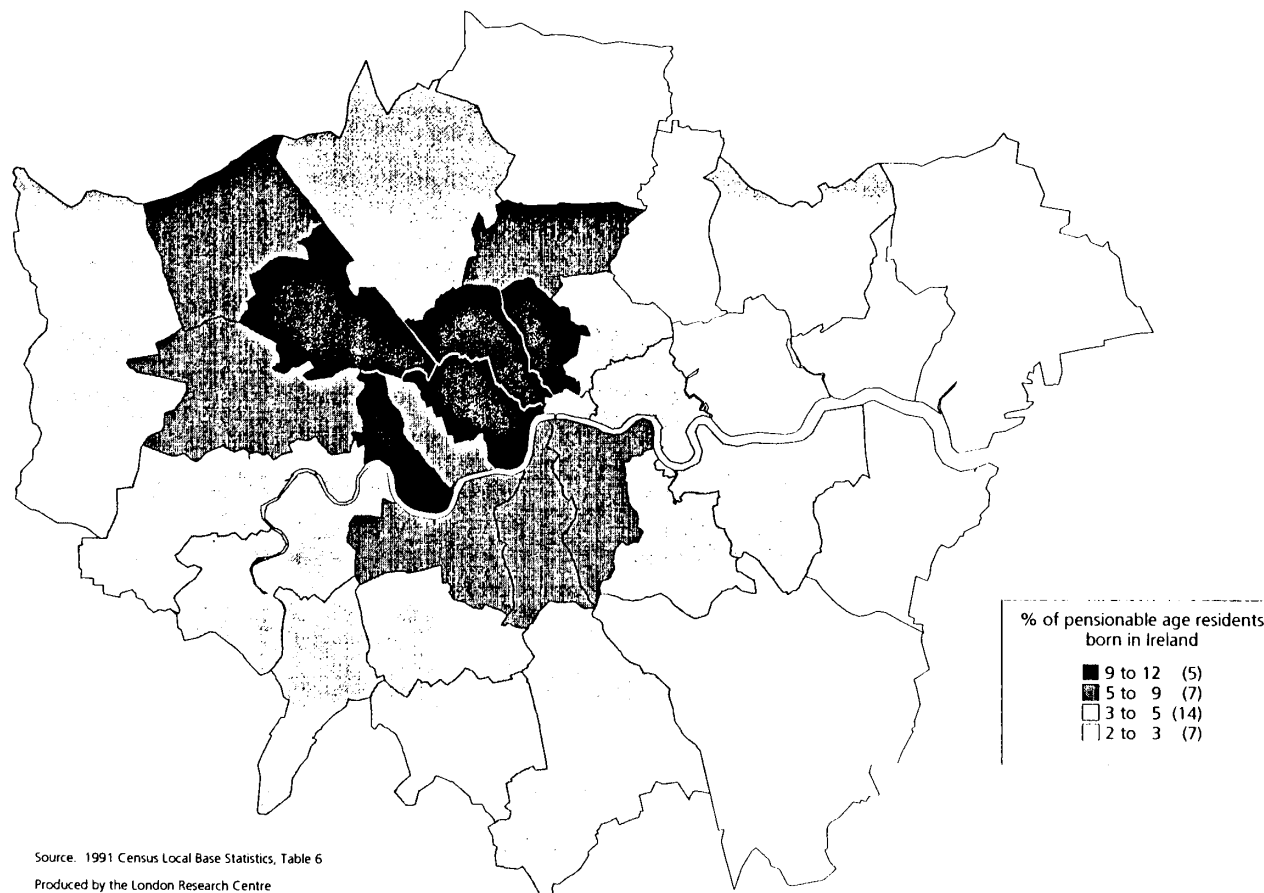
Map 2 Percentage of residents over pensionable age, 1991







**Map 5 Percentage of residents over pensionable age  
born in Ireland**



Source: 1991 Census Local Base Statistics, Table 6  
Produced by the London Research Centre



- 3.2 Among those over pensionable age who were economically inactive, there were also some differences apparent by ethnic group. More than half of pensioners from all ethnic groups were retired, but only the White group had more than three quarters of pensioners in this category, although more than 70 per cent of Black Caribbeans were also classified as retired. However, the proportion of 'other inactive' Black Caribbean pensioners was particularly low, at 5 per cent. In contrast, all the Asian groups had around 20 per cent of pensioners classified in this group. Over 30 per cent of non-pensioner Bangladeshis were in this category, while among Indian, Chinese and Other Asian non-pensioners the proportion was only a little higher than among the Black and White ethnic groups.
- 3.3 The three South Asian groups also showed quite high levels of pensioners who were permanently sick; more than 8 per cent of Pakistanis; compared with less than 3 per cent of all pensioners. In fact, all the ethnic minority groups had a higher proportion of pensioners classifying themselves in this category than of the White pensioners. Among non-pensioners also, there was a greater tendency for South Asians and Black Caribbeans to be classified as permanently sick, while the smallest proportion was among Chinese non-pensioners. A small number of pensioners from all ethnic groups were economically inactive full-time students.
- 3.4 Among the economically active, the largest proportion of White pensioners and of pensioners born in Ireland were part-time employees, whereas all the other ethnic minority groups had more full-time than part-time workers. Economically active Bangladeshi pensioners were even more likely to be unemployed than to be employees. However, the numbers are particularly small for this group (only 152 economically active Bangladeshi pensioners were recorded in the whole of London) and so should be treated with caution. Chinese pensioners were more likely to be self-employed, either with or without employees than pensioners from other ethnic groups, but again the numbers were quite small.
- 3.5 As seen earlier, there were significant differences between the economic positions of male and female pensioners. Figures 5 to 9 illustrate not only the overall differences between the economic positions of pensioners by ethnic group, but also show clearly that the differences between men and women also vary by ethnic group. As illustrated in Figure 5, Black female pensioners, particularly Black Caribbeans, were more likely to be in work, that is either an employee or self-employed, than their male counterparts. The same can also be said of those born in Ireland. Among nearly all the other groups, and particularly among the South Asian groups, male pensioners were more likely to be in work than females. The single exception was among pensioners from the Other Asian ethnic groups, where the proportions of men and women in work were extremely close.
- 3.6 Figure 6 shows that in nearly all ethnic groups, but most notably in the Bangladeshi group, male pensioners were more likely to describe themselves as unemployed than were female pensioners. Only among Indian pensioners was this position reversed. It also shows clearly that Bangladeshi and, to a lesser extent, Black African pensioners were most likely to be recorded as unemployed.
- 3.7 The proportions of pensioners from each ethnic group who were described as unable to work because of long-term sickness or disability (permanently sick) are illustrated in Figure 7. In most ethnic groups, the proportion of women was higher than the proportion of men, but the differences tended to be smaller than in some of the other categories.



- 4.4 There was considerable variation in the proportion of pensioners who were working between the London boroughs, as shown in Map 10. Pensioners resident in the central London boroughs were most likely to be in work; nearly a quarter of all pensioners living in the City of London were either employees or self-employed; although the absolute number was small. The largest number of working pensioners lived in Barnet; more than 7,300. In contrast, a much smaller percentage of pensioners living in the eastern boroughs were in work; only 6 per cent in Newham and in Barking and Dagenham, amounting to less than 1,800 in each borough. These were the only two boroughs with a lower percentage than the average for Great Britain as a whole, where just over 7 per cent of all pensioners were in work, although the figure for Bexley was extremely close to the average. The figures for each of the London boroughs and for Great Britain are given in Table A4.
- 4.5 Table A4 also gives the percentages for resident male and female pensioners separately. Overall, nearly 11 per cent of male pensioners were employees or self-employed, compared with just over 9 per cent of female pensioners in London. In nearly all boroughs, men of pensionable age were more likely to be working than women, although the extent of the difference varied considerably, with the greatest differences again in the central London boroughs. Only in the City of London did the actual number of male pensioners in work exceed the number of female pensioners. There were some boroughs, however, where women pensioners were more likely to be in work than men, most notably in Barking and Dagenham and in Greenwich.

## 5. Occupation

- 5.1 Table 11 shows the percentage of male and female working pensioners in each occupation category. These figures should be used with some caution, however, since the number of working pensioners in the 10 per cent sample was quite small. By far the largest proportion of men of all ages were corporate managers or administrators (nearly 14 per cent), and this was also a large category for male pensioners. However, there were even more men aged 65 and over in the 'other elementary occupations' category, which includes occupations in sales and service, communications, construction and transport (not included elsewhere). This category accounted for only 7 per cent of working men of all ages. This category also included a similar proportion of working women of all ages, but nearly 18 per cent of working women aged 60 and over; by far the largest single group. High proportions of female pensioners were also working in clerical and secretarial occupations, although the proportions were lower than for women of all ages.
- 5.2 The other category with a significantly higher proportion of pensioners than all ages among women was other sales occupations. For men, working as managers or proprietors in agriculture and services was more common among pensioners than the overall population. In general, male pensioners were more likely to be in some of the professional occupations than men of all ages, whereas female pensioners were more likely to be in services and sales occupations than their younger counterparts, and less likely to be in professional or associate professional occupations.

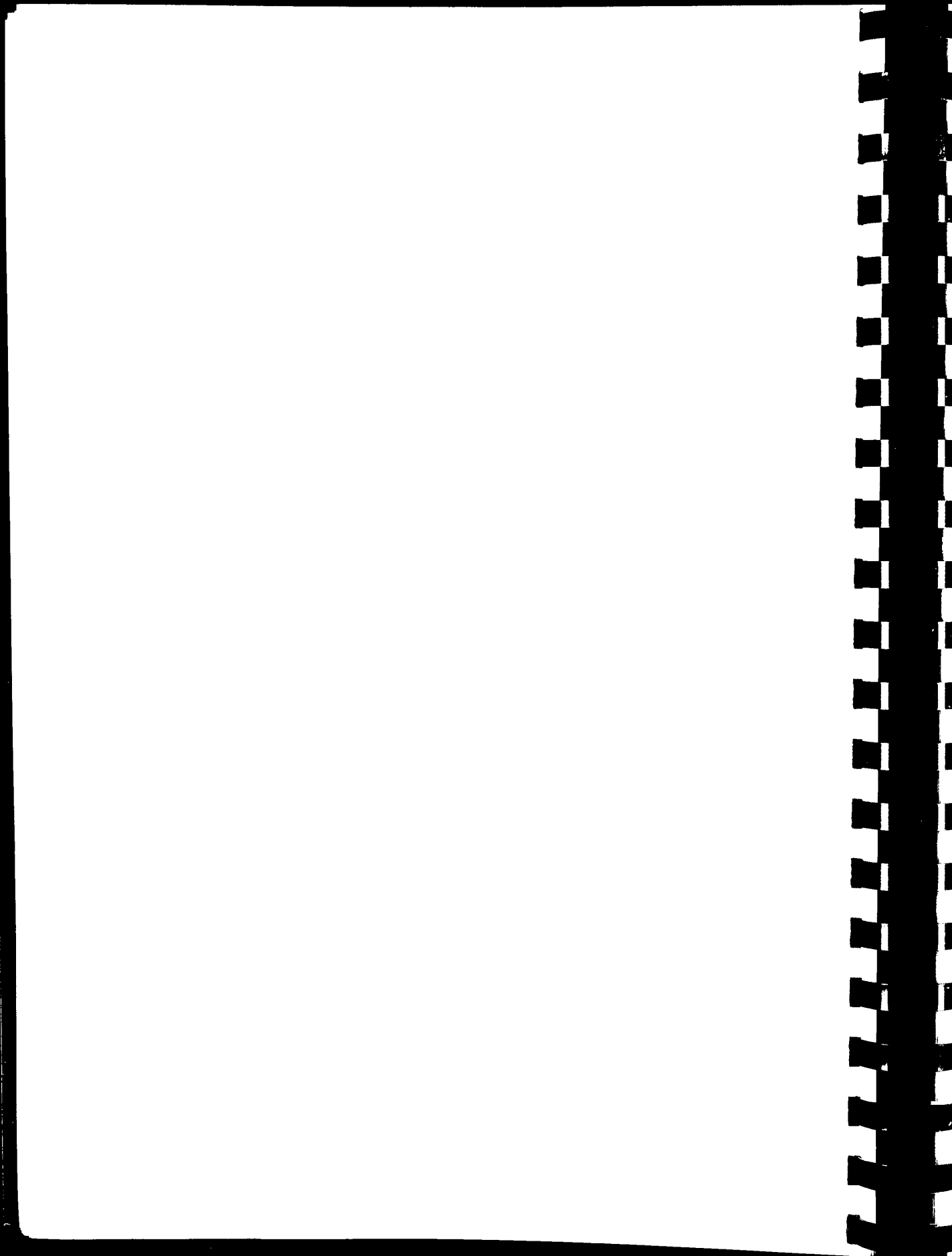
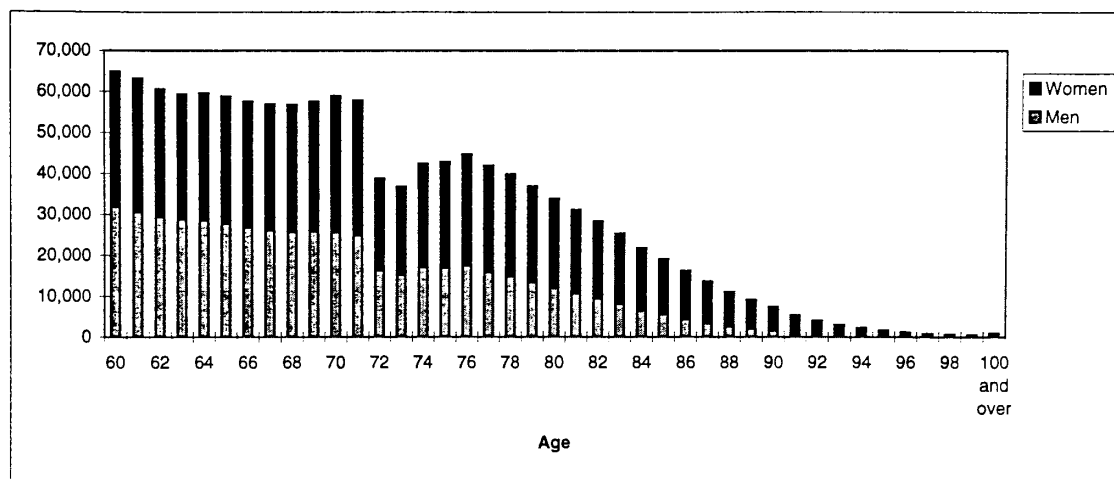
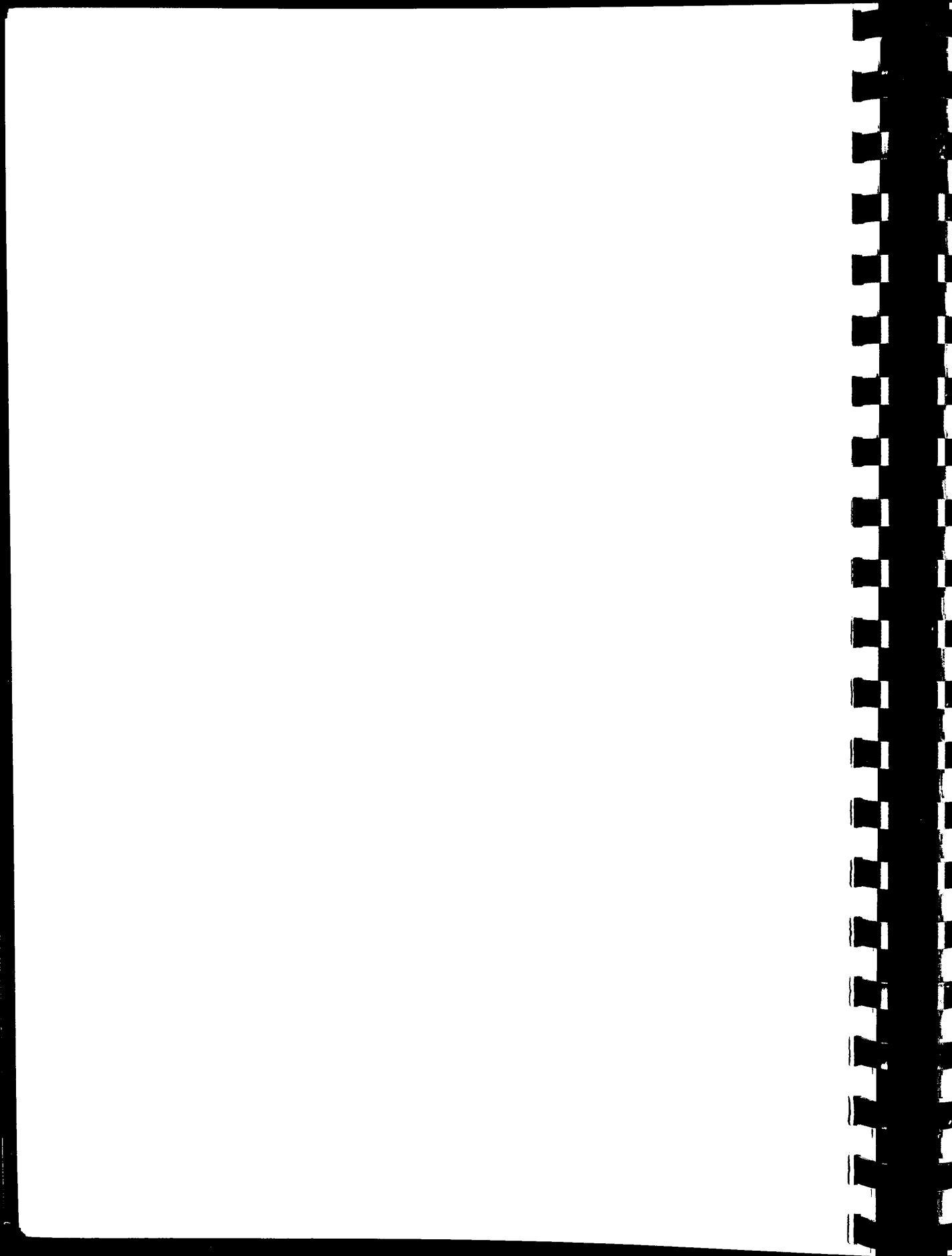


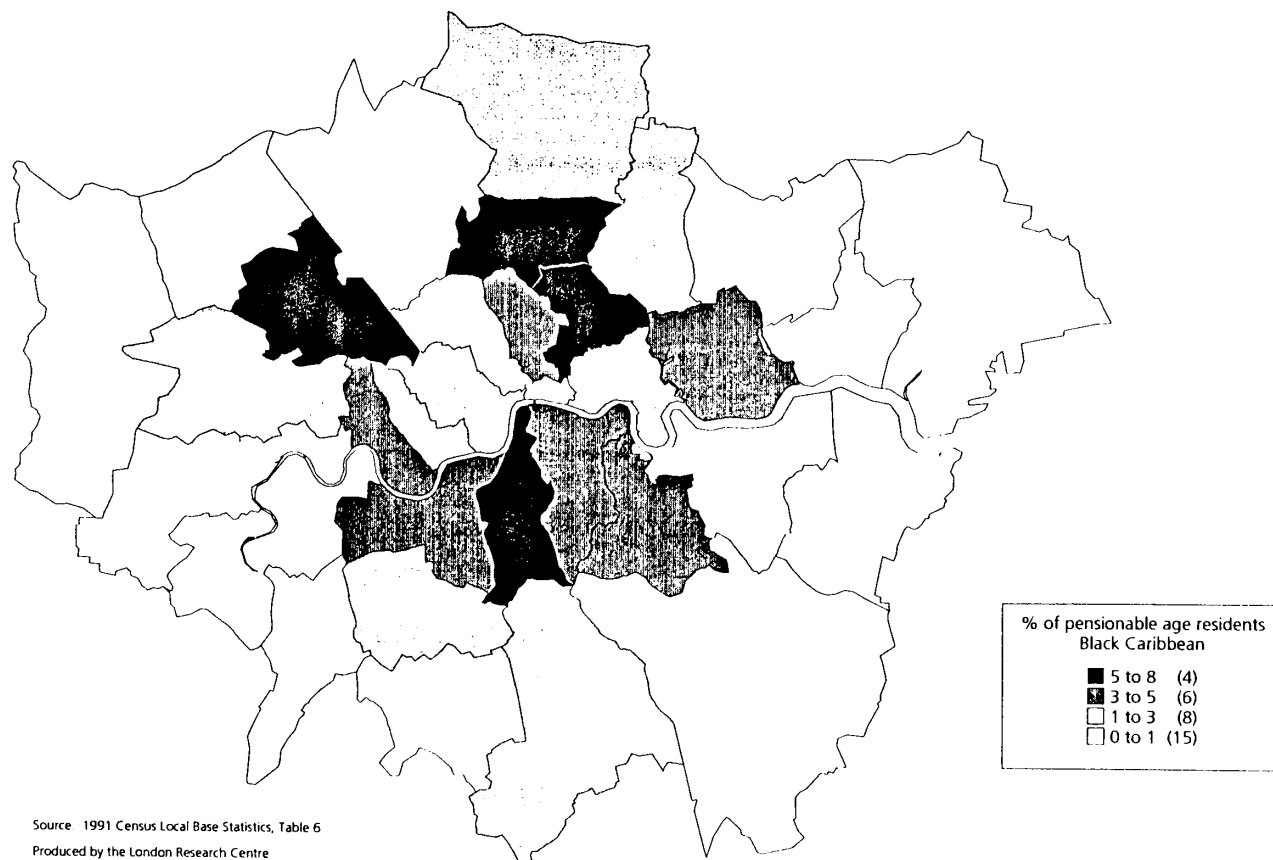
Figure 1 Number of men and women aged 60 and over



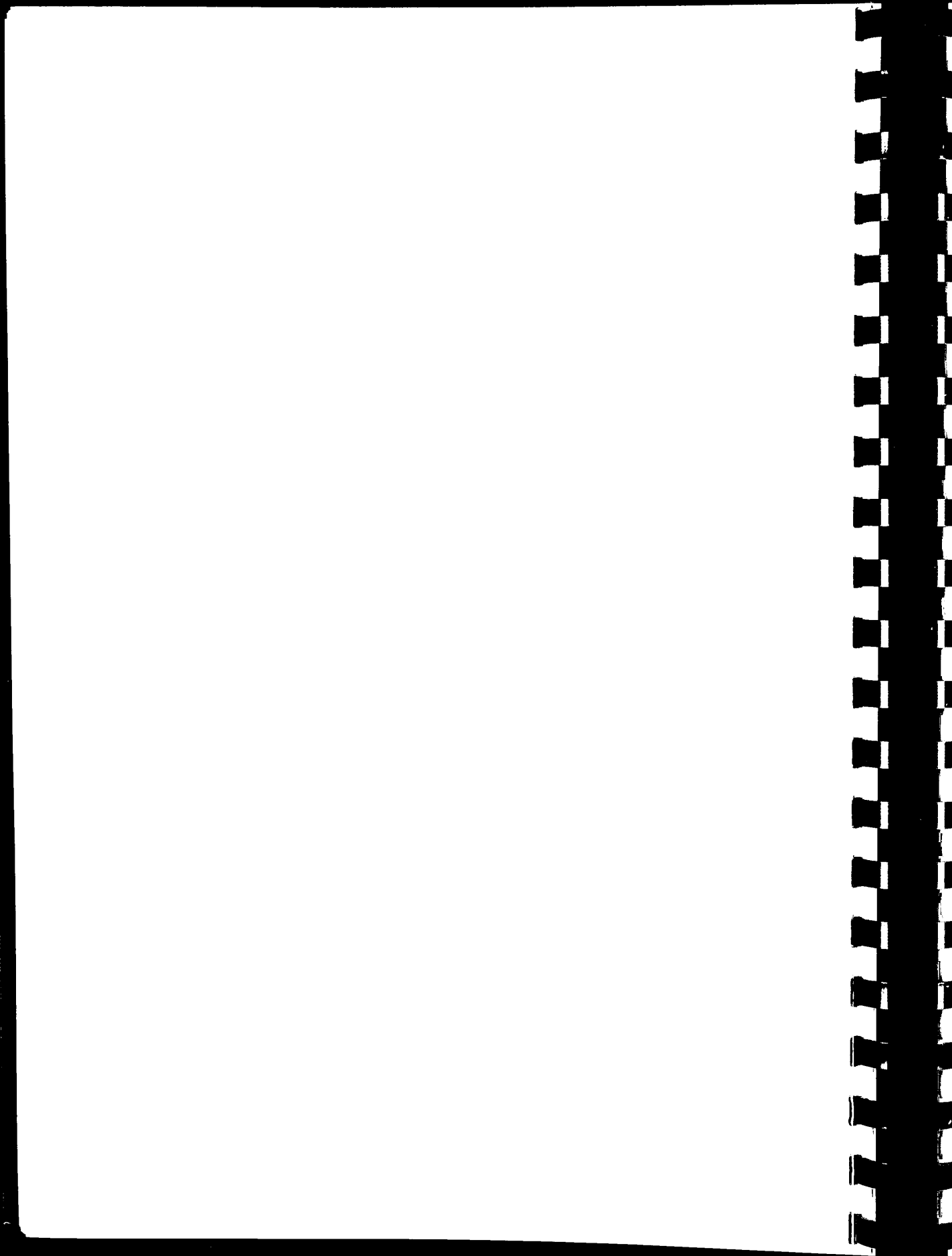




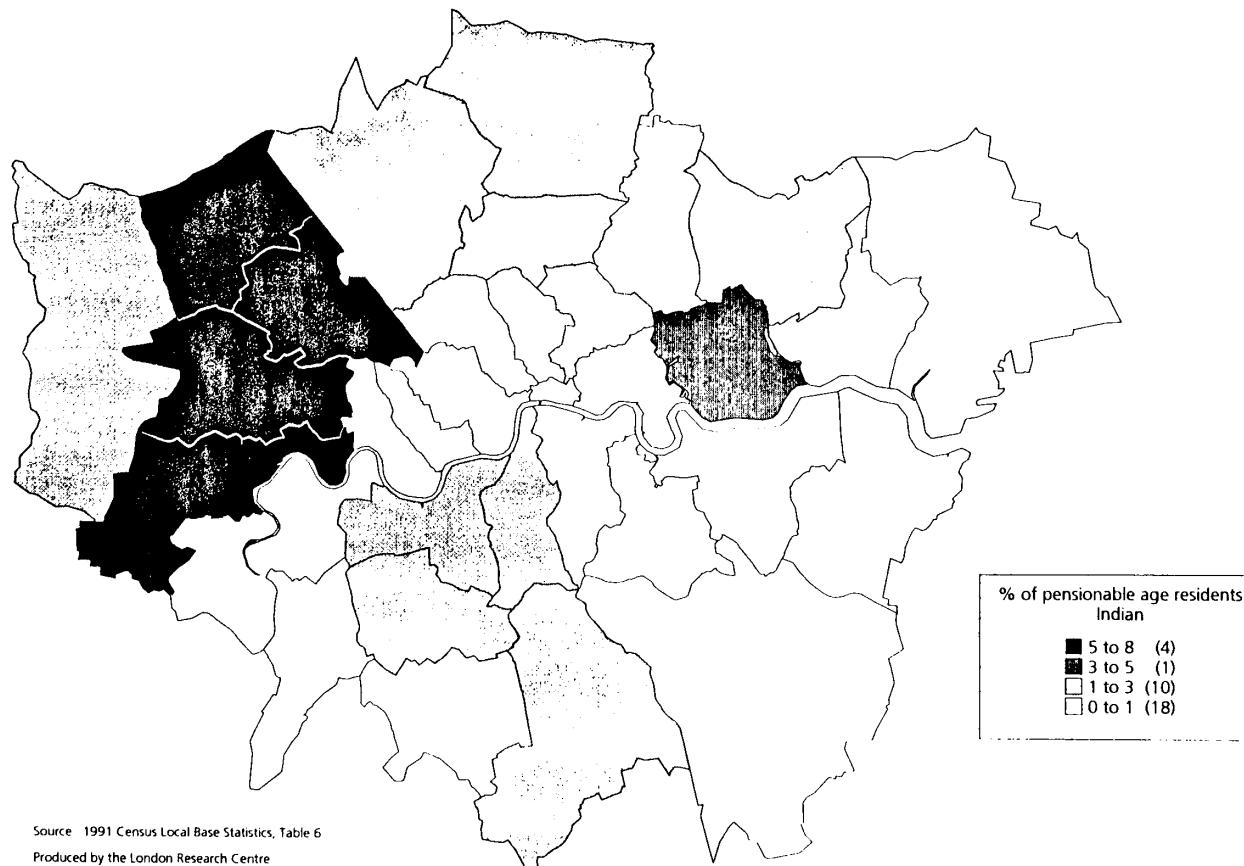
**Map 3 Percentage of residents over pensionable age  
from Black Caribbean ethnic group**



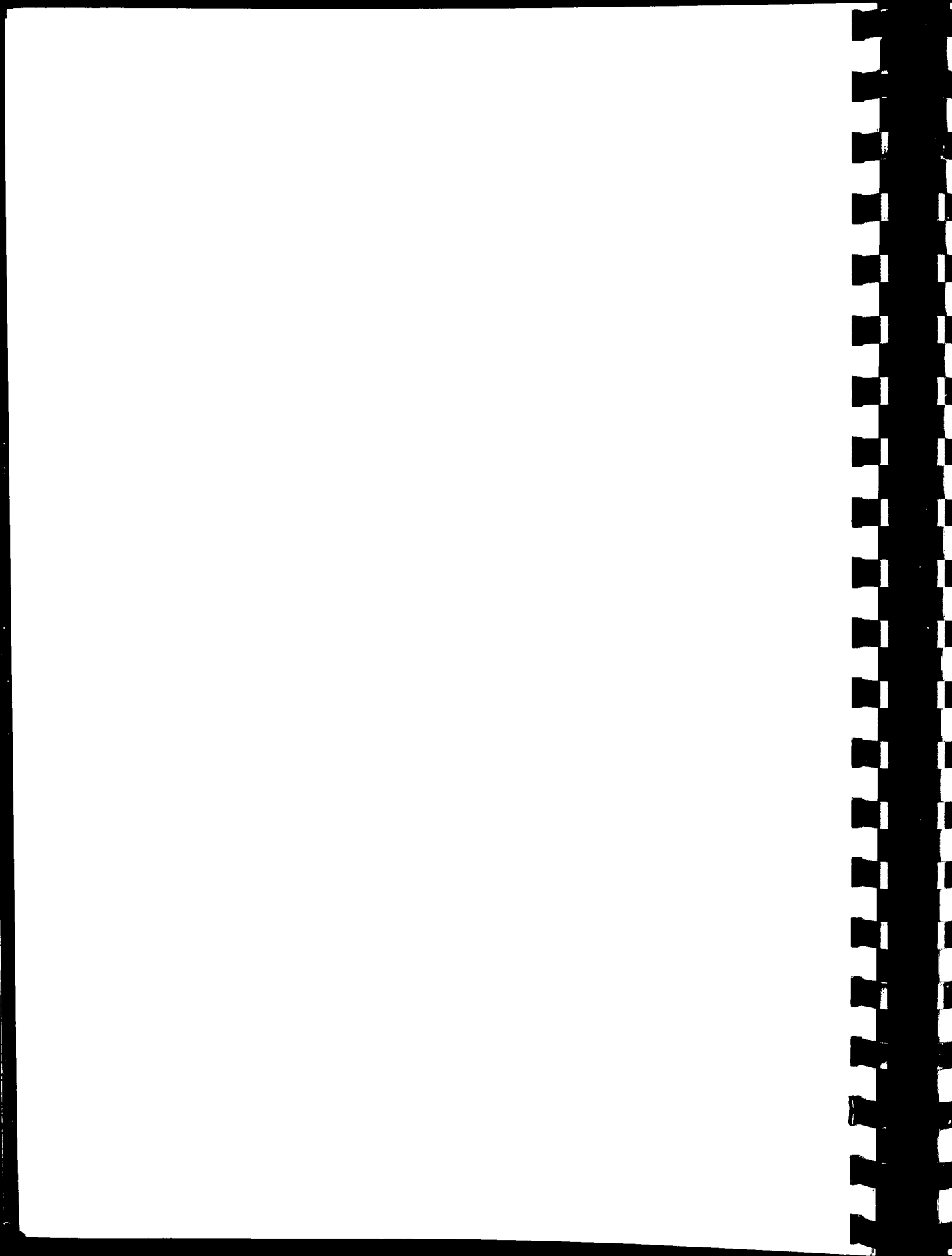
Source: 1991 Census Local Base Statistics, Table 6  
Produced by the London Research Centre



**Map 4 Percentage of residents over pensionable age  
from Indian ethnic group**



Source: 1991 Census Local Base Statistics, Table 6  
Produced by the London Research Centre







## 5 Economic Position

### 1. Introduction

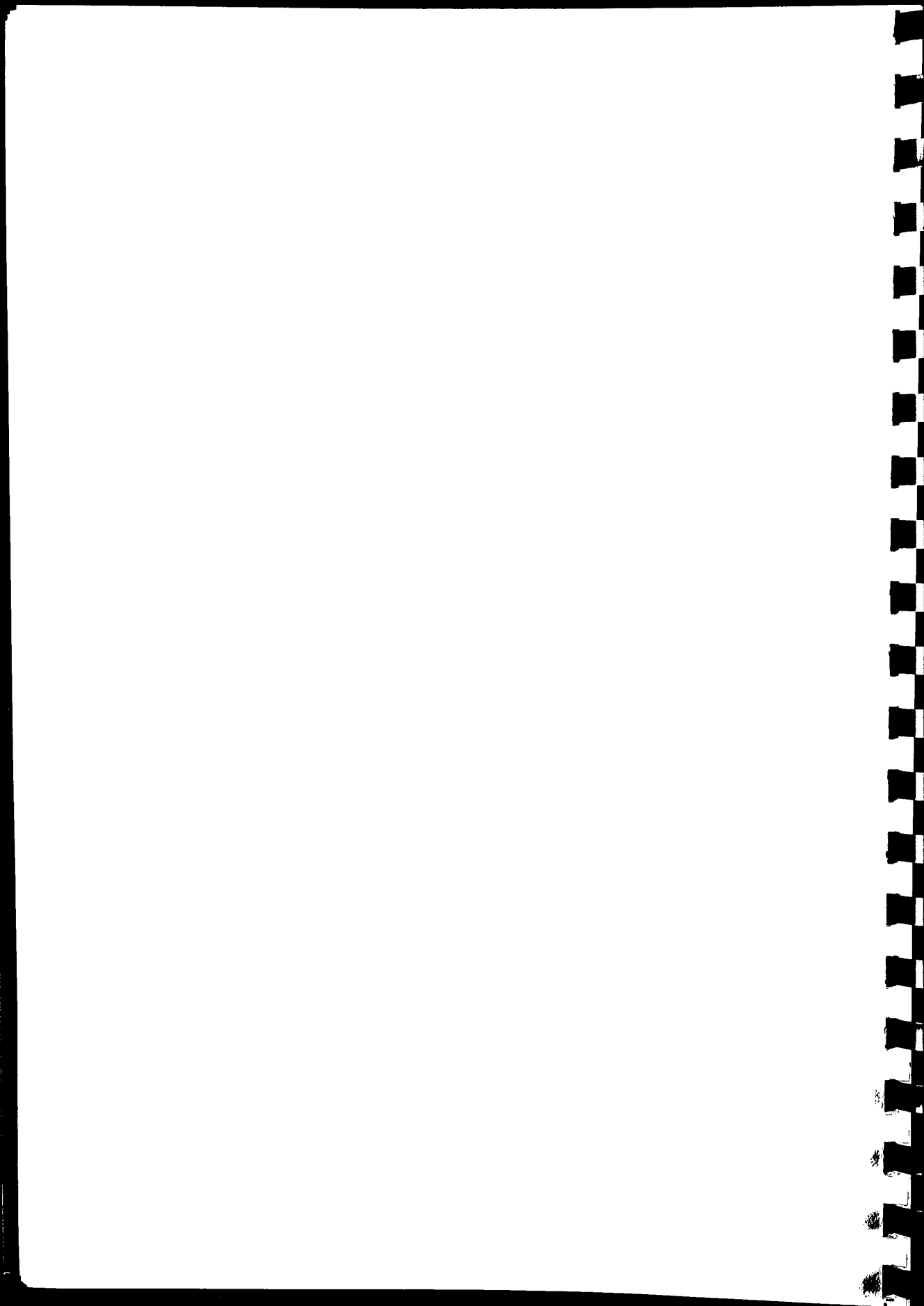
- 1.1 This chapter examines the economic position recorded in the 1991 Census of people of pensionable age living in London, including differences by age, ethnic group and location. The occupations of those who were actually in employment at the time of the Census and the distances travelled to work are also discussed.

### 2. Economic Activity

- 2.1 Not surprisingly, the majority of people of pensionable age in London (just over 75 per cent) described themselves as retired from paid work. This proportion was the same as for Great Britain as a whole. Table 9 shows that a further 11 per cent, who were nearly all women, were classified as 'other inactive'. This group consisted mainly of people who said they were looking after the home or family, but also included others not classified elsewhere, such as those of independent means. A further 3 per cent were unable to work because of long term sickness or disability (permanently sick in Table 9).
- 2.2 One in ten London pensioners - more than 112 thousand, were economically active, that is either in employment or looking for work. Most of these were aged below 75, but more than 13,500 were aged 75 or over. Roughly equal proportions of men and women under 75 were full-time employees, although the actual number of women was nearly twice the number of men. However, women in this age group were much more likely to be part-time employees, whereas men were more likely to be self-employed. Small proportions of both men and women described themselves as unemployed. The difference in pensionable age for men and women (65 for men, 60 for women) is significant when looking at the economic activity patterns for this age group, since economic activity generally decreases with age for both sexes.
- 2.3 Men aged over 75 were three times as likely to be economically active as women in the same age group, although the different age structures of the two groups (see Chapter 3) will explain some of this difference.

### 3. Ethnic Groups

- 3.1 Table 10 shows the percentage of pensioners in London within each ethnic group according to their economic position. It is clear that there was significant variation in the economic position of different groups, although the figures for the White group are very close to the total, since the White group forms the overwhelming majority of all resident pensioners in London (see Chapter 3). All three Black groups, along with the Other Asian group, had higher rates of economic activity after retirement age than the White and other minority groups. Indian pensioners were least likely to be economically active. This is in contrast to the picture for those aged between 16 and pensionable age. In this age group, Whites, Black Caribbeans and those born in Ireland (who are also included in the White category), were most likely to be economically active, followed by Indians and those in the Black Other group, while less than half of Bangladeshis were economically active.





3.8 Figure 8 represents the 76 per cent of all London pensioners who were retired from paid work. It shows that, although the overall proportions of pensioners who were retired varies significantly, there is relatively little variation between the proportions of male pensioners of the ethnic minority groups who were retired. However, a higher proportion of White, and of the born in Ireland males were retired. In all ethnic groups, the proportion of men was greater than the proportion of women in this category. The extent of the difference does vary, with female Asian pensioners noticeably less likely to be in this category than female pensioners from other ethnic groups, while the difference was least among Black Caribbeans.

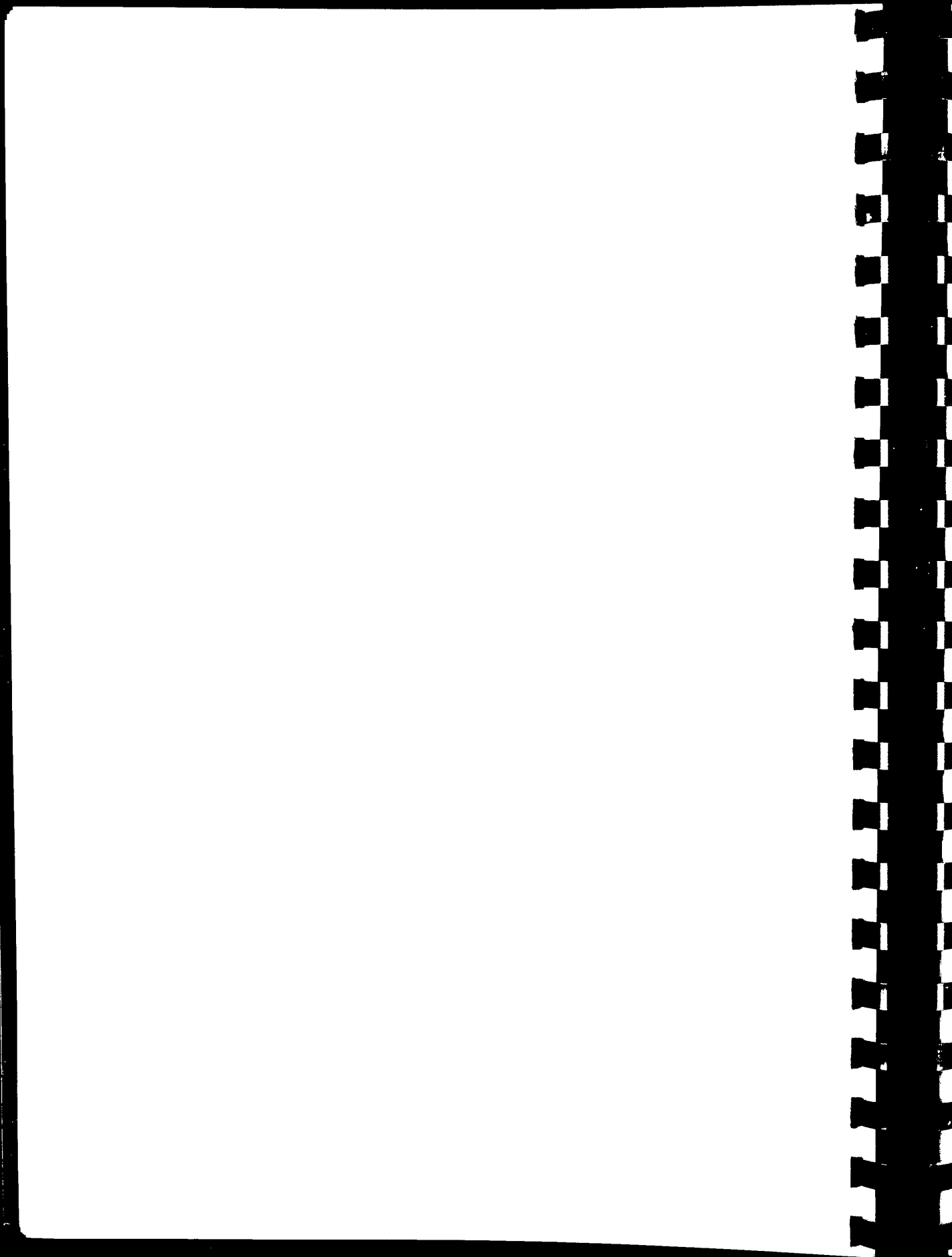
3.9 The complement of the pattern depicted in Figure 8 is seen in Figure 9, which illustrates the proportion of pensioners described as Other Inactive. As stated above, this group consisted mainly of those looking after the home or family and formed the second largest category overall. It is clear that for all ethnic groups, this category was comprised predominantly of women, with levels varying from more than 40 per cent of Pakistani women to just over 7 per cent of Black Caribbean women.

#### **4. Employees and the Self-employed**

4.1 Across London as a whole, just below 10 per cent of pensioners were in work (either as employees or self-employed). Table C4 shows that London pensioners were much more likely to be working than pensioners in other metropolitan areas, where the proportions were between 4 and just over 6 per cent. Also noticeable is that pensioners in non-metropolitan England, while less likely to be working than London pensioners, were also more likely to be working than pensioners in the other metropolitan areas (nearly 8 per cent). The figure for the South East is also high, which is partly attributable to the high proportion of working pensioners in London, but also reflects the economic situation in England, that living in the South East is generally more expensive than other parts of the country.

4.2 The higher tendency to be working in London was true for both male and female pensioners. It is worth noting, perhaps, that whereas male pensioners were more likely to be working than female pensioners in London, in other metropolitan areas, most notably South Yorkshire and Tyne and Wear, a higher proportion of female pensioners were working than of male pensioners.

4.3 In all the regions of London, male pensioners were more likely to be working than their female counterparts. However, there were noticeable differences in the proportions in different parts of the capital, as shown in Table B4. Pensioners in East London and South East London were least likely to be working (around 8 per cent), with the proportions lower than in South East England as a whole (just over 9 per cent). At the other end of the scale, more than 11 per cent of all pensioners (more than 13 per cent of men) in North West and North Central London were either employees or self-employed.



- 5.3 As noted earlier, there were significant differences in the proportions of different ethnic groups in work, and the occupations followed by pensioners from the different ethnic minority groups also vary, although numbers of working pensioners resident in London in the 10 per cent sample are too small to analyse for all but the largest minority groups. Working Indian male pensioners tended to be working as managers etc., or in professional, associate professional or skilled occupations, while working Black Caribbean male pensioners tended to be in personal or protective service occupations, plant or machine operatives or in other elementary occupations. The patterns were similar for female pensioners, although there were more Black Caribbean female pensioners working in the associate professional occupations.

## **6. Distance Travelled to Work**

- 6.1 Table 12 gives comparisons of the distances travelled to work by London pensioners and workers of all ages. Pensioners were more likely to either work at home or with no fixed workplace or within 2 kilometres of their home than younger workers, and in general tended to travel shorter distances to work. The self-employed of all ages - particularly without employees tended to travel the shortest distances, while full-time employees tended to travel furthest, but even 9 per cent of the working pensioners in the latter group either worked at home or had no fixed workplace, compared with only 4 per cent of full-time workers of all ages.

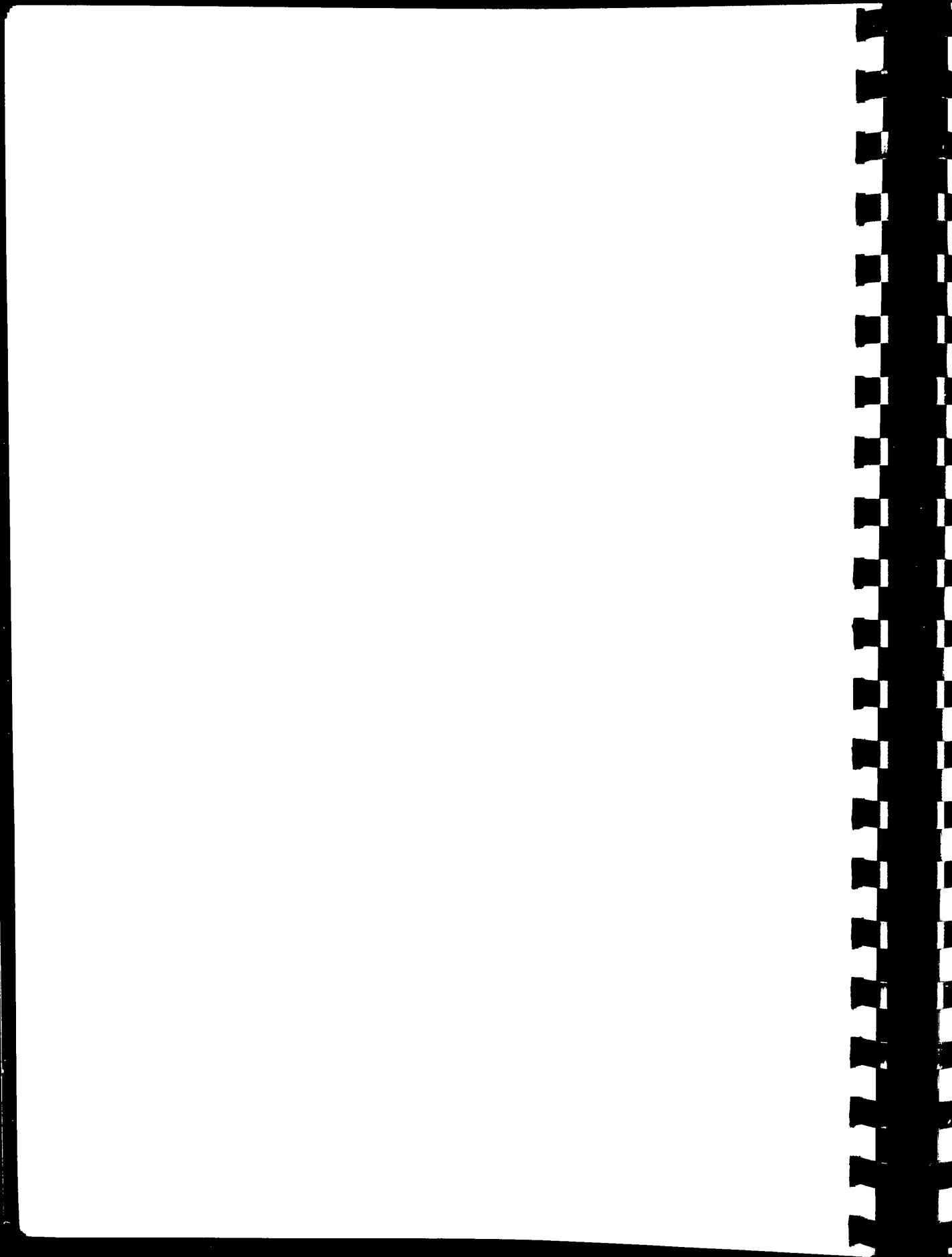
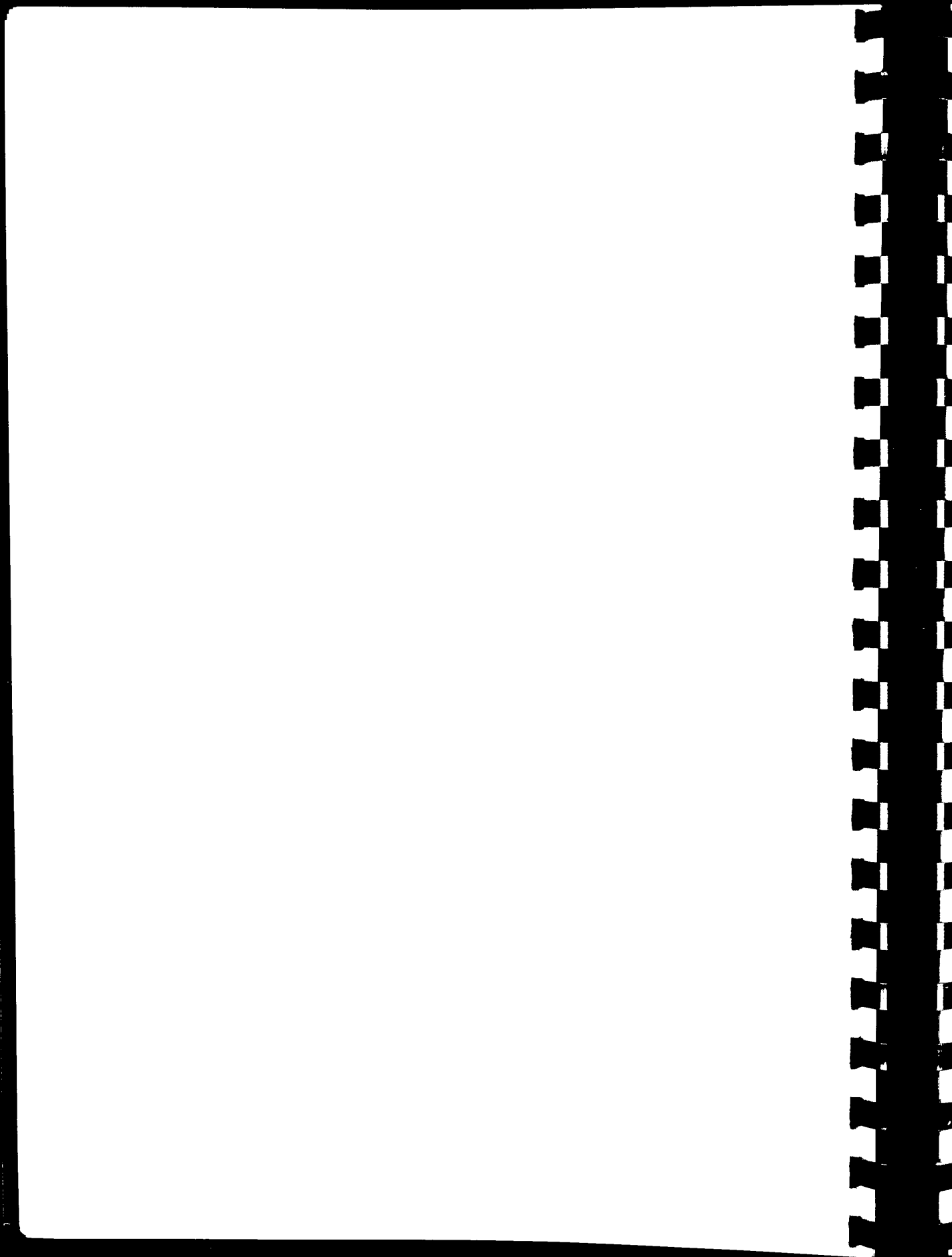


Table 9: Economic Position of Resident Pensioners: Greater London, 1991

Numbers and Percentages

	60/65-74		75+		All Pensioners		Persons	Totals
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
Economically Active	34,274	64,566	8,226	5,306	42,500	69,872	112,372	112,372
Total	14.7	14.4	5.5	1.8	11.1	9.4	10.0	112,372
Full-time employees	5.0	4.9	1.5	0.6	3.6	3.2	3.4	37,597
Part-time employee	4.8	7.7	1.7	0.7	3.6	4.9	4.5	50,337
Self-employed	4.5	1.4	2.1	0.4	3.6	1.0	1.9	20,906
On a gov't scheme	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	454
Unemployed	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	3,078
Economically Inactive	198,097	382,500	140,600	287,989	338,697	670,489	1,009,186	1,009,186
Total	85.3	85.6	94.5	98.2	88.9	90.6	90.0	1,009,186
Students	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	507
Permanently sick	3.7	2.9	1.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	32,671
Retired	80.9	64.8	91.9	79.8	85.2	70.8	75.7	848,516
Other inactive	0.6	17.8	0.8	14.8	0.7	16.6	11.2	125,492
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1,121,558

Source: 1991 Census: Local Base Statistics: Table 8



**Table 10: Resident Pensioners: Economic Position by Ethnic Group: Greater London, 1991**

**Numbers and Percentages**

	<b>All Persons</b>	<b>White</b>	<b>Black Caribbean</b>	<b>Black African</b>	<b>Black Other</b>	<b>Indian</b>	<b>Paki- stani</b>	<b>Bangla- deshi</b>	<b>Chinese</b>	<b>Other Asian</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Born in Ireland</b>
<b>Economically Active</b>	112,372	104,173	3,573	425	272	1,827	215	152	314	651	770	7,248
<b>Total</b>	10.0	9.8	16.2	17.0	18.1	8.8	9.4	10.5	12.1	16.3	13.6	13.0
<b>Full-time employees</b>	3.4	3.2	9.2	7.5	8.9	3.9	4.0	3.3	4.0	8.6	5.7	5.3
<b>Part-time employee</b>	4.5	4.6	4.8	3.6	4.9	2.0	1.6	1.0	2.7	3.9	4.1	6.0
<b>Self-employed</b>												
<b>with employees</b>	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.7	0.6	0.9	0.3
<b>without employees</b>	1.3	1.3	0.7	1.1	1.5	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.5	1.0	1.7	0.9
<b>On a gov't scheme</b>	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0
<b>Unemployed</b>	0.3	0.2	1.2	3.8	2.1	0.9	1.7	4.7	2.0	2.1	1.1	0.5
<b>Economically Inactive</b>	1,009,186	954,503	18,544	2,072	1,233	18,956	2,061	1,292	2,286	3,335	4,904	48,515
<b>Total</b>	90.0	90.2	83.8	83.0	81.9	91.2	90.6	89.5	87.9	83.7	86.4	87.0
<b>Students</b>	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.0
<b>Permanently sick</b>	2.9	2.7	6.1	6.0	5.4	7.6	8.5	7.0	4.9	6.3	4.5	3.7
<b>Retired</b>	75.7	76.2	72.5	65.4	68.0	63.0	57.4	63.5	61.7	57.7	67.4	73.0
<b>Other inactive</b>	11.4	11.2	5.1	10.7	7.9	20.4	24.2	18.1	21.0	19.2	14.3	10.2
<b>Total</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

**Source: 1991 Census: LRC Commissioned Table15**

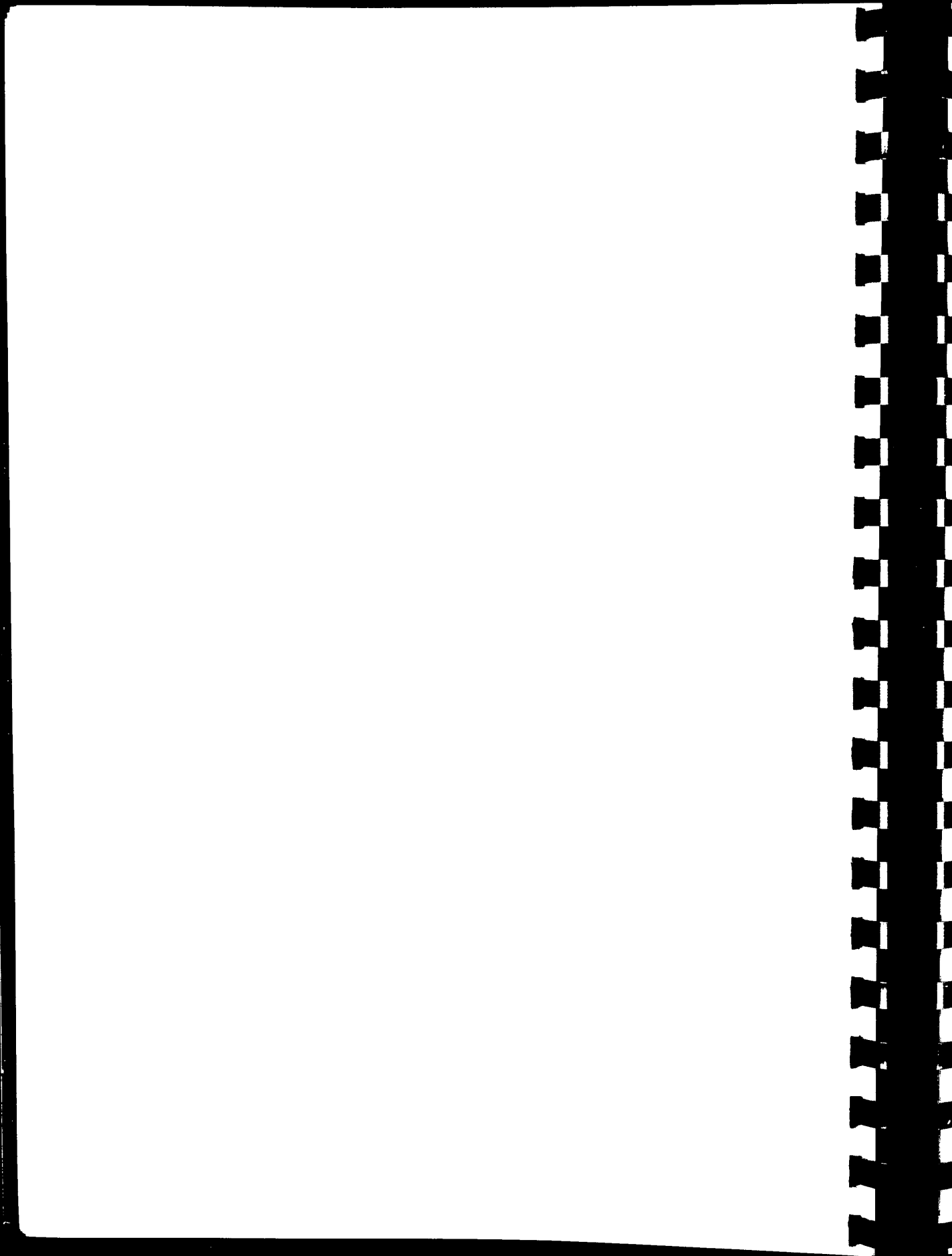




Table 11: Occupation of Employed Pensioners: Greater London, 1991

	Males	Females
Total in Employment	3,450	6,064
Percentages		
Managers/administrators	19.8	10.2
Professional occupations	12.1	6.9
Associate professional occupations	8.9	7.3
Clerical/secretarial occupations	9.9	29.9
Skilled occupations	12.4	3.0
Personal and protective service occupations	7.2	10.9
Sales occupations	6.6	9.5
Plant and machine operatives	9.4	2.7
Other Occupations	10.7	0.0
Occupation not stated or inadequately described	2.6	1.7
On a Government scheme	0.5	0.4
Total in Employment	100.0	100.0

Source: 1991 Census: LRC Commissioned Table 27

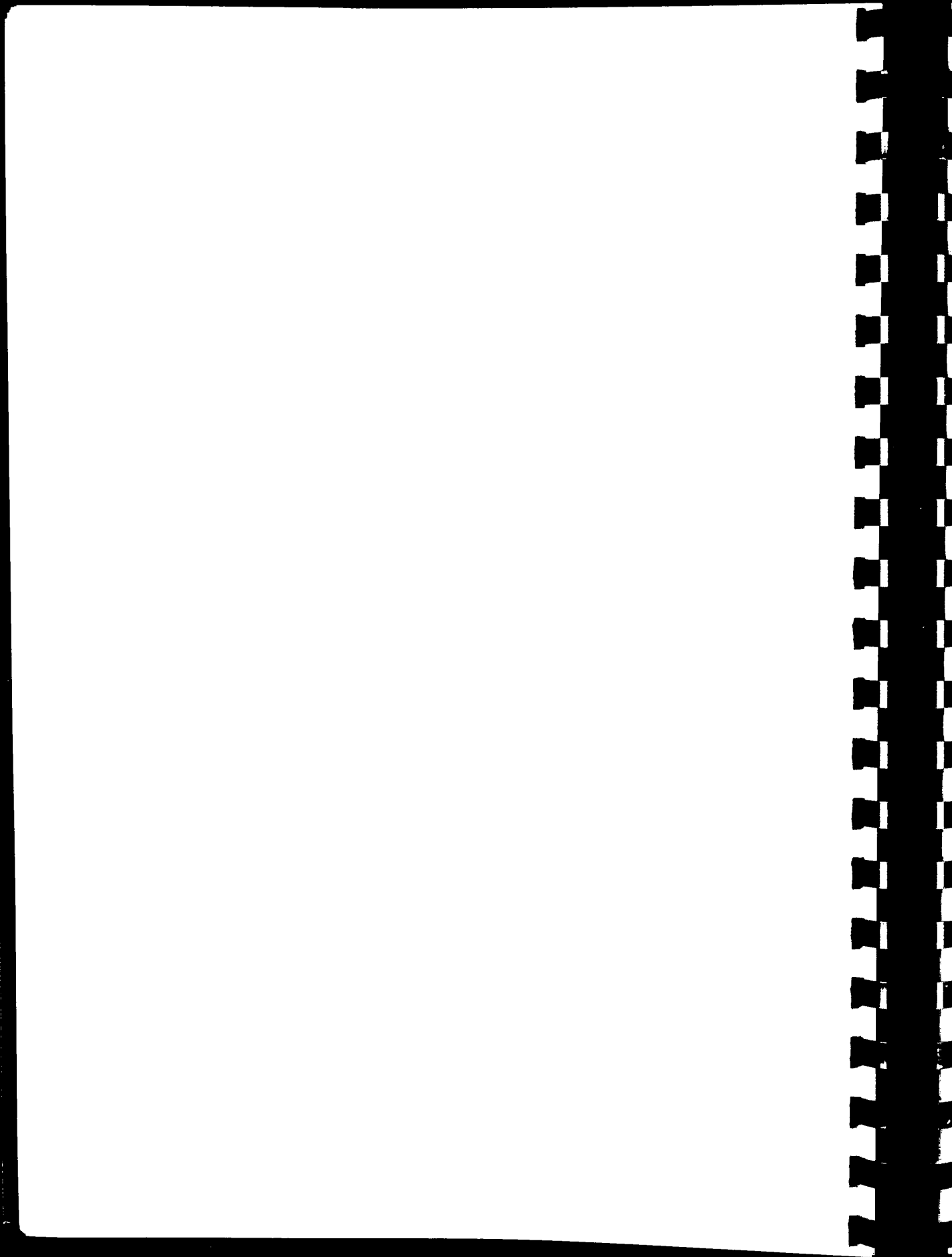


Table 12: Distance Travelled to Work, 1991

	Greater London	
	% Working Pensioners	% Workers All Ages
Work at Home	16	11
0- 2 Km.	31	20
3- 4 Km.	15	14
5- 9 Km.	16	23
10-19 Km.	12	20
20+ Km.	3	6
Not Stated/Outside GB	7	6

Source: 1991 Census: 2% Sample of Anonymised Records

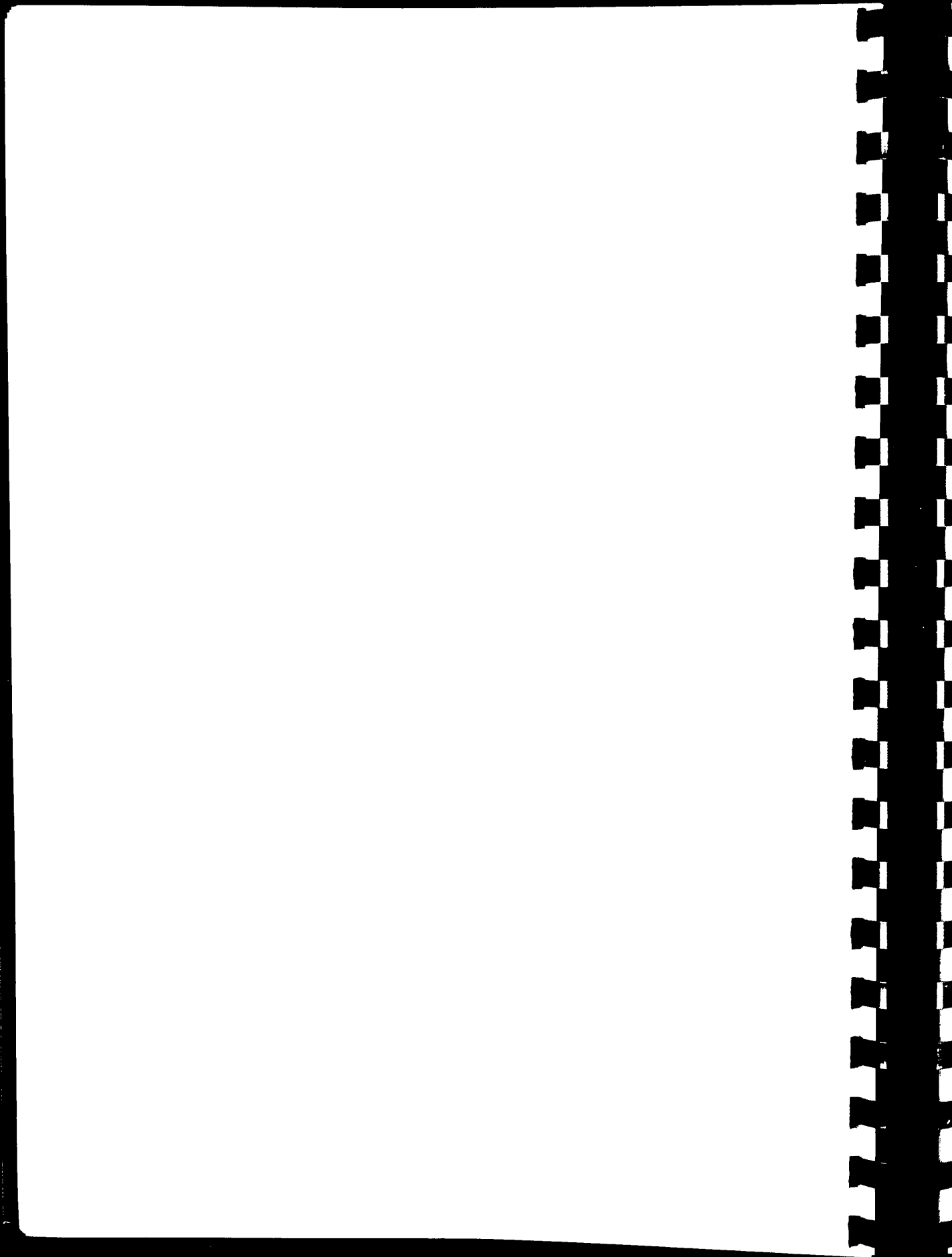


Figure 5 Employees and self-employed pensioners by sex and ethnic group

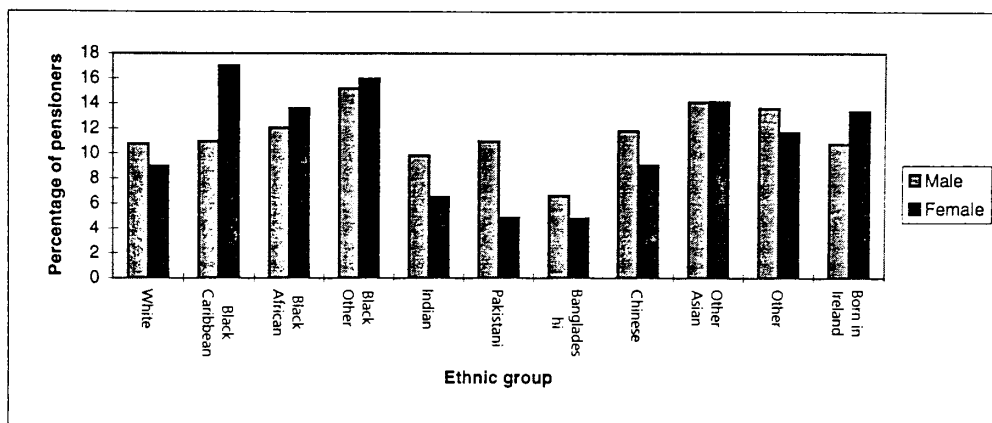
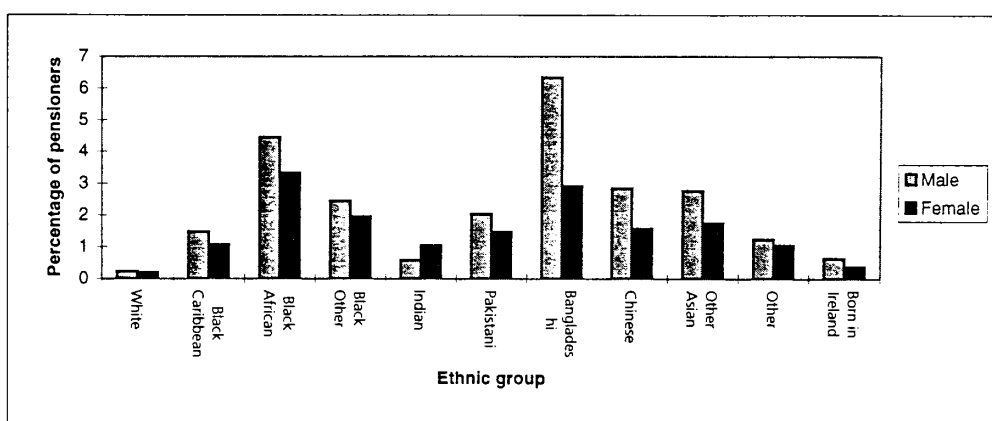


Figure 6 Unemployed pensioners by sex and ethnic group



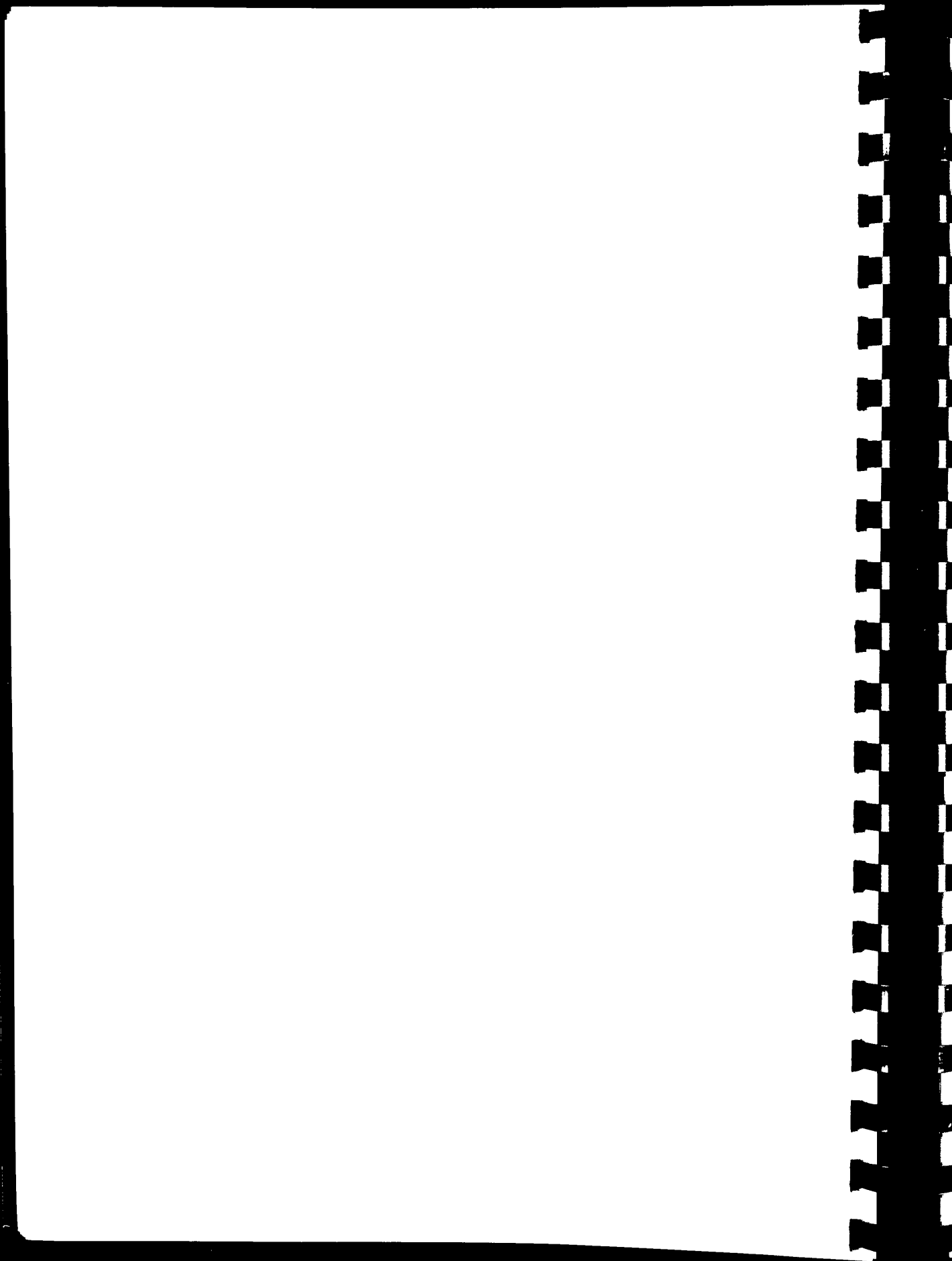


Figure 7 Permanently sick pensioners by sex and ethnic group

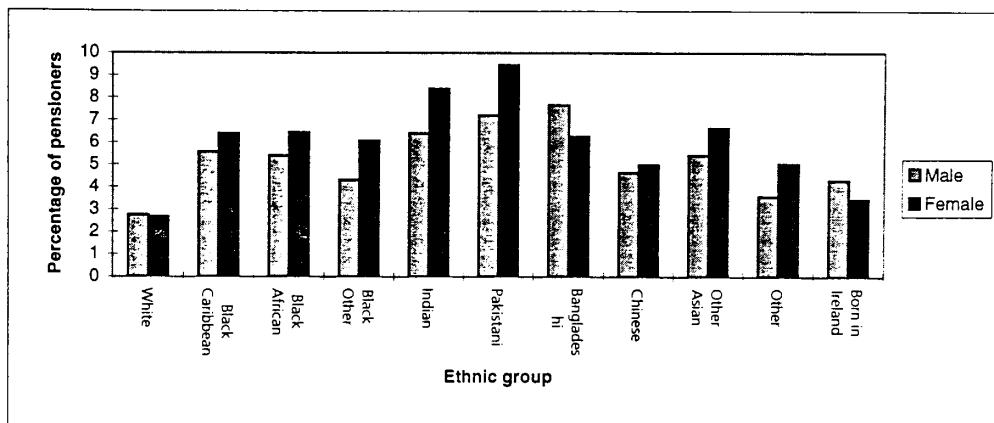


Figure 8 Retired pensioners by sex and ethnic group

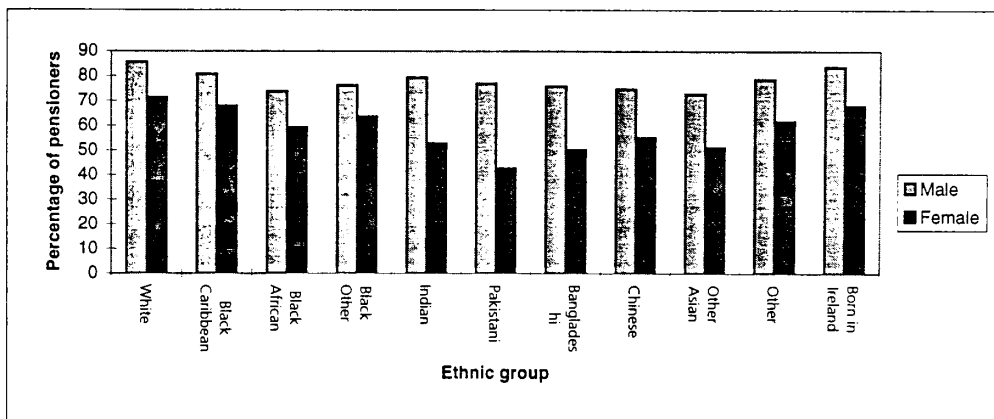
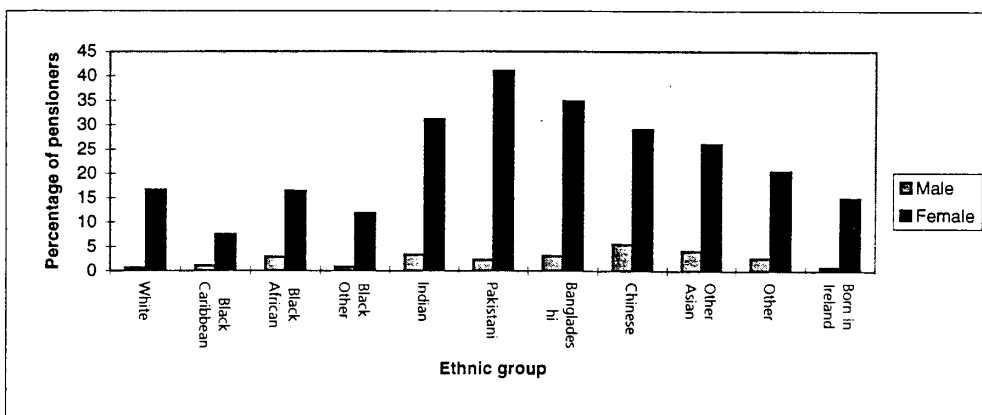
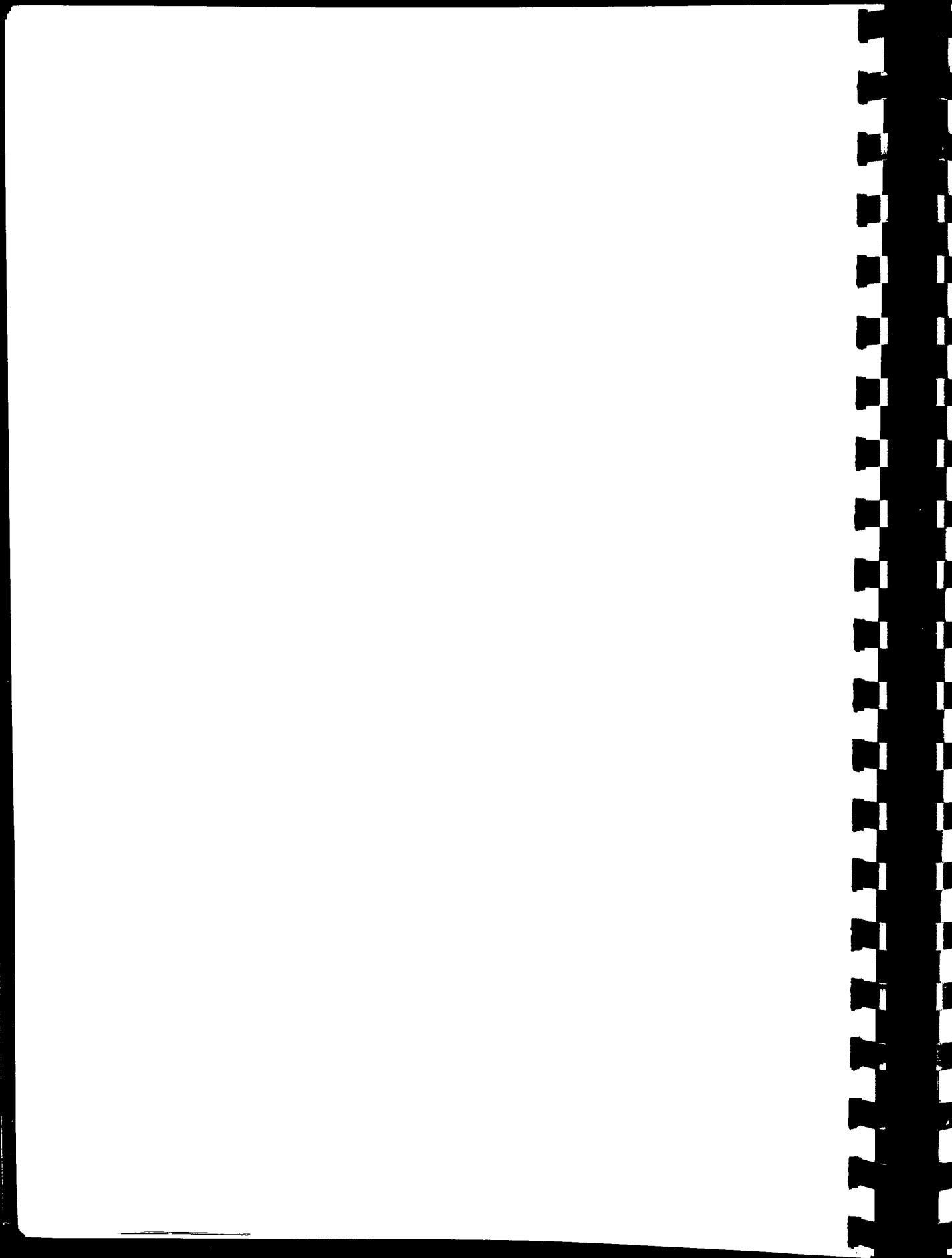


Figure 9 Other economically inactive pensioners by sex and ethnic group







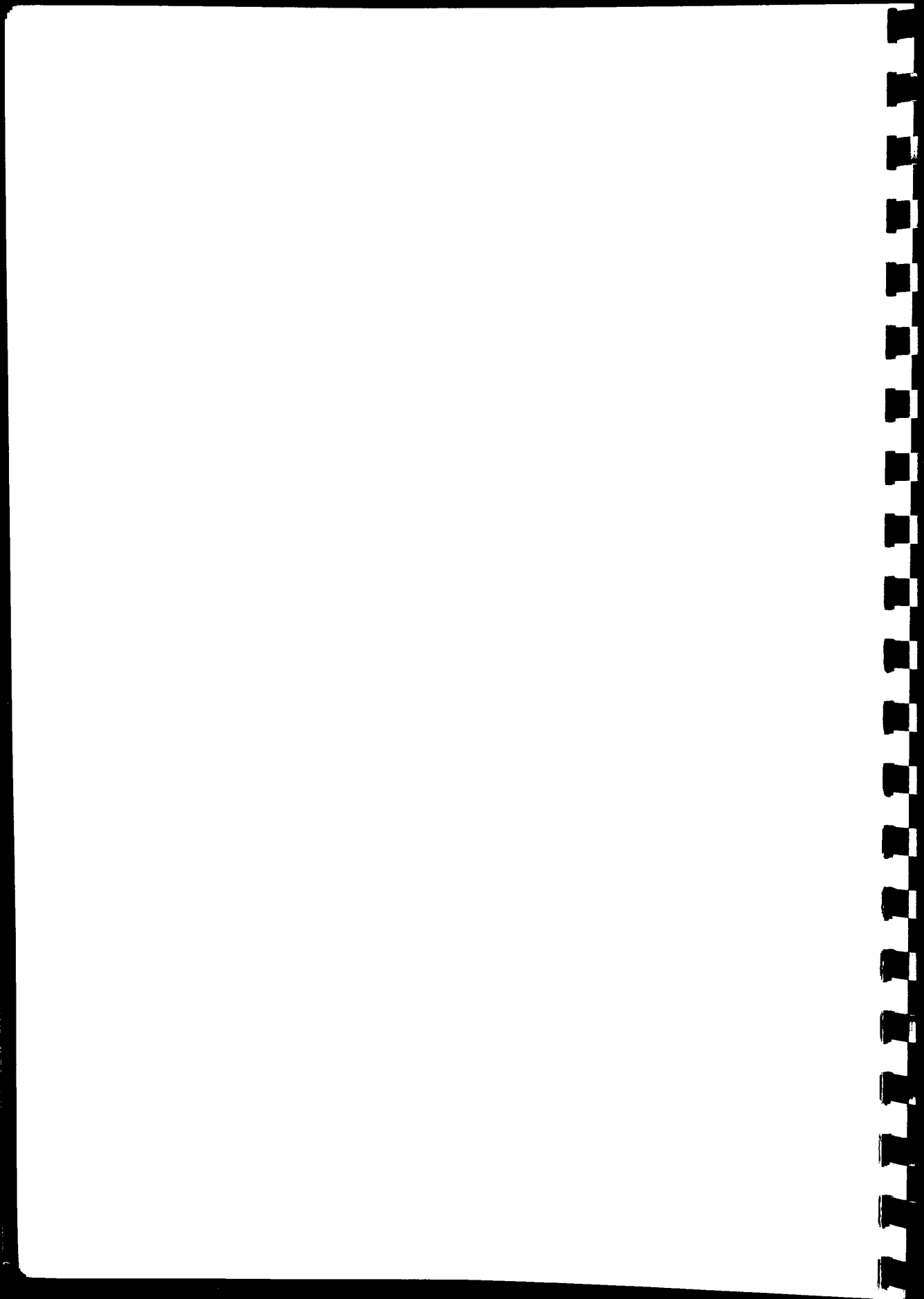
## 6 Housing

### 1. Introduction

- 1.1 This chapter examines the housing circumstances in which London's pensioners lived in 1991. The particular circumstances recorded in the 1991 Census include tenure, access to basic amenities and the number of rooms available, as well as types of dwelling in which older people lived. This chapter also covers the information available about access to cars. Where appropriate, these topics are covered in relation to each other and in relation to the household types and other characteristics covered earlier in this report.

### 2. Tenure

- 2.1 As with all the other information in the Census relating to housing, the tenure was of the household in which the individual lived. Almost 600 thousand residents over pensionable age, that is more than 55 per cent of all London pensioners in private households, lived in owner occupied accommodation. Although this is lower than the 61 per cent of London residents of all ages, most pensioners lived in homes which were owned outright, rather than which were being bought with a mortgage. In all, nearly half of all the people living in homes which were owned outright were pensioners. Only a little over 12 per cent of pensioners lived in homes which they were buying with a loan or mortgage, whereas for younger residents this was the largest tenure category.
- 2.2 Table 13 shows the percentage of pensioners in each tenure category, and also gives the percentages for each of the three key age groups. It is clear that owner occupation was less common among the 75 to 84 year olds and the over 85s than among pensioners aged under 75, although this still accounted for around half of these age groups who lived in private households. Where the home of residents aged over 75 was owner occupied, however, it was more likely to be owned outright than in the younger age group. In addition, male pensioners were more likely to be in owner occupied housing than female pensioners (45 per cent of men, compared with 42 per cent of women), whereas there was relatively little difference between men and women in any of the other tenure categories.
- 2.3 The next most common tenure for pensioners was local authority housing, which accounted for close to 30 per cent of all pensioners. There was relatively little difference between the three age groups, although this was significantly higher than the 23 per cent of all residents in this tenure. This may be partly due to the housing policies of the London boroughs, where pensioners have been given a higher priority than younger adults. Another factor may be that pensioners were less likely to be able to take advantage of the Right to Buy scheme and so remained as local authority tenants rather than buying their homes.
- 2.4 Pensioners were also more likely to be in housing association accommodation than younger residents, although again this may be largely due to the specialised nature of much housing association accommodation available in the 1980s. For example, sheltered accommodation schemes are often run by housing associations, which are suitable for older residents who have less mobility than some other people. This may also account for the fact that the prevalence of renting from a housing association increases for the older age groups.



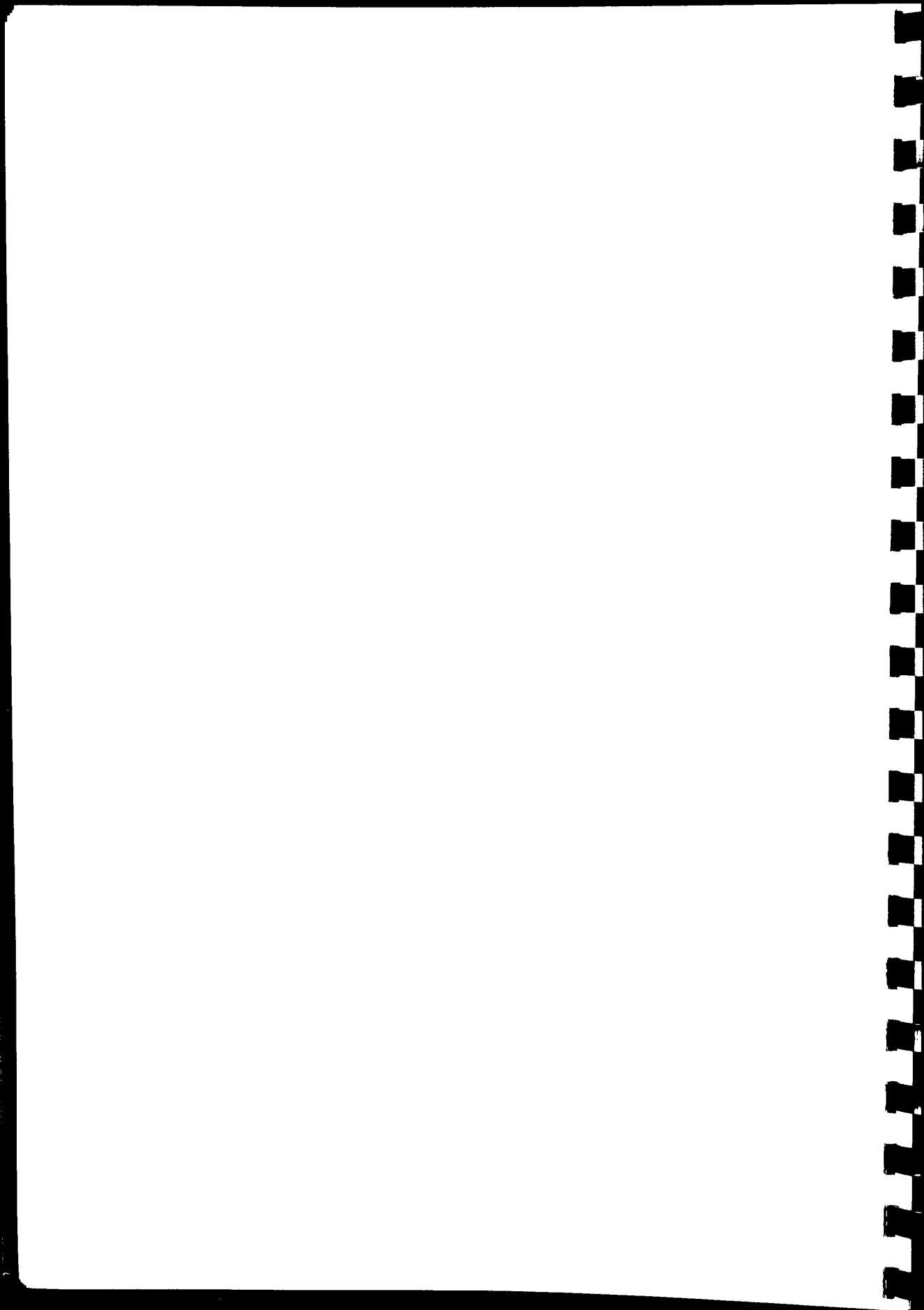
- 2.5 Some sheltered schemes are also run by private or voluntary organisations, which may contribute to the high proportion of pensioners renting unfurnished accommodation privately. Changes in the housing market are also likely to contribute to this circumstance. Until relatively recently, accommodation tended to be rented unfurnished, with the tenant providing their own furnishings as, in the past, this gave more security of tenure. This means that tenants who have been renting their home for a long time, which includes many older people, are more likely to be in unfurnished accommodation. Renting furnished accommodation privately is much less common among pensioners than among the general population, since the furnished rented sector caters mainly for relatively small, short term tenures, such as bedsits, which are largely occupied by younger people. It is also clear that the proportion renting unfurnished accommodation increases substantially for the older age groups.

### **3. Tenure and Ethnic Group**

- 3.1 The tenure of pensioners varied not only with age, but also for different ethnic groups. The numbers of pensioners from some ethnic groups were too small for the data to be very reliable (less than 100 in the Sample of Anonymised Records), so Table 14 includes the percentages of only the three largest ethnic groups by tenure. White pensioners were most likely to be in households who owned their homes outright and were least likely to be buying a house with a mortgage or loan.
- 3.2 In contrast, more than half of Indian pensioners lived in households in the latter group, and the proportion owning outright was also fairly high. As a result, few were in local authority housing, whereas for Black Caribbean pensioners, this was the largest single category, while private renting was relatively uncommon. Although the number of Bangladeshi pensioners was too small to be included in the table, nearly three quarters of those in the Sample of Anonymised Records were in households renting from the local authority. This is backed up by very high proportions of Bangladeshis of all ages in this tenure category.

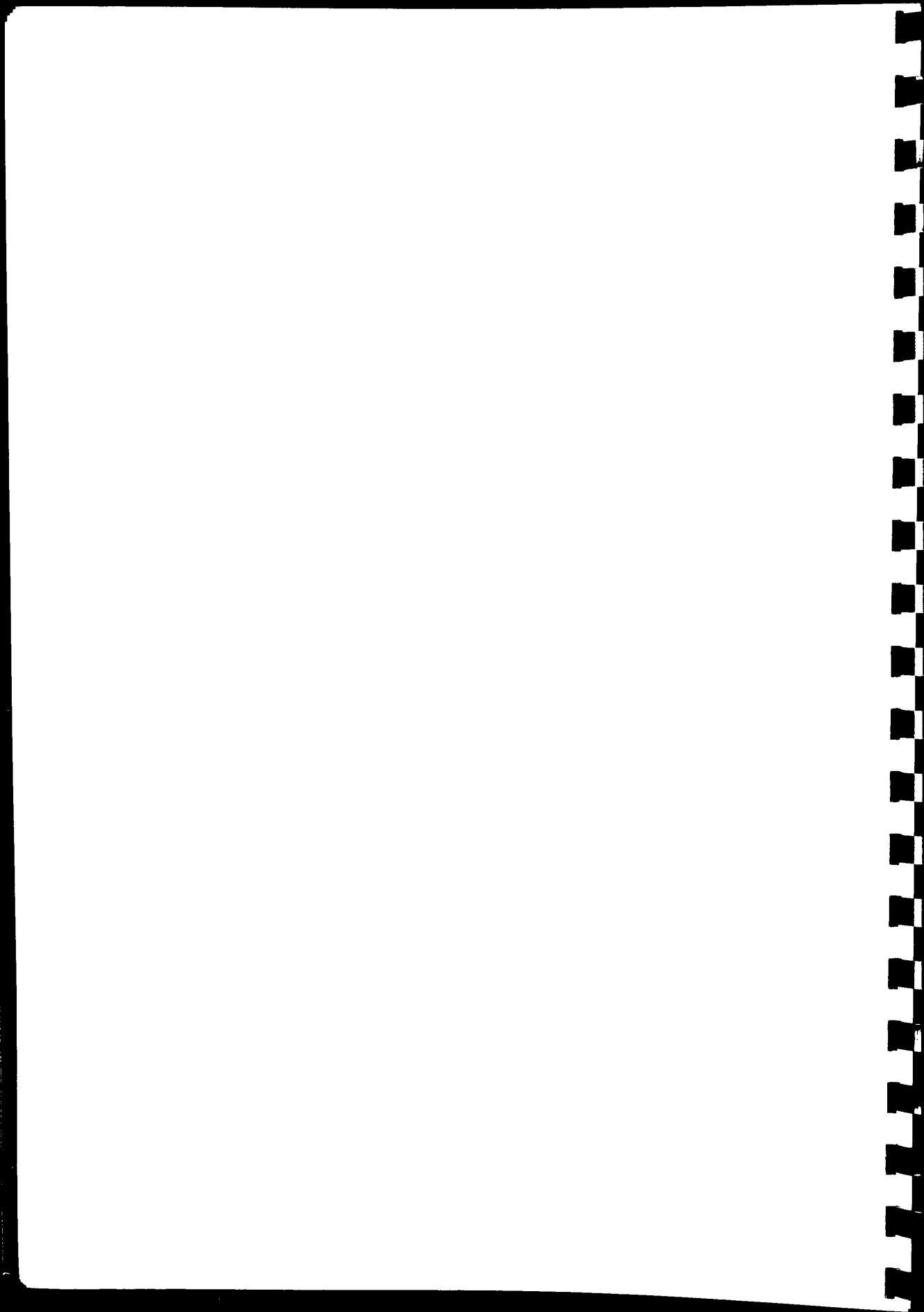
### **4. Tenure and Economic Position**

- 4.1 Another attribute which appears to be related to tenure is economic position, as shown in Table 15. This table is based on the Sample of Anonymised Records, and those categories of economic position with fewer than 100 pensioners in the sample are excluded from the table. Not surprisingly, those pensioners living in households who were buying their homes were much more likely to be working, either as employees or self-employed, than to be economically inactive.
- 4.2 Self-employed pensioners were much less likely to be in social rented housing (housing association or local authority) than all other pensioners. In contrast, those who described themselves as permanently sick were most likely to be in social rented housing, and relatively unlikely to be in owner occupied accommodation. The 'Other inactive' category, as discussed in Chapter 5, consisted largely of women who were looking after the home or family. More than half of the pensioners in this category were in households who owned their home outright.



## **5. Tenure and Household Types**

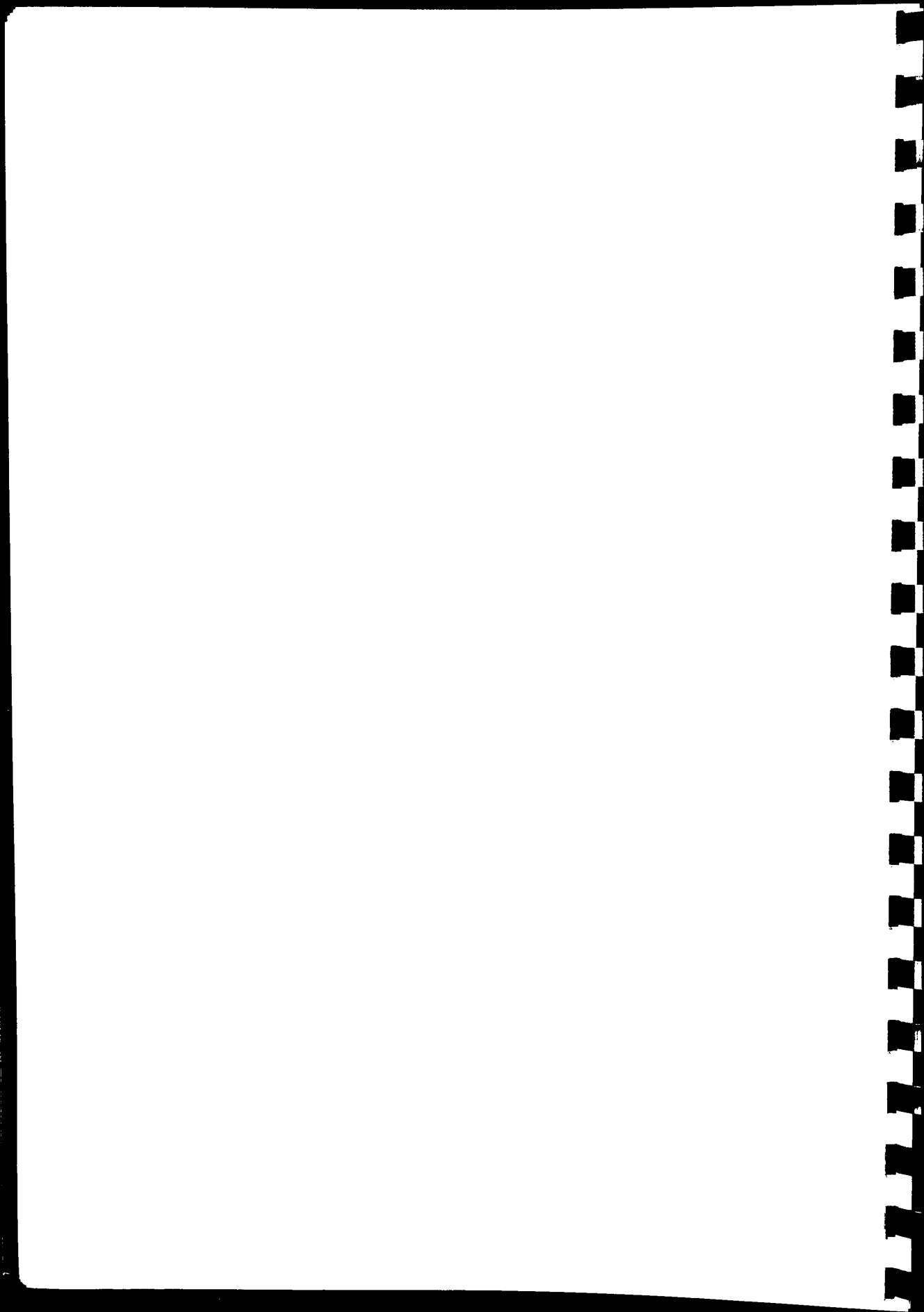
- 5.1 Table 16, which gives the percentages for different types of households with pensioners in each tenure category, shows that even though pensioners living alone were much less likely to be owner occupiers than all households with pensioners, they still formed 29 per cent of all households in London who owned their homes outright. This compares with 14 per cent of all households in the capital. However, only a very small proportion of lone pensioners were buying their homes with a mortgage or loan. Lone pensioners were more likely to be in all the renting sectors than other households with pensioners, except for renting with a job or business, which was a very small category for all types of household. In particular, lone pensioners were more likely to be in local authority or housing association accommodation, which includes many sheltered schemes.
- 5.2 The distinction between those owning outright and those buying with a mortgage or loan is not available for households of two or more pensioners without non-pensioners. For all the tenure categories available, with the exception of privately rented furnished accommodation, which was a very small category anyway, the percentages for this group fell between those for lone pensioner households and those for pensioners living with non-pensioners.
- 5.3 The tenure pattern of households with pensioners in London is generally similar for most of the other metropolitan areas of England, with more than half in owner occupied accommodation and around 30 per cent more in local authority housing (see Table C5). The two exceptions are again South Yorkshire and Tyne and Wear, where the proportions in owner occupied and in local authority accommodation were roughly equal at around 45 per cent. In non-metropolitan England, two thirds of households with pensioners were owner occupiers, and only 23 per cent rented from the local authority.
- 5.4 The balance between housing association and privately rented accommodation showed some variation, with most areas having slightly more pensioner households in privately rented than in housing association accommodation. The largest difference was in London, where just below 10 per cent of pensioner households rented privately, compared with nearly 7 per cent renting from a housing association. In Greater Manchester, around half this proportion rented privately (nearly 5 per cent), while over 6 per cent rented from a housing association.
- 5.5 The difference in tenure for different household types was also consistent throughout the metropolitan areas and in non-metropolitan England. Table C6 shows that lone pensioners in all areas were much less likely to be owner occupiers than were other types of household with pensioners. Reciprocally, lone pensioners in all areas were much more likely to be in housing association or local authority housing. In the areas mentioned earlier as having relatively few pensioner households in owner occupation, Tyne and Wear and South Yorkshire, the low levels were even more exaggerated among lone pensioners.



- 5.6 The variation between the regions of London is also marked, with over 60 per cent of pensioner households in South London being owner occupiers and only 20 per cent renting from the local authority, compared with less than half in East and South East London being owner occupiers and more than 35 per cent renting from the local authority. Quite a low proportion of pensioner households in North West London were also renting from the local authority (24 per cent), but more than 12 per cent rented privately and a further 8 per cent rented from a housing association.
- 5.7 Again, the differences in tenure according to household type were consistent across all the regions, as shown in Table B6, and once more, low levels of owner occupation among pensioner households were even more marked for lone pensioner households in those areas.
- 5.8 As noted earlier, some of the factors already discussed have an impact on other attributes. An example of this is the age and sex of lone pensioners, which is related to their tenure. Overall, male pensioners living alone were less likely to be owner occupiers than female pensioners living alone. However, while the percentage of male lone pensioners in owner occupied housing increased with age, from 37 per cent of the 65 to 74 age group to over 41 per cent of the over 85 age group, for women, the proportion decreased with age from 46 per cent of the 60 to 74 age group to 38 per cent of the over 85 age group.
- 5.9 Among the other differences between lone men and women were the decrease in the proportion of men in local authority rented housing with age, while the proportion of women showed little variation for the different age groups. In contrast, the proportion of lone men renting from a housing association remained stable for the different age groups, while the proportion of lone women in this tenure increased with age.

## **6. Tenure: Borough Variation**

- 6.1 The actual proportion of households with pensioners in each tenure category varied considerably between boroughs, as shown in Table A5. However, the same was true for all households, not just those with pensioners. It is therefore the comparisons of these proportions that shows the relative position of households with pensioners. In almost all boroughs, the tenure pattern of households with pensioners, compared with the pattern for all households within that borough was the same as for London as a whole, with pensioner households less likely to be owner occupiers than average, and more likely to be in the social rented housing sector. Brent shows rather different characteristics, however. Just over 60 per cent of households with pensioners in the borough were owner occupiers; more than two thirds of those owned their homes outright. This compares with just below 58 per cent of all households in owner occupied accommodation. Households with pensioners were less likely than other households in Brent to be in housing association accommodation but, as in all the other London boroughs, more likely to be in homes rented from the local authority.

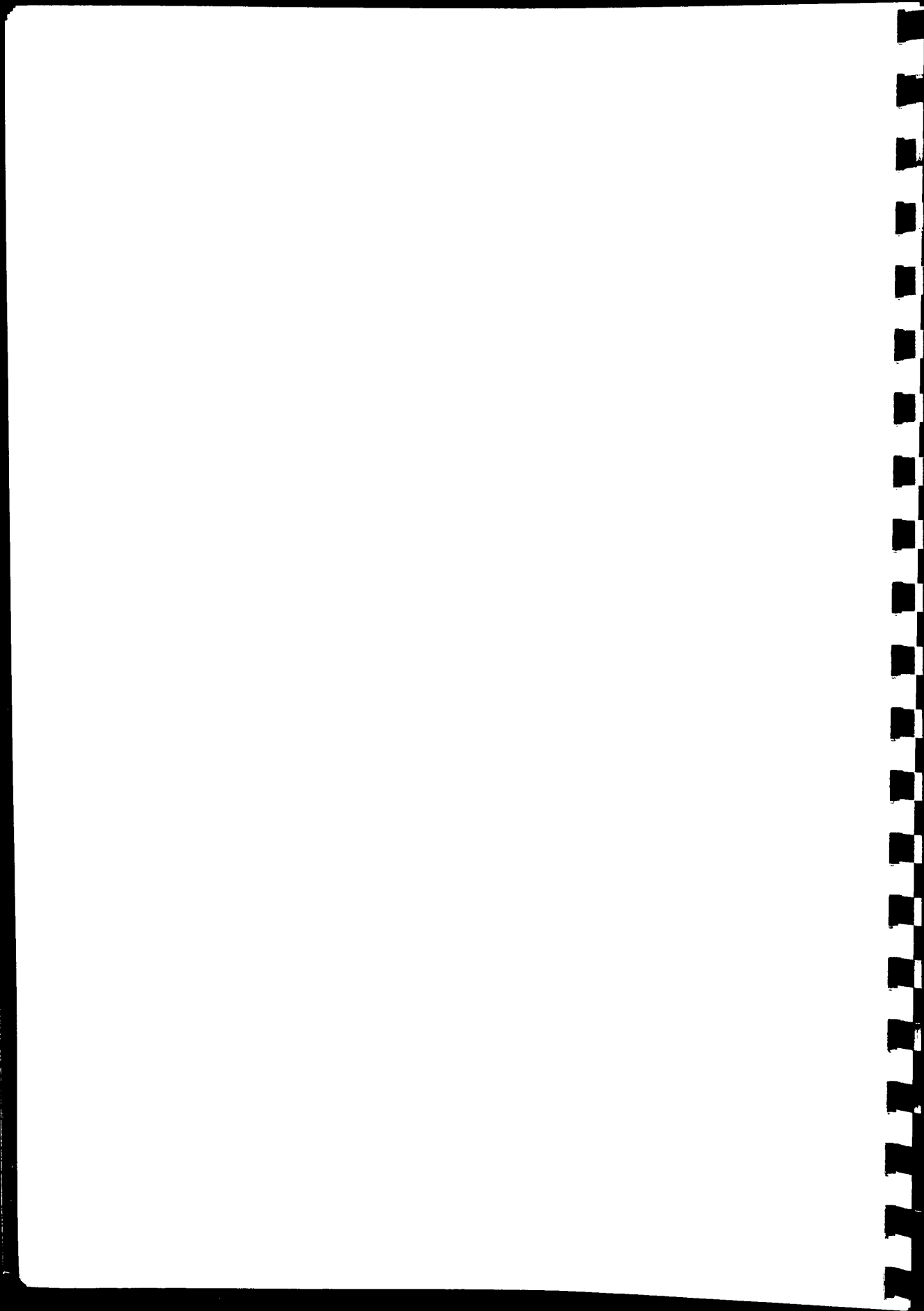




- 6.2 The differences in tenure for the various types of households with pensioners were also highly consistent across the boroughs. In each of the boroughs, lone pensioners were significantly less likely to be owner occupiers than were all other types of household with pensioners, and in all boroughs except Kensington and Chelsea, households which included pensioners and non-pensioners were more likely to be in owner occupied accommodation than were households of two or more pensioners without non-pensioners. Table A6 gives the figures for the different household types in the largest tenure categories.

## **7. Amenities**

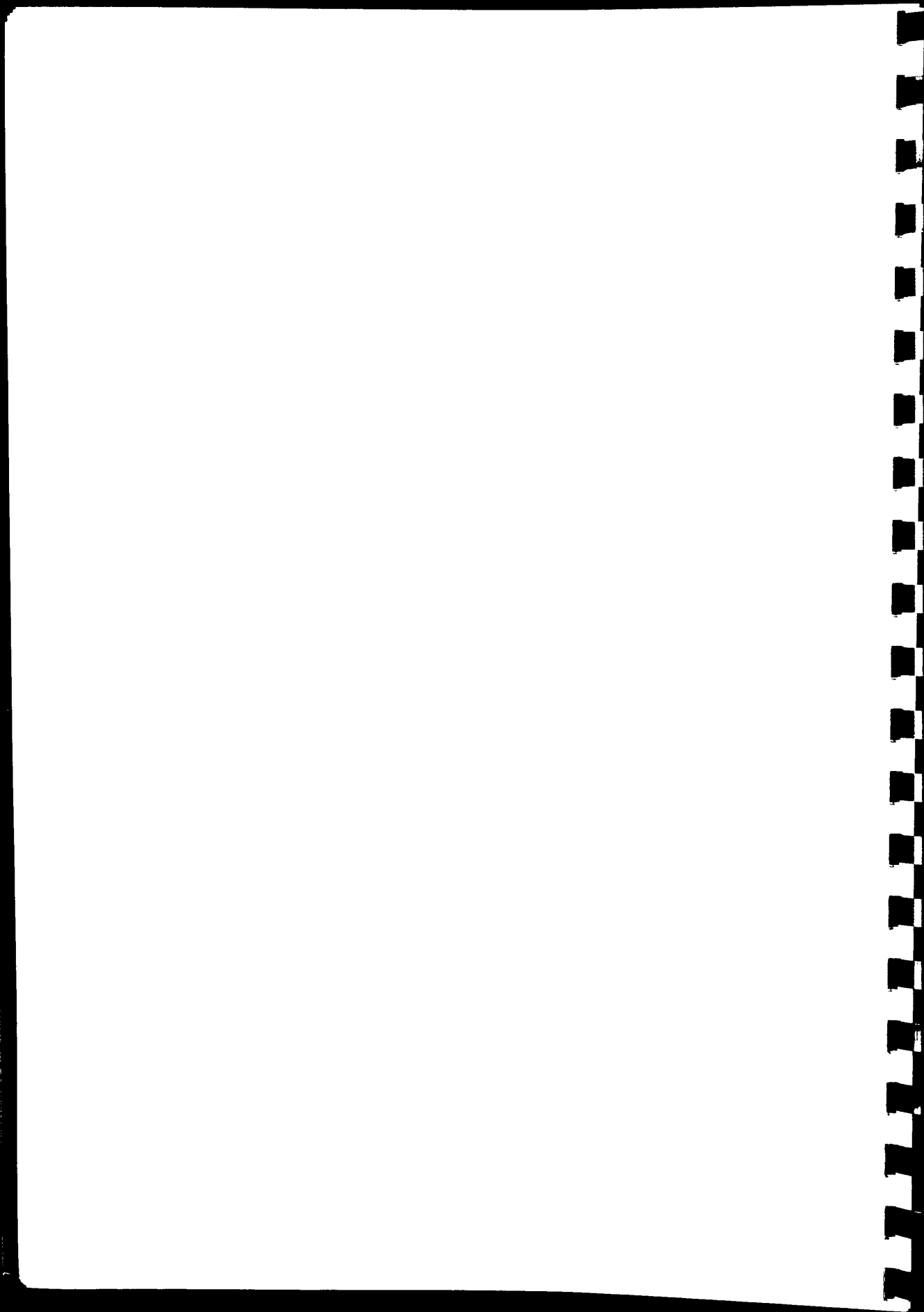
- 7.1 As in previous Censuses, information was collected in 1991 on whether households had access to a bath or shower and to an inside WC, and whether these facilities were for exclusive use or shared with other households. In 1991 the Census also included, for the first time, a question on whether there was central heating in living rooms and bedrooms.
- 7.2 Table 17 gives the percentages of different types of pensioner households and individual pensioners with access to the various amenities. Only a very small proportion of all households did not have exclusive use of a bath or shower and inside WC. The total number of households completely lacking one or both of these amenities was below 20 thousand, representing less than one per cent of all households in London. A further 50 thousand shared at least one of these amenities. Almost one third of these households included at least one resident pensioner, a slightly higher proportion than the 30 per cent of all households which included pensioners. Households with pensioners were therefore a little more likely to be lacking or sharing these basic amenities.
- 7.3 The figures in Table 17 show that this proportion differs between the different types of household. Lone pensioners were most likely to be sharing or lacking use of the basic amenities, while those living in households with non-pensioners were most likely to have exclusive use. Overall, pensioners were nearly twice as likely to be lacking or sharing one or both of these amenities as non-pensioners.
- 7.4 Pensioners were also twice as likely as younger residents to be living in housing without central heating in any rooms, whether or not they had exclusive use of the other amenities. Again, there were differences according to the household type. Just over 30 per cent of lone pensioners had no central heating, compared with only 16 per cent of households without pensioners. In fact, all types of households with pensioners were more likely to be without central heating than households which did not include pensioners. Overall, only 68 per cent of lone pensioner households had exclusive use of bath and/or shower and inside WC and also had central heating in at least some rooms, whereas the comparable proportion for households without pensioners was over 83 per cent.



- 7.5 Table C7 shows that there was considerable variation in the percentage of pensioner households lacking or sharing the basic amenities in the different metropolitan areas. Pensioner households in London were much more likely to be without exclusive use of these facilities than those in any other area. The relatively high figure shown in Table C7 for South East England can also be largely attributed to the higher levels in London. The figures in the table also show that the proportion of lone pensioners lacking or sharing the basic amenities in each of the metropolitan areas was around one and a half times that for all households with pensioners, while the difference was even greater for non-metropolitan England.
- 7.6 In all areas, lone pensioners were also less likely to have central heating than were other pensioner households. However, it is clear from Table C7 that the areas with higher proportions of pensioner households without exclusive use of the basic amenities were not always the same as those with higher proportions of pensioner households without central heating. Tyne and Wear did, though, have the lowest levels of pensioner households in both these categories.
- 7.7 This level of difference in the availability of all these amenities to lone pensioners compared with pensioner households in general was also apparent across all the regions of London. East and South London had the highest proportions of pensioner (and lone pensioner) households lacking or sharing use of the basic amenities, whilst pensioner households in South East London were most likely to have exclusive use. Pensioner households in East London were also most likely to be without central heating, whereas as those most likely to have central heating were in North Central London.

## **8. Amenities: Borough Variation**

- 8.1 As with tenure, the proportion of pensioner households lacking or sharing the basic amenities varied greatly for different boroughs, as did the proportion of all households. Whereas only one in two hundred households with pensioners in Barking and Dagenham lacked or shared these amenities, in neighbouring Newham, the figure rose to nearly one in eleven households with pensioners, and to nearly one in eight lone pensioners in the borough. As noted at the other area levels, lone pensioners in all boroughs were more likely to be lacking or sharing amenities than were any other types of household with pensioners.
- 8.2 In the three central London boroughs of Camden, City of Westminster and Kensington and Chelsea, households with pensioners were less likely to be lacking or sharing amenities than households with non-pensioners only. These boroughs all have quite high numbers of single person households, often in bedsits. By contrast, households with pensioners in Richmond upon Thames, Wandsworth and, particularly, Newham and Waltham Forest were more likely to be without exclusive use of these facilities than households without pensioners.



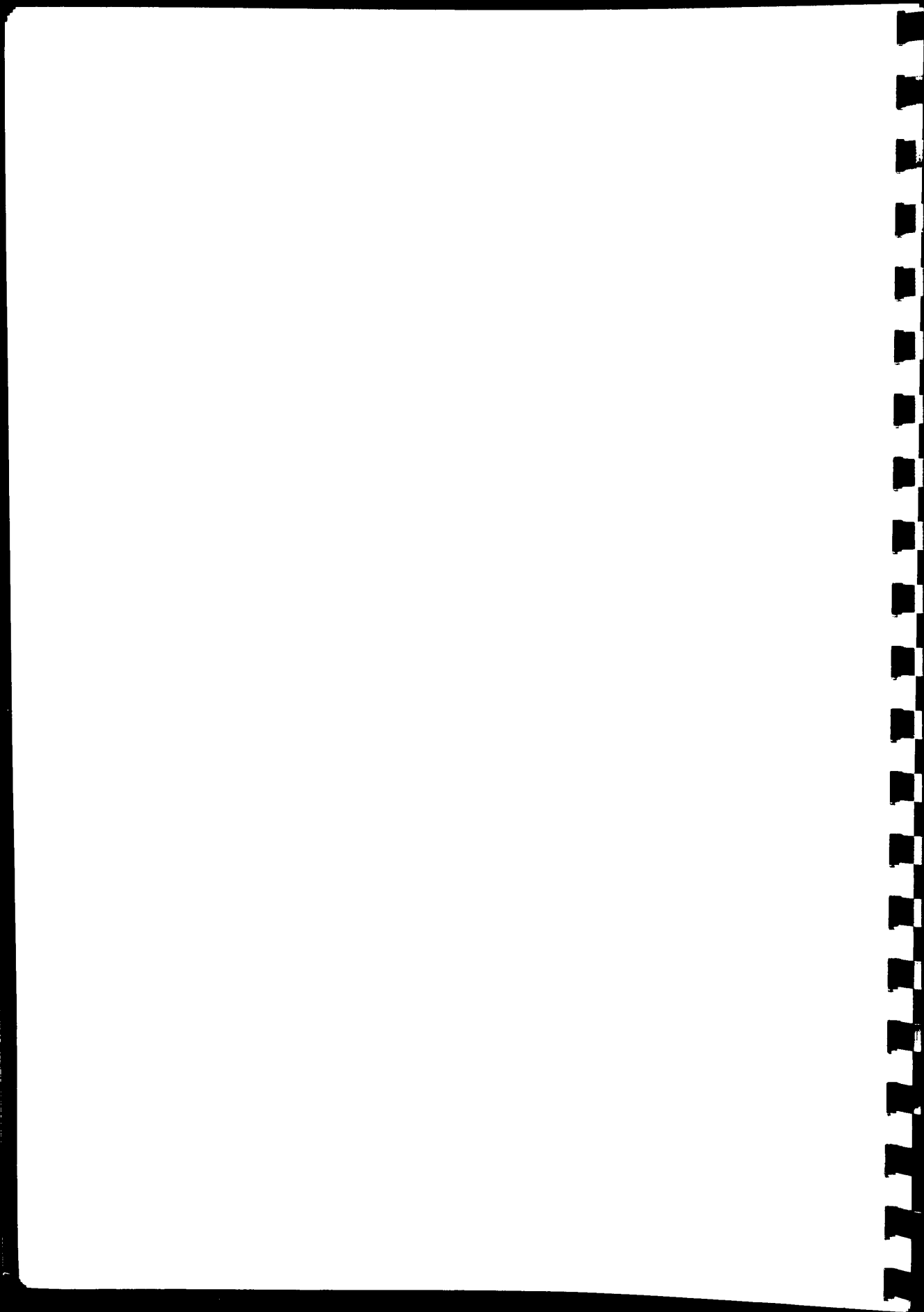
- 8.3 In all boroughs, households with pensioners were less likely to have central heating than other households, although again there were differences in the proportions in different boroughs. These ranged from 7 per cent of pensioner households in the City of London lacking central heating to over 40 per cent in Barking and Dagenham and in Waltham Forest. In fact, higher than average proportions of all types of pensioner household in all boroughs lacked central heating with the exception of households with pensioners and non pensioners in Camden and in Kensington and Chelsea. In most boroughs, lone pensioners were more likely to be without central heating than other types of pensioner household, although in six boroughs other pensioner only households were more likely to be without central heating. Tower Hamlets was the only borough where a higher proportion of lone pensioners had central heating to at least some rooms than of households with pensioners and non pensioners.

## **9. Overcrowding**

- 9.1 Altogether, 4 per cent of households in London in 1991 had more residents than rooms, or more than one person per room, which is a common measure of overcrowding. However, this is the one aspect of housing conditions where pensioners are often in a better situation than younger residents. Only just over 1 per cent of all households with one or two resident pensioners were overcrowded. The figure was a little higher for households with three or more pensioners, although it was still below 3 per cent.
- 9.2 Lone pensioners obviously cannot be classified as overcrowded according to this definition, since they live alone and have at least one room. However, 6 per cent of lone pensioners did have just one room (excluding bathrooms and small kitchens) for their own use in 1991. They may, though, have problems maintaining larger, older properties.

## **10. Types of Dwelling**

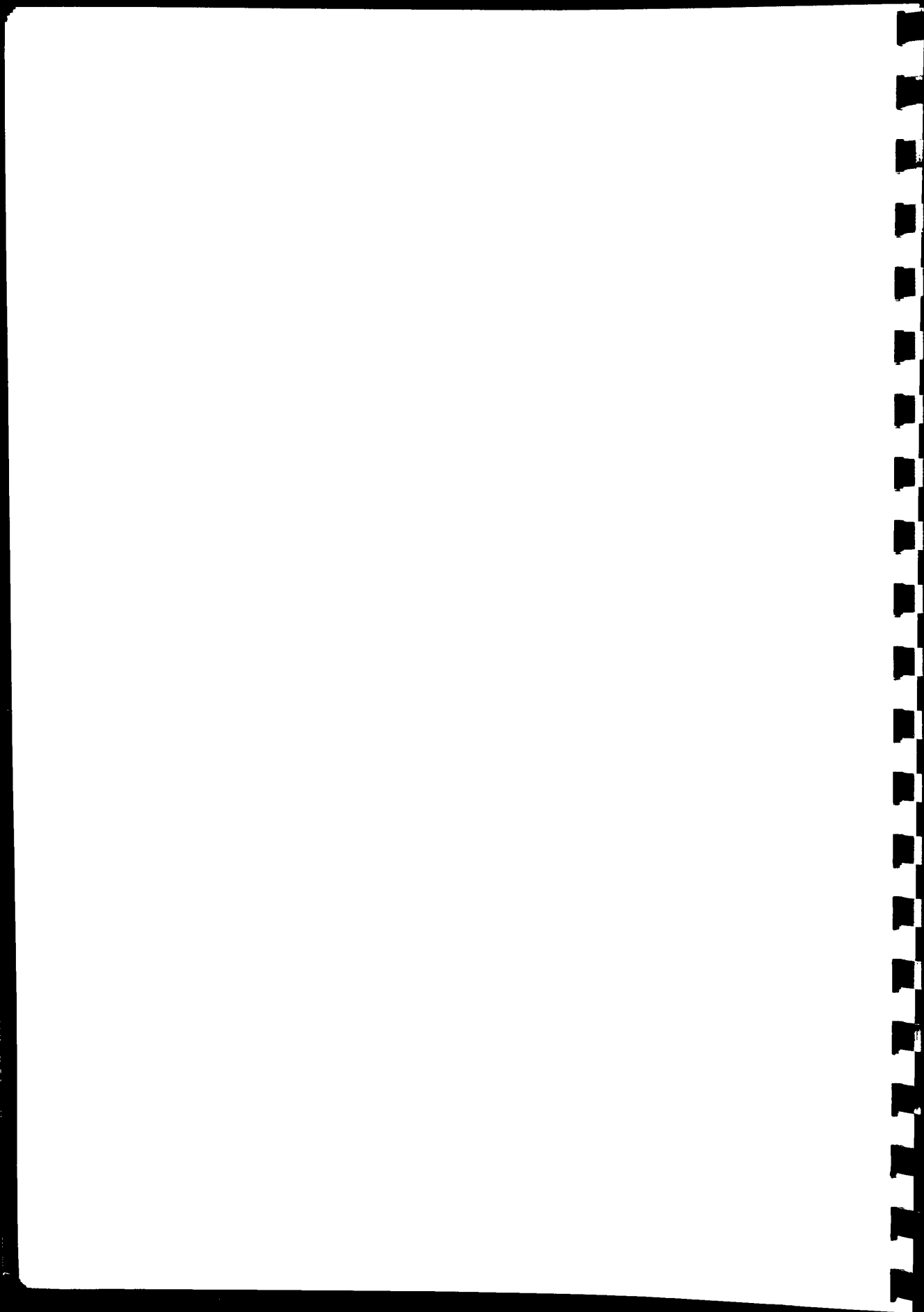
- 10.1 Most London residents lived in self-contained accommodation which was not shared with any other household. In fact, nearly 99 per cent of all pensioners in private households lived in such circumstances. Lone pensioners were slightly less likely to have their own self-contained accommodation, particularly men (just over 96 per cent). As shown in Table 18, most of the remainder lived in shared dwellings, although there were small numbers in accommodation which was unshared but was not self-contained, which means that there were hallways or corridors open to other households. Additionally, there were very small numbers of pensioners living in non-permanent accommodation, such as caravans and houseboats. A large proportion of residents in shared dwellings, and to a lesser extent those in not self-contained accommodation were likely to be sharing or even lacking the basic amenities.



- 10.2 Overall, less than 2 per cent of households with pensioners in London were in shared or other not self contained accommodation, although this figure rises to 2.5 per cent of lone pensioners. While this seems quite a small proportion, it is well over twice that of any other metropolitan area or non-metropolitan England. Once again, the figures seen in Table C7 for South East England are high because of the higher levels within London. The proportion of pensioner households in some parts of London in shared or other not self contained accommodation were even higher, and rose above 2 per cent in North Central and North West London, and above 3 per cent for lone pensioners in those areas.
- 10.3 While the proportions of pensioners across London living in unshared detached houses (just over 6 per cent) or semi-detached houses (20 per cent) were very close to the proportions of residents of all ages, the proportion of pensioners living in terraced houses (29 per cent) was lower than the 35 per cent of all residents. Not surprisingly, however, the proportion of lone pensioners in each type of house was much lower than for larger households.
- 10.4 Since relatively fewer pensioners in London lived in houses, it follows that higher proportions lived in flats. Altogether, nearly 43 per cent of pensioners lived in self-contained flats, either purpose built or converted, compared with 35 per cent of the total population. For lone pensioners, this figure rose to 59 per cent. However, fewer pensioners lived in converted flats than the proportion in the general population.

## **11. Car Availability**

- 11.1 Altogether, more than 617 thousand pensioners in London (57 per cent) lived in households without access to a car. More than half of these lived alone. Overall, only 39 per cent of households with pensioners had one or more cars. The figures in Table 19 show that there were considerable differences in whether or not households with pensioners had access to a car according to the composition of the household.
- 11.2 Households with pensioners and also younger residents were more likely to have at least one car than the average household in London, since just over 40 per cent of all London's households did not have a car, compared with 33 per cent of households with pensioners and others. On the other hand, households consisting of two or more pensioners without others were a little less likely than average to have a car, since 47 per cent of such households did not have a car.
- 11.3 Most pensioners living alone did not have access to a car. In fact, less than 16 per cent of lone pensioners in London (just below 63 thousand) had a car. A very small number of these (1,580) had two or more cars. Even within this group, however, there was considerable variation. Men were more likely to have a car than women, and the likelihood decreased with age for both sexes, so that a third of men aged between 65 and 74 had a car, whereas only 3 per cent of women aged 85 and over had a car.





- 11.4 Car availability is often used as an indicator of poverty or deprivation, and if this were true, it would suggest that nearly all lone pensioners were living in poverty. However, there may be other reasons within this age group for not having a car. Many pensioners, particularly women, never learnt to drive, since cars were relatively scarce when these people were young adults and it was not the common practise which it is today. This applies particularly to the 85 and over age group. Additionally, some drivers, as they get older, feel that they no longer wish or are unable to drive.
- 11.5 The trends in car availability according to the composition the household were consistent throughout all the metropolitan areas, the non-metropolitan areas and across the regions of London (see Tables B7 and C7). There were, however, differences in the levels. Not surprisingly, pensioner households in non-metropolitan England were more likely to have access to a car than those in the metropolitan areas.
- 11.6 The South East also had high levels of car availability generally, so it is perhaps not surprising that pensioner households in London were more likely to have access to a car than pensioner households in most other metropolitan areas. Tyne and Wear again stands out as having particularly low levels of car availability among pensioners; less than 10 per cent of lone pensioners had access to a car. Within London, pensioner households in East London were most likely to have access to a car (65 per cent), whereas nearly 45 per cent of those in South London did not.
- 11.7 The general patterns in car availability seen across London as a whole were true for all boroughs. Households with pensioners in all boroughs were less likely than average to have access to a car, although within each borough households with pensioners and non pensioners were more likely than average to have a car. The actual proportions of pensioner households without a car varied considerably. In all boroughs, more than three quarters of lone pensioners did not have a car, ranging up to almost 95 per cent in Tower Hamlets. Among other pensioner only households, the proportions without a car ranged from just below 75 per cent in Tower Hamlets down to less than 30 per cent in Bromley.

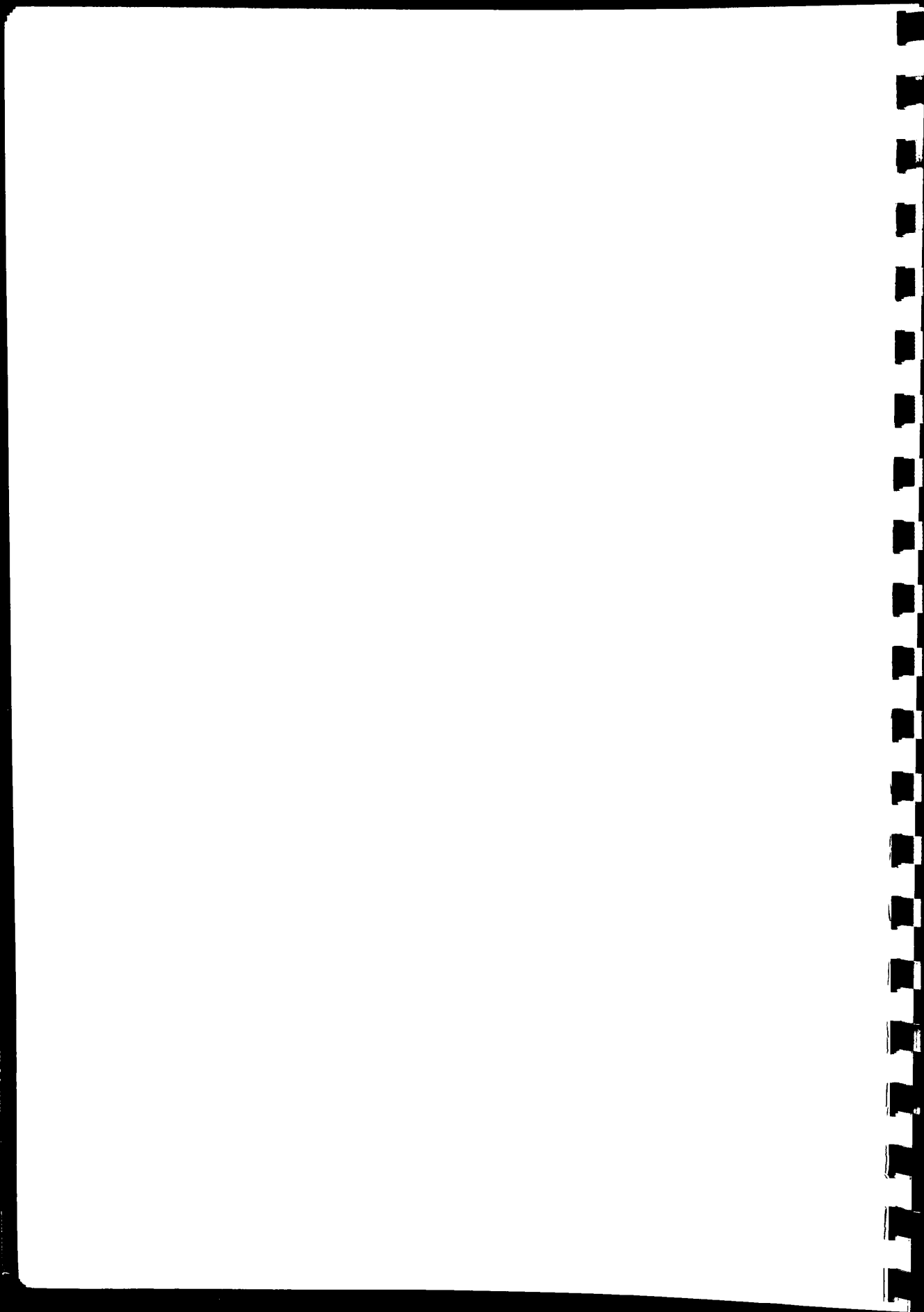


Table 13: Tenure of Resident Pensioners, 1991

Tenure	Greater London				
	PA-74 %	75-84 %	85+ %	All %	Total
Owner Occupied	58.1	51.0	48.9	55.2	599,528
Owned Outright	43.3	42.0	40.8	42.7	463,862
Buying	14.8	9.0	8.2	12.5	135,666
Rented Privately	7.4	11.8	13.3	9.2	99,765
Furnished	1.2	1.4	1.9	1.3	14,517
Unfurnished	6.2	10.4	11.4	7.9	85,248
Rented with Job/Business	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.0	10,941
Housing Association	5.2	7.1	7.9	6.0	65,243
Local Authority	28.3	29.1	29.0	28.6	310,370
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1,085,847
Total	672,103	333,100	80,644	1,085,847	

Source: 1991 Census: LRC Commissioned: Table 35

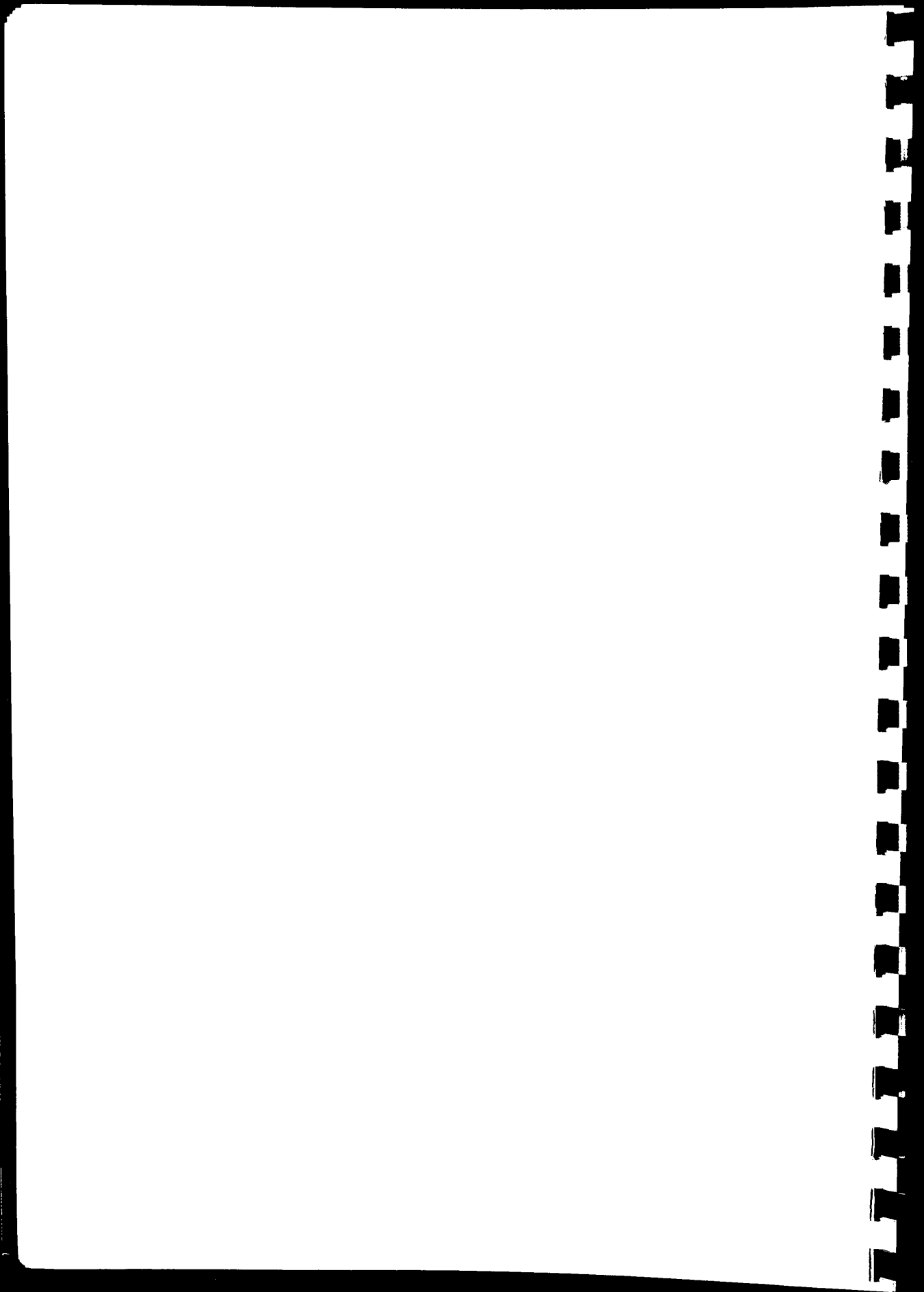


Table 14: Tenure of Resident Pensioners: Principal Ethnic Groups, 1991

Ethnic Group	Greater London				
	%		Rented Privately or with Job	Housing Association	Local Authority
	Owned Outright	Buying			
White	44	11	10	6	29
Black Caribbean	23	29	2	7	38
Indian	23	52	9	3	14
All Persons	43	13	10	6	29

Source: 1991 Census: 2% Sample of Anonymised Records

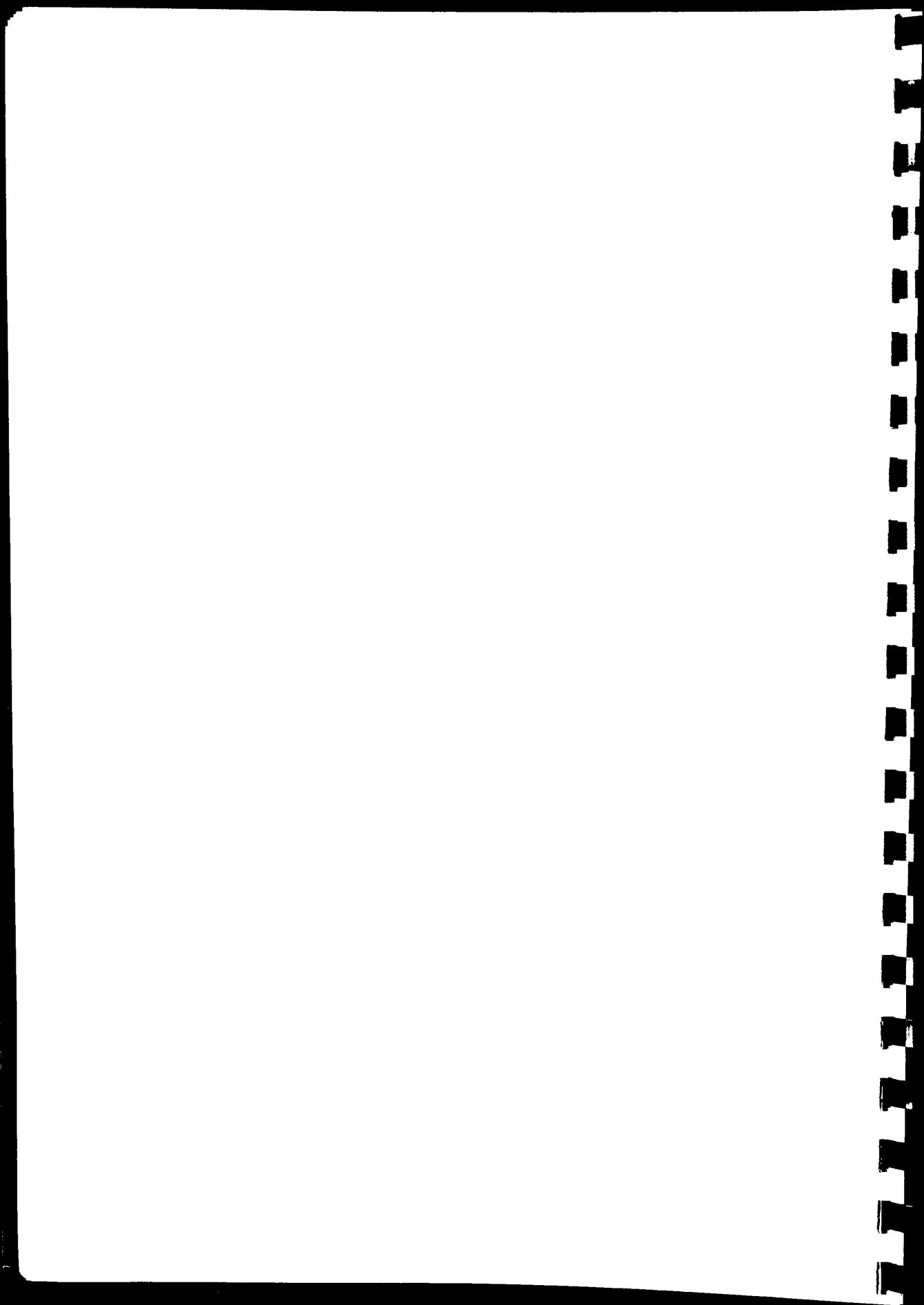
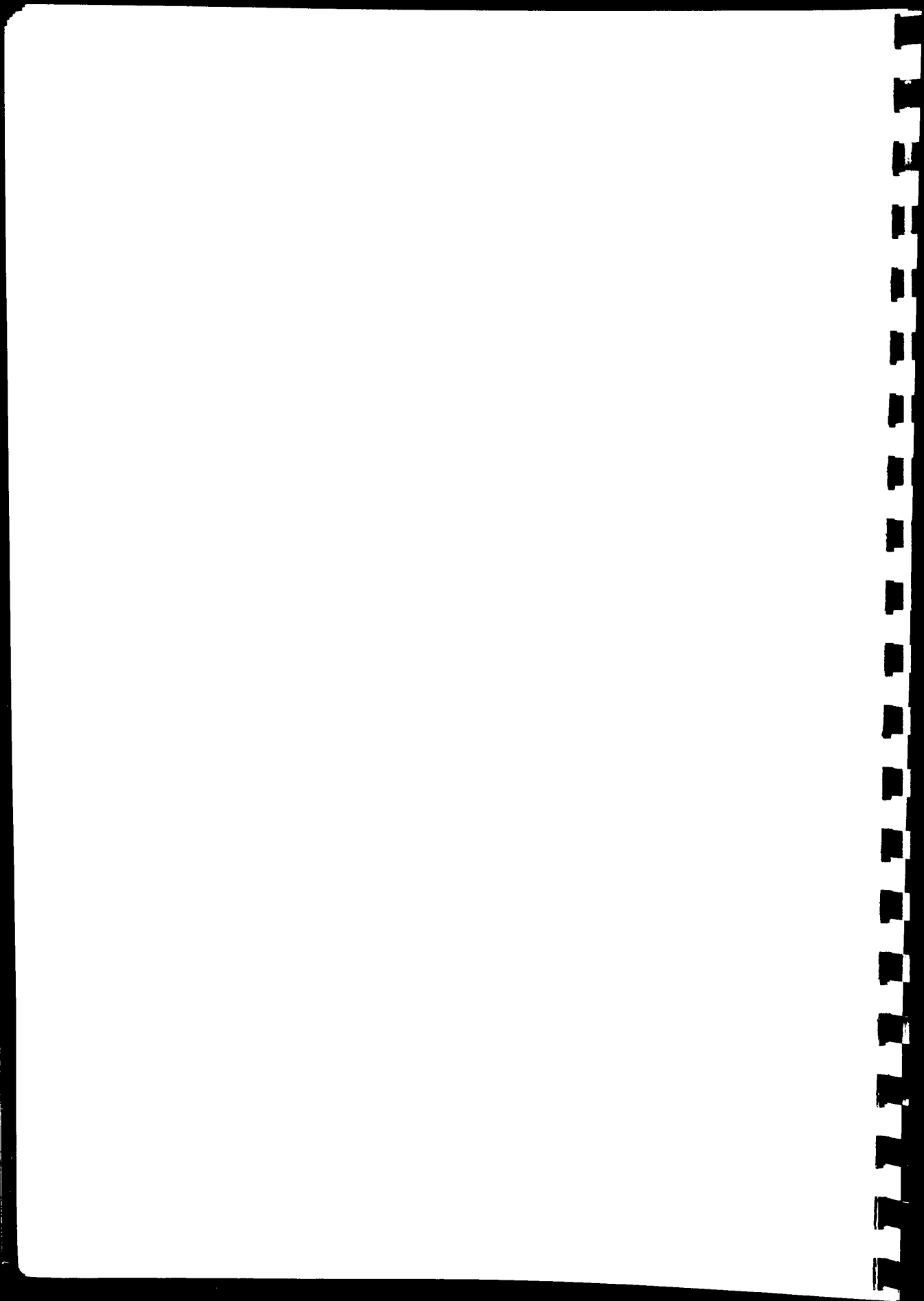


Table 15: Tenure of Pensioners by Economic Position, 1991

Economic Position	Greater London				
	Owned		Rented Privately or with Job	Housing Association	Local Authority
	Outright	Buying			
Employee: Full Time	38	26	13	5	18
Employee: Part Time	45	22	9	3	22
Self-employed	54	24	14	3	6
Permanently Sick	29	16	8	8	38
Retired	42	11	10	6	31
Other Inactive*	54	14	8	3	21
Total	43	13	10	6	29

\* includes economically inactive students

Source: 1991 Census: 2% Sample of Anonymised Records

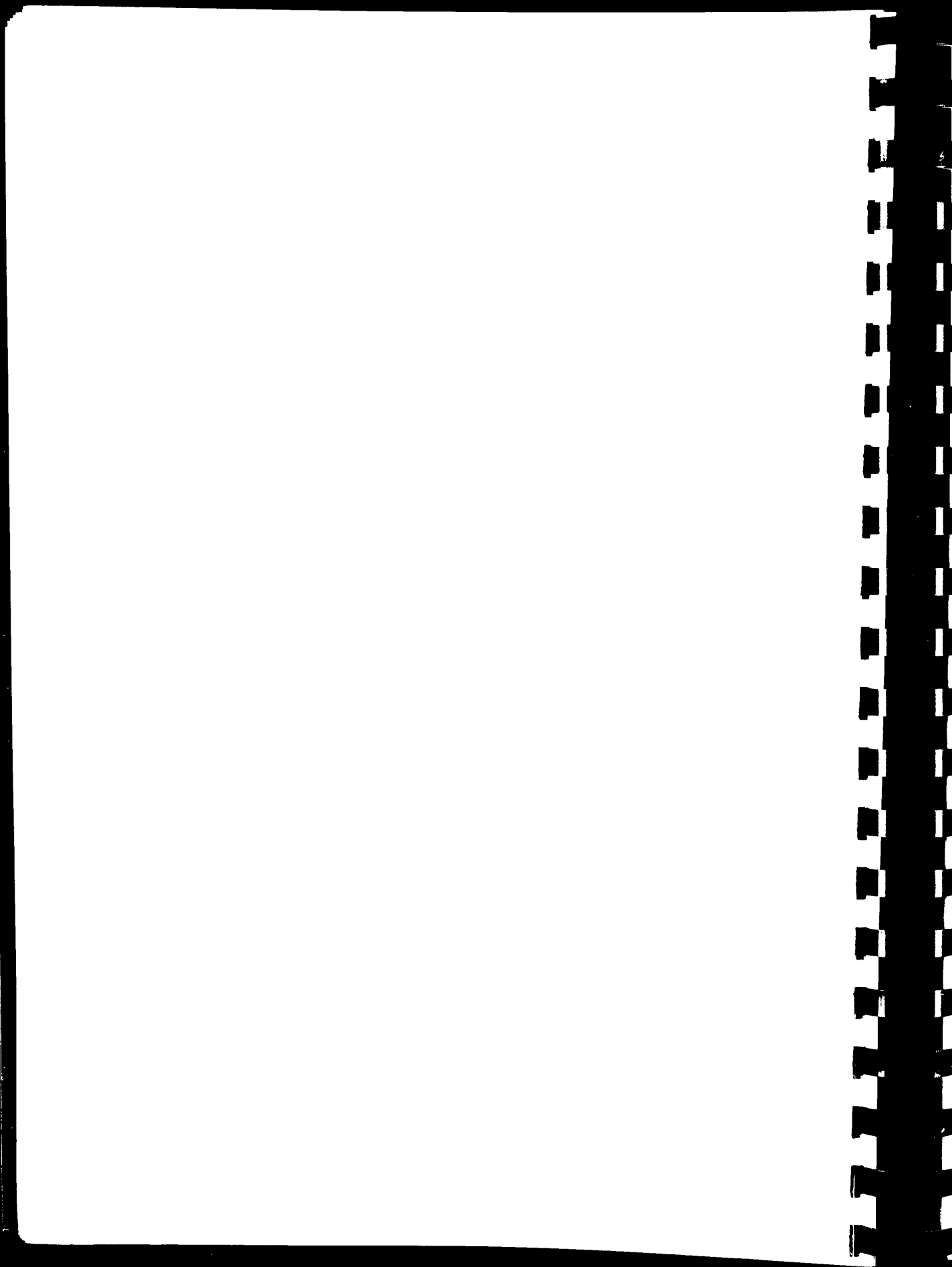




**Table 16: Tenure of Households with Pensioners: Greater London, 1991**

Percentages	% of Lone Pensioner Households	% of Other Pensioner Only Households	% of Other Households with Pensioners	% of All Households with Pensioners	Total Households with Pensioners
Owner occupied	41.8	61.0	63.3	53.0	441,708
owned outright	35.6	na	44.3	40.2	334,618
buying	6.1	na	19.0	12.9	107,090
Rented privately	12.5	8.3	7.0	9.6	80,147
furnished	2.0	0.7	1.0	1.5	12,516
unfurnished	10.5	7.5	6.0	8.1	67,631
Rented with job/business	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	8,503
Rented from housing association	9.5	4.4	3.9	6.6	54,789
local authority	35.3	25.3	24.7	29.8	247,991
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	833,138
Totals	397,350	206,315	229,473	833,138	

Sources: 1991 Census: Local Base Statistics: Table 47; and LRC Commissioned Table 8



**Table 17: Amenities of Households with Pensioners: Greater London, 1991**

Percentages	% of Lone Pensioner Households	% of Other Pensioner Only Households	% of Other Households with Pensioners	% of All Households with Pensioners	% of All Pensioners
Exclusive use of amenities	95.8	98.4	98.8	97.3	97.6
with central heating	68.0	73.4	77.2	71.9	72.3
with no central heating	27.8	25.1	21.6	25.4	25.3
Lacking or sharing use of amenities	4.2	1.6	1.2	2.7	2.4
with central heating	1.7	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.8
with no central heating	2.5	1.3	0.9	1.8	1.6
(No Central Heating)	30.3	26.3	22.5	27.2	26.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Totals	397,350	206,315	229,473	833,138	1,085,847

Source: 1991 Census: Local Base Statistics: Table 47

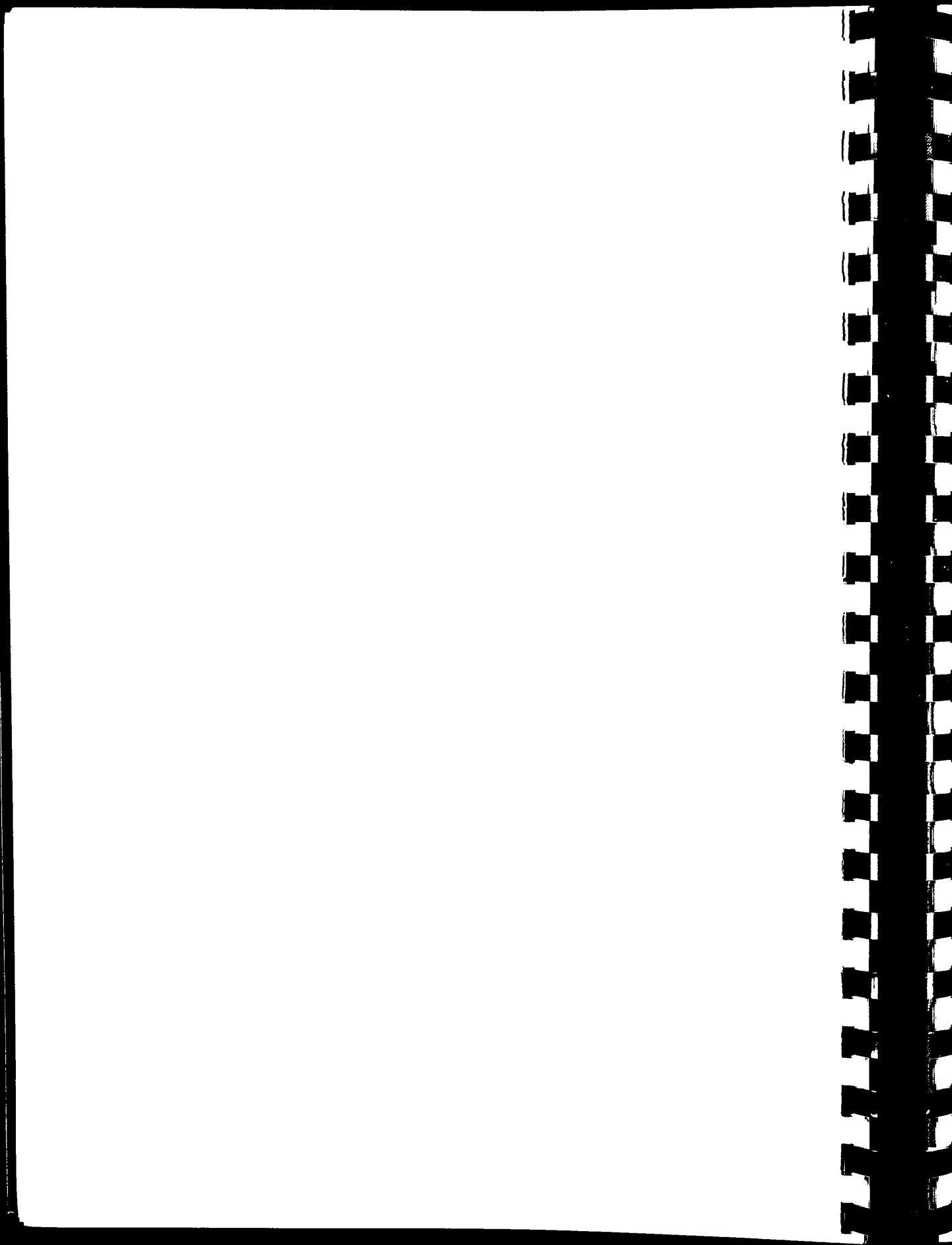


Table 18: Dwelling Types: Greater London, 1991

	Lone Pensioner		Pensioner Households		All Pensioners	
	Households	%	Households	%	Persons	%
<b>Households in Unshared Dwellings:</b>						
Detached	13,025	3.3	47,659	5.7	68,552	6.3
Semi-detached	50,412	12.7	155,701	18.7	218,155	20.1
Terraced	88,290	22.2	237,443	28.5	319,513	29.4
Purpose-built flat	195,421	49.2	314,606	37.8	386,489	35.6
Converted flat	39,795	10.0	63,165	7.6	76,111	7.0
Not self-contained flat/rooms/bedsit	632	0.2	1,101	0.1	1,346	0.1
<b>Shared Dwellings</b>	<b>9,494</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>12,914</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>14,983</b>	<b>1.4</b>
<b>Non-permanent Accommodation</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>698</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>397,350</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>833,138</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,085,847</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: 1991 Census: Local Base Statistics: Table 59; and LRC Commissioned Table 8

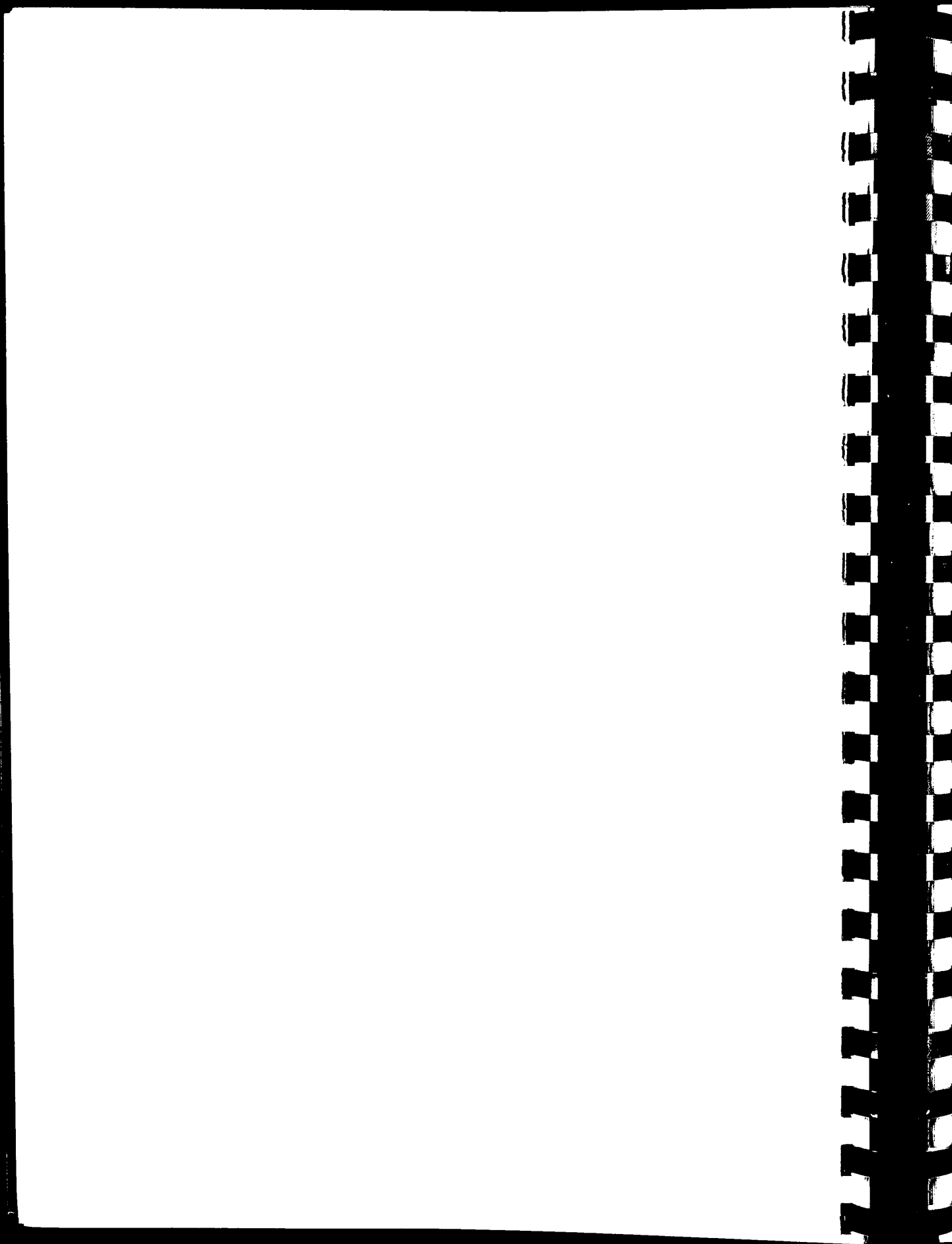
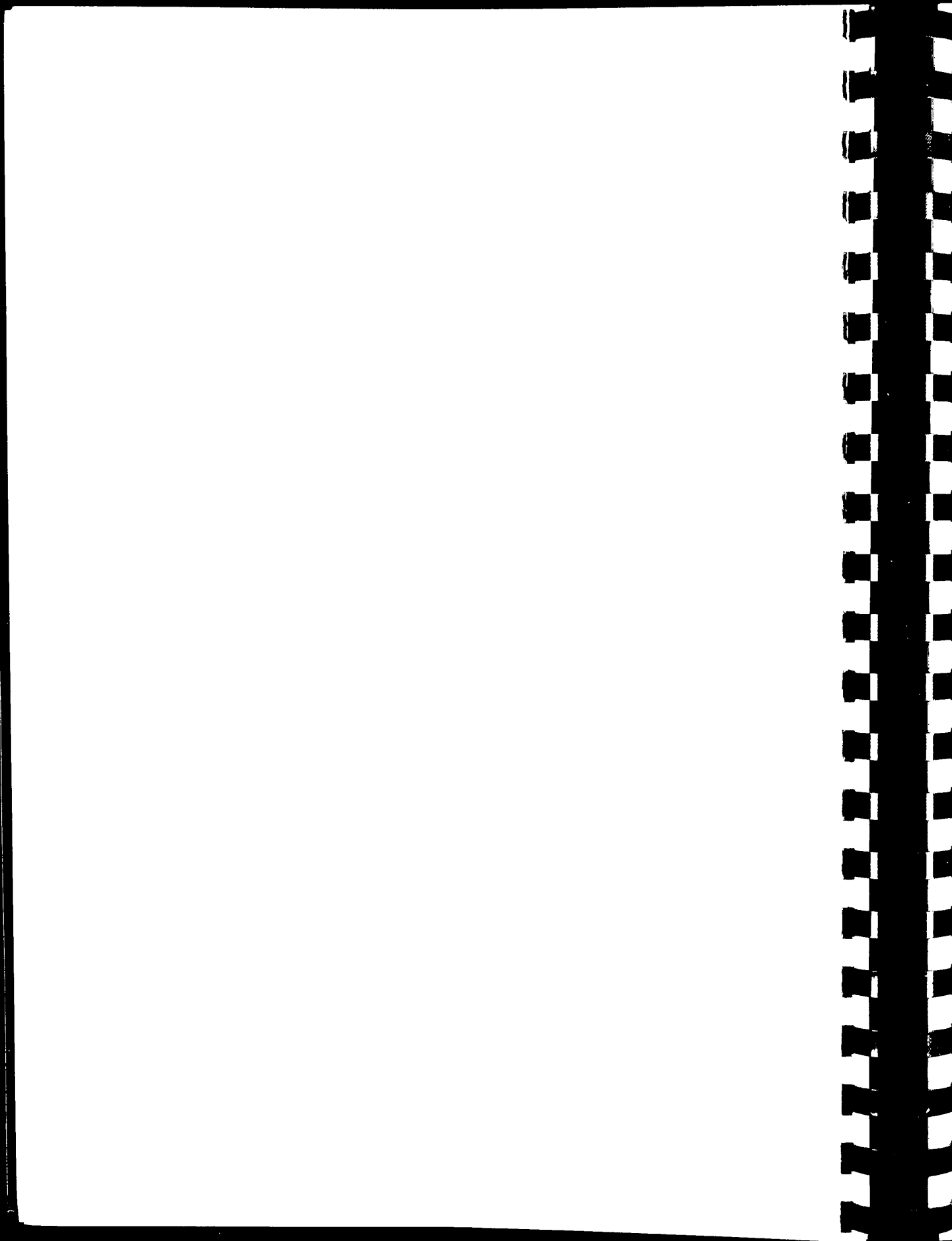


Table 19: Car Availability, Pensioner Households, 1991

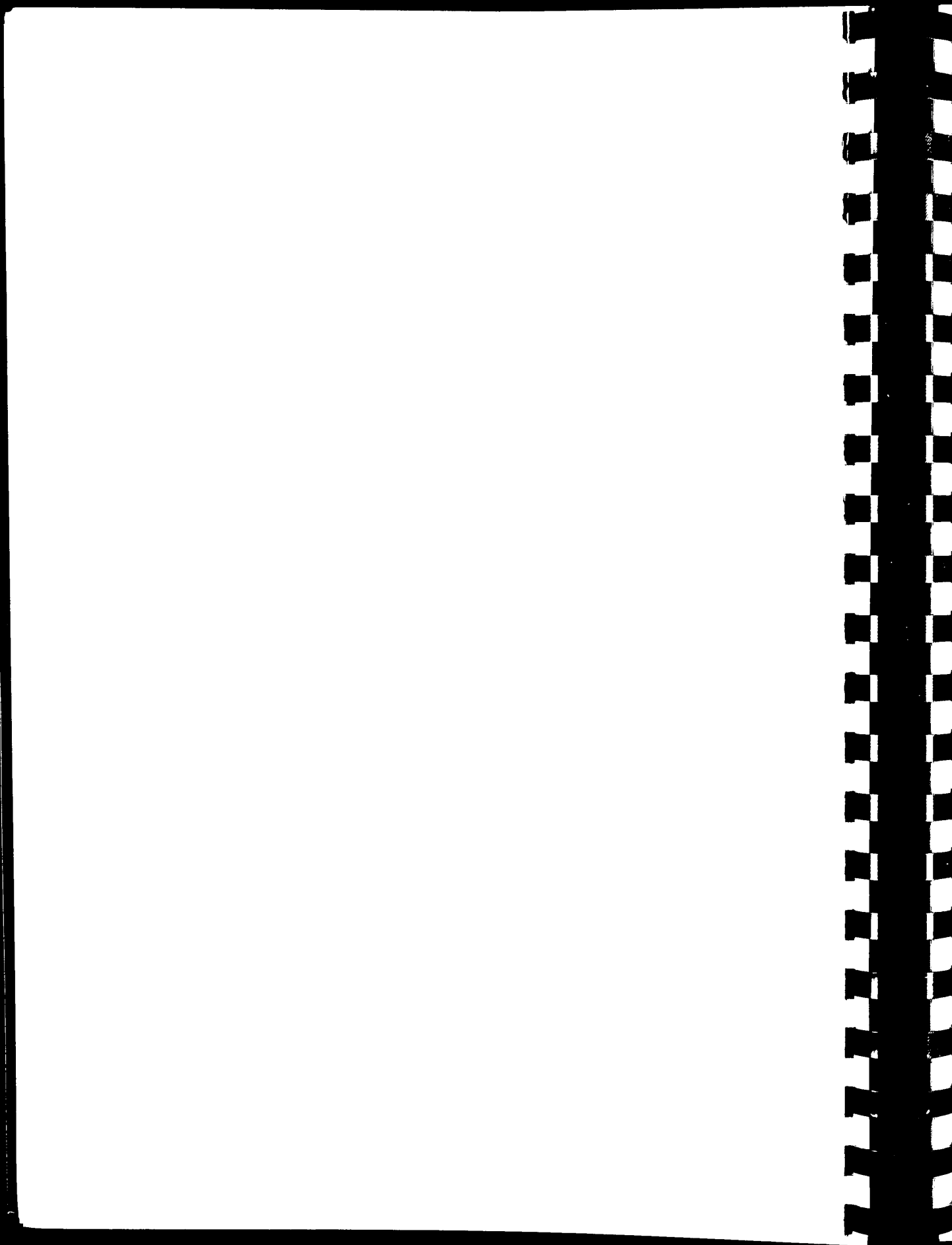
	Greater London		
	No Car %	1+ Cars %	Total Households
<b>Lone Pensioners:</b>			
Male: 65-74	66.3	33.7	46,335
Male: 75-84	76.8	23.2	34,304
Male: 85+	89.5	10.5	8,472
Male: Total	72.5	27.5	89,111
Female: 60-74	80.8	19.2	146,341
Female: 75-84	92.6	7.4	122,367
Female: 85+	96.9	3.1	39,531
Female: Total	87.5	12.5	308,239
Total	84.2	15.8	397,350
Other Pensioner Only	46.9	53.1	206,315
Other Households with Pensioners	32.7	67.3	229,473
Total Households with Pensioners	60.8	39.2	833,138

Source: 1991 Census: Local Base Statistics, Table 47









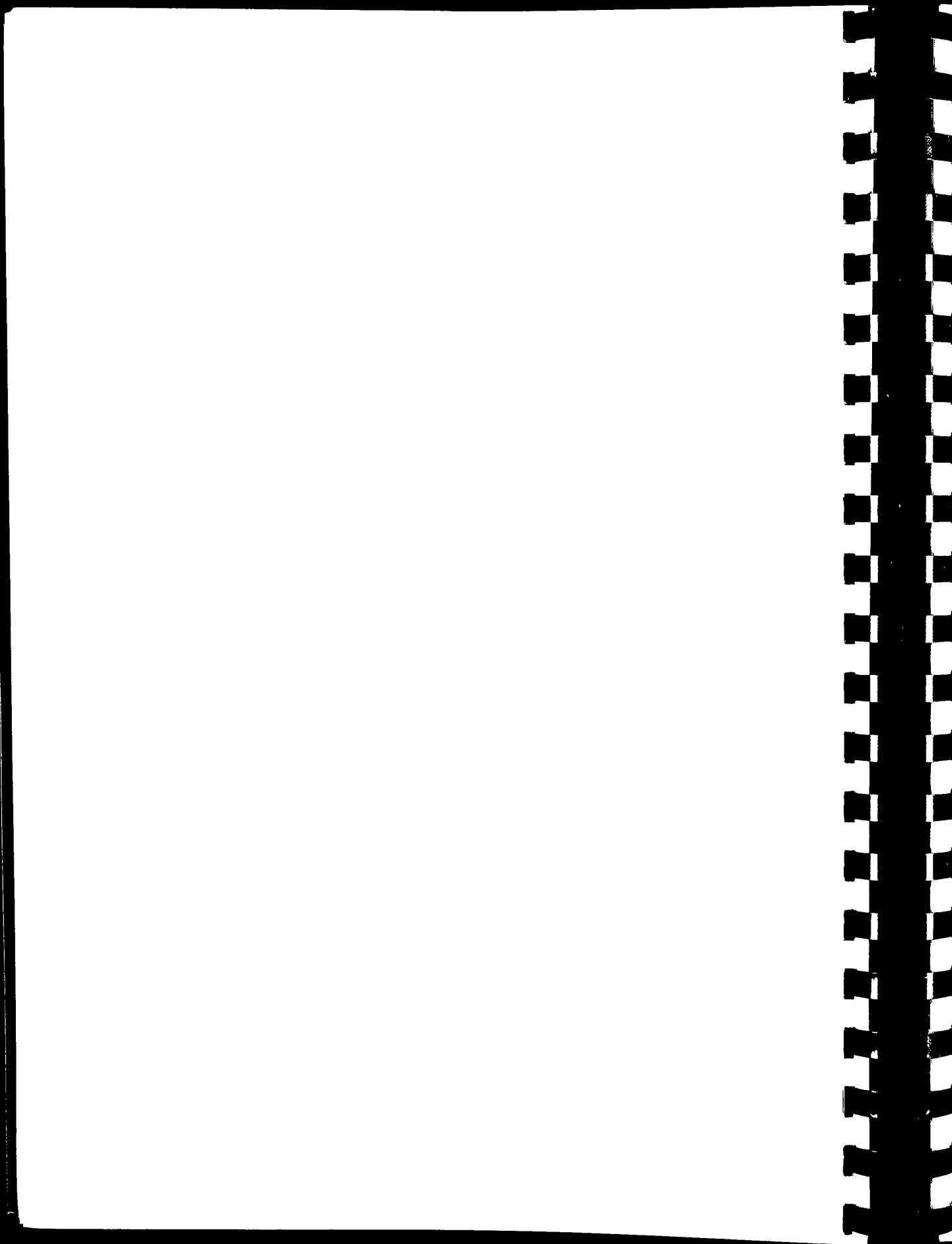
## 7 Communal Establishments

### 1. Introduction

- 1.1 More than 35,700 (3.2 per cent) of London's pensioners were recorded in the 1991 Census not living in private households. Nearly all of these lived in communal establishments such as hospitals, care homes for the elderly and hotels. A very small number were sleeping rough or camping. This chapter focuses on those pensioners recorded in different types of communal establishments and their status within those establishments and the differences relating to age, ethnic group and geographical area.
- 1.2 Altogether, over 50 thousand pensioners were in communal establishments on Census night in 1991. Around 70 per cent of these were residents. The remainder were visitors staying temporarily in the establishment. People who were usually resident in a communal establishment, but were absent on Census night were not included in the Census figures. The residents recorded within communal establishments were split into two categories; those who were either staff or relatives of staff, and those who were not staff. Less than 2 per cent of residents over pensionable age fell into the first category.
- 1.3 Of the almost 35,100 residents over pensionable age who were in the non-staff category, 93 per cent were living in medical or care homes or hospitals. Nearly 10 thousand pensioners, (just below 1 per cent of all London pensioners) lived in each of the two largest categories; local authority homes and residential homes (not run by the NHS, local authorities or housing associations). The latter category includes mainly privately run homes and homes run by charitable organisations. The third largest number of pensioners live in nursing homes run by similar types of organisation.
- 1.4 Just over 2,400 pensioners were resident in establishments outside the medical/care sector. Nearly a thousand of these (mostly women) were in the 'other miscellaneous establishments' category, which includes religious establishments, while there were more than 600 living in hotels or boarding houses and more than 500 (mostly men) living in hostels or common lodging houses. Guidelines suggested that a person should have been in the establishment for at least six months in order to be classified as resident. People in short term hostels would therefore have been described as visitors.

### 2. Pensioners Sleeping Rough or Camping

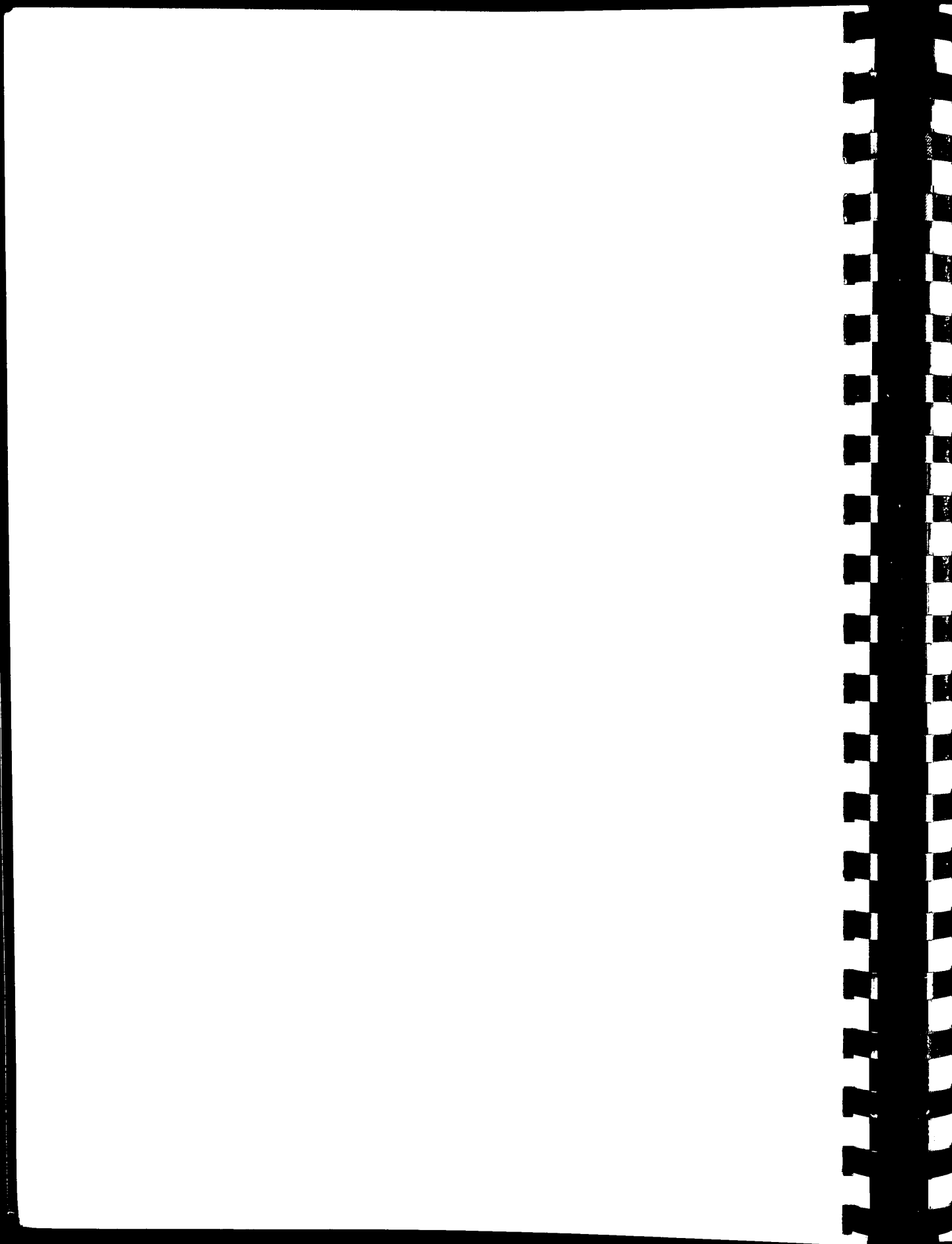
- 2.1 Two groups included in the total of those in communal establishments because they were not included in private households are those sleeping rough and campers. Altogether, just under 1,200 people were found sleeping rough in London on Census night, of whom 1,055 were classified as 'resident', including 6 over pensionable age. However, this figure represented only a small proportion of London's older homeless population. Other studies have produced various estimates of this group and are detailed more fully in the Age Concern report 'Older Homeless People in London', (Age Concern (Greater London), 1991).



- 2.2 Of the 63 people resident in tents or caravans in London with communal catering, classified as 'campers', 54 were pensioners, including 29 women aged 85 or over. Others in tents or caravans without communal catering were classified as residents in households in non-permanent accommodation.

### 3. Age and Gender

- 3.1 Table 20 shows the age and gender breakdown of these residents (non-staff) in different types of communal establishments in London. Not surprisingly, the number of women resident in the medical and care establishments, particularly, tended to increase with age, so that the proportion of the cohort living in establishments of some kind increased from less than 1 per cent of women aged between 60 and 74, to just over 4 per cent of women aged between 75 and 84, to nearly 18 per cent of women aged 85 and over. In contrast, the number of men aged 85 and over in each type of establishment is smaller than the number aged between 75 and 84. However, there are far fewer men overall in the older age group, so the proportion resident in communal establishments increases significantly with age. Only just over 1 per cent of men aged between 65 and 74 live in communal establishments, compared with nearly 3 per cent of those aged between 75 and 84, and nearly 10 per cent of men aged 85 or over.
- 3.2 The proportion of pensioners resident outside the medical/care sector is much higher in London than in the rest of the country, although the overall proportion of pensioners resident in communal establishments as non-staff is much lower (see Table C8). If the balance of ages were such that there were higher proportions of younger pensioners in London, this might be an explanation. However, as discussed in Chapter 3, there were relatively few pensioners in the under 75 age group in London, but close to average proportions in the older age groups. This would lead to an expectation of higher rates for London of residence of pensioners in the medical and care communal establishments than average, if other factors were equal. Instead, the rates for London were lower.
- 3.3 It is also clear that within the medical/care sector, a higher proportion of pensioners in London were in hospitals or NHS homes than in most other areas. The combination of these facts would therefore suggest a very low provision of non-NHS care homes within the capital. Merseyside was notable for the very low number of pensioners resident in hospitals and other NHS homes.
- 3.4 Although there was some variation between the regions of London in the proportion of pensioners resident as non-staff in communal establishments, in all the regions, the figure was below average for England, as shown in Table B8. In all but South and South East London, the numbers of pensioners in non-NHS care homes were very low. In North West London the number resident in communal establishments outside the medical/care sector exceeded the number in hospitals and NHS homes, whereas a high proportion of pensioners in East London were resident in this sector.



#### **4. Ethnic Group**

- 4.1 Table 21 clearly shows that the vast majority of pensioners resident in communal establishments were from White ethnic groups. Given that there were relatively few pensioners in the ethnic minority groups, particularly in the older age groups (see Chapter 3), and that the tendency to live in communal establishments increases with age, this may not be surprising. In fact, 95 per cent of the men and 98 per cent of the women in this category were White. These proportions are a little higher than would be expected if all ethnic groups had the same tendency at each age to live in communal establishments. South Asian pensioners in particular were less likely to be resident in communal establishments than pensioners from other ethnic groups.

#### **5. Pensioners Resident (Staff)**

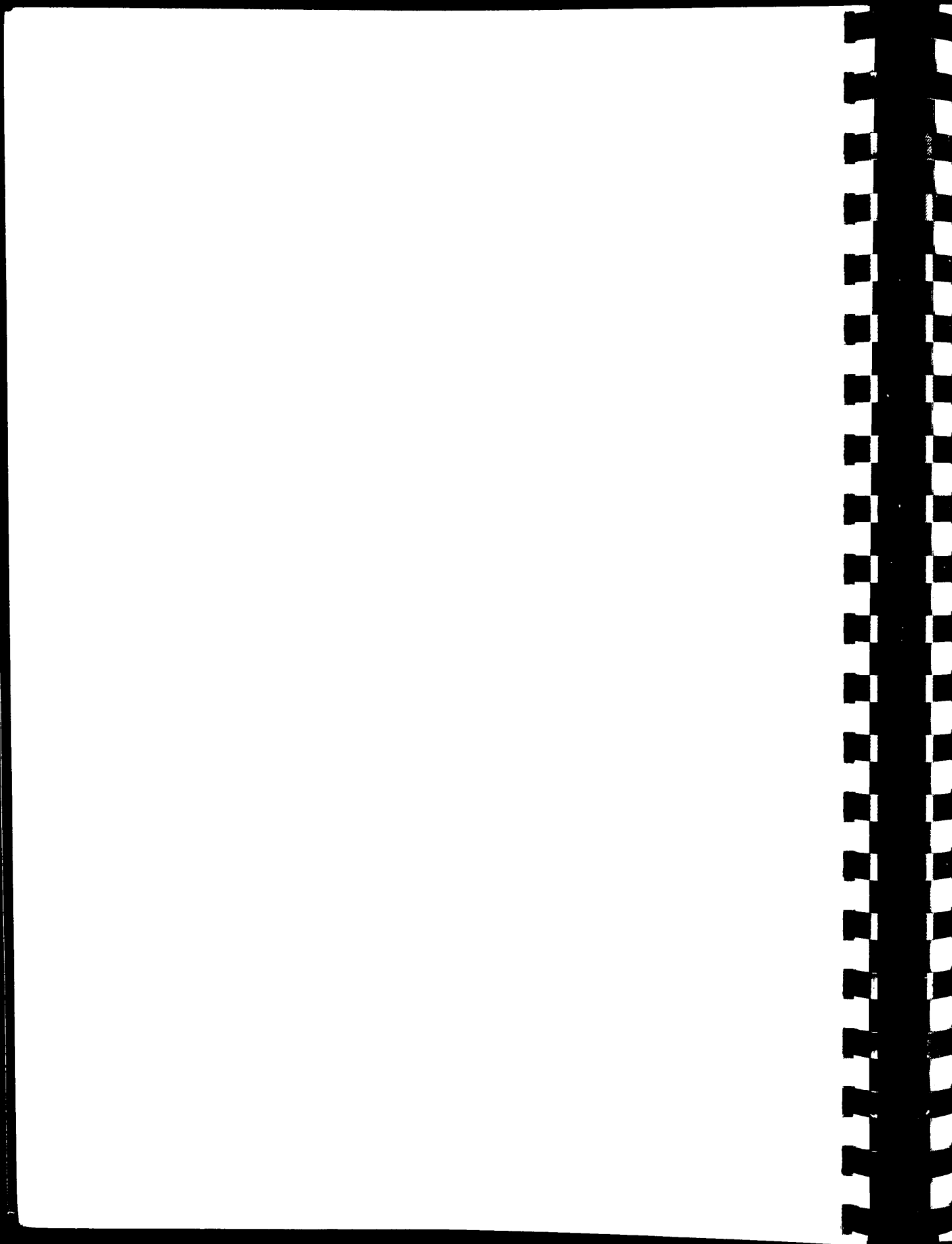
- 5.1 Across London as a whole, a further 600 pensioners were resident in communal establishments who were either staff or relatives of staff, as shown in Table 22. More than three quarters of them were women, and most of these were aged under 75. The two categories of establishment with the largest numbers were hotels/boarding houses and other miscellaneous establishments. In all, 105 of the male pensioner staff and 364 of the women were aged under 75.

#### **6. Pensioner Visitors**

- 6.1 In addition to those pensioners in London who were resident in communal establishments, there were close to 15 thousand staying temporarily in such establishments on Census night, as shown in Table 23. More than 11 thousand (almost three quarters) of these were in hospitals; mainly NHS; while a little over 2,500 were staying in hotels or boarding houses. The age distribution of those in hospitals or other care facilities generally showed more from the age group 75 to 84 than from the younger age group, which may be explained by the increasing morbidity with age. There were fewer residents aged over 85 in the total population, however, and a larger proportion of them were resident in communal establishments, so that the number of visitors in medical or care establishments was lower for this age group than for the 75 to 84 age group. In the non-care establishments, there were clearly fewer visitors as the age group increased.

#### **7. Borough Distribution**

- 7.1 The distribution of pensioners resident in communal establishments across the London boroughs differed widely from the overall distribution of pensioners, as can be seen from Map 10, which shows the proportion of all pensioners who lived in communal establishments. In particular, Barking and Dagenham had the highest proportion of pensioners overall, but very few of them (less than 2 per cent) lived in communal establishments, due to the small number of facilities within the borough. Bexley also had a very small proportion of pensioners in communal establishments. Both these boroughs had particularly low numbers resident in hospitals or NHS homes, as can be seen in Table A8. Hammersmith and Fulham had fewer pensioners resident in communal establishments than any other borough (excluding the City of London), but because there were relatively few pensioners in the borough overall, the proportion in communal establishments (over 2 per cent) was not among the lowest.





- 7.2 Obviously, the number of pensioners living in communal establishments is related to the number and size of such establishments. There were only 39 communal establishments in Barking and Dagenham in 1991, of which 25 were medical or care establishments, while there were more than 700 communal establishments in the City of Westminster, although a relatively small proportion (only 74) were medical or care establishments. Croydon had the largest number of medical and care establishments.
- 7.3 Kensington and Chelsea had the highest proportion of its pensioners in communal establishments and was the highest of any London borough (6.5 per cent). The borough had higher than average proportions in non-care establishments in particular, including educational establishments, hotels and other miscellaneous establishments, including residential clubs. The City of Westminster had more residents in this sector than any other borough, with 360 pensioners living as non-staff in non-care establishments, including hotels, hostels and other miscellaneous establishments, with a further 100 resident pensioners who were staff or relatives of staff, mainly in hotels.
- 7.4 One in twenty pensioners in Wandsworth lived in communal establishments, with a particularly high proportion resident in hospitals. Only Redbridge had more resident pensioners in this sector, with over 600 in NHS hospitals alone; 438 of them in just two psychiatric hospitals. Barnet had the highest number of pensioners resident in communal establishments (over 2,500) representing just below 5 per cent of all pensioners in the borough. There were high numbers resident in all sectors, and only Croydon had more pensioners resident in non-NHS care homes.
- 7.5 The number of pensioners staying temporarily in communal establishments as patients, visitors or guests was, not surprisingly, highest in the boroughs with high numbers of visitors of all ages. Most notably, nearly 1,900 pensioners were staying in the City of Westminster and over 1,100 in Camden. At the other end of the scale, there were fewest pensioners staying as visitors in Harrow (88), followed by Richmond upon Thames, with just over 100 (see Table A8).

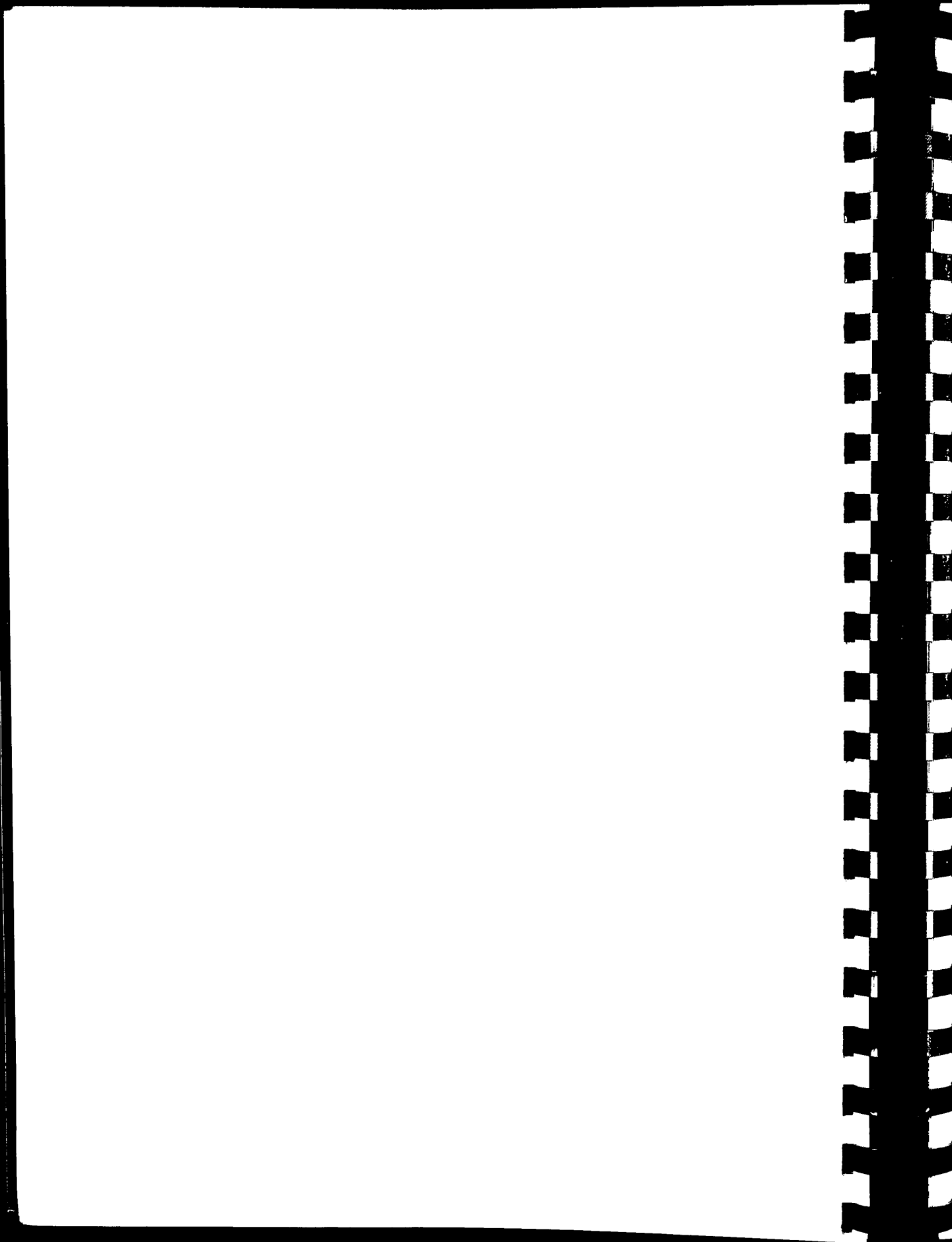


Table 20: Resident Pensioners (Non-Staff) in Communal Establishments, 1991

Establishment Type	Greater London									
	PA-74		75-84		85+		All Pensioners		Total	% of All Pensioners
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
<b>NHS Hospitals/Homes:</b>										
Psychiatric	137	198	125	293	53	225	315	716	1,031	0.1
Other	226	414	307	868	157	1,027	690	2,309	2,999	0.3
<b>Non-NHS Hospitals:</b>										
Psychiatric	16	41	6	16	2	5	24	62	86	0.0
Other	30	70	46	73	27	97	103	240	343	0.0
<b>Local Authority Homes</b>	563	934	1,023	2,825	697	3,900	2,283	7,659	9,942	0.9
<b>Housing Association Homes/Hostels</b>	337	269	280	493	111	570	728	1,332	2,060	0.2
<b>Nursing Homes (non-NHS/LA/HA)</b>	262	575	565	1,854	447	2,774	1,274	5,203	6,477	0.6
<b>Residential homes (non-NHS/LA/HA)</b>	510	874	927	2,668	678	4,034	2,115	7,576	9,691	0.9
<b>Prison Service Establishments</b>	4	2	0	1	0	0	4	3	7	0.0
<b>Defence Establishments</b>	4	3	3	2	0	4	7	9	16	0.0
<b>Educational Establishments</b>	22	115	11	77	3	40	36	232	268	0.0
<b>Hotels, Boarding Houses, etc.</b>	240	179	80	80	18	28	338	287	625	0.1
<b>Hostels and Common Lodging Houses (non-HA)</b>	263	94	69	57	13	45	345	196	541	0.0
<b>Other Miscellaneous Establishments</b>	83	394	83	268	12	113	178	775	953	0.1
<b>Persons Sleeping Rough</b>	2	3	0	0	1	0	3	3	6	0.0
<b>Campers</b>	0	1	5	15	4	29	9	45	54	0.0
<b>Total in Communal Establishments</b>	2,699	4,166	3,530	9,590	2,223	12,891	8,452	26,647	35,099	3.1

Source: 1991 Census: LRC Commissioned Table 23

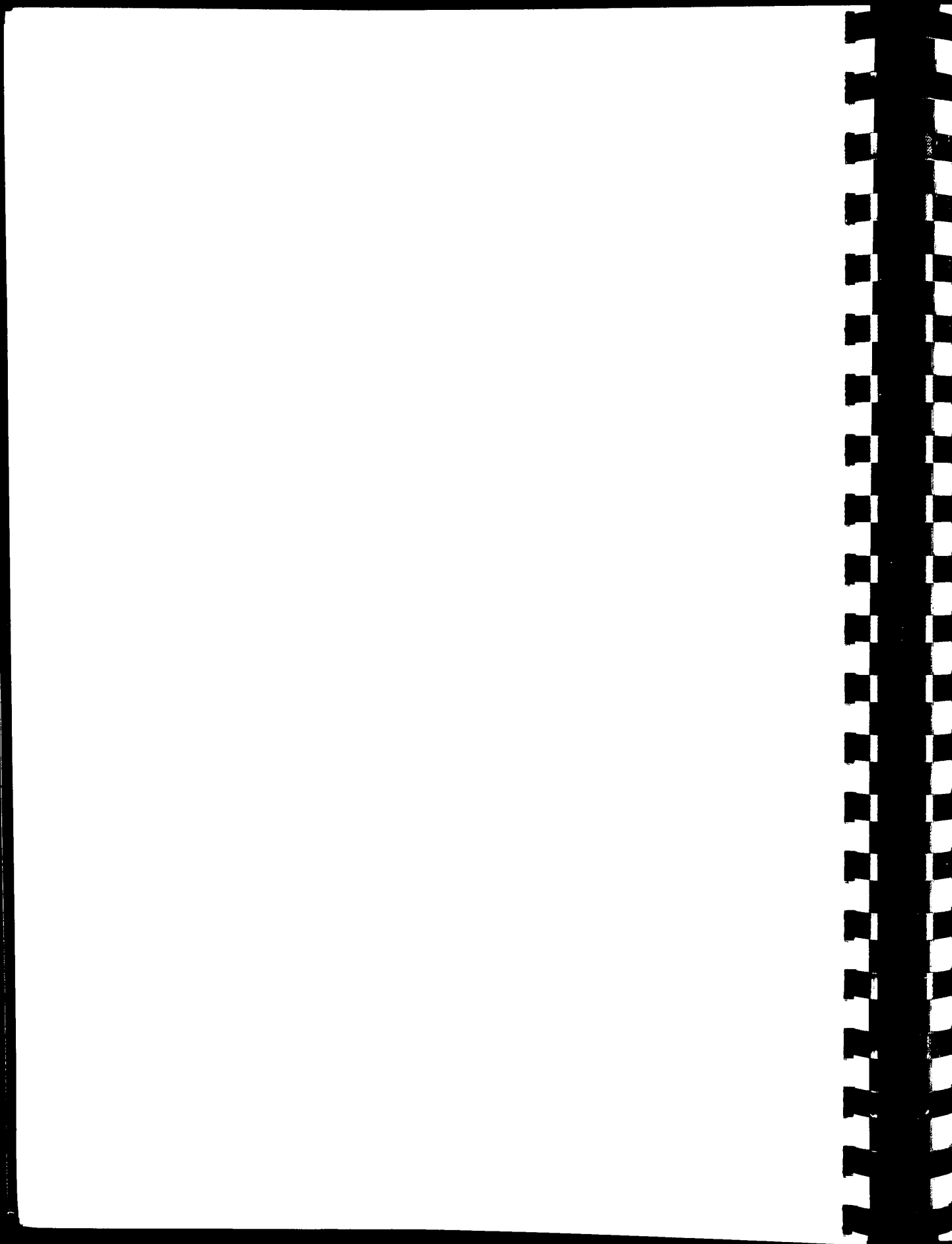


Table 21: Ethnic Group of Resident Pensioners (Non-Staff) in Communal Establishments, 1991

Establishment Type	Greater London										
	White		Black		South Asian		Other		All pensioners		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
NHS Hospitals/Homes											
Psychiatric	309	708	3	5	3	2	0	1	315	716	1,031
Other	645	2,241	27	29	11	24	7	15	690	2,309	2,999
Non-NHS Hospitals											
Psychiatric	22	48	1	2	0	0	1	12	24	62	86
Other	101	236	1	2	1	0	0	2	103	240	343
Local Authority Homes	2,199	7,502	42	81	26	46	16	30	2,283	7,659	9,942
Housing Association Homes/Hostels	683	1,302	18	16	19	7	8	7	728	1,332	2,060
Nursing Homes (non-NHS/LA/HA)	1,241	5,096	12	45	16	20	5	42	1,274	5,203	6,477
Residential Homes (non-NHS/LA/HA)	2,064	7,420	22	70	21	44	8	42	2,115	7,576	9,691
Prison Service Establishments	4	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	3	7
Defence Establishments	7	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	9	16
Educational Establishments	34	222	1	3	0	2	1	5	36	232	268
Hotels, Boarding Houses, etc.	287	249	17	8	25	19	9	11	338	287	625
Hostels and Common Lodging Houses (non-HA)	295	181	29	4	16	6	5	5	345	196	541
Other Miscellaneous Establishments	167	766	3	3	3	2	5	4	178	775	953
Persons Sleeping Rough	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	6
Campers	9	41	0	0	0	1	0	3	9	45	54
Total in Communal Establishments	8,070	26,025	176	269	141	173	65	180	8,452	26,647	35,099
% of Pensioners	2.3	3.7	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.6	2.2	2.2	3.6	3.1

Source: 1991 Census: LRC Commissioned Table 23

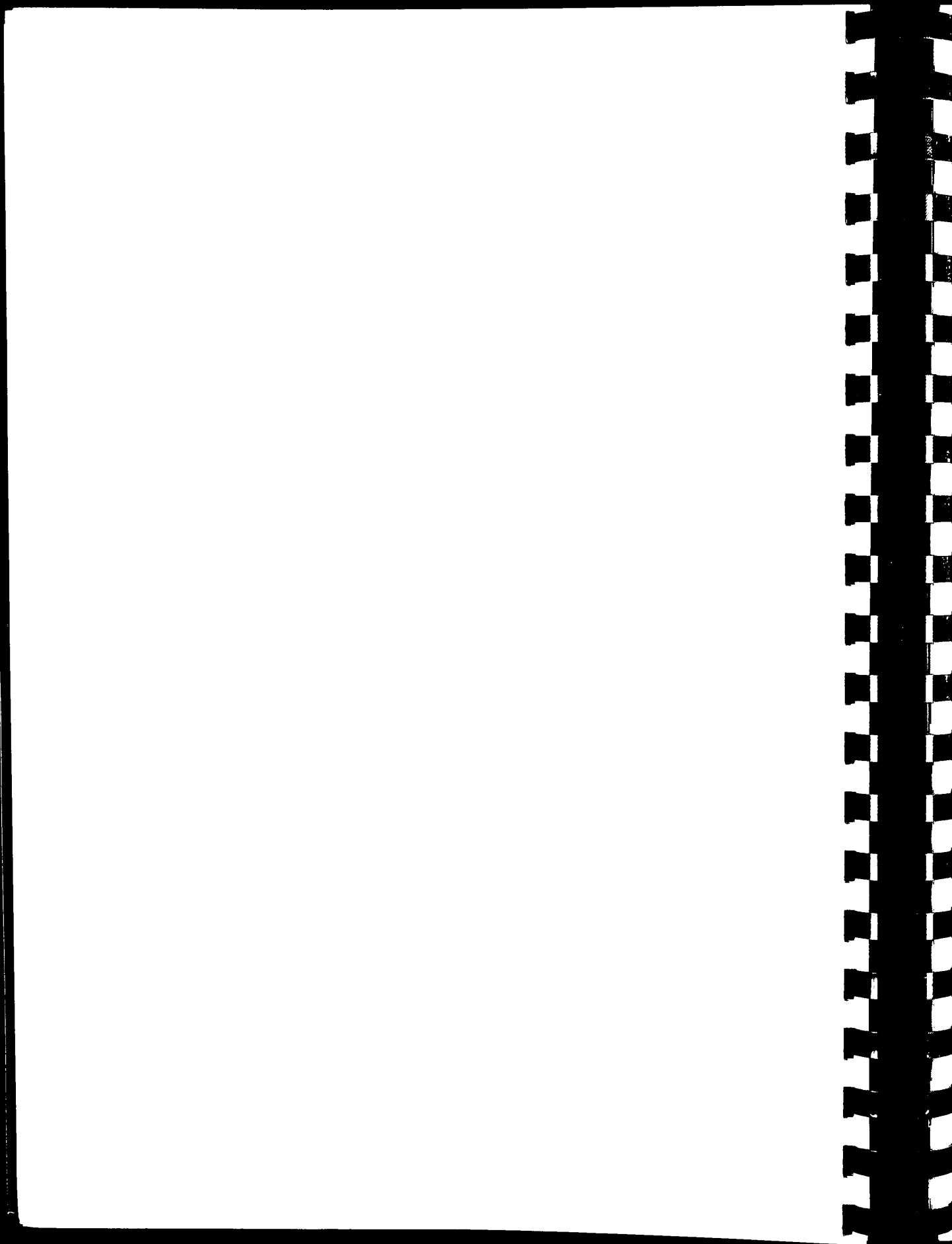


Table 22: Resident Pensioners (Staff) in Communal Establishments, 1991

Establishment Type	Greater London		
	Males	Females	Persons
NHS Hospitals/Homes			
Psychiatric	0	1	1
Other	3	31	34
Non-NHS Hospitals			
Psychiatric	0	0	0
Other	4	9	13
Local Authority Homes	4	10	14
Housing Association Homes/Hostels	11	12	23
Nursing Homes (non-NHS/LA/HA)	3	45	48
Residential Homes (non-NHS/LA/HA)	8	52	60
Educational Establishments	7	66	73
Hotels, Boarding Houses, etc.	39	116	155
Hostels and Common Lodging Houses (non-HA)	8	14	22
Other Miscellaneous Establishments	47	122	169
Total in Communal Establishments	134	478	612

Source: 1991 Census: LRC Commissioned Table 23

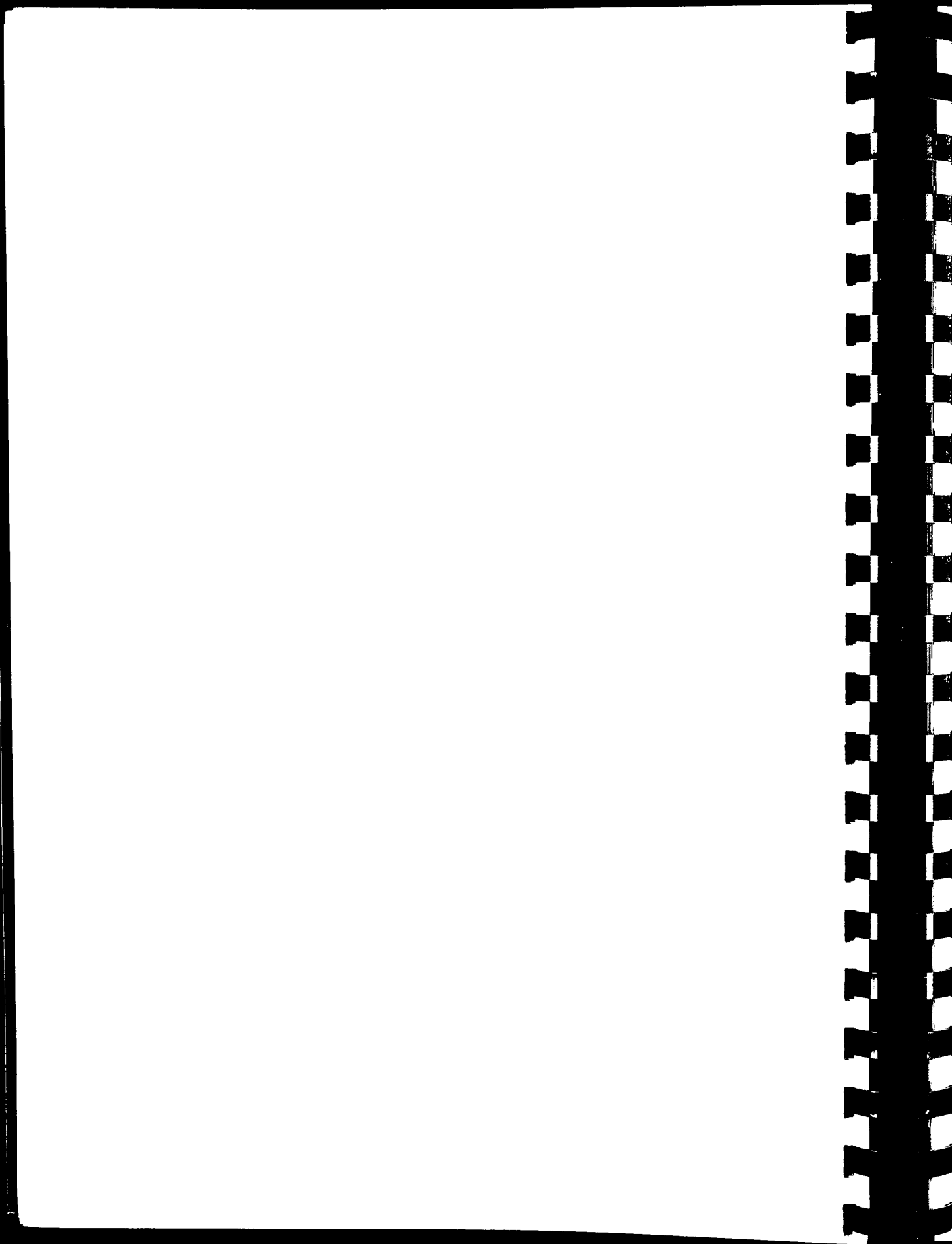
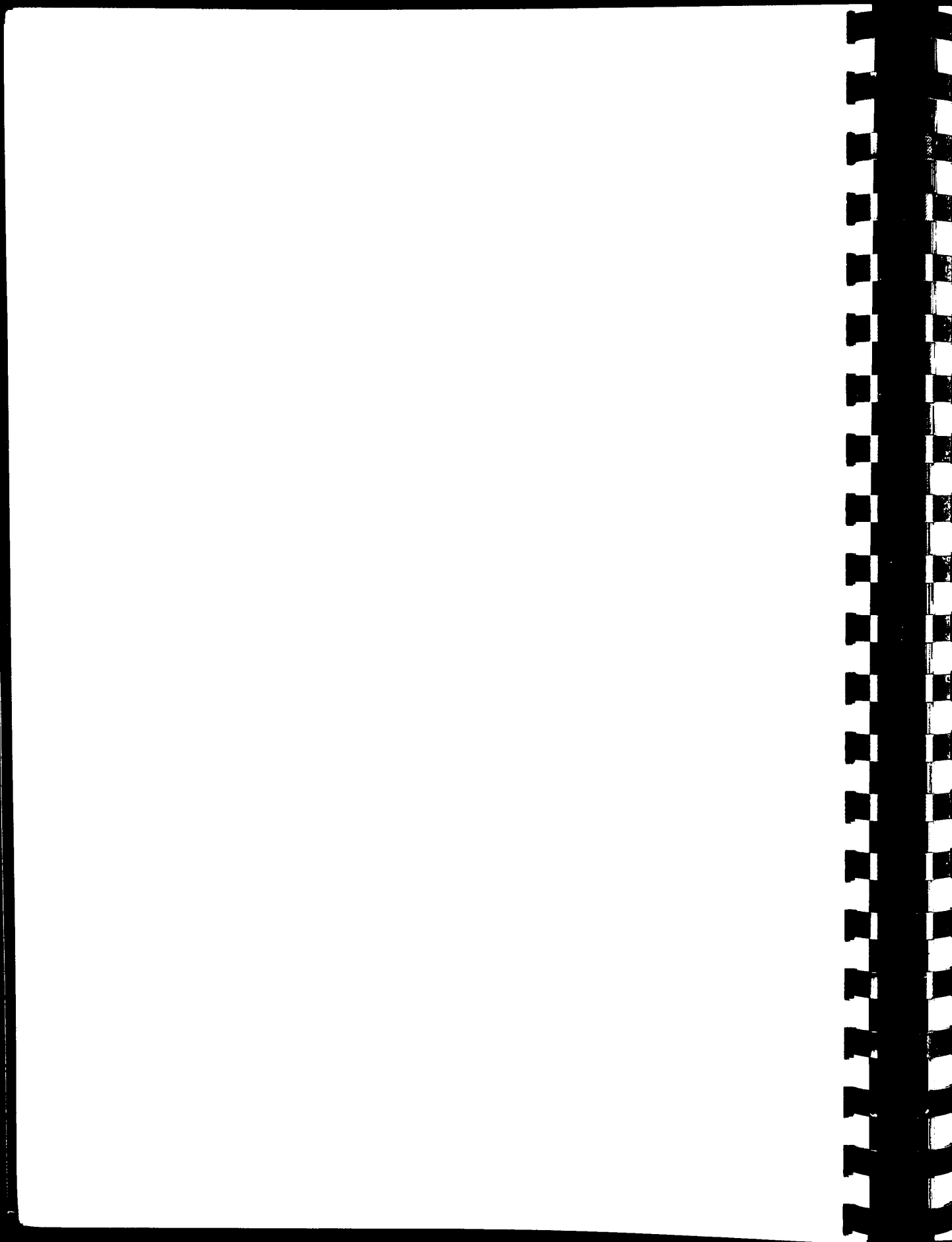




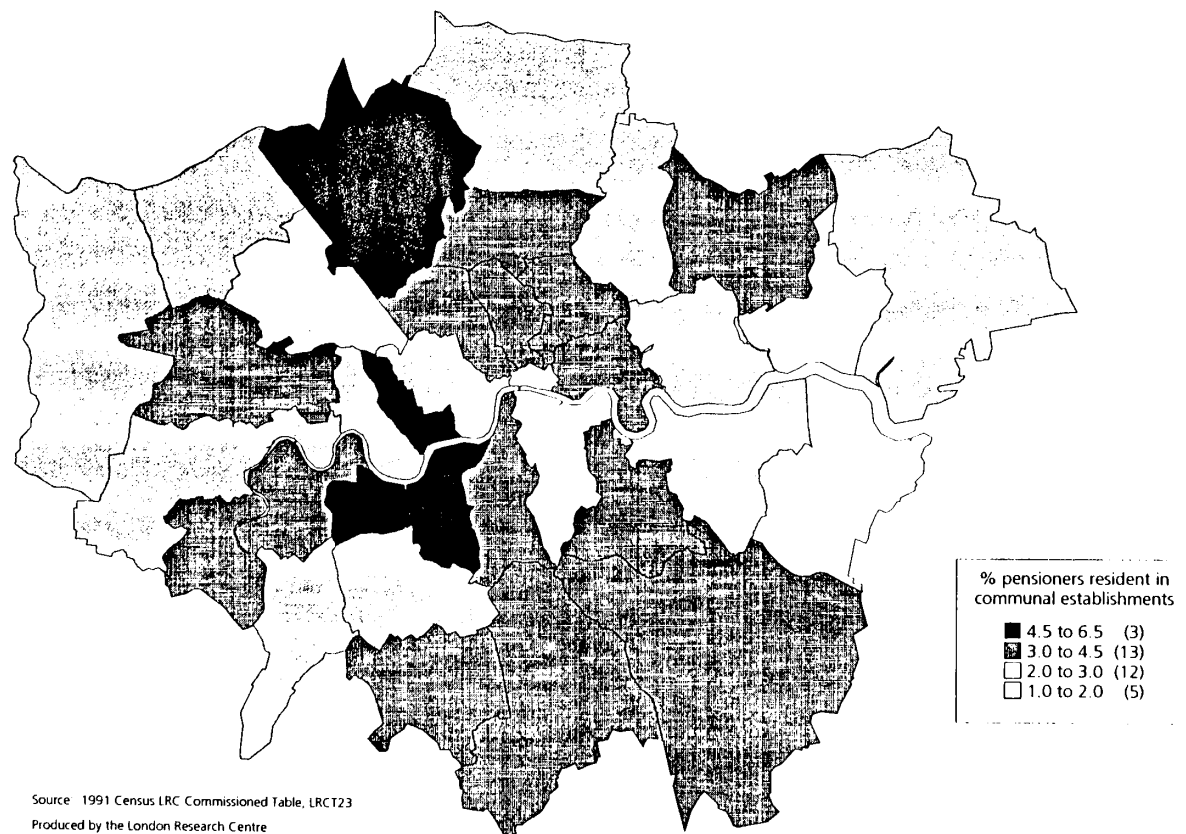
Table 23: Visitor Pensioners in Communal Establishments, 1991

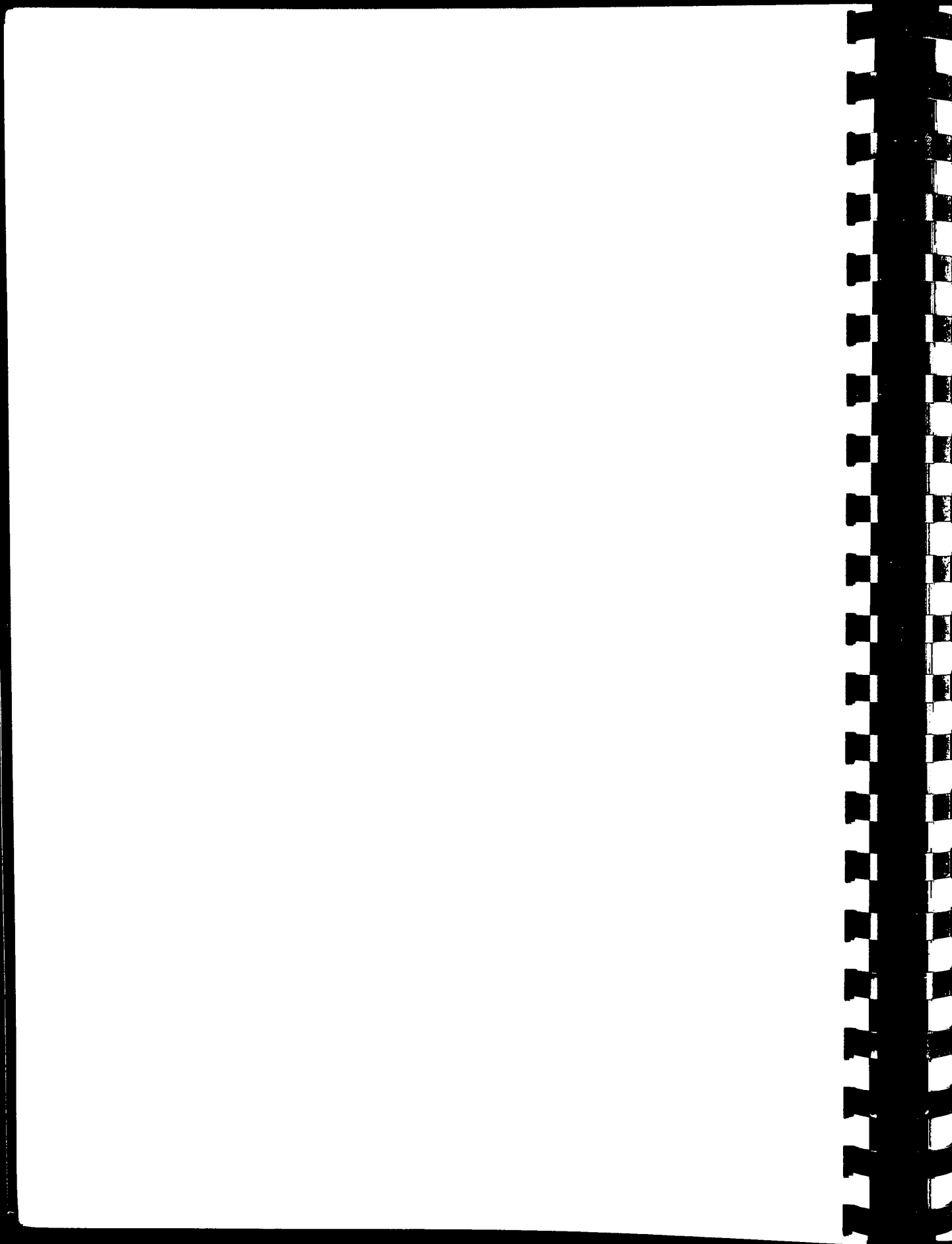
Establishment Type	Greater London		
	Males	Females	Persons
NHS Hospitals/Homes			
Psychiatric	199	393	592
Other	3,562	6,114	9,676
Non-NHS Hospitals			
Psychiatric	111	174	285
Other	220	342	562
Local Authority Homes	124	334	458
Housing Association Homes/Hostels	15	37	52
Nursing Homes (non-NHS/LA/HA)	81	141	222
Residential Homes (non-NHS/LA/HA)	36	123	159
Children's Homes	0	5	5
Prison Service Establishments	12	3	15
Defence Establishments	17	11	28
Educational Establishments	15	31	46
Hotels, Boarding Houses, etc.	1,103	1,426	2,529
Hostels and Common Lodging Houses (non-HA)	58	115	173
Other Miscellaneous Establishments	59	75	134
Persons Sleeping Rough	4	0	4
Campers	0	1	1
Total in Communal Establishments	5,616	9,325	14,941

Source: 1991 Census: LRC Commissioned Table 23

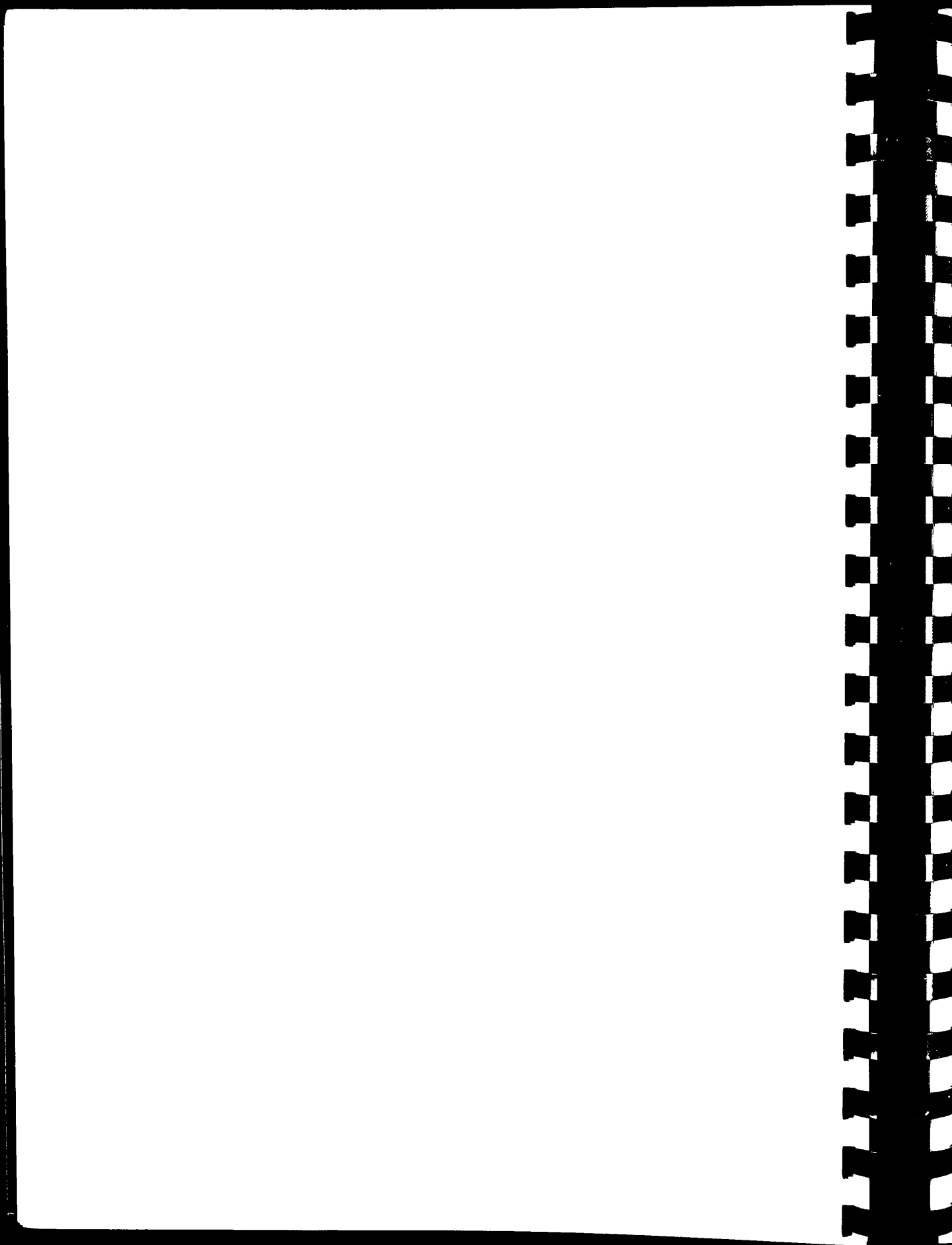


**Map 10 Percentage of pensioners resident in communal establishments**





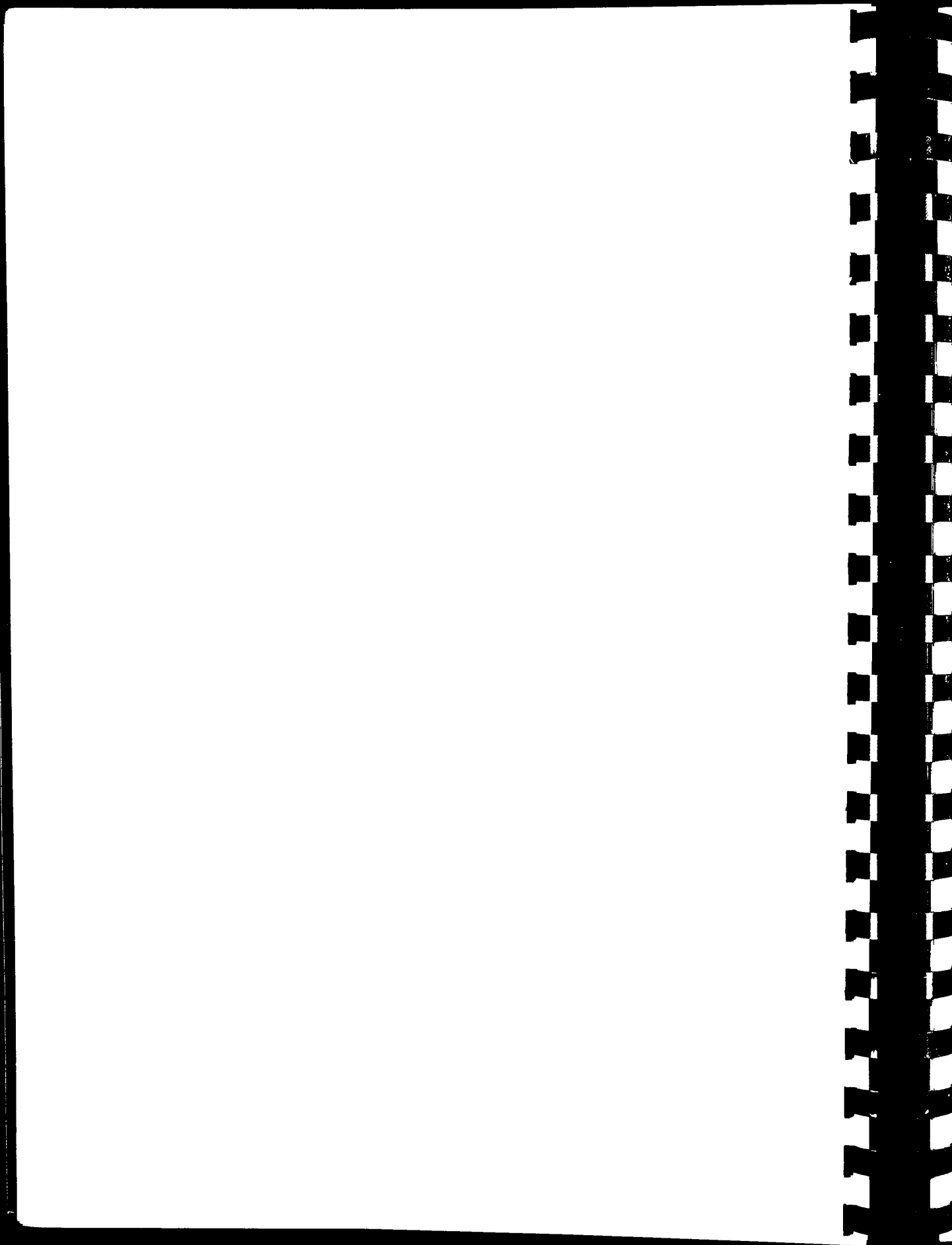




## 8 Limiting Long-term Illness

### 1. Introduction

- 1.1 A new question introduced in the 1991 Census asked whether each person had a long-term illness, health problem or handicap which limited the daily activities or work they could do, with instructions to include problems due to old age. Although a subjective question, the responses compare well with other surveys and with the use of GP services, but are not limited to the usual classification of disability. This chapter reports on the association of limiting long-term illness among older people in London with several of the other elements of their circumstances presented elsewhere in this report.
- 1.2 Not surprisingly, the proportion of people with a limiting long-term illness increased with age, so residents of pensionable age were much more likely to have a limiting long-term illness than younger residents. More than half of all residents in London with a limiting long-term illness were of pensionable age (425 thousand out of 805 thousand). Therefore, that around 38 per cent of pensioners had such an illness, compared with only 12 per cent of London's total population. Both these figures are slightly lower than those for Great Britain as a whole (39 per cent and 13 per cent respectively).
- 1.3 Table C9 shows that the proportion of pensioners in London who reported that they had a limiting long-term illness was also lower than in any other metropolitan area in England, and was only marginally above the rate for non-metropolitan England. The rate in the remainder of South East England, however, was clearly lower than in the rest of the country. While this was true of pensioners in households, pensioners resident in communal establishments in London were less likely to have a limiting long-term illness than in any of the other areas. In fact London was the only area where more than 10 per cent of pensioners in communal establishments did not have a limiting long-term illness. Once again, Tyne and Wear and South Yorkshire were notable for having higher rates than the other metropolitan areas.
- 1.4 When the regions of London are compared, as in Table B9, it can be seen that East London had a much higher incidence of limiting long-term illness among pensioners than did the other regions. In fact, it was the only area where the level was above average for England. The rates in South London for pensioners resident in households and in North West London, for pensioners resident in both households and in communal establishments were notably low, although the low rate in communal establishments in North West London (below 80 per cent) may be partly attributable to the high proportion outside the medical/care sector.



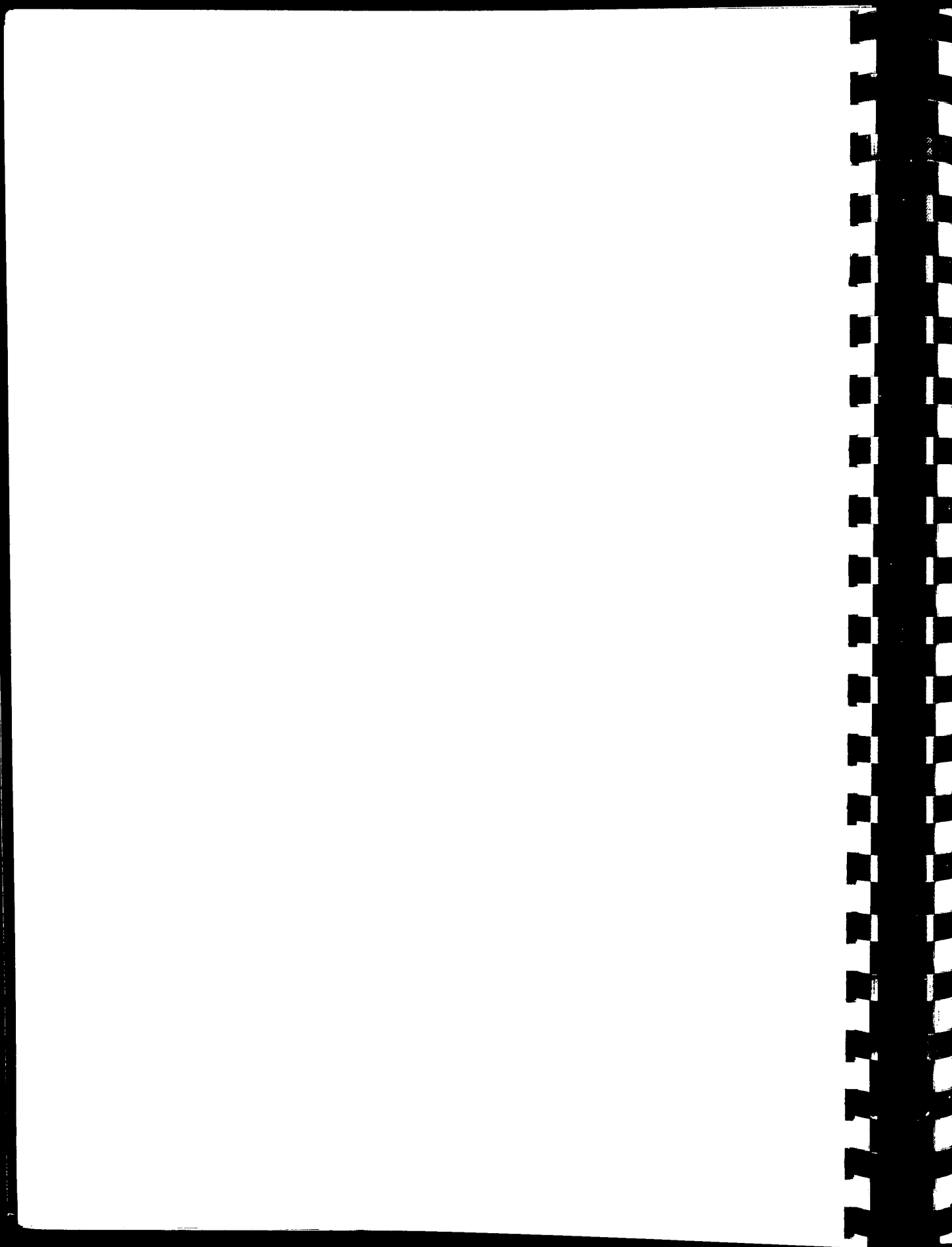


## **2. Age and Gender**

- 2.1 Table 24 shows that even among pensioners, there were significant differences in the proportions of different age groups with a limiting long-term illness, with the proportion increasing from around a quarter of residents aged between 60 and 64 to two thirds of residents aged 85 and over. Gender is another attribute which has a bearing on limiting long-term illness, since males of nearly all age groups are more likely than females of the same age group to have a limiting long-term illness. While this is evident in the figures given in Table 24 for the age groups 60-64 and 65-74, it is not apparent in the figures for the age groups over 75. A possible explanation for this is that while men are more likely to have a limiting long-term illness than women, the age factor is more important than gender. Thus, the larger numbers of women at the older end of the age range, even within the 75 to 84 age group mean that overall within this fairly broad age group a higher proportion of women than men had a limiting long-term illness.

## **3. Households and Communal Establishments**

- 3.1 The figures in Table 25 show that most pensioners with a limiting long-term illness recorded in the 1991 Census lived in private households. Nearly 93 per cent of pensioners with a limiting long-term illness were resident in households, while the remaining 7 per cent lived in communal establishments. These proportions varied with age and sex. In all, 95 per cent of male pensioners with a limiting long-term illness and 91 per cent of female pensioners with a limiting long-term illness lived in households, but 15 per cent of men aged 85 and over and nearly a quarter of women in the same age group lived in communal establishments.
- 3.2 While the proportion of pensioners living in households who had a limiting long-term illness was much lower than among those living in communal establishments (36 per cent and 87 per cent respectively), it is clear from Table 25 that for both groups the proportions increase with age. At over 60 per cent, the proportion of household residents aged 85 and over with a limiting long-term illness was more than twice that of pensioners aged below 75. In contrast, more than 70 per cent of pensioners aged below 75 living in communal establishments had a limiting long-term illness, rising to well over 90 per cent of those aged 85 and over.



#### **4. Household Composition**

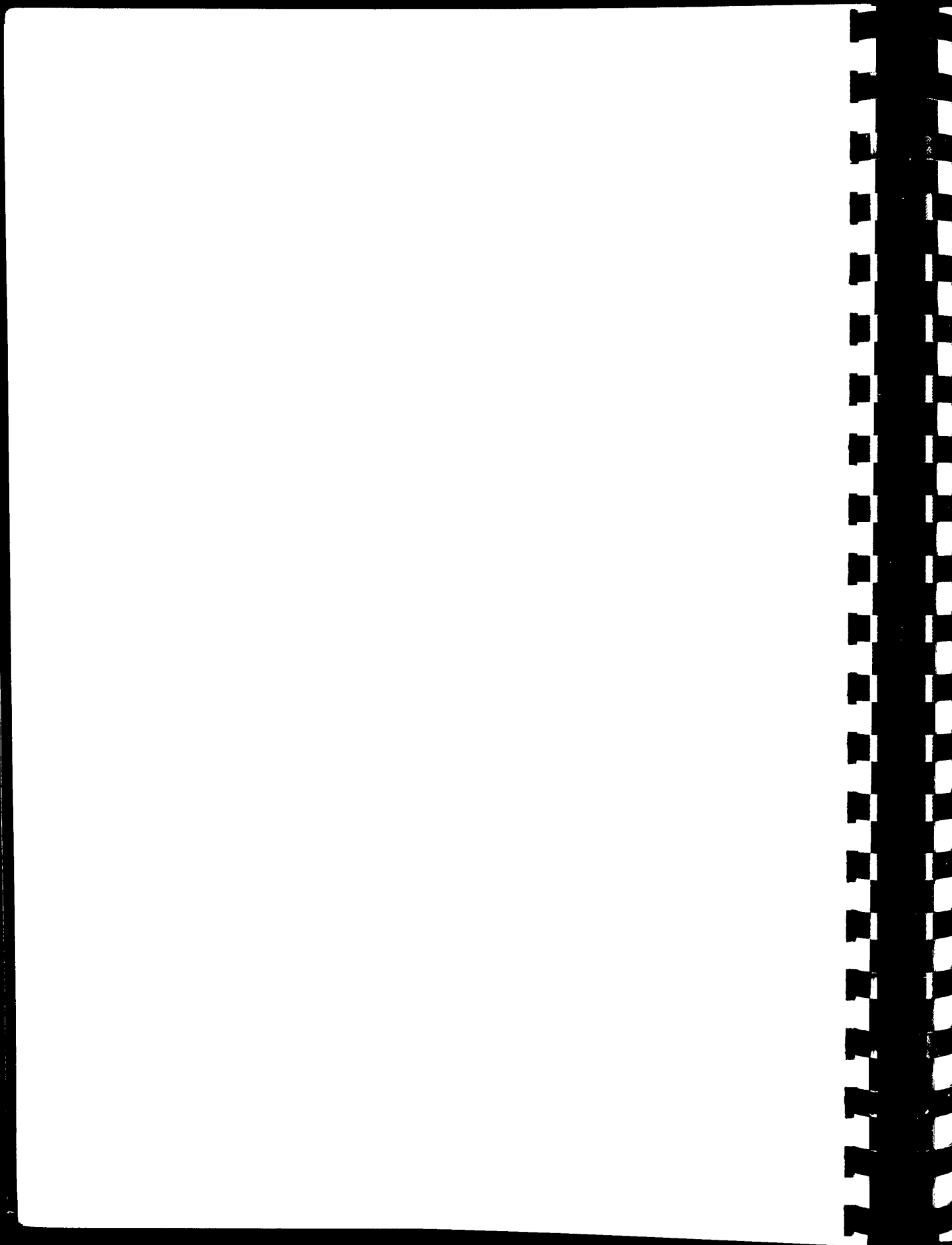
- 4.1 There was some variation in the proportion of pensioners with a limiting long-term illness according to the type of household in which they were living. Just less than a third of pensioners living in households with younger residents had a limiting long-term illness, while just over a third of pensioners living in households with at least one other pensioner and no younger residents had a limiting long-term illness. The proportion of lone pensioners with a limiting long-term illness was higher, at over 40 per cent. However, when the proportions of lone pensioners with a limiting long-term illness in each of the three key age groups (shown in Table 26) is compared with the proportion of all pensioners with a limiting long-term illness in each of those age groups, there is relatively little difference. Female pensioners particularly seemed to be no more likely to have a limiting long-term illness if they lived alone, although the proportion of male pensioners living alone who had a limiting long-term illness was a little higher in all three age groups than the proportion of all male pensioners living in households.

#### **5. Tenure**

- 5.1 The proportion of pensioners with a limiting long-term illness also varied for different tenure categories. Table 27 shows the percentages within each of the three key age groups for each tenure. The proportion of pensioners with a limiting long-term illness was lower than average for those living in owner occupied housing, while for pensioners resident in social housing (that is rented from a housing association or local authority), the proportions with a limiting long-term illness were higher than average. These patterns were evident for each of the three key age groups as well as for the overall total. The figures in Table 27 for pensioners with a limiting long-term illness in privately rented accommodation show that while the overall proportion was higher than average, the proportions for each of the age groups were close to or below average. This is because there were relatively high numbers in the older age groups in privately rented housing, where the chances of having a limiting long-term illness were greater, but only a small number in the pensionable age to 74 age group.

#### **6. Amenities**

- 6.1 In general, the figures in Table 28 suggest that higher than average proportions of pensioners without all the amenities, without a car or living in not self contained accommodation had a limiting long-term illness. However, among those aged over 75 without central heating, the proportion with a limiting long-term illness was a little lower than average. The same was true for those in the same age group living in not self contained accommodation, but the numbers in this category were quite small.



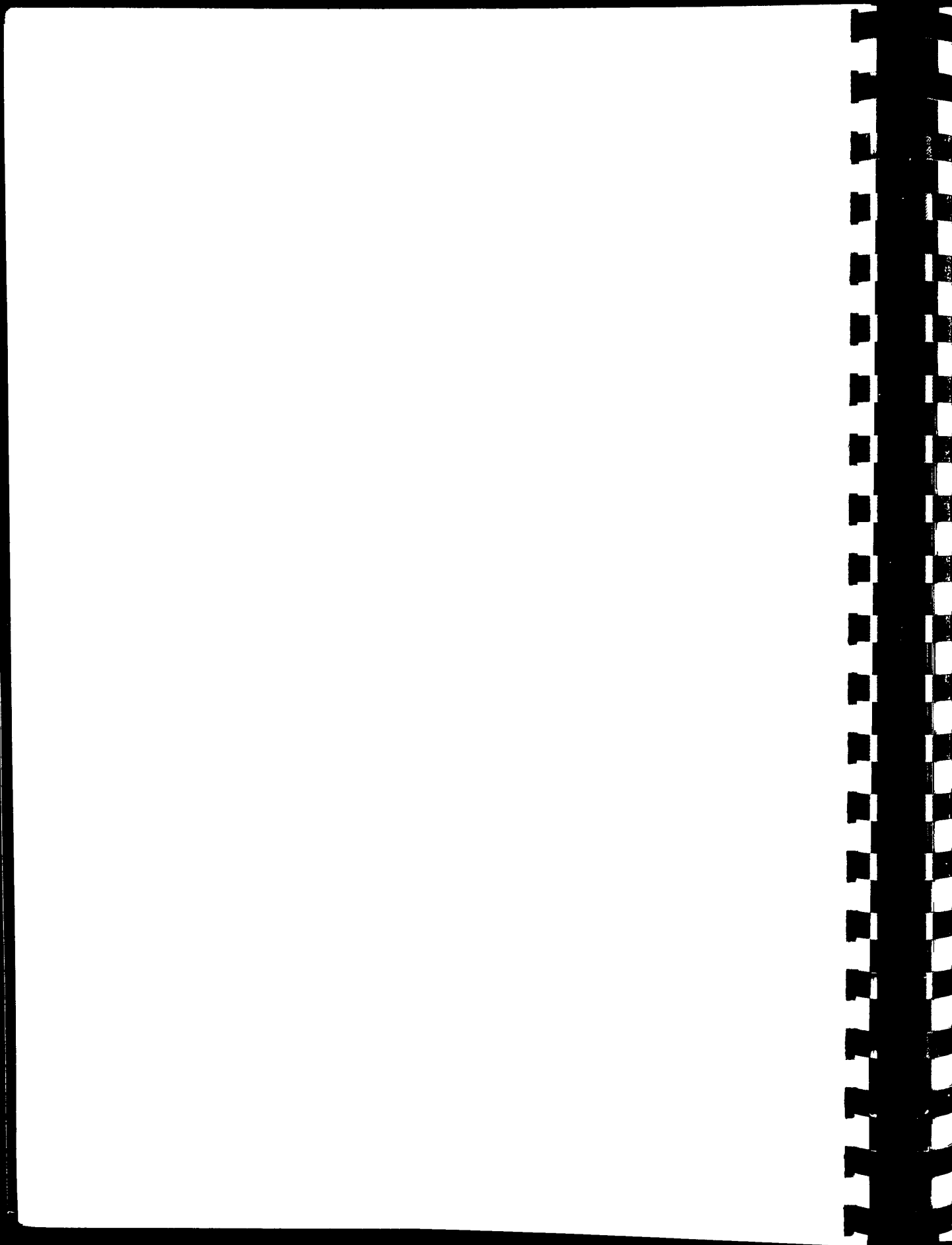
- 6.2 Pensioners of all age groups in households without exclusive use of a bath or shower and inside WC were more likely to have a limiting long-term illness than those in the same age groups who did have exclusive use of these amenities, as were those pensioners living in households without access to a car. These findings need to be treated with caution, because Census data is not able to show any causal relationship between these factors. It may be that pensioners without the basic amenities were more likely to develop a limiting long-term illness, or it may be that pensioners with a limiting long-term illness may have moved to accommodation, such as sheltered accommodation because they had the limiting long-term illness and this accommodation had some shared amenities. Similarly, pensioners without a car may not have been able to afford a car and their relative poverty may have been linked to the development of a limiting long-term illness, or pensioners with a car who developed a limiting long-term illness may no longer have been able to drive, and therefore gave up the car.

## **7. Ethnic Group**

- 7.1 The proportion of pensioners with a limiting long-term illness also varied for different ethnic groups. If age and gender were the only relevant factors, the different age structures of the ethnic groups would mean that the proportion of White pensioners with a limiting long-term illness would be much higher than for most of the ethnic minority groups. (For details of the age structures of the different ethnic groups, see Chapter 3).
- 7.2 Table 29 shows, however, that, for those pensioners living in private households, this was not the case in 1991. Just under 30 per cent of Chinese pensioners had a limiting long-term illness, compared with well over 40 per cent of Indian, Pakistani and Bangladeshi pensioners, while the proportion of White pensioners with a limiting long-term illness, at close to 36 per cent, was just below the proportion from all ethnic groups. A smaller than average proportion of all pensioners who were born in Ireland had a limiting long-term illness, possibly reflecting the fact that there were relatively few Irish born residents in the 85 and over age group. However, as the numbers in some groups, Bangladeshi and Black Other in particular, were very small, the figures should be used with caution.

## **8. Economic Position**

- 8.1 The proportion of economically active pensioners in London who had a limiting long-term illness was only a third of the proportion of economically inactive pensioners with a limiting long-term illness. Table 30 shows that full time employees were least likely to have a limiting long-term illness, while, among the economically active, those who were unemployed and the small number who were on a government scheme had higher rates of long-term illness, but these were still well below the rates among the economically inactive pensioners.
- 8.2 Among the economically inactive, pensioners in the Other Inactive category were less likely to have a limiting long-term illness than those who had retired from paid work. Not surprisingly, all pensioners in the permanently sick category had a limiting long-term illness.



## **9. Communal Establishments**

- 9.1 Of the 35,100 pensioners who were resident in communal establishments, who were neither staff themselves nor relatives of staff, more than 31 thousand had a limiting long-term illness. Most of these lived in medical or care establishments, but the proportion of pensioners in most other types of establishment with a limiting long-term illness was also higher than average. The exception was among those living in hotels or boarding houses, where the proportion was a little lower than that of pensioners living in private households.
- 9.2 It is not surprising that very high proportions of all pensioners resident in medical or care establishments had a limiting long-term illness. Indeed, it may be considered surprising that there were more than 400 pensioners resident in hospitals or nursing homes who did not have a limiting long-term illness.

## **10. Borough Variation**

- 10.1 Table A9 in the appendix shows that the proportion of pensioners resident in communal establishments (including staff) in Inner London who had a limiting long-term illness, at just below 82 per cent, was much lower than in Outer London (over 90 per cent), which was in turn lower than the percentage for Great Britain as a whole (92 per cent). Conversely, the proportion of pensioners resident in households in Inner London who had a limiting long-term illness, at just below 39 per cent was higher than average for Great Britain (37 per cent), while the proportion in Outer London was lower, at 35 per cent.
- 10.2 Even within these broad areas, there was significant variation between the boroughs in the proportion of residents with a limiting long-term illness. The proportion of pensioners in households with a limiting long-term illness varied from less than 31 per cent in Kensington and Chelsea to more than 44 per cent in Hackney, with Newham and Tower Hamlets also having proportions over 40 per cent. The range among the Outer London boroughs was from just below 32 per cent in Kingston upon Thames to over 39 per cent in Waltham Forest.
- 10.3 The variation between boroughs of the proportion of pensioners with a limiting long-term illness in communal establishments is largely due to the variation in the types of communal establishments sited in the boroughs. The central boroughs of City of Westminster, Kensington and Chelsea, Camden and the City of London all have relatively large numbers of hotels, and the proportions of pensioners resident in communal establishments who had a limiting long-term illness in these boroughs, as in Hammersmith and Fulham, were all below 75 per cent. In Waltham Forest, Redbridge, Havering and Lewisham, the percentages of pensioners in communal establishments with a limiting long-term illness were all over 95 per cent.
- 10.4 Map 11 shows the proportion of all resident pensioners in each borough who had a limiting long-term illness. As with other age groups, the boroughs with the poorest housing and economic conditions, such as Hackney and Newham were those with the highest proportions of pensioners with a limiting long-term illness.

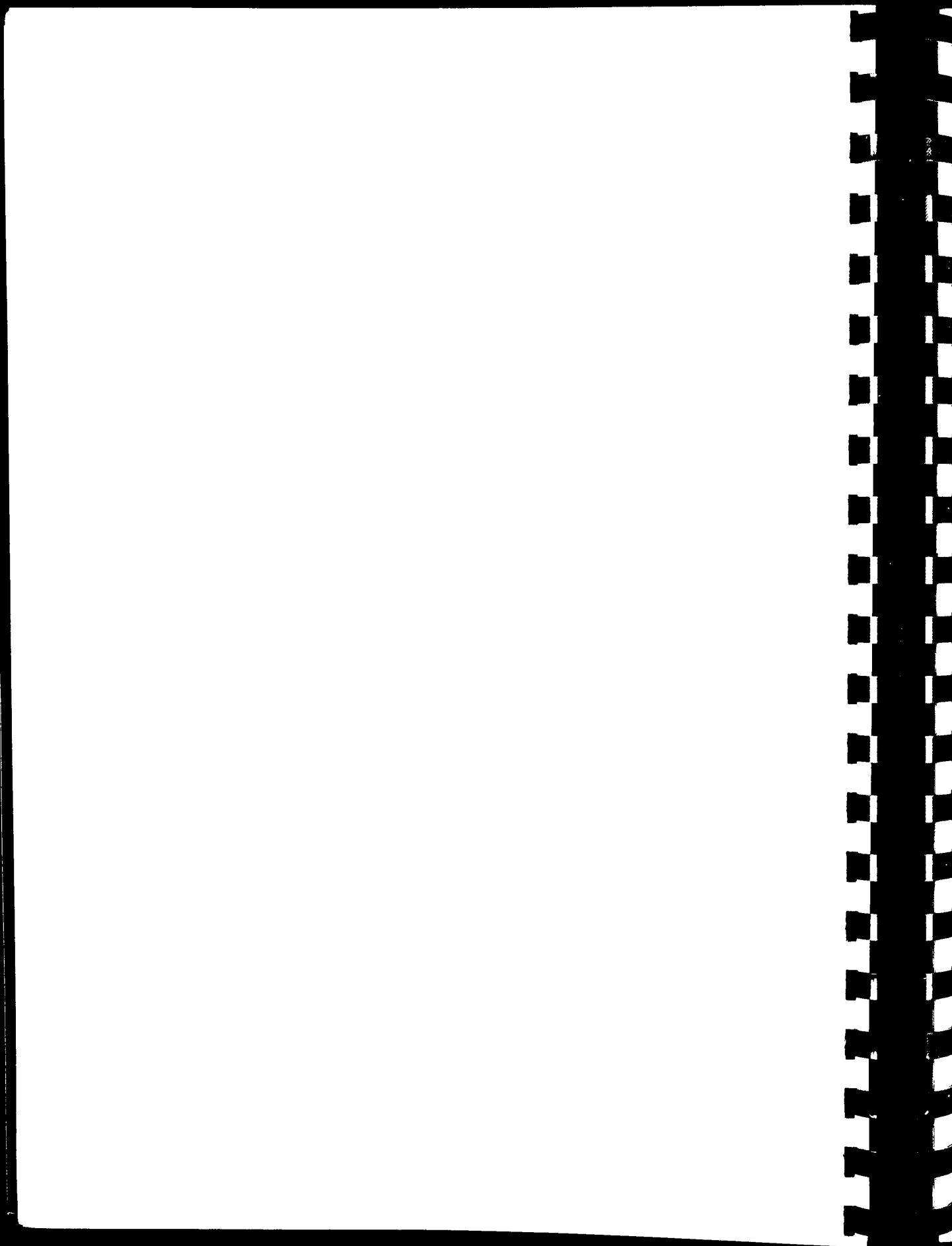




Table 24: Residents aged 60+ with Limiting Long-term Illness, 1991

Age	Greater London			Total
	Males (%)	Females (%)	Persons (%)	
60-64	26.8	22.0	24.3	74,761
65-74	32.4	30.7	31.5	164,249
75-84	44.5	48.0	46.8	161,909
85+	60.3	69.3	67.2	64,333
All PA*+	38.1	37.8	37.9	425,197

Source: 1991 Census: Local Base Statistics: Tables 2,12, &13

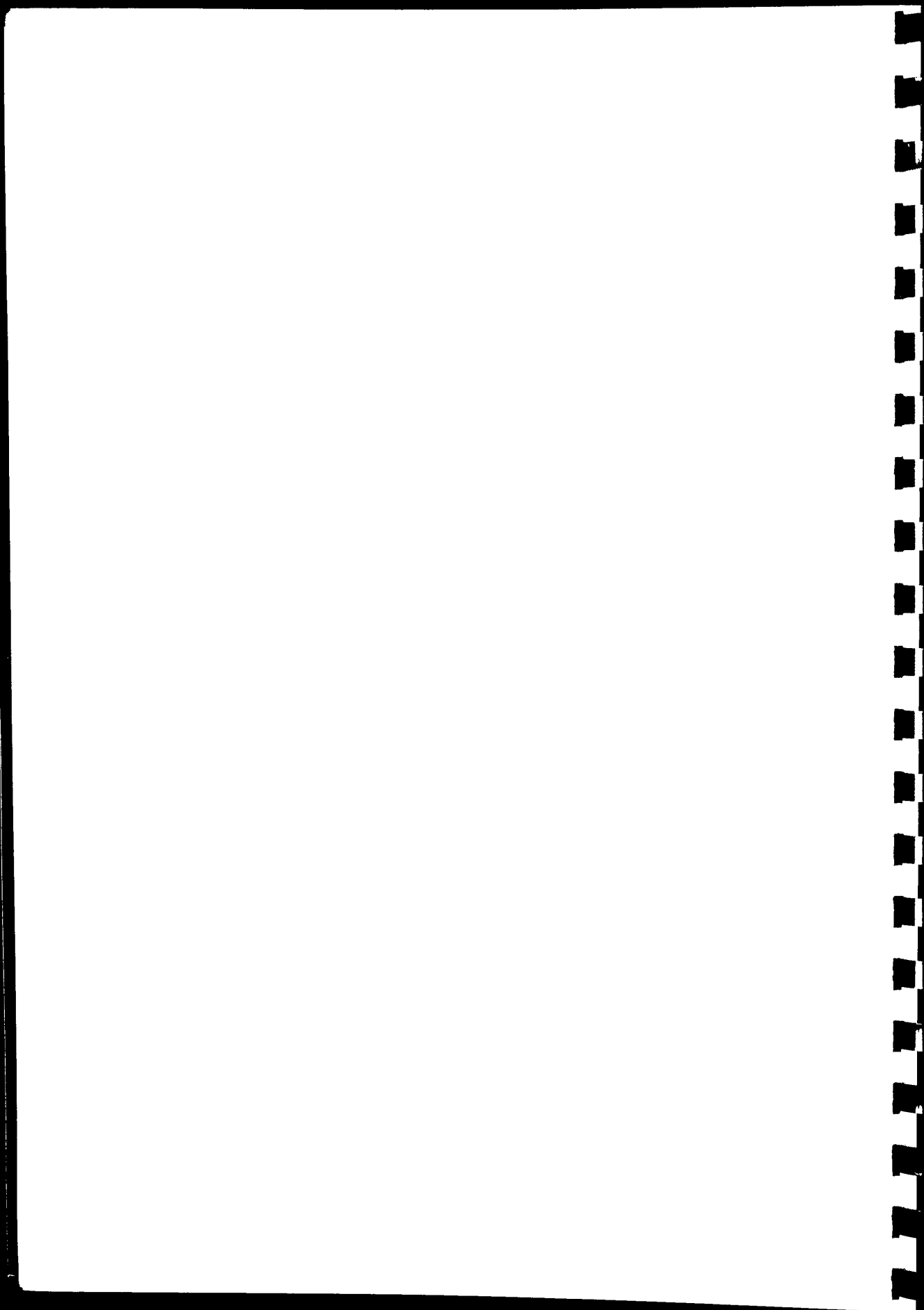


Table 25: Resident Pensioners with Limiting Long-term Illness, 1991

Age:	Residence:	Greater London			
		Households		Communal Establishments	
		Number	%	Number	%
60/65-74	Males	73,299	31.9	2,040	72.8
	Females	120,354	27.2	3,262	72.0
	Persons	193,653	28.8	5,302	72.3
75-84	Males	52,974	43.3	3,052	85.9
	Females	97,238	46.1	8,645	89.4
	Persons	150,212	45.1	11,697	88.5
85 and over	Males	11,824	57.0	2,030	91.2
	Females	38,338	64.0	12,141	93.9
	Persons	50,162	62.2	14,171	93.5
60/65+	Males	138,097	37.1	7,122	82.9
	Females	255,930	35.9	24,048	88.7
	Persons	394,027	36.3	31,170	87.3

Source: 1991 Census: Local Base Statistics Tables 2, 12, 13 & 35

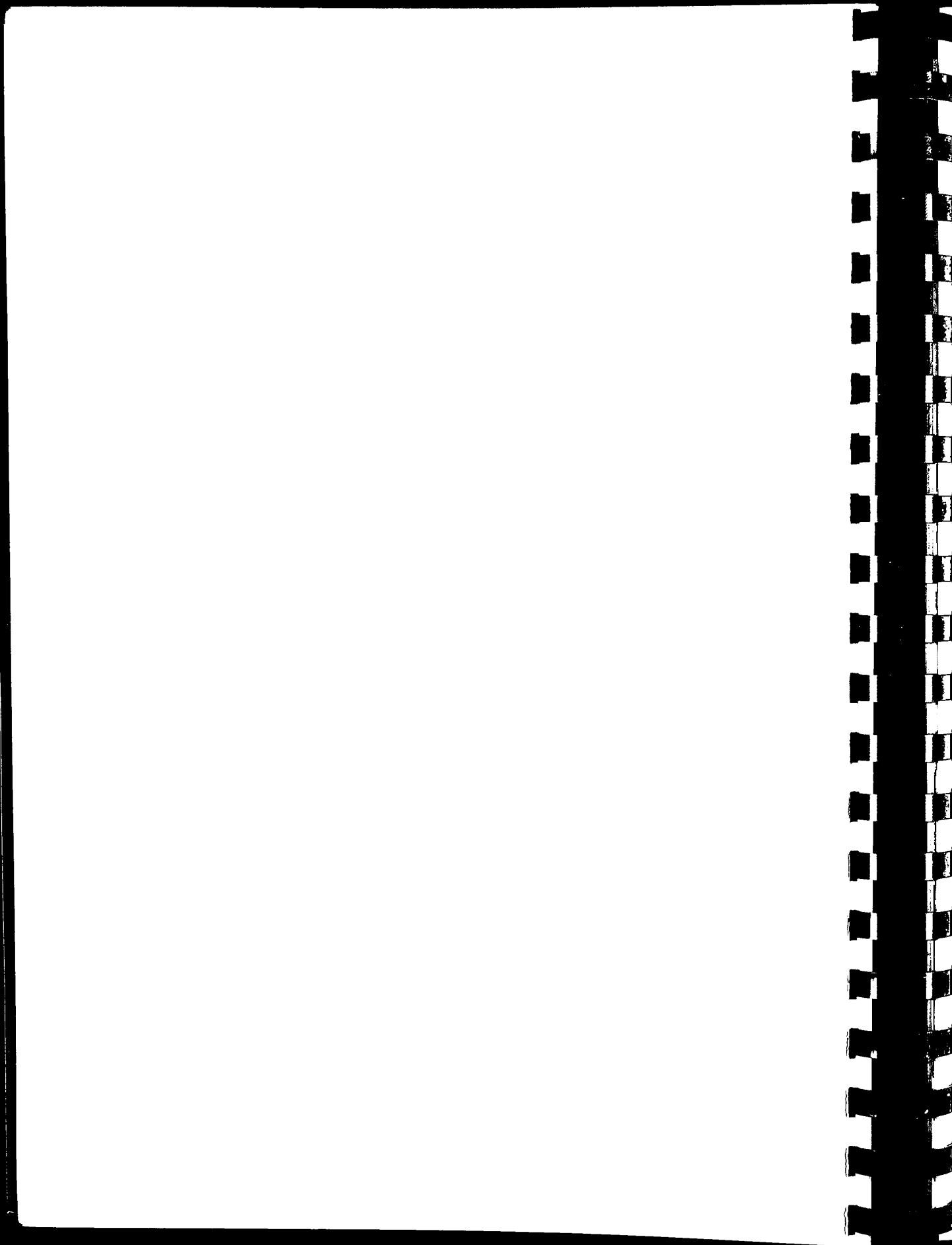


Table 26: Pensioners with Limiting Long-term Illness by Household Type, 1991

		Greater London	
		Number	%
Lone Pensioner Households:			
Male aged	65-74	17,133	37.0
	75-84	15,646	45.6
	85+	4,920	58.1
	Total	37,699	42.3
Female aged	60-74	43,585	29.8
	75-84	56,354	46.1
	85+	24,844	62.8
	Total	124,783	40.5
Total		162,482	40.9
Other Pensioner Only		143,432	34.4
Other Households with Pensioners		88,113	32.4
Total Pensioners in Households		394,027	36.3

Sources: 1991 Census: Local Base Statistics: Table 47;

Topic Report: Housing and Availability of Cars, Table 19

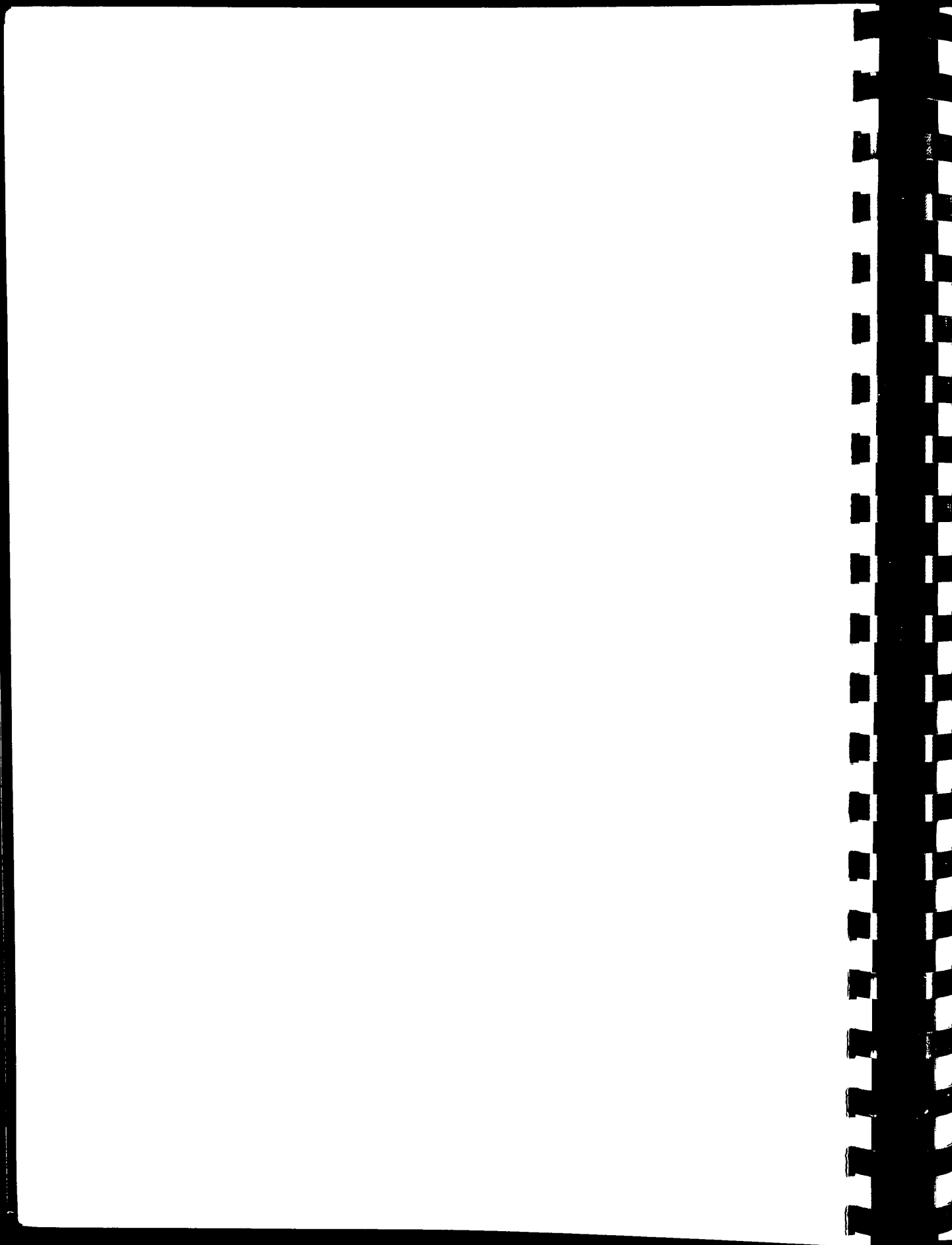


Table 27: Pensioners with Limiting Long-term Illness by Tenure, 1991

Tenure:	Age:	Greater London				Total
		60/65-74 %	75-84 %	85+ %	All 60/65+ %	
Owner Occupied		24.1	41.5	60.3	31.4	188,137
Rented Privately:		28.9	42.8	58.7	37.6	37,498
Furnished		29.9	40.9	54.7	36.1	5,234
Unfurnished		28.7	43.0	59.4	37.8	32,264
Rented with Job/Business		28.3	44.1	58.8	34.8	3,809
Rented from:						
Housing Association		36.8	49.6	63.0	44.0	28,739
Local Authority		37.1	51.2	67.0	43.8	135,844
Total		28.8	45.1	62.2	36.3	394,027

Source: 1991 Census: Local Base Statistics Table 47

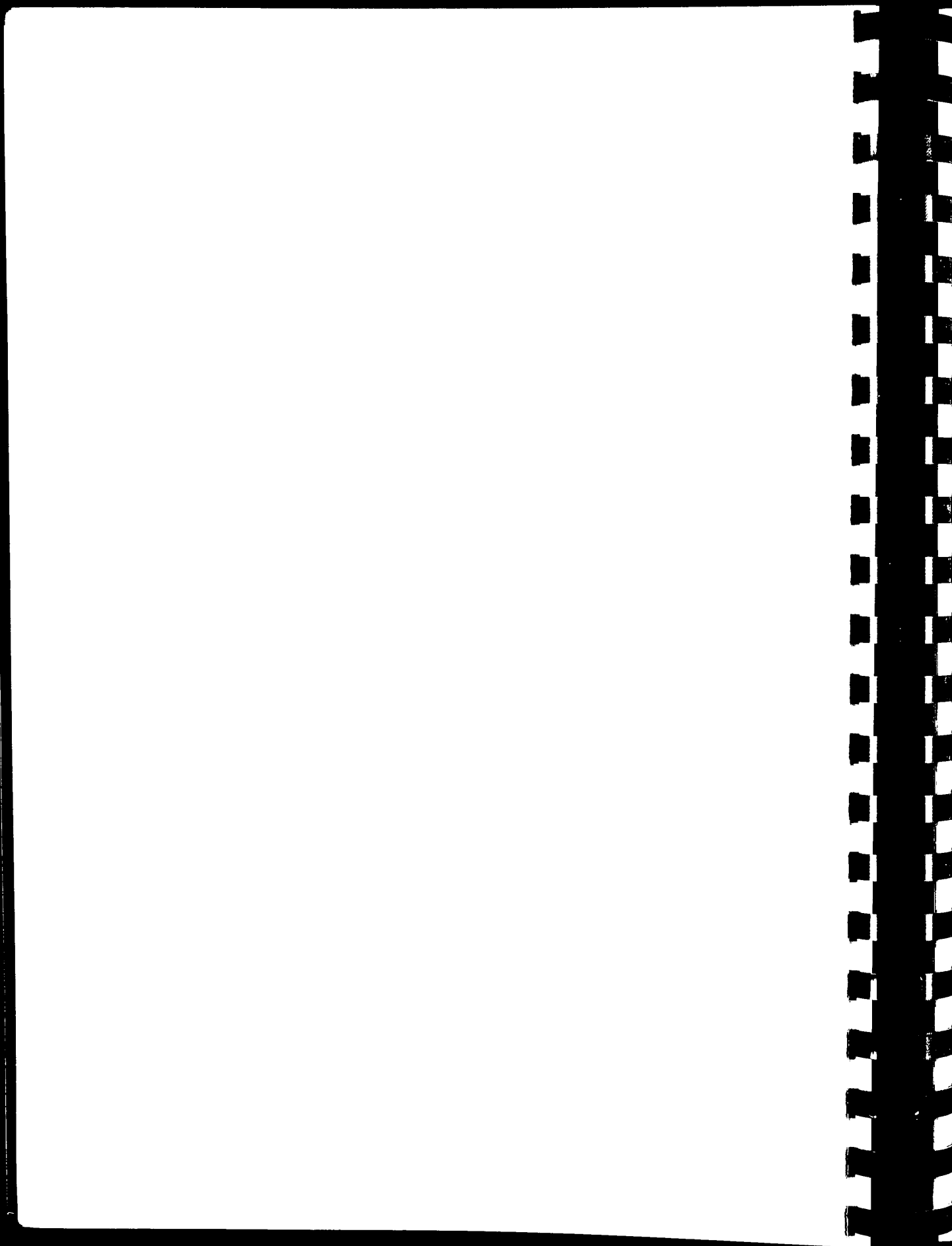




Table 28: Pensioners with Limiting Long-term Illness by Selected Housing Characteristics, 1991

Characteristic:	Greater London				
	Age: 60/65-74 %	75-84 %	85+ %	All Pensioners %	Number
Lacking or sharing amenities	34.8	49.4	65.2	45.9	12,156
No central heating	30.4	44.3	60.8	38.1	111,512
Lacking or sharing amenities and/or no central heating	30.6	44.7	61.4	38.6	116,205
In not self-contained accommodation	30.1	43.7	61.0	38.5	6,287
No car	34.2	47.7	63.0	42.4	261,596
Total	28.8	45.1	62.2	36.3	394,027

Source: 1991 Census: Local Base Statistics: Table 47

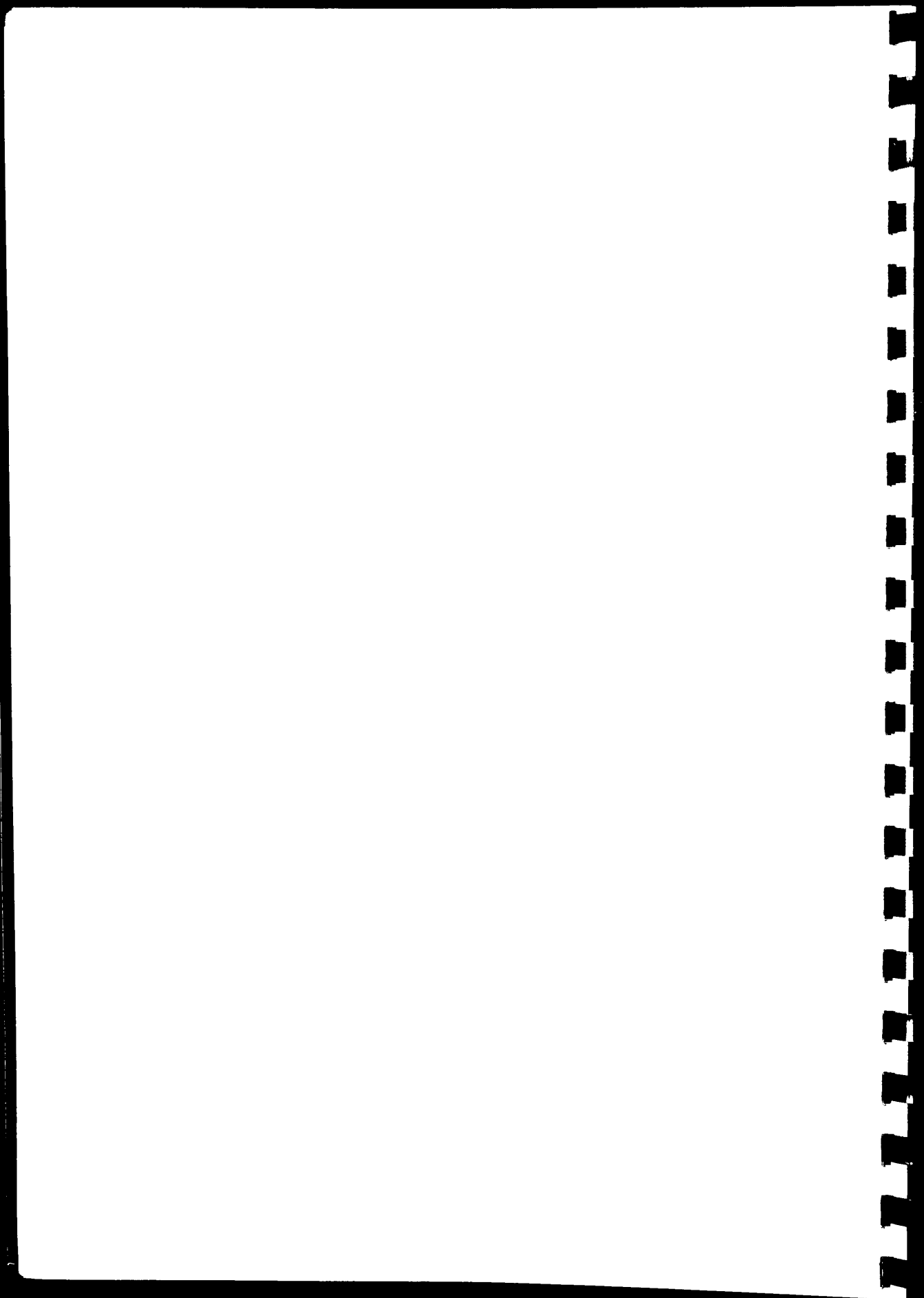
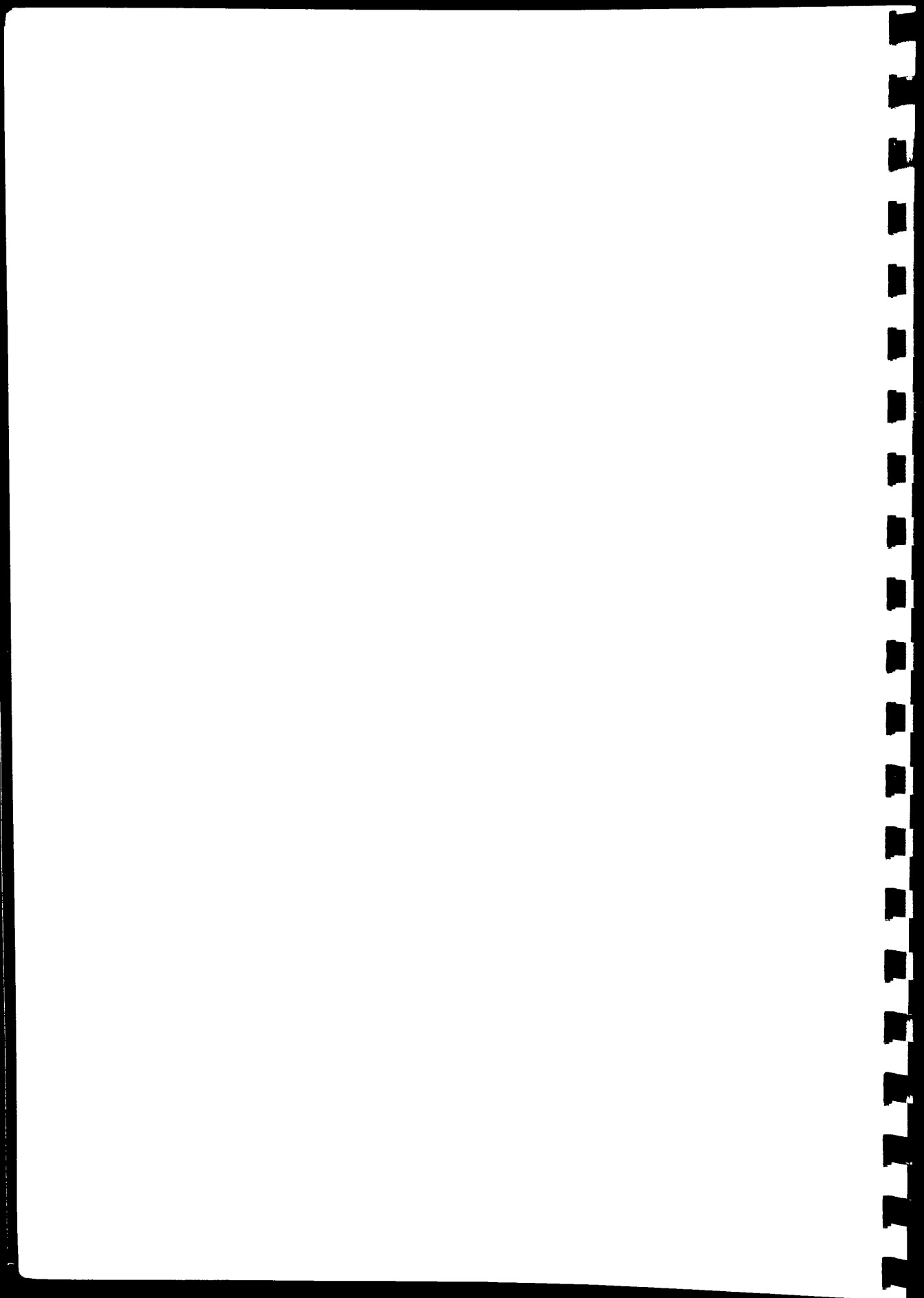


Table 29: Pensioners Resident in Households with Limiting  
Long-term Illness, by Ethnic Group, 1991

	Greater London	
	Number	%
White	369,434	36.1
Black Caribbean	8,568	39.3
Black African	830	34.8
Black Other	559	37.9
Indian	8,834	43.0
Pakistani	1,018	45.5
Bangladeshi	538	45.9
Chinese	759	29.5
Other Asian	1,377	35.1
Other	2,110	38.3
(Born in Ireland)	17,962	33.5
Total	394,027	36.3

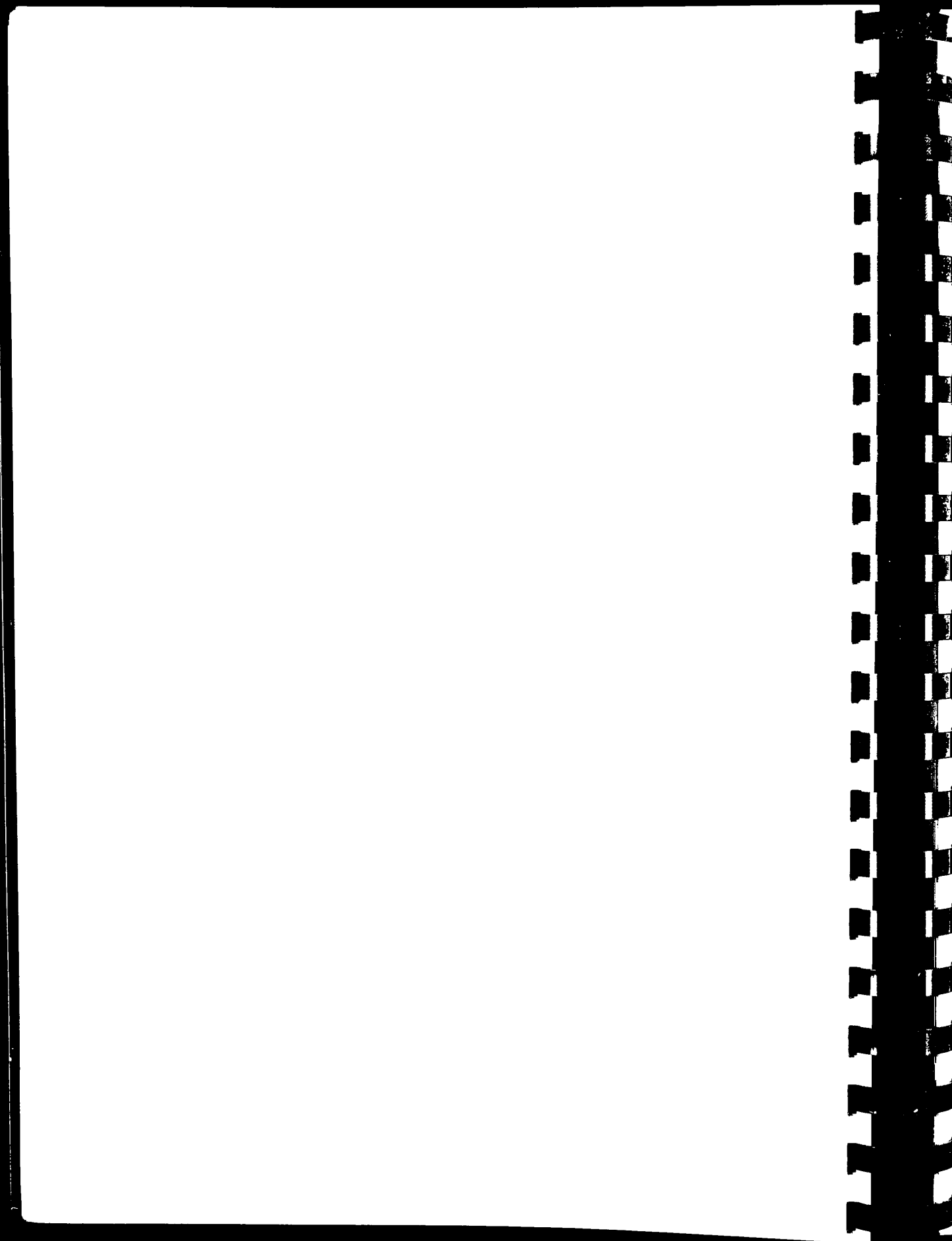
Source: 1991 Census: LRC Commissioned Table 1



Residents aged 50 - PA in households with limiting long-term illness by ethnic group

	residents aged 50-PA with limiting long-term illness	
	total	%
White	114,678	17.2
Black Caribbean	11,070	22.7
Black African	1,618	17.8
Black Other	659	26.4
Indian	10,006	25.3
Pakistani	2,616	29.9
Bangladeshi	3,258	37.6
Chinese	694	14.9
Other Asian	1,626	17.2
Other	1,759	21.1
(Born in Ireland	11,814	21.7)
Total	147,984	18.4

Source: 1991 Census LRC Commissioned Table, LRCT1



**Table 30: Pensioners with Limiting Long-term Illness  
by Economic Position, 1991**

	Greater London	
	Number	%
<b>Economically Active:</b>	15,211	13.5
Full-time employees	4,553	12.1
Part-time employees	6,241	12.4
Self-employed	3,595	17.2
On a Gov't Scheme	138	30.4
Unemployed	684	22.2
<b>Economically Inactive:</b>	409,986	40.6
Students	62	12.2
Permanently sick	32,671	100.0
Retired	336,469	39.7
Other inactive	40,784	32.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>425,197</b>	<b>37.9</b>

Source: 1991 Census: Local Base Statistics: Tables 8 & 14

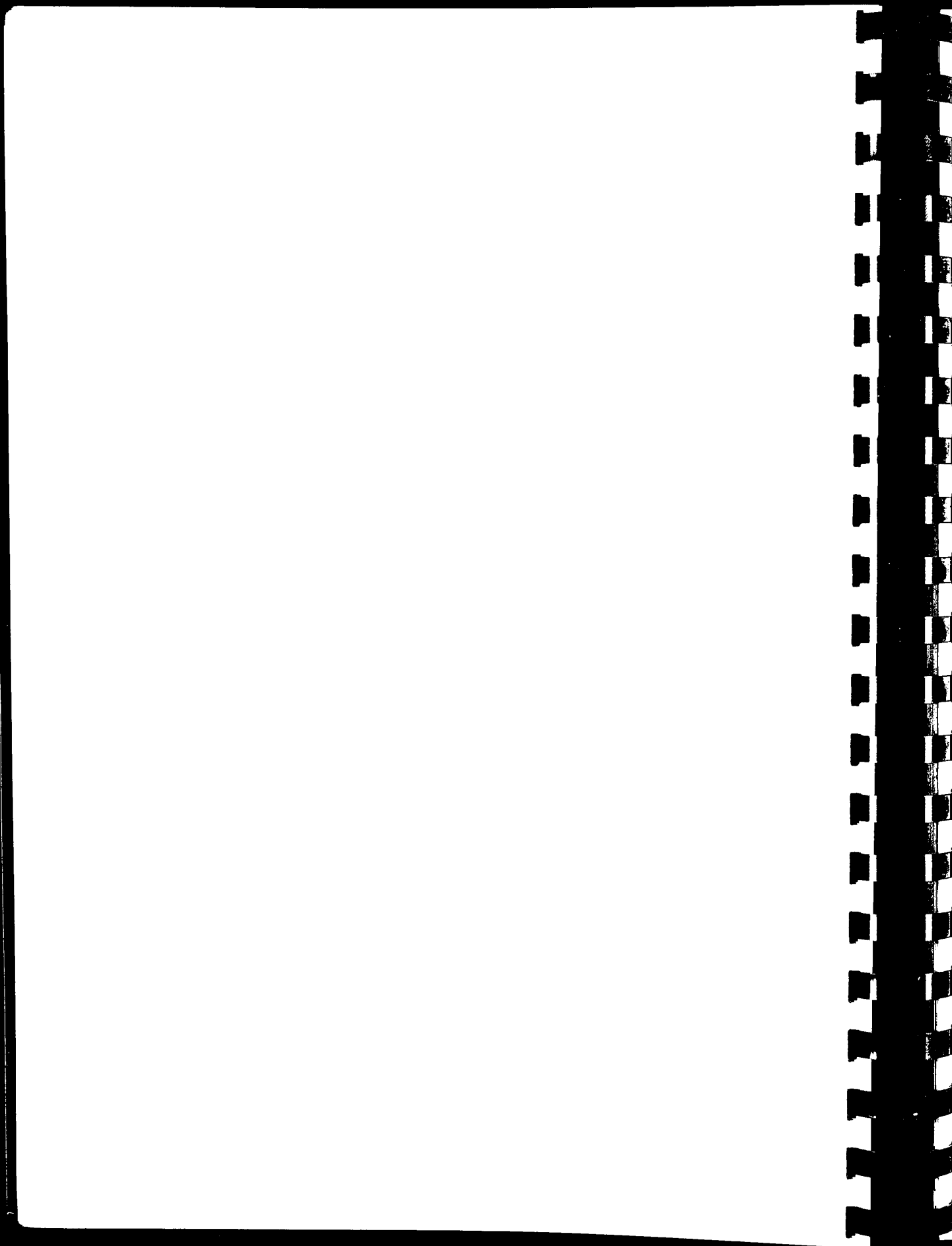




Table 31: Pensioners in Communal Establishments (Resident non-Staff)  
with a Limiting Long-term Illness, 1991

	Greater London	
	Numbers	%
Medical and Care Establishments	30,000	91.9
NHS Hospitals/homes: Psychiatric	1,010	98.0
Other	2,949	98.3
Non-NHS hospitals: Psychiatric	85	98.8
Other	309	90.1
Local authority homes	9,410	94.6
Housing association homes/hostels	1,555	75.5
Nursing homes (non NHS/LA/HA)	6,180	95.4
Residential homes (non NHS/LA/HA)	8,502	87.7
Detention, Defence and Educational Establishments	125	43.0
Other Establishments	930	43.5
Hotels, boarding houses, etc	209	33.4
Other establishments, including rough sleepers, campers etc.	721	46.4
Total in Communal Establishments	31,055	88.5

Source: 1991 Census: LRC Commissioned Table 2

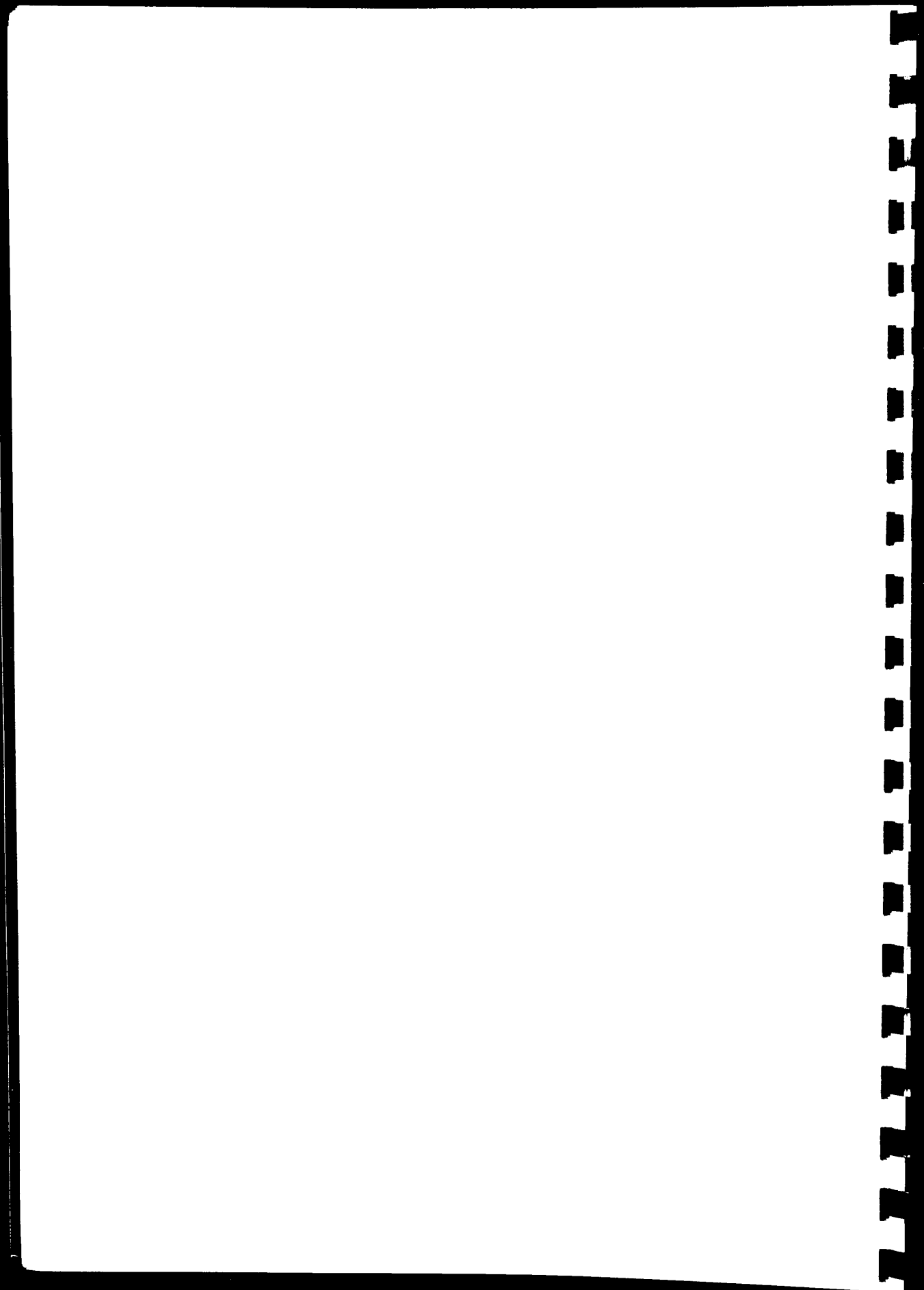
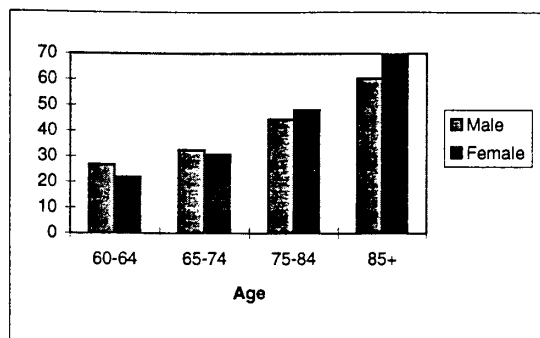
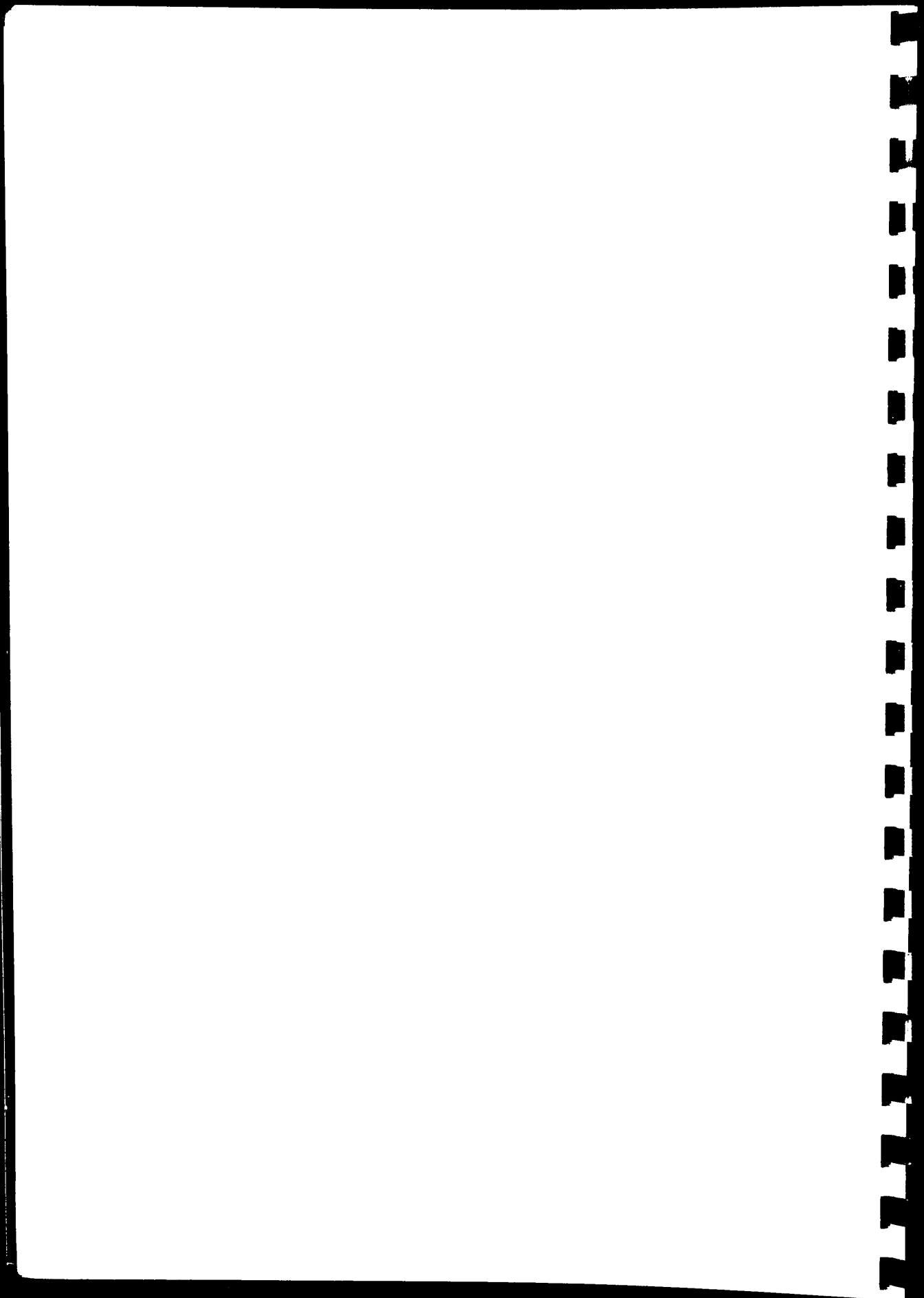
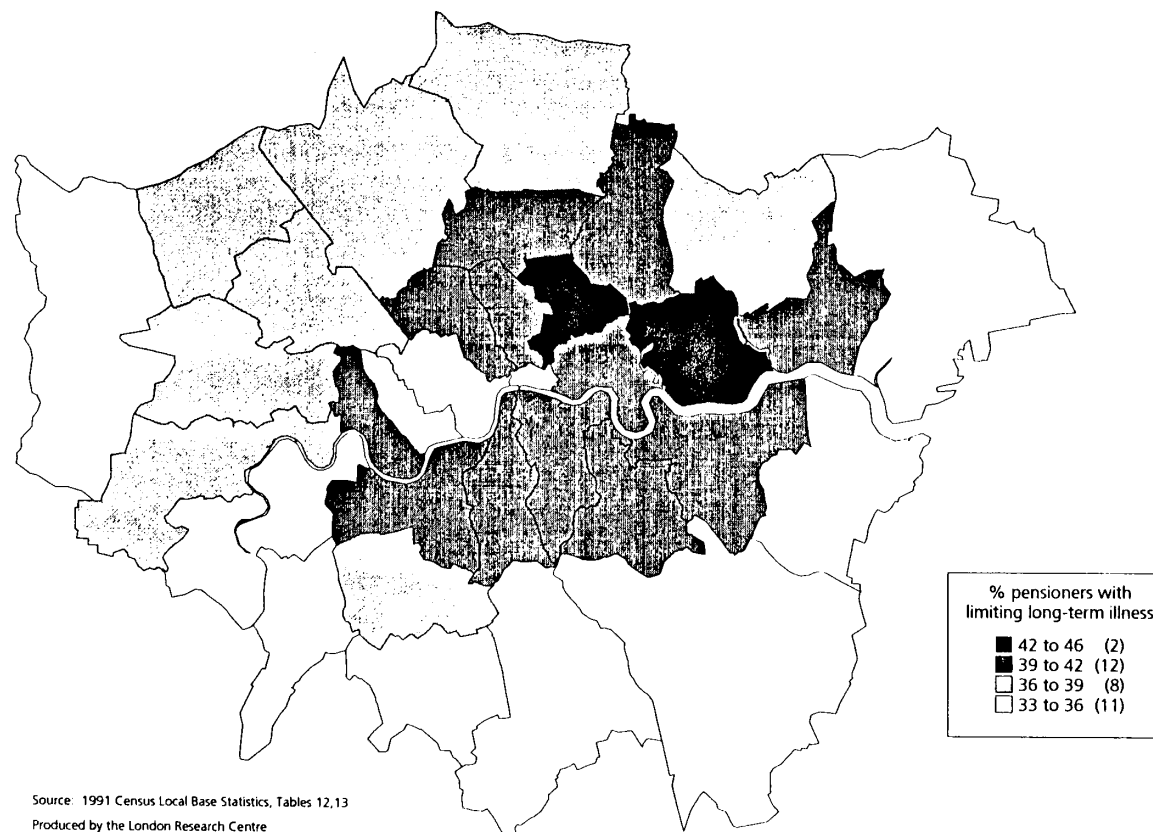


Figure 10 Percentage of residents aged 60 and over with limiting long-term illness by age and gender

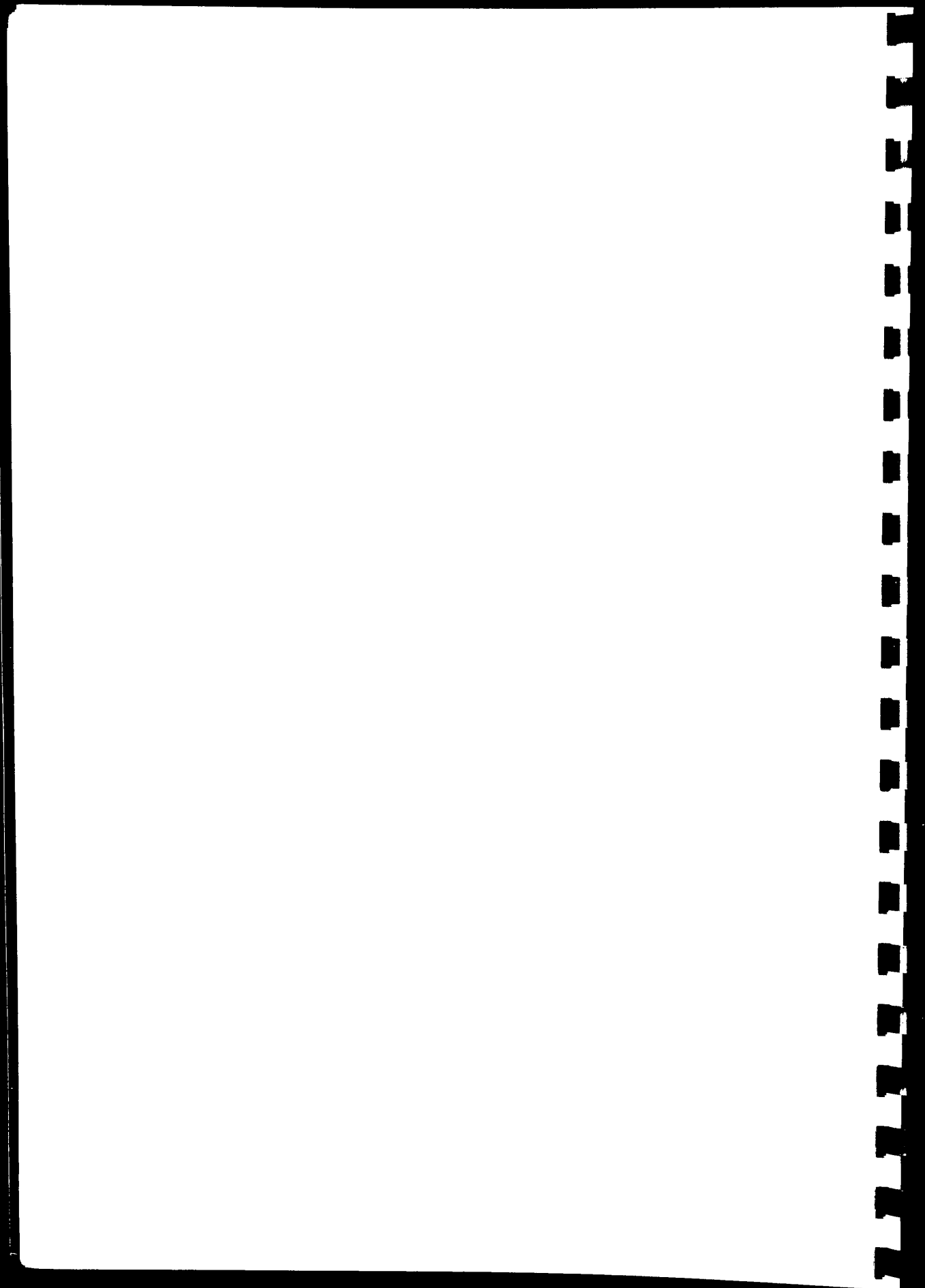




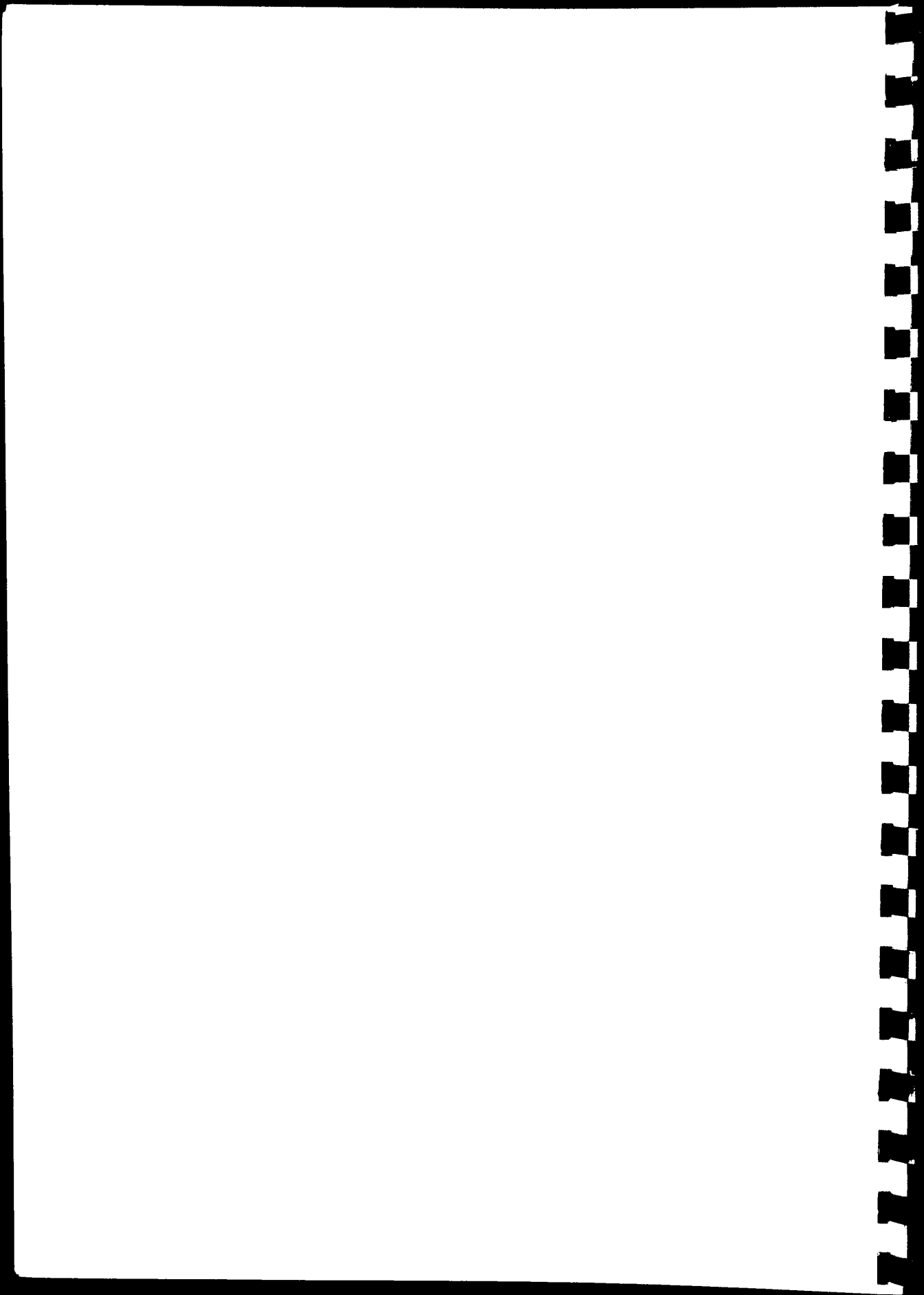
**Map 11 Percentage of pensioners with a limiting long-term illness**



Source: 1991 Census Local Base Statistics, Tables 12, 13  
Produced by the London Research Centre









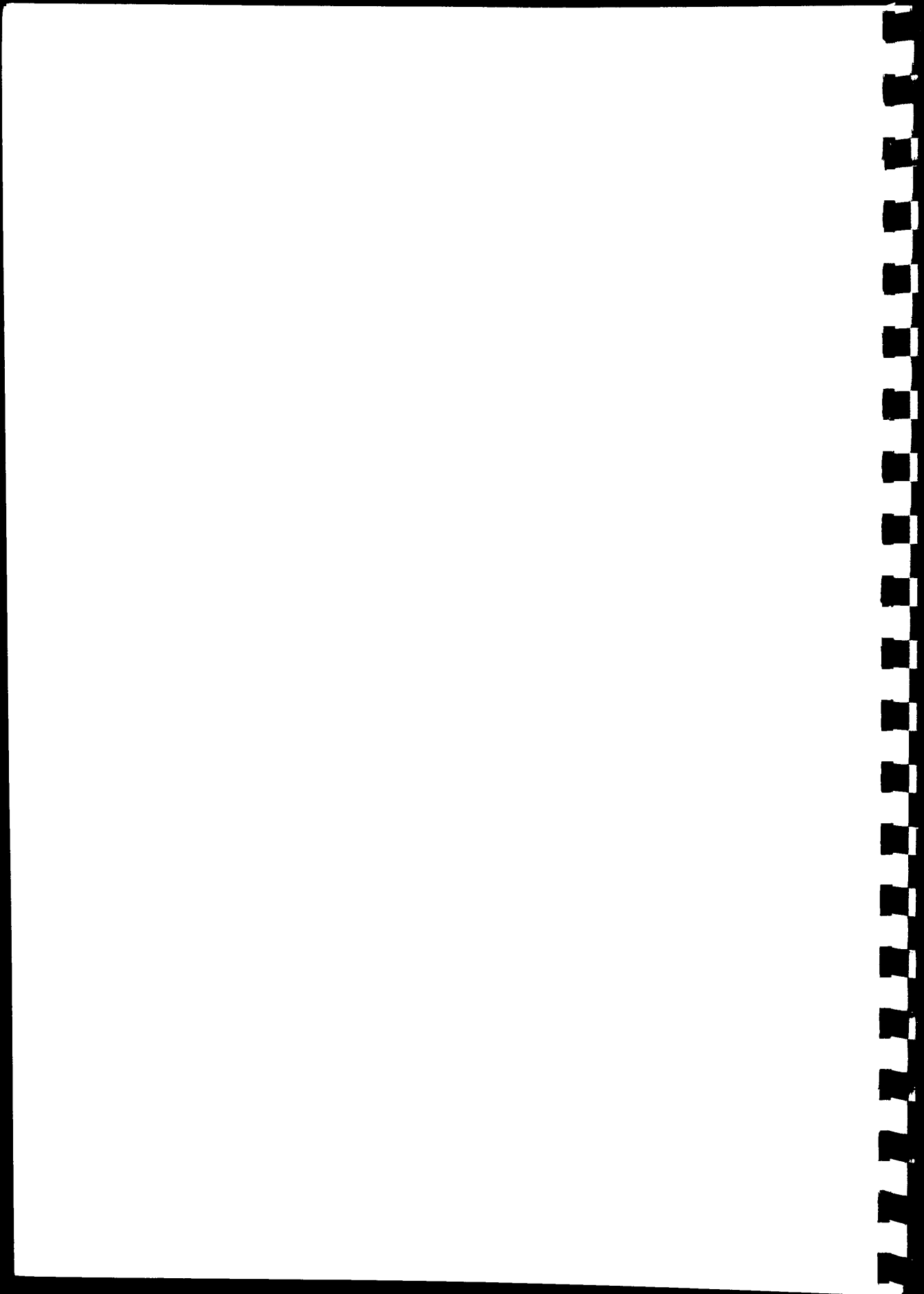
## 9 Demographic Change

### 1. Introduction

- 1.1 This chapter examines the changes in the number of London's residents aged 60 and over recorded in the 1981 and 1991 Censuses, the equivalent changes in the 1981 and 1991 mid-year estimates, the migration of London's older residents, and the changes projected to occur up to 2011.

### 2. Intercensal Change 1981 to 1991

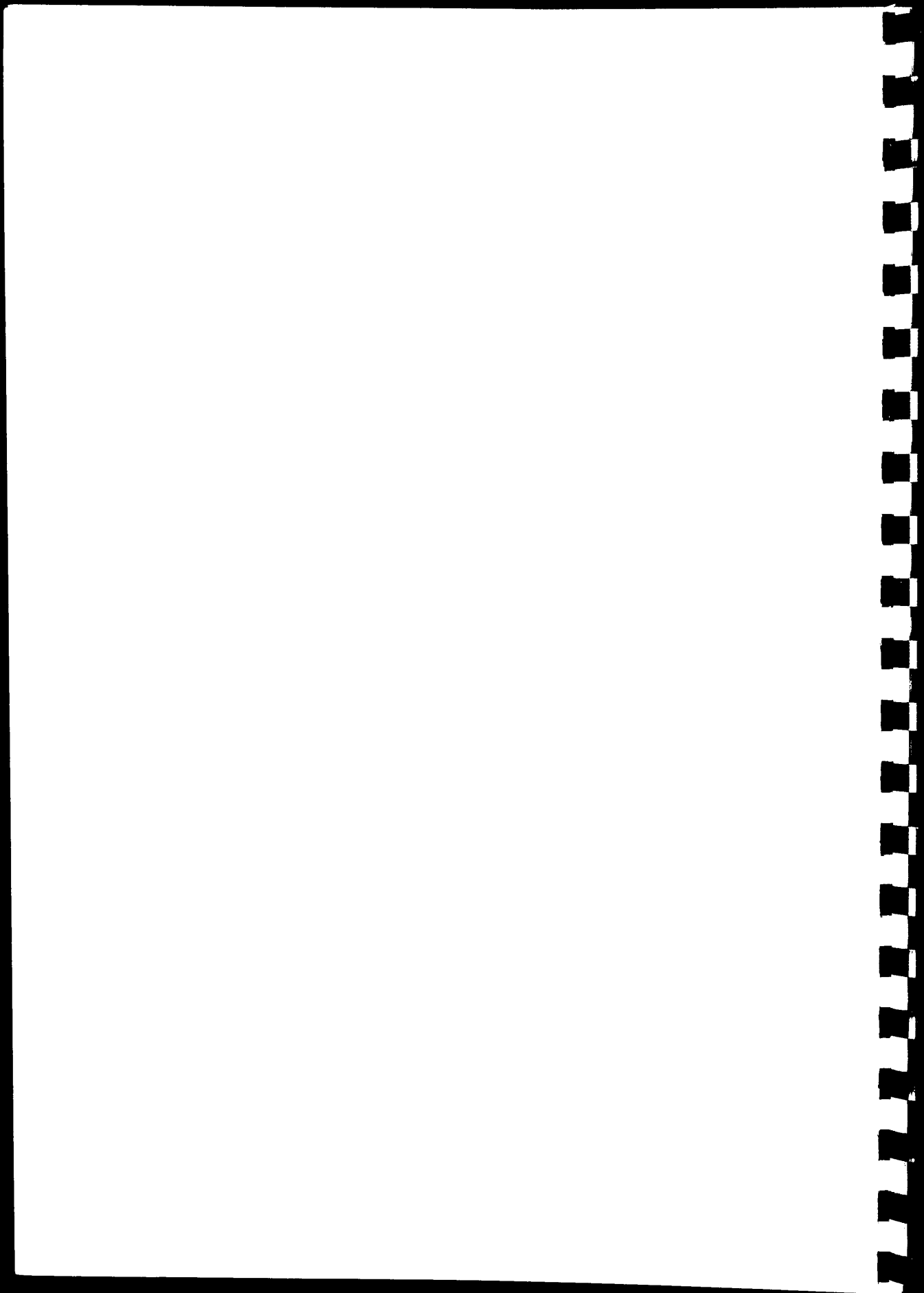
- 2.1 Overall, the number of pensioners (men aged 65 and over and women aged 60 and over) living in London recorded in the 1991 Census was 5 per cent lower than the number in the 1981 Census. However, this figure masks large differences in the numbers in the various age groups. While the total numbers in the age groups 60 to 64, 65 to 69 and 70 to 74 all decreased by more than 10 per cent, the numbers in the age groups 80 to 84, 85 to 89 and 90 and over all increased by more than 20 per cent, as shown in Table 32.
- 2.2 The decrease of 5 per cent in the number of pensioners living in London was in contrast to the national picture, since the number of pensioners in Great Britain recorded in the two Censuses increased by nearly 9 per cent overall (see Table A10). This was almost entirely due to an increase of nearly 27 per cent in the number of residents aged 75 and over, whereas the number of pensioners aged below 75 showed little change.
- 2.3 Even within these figures, however, there are some considerable differences between the changes in the numbers of men and women. The percentage decreases of women in all age groups below 75 (14 per cent to 18 per cent) were greater than the percentage decreases of men in the same age groups (10 per cent to 16 per cent). The number of women in the age group 75 to 79 also decreased slightly over the decade, while the number of men increased by nearly 10 per cent. The increases in the number of men in the 80 to 84 and 85 to 89 age groups (45 per cent and 55 per cent respectively) were also substantially more than the percentage increases in the number of women in these age groups (16 per cent and 30 per cent respectively).
- 2.4 Table A10 shows that the Census recorded fewer pensioners aged under 75 in nearly all boroughs, with decreases of more than 25 per cent in Hammersmith and Fulham and in Waltham Forest. Apart from the City of London, where the number of residents of all ages was small, and the number of pensioners very small, Havering was the only borough to show an increase (11 per cent) in this age group between the two Censuses. In contrast, all boroughs except Haringey showed an increase in the number of residents aged 75 and over. Havering, Hillingdon, Bexley and the City of London all recorded over 30 per cent more residents in this age group in 1991 than in 1981.



- 2.5 Comparison of the change in the number of pensioners and the change in the total population of the boroughs also reveals the changing balance of the age structures. For example, Havering and the City both recorded lower population totals in 1991 than in 1981, despite the significant increases in the numbers of pensioners. Tower Hamlets recorded a significant increase in the overall population, whereas the number of pensioners at the two dates was similar. Some other boroughs, such as Hammersmith and Fulham, Lambeth and Newham showed decreased numbers of pensioners, but small overall increases in the population.
- 2.6 In a recent article Emily Grundy (1996) has reviewed the national circumstances of the population over the age of 60 using the 1991 Census, mid-year population estimates and some NHS data. Her main conclusions are precised below:
- the elderly population is growing more slowly than in the past, but is becoming older. This trend will reverse as the larger cohorts born after the Second World War reach their 60s,
  - compared with their predecessors, more of today's elderly have spouses and children. This is a result of improved survival and lower rates of childlessness among cohorts born in the 1930s and 1940s,
  - the proportion divorced is small, but rapidly rising (approximately doubling in the last decade),
  - the proportion living alone is increasing and co-residence between generations has declined,
  - the proportion of the very old living in institutions has increased,
  - the extent of self-reported limiting long-term illness has risen, and
  - the extent of serious disability has fallen.

While the above is a national picture it does confirm that the situation described for London is not general at odds with the norm. Grundy also made the following observations which is directly relevant to the situation in London:

- four London boroughs (Hackney, Haringey, Lambeth and Newham) were among the eight local authority areas with fewer than 15% of the population aged 60+.



### 3. Estimates for 1981 and 1991

- 3.1 It is almost impossible for a Census to record everyone resident in an area, since some people are away from home at the time of the Census, and others are difficult to contact, or even to establish which is their usual address. Because of this, adjustments are made to Census figures to create better estimates of the number of residents in an area. The 1991 mid-year estimate produced by the Registrar General includes adjustments for people ageing, dying and moving into or out of the capital between Census night (April 21) and the mid-year (June 30), as well as for a number of people aged 80 and over who were missed from the 1991 Census. These estimates then form the basis of projections of the population over future years. Comparisons of the 1991 Census figures and the mid-year estimate for the same year are given in Table 33.
- 3.2 The overall difference between the Census and the 1991 mid-year estimate in the number of pensioners resident in London is very small, at 4,370 (less than 0.5 per cent). The largest percentage differences (9 per cent and 4 per cent) were in the two oldest, and smallest, age groups, 90 and over (2,409 increase) and 85 to 89 (3,052 increase). Decreases of similar size in the age groups 60 to 64 and 65 to 69 meant little percentage change (both around 1 per cent).
- 3.3 Comparisons between the 1981 and 1991 mid year estimates show that London's population aged 60/65+ has declined by about 7.2% from 1.214 million to 1.126 million. Changes for each age and gender group are broadly consistent with the analysis given above of changes between the two census populations; declines at ages below 75 and large growth at ages 80 and over. For the 75-79 age group there was estimated to be a small increase of males and a very small decrease of females.

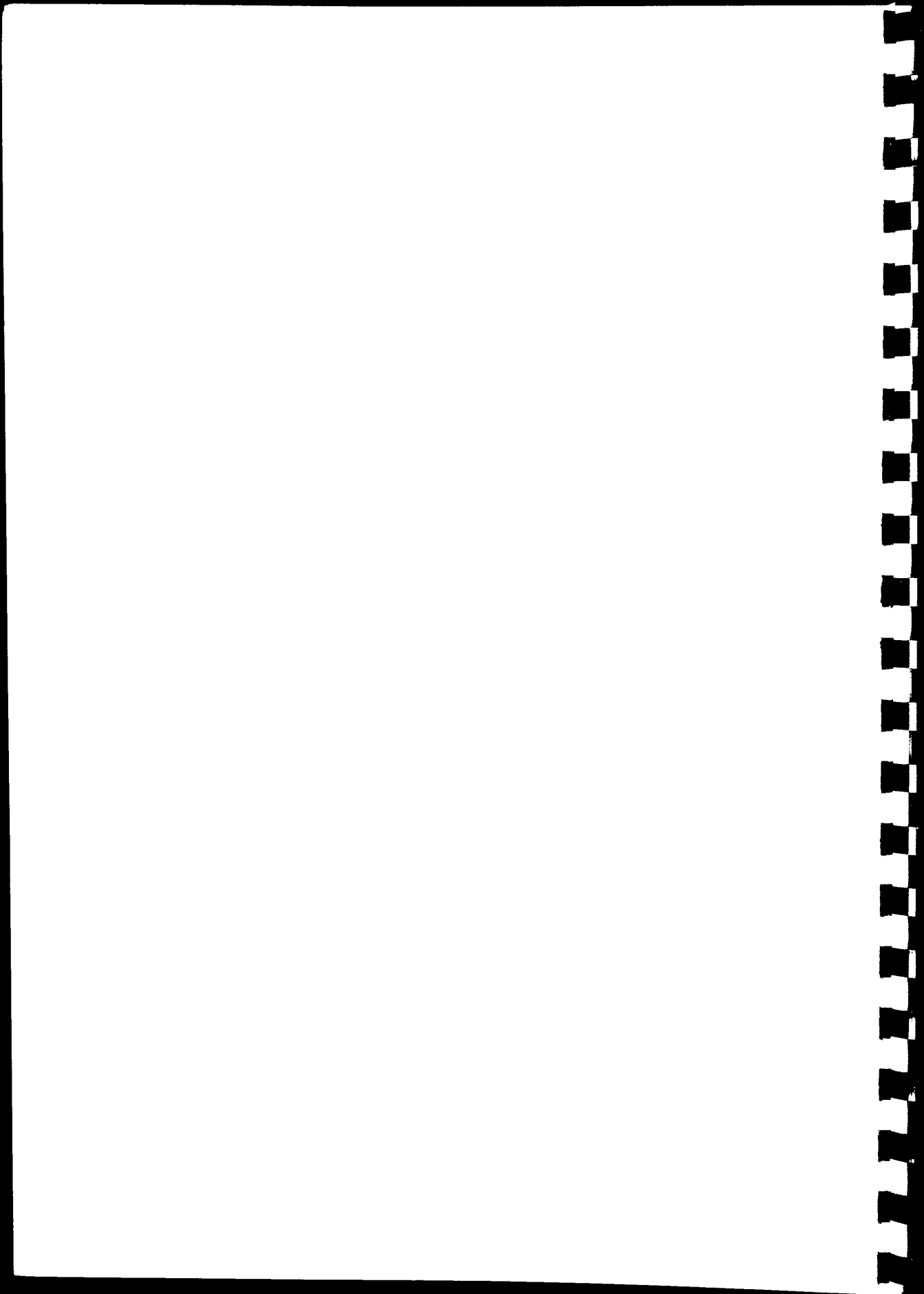
### 4. Migration of Older People

#### 4.1 *Sources of Migration Information*

Migration data, relating to the changes of addresses of individuals either to, from and within the United Kingdom, are available from three main sources; the Census, the National Health Service Central Register (NHSCR) and the International Passenger Survey (IPS). Each of these sources is described below with special reference to the availability of information about movements of older persons into and out of London at the level of either a borough or a health authority area.

##### 4.1.2 *1991 Census*

The Census is the principal source of detailed migration statistics by a range of characteristics (age, gender, ethnic origin, etc.) for local authority areas within Great Britain. Many tables provide information on both the origins and the destinations of migrants, while others concentrate upon destinations. Two Census sources have been used: Local Base Statistics (LBS) and Regional Migration. The Census defines a migrant as a person with a different usual residence one year before the date of the Census. This definition therefore requires that a person is alive at the time of the Census in order that a move may be recorded.



Unfortunately, many persons report a change of address without specifying the previous address, this can account for a loss of information in up to 20% of cases for residents of inner urban areas. The principal drawback of the Census is that it is only a decennial snapshot of the country, however it is extremely detailed and can be used in conjunction with trends in the NHSCR to see changes since 1991.

#### 4.1.3 *NHSCR*

The NHSCR migration data is a collection of administrative records. Whenever a person registers with a new general practitioner their patient records are requested from the previous GP. Where the GPs are in different FHSA's a record is made of the transfer. Data are available by age and gender of the mover. There are, therefore, a number of significant differences between the NHSCR and the Census. First, moves are recorded on a continuing basis 'as they happen'. This means that multiple moves may take place within any twelve month period and each would be recorded, it also means that the age is at the date of the records going through the system and there is no check that a mover is still alive at the end of any particular period. Second, re-registration with a GP does not take place as soon as an individual actually changes address, certain age groups are likely to be very tardy in this respect, though this is less likely with older persons. Third, most people only move short distances and even when a change of address may actually cross an FHSA boundary they feel no need to re-register with a new GP if they are still close to their previous GP. This has the effect of reducing short distance moves in the data, but, even so, comparisons with the Census are good.

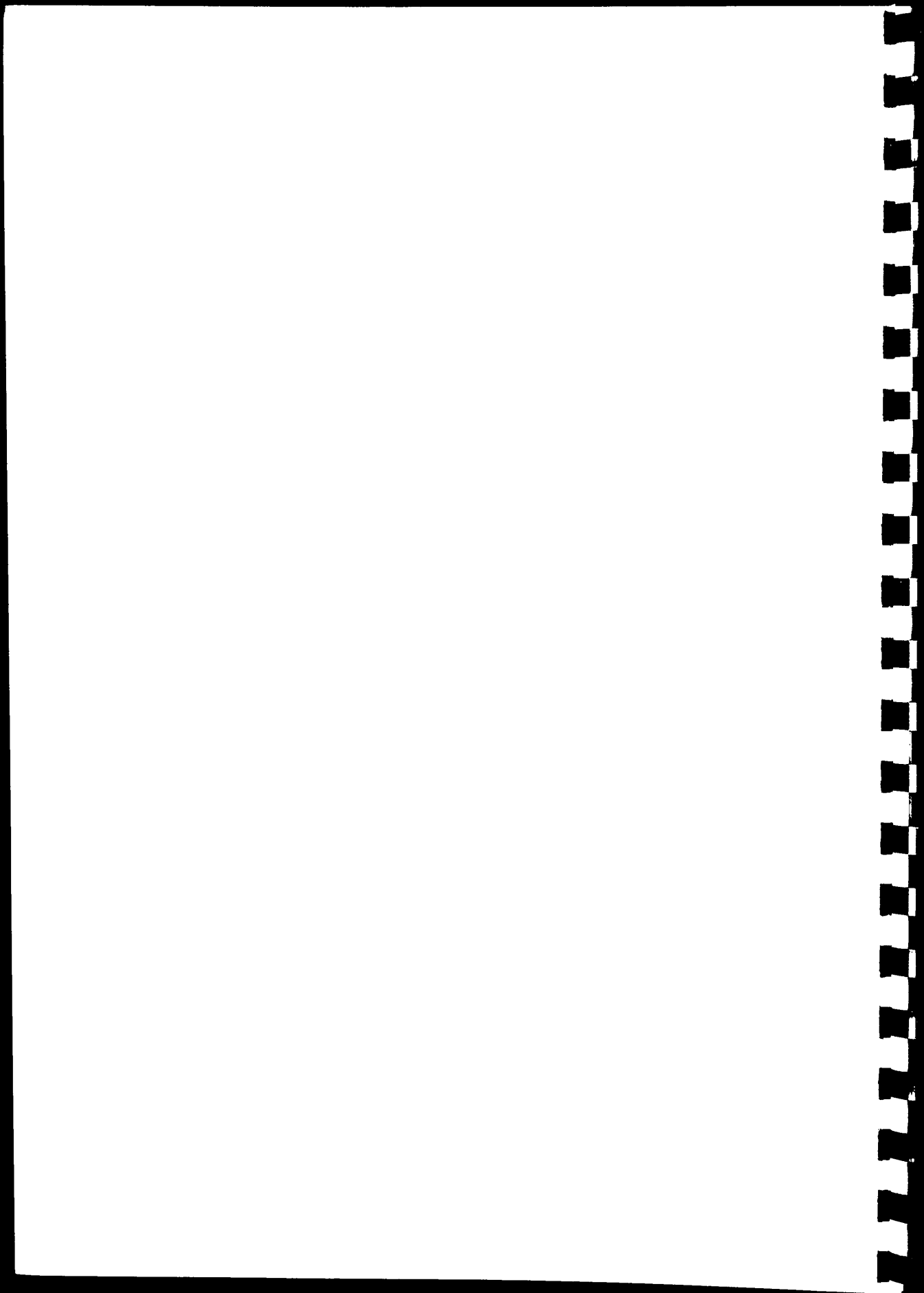
#### 4.1.4 *IPS*

The Office for National Statistics (ONS, and previously OPCS) publish annual estimates of the international flows into and out of the United Kingdom, the constituent countries and each region, including Greater London, from this small sample survey of travellers arriving or departing British air and sea ports. There is no survey of those travelling between the UK and the Republic of Ireland. Only a minority of travellers are actually migrants, as defined by their having been resident inside/outside UK for the past year and having the express intention of being resident outside/inside UK for at least the next year. The data are not very reliable but do indicate the moves of persons aged 60/65+. At the UK level there is also information on the country of last/next residence and citizenship. A limited analysis of the moves affecting London in years 1991 to 1993 is presented.

### 4.2 *Migration Results*

#### 4.2.1 *1991 Census: LBS*

At the level of the health authority areas within London, 5 authorities show a net migration towards others, and 11 show a net gain. The main 'exporting' authorities are those which service parts of Inner London; Lewisham, Southwark and Lambeth has a net outflow of nearly 500, East London and City of nearly 400, Ealing, Hammersmith and Hounslow of nearly 200, and Camden and Islington and Kensington, Chelsea and Westminster between 100 and 200.





The flows from inner to outer London are a reflection of the general drift of all adults away from the centre of the metropolis. In general the drift occurs principally along radial lines, hence one can see in Table 34 the strong movement from East London and City towards Barking and Havering and Waltham Forest and Redbridge, similarly the majority of moves from Lewisham, Southwark and Lambeth go to Merton, Sutton and Wandsworth, Bromley and Greenwich and Bexley.

The major net recipients of movements within London are Bromley (over 200), and Barking and Havering, Kingston and Richmond, Barnet and Hillingdon (all around 150 to 200).

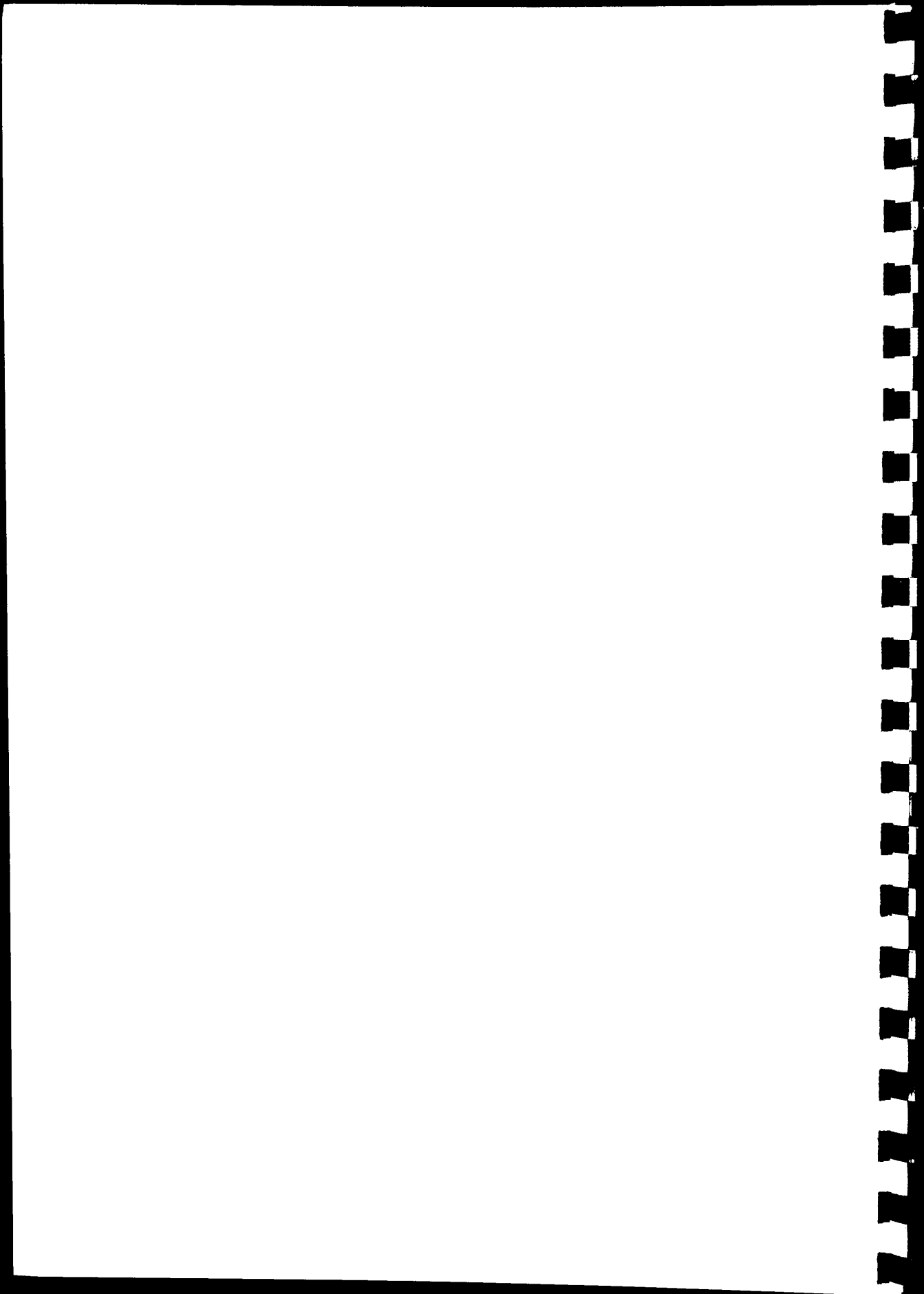
Significantly all boroughs have a net outflow to the Rest of Great Britain; while around five thousand older persons move between HAs within London and fewer than three thousand move to London from the Rest of Great Britain over thirteen thousand Londoners move out. All HAs show at least 500 persons leaving and four HAs show a gross loss in excess of a thousand persons (Merton, Sutton and Wandsworth, Lewisham, Southwark and Lambeth, Brent and Harrow, and Ealing, Hammersmith and Hounslow). Only three HAs have a migration from the Rest of Great Britain in excess of 200 persons (Merton, Sutton and Wandsworth, Kingston and Richmond and Bromley). The net movement of older people away from London exceeds 10 thousand persons.

The Census also shows the inflows of older persons from outside Great Britain to each London HA.. Just over 2 thousand persons were found to have moved into London with the largest flows going to Kensington, Chelsea and Westminster (319), Ealing, Hammersmith and Hounslow (261) and Brent and Harrow (209). No equivalent data on the outflow are collected by the Census, but the IPS, see later, gives some annual information on migrants in both directions at the London level.

#### 4.2.2 1991 Census: Regional Migration

The Census is also able to shed light upon the movement of older people into hospitals and care homes, with the additional detail of whether or not they had a limiting long-term illness. Table 34A presents as much as is known of those older migrants who either arrived or left Greater London in the year before the Census. All these persons were resident in some type of communal establishment at the time of the Census, but nothing is known of the type of their previous residence. It is certain that the vast majority of these migrants moved from a private residence to a communal establishment, but some may have moved between establishments.

London may be seen as a significant exporter of people to the Medical and Care Sector in all parts of the country, but particularly to the rest of the South East (RoSE). Over 1,900 persons aged 60/65+ left London for this Sector. The actual numbers moving could, in fact, be much higher for two reasons. First, a person must be resident for six months in a Communal Establishment to be reported in the Census as a resident, and, second, some people will have moved in the year prior to the Census but have died before Census day.



Approximately three-quarters of the movements, both into and out of Greater London, were with RoSE. Of those moving to London most (78%) moved into private nursing and residential homes, with most of the remainder (19%) moving into Local Authority or Housing Association homes, with only 4% moving to NHS and non-NHS hospitals. Those who left London showed a somewhat different pattern, although, again, the vast majority (86%) moved to private homes, 7% moved to hospitals, mostly NHS, and another 7% moved to LA/HA homes.

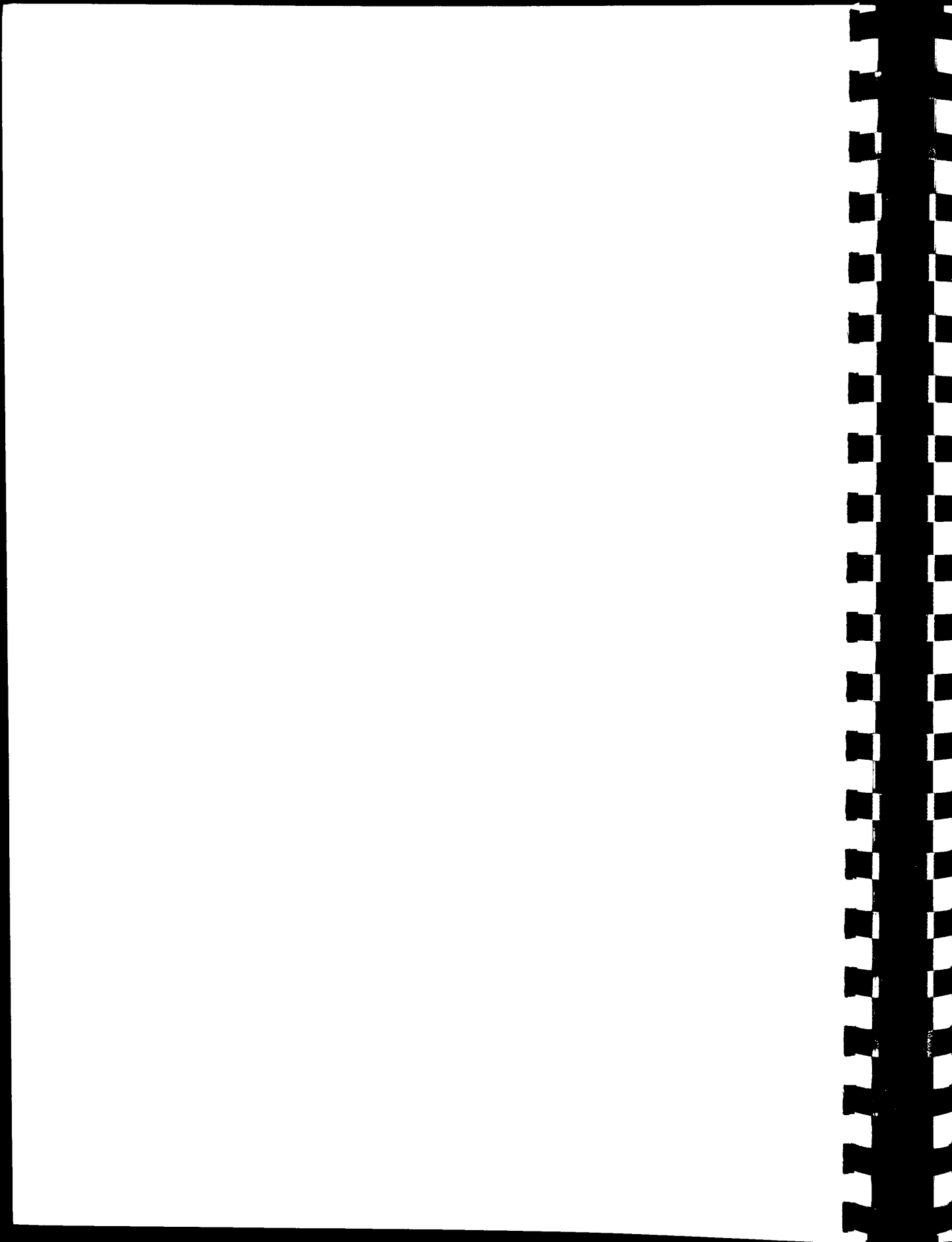
It is not surprising that in this particular sub-set of the older residents there is an extremely high prevalence of persons reporting that they have a limiting long-term illness (LLTI). Even so, there are differences between those moving into or away from London. It is possible that some of the differences could be explained by the different ages of the inflow and the outflow, but the data to support this hypothesis are unavailable. Overall, 84% of the inflow and 94% of the outflow report having LLTI, with 98% of the net movement away from London having LLTI. In general those moving to/from parts of Great Britain beyond the South East are somewhat fitter, but numbers are relatively small and age structure may again be a significant factor. All Londoners moving out to hospitals reported LLTI as did 98% of those moving to private nursing homes and 91% of those going to private residential homes. Persons moving to housing association homes and to private residential homes were generally the least likely to report LLTI.

#### 4.2.3 *NHSCR*

The migration data from the NHSCR at the level of the FHSA's within London and standard regions of England are available for five complete calendar years (1991 to 1995). The general trends in the data are as described in the following table:

	Within London	Out to England	In From England	Net
1991	7476	15293	4314	-10979
1992	7698	15580	4248	-11332
1993	7401	15639	4171	-11468
1994	7972	15809	4525	-11284
1995	8777	14996	4431	-10565

Overall migration levels within England have tended to pick up over the past five years, with 1990-91 having been the low migration point associated with the depths of the recession. Persons over age 65 show an increasing tendency to move, but the effect upon London has remained fairly steady at around 11 thousand per annum losses. In 1995 there appears to be a shift in the pattern, with more movers staying within London and fewer moving out to other parts of England. This new pattern may, or may not, develop into a new trend over the next few years.



Tables 35 show the average situation over the period 1991 to 1995 as regards the origins and destinations of older persons moving between London HAs and the regions. Over two thirds of those leaving London go to the Rest of the South East, and a further 20% go to either East Anglia or the South West. The origins of the moving to London are a little more evenly spread, though 62% still come from RoSE and 16% from East Anglia and the South West.

All London HAs lose population to each of the other standard regions (with the almost trivial exception of the average net inflow of 1 person from the North West to Barnet). Nearly 70% of London's net outflow moves to RoSE (7,800), while a further 21% (2,300) goes to East Anglia and the South West.

Table 36 shows a full annual summary of net flows for each HA in each year. The pattern changes little from one year to another with, for instance, the same five HAs having net losses within London in each year.

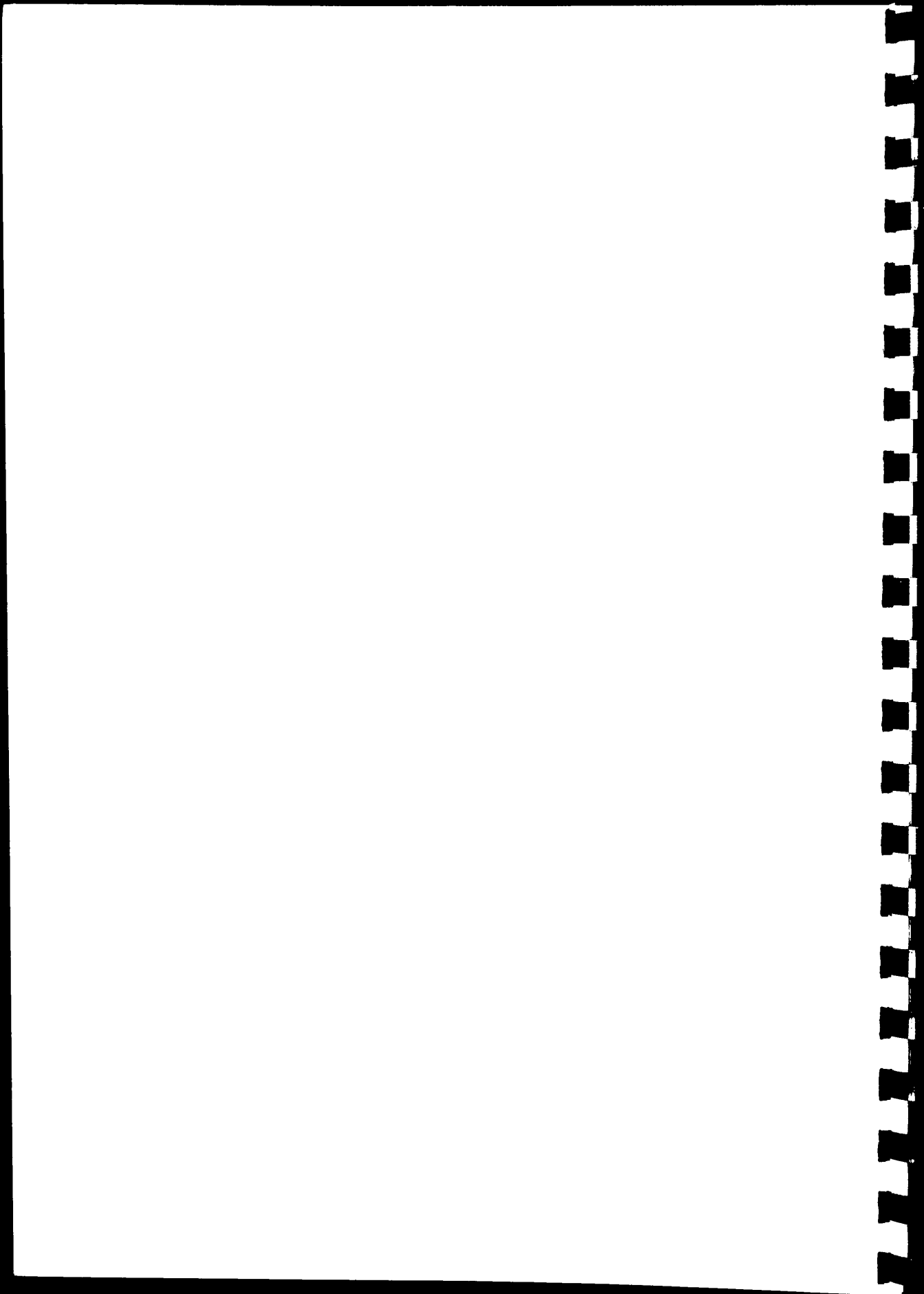
While the actual definitions of migrants differ between the Census and the NHSCR there does appear to be a basic stability in the outcomes, especially as regarding the net flows. This is reassuring in that the LRC use the Census information on migrants as the major input to borough level projections of the population. The results of the projections are presented in a following section.

#### 4.2.4 *IPS*

The data from the IPS require quite substantial grossing and therefore show an irregular pattern in small population subgroups from one year to the next. However, Table 37 does show that in recent years London has had relatively small international migration flows of older persons and this has resulted in net losses averaging just a few hundred a year, with the net loss of females exceeding that of males. The London situation reflects what has been happening at the UK level. It is hard to compare the IPS data on inflows with that presented earlier from the 1991 Census, principally because the IPS does not cover the Republic of Ireland, however, given this difference, the inflow recorded for 1991 (1,700) is tolerably close to the 1991 Census estimate of 2,081.

The more detailed analyses available for the United Kingdom by country of last/next residence and by citizenship, reveal that while the arrivals have tended to be spread amongst the three broad areas of origin, with a slight majority coming from the 10 EC countries (i.e. the other 11 less the Republic of Ireland), the departees have tended to go to the Commonwealth, increasingly to the New Commonwealth. In terms of citizenship, the great majority of movers, both in and out, tend to be British, who have contributed to the majority of the annual net migration loss. There is also a detectable net migration loss of Commonwealth Citizens.

Trends in such a data set are not easily determined, but there does appear to be an increasing number of older New Commonwealth citizens leaving the UK. If this trend proves to be genuine and sustained it will have a particular impact upon London, which has an increasing population of Caribbeans and South Asians approaching retirement age who may wish to return to their original countries.

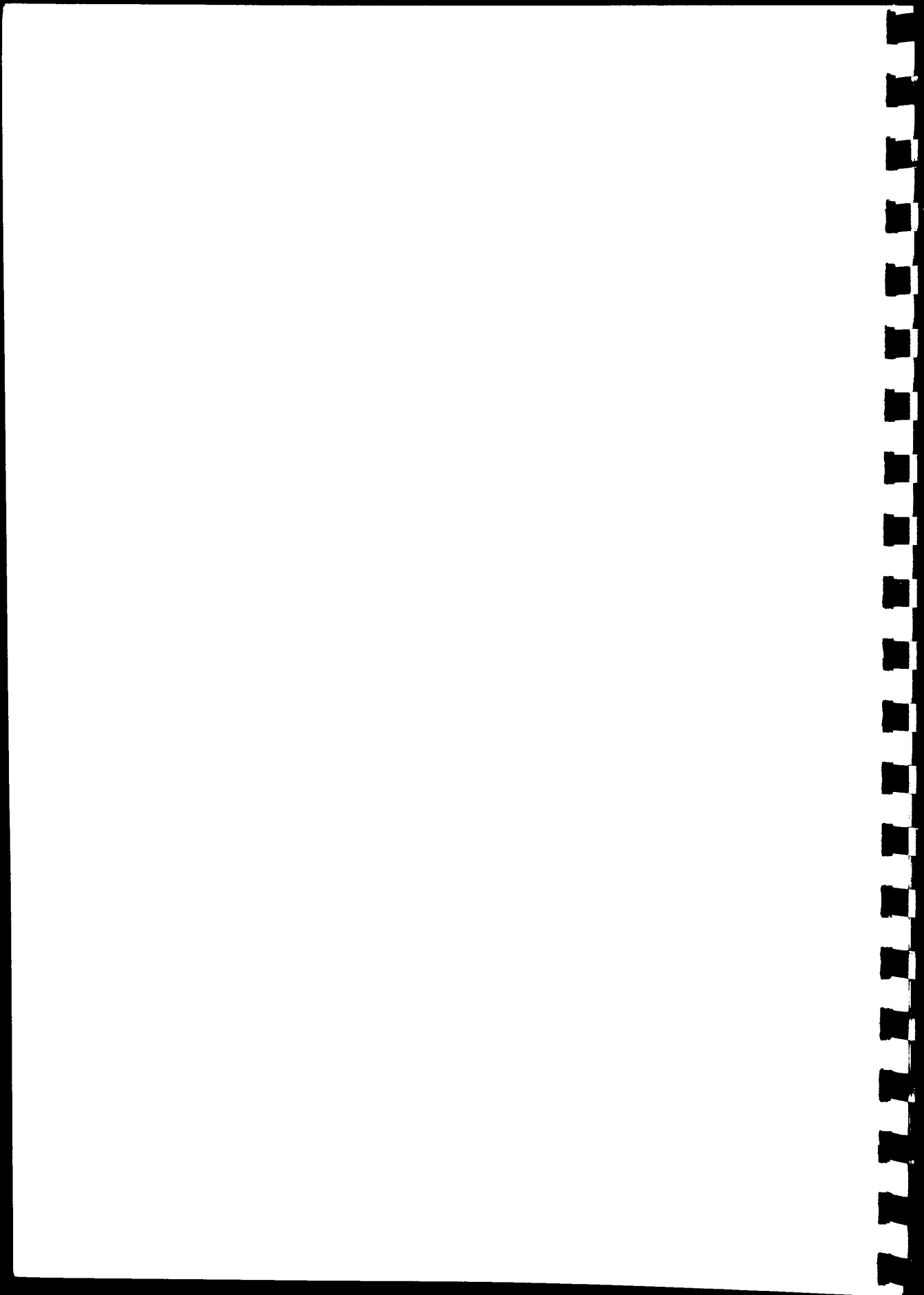


4.3 Grundy (1996) also made the following observations in relation to migration:

- long distance migration is rare among the elderly (only 1.1% of persons aged 60+ moved between counties),
- the origins and destinations of retirement migration are geographically concentrated - London being a major exporter,
- long distance migrants tend to have better health and more resources than non-movers and local migrants, and
- among the older old moves, generally local, are more in response to increased support needs.

## 5. LRC Demographic Projections

- 5.1 The London Research Centre uses the analysis of migration data from the above three sources for all residents when preparing an annual set of borough level demographic projections to 2011. These projections are linked with the expected increasing numbers of dwellings available in each borough in future years, by converting the projected populations into households (by age/gender/marital status of the household representative and by type of household). Thus the resulting projection will have been adjusted to ensure a 'fit' of population and dwellings. The fit is achieved by allowing more or fewer migrants to leave each borough for other destinations, both inside and outside London.
- 5.2 For London the results of the 1995 Round of projections (London Research Centre, 1995a) show that the total number of older persons (60/65+) is likely to fall from 1.126 millions in 1991 to 992 thousand in 2006, before recovering slightly to 1.003 millions in 2011. The net migration loss of older residents is partly responsible for this decline, but the main reason is the actual age structure of London's residents in 1991 and the ageing of each cohort. Table 38 shows the results by gender and each five-year age group. While persistent declines are projected, at least as far ahead as 2006, at ages 65-69 to 80-84 there are increases expected for persons aged 85-89 and, especially, over 90. Males aged 90+ are expected to double in the twenty year projection period, while females in this age group will increase by about 40%.
- 5.3 Another interesting phenomenon is apparent in the females aged 60-64, this group declines from 1991 to 2001 but then increases by 10 thousand to 2006 and by a further 20 thousand by 2011. An equivalent rise of 8 thousand is seen in the 65-69 age group between 2006 and 2011. These rises are caused by the large birth cohorts of the late 1940s entering retirement ages. A similar rise is also apparent for males aged 65-69 between 2006 and 2011. These birth cohorts will begin to require increasing volumes of health care resources in the second and third decades of the next century.



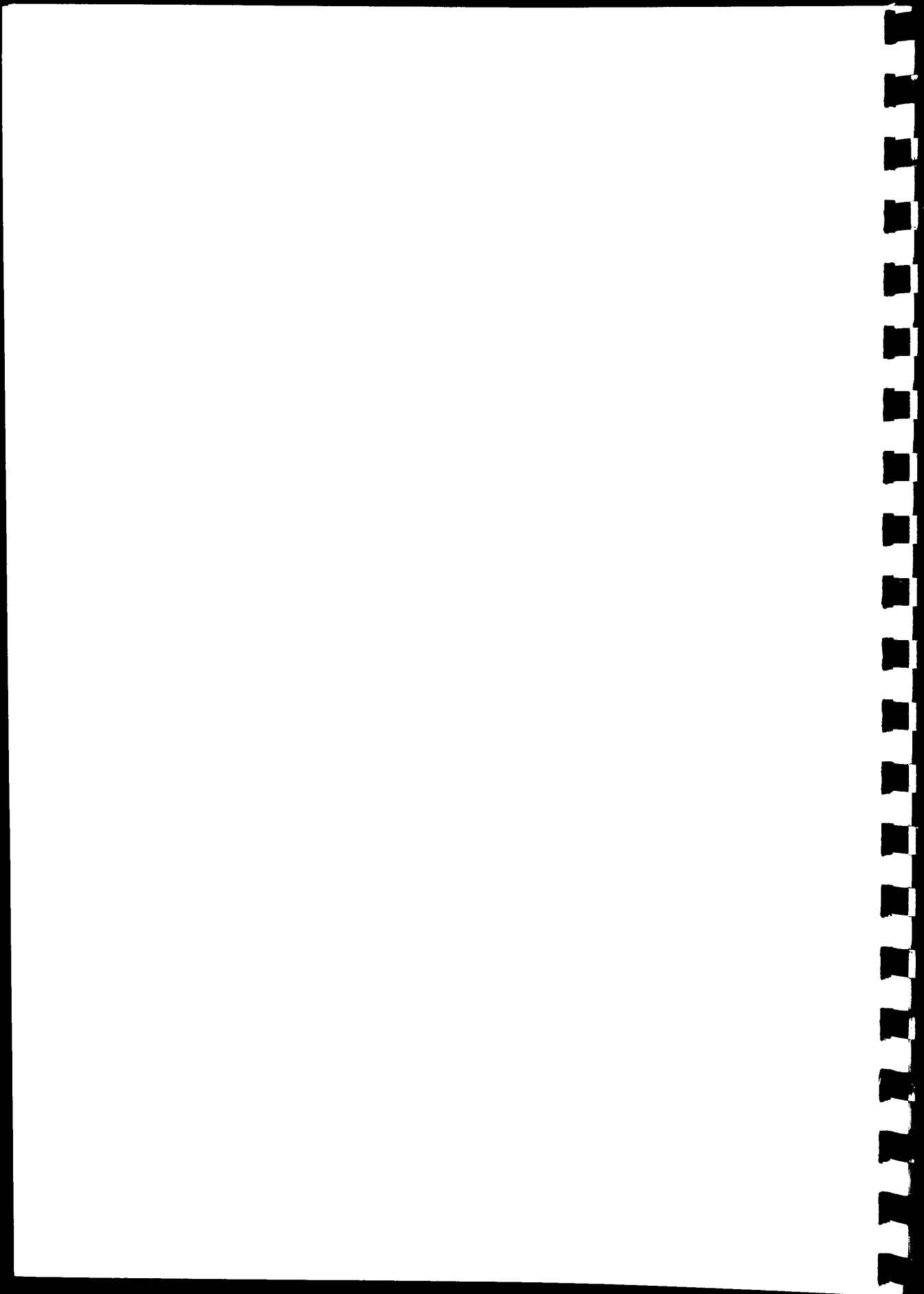


- 5.4 At the level of the health authority Table 39 shows the overall change in the numbers of persons aged 60/65+ up to 2011. While the differences in age structure in London will broadly be reflected in each health authority area, there will be local differences in the rate of change over time. All HAs show a monotonic decline between 1991 and 2006, but two HAs (Lewisham, Southwark and Lambeth: and East London and City) do not follow the London trend and continue to decline to 2011.
- 5.5 Over the twenty year projection the rate of decline of the population aged 60/65+ varies between Croydon (less than 1%) and Merton, Sutton and Wandsworth (over 18%), with the London average being 11%. There is no obvious pattern to the various rates of decline, for instance, while in outer London Enfield/Haringey and Brent/Harrow both show low rates of loss their neighbour Barnet has one of the highest losses. On the other hand, Lewisham/Southwark/Lambeth also has a very high rate of loss but, as a majority of those leaving the borough go to either Bromley, Croydon or Greenwich/Bexley, the areas in outer south east London adjacent to this large HA all show only low rates of loss of older persons.
- 5.6 As the LRC projections also include an analysis of households it is possible to extract some additional information about the changing living circumstances of older people. First, it is possible to estimate the numbers of persons living in communal establishments (all types added together). In order to reach this estimate it has been assumed that in each borough the same proportion of each age/gender group will be accommodated in communal establishments as they were in 1991. This calculation is therefore only dynamic as regards the changing age/gender composition of the population aged over 60/65+ and makes no allowances for changing ways of caring for the elderly.

	Population in Communal Establishments
1991	35709
1996	36039
2001	35226
2006	33855
2011	33130

The reduction is just over 7% compared to a total reduction in the population of nearly 11% by 2011. Clearly showing the impact on care of an ageing population of older people.

- 5.7 Second it is possible to see the numbers of older people who live alone. This calculation is based upon the expected growth in the likelihood of persons to live alone as well as the changing age/gender/marital status composition of the population.



Population  
Living Alone

1991	401295
1996	392560
2001	387246
2006	385520
2011	393352

Over the twenty years the pattern of change mirrors the decline and rise of the total population of older persons, but the change is at a much reduced rate, resulting in just a 2% decline over the period. By 2011 the percentage of older persons who live alone will have risen to 40.6% from 36.8% in 1991, similarly the percentage of all older person headed households which contain only one person will have risen from 54.5% to 57.5%.

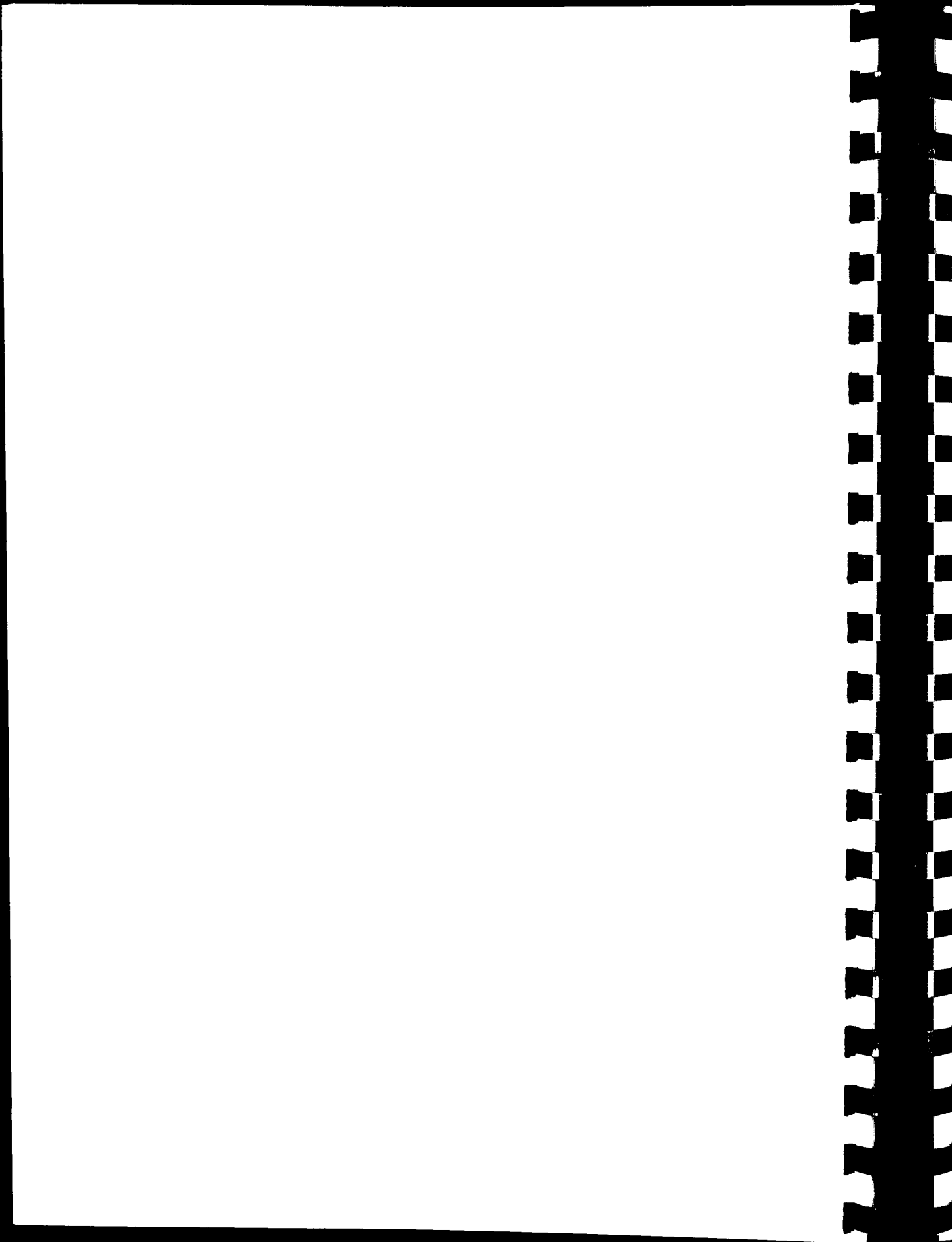
- 5.8 It is also possible to see the changing numbers of all households which are represented, or headed, by an older person. This calculation is also based upon the changing likelihood of heading a household by age/gender/marital status. Clearly, many older persons do not head a household but live in households with other persons, old and/or young.

Older Person  
Households

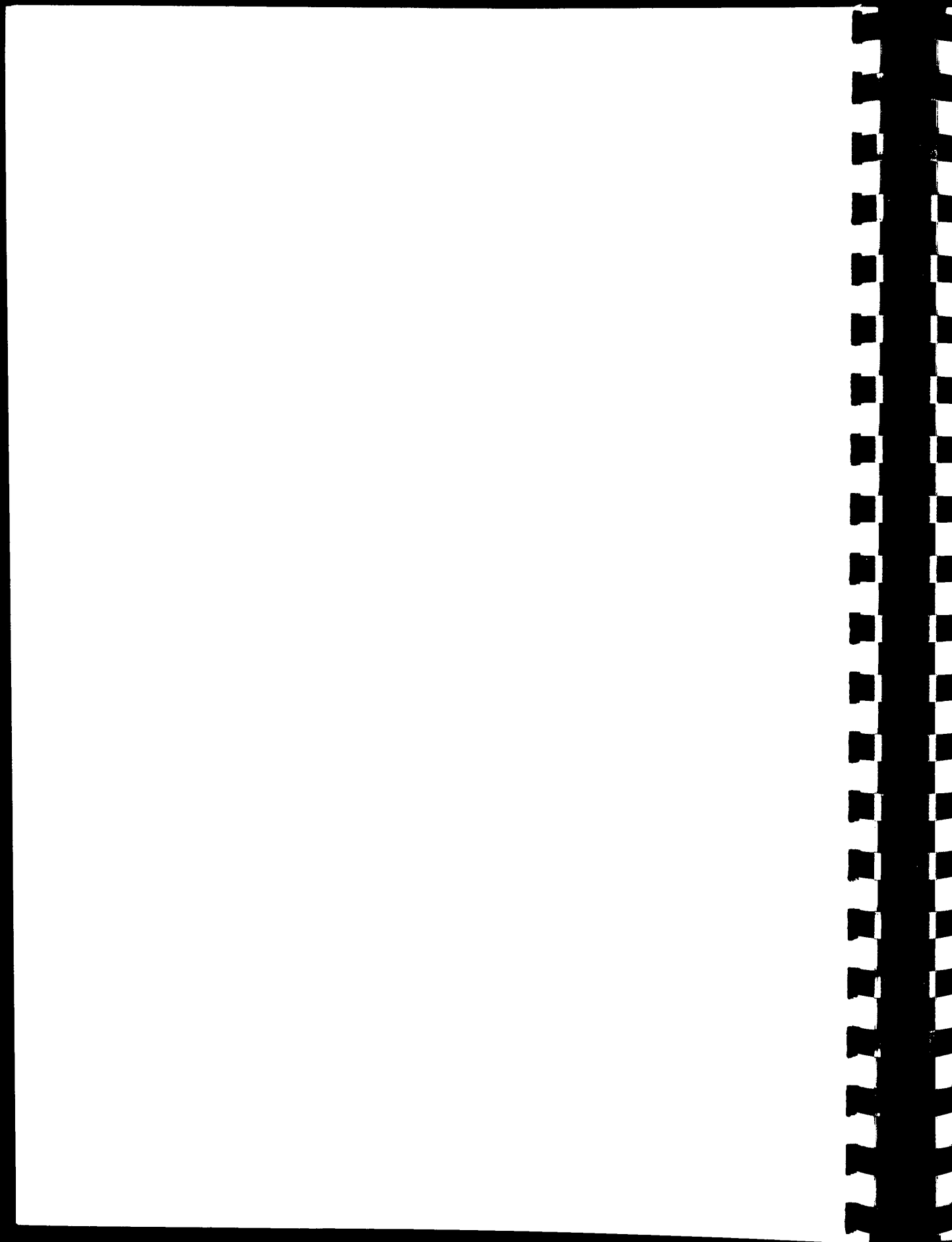
1991	736659
1996	708124
2001	686532
2006	674242
2011	683797

Total older person households decline by about 7.2%, almost exactly the same rate as for those living in communal establishments, meaning that by 2011 it is expected that over 70.5% of London's older population will be heading their own households, compared to 67.6% in 1991. Older persons will, like the younger population, be less likely to live in conventional 'couple' households. Numbers of such households are expected to reduce from 253 thousand in 1991 to only 213 thousand in 2011.

- 5.9 Another element of the LRC demographic projections is ethnicity (London Research Centre, 1995b). The same categories of ethnic group are used as in the 1991 Census. Whereas in 1991 more than 93 per cent of London's over 60s were White, by 2011, nearly 18 per cent of this age group will be from the ethnic minority groups. The two largest minority groups, Black Caribbeans and Indians, each formed just over two per cent of this age group in 1991, but are projected to form more than five per cent each of all those aged 60 and over living in London in 2011. Each of the minority groups is projected to increase, both in numbers and proportions in this overall age group. The proportions of residents aged 60 and over in each ethnic group for five year intervals to 2011 are given in Table 40.



- 5.10 The trends noted above for the total population in this age group also hold true for the White population, since this is by far the largest group. However, the rates of increase vary for different ethnic minority groups, and for different ages. Due mainly to patterns of immigration, there were relatively low numbers of Black Caribbeans, particularly men, in their forties in 1991. This means that the numbers aged 60 to 64 in 2006 to 2011, and aged 65 to 69 in 2011 will be lower than in earlier years. A similar phenomenon is apparent for Bangladeshi men and, to a lesser extent, Indian and Pakistani men too. There is a steady increase in the numbers of Black Caribbean men and women in each of the older age groups over this period.
- 5.11 The numbers of Black Africans living in London in all age groups, for both men and women are projected to increase significantly throughout the period from 1991 to 2011. As noted above, the numbers of South Asian men, that is Indian, Pakistani and Bangladeshi, in the 60 to 69 age groups are projected to show some fluctuations after the turn of the century. The number of men in the older age groups and the number of women in all age groups over 60 in each of these three ethnic groups, as in the Other Asian group are expected to show substantial increases throughout the period.
- 5.12 More modest increases are expected in the numbers in the Chinese, Black Other and Other categories, although the reasons vary for the different groups. The Chinese population is relatively well established, and by 1991 already had a higher proportion of older people than some of the other ethnic groups. The Black Other population, on the other hand, has a very young age structure, so that even though there were few aged 60 or over in 1991, there were also relatively few in other age groups over 30, and therefore there are likely to be few aged 60 or over by 2011.
- 5.13 Due to the trends noted above in the numbers of older residents in the various ethnic groups, the balance of the ethnic minority groups within each borough is the largest determinant of the projected change in the numbers of residents from all ethnic minorities between 1991 and 2011.
- 5.14 Brent, where the largest minority group is Black Caribbean, is projected to have the highest proportion of ethnic minority residents among those aged 60 and over in 2011 (46 per cent), as it did in 1991 (20 per cent). Newham, on the other hand, has a high proportion of South Asian residents, and while it is projected to have the largest proportion of the total population from ethnic minority groups by 2011 (61 per cent), the proportion of those aged 60 and over from ethnic minority groups in 2011 is projected to be significantly lower (37 per cent), compared with just 12 per cent in 1991. Three boroughs, Hackney, Lambeth and Haringey, had higher proportions in 1991 (14, 14 and 13 per cent respectively), but are projected to show slightly smaller increases than Newham by 2011 (to 31, 28 and 28 per cent respectively).
- 5.15 The proportion of ethnic minority residents among the over 60s in Harrow is also projected to show a large increase over the period from 8 per cent in 1991 to 29 per cent in 2011. Similarly, the proportion is expected to increase from 12 per cent to 31 per cent in Ealing. In some boroughs, such as Havering and Bromley, the comparable proportions are projected to remain small (3 per cent and 4 per cent respectively) in 2011.



- 5.16 Not surprisingly, the proportion from the ethnic minorities among the oldest age group (age 85 and over) is still expected to be much smaller than for the 60 to 74 and 75 to 84 age groups in 2011 in all boroughs, as shown in Table A12, although in most boroughs the proportion is significantly higher than in 1991. Also, as might be expected, the proportion of ethnic minority residents among the over 85s in 2011 in nearly all boroughs is projected to be close to the proportion in the 60 to 74 age group in 1991. For example, 26 per cent of residents in the 60 to 74 age group in Brent were from the ethnic minorities in 1991 and 25 per cent of the 85 and over age group are projected to be from the ethnic minorities in 2011.
- 5.17 In conclusion, it appears from the LRC projections that while London's older population is at present in a period of reduced numbers the lives of the elderly are going to become more lonely and remote from partners and families, with increasing proportions resident in some kind of care home and also in one person households. After 2006 the total number of persons aged 60/65+ will start to rise as the large cohorts born in the late 1940s reach these ages. The older population will also become much more ethnically diverse by 2001 as large numbers of the Black and South Asian populations which have arrived in Britain in the last few decades reach these ages.

## 6. OPCS Projections

- 6.1 The OPCS sub national projections (OPCS, 1994b) show decreases in the numbers of both men and women aged 60 and over up to 2001, but increases between 2006 and 2011, as shown in Table 41. The number of men in this age group living in London is thus projected to be higher in 2011 than in 1991, while the number of women aged 60 and over is projected to be much lower. Thus, the overall number of residents aged 60 and over is projected to decrease. The OPCS projections differ from the LRC projections in that they assume a continuation of recent migration trends, rather than the capacity of the dwelling stocks. The LRC projection shows a much sharper decrease in the numbers of both men and women in London aged 60 and over during the period to 2001, although the numbers increase again between 2006 and 2011, as in the OPCS projections. The figures are given by sex in Table 41, while Figure 11 illustrates the differences in the totals for the two sets of projections.
- 6.2 The OPCS projections have the advantage that projections are produced on a comparable basis for the whole country. Thus, it can be seen that in England and Wales as a whole, the number of residents aged 60 and over is expected to remain fairly stable to 2001, but then to increase, both in absolute numbers and as a proportion of the total population, to 2011. In contrast, both the OPCS and LRC sets of projections show that the proportion of London's residents aged 60 and over is set to decrease to 2006, and then to show some increase again between 2006 and 2011.
- 6.3 Figure 12 shows the percentage of the Greater London population aged 60 and over, while Figures 13 and 14 show, for the LRC and OPCS projections separately, the percentages of the total population of London in each of the age bands over 60.

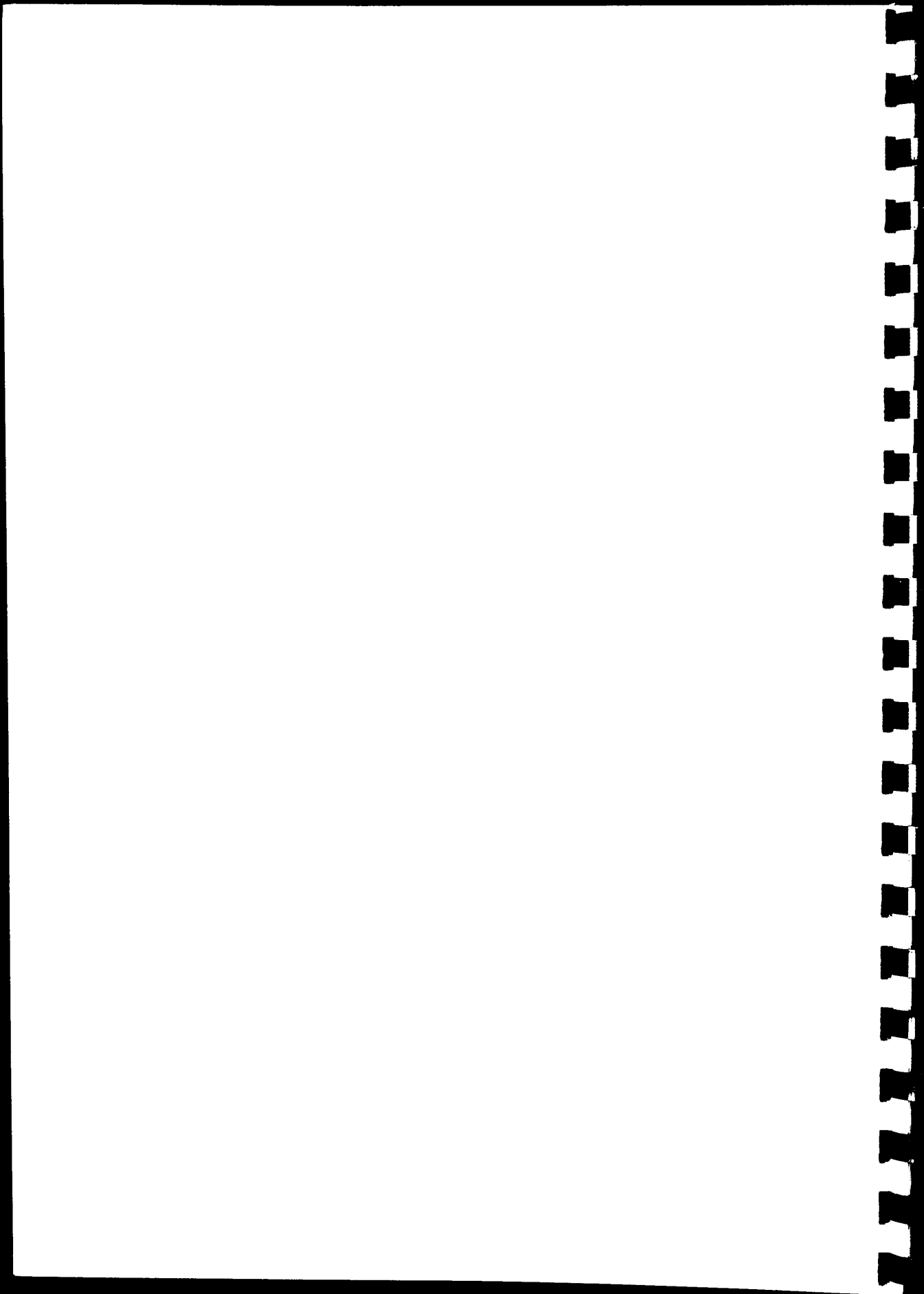




Table 32: Residents aged 60+: Greater London, 1981 and 1991

	1981 Census			1991 Census			% Change from 1981		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
60-64	165,390	182,778	348,168	149,664	157,655	307,319	-9.5	-13.7	-11.7
65-69	150,262	182,988	333,250	132,665	154,629	287,294	-11.7	-15.5	-13.8
70-74	118,317	163,722	282,039	99,706	134,782	234,488	-15.7	-17.7	-16.9
75-79	72,132	125,702	197,834	79,072	126,931	206,003	9.6	1.0	4.1
80-84	32,207	80,584	112,791	46,795	93,525	140,320	45.3	16.1	24.4
85-89	11,675	39,220	50,895	18,090	50,851	68,941	54.9	29.7	35.5
90+	3,950	18,000	21,950	4,869	21,988	26,857	23.3	22.2	22.4
Total 60/65+	388,543	792,994	1,181,537	381,197	740,361	1,121,558	-1.9	-6.6	-5.1

Sources: 1991 Census: Local Base Statistics: Table 2

1981 Census: County Report: Greater London, Part 1: Table 6

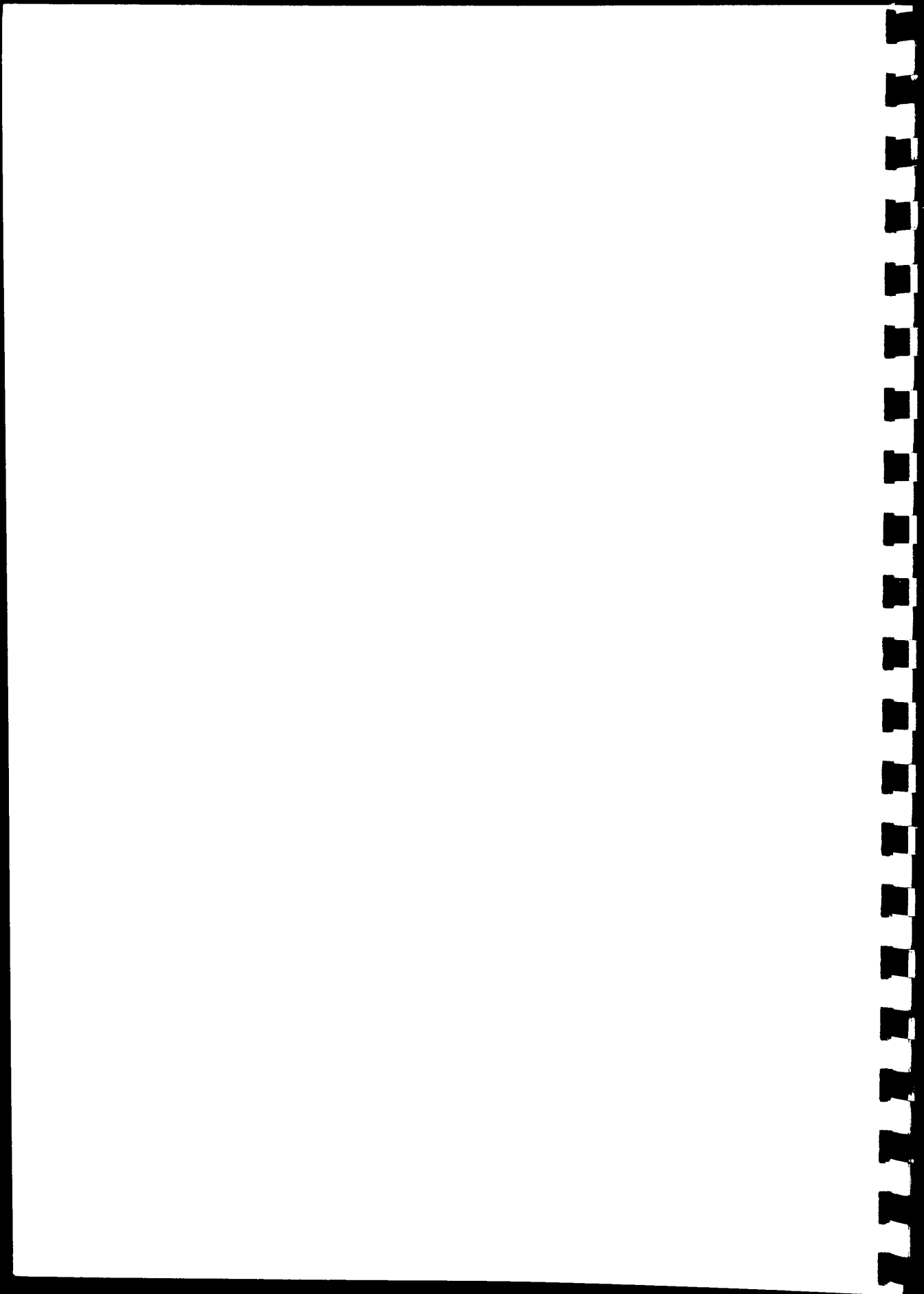


Table 33: Residents aged 60+: Greater London: 1991 Census and Mid-Year Estimate

	1991 Census			1991 Mid-Year Estimate			% Difference ((Census - MYE)/MYE)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
60-64	149,664	157,655	307,319	148,694	156,226	304,920	-0.6	-0.9	-0.8
65-69	132,665	154,629	287,294	131,647	152,652	284,299	-0.8	-1.3	-1.0
70-74	99,706	134,782	234,488	99,951	134,493	234,444	0.2	-0.2	0.0
75-79	79,072	126,931	206,003	78,904	126,907	205,811	-0.2	0.0	-0.1
80-84	46,795	93,525	140,320	47,709	96,180	143,889	2.0	2.8	2.5
85-89	18,090	50,851	68,941	18,339	53,654	71,993	1.4	5.5	4.4
90+	4,869	21,988	26,857	5,215	24,051	29,266	7.1	9.4	9.0
Total 60/65+	381,197	740,361	1,121,558	381,765	744,163	1,125,928	0.1	0.5	0.4

Sources: 1991 Census: Local Base Statistics: Table 2  
OPCS 1991 Revised Final Mid-Year Estimates

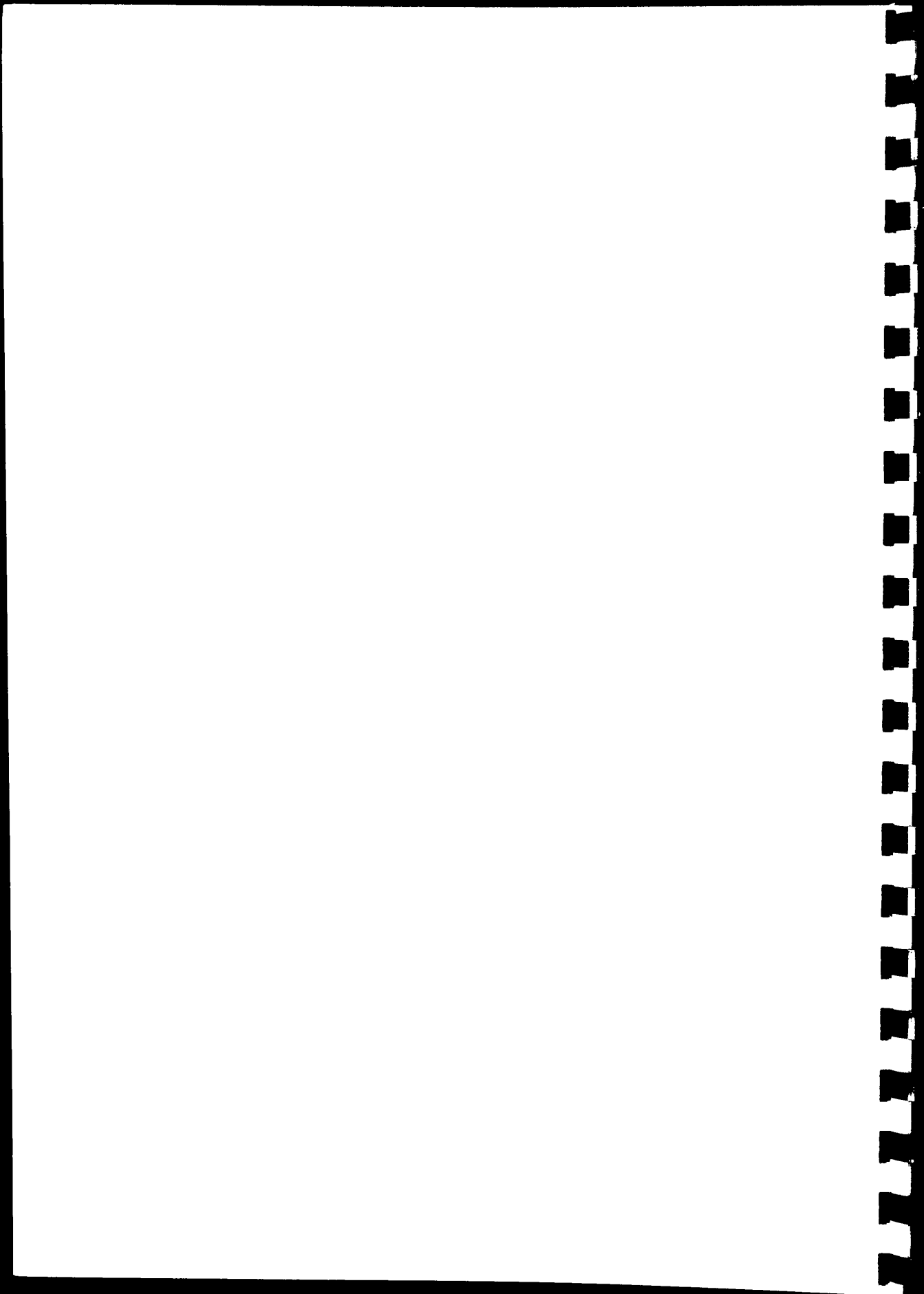


Table 34: Migration Matrix: 1990-91

Persons aged 60/65+

London Health Areas

From \ To	East Lon City	WF Red	Bark Hav	Cam Isl	K&C West	King Rich	M/S Wand	Croy	Lew S/L	Brom	Gre Bex	Enf Har	Barn	Hill	Brent Har	Eal H/H
East London & City		184	123	43	16	4	32	5	13	3	11	68	39	6	22	4
Waltham Forest & Redbridge	62		103	5	2	8	8	3	11	4	5	23	15	1	8	2
Barking & Havering	11	74		1	0	0	1	0	2	0	3	3	0	1	2	1
Camden & Islington	24	11	7		49	10	19	3	16	5	6	91	100	9	27	13
Kensington, Chelsea & Westminster	12	7	1	64		17	45	7	28	7	11	15	35	16	27	58
Kingston & Richmond	0	3	1	3	10		46	2	4	1	2	0	2	1	3	52
Merton, Sutton & Wandsworth	8	4	1	4	52	74		87	73	21	7	2	4	4	11	23
Croydon	1	0	4	2	0	2	65		53	75	4	0	5	1	3	3
Lewisham, Southwark & Lambeth	17	13	14	12	34	14	192	119		148	144	12	11	6	16	17
Bromley	0	1	3	1	3	3	7	36	38		25	3	4	0	1	3
Greenwich & Bexley	5	5	6	2	1	3	8	6	36	63		1	1	1	1	1
Enfield & Haringey	17	33	9	33	9	3	7	3	3	12	5		100	2	21	10
Barnet	16	10	0	47	6	10	11	1	7	1	5	55		4	75	5
Hillingdon	3	1	0	0	3	7	5	1	1	0	3	0	2		27	20
Brent & Harrow	2	10	2	12	27	9	14	7	3	5	6	5	73	80		29
Ealing, Hammersmith & Hounslow	10	7	1	11	35	115	45	7	8	7	10	10	10	91	64	
(London)	188	363	275	240	247	279	505	287	296	352	247	288	401	223	308	241
Rest of Great Britain	87	154	183	93	167	270	319	174	183	254	187	175	154	136	179	184
Overseas	158	101	30	132	319	67	140	75	146	41	75	115	136	76	209	261
Total Inflow	433	618	488	465	733	616	964	536	625	647	509	578	691	435	696	686
Resident migs	2,080	1,858	1,642	1,475	1,977	1,611	3,072	1,518	2,788	1,515	1,734	1,927	1,666	1,111	1,930	2,562
Origin not stated	255	88	51	184	348	128	214	103	364	139	81	151	127	45	148	289

Source: 1991 Census: LRC Commissioned Table 49

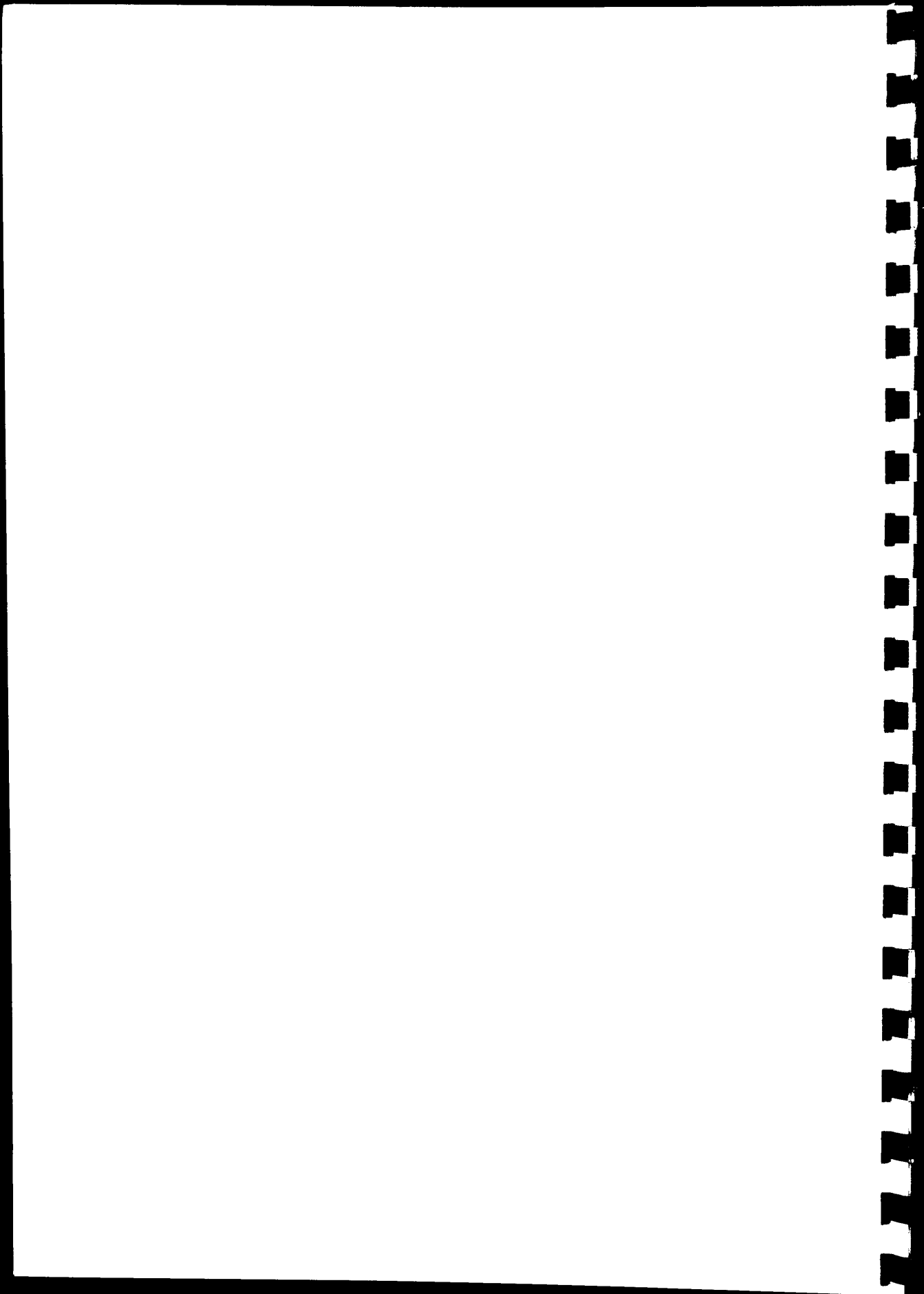


Table 34: Migration Matrix: 1990-91 (Continued)

Persons aged 60/65+

From \ To	Rest GB	(London)			(Rest GB)			(GB)		
		Out	In	Net	Out	In	Net	Out	In	Net
East London & City	759	573	188	-385	759	87	-672	1,332	275	-1,057
Waltham Forest & Redbridge	898	260	363	103	898	154	-744	1,158	517	-641
Barking & Havering	746	99	275	176	746	183	-563	845	458	-387
Camden & Islington	546	390	240	-150	546	93	-453	936	333	-603
Kensington, Chelsea & Westminster	578	350	247	-103	578	167	-411	928	414	-514
Kingston & Richmond	704	130	279	149	704	270	-434	834	549	-285
Merton, Sutton & Wandsworth	1,368	375	505	130	1,368	319	-1,049	1,743	824	-919
Croydon	722	218	287	69	722	174	-548	940	461	-479
Lewisham, Southwark & Lambeth	1,157	769	296	-473	1,157	183	-974	1,926	479	-1,447
Bromley	667	128	352	224	667	254	-413	795	606	-189
Greenwich & Bexley	711	140	247	107	711	187	-524	851	434	-417
Enfield & Haringey	872	267	288	21	872	175	-697	1,139	463	-676
Barnet	592	253	401	148	592	154	-438	845	555	-290
Hillingdon	549	73	223	150	549	136	-413	622	359	-263
Brent & Harrow	1,031	284	308	24	1,031	179	-852	1,315	487	-828
Ealing, Hammersmith & Hounslow	1,248	431	241	-190	1,248	184	-1,064	1,679	425	-1,254
(London)	13,148	4,740	4,740	0	13,148	2,899	-10,249	17,888	7,639	-10,249

Rest of Great Britain

Overseas

Total Inflow

Resident migs

Origin not stated

Source: 1991 Census: LRC Commissio

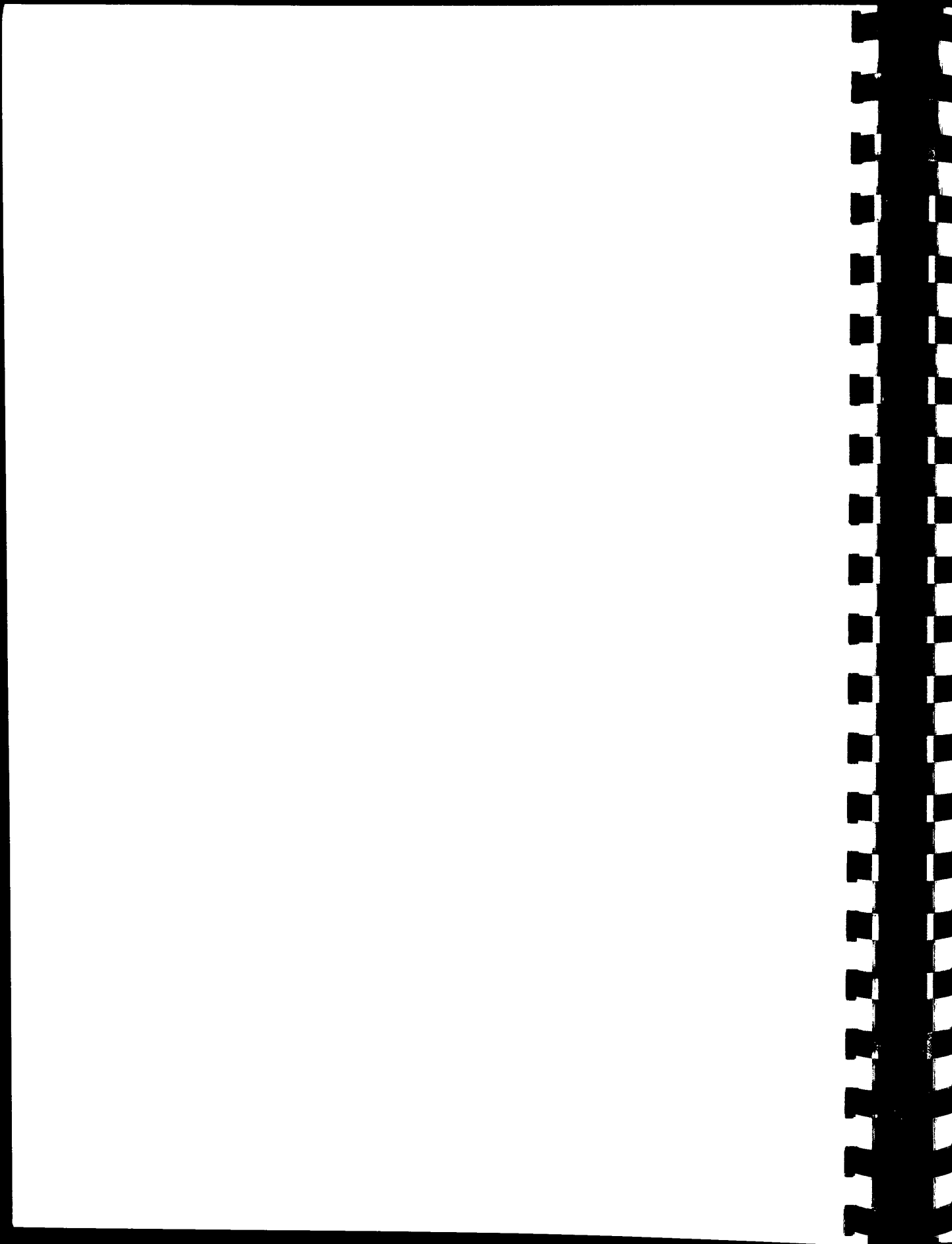




Table 34A: Resident Pensioners (non-staff) in Communal Establishments with Different Address One Year Previously: 1991

Source: 1991 Census: Regional Migration Table 11

Persons Aged 60/65+	With LLTI	Without LLTI	Total	% LLTI	With LLTI	Without LLTI	Total	% LLTI	With LLTI	Without LLTI	Total	% LLTI
	Migrants into GL from RoSE				Migrants from GL to RoSE				Net Migrants from GL to RoSE			
Medical and Care Sector	353	47	400	88.3	1391	65	1456	95.5	1038	18	1056	98.3
NHS hospitals/homes - psychiatric	2	0	2	100.0	124	0	124	100.0	122	0	122	100.0
NHS hospitals/homes - other	8	2	10	80.0	8	0	8	100.0	0	-2	-2	0.0
Non-NHS hospitals - psychiatric	0	0	0		1	0	1	100.0	1	0	1	100.0
Non-NHS hospitals - other	0	2	2	0.0	1	0	1	100.0	1	-2	-1	-100.0
Local authority homes	41	2	43	95.3	59	2	61	96.7	18	0	18	100.0
Housing association homes and hostels	39	3	42	92.9	21	8	29	72.4	-18	5	-13	138.5
Nursing homes (non-NHS/LA/HA)	124	5	129	98.1	625	10	635	98.4	501	5	506	99.0
Residential homes (non-NHS/LA/HA)	139	33	172	80.8	552	45	597	92.5	413	12	425	97.2
	Migrants into GL from Rest of England				Migrants from GL to Rest of England				Net Migrants from GL to Rest of England			
Medical and Care Sector	88	36	124	71.0	403	39	442	91.2	315	3	318	99.1
NHS hospitals/homes - psychiatric	1	0	1	100.0	1	0	1	100.0	0	0	0	
NHS hospitals/homes - other	0	0	0		4	0	4	100.0	4	0	4	100.0
Non-NHS hospitals - psychiatric	1	0	1	100.0	0	0	0		-1	0	-1	100.0
Non-NHS hospitals - other	1	2	3	33.3	2	0	2	100.0	1	-2	-1	-100.0
Local authority homes	6	0	6	100.0	20	2	22	90.9	14	2	16	87.5
Housing association homes and hostels	2	6	8	25.0	11	3	14	78.6	9	-3	6	150.0
Nursing homes (non-NHS/LA/HA)	19	4	23	82.6	184	7	191	96.3	165	3	168	98.2
Residential homes (non-NHS/LA/HA)	58	24	82	70.7	181	27	208	87.0	123	3	126	97.6
	Migrants into GL from Scotland/Wales				Migrants from GL to Scotland/Wales				Net Migrants from GL to Scotland/Wales			
Medical and Care Sector	10	4	14	71.4	37	6	43	86.0	27	2	29	93.1
NHS hospitals/homes - psychiatric	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0	
NHS hospitals/homes - other	0	0	0		1	0	1	100.0	1	0	1	100.0
Non-NHS hospitals - psychiatric	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0	
Non-NHS hospitals - other	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0	
Local authority homes	2	0	2	100.0	2	0	2	100.0	0	0	0	
Housing association homes and hostels	1	0	1	100.0	5	3	8	62.5	4	3	7	57.1
Nursing homes (non-NHS/LA/HA)	2	1	3	66.7	15	0	15	100.0	13	-1	12	108.3
Residential homes (non-NHS/LA/HA)	5	3	8	62.5	14	3	17	82.4	9	0	9	100.0
	Migrants into GL from Rest of GB				Migrants from GL to Rest of GB				Net Migrants from GL to Rest of GB			
Medical and Care Sector	451	87	538	83.8	1831	110	1941	94.3	1380	23	1403	98.4
NHS hospitals/homes - psychiatric	3	0	3	100.0	125	0	125	100.0	122	0	122	100.0
NHS hospitals/homes - other	8	2	10	80.0	13	0	13	100.0	5	-2	3	166.7
Non-NHS hospitals - psychiatric	1	0	1	100.0	1	0	1	100.0	0	0	0	
Non-NHS hospitals - other	1	4	5	20.0	3	0	3	100.0	2	-4	-2	-100.0
Local authority homes	49	2	51	96.1	81	4	85	95.3	32	2	34	94.1
Housing association homes and hostels	42	9	51	82.4	37	14	51	72.5	-5	5	0	
Nursing homes (non-NHS/LA/HA)	145	10	155	93.5	824	17	841	98.0	679	7	686	99.0
Residential homes (non-NHS/LA/HA)	202	60	262	77.1	747	75	822	90.9	545	15	560	97.3

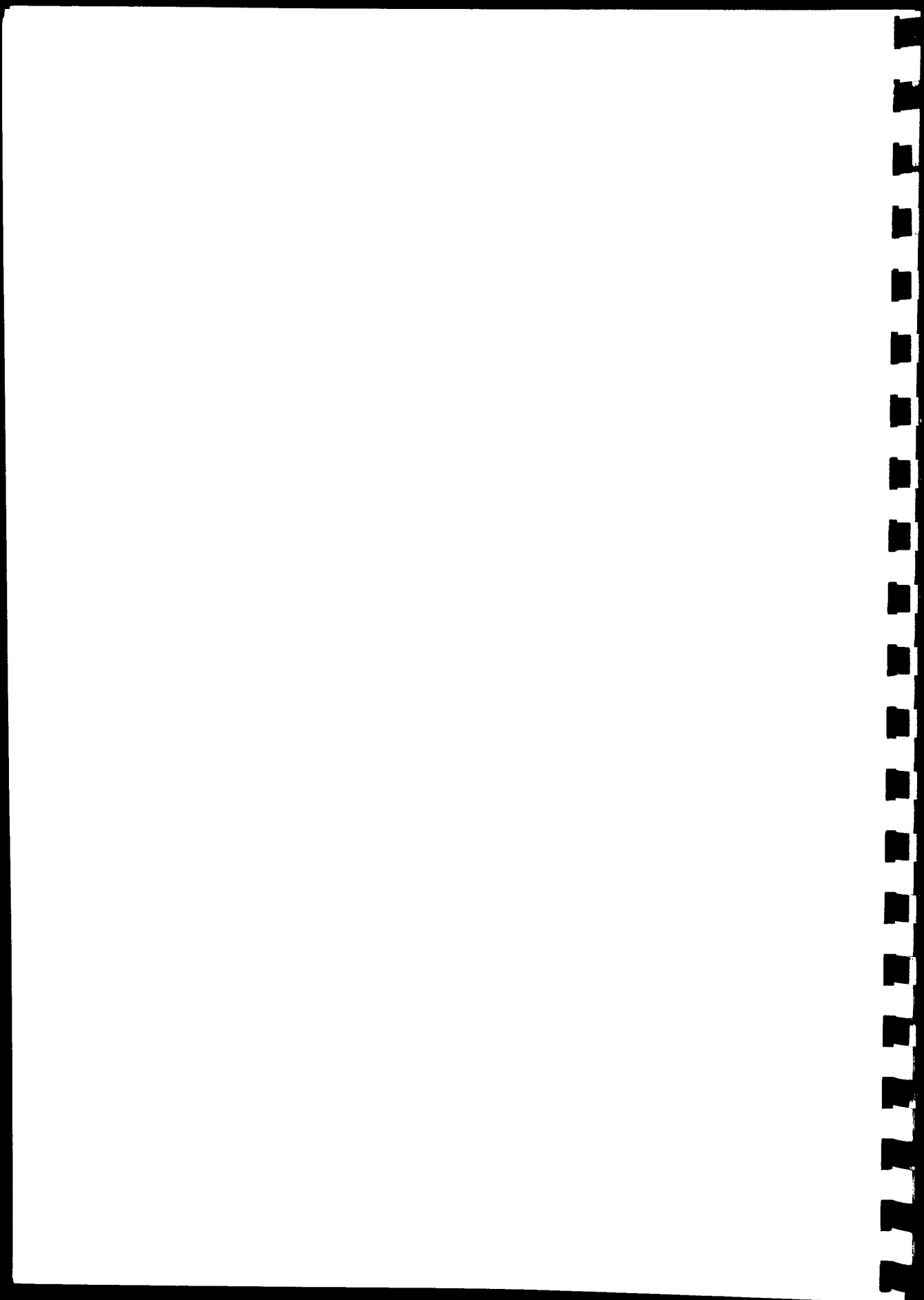


Table 35a: In Migration: Persons aged 65+: Average for 1991-95

London Health Areas:	Origins: Standard Regions								Total Inflow
	Northern	Yorks + H	East Mids	East Anglia	RoSE	South West	West Mids	North West	
East London & City	5	12	13	13	100	13	20	20	196
Waltham Forest & Redbridge	5	8	12	19	174	19	10	14	262
Barking & Havering	4	5	12	23	202	22	5	6	278
Camden & Islington	5	7	6	6	65	13	10	12	124
Kensington, Chelsea & Westminster	8	14	12	17	138	38	13	17	258
Kingston & Richmond	7	7	10	14	240	42	16	14	351
Merton, Sutton & Wandsworth	11	14	24	27	317	57	13	22	485
Croydon	6	7	8	8	176	26	9	10	251
Lewisham, Southwark & Lambeth	8	14	17	15	132	35	20	20	261
Bromley	5	11	14	11	219	38	10	12	319
Greenwich & Bexley	4	10	13	13	176	27	12	10	265
Enfield & Haringey	4	9	13	18	145	23	10	16	237
Barnet	7	10	13	12	141	24	8	19	235
Hillingdon	5	9	13	13	143	29	12	9	233
Brent & Harrow	6	11	17	13	144	26	15	18	249
Ealing, Hammersmith & Hounslow	10	15	21	13	180	43	31	22	335
(London)	101	164	217	236	2,691	475	214	241	4338

Source: National Health Service Central Register

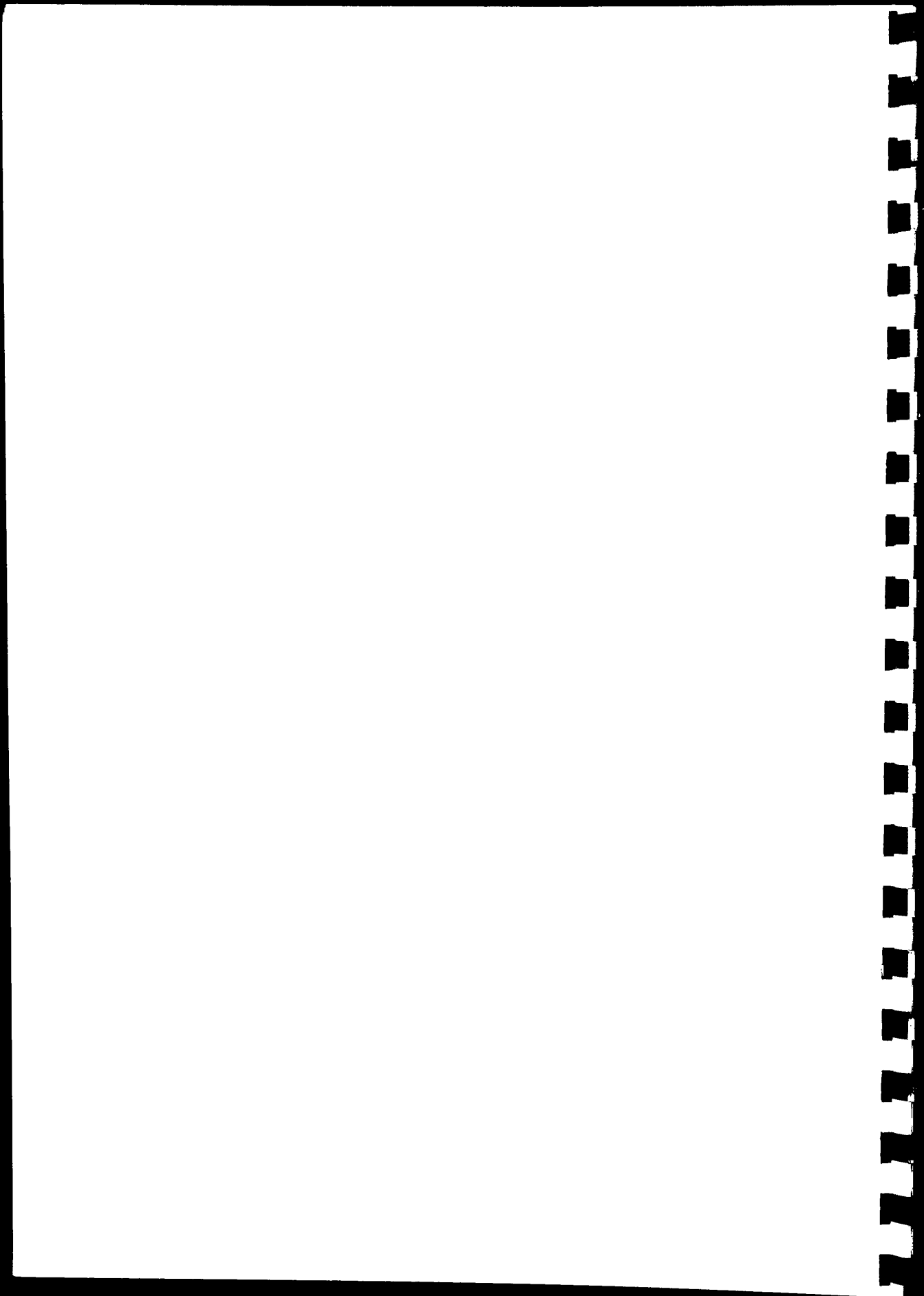


Table 35b: Out Migration: Persons aged 65+: Average for 1991-95

Destinations: London Health Areas:	Standard Regions								Total Outflow
	Northern	Yorks + H	East Mids	East Anglia	RoSE	South West	West Mids	North West	
East London & City	13	22	40	78	766	72	33	25	1049
Waltham Forest & Redbridge	9	18	40	118	771	105	24	18	1103
Barking & Havering	7	11	32	86	601	72	13	14	837
Camden & Islington	14	21	27	52	409	90	23	20	656
Kensington, Chelsea & Westminster	14	19	29	46	402	111	22	24	668
Kingston & Richmond	13	15	31	35	571	134	22	19	840
Merton, Sutton & Wandsworth	19	30	54	81	1,044	204	35	30	1498
Croydon	8	16	31	40	577	94	18	14	799
Lewisham, Southwark & Lambeth	17	32	61	94	1,064	150	44	33	1496
Bromley	10	13	26	45	546	95	21	15	771
Greenwich & Bexley	12	20	37	60	639	102	24	16	909
Enfield & Haringey	10	22	53	125	710	114	31	22	1087
Barnet	9	15	41	64	434	93	20	20	696
Hillingdon	8	10	36	34	386	120	25	11	630
Brent & Harrow	12	15	65	66	603	143	31	20	955
Ealing, Hammersmith & Hounslow	19	29	82	83	937	233	50	36	1470
(London)	194	310	683	1,108	10,461	1,932	439	337	15463

Source: National Health Service Central Register

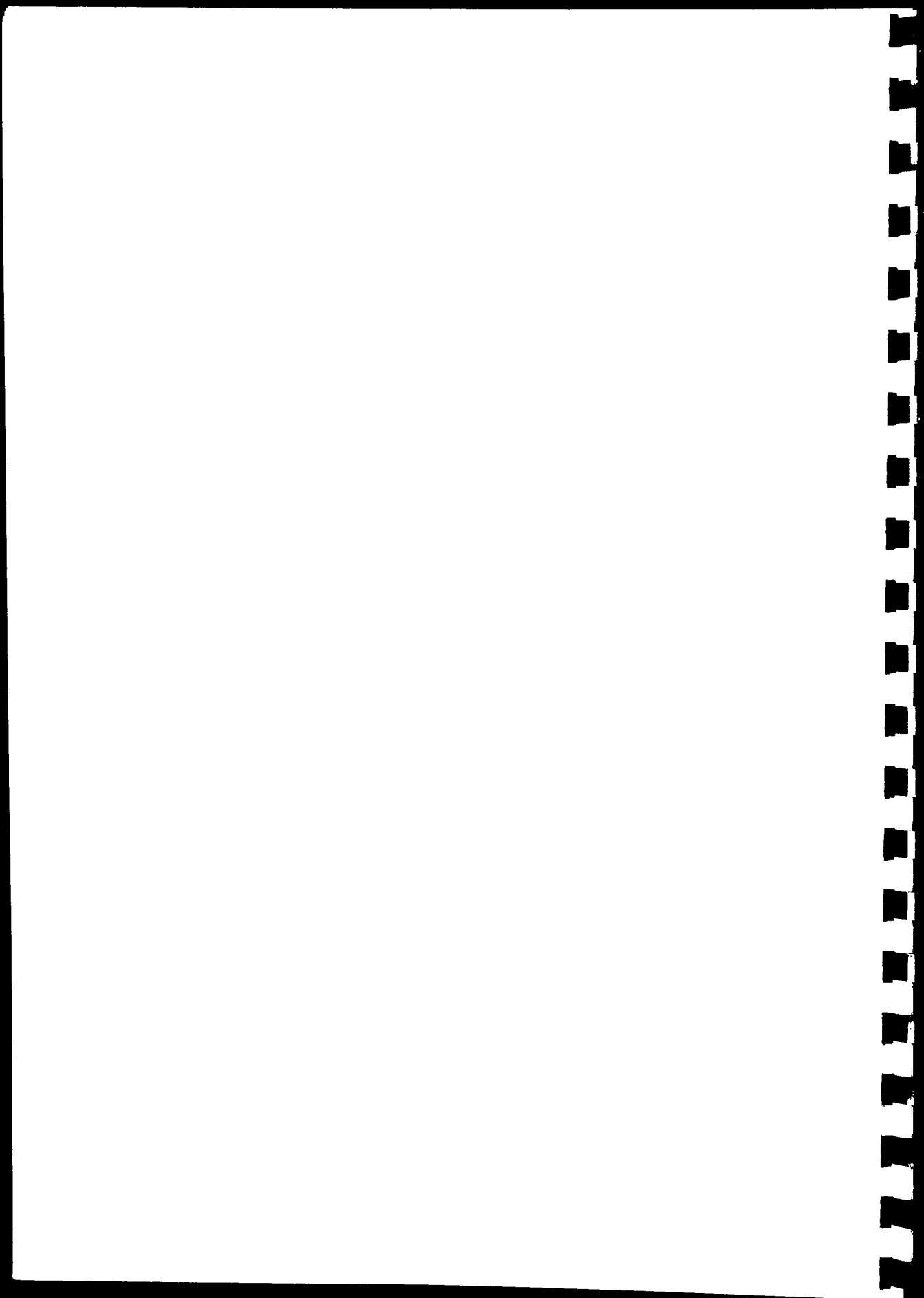


Table 35c: Net Migration: Persons aged 65+: Average for 1991-95

Net Migration with: London Health Areas:	Standard Regions								Total Net
	Northern	Yorks + H	East Mids	East Anglia	RoSE	South West	West Mids	North West	
East London & City	-7	-10	-27	-65	-666	-59	-14	-5	-853
Waltham Forest & Redbridge	-3	-10	-27	-99	-597	-86	-14	-5	-841
Barking & Havering	-3	-6	-20	-63	-400	-50	-8	-8	-559
Camden & Islington	-9	-14	-20	-45	-344	-77	-13	-8	-532
Kensington, Chelsea & Westminster	-6	-5	-17	-30	-264	-72	-9	-7	-410
Kingston & Richmond	-6	-8	-21	-21	-331	-92	-6	-5	-489
Merton, Sutton & Wandsworth	-8	-17	-30	-54	-728	-147	-22	-7	-1,013
Croydon	-2	-8	-23	-32	-401	-68	-9	-4	-548
Lewisham, Southwark & Lambeth	-9	-19	-44	-79	-932	-114	-25	-13	-1,234
Bromley	-5	-2	-12	-34	-328	-58	-11	-3	-452
Greenwich & Bexley	-8	-10	-24	-47	-462	-75	-12	-6	-644
Enfield & Haringey	-6	-13	-41	-107	-565	-91	-22	-6	-850
Barnet	-2	-6	-27	-52	-292	-69	-12	-1	-461
Hillingdon	-2	-1	-23	-21	-243	-92	-12	-2	-396
Brent & Harrow	-6	-4	-48	-53	-459	-117	-17	-2	-706
Ealing, Hammersmith & Hounslow	-9	-14	-61	-71	-757	-190	-19	-14	-1,135
(London)	-93	-146	-465	-872	-7,770	-1,457	-226	-96	-11,126

Source: National Health Service Central Register

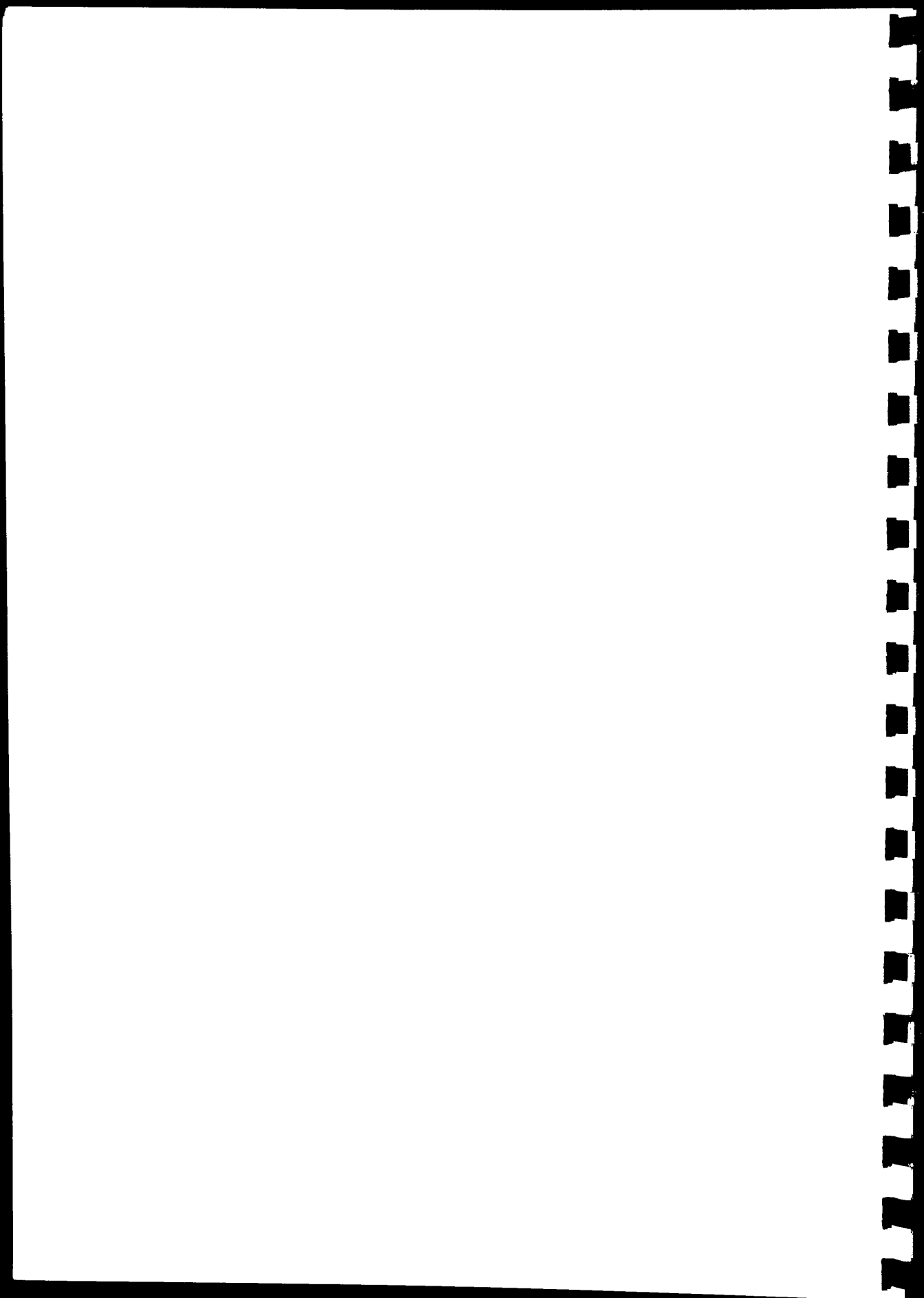




Table 36: Net Migration Summary

Persons aged 65+

	1991			1992			1993		
	Net (Lon)	Net (REng)	Net (Eng)	Net (Lon)	Net (REng)	Net (Eng)	Net (Lon)	Net (REng)	Net (Eng)
East London & City	-559	-840	-1399	-616	-856	-1472	-701	-876	-1577
Waltham Forest & Redbridge	171	-767	-596	120	-776	-656	216	-937	-721
Barking & Havering	250	-476	-226	257	-609	-352	326	-553	-227
Camden & Islington	-178	-451	-629	-308	-581	-889	-180	-543	-723
Kensington, Chelsea & Westminster	-242	-371	-613	-244	-453	-697	-321	-404	-725
Kingston & Richmond	156	-511	-355	184	-449	-265	135	-541	-406
Merton, Sutton & Wandsworth	116	-1146	-1030	158	-1038	-880	135	-959	-824
Croydon	192	-567	-375	240	-567	-327	253	-532	-279
Lewisham, Southwark & Lambeth	-617	-1217	-1834	-698	-1358	-2056	-628	-1183	-1811
Bromley	281	-395	-114	234	-546	-312	295	-515	-220
Greenwich & Bexley	176	-591	-415	250	-562	-312	159	-710	-551
Enfield & Haringey	45	-863	-818	96	-892	-796	30	-840	-810
Barnet	273	-453	-180	375	-397	-22	298	-517	-219
Hillingdon	96	-305	-209	152	-400	-248	114	-482	-368
Brent & Harrow	-23	-880	-903	31	-685	-654	89	-660	-571
Ealing, Hammersmith & Hounslow	-137	-1146	-1283	-231	-1163	-1394	-220	-1216	-1436
(London)	0	-10979	-10979	0	-11332	-11332	0	-11468	-11468

Source: National Health Service Central Register

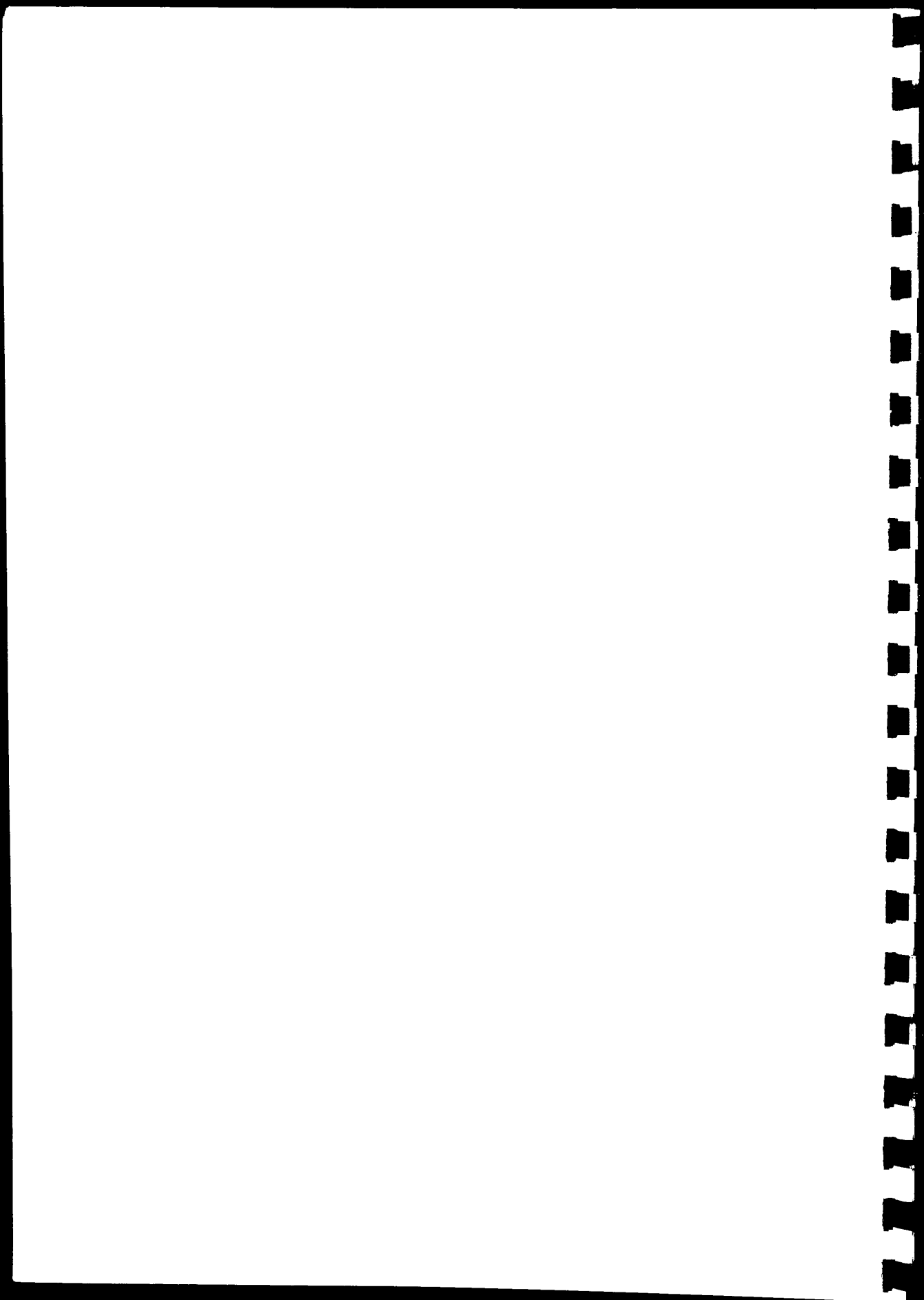


Table 36: Net Migration Summary (Continued)

Persons aged 65+

	1994			1995			1991-95 Average		
	Net (Lon)	Net (REng)	Net (Eng)	Net (Lon)	Net (REng)	Net (Eng)	Net (Lon)	Net (REng)	Net (Eng)
East London & City	-647	-801	-1448	-773	-894	-1667	-659	-853	-1513
Waltham Forest & Redbridge	175	-864	-689	274	-862	-588	191	-841	-650
Barking & Havering	371	-611	-240	381	-547	-166	317	-559	-242
Camden & Islington	-291	-578	-869	-368	-506	-874	-265	-532	-797
Kensington, Chelsea & Westminster	-398	-411	-809	-293	-410	-703	-300	-410	-709
Kingston & Richmond	179	-515	-336	202	-429	-227	171	-489	-318
Merton, Sutton & Wandsworth	267	-1037	-770	177	-883	-706	171	-1013	-842
Croydon	201	-547	-346	268	-526	-258	231	-548	-317
Lewisham, Southwark & Lambeth	-800	-1233	-2033	-787	-1181	-1968	-706	-1234	-1940
Bromley	404	-423	-19	295	-383	-88	302	-452	-151
Greenwich & Bexley	188	-688	-500	203	-670	-467	195	-644	-449
Enfield & Haringey	53	-839	-786	142	-817	-675	73	-850	-777
Barnet	220	-482	-262	355	-458	-103	304	-461	-157
Hillingdon	211	-412	-201	135	-383	-248	142	-396	-255
Brent & Harrow	10	-660	-650	-85	-647	-732	4	-706	-702
Ealing, Hammersmith & Hounslow	-143	-1183	-1326	-126	-969	-1095	-171	-1135	-1307
(London)	0	-11284	-11284	0	-10565	-10565	0	-11126	-11126

Source: National Health Service Central

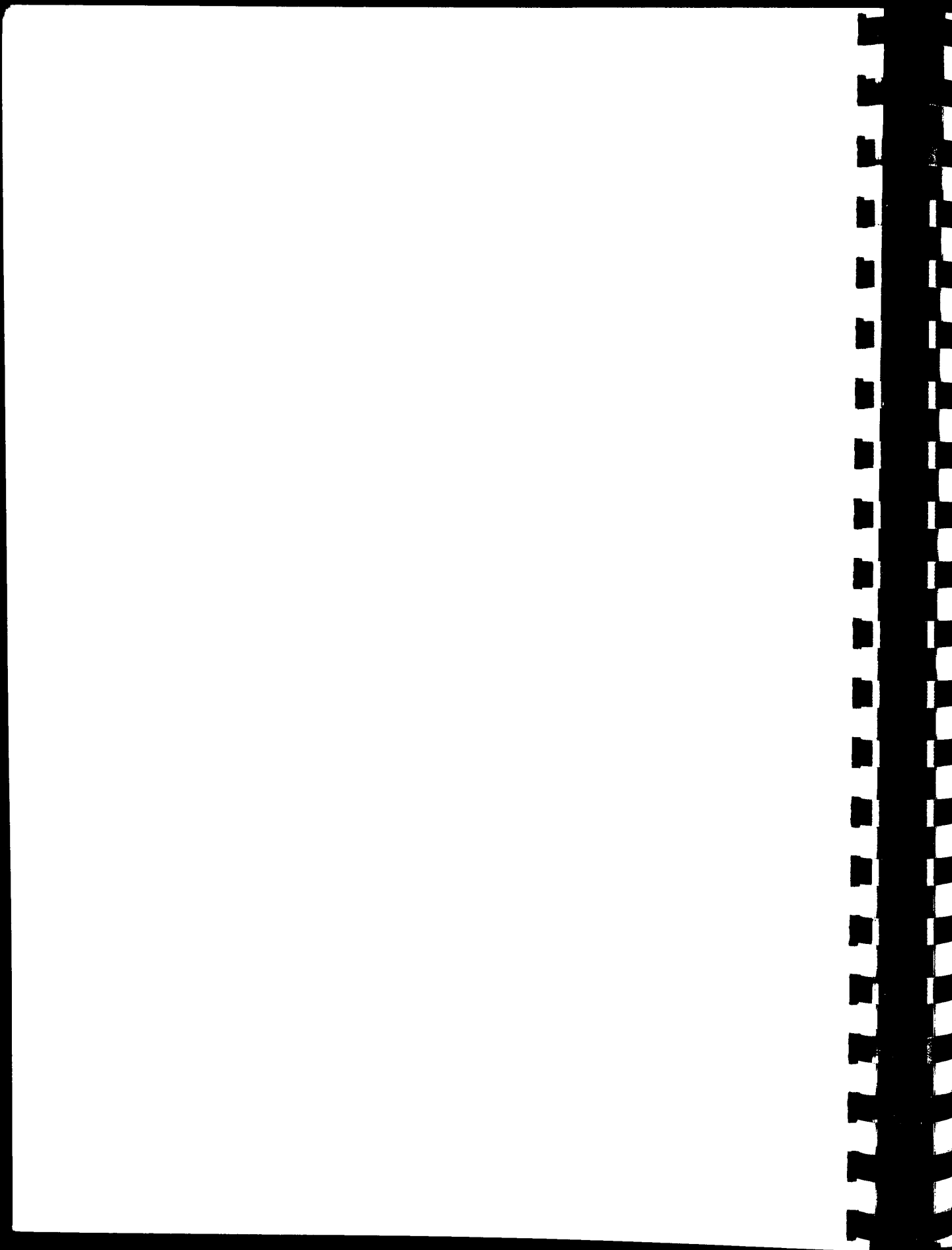


Table 37: International Migration: 1991 to 1993

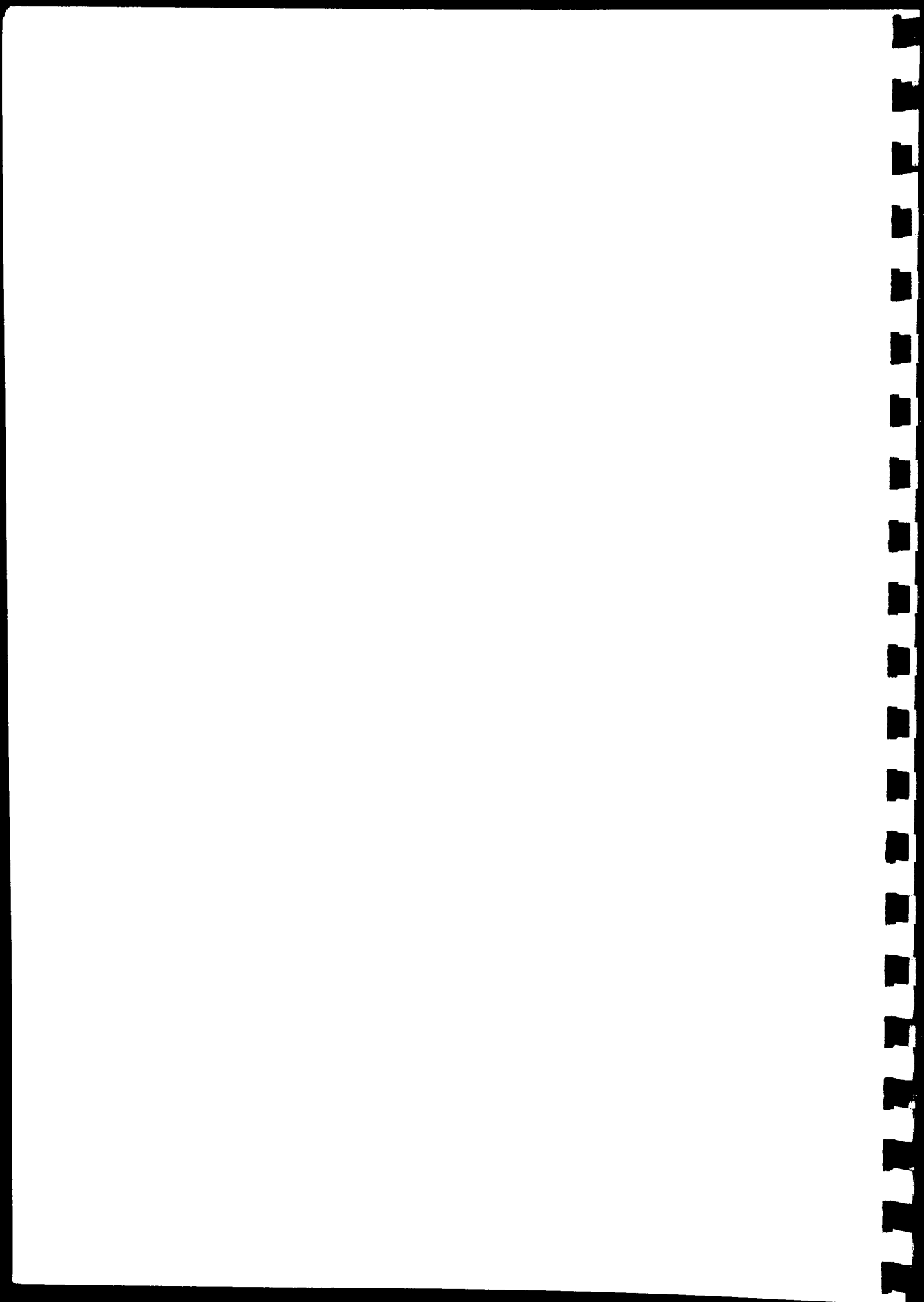
## Migration of Older People (60/65+): Greater London and United Kingdom (thousands)

		Greater London			United Kingdom		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1991	In	1.7	1.5	0.2	7.3	4.4	2.8
	Out	2.8	2.4	0.4	8.0	3.5	4.6
	Net	-1.1	-0.9	-0.2	-0.8	0.9	-1.7
1992	In	0.4	0.1	0.3	3.7	1.5	2.2
	Out	1.5	0.3	1.2	5.9	2.1	3.9
	Net	-1.2	-0.2	-0.9	-2.2	-0.6	-1.7
1993	In	0.7	0.5	0.2	4.4	2.0	2.4
	Out	0.8	0.0	0.8	5.7	2.0	3.7
	Net	-0.1	0.5	-0.6	-1.4	0.0	-1.3
1991-93 (Average)	In	0.9	0.7	0.2	5.1	2.6	2.5
	Out	1.7	0.9	0.8	6.5	2.5	4.1
	Net	-0.8	-0.2	-0.6	-1.4	0.1	-1.6

		United Kingdom					
		In			Out		
		1991	1992	1993	1991	1992	1993
Country:							
EC		2.9	1.2	1.6	2.5	1.0	0.7
Commonwealth:		2.0	2.0	1.2	4.0	2.7	3.8
Old		1.0	1.5	0.3	2.5	1.5	1.9
New		1.0	0.6	0.8	1.6	1.2	1.9
Other		2.3	0.4	1.6	1.5	2.3	1.2
Citizenship:							
British		6.1	2.4	3.5	7.2	4.1	4.5
EC		0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0
Commonwealth:		0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.7	1.0
Old		0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
New		0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.5	1.0
Other		0.6	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.2

Source: International Passenger Survey



**Table 38: Demographic Projections**

**Greater London: Males and Females aged 60/65+ by 5-year age bands**

Age Year	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-89	90+	Total
<b>Males</b>								
1991		131,647	99,951	78,904	47,709	18,339	5,215	381,765
1996		121,502	101,535	70,996	47,612	22,119	7,071	370,835
2001		116,089	94,671	72,602	44,062	22,592	9,061	359,077
2006		112,936	90,633	68,338	45,224	21,648	10,052	348,831
2011		116,373	88,458	65,950	43,254	22,367	10,489	346,891
<b>Females</b>								
1991	156,226	152,652	134,493	126,907	96,180	53,654	24,051	744,163
1996	143,293	135,772	129,805	108,712	91,330	56,573	29,264	694,749
2001	144,190	125,161	116,380	105,478	79,840	54,656	33,109	658,814
2006	154,108	125,371	107,420	95,082	77,521	48,868	34,382	642,752
2011	174,609	133,399	107,596	88,216	70,625	47,599	33,600	655,644

**Source: LRC 1995 Round of Demographic Projections: Projection 1**

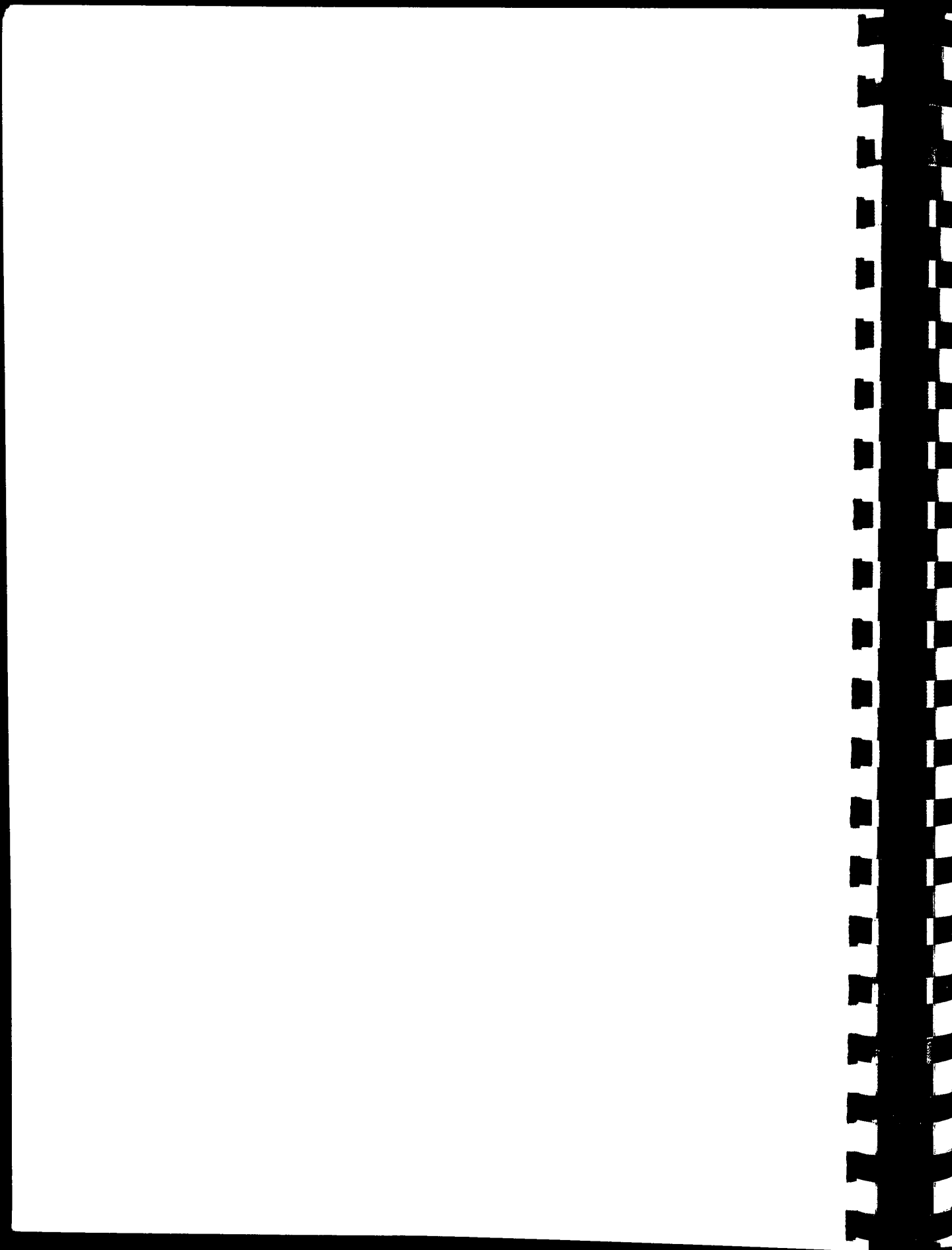




Table 39: Demographic Projections: Health Area Summary

Persons aged 60/65+

	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	1991-11 % Loss
East London and City HA	80,640	78,019	75,236	72,866	72,272	10.38
Waltham Forest and Redbridge HA	77,655	70,950	67,560	66,216	67,382	13.23
Barking and Havering HA	72,636	73,113	70,091	67,664	67,723	6.76
Camden and Islington HA	55,638	51,385	48,545	47,343	48,548	12.74
Kensington, Chelsea and Westminster HA	52,876	48,637	46,812	46,331	47,739	9.72
Kingston and Richmond HA	55,874	51,190	47,390	45,924	47,223	15.48
Merton, Sutton and Wandsworth HA	102,645	93,557	86,975	83,527	84,110	18.06
Croydon HA	50,708	49,522	48,889	48,736	50,261	0.88
Lewisham, Southwark and Lambeth HA	110,385	103,893	98,252	93,238	91,904	16.74
Bromley HA	57,627	56,121	53,968	52,931	53,723	6.77
Greenwich and Bexley HA	74,397	71,439	69,002	68,073	69,560	6.50
Enfield and Haringey HA	73,444	70,765	68,773	68,074	69,333	5.60
Barnet HA	54,949	50,571	46,668	44,757	45,201	17.74
Hillingdon HA	39,757	38,261	36,689	35,614	35,758	10.06
Brent and Harrow HA	69,812	66,964	65,328	64,547	65,080	6.78
Ealing, Hammersmith and Hounslow HA	96,885	91,197	87,713	85,742	86,718	10.49
Greater London	1,125,928	1,065,584	1,017,891	991,583	1,002,535	10.96
North Central	184,031	172,721	163,986	160,174	163,082	11.38
East	230,931	222,082	212,887	206,746	207,377	10.20
South East	242,409	231,453	221,222	214,242	215,187	11.23
South	209,227	194,269	183,254	178,187	181,594	13.21
North West	259,330	245,059	236,542	232,234	235,295	9.27

Source: LRC 1995 Round of Demographic Projections: Projection 1

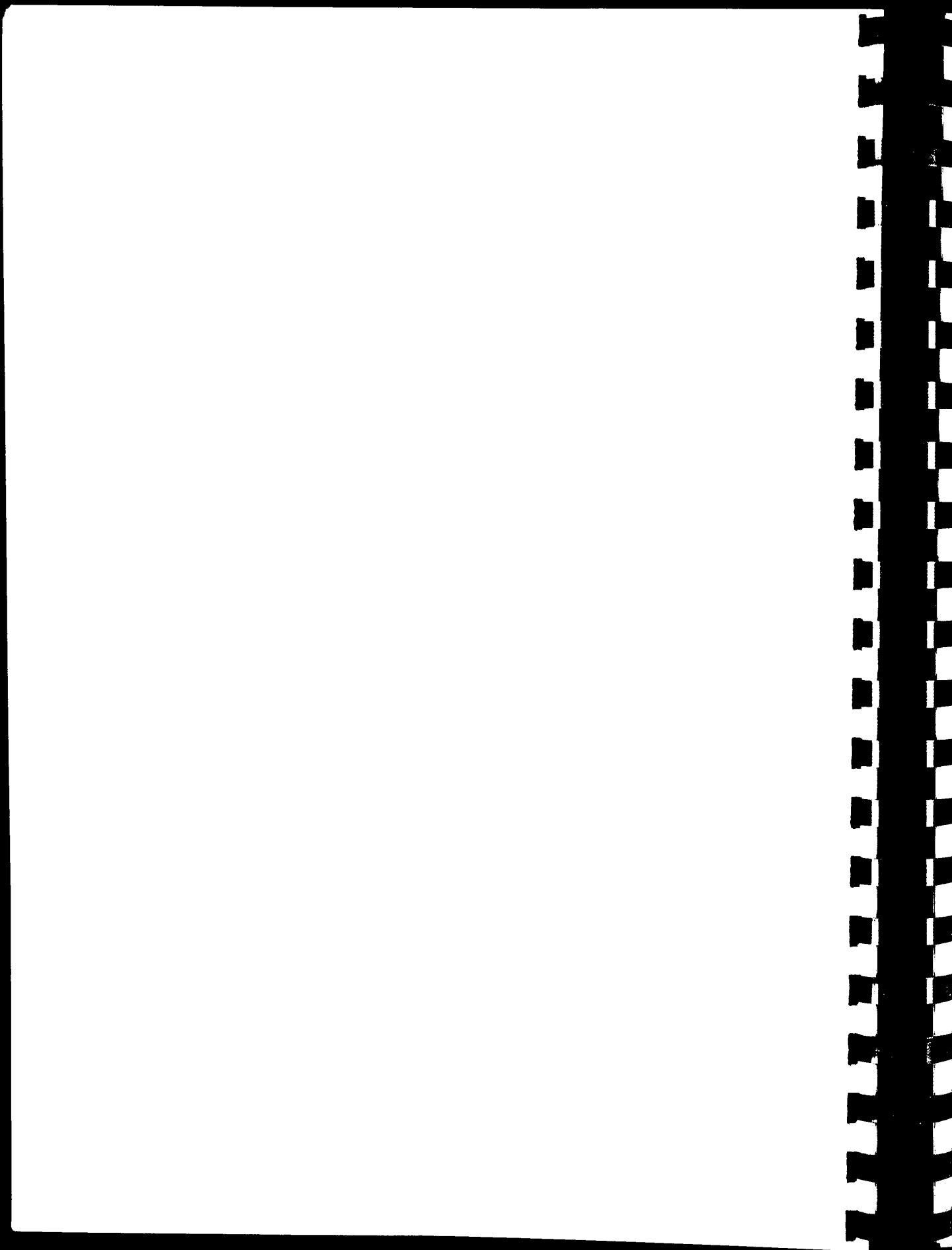
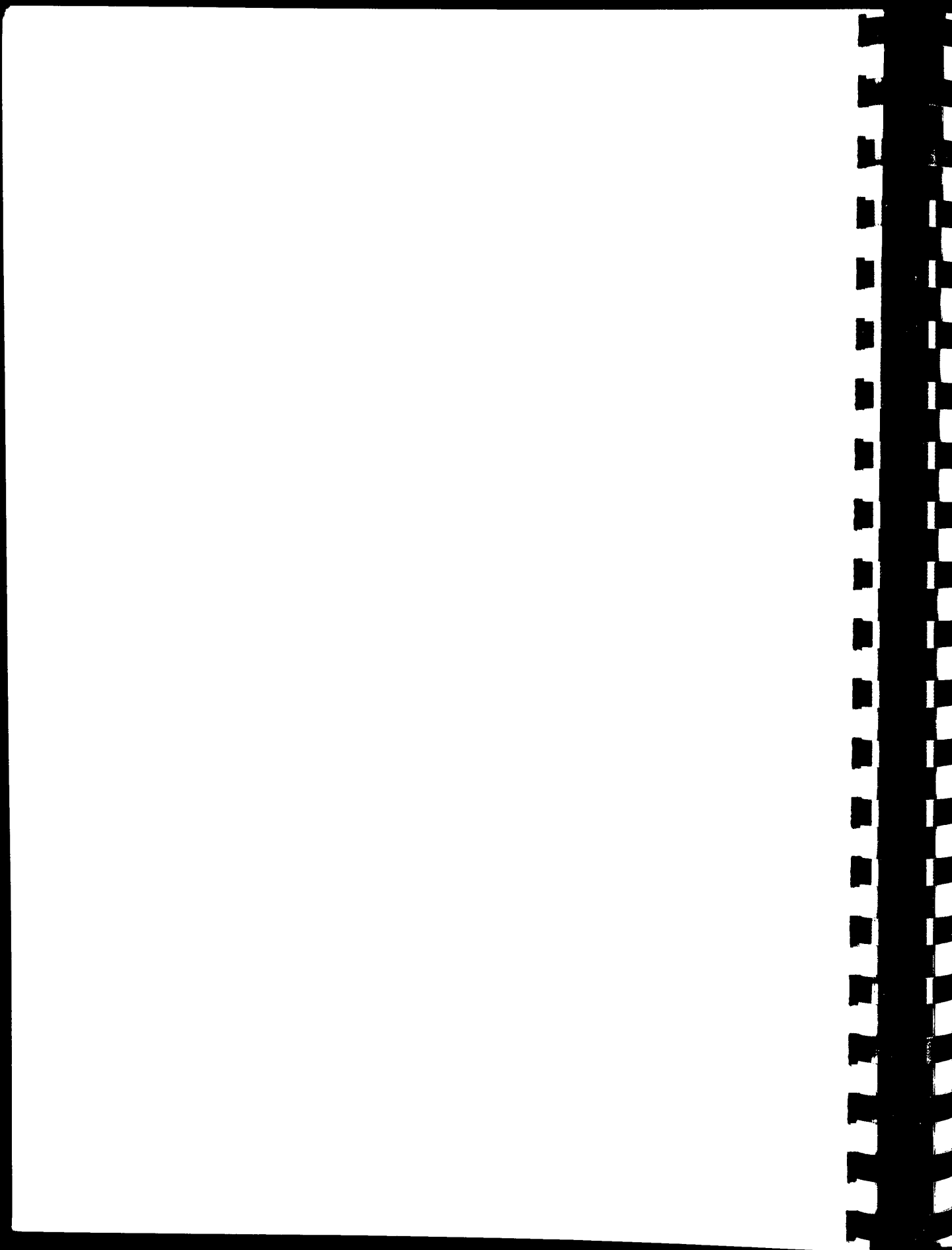


Table 40: Distribution of the Population aged 60+ by Ethnic Group: 1991 to 2011

	Greater London (%)				
	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011
White	93.5	90.2	86.5	84.1	82.2
Black Caribbean	2.3	3.6	4.8	5.2	5.1
Black African	0.3	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.6
Black Other	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4
Indian	2.1	3.0	4.0	4.7	5.5
Pakistani	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.2
Bangladeshi	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.8
Chinese	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.7
Other Asian	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.4
Other	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Totals	1,274,622	1,206,966	1,155,868	1,133,897	1,163,809

Source: 1995 Round of LRC Demographic Projections: Projection 1



**Table 41: Residents Aged 60+, 1991 to 2011**

**Greater London**

	LRC Projection			OPCS Projection		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
<b>1991</b>	530,459	744,163	1,274,622	530,459	744,163	1,274,622
<b>1996</b>	512,217	694,749	1,206,966	518,126	703,811	1,221,937
<b>2001</b>	497,054	658,814	1,155,868	511,643	676,592	1,188,235
<b>2006</b>	491,145	642,752	1,133,897	519,165	671,450	1,190,615
<b>2011</b>	508,165	655,644	1,163,809	557,850	699,701	1,257,551

**Sources: (1) LRC 1995 Round of Projections, Proj.1    (2) OPCS 1993-based Population Projections**

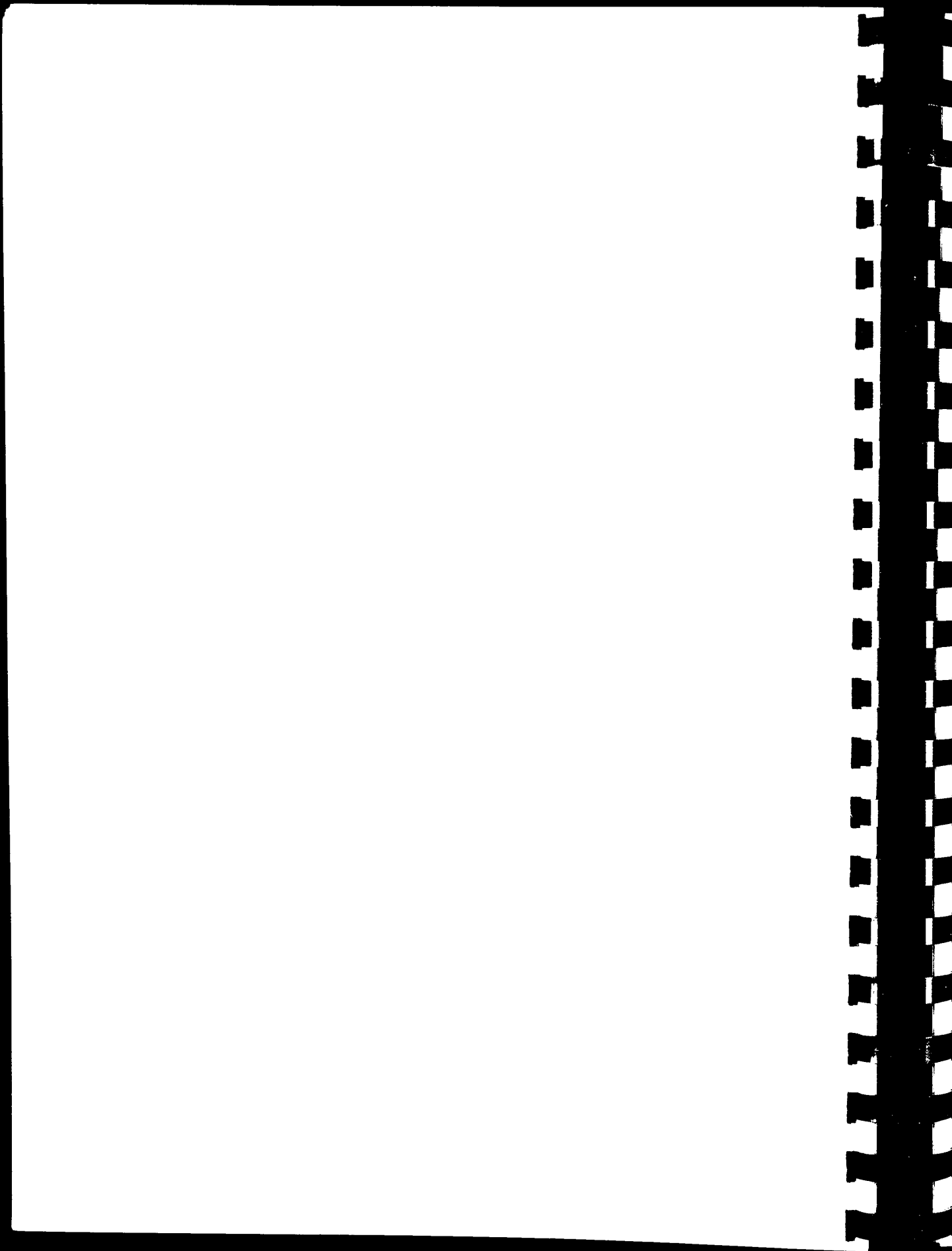


Figure 11 Residents aged 60 and over, Greater London, 1991 to 2011

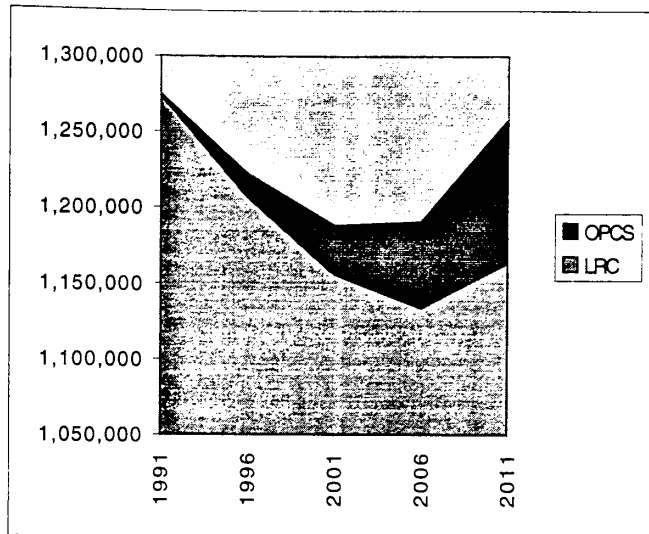
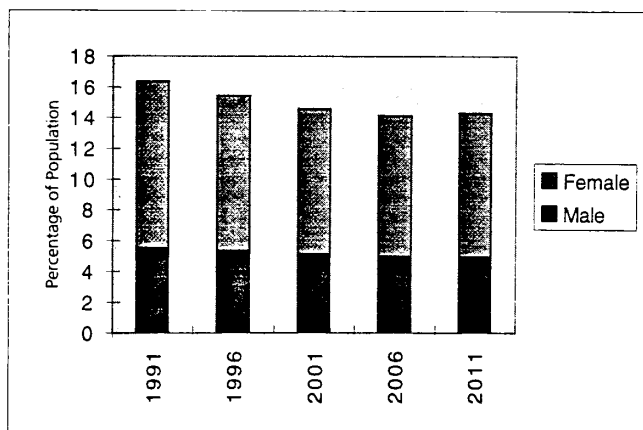


Figure 12 Percentage of Greater London population aged 60 and over, 1991 to 2011



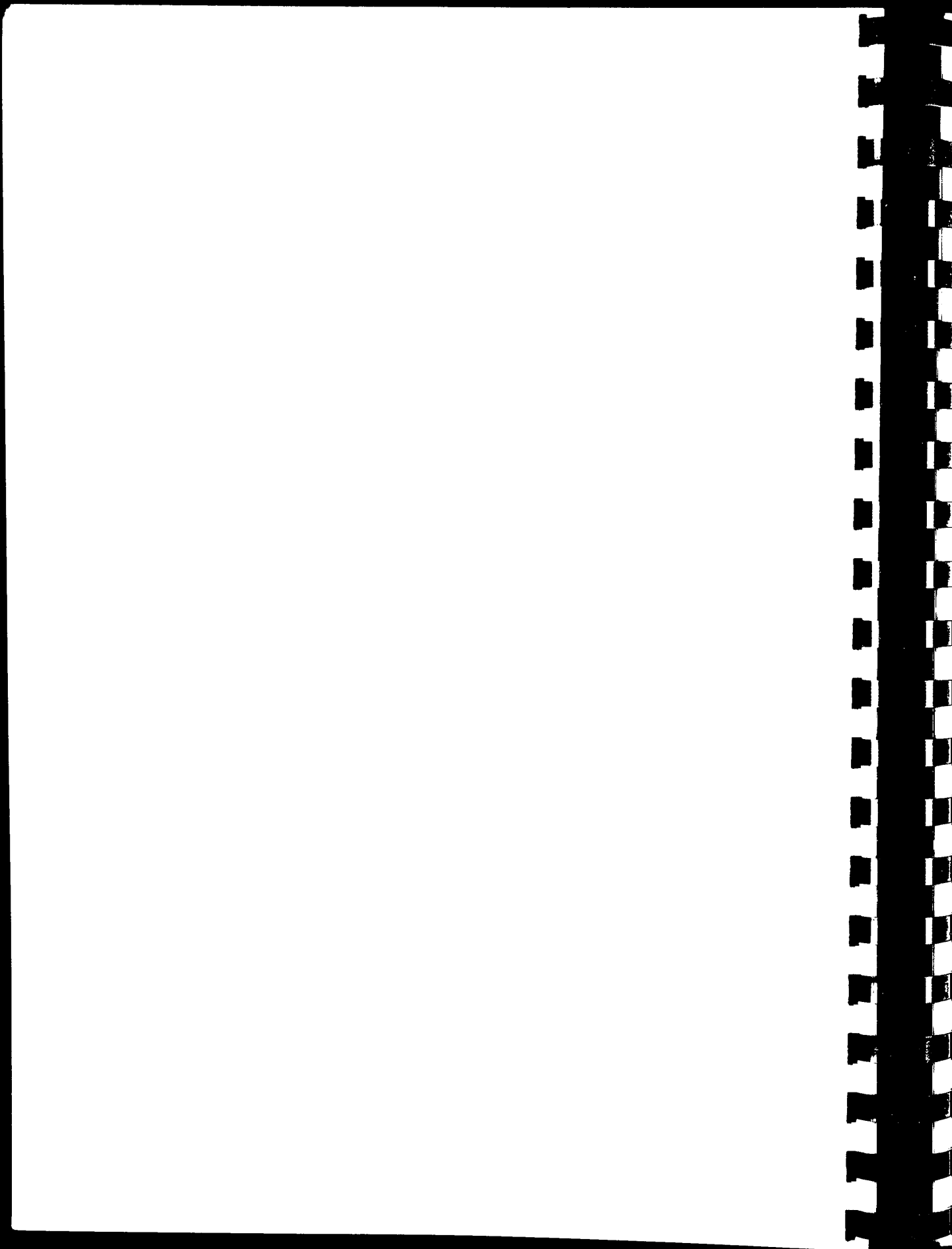




Figure 13 LRC Projected percentage of Greater London population aged 60 and over by age, 1991 to 2011

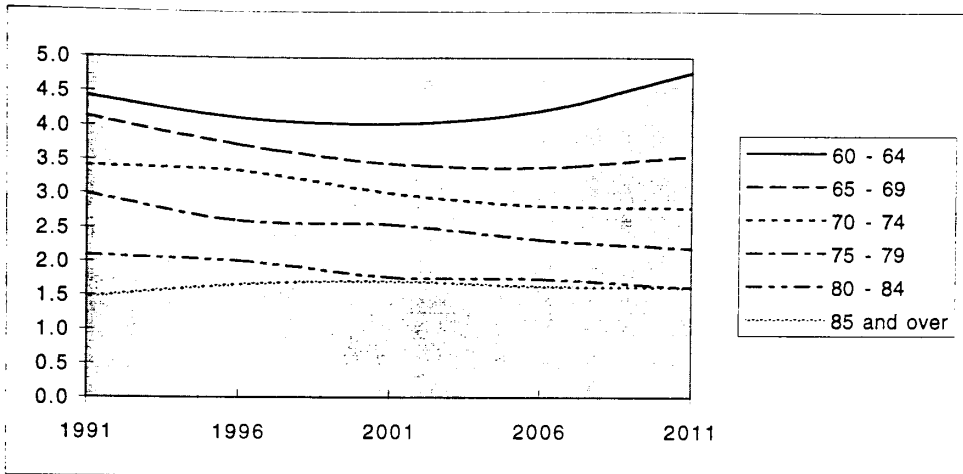
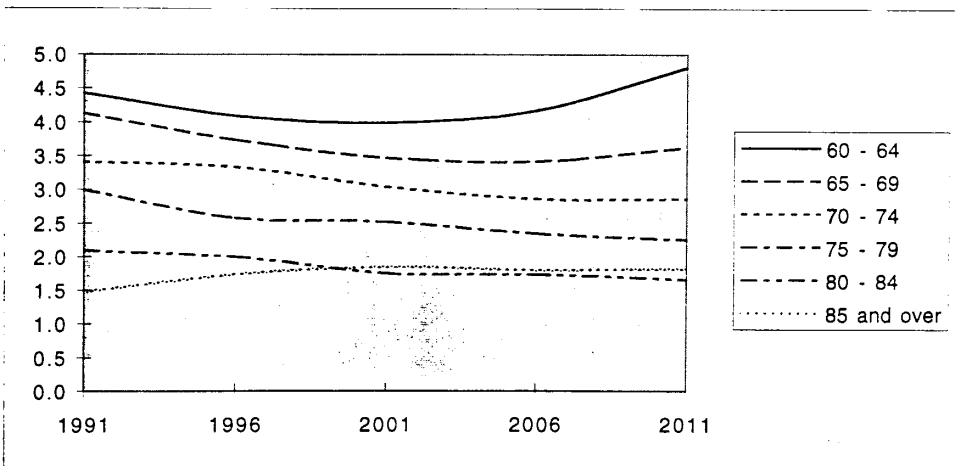
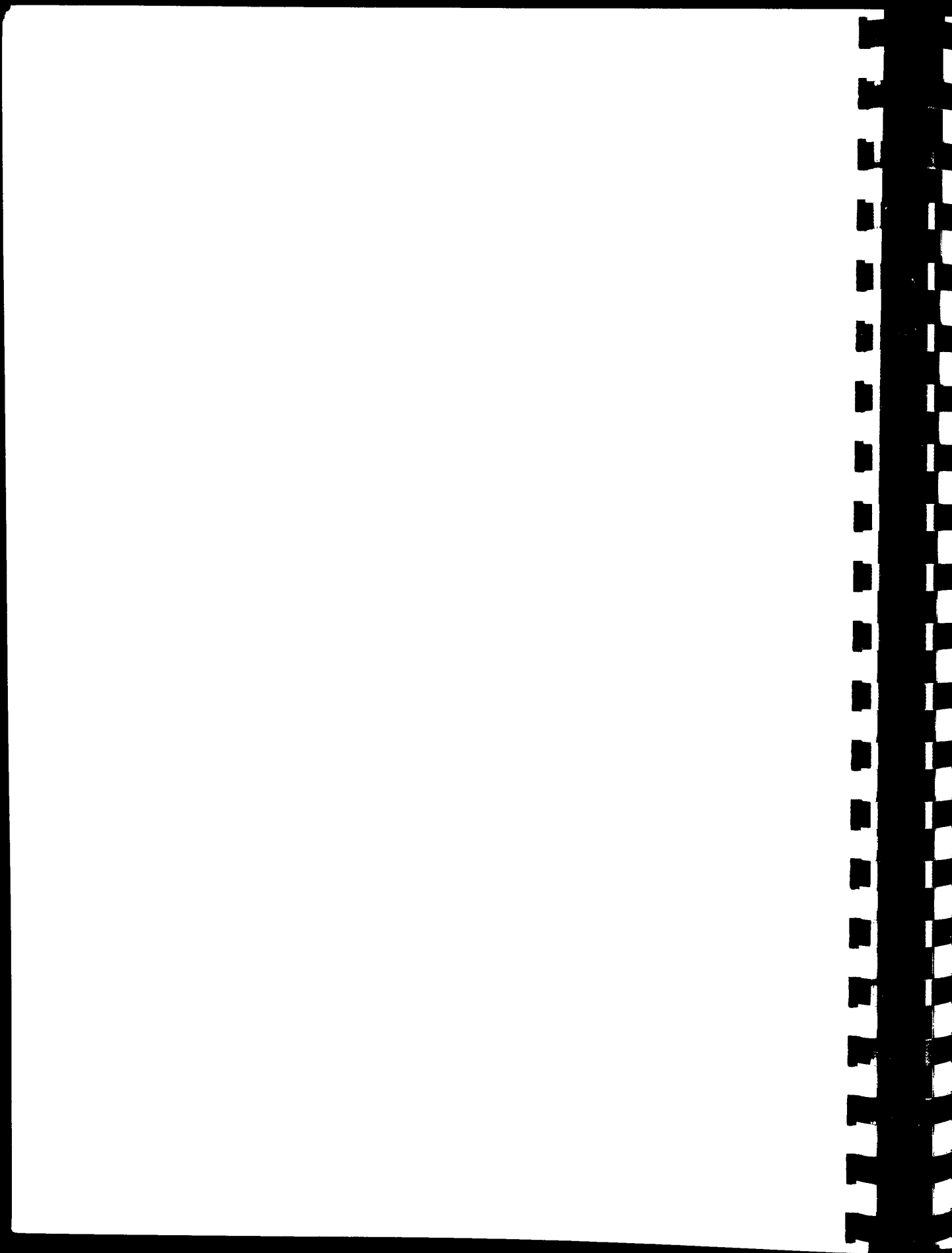
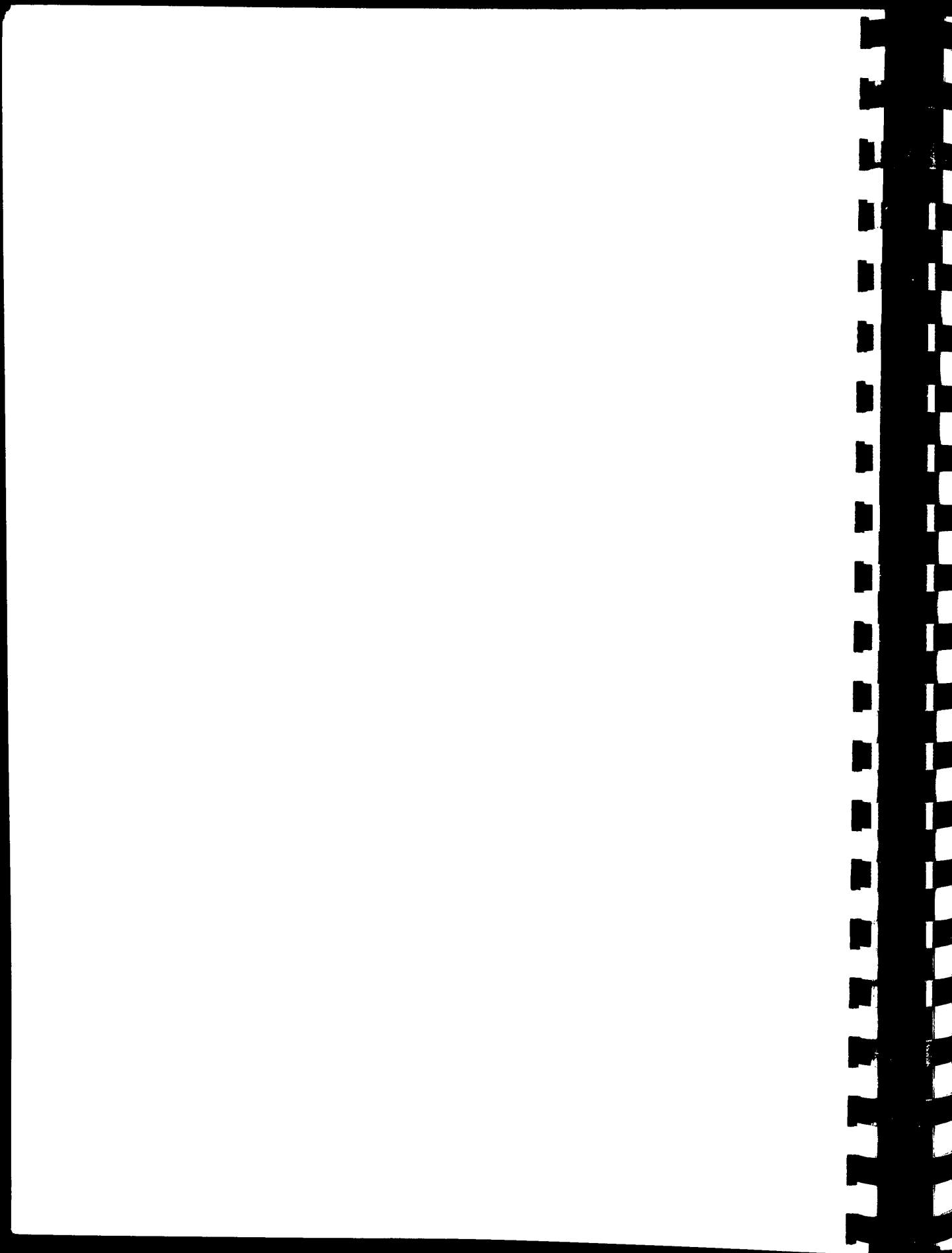


Figure 14 OPCS Projected percentage of Greater London population aged 60 and over by age, 1991 to 2011



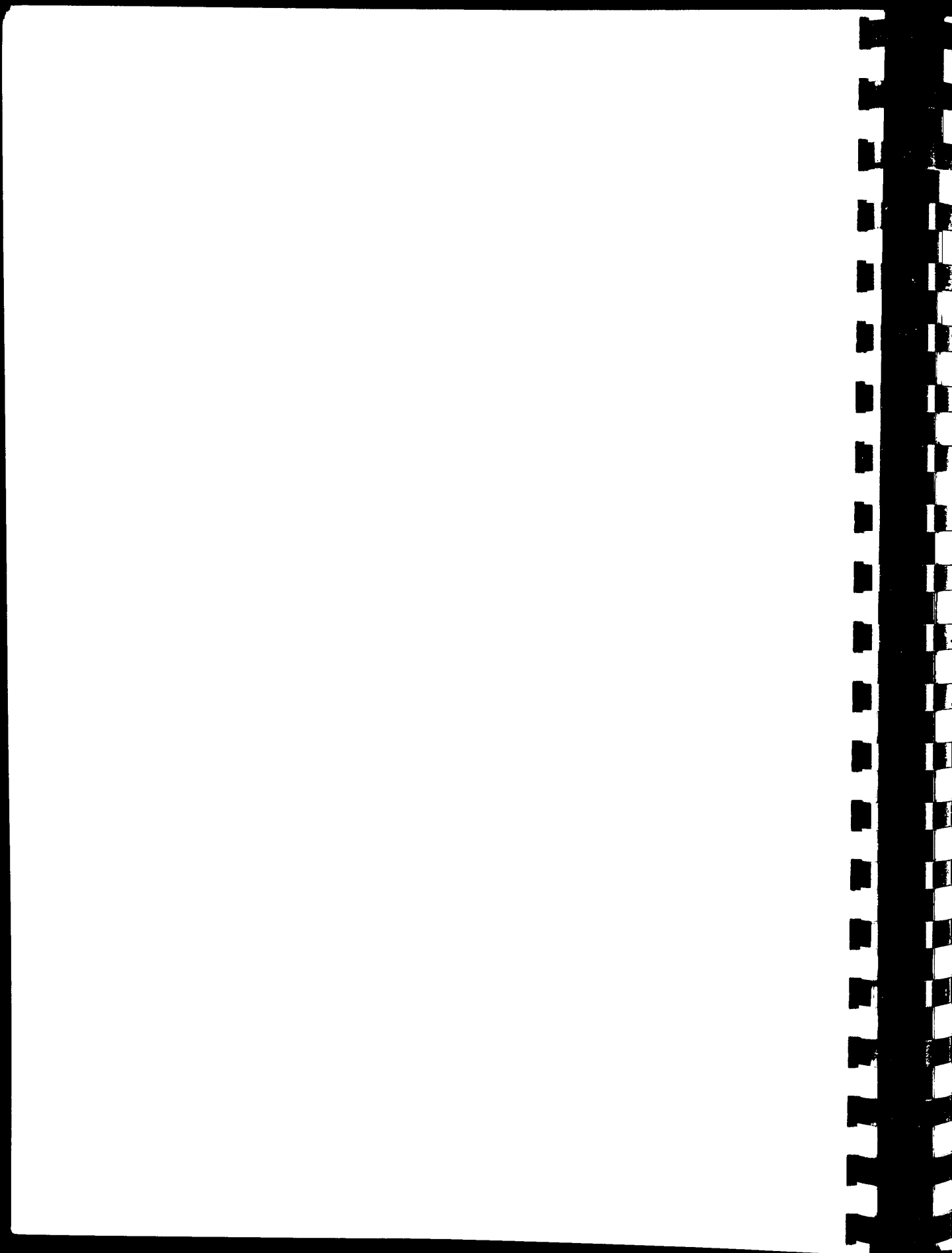




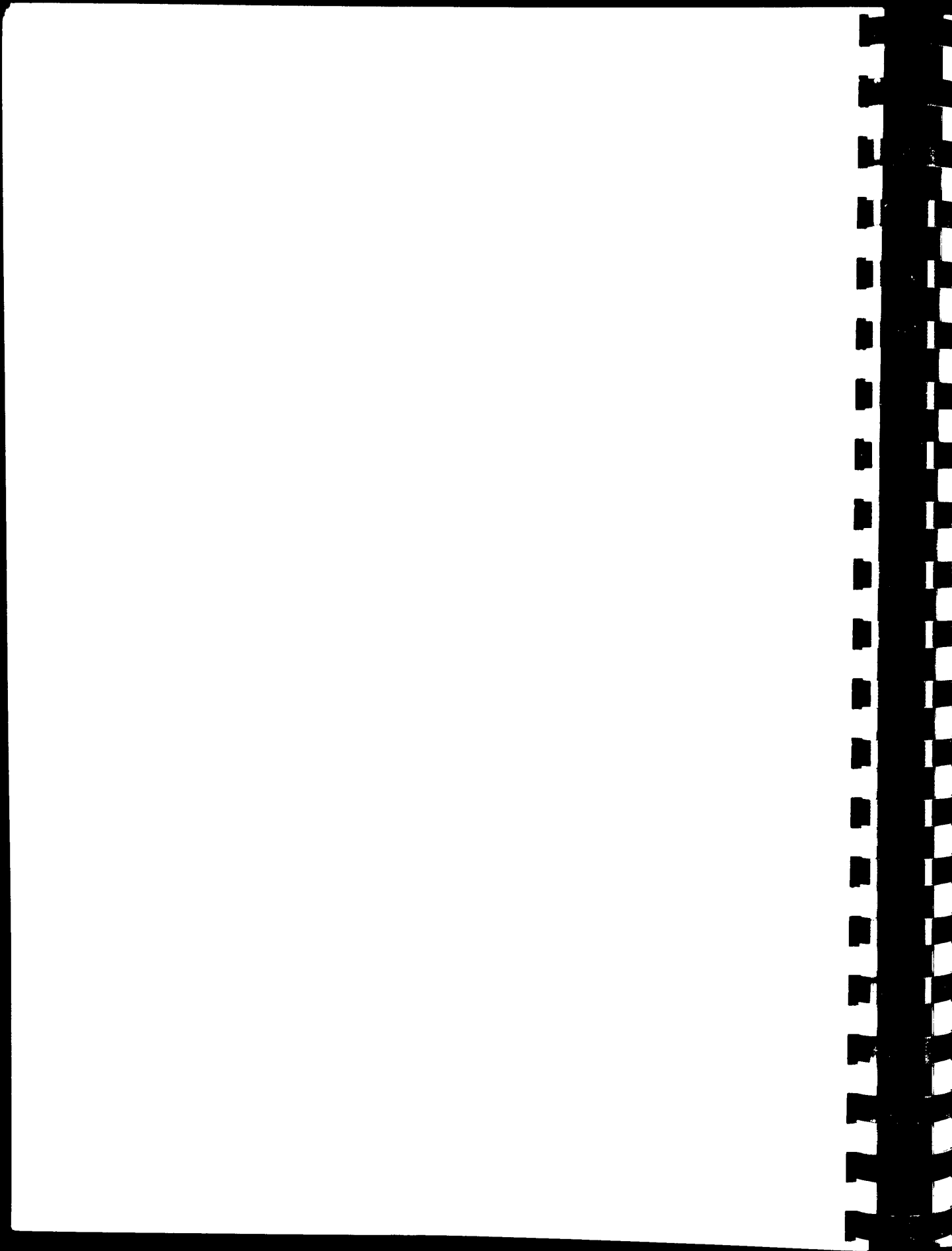


## Glossary

<i>Amenities</i>	The amenities about which information is collected in the Census are inside WC, bath and/or shower and central heating. Inside WC, bath and/or shower are referred to as the <i>basic amenities</i>
<i>Communal Establishment</i>	A residence which is not a private household. Includes all establishments in which some form of communal catering is provided. Some of the types of establishment included are medical and care establishments such as hospitals and homes, detention, defence and educational establishments including prisons and schools, and hotels, hostels and boarding houses amongst others. Some sheltered housing is also included in this group, if less than half of the units had their own cooking facilities.
<i>Dwelling</i>	A 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.
<i>Economic Position</i>	The classification of residents aged 16 or over according to whether they in employment, unemployed or economically inactive.
<i>FHSA</i>	Family Health Services Administration Area - shire counties, metropolitan districts and clusters of London boroughs used as the main statistical building bricks in the NHS.
<i>Head of Household</i>	For statistical purposes the head of household, in the 100 percent statistics, is usually taken to be the person entered into the first column of the census form. Now, more generally referred to as the <i>Household Representative</i>
<i>Household</i>	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 a meal (including breakfast) a day, or if the occupants shared a common living or sitting room.
<i>Household Representative</i>	See <i>Head of Household</i> .

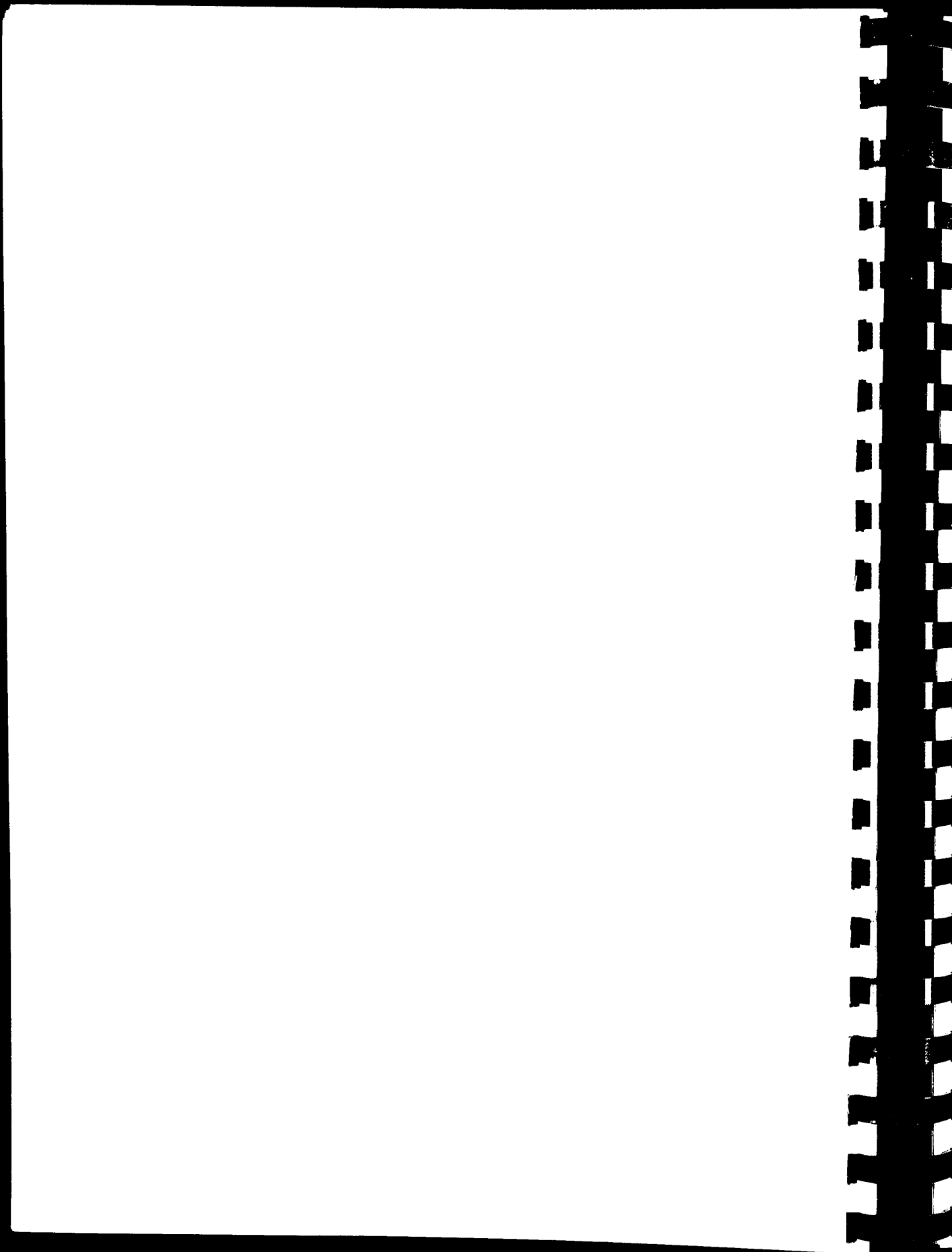


<i>Household Space</i>	The accommodation available for a household. Household spaces in permanent accommodation are unshared dwellings purpose built, converted or not self contained, shared dwellings not self contained, and unattached household spaces not self contained. There is, additionally, non-permanent accommodation which is included in the full household space type classification.
<i>IPS</i>	International Passenger Survey, a small scale survey of all travellers into and out of United Kingdom air and seaports.
<i>LBS</i>	Local Base Statistics: a set of 99 tables from the 1991 Census available for wards and higher level areas.
<i>Long-term Illness</i>	The statistics on long-term illness are based on responses to the question 'Does the person have any long-term illness, health problem or handicap which limits his/her daily activities or the work he/she can do?' with instructions to include problems due to old age.
<i>LRC</i>	London Research Centre.
<i>Mid-year Estimate</i>	Annual estimate of the resident population of local and health authority areas prepared by ONS, formerly OPCS.
<i>Migrant</i>	A person with a different usual address a year before the Census, or a person who re-registered with a new GP in a different FHSA area.
<i>NHSCR</i>	National Health Service Central Register, which records the persons who change their GP between FHSAs in the United Kingdom.
<i>ONS</i>	Office for National Statistics, which is responsible in England and Wales for the carrying out of the decennial population census and the preparation of mid-year estimates and population projections. Formed in April 1996 by a merger of the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (OPCS) and the Central Statistical Office.
<i>OPCS</i>	Office of Population Censuses and Surveys, see ONS





<i>Overcrowding</i>	For the purposes of this report, overcrowding refers to households having more than one person per room. Severe overcrowding refers to households with more than 1.5 persons per room.
<i>Pensionable Age / Retirement Age</i>	Age at least 65 for men and age at least 60 for women.
<i>Pensioner</i>	Anyone who has reached state retirement age, that is age 65 for men and age 60 for women.
<i>Private Household Population</i>	The resident population which lives in private households, i.e. not in communal establishments.
<i>Rooms</i>	The number of rooms is defined as the number of rooms a household has for its own use, excluding small kitchens under 2 metres wide, bathrooms and toilets.
<i>Shared Dwelling - not self-contained</i>	Accommodation which is not self-contained and which has a shared entrance into the building.
<i>Social Class</i>	Defined by occupation. As for socio-economic group, this was not classified for many pensioners.
<i>Socio-Economic Group</i>	The classification of people by socio-economic group aims to bring together people with jobs of similar social and economic status. It is only defined for those residents who gave details of a job within the last ten years, and therefore excludes many pensioners. Analysis of this topic is therefore not included in this report.
<i>South Asian</i>	Indian, Pakistani and Bangladeshi ethnic groups
<i>Usually Resident Population</i>	The count of all persons recorded as resident in households in an area, even if they were present elsewhere on Census night, plus residents in communal establishments who were present in the establishment on Census night. This population is 'topped up' with persons from enumerated wholly absent households and imputed wholly absent households.



### *Standard Sub-divisions of Greater London*

#### *Central London*

The area including the City of London and the London boroughs of Camden, Kensington and Chelsea and the City of Westminster.

#### *Inner London*

The OPCS definition is used in this report and includes the City of London and the London boroughs of Camden, Hackney, Hammersmith and Fulham, Haringey, Islington, Kensington and Chelsea, Lambeth, Lewisham, Newham, Southwark, Tower Hamlets, Wandsworth and the City of Westminster

#### *Outer London*

The OPCS definition is used in this report and includes the boroughs of Barking and Dagenham, Barnet, Bexley, Brent, Bromley, Croydon, Ealing, Enfield, Greenwich, Harrow, Havering, Hillingdon, Hounslow, Kingston upon Thames, Merton, Redbridge, Richmond upon Thames, Sutton and Waltham Forest.

### *King's Fund London Clusters*

#### *East*

Barking & Havering HA, East London & City HA (including Hackney, Tower Hamlets and Newham), Waltham Forest & Redbridge HA..

#### *North Central*

Barnet HA, Camden & Islington HA, Enfield & Haringey HA..

#### *North West*

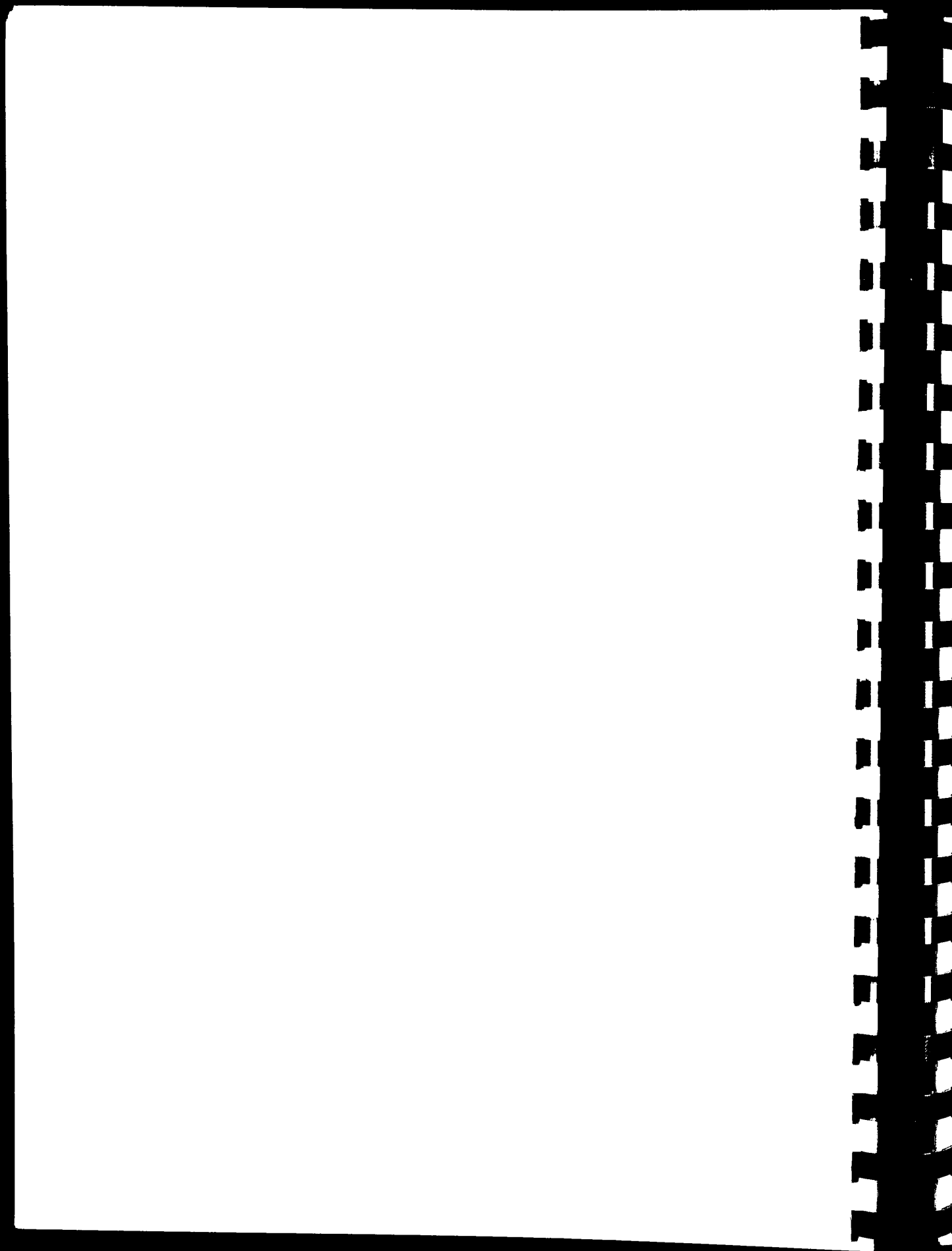
Brent & Harrow HA, Ealing, Hammersmith & Hounslow HA, Hillingdon HA, Kensington, Chelsea & Westminster HA.

#### *South*

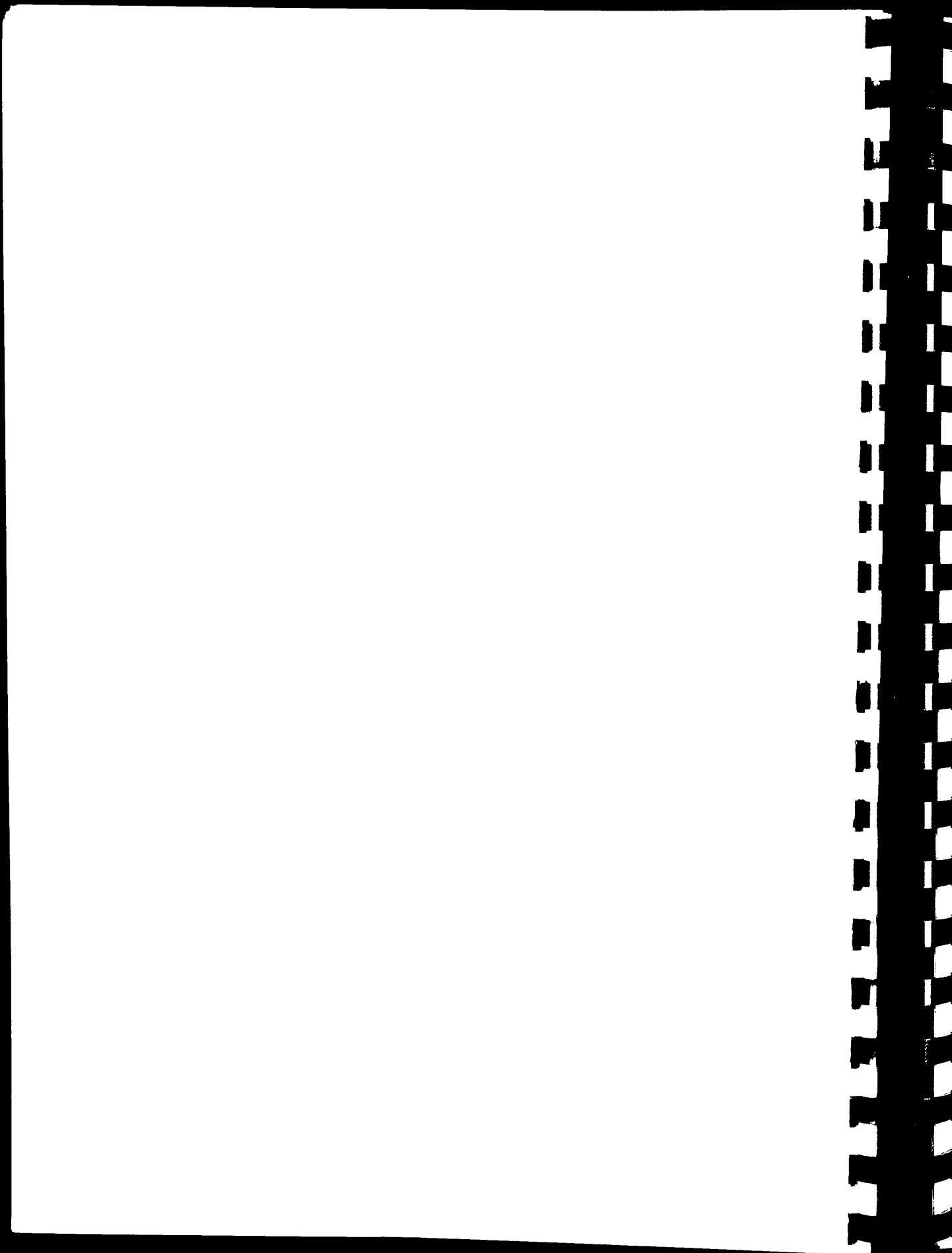
Croydon HA, Kingston & Richmond HA, Merton, Sutton & Wandsworth HA.

#### *South East*

Bromley HA, Greenwich & Bexley HA, Lewisham, Southwark & Lambeth HA.

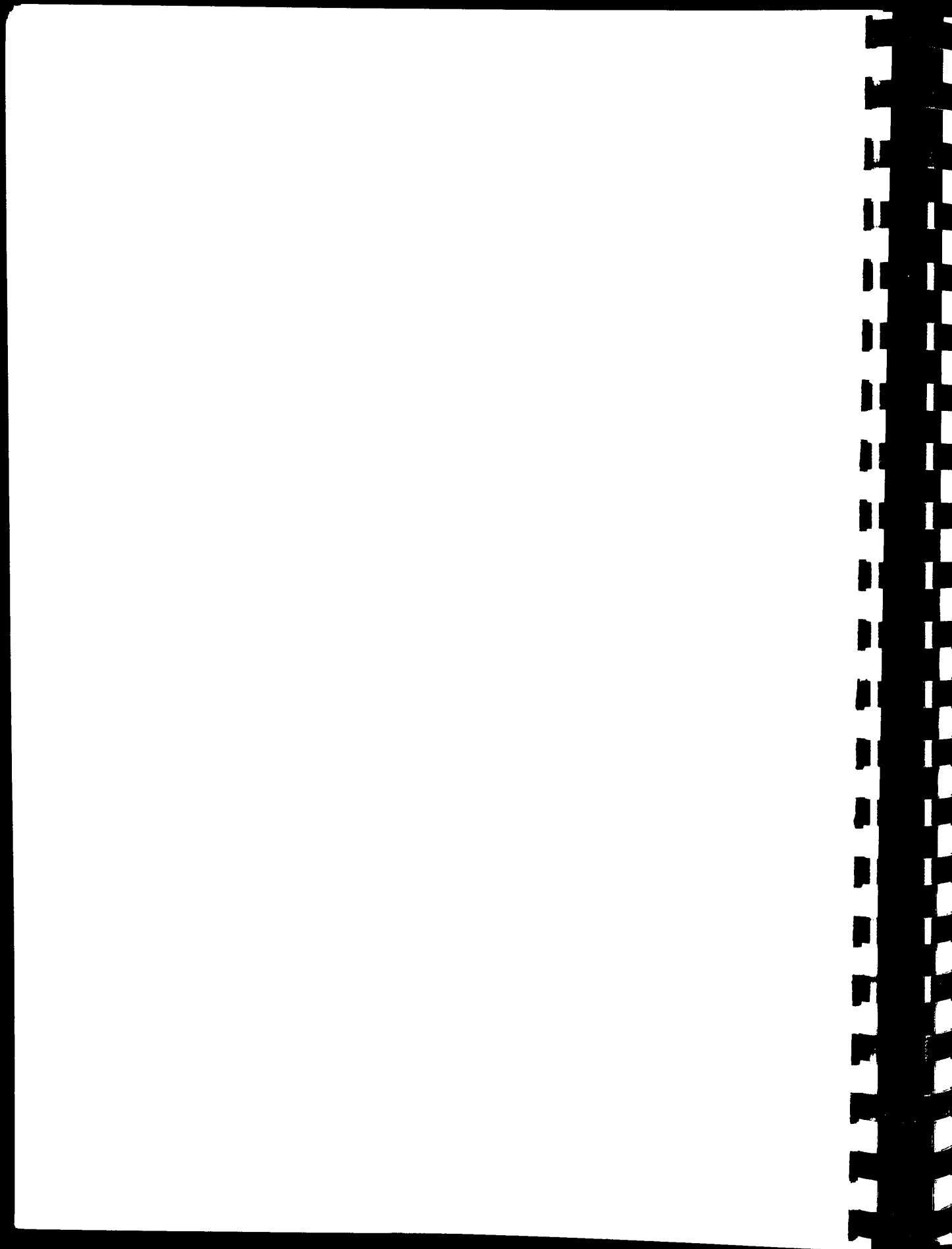






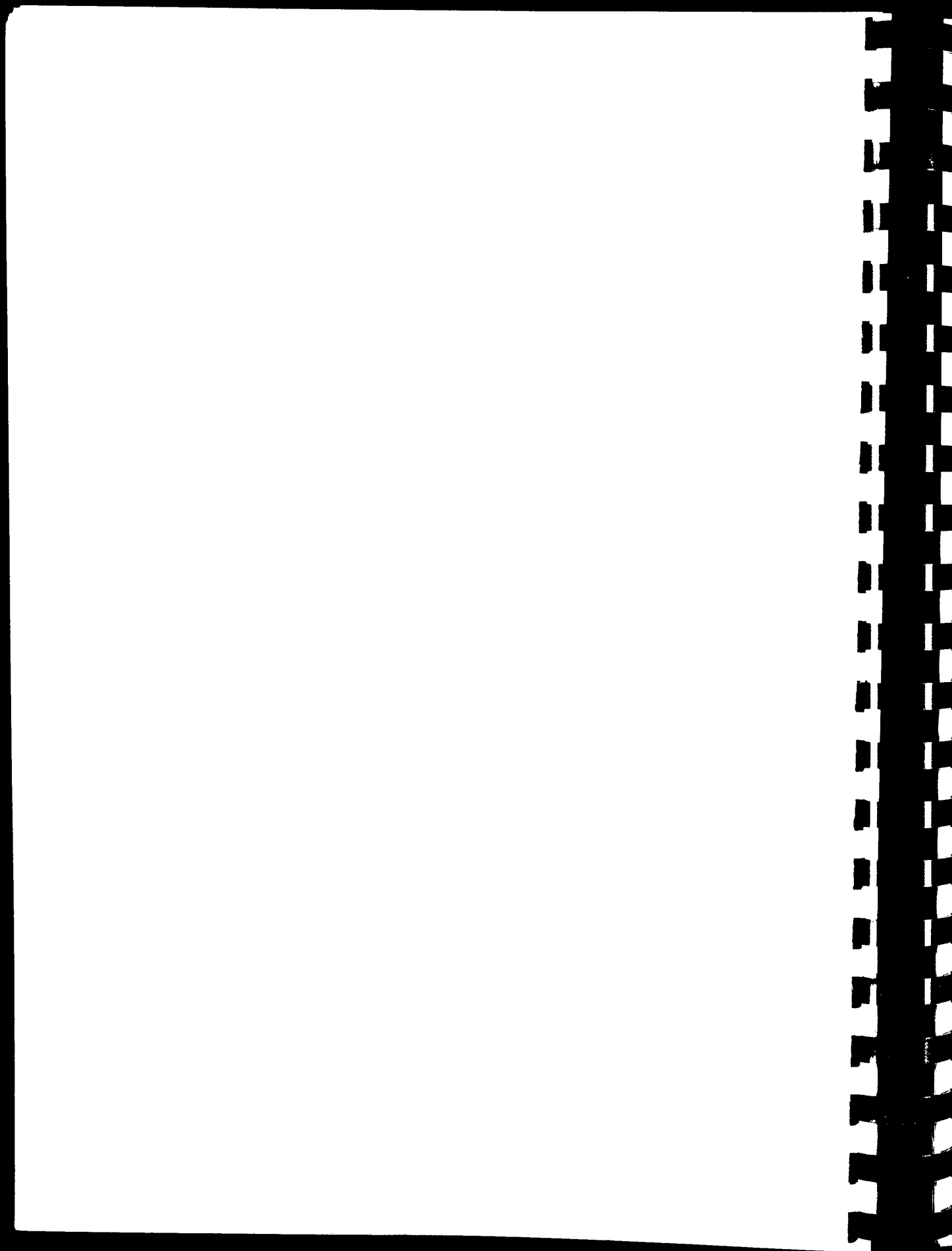
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## Appendix A

### London Borough Tables

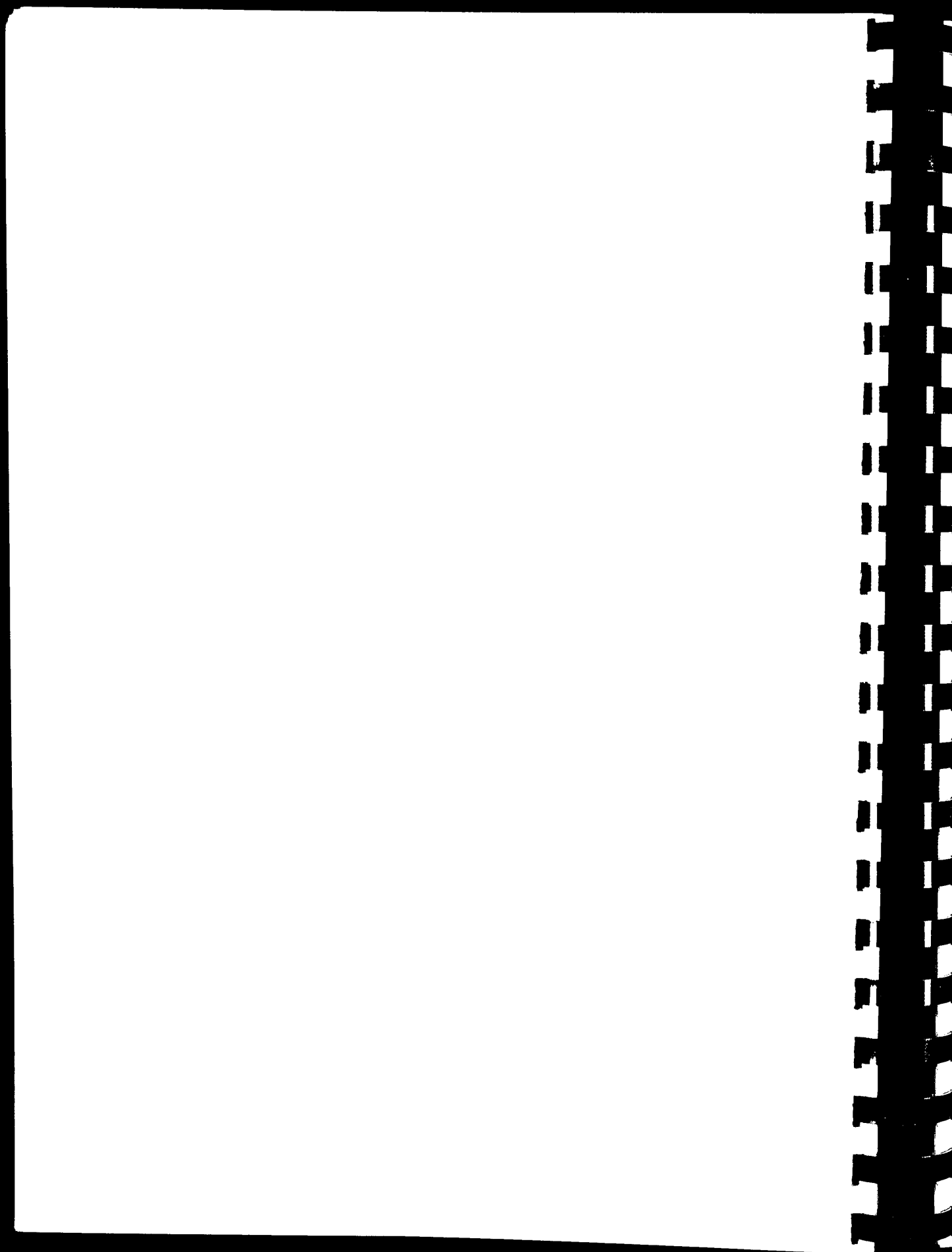


Table A1: Residents of Pensionable Age, 1991

London Boroughs:	All Ages Number	Pensioners		60/65-74 %	75-84 %	85+ %
		Number	%			
City of London	4,142	746	18.0	11.9	4.7	1.4
Barking and Dagenham	143,681	29,500	20.5	13.2	5.9	1.5
Barnet	293,564	54,511	18.6	10.6	6.1	1.8
Bexley	215,615	37,567	17.4	10.8	5.3	1.3
Brent	243,025	34,736	14.3	8.8	4.4	1.1
Bromley	290,609	57,070	19.6	12.1	5.9	1.6
Camden	170,444	29,551	17.3	10.2	5.5	1.6
Croydon	313,510	50,325	16.1	9.8	4.8	1.4
Ealing	275,257	42,211	15.3	9.3	4.7	1.3
Enfield	257,417	45,136	17.5	10.3	5.7	1.6
Greenwich	207,650	36,498	17.6	10.9	5.3	1.3
Hackney	181,248	25,845	14.3	8.8	4.3	1.1
Hammersmith and Fulham	148,502	22,717	15.3	9.1	4.9	1.3
Haringey	202,204	27,964	13.8	8.3	4.2	1.3
Harrow	200,100	34,663	17.3	9.7	5.9	1.7
Havering	229,492	42,724	18.6	12.4	4.9	1.2
Hillingdon	231,602	39,601	17.1	10.5	5.3	1.4
Hounslow	204,397	31,517	15.4	9.4	4.7	1.3
Islington	164,686	25,856	15.7	9.9	4.6	1.2
Kensington and Chelsea	138,394	21,340	15.4	9.2	4.7	1.5
Kingston upon Thames	132,996	24,611	18.5	10.7	6.1	1.7
Lambeth	244,834	35,921	14.7	9.2	4.3	1.2
Lewisham	230,983	38,795	16.8	10.2	5.2	1.4
Merton	168,470	30,287	18.0	10.5	5.7	1.7
Newham	212,170	30,092	14.2	8.9	4.2	1.1
Redbridge	226,218	41,520	18.4	11.0	5.7	1.6
Richmond upon Thames	160,732	30,786	19.2	10.9	6.4	1.8
Southwark	218,541	36,090	16.5	10.5	4.9	1.1
Sutton	168,880	31,200	18.5	10.7	5.9	1.8
Tower Hamlets	161,064	24,518	15.2	9.8	4.3	1.1
Waltham Forest	212,033	35,661	16.8	9.6	5.6	1.6
Wandsworth	252,425	40,614	16.1	9.5	5.1	1.5
Westminster, City of	174,814	31,385	18.0	10.8	5.6	1.6
Inner London	2,504,451	391,434	15.6	9.6	4.8	1.3
Outer London	4,175,248	730,124	17.5	10.5	5.4	1.5
Greater London	6,679,699	1,121,558	16.8	10.2	5.2	1.4
Great Britain	54,888,844	10,275,625	18.7	11.7	5.5	1.5

Source: 1991 Census: Local Base Statistics: Table 2

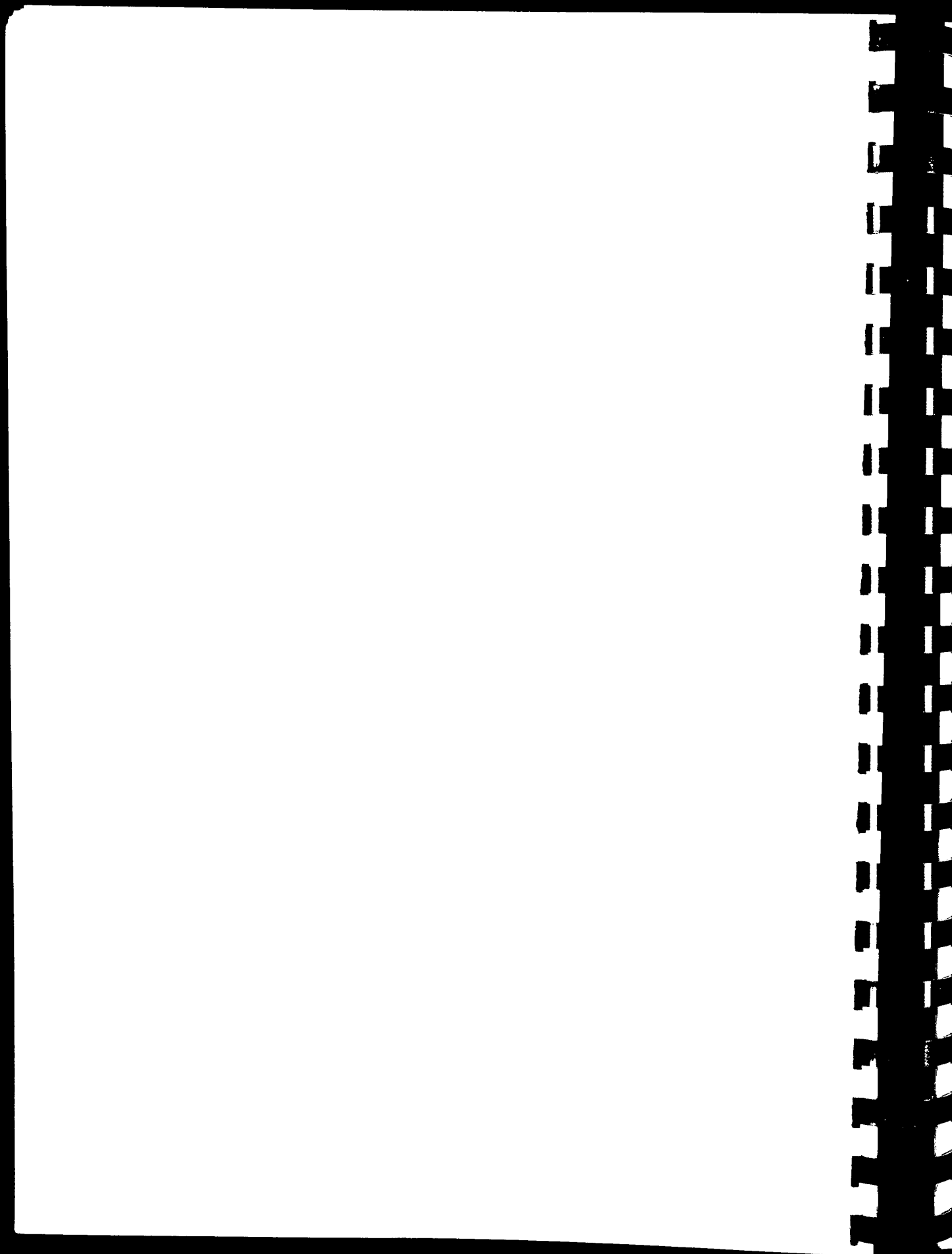


Table A2 Distribution of Pensioners by Ethnic Group, 1991

London Borough:	Percentages: White	Black Carib.	Black African	Black Other	Indian	Pakistani	Bangla-deshi	Chinese	Other Asian	Other	Born in Ireland
City of London	98.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	3.4
Barking and Dagenham	99.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	2.9
Barnet	95.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	2.5	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.5	4.6
Bexley	98.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.2
Brent	82.3	6.8	0.5	0.3	7.5	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.7	1.0	10.9
Bromley	98.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	2.5
Camden	95.2	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.4	1.1	10.3
Croydon	94.4	1.6	0.2	0.1	2.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.9	3.5
Ealing	89.1	1.8	0.2	0.1	6.6	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.8	7.3
Enfield	96.8	1.0	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	3.0
Greenwich	97.2	0.6	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	3.5
Hackney	87.9	7.9	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.9	4.8
Hammersmith and Fulham	93.8	3.6	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.5	11.4
Haringey	89.4	5.6	0.5	0.4	1.9	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.8	5.7
Harrow	92.4	0.6	0.1	0.1	5.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.6	5.1
Havering	99.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	2.5
Hillingdon	97.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	3.9
Hounslow	92.4	0.5	0.2	0.0	5.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.7	4.7
Islington	93.6	3.4	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	9.6
Kensington and Chelsea	94.8	1.7	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.7	1.1	7.9
Kingston upon Thames	98.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.3	4.0
Lambeth	87.9	8.0	0.6	0.3	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.6	7.6
Lewisham	94.0	4.0	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.3	4.1
Merton	95.5	1.1	0.1	0.1	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.7	4.2
Newham	89.6	3.1	0.3	0.1	4.9	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	2.7
Redbridge	95.5	0.6	0.1	0.1	2.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	3.0
Richmond upon Thames	98.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	3.6
Southwark	94.3	3.7	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3	5.7
Sutton	98.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	3.2
Tower Hamlets	92.7	2.1	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.1	2.7	0.4	0.3	0.4	3.7
Waltham Forest	95.2	2.0	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	2.6
Wandsworth	92.5	3.5	0.3	0.2	1.7	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.5	6.3
Westminster, City of	94.1	2.1	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.5	1.0	10.0
Inner London	92.3	3.9	0.4	0.2	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	6.8
Outer London	95.5	1.0	0.1	0.1	2.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.4	4.0
Greater London	94.4	2.0	0.2	0.1	1.9	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.5	5.0
Great Britain	98.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.2

Source: 1991 Census: Local Base Statistics: Table 6

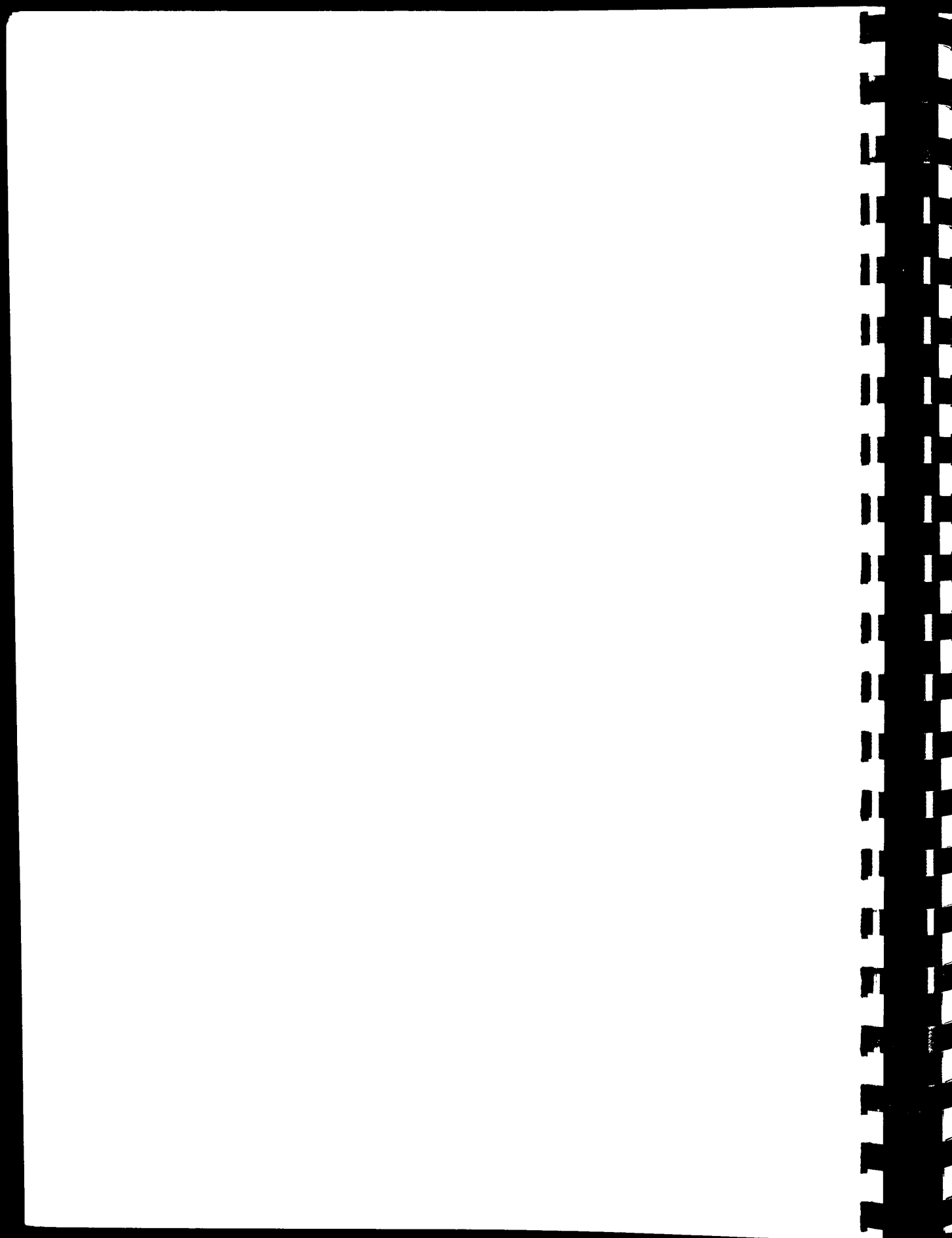




Table A3: Households with Pensioners, 1991

	% Pensioners Living Alone	% Lone Pensioner Households	% Other Pensioner Only Households	% Households Pensioner(s) with Other(s)	Total households with Pensioner(s)		Total Households
					%	Number	
City of London	44.0	15.1	6.4	5.2	26.7	580	2,169
Barking and Dagenham	34.3	17.4	10.2	10.1	37.7	21,899	58,119
Barnet	32.1	15.1	9.3	9.2	33.6	38,824	115,456
Bexley	32.3	14.3	9.5	8.7	32.4	27,550	84,908
Brent	32.3	11.9	6.3	9.7	27.9	26,171	93,968
Bromley	31.9	15.2	10.2	8.8	34.2	40,946	119,574
Camden	44.7	16.5	5.5	6.7	28.7	22,992	80,149
Croydon	31.9	12.8	7.7	8.6	29.1	36,389	124,872
Ealing	32.8	12.7	6.7	9.2	28.7	31,161	108,644
Enfield	33.2	14.7	8.8	8.9	32.5	33,023	101,731
Greenwich	36.3	15.6	8.4	8.0	32.0	27,142	84,757
Hackney	40.1	13.7	5.3	7.3	26.3	19,924	75,631
Hammersmith and Fulham	43.5	14.2	4.8	6.7	25.7	17,955	69,823
Haringey	37.1	12.2	5.2	7.4	24.8	21,151	85,281
Harrow	31.1	14.3	9.3	9.7	33.3	25,104	75,498
Havering	29.3	14.0	10.6	9.6	34.2	30,504	89,072
Hillingdon	31.1	13.6	9.0	9.0	31.6	28,727	90,999
Hounslow	33.8	13.4	7.2	8.9	29.5	23,552	79,789
Islington	40.7	14.2	5.3	7.4	26.9	19,992	74,226
Kensington and Chelsea	46.1	14.4	4.2	5.6	24.2	16,494	68,222
Kingston upon Thames	34.2	15.2	9.1	8.2	32.5	17,961	55,280
Lambeth	39.8	13.1	5.0	7.3	25.5	27,738	108,920
Lewisham	35.7	14.0	7.1	8.0	29.1	28,864	99,198
Merton	34.1	14.8	8.4	8.8	32.0	22,353	69,928
Newham	36.0	13.5	6.4	8.5	28.4	22,742	80,025
Redbridge	31.2	14.7	9.5	9.4	33.6	29,605	88,164
Richmond upon Thames	37.0	16.2	8.4	7.7	32.4	22,769	70,274
Southwark	39.8	14.9	6.3	7.7	28.8	27,862	96,633
Sutton	33.9	15.3	9.1	8.3	32.7	22,623	69,270
Tower Hamlets	39.0	15.2	6.2	8.6	30.0	18,866	62,882
Waltham Forest	36.4	15.0	7.9	7.7	30.5	26,480	86,722
Wandsworth	37.3	13.8	6.0	7.8	27.6	30,274	109,815
Westminster	46.3	17.5	5.6	6.9	30.0	24,921	83,167
Inner London	40.1	14.3	5.7	7.4	27.4	300,355	1,096,141
Outer London	32.9	14.4	8.7	8.9	32.0	532,783	1,667,025
Greater London	35.4	14.4	7.5	8.3	30.2	833,138	2,763,166
Great Britain	32.1	15.1	9.7	8.7	33.5	7,331,317	21,897,322

Source: 1991 Census: Local Base Statistics: Tables 2, 42 &amp; 47

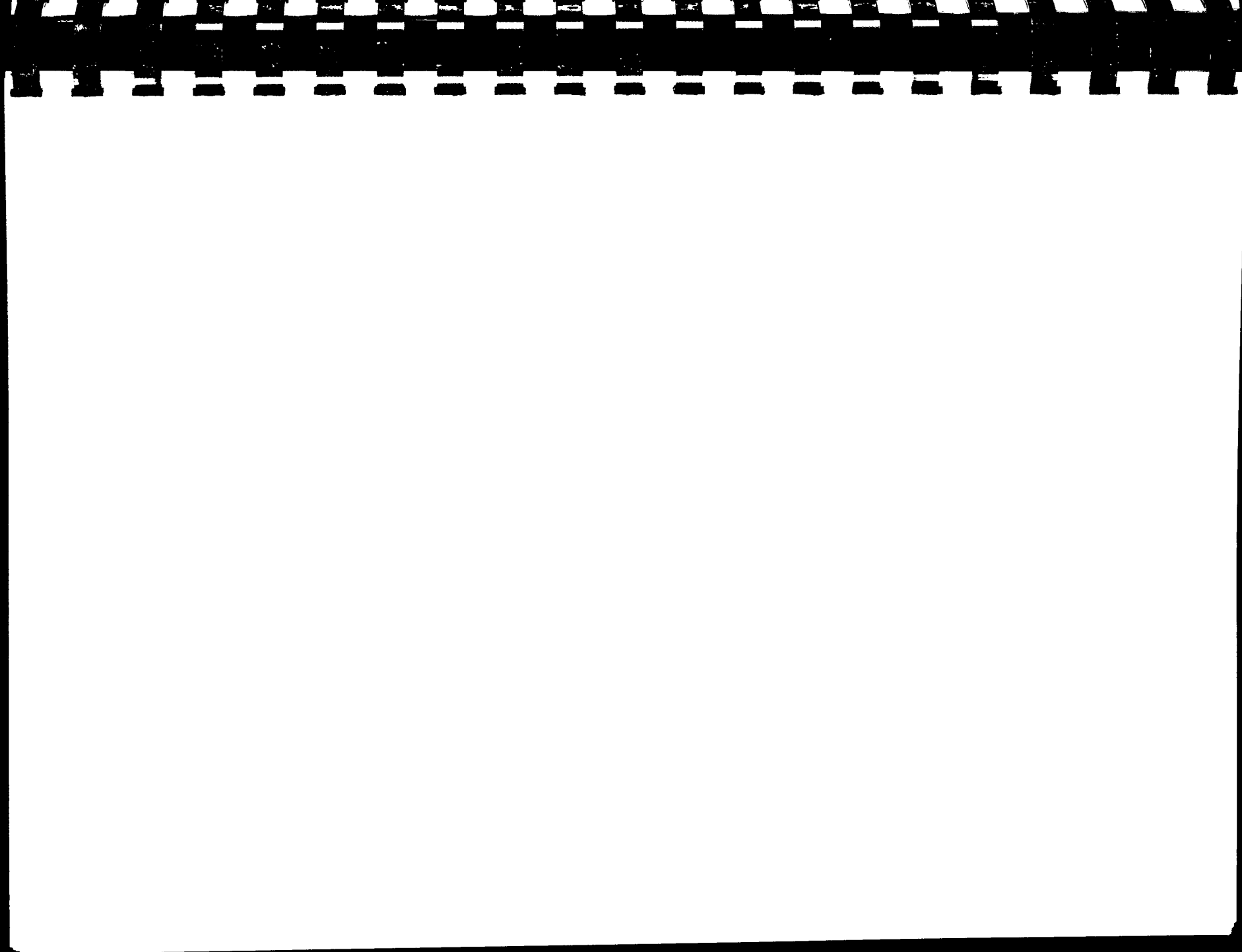


Table A4: Employees and Self-employed Residents over Pensionable Age, 1991

	Males		Females		Persons	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
City of London	92	29.0	85	19.8	177	23.7
Barking and Dagenham	556	5.5	1,242	6.4	1,798	6.1
Barnet	3,262	17.6	4,095	11.4	7,357	13.5
Bexley	953	7.4	1,794	7.3	2,747	7.3
Brent	1,471	12.1	2,197	9.8	3,668	10.6
Bromley	1,923	10.1	3,242	8.5	5,165	9.1
Camden	1,717	17.2	2,478	12.7	4,195	14.2
Croydon	1,877	11.2	3,184	9.5	5,061	10.1
Ealing	1,553	10.6	2,635	9.6	4,188	9.9
Enfield	1,569	10.4	2,526	8.4	4,095	9.1
Greenwich	867	7.0	1,838	7.6	2,705	7.4
Hackney	825	9.1	1,352	8.0	2,177	8.4
Hammersmith and Fulham	798	10.5	1,550	10.3	2,348	10.3
Haringey	982	10.4	1,512	8.2	2,494	8.9
Harrow	1,425	12.1	2,054	9.0	3,479	10.0
Havering	1,111	7.5	2,164	7.7	3,275	7.7
Hillingdon	1,342	9.9	2,330	9.0	3,672	9.3
Hounslow	1,153	10.6	1,902	9.2	3,055	9.7
Islington	852	9.7	1,670	9.8	2,522	9.8
Kensington and Chelsea	1,520	21.5	2,030	14.2	3,550	16.6
Kingston upon Thames	952	11.6	1,624	9.9	2,576	10.5
Lambeth	1,194	9.6	2,230	9.5	3,424	9.5
Lewisham	1,028	7.8	1,955	7.6	2,983	7.7
Merton	1,073	10.7	1,888	9.3	2,961	9.8
Newham	608	5.8	1,140	5.8	1,748	5.8
Redbridge	1,466	10.3	2,274	8.3	3,740	9.0
Richmond upon Thames	1,408	13.7	2,181	10.6	3,589	11.7
Southwark	1,128	9.0	2,182	9.3	3,310	9.2
Sutton	1,018	10.0	1,811	8.6	2,829	9.1
Tower Hamlets	685	7.8	1,244	7.9	1,929	7.9
Waltham Forest	951	7.9	1,730	7.3	2,681	7.5
Wandsworth	1,360	10.2	2,489	9.1	3,849	9.5
Westminster, City of	2,385	22.3	3,108	15.0	5,493	17.5
Inner London	15,174	11.4	25,025	9.7	40,199	10.3
Outer London	25,930	10.5	42,711	8.9	68,641	9.4
Greater London	41,104	10.8	67,736	9.1	108,840	9.7
Great Britain	277,600	7.9	474,152	7.0	751,752	7.3

Source: 1991 Census: Local Base Statistics: Table 8

100-74-1010-1011-1012-1013-1014-1015-1016-1017-1018-1019-1020-1021-1022-1023-1024-1025-1026-1027-1028-1029-1030-1031-1032-1033-1034-1035-1036-1037-1038-1039-1040-1041-1042-1043-1044-1045-1046-1047-1048-1049-1050-1051-1052-1053-1054-1055-1056-1057-1058-1059-1060-1061-1062-1063-1064-1065-1066-1067-1068-1069-1070-1071-1072-1073-1074-1075-1076-1077-1078-1079-1080-1081-1082-1083-1084-1085-1086-1087-1088-1089-1090-1091-1092-1093-1094-1095-1096-1097-1098-1099-1100-1101-1102-1103-1104-1105-1106-1107-1108-1109-1110-1111-1112-1113-1114-1115-1116-1117-1118-1119-1120-1121-1122-1123-1124-1125-1126-1127-1128-1129-1130-1131-1132-1133-1134-1135-1136-1137-1138-1139-1140-1141-1142-1143-1144-1145-1146-1147-1148-1149-1150-1151-1152-1153-1154-1155-1156-1157-1158-1159-1160-1161-1162-1163-1164-1165-1166-1167-1168-1169-1170-1171-1172-1173-1174-1175-1176-1177-1178-1179-1180-1181-1182-1183-1184-1185-1186-1187-1188-1189-1190-1191-1192-1193-1194-1195-1196-1197-1198-1199-1200-1201-1202-1203-1204-1205-1206-1207-1208-1209-1210-1211-1212-1213-1214-1215-1216-1217-1218-1219-1220-1221-1222-1223-1224-1225-1226-1227-1228-1229-1230-1231-1232-1233-1234-1235-1236-1237-1238-1239-1240-1241-1242-1243-1244-1245-1246-1247-1248-1249-1250-1251-1252-1253-1254-1255-1256-1257-1258-1259-1260-1261-1262-1263-1264-1265-1266-1267-1268-1269-1270-1271-1272-1273-1274-1275-1276-1277-1278-1279-1280-1281-1282-1283-1284-1285-1286-1287-1288-1289-1290-1291-1292-1293-1294-1295-1296-1297-1298-1299-1300-1301-1302-1303-1304-1305-1306-1307-1308-1309-1310-1311-1312-1313-1314-1315-1316-1317-1318-1319-1320-1321-1322-1323-1324-1325-1326-1327-1328-1329-1330-1331-1332-1333-1334-1335-1336-1337-1338-1339-1340-1341-1342-1343-1344-1345-1346-1347-1348-1349-1350-1351-1352-1353-1354-1355-1356-1357-1358-1359-1360-1361-1362-1363-1364-1365-1366-1367-1368-1369-1370-1371-1372-1373-1374-1375-1376-1377-1378-1379-1380-1381-1382-1383-1384-1385-1386-1387-1388-1389-1390-1391-1392-1393-1394-1395-1396-1397-1398-1399-1400-1401-1402-1403-1404-1405-1406-1407-1408-1409-1410-1411-1412-1413-1414-1415-1416-1417-1418-1419-1420-1421-1422-1423-1424-1425-1426-1427-1428-1429-1430-1431-1432-1433-1434-1435-1436-1437-1438-1439-1440-1441-1442-1443-1444-1445-1446-1447-1448-1449-1450-1451-1452-1453-1454-1455-1456-1457-1458-1459-1460-1461-1462-1463-1464-1465-1466-1467-1468-1469-1470-1471-1472-1473-1474-1475-1476-1477-1478-1479-1480-1481-1482-1483-1484-1485-1486-1487-1488-1489-1490-1491-1492-1493-1494-1495-1496-1497-1498-1499-1500-1501-1502-1503-1504-1505-1506-1507-1508-1509-1510-1511-1512-1513-1514-1515-1516-1517-1518-1519-1520-1521-1522-1523-1524-1525-1526-1527-1528-1529-1530-1531-1532-1533-1534-1535-1536-1537-1538-1539-1540-1541-1542-1543-1544-1545-1546-1547-1548-1549-1550-1551-1552-1553-1554-1555-1556-1557-1558-1559-1560-1561-1562-1563-1564-1565-1566-1567-1568-1569-1570-1571-1572-1573-1574-1575-1576-1577-1578-1579-1580-1581-1582-1583-1584-1585-1586-1587-1588-1589-1590-1591-1592-1593-1594-1595-1596-1597-1598-1599-1600-1601-1602-1603-1604-1605-1606-1607-1608-1609-1610-1611-1612-1613-1614-1615-1616-1617-1618-1619-1620-1621-1622-1623-1624-1625-1626-1627-1628-1629-1630-1631-1632-1633-1634-1635-1636-1637-1638-1639-1640-1641-1642-1643-1644-1645-1646-1647-1648-1649-1650-1651-1652-1653-1654-1655-1656-1657-1658-1659-1660-1661-1662-1663-1664-1665-1666-1667-1668-1669-1670-1671-1672-1673-1674-1675-1676-1677-1678-1679-1680-1681-1682-1683-1684-1685-1686-1687-1688-1689-1690-1691-1692-1693-1694-1695-1696-1697-1698-1699-1700-1701-1702-1703-1704-1705-1706-1707-1708-1709-1710-1711-1712-1713-1714-1715-1716-1717-1718-1719-1720-1721-1722-1723-1724-1725-1726-1727-1728-1729-1730-1731-1732-1733-1734-1735-1736-1737-1738-1739-1740-1741-1742-1743-1744-1745-1746-1747-1748-1749-1750-1751-1752-1753-1754-1755-1756-1757-1758-1759-1760-1761-1762-1763-1764-1765-1766-1767-1768-1769-1770-1771-1772-1773-1774-1775-1776-1777-1778-1779-1780-1781-1782-1783-1784-1785-1786-1787-1788-1789-1790-1791-1792-1793-1794-1795-1796-1797-1798-1799-1800-1801-1802-1803-1804-1805-1806-1807-1808-1809-1810-1811-1812-1813-1814-1815-1816-1817-1818-1819-1820-1821-1822-1823-1824-1825-1826-18

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Table A5: Households with Pensioners by Tenure, 1991

Percentages:	Owner Occupied	Rented		Housing Association	Local Authority
		Private Furnished	Private Unfurnished		
Lopndon Boroughs:					
City of London	37.4	2.4	10.5	2.9	41.0
Barking and Dagenham	43.3	0.4	1.9	1.5	51.8
Barnet	68.9	1.8	7.1	4.5	16.8
Bexley	72.1	0.6	5.5	4.2	17.1
Brent	60.4	2.5	8.9	6.3	21.0
Bromley	73.6	0.9	4.9	5.0	14.8
Camden	28.0	2.9	12.1	10.7	44.9
Croydon	68.0	1.3	7.4	4.5	18.1
Ealing	62.0	2.0	8.4	5.9	21.0
Enfield	69.7	0.9	6.3	2.5	19.9
Greenwich	41.3	0.6	6.1	6.4	44.5
Hackney	18.3	1.6	7.3	11.6	59.7
Hammersmith and Fulham	31.4	2.7	17.0	13.0	34.7
Haringey	45.6	2.5	9.7	8.0	33.4
Harrow	75.6	1.3	6.5	3.0	13.0
Havering	71.9	0.6	3.6	2.4	21.0
Hillingdon	67.6	0.8	5.2	3.2	22.6
Hounslow	55.8	1.4	6.2	5.1	30.7
Islington	18.1	1.3	6.2	10.6	62.5
Kensington and Chelsea	38.1	5.4	16.7	18.1	19.5
Kingston upon Thames	71.8	1.3	7.4	3.3	15.6
Lambeth	30.5	1.9	10.9	11.7	43.6
Lewisham	41.8	1.0	7.2	7.2	41.7
Merton	65.8	1.3	8.2	5.2	18.6
Newham	40.5	1.3	10.7	7.1	39.4
Redbridge	74.8	1.3	5.5	2.0	15.9
Richmond upon Thames	64.0	1.7	10.4	6.1	16.9
Southwark	21.1	0.8	7.1	10.3	59.4
Sutton	67.8	0.9	5.0	4.9	20.6
Tower Hamlets	15.1	0.5	3.4	9.4	69.7
Waltham Forest	52.2	1.1	13.9	5.5	26.3
Wandsworth	42.9	1.9	13.0	8.6	32.4
Westminster, City of	30.2	4.0	17.8	15.5	30.1
Inner London	31.4	2.1	10.6	10.6	43.8
Outer London	65.2	1.2	6.7	4.3	21.9
Greater London	53.0	1.5	8.1	6.6	29.8
Great Britain	60.4	1.0	4.9	4.5	28.1*

Source: 1991 Census Local Base Statistics, Table 47

\* Includes households with pensioners renting from Scottish Homes

Note: Rows may not sum to 100 per cent because pensioners in households renting with a job or business are not included in this table.

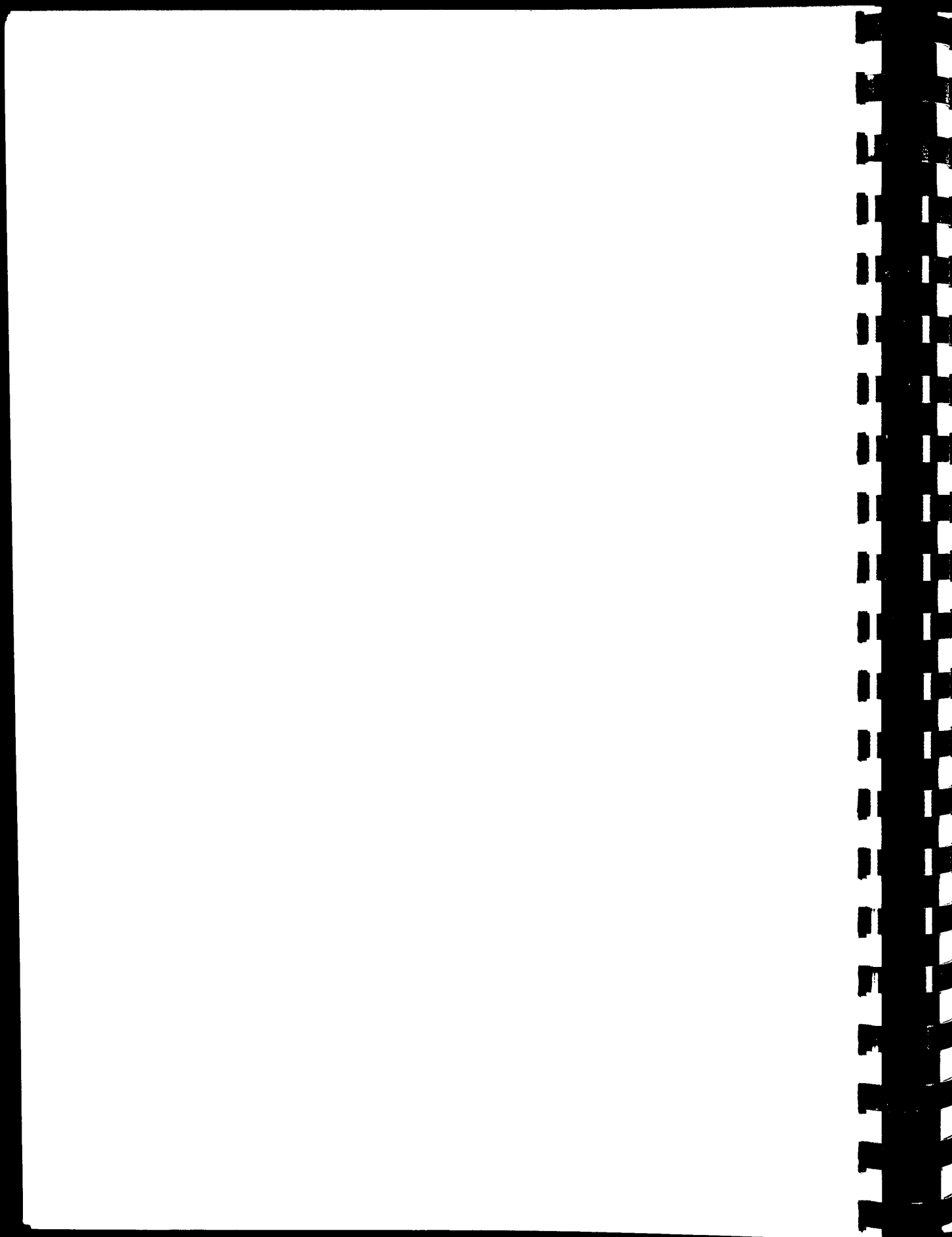


Table A6: Households with Pensioners by Selected Tenure, 1991

London Boroughs:	Percentages:	Owner Occupied			Rented: Housing Association		
		Lone Pensioner	Other Pens. Only	Pensioner(s) and Other(s)	Lone Pensioner	Other Pens. Only	Pensioner(s) and Other(s)
City of London		34.5	39.6	43.4	3.7	3.6	0.0
Barking and Dagenham		31.7	48.2	58.5	2.2	1.2	0.6
Barnet		58.0	76.6	79.1	7.6	2.9	1.1
Bexley		63.2	76.7	81.7	6.6	3.3	1.4
Brent		46.5	68.4	72.5	9.0	4.5	4.1
Bromley		63.3	80.3	83.8	8.1	3.4	1.7
Camden		22.2	34.1	37.0	13.5	7.5	6.2
Croydon		56.5	74.8	79.1	7.0	2.9	2.0
Ealing		48.8	67.8	76.0	9.5	3.7	2.7
Enfield		59.2	75.5	81.1	4.1	1.5	0.9
Greenwich		31.7	46.8	54.3	8.6	5.3	3.1
Hackney		10.9	20.6	30.4	14.1	10.5	7.7
Hammersmith and Fulham		23.5	35.6	45.1	16.1	10.4	8.4
Haringey		32.2	52.2	62.8	11.8	5.0	4.0
Harrow		64.8	81.5	85.8	5.4	1.8	0.5
Havering		59.9	77.2	83.5	3.9	2.0	0.5
Hillingdon		57.5	72.9	77.5	5.2	2.0	1.3
Hounslow		43.9	60.9	69.4	7.4	4.1	2.3
Islington		11.5	19.4	29.8	12.6	9.3	7.8
Kensington and Chelsea		32.7	47.5	44.8	21.5	13.3	12.8
Kingston upon Thames		62.6	77.4	82.5	4.9	2.3	1.2
Lambeth		21.6	36.3	42.5	15.2	8.6	7.7
Lewisham		31.1	46.9	55.9	9.9	5.3	4.2
Merton		55.4	71.1	78.2	8.1	3.5	1.9
Newham		29.4	43.7	55.7	9.9	5.6	3.7
Redbridge		63.5	80.4	86.7	3.1	1.4	0.6
Richmond upon Thames		55.3	70.7	74.7	8.9	3.9	2.6
Southwark		13.7	25.1	32.0	12.9	8.8	6.4
Sutton		58.3	72.9	79.9	7.9	3.2	1.2
Tower Hamlets		9.3	17.5	23.7	11.2	8.1	7.1
Waltham Forest		41.3	58.1	67.2	8.3	3.4	2.3
Wandsworth		32.3	47.1	58.5	11.8	5.8	5.0
Westminster, City of		23.4	38.1	40.8	19.6	11.2	8.7
Inner London		22.9	36.5	44.1	13.8	8.0	6.5
Outer London		54.1	71.5	77.0	6.7	2.9	1.7
Greater London		41.8	61.0	65.3	9.5	4.4	3.4
Great Britain		49.3	68.5	70.5	7.0	3.2	1.9

Source: 1991 Census: Local Base Statistics: Table 47

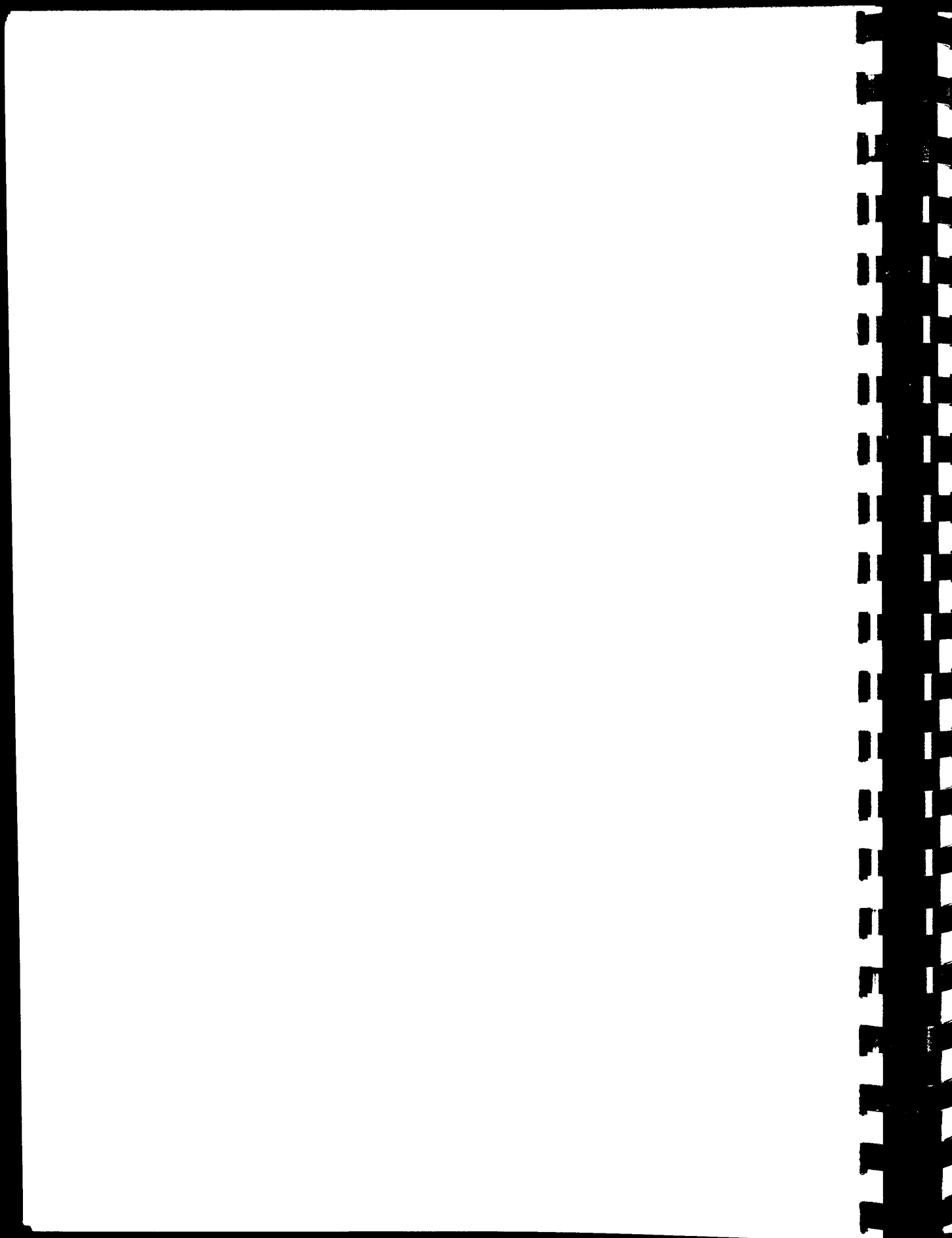




Table A6: Households with Pen

Percentages:	Rented: Local Authority		
	Lone Pensioner	Other Pens. Only	Pensioner(s) and Other(s)
London Boroughs:			
City of London	43.0	41.7	34.5
Barking and Dagenham	62.0	47.5	38.5
Barnet	21.6	12.9	13.0
Bexley	21.7	14.4	12.6
Brent	27.9	15.9	15.8
Bromley	19.9	11.0	10.3
Camden	45.4	43.0	45.1
Croydon	23.4	14.8	13.1
Ealing	26.8	18.3	14.9
Enfield	26.4	15.8	13.2
Greenwich	50.5	40.8	36.9
Hackney	63.7	57.4	53.9
Hammersmith and Fulham	36.5	33.8	31.6
Haringey	40.2	29.7	24.7
Harrow	18.5	9.7	8.1
Havering	29.2	17.3	13.0
Hillingdon	28.5	19.6	16.8
Hounslow	37.9	27.1	22.7
Islington	66.2	62.0	55.8
Kensington and Chelsea	18.7	18.1	22.6
Kingston upon Thames	19.9	13.0	10.4
Lambeth	46.5	40.5	40.6
Lewisham	48.0	38.4	33.6
Merton	22.5	16.7	13.9
Newham	45.1	37.2	31.9
Redbridge	22.9	12.1	8.7
Richmond upon Thames	19.7	14.4	13.7
Southwark	62.9	57.0	54.5
Sutton	25.1	18.3	14.7
Tower Hamlets	73.8	67.9	63.7
Waltham Forest	30.6	22.7	21.7
Wandsworth	36.6	31.2	25.7
Westminster, City of	31.9	26.6	28.2
Inner London	47.0	41.8	39.2
Outer London	27.7	18.3	15.8
Greater London	35.3	25.3	24.1
Great Britain	35.0	22.5	22.4

Source: 1991 Census: Local Base

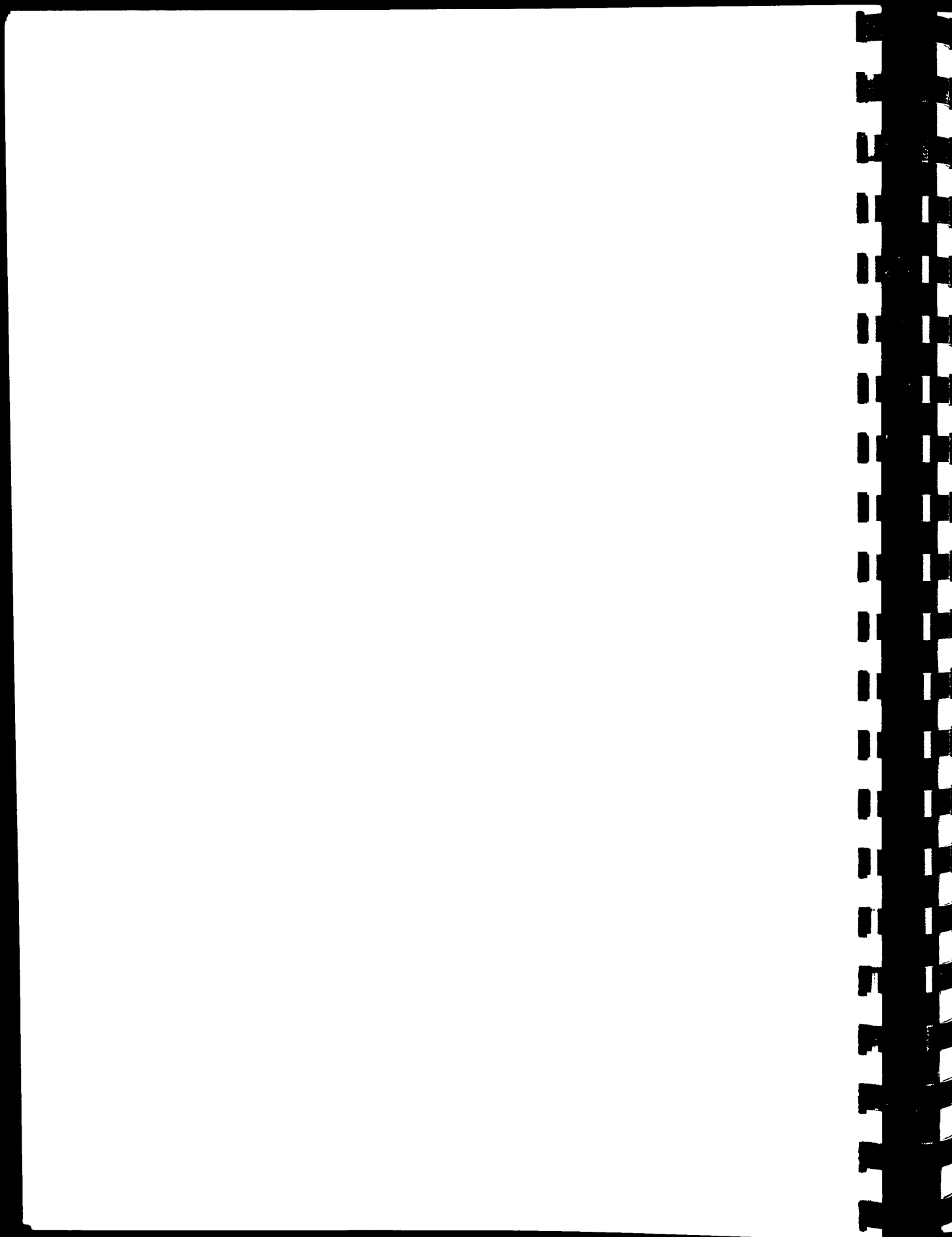


Table A7: Pensioner Households and Amenities, 1991

London Boroughs:	Lack/Share Bath/Shower and/or Inside WC		Lack Central Heating		No Car	
	Percentages: Lone Pensioner Households	All Pensioner Households	Lone Pensioner Households	All Pensioner Households	Lone Pensioner Households	All Pensioner Households
City of London	1.2	0.7	9.8	7.2	82.0	66.4
Barking and Dagenham	0.7	0.5	48.3	46.2	91.0	66.4
Barnet	3.6	1.9	20.8	17.1	75.8	49.5
Bexley	1.6	1.0	33.3	29.0	82.5	53.2
Brent	5.4	2.9	30.2	24.8	83.8	58.3
Bromley	3.4	1.8	22.1	18.7	75.4	47.3
Camden	3.8	2.8	20.1	18.1	86.2	72.4
Croydon	3.8	2.2	33.0	28.1	79.3	51.3
Ealing	3.8	2.5	31.6	26.6	83.3	57.2
Enfield	4.0	2.4	28.8	25.0	82.2	55.1
Greenwich	4.0	2.6	32.7	31.7	87.6	65.2
Hackney	3.7	3.0	27.1	27.1	93.0	78.2
Hammersmith and Fulham	5.3	4.4	41.4	39.9	89.0	74.5
Haringey	5.3	3.7	33.1	30.1	87.8	67.8
Harrow	2.0	1.1	23.3	18.7	77.0	48.2
Havering	3.3	1.6	25.8	22.3	82.7	51.1
Hillingdon	1.5	0.8	21.5	17.8	78.2	48.7
Hounslow	4.2	2.5	33.2	29.9	82.9	55.8
Islington	4.1	3.1	19.9	18.8	93.1	78.7
Kensington and Chelsea	4.5	3.2	28.9	25.9	79.1	66.5
Kingston upon Thames	5.8	3.1	26.2	22.3	77.0	50.7
Lambeth	3.9	2.8	35.1	34.4	88.9	71.9
Lewisham	3.5	2.4	39.8	38.4	87.7	66.3
Merton	3.9	2.3	40.5	34.9	81.9	56.8
Newham	12.0	8.9	35.7	32.8	93.3	73.8
Redbridge	5.0	2.7	32.9	27.2	82.0	52.8
Richmond upon Thames	6.0	3.7	30.8	27.9	75.7	53.4
Southwark	2.6	2.1	24.7	23.2	91.6	74.8
Sutton	3.7	2.0	24.5	22.1	77.8	51.5
Tower Hamlets	1.8	1.4	15.6	16.2	94.8	79.9
Waltham Forest	9.2	6.7	49.1	43.9	88.1	65.5
Wandsworth	6.7	4.6	37.1	34.7	87.3	67.8
Westminster, City of	3.7	2.6	27.7	25.6	85.8	72.6
Inner London	4.6	3.5	29.9	28.5	88.9	72.4
Outer London	3.9	2.3	30.5	26.4	81.1	54.2
Greater London	4.2	2.7	30.3	27.2	84.2	60.8
Great Britain	2.5	1.6	25.8	23.3	80.3	54.3

Source: 1991 Census: Local Base Statistics: Table 47

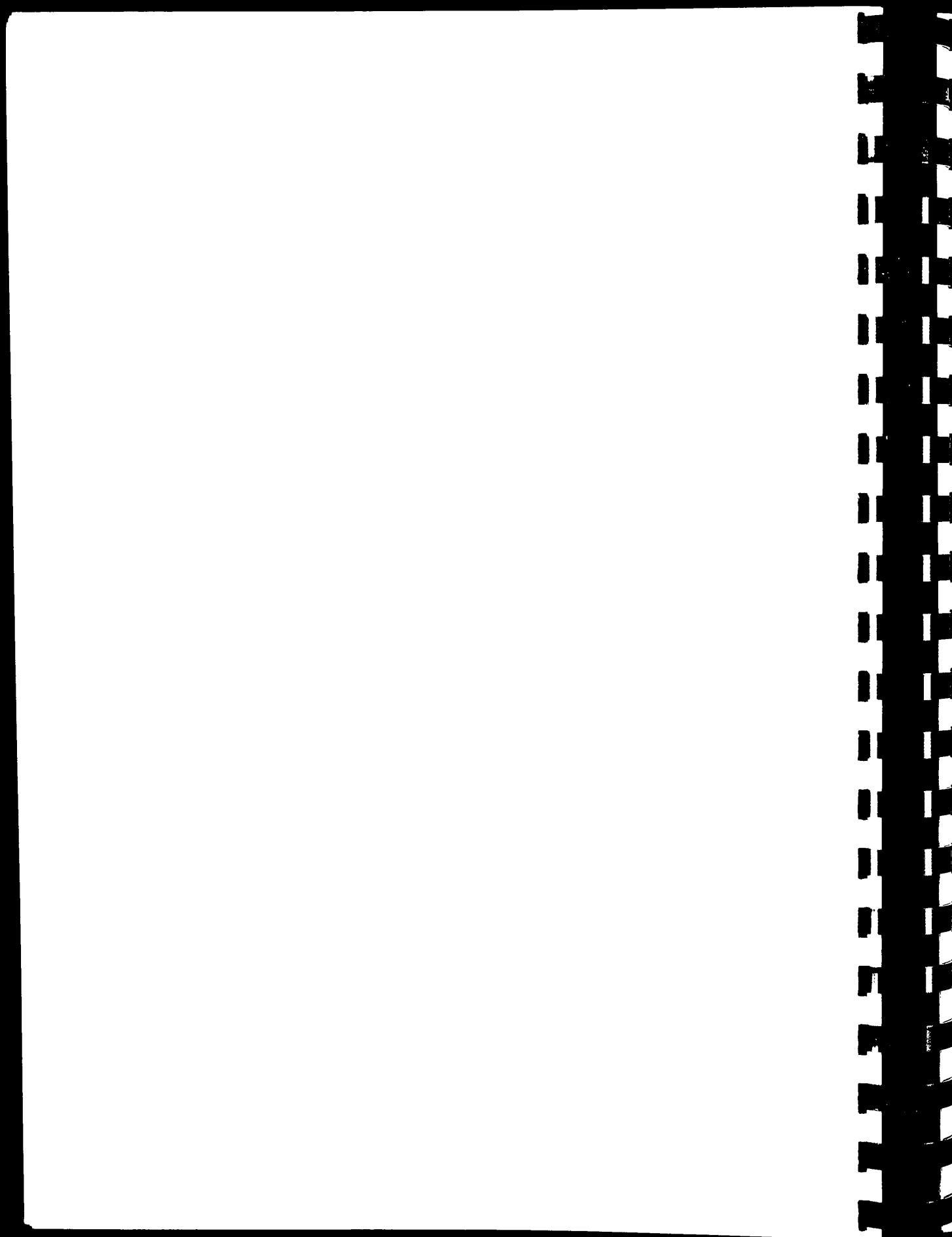


Table A8: Pensioners in Communal Establishments, 1991

	Residents (non-staff) in				Total Resident Staff	% of all pensioners resident	Total Visitors/Guests
	Hospitals/ NHS Homes	Non-NHS Care Homes	Other Estabs.	All Estabs.			
City of London	3	0	7	10	1	1.5	133
Barking and Dagenham	15	481	4	500	6	1.7	216
Barnet	410	1,876	234	2,520	25	4.7	737
Bexley	3	464	75	542	0	1.4	222
Brent	125	438	68	631	10	1.8	531
Bromley	132	1,666	133	1,931	30	3.4	519
Camden	150	774	192	1,116	49	3.9	1,138
Croydon	79	2,079	52	2,210	11	4.4	429
Ealing	197	1,269	94	1,560	21	3.7	304
Enfield	246	1,034	25	1,305	22	2.9	544
Greenwich	103	704	24	831	8	2.3	527
Hackney	115	631	43	789	26	3.2	270
Hammersmith and Fulham	12	394	46	452	15	2.1	531
Haringey	134	780	72	986	7	3.6	120
Harrow	63	892	35	990	5	2.9	88
Havering	52	1,104	16	1,172	4	2.8	524
Hillingdon	117	808	38	963	28	2.5	516
Hounslow	174	517	65	756	32	2.5	346
Islington	30	718	96	844	21	3.3	127
Kensington and Chelsea	180	949	213	1,342	41	6.5	726
Kingston upon Thames	22	685	14	721	12	3.0	330
Lambeth	76	978	72	1,126	23	3.2	498
Lewisham	114	1,110	33	1,257	2	3.2	330
Merton	39	662	48	749	10	2.5	125
Newham	136	588	38	762	7	2.6	170
Redbridge	629	997	35	1,661	11	4.0	288
Richmond upon Thames	71	920	57	1,048	18	3.5	107
Southwark	61	570	54	685	9	1.9	420
Sutton	101	1,105	23	1,229	28	4.0	441
Tower Hamlets	130	495	103	728	11	3.0	584
Waltham Forest	135	751	14	900	3	2.5	492
Wandsworth	563	1,358	87	2,008	19	5.0	726
Westminster, City of	42	373	360	775	97	2.8	1,882
Inner London	1,746	9,718	1,416	12,880	328	3.4	7,655
Outer London	2,713	18,452	1,054	22,219	284	3.1	7,286
Greater London	4,459	28,170	2,470	35,099	612	3.2	14,941
Great Britain	51,608	385,385	14,761	451,754	3,741	4.4	149,418

Source: 1991 Census: Local Base Statistics: Tables 4 &amp; 5

LRC Commissioned Table 23

Topic Report: Communal Establishments: Table 2

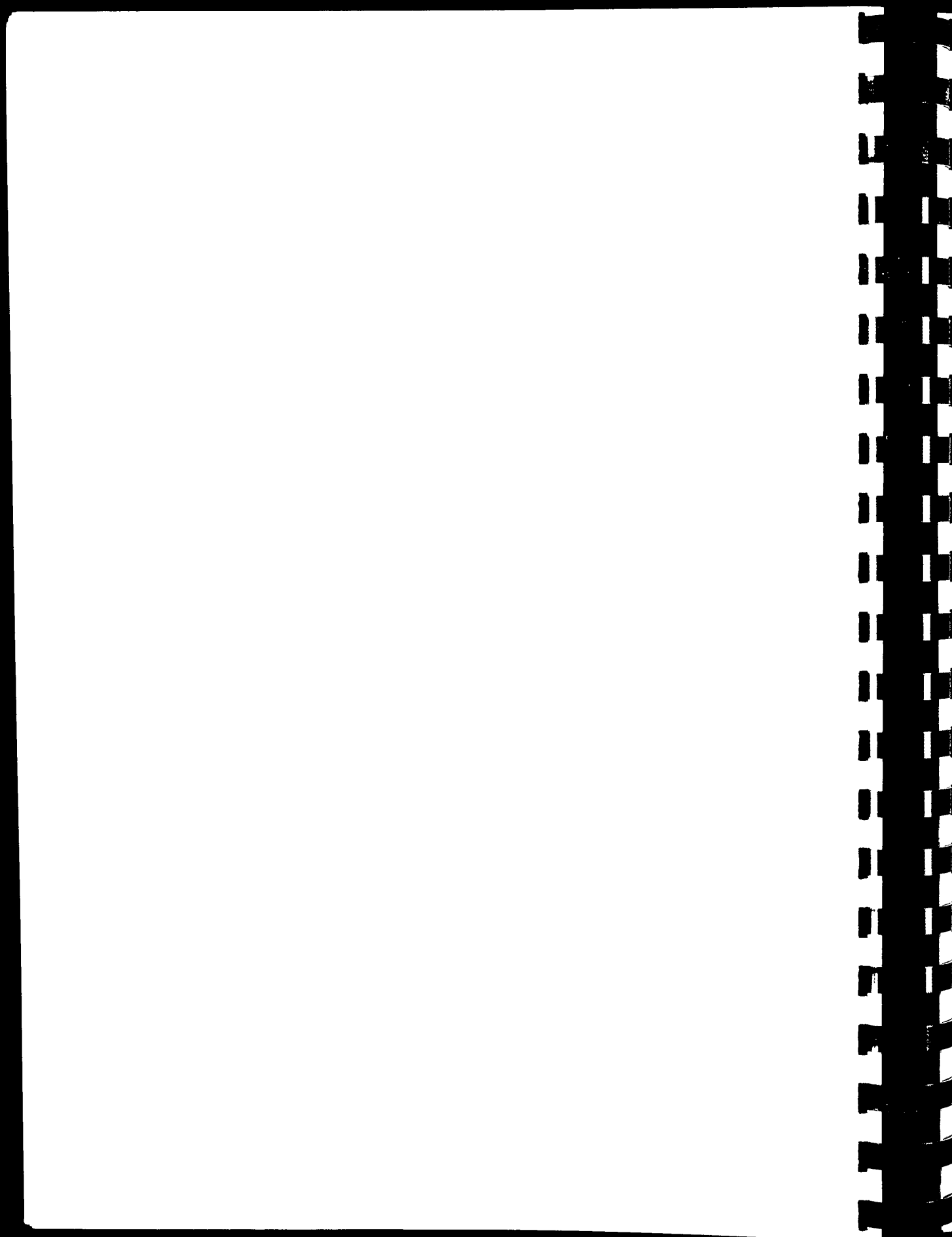


Table A9: Pensioners with Limiting Long-term Illness, 1991

	Resident in:				All Pensioners	
	Households		Communal Estab.			
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
City of London	260	35.4	2	18.2	262	35.2
Barking and Dagenham	11,283	38.9	860	86.4	11,701	39.7
Barnet	17,371	33.4	1,122	95.4	19,680	36.1
Bexley	12,984	35.1	875	88.3	13,492	35.9
Brent	12,631	37.0	694	88.1	13,184	38.0
Bromley	17,972	32.6	716	82.8	19,729	34.6
Camden	10,864	38.3	418	82.6	11,716	39.7
Croydon	16,074	33.4	938	67.8	18,105	36.0
Ealing	14,699	36.2	659	89.9	16,059	38.1
Enfield	15,472	35.3	923	80.3	16,720	37.1
Greenwich	13,799	38.7	1,199	95.2	14,574	39.9
Hackney	11,064	44.2	2,309	90.7	11,760	45.5
Hammersmith and Fulham	8,662	38.9	508	93.7	9,009	39.7
Haringey	10,674	39.6	553	86.3	11,585	41.4
Harrow	11,865	35.2	670	88.3	12,725	36.7
Havering	13,964	33.6	668	86.9	15,086	35.3
Hillingdon	13,036	33.8	1,603	95.9	13,911	35.2
Hounslow	10,995	35.8	927	87.0	11,689	37.1
Islington	9,782	39.1	1,757	89.6	10,498	40.6
Kensington and Chelsea	6,107	30.6	852	73.1	7,045	33.1
Kingston upon Thames	7,585	31.8	598	86.2	8,244	33.5
Lambeth	13,472	38.7	2,031	91.4	14,395	40.1
Lewisham	14,640	39.0	1,360	86.0	15,839	40.8
Merton	10,370	35.1	1,131	90.0	11,040	36.5
Newham	12,499	42.6	1,248	94.0	13,167	43.8
Redbridge	14,476	36.3	563	76.2	16,079	38.7
Richmond upon Thames	9,625	32.4	873	96.7	10,552	34.3
Southwark	13,616	38.5	775	92.4	14,214	39.4
Sutton	9,969	33.3	1,882	92.8	11,100	35.6
Tower Hamlets	9,531	40.1	696	85.4	10,094	41.2
Waltham Forest	13,648	39.3	502	57.6	14,521	40.7
Wandsworth	14,750	38.2	347	74.3	16,632	41.0
Westminster, City of	10,288	33.7	911	91.7	10,790	34.5
Inner London	146,209	38.7	10,797	81.7	157,006	40.1
Outer London	247,818	35.0	20,373	90.5	268,191	36.7
Greater London	394,027	36.3	31,170	87.3	425,197	37.9
Great Britain	3,611,008	36.8	420,563	92.3	4,031,571	39.2

Source: 1991 Census Local Base Statistics, Tables 2, 12, 13, 35

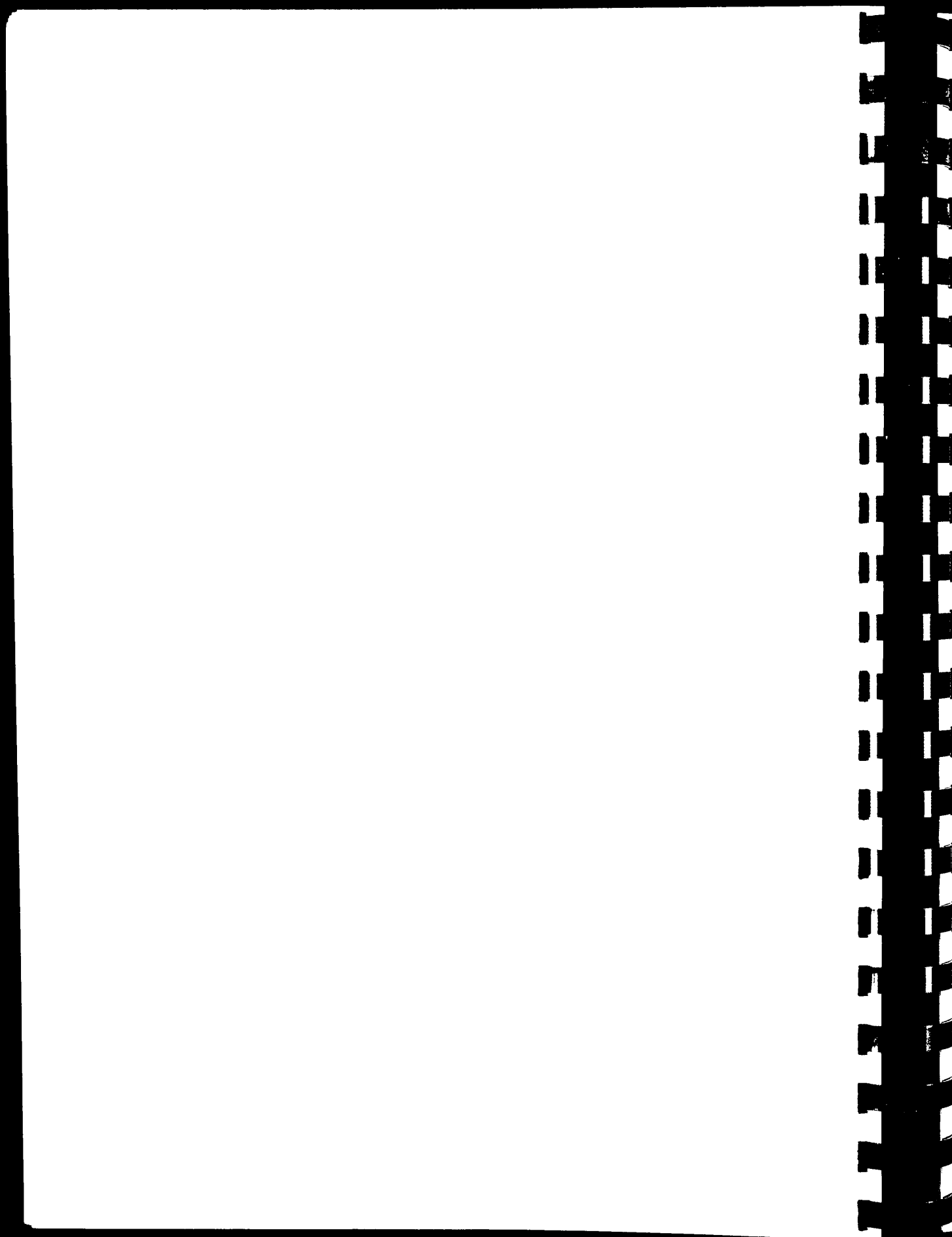




Table A10: Pensioner Population, Percentage Change 1981-1991

	Pensioners Aged:		All Pensioners	Total Population
	60/65-74	75+		
City of London	14.1	64.7	27.3	-11.9
Barking and Dagenham	-5.5	15.9	1.2	-3.6
Barnet	-17.3	23.6	-3.7	1.2
Bexley	-4.3	32.9	7.0	0.6
Brent	-22.5	8.9	-12.9	-3.3
Bromley	-1.6	27.1	7.7	-1.3
Camden	-16.2	13.7	-6.1	5.8
Croydon	-11.1	14.5	-2.6	-0.9
Ealing	-18.1	11.7	-8.5	-1.2
Enfield	-18.9	18.8	-6.6	0.1
Greenwich	-10.8	19.1	-1.4	-1.1
Hackney	-21.7	0.1	-14.6	1.0
Hammersmith and Fulham	-26.0	3.5	-16.4	2.7
Haringey	-22.6	-0.7	-15.1	-0.2
Harrow	-19.9	26.8	-4.5	2.0
Havering	11.2	35.9	18.4	-4.3
Hillingdon	-8.9	33.4	3.8	2.4
Hounslow	-14.9	14.8	-5.3	2.7
Islington	-12.1	10.6	-4.8	4.5
Kensington and Chelsea	-6.9	14.8	0.7	9.9
Kingston upon Thames	-18.3	21.6	-5.3	1.3
Lambeth	-19.2	1.2	-12.6	0.3
Lewisham	-18.6	9.3	-9.5	0.2
Merton	-19.4	10.5	-9.2	2.0
Newham	-19.5	6.5	-11.4	1.5
Redbridge	-12.6	20.6	-1.8	0.7
Richmond upon Thames	-19.5	19.7	-6.3	2.2
Southwark	-15.1	7.0	-8.2	4.2
Sutton	-12.5	16.4	-2.3	0.8
Tower Hamlets	-4.6	11.3	0.4	15.0
Waltham Forest	-28.3	12.2	-15.0	-1.2
Wandsworth	-22.9	5.4	-13.4	0.1
Westminster	-15.0	13.9	-5.4	6.7
Inner London	-17.6	7.1	-9.5	3.2
Outer London	-13.3	20.1	-2.5	-0.2
Greater London	-14.9	15.3	-5.1	1.1
Great Britain	0.1	26.6	8.6	2.5

Source: 1991 Census: Local Base Statistics: Table 2,

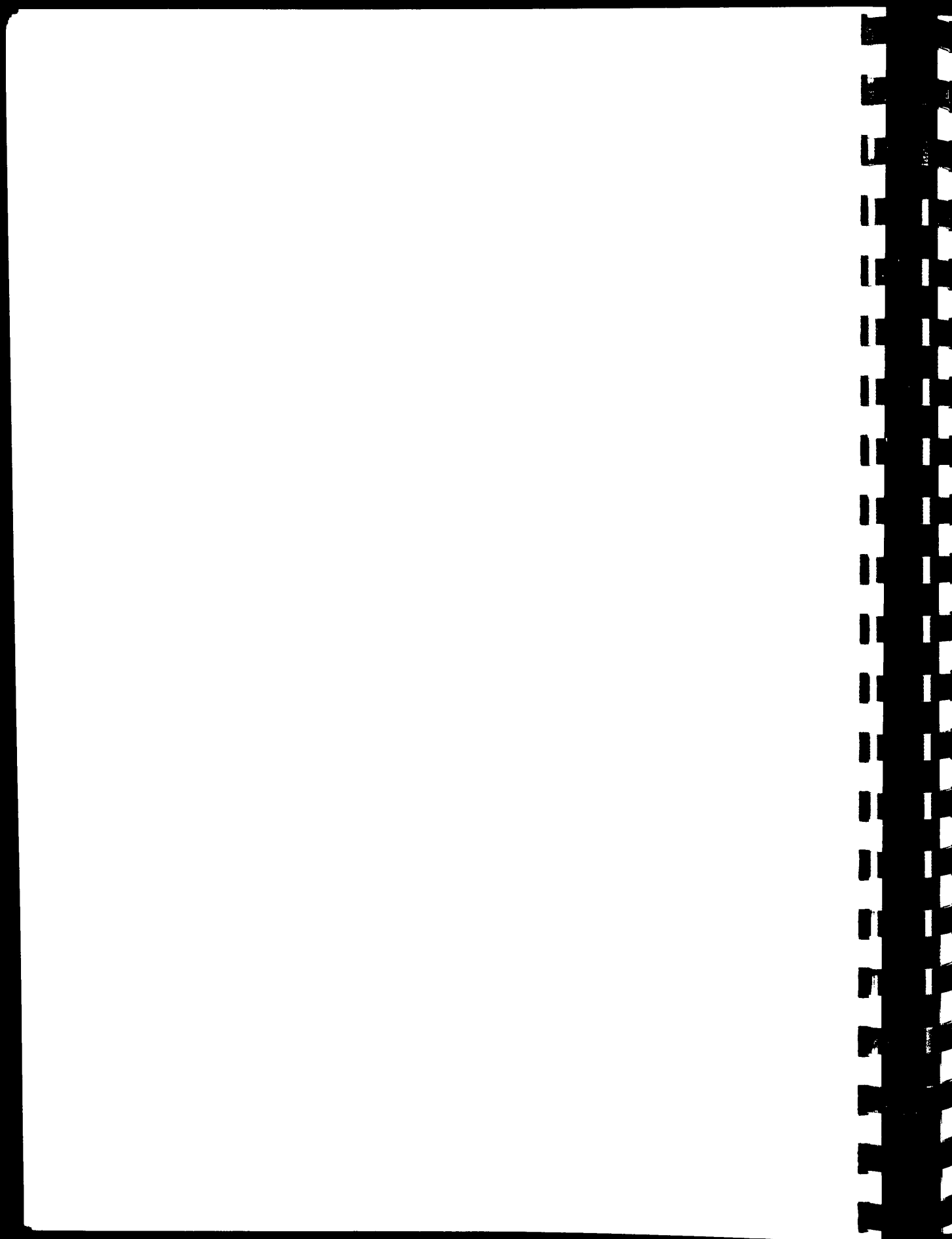


Table A11: Pensioner Population (60/65+), 1991 to 2011

	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011
City of London	695	920	904	926	945
Barking and Dagenham	29,584	29,647	27,711	25,875	25,259
Barnet	54,949	50,571	46,668	44,757	45,201
Bexley	37,851	37,679	37,115	37,176	38,025
Brent	34,873	34,189	34,149	33,912	34,183
Bromley	57,627	56,121	53,968	52,931	53,723
Camden	29,690	27,051	25,504	25,201	26,366
Croydon	50,708	49,522	48,889	48,736	50,261
Ealing	42,463	40,621	39,080	38,162	38,477
Enfield	45,439	44,099	42,524	41,961	42,565
Greenwich	36,546	33,760	31,887	30,897	31,535
Hackney	25,525	24,775	23,829	23,159	23,380
Hammersmith and Fulham	22,807	20,332	18,954	18,242	18,385
Haringey	28,005	26,666	26,249	26,113	26,768
Harrow	34,939	32,775	31,179	30,635	30,897
Havering	43,052	43,466	42,380	41,789	42,464
Hillingdon	39,757	38,261	36,689	35,614	35,758
Hounslow	31,615	30,244	29,679	29,338	29,856
Islington	25,948	24,334	23,041	22,142	22,182
Kensington and Chelsea	21,444	20,032	19,865	20,349	21,477
Kingston upon Thames	24,781	22,626	21,065	20,415	20,985
Lambeth	35,679	33,566	32,082	30,779	30,584
Lewisham	38,850	35,945	33,796	31,924	31,375
Merton	30,466	28,335	26,564	25,551	25,754
Newham	29,965	28,389	27,535	26,913	26,953
Redbridge	41,846	37,936	36,078	35,354	36,012
Richmond upon Thames	31,093	28,564	26,325	25,509	26,238
Southwark	35,856	34,382	32,374	30,535	29,945
Sutton	31,446	29,431	27,623	26,863	27,398
Tower Hamlets	24,455	23,935	22,968	21,868	20,994
Waltham Forest	35,809	33,014	31,482	30,862	31,370
Wandsworth	40,733	35,791	32,788	31,113	30,958
Westminster, City of	31,432	28,605	26,947	25,982	26,262
Inner London	391,084	364,723	346,836	335,246	336,574
Outer London	734,844	700,861	671,055	656,337	665,961
Greater London	1,125,928	1,065,584	1,017,891	991,583	1,002,535

Source: 1995 Round of LRC Demographic Projections, Projection 1

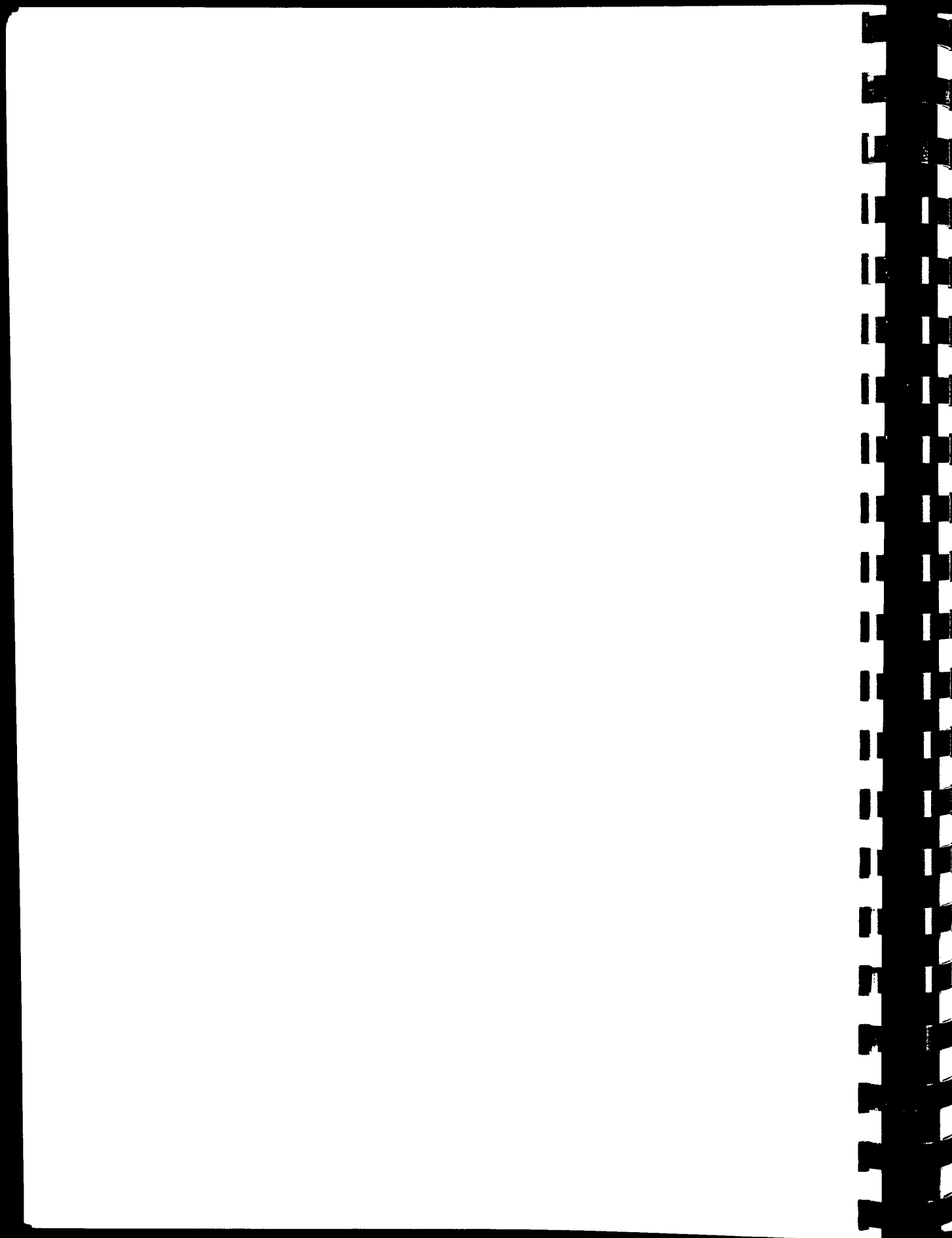


Table A12 Population aged 60+ from Ethnic Minorities, 1991 and 2011

Percentages:	Age 60-74		Age 75-84		Age 85+	
	1991	2011	1991	2011	1991	2011
City of London	*	*	*	*	*	*
Barking and Dagenham	1	7	1	4	1	1
Barnet	7	21	2	13	2	6
Bexley	2	6	1	4	1	2
Brent	26	49	9	44	5	25
Bromley	2	5	1	3	0	1
Camden	7	17	3	14	2	7
Croydon	8	20	3	16	2	8
Ealing	16	34	6	28	5	14
Enfield	5	16	1	10	1	3
Greenwich	4	12	2	8	2	3
Hackney	18	32	6	33	5	18
Hammersmith and Fulham	10	17	3	19	2	9
Haringey	17	30	5	27	3	13
Harrow	11	35	4	23	3	12
Havering	1	3	0	2	0	1
Hillingdon	4	13	1	7	1	3
Hounslow	11	31	4	24	4	12
Islington	9	18	3	16	2	9
Kensington and Chelsea	8	11	3	9	1	5
Kingston upon Thames	3	11	1	6	1	3
Lambeth	18	29	6	29	4	15
Lewisham	10	22	3	20	2	8
Merton	7	19	2	13	2	6
Newham	16	42	5	32	3	14
Redbridge	7	25	2	14	2	6
Richmond upon Thames	2	6	1	4	1	2
Southwark	9	21	3	20	2	8
Sutton	2	7	1	4	1	2
Tower Hamlets	13	28	3	24	4	9
Waltham Forest	9	25	2	18	2	6
Wandsworth	12	22	3	20	2	9
Westminster, City of	9	19	3	16	2	9
Inner London	12	24	4	22	3	10
Outer London	7	18	2	13	2	6
Greater London	9	20	3	16	2	7

Source: 1995 Round of LRC Demographic Projections: Projection 1

\* Figures for the City of London are very small, so the proportions from ethnic minorities are not shown. They are, however, included in the Inner and Greater London totals.



Table A13: Pensioners with a Different Address One Year Previously, 1991

	Resident Migrants	% of Resident Pensioners	Area of Previous Address (%)					Migrants From Rest of GB
			Within Borough	Other London Borough	Great Britain, outside London	Overseas	Not Stated	
City of London	18	2.4	22.2	16.7	22.2	11.1	27.8	4
Barking and Dagenham	580	2.0	75.9	12.9	7.1	1.6	2.6	41
Barnet	1,666	3.1	50.9	24.1	9.2	8.2	7.6	154
Bexley	822	2.2	53.6	26.9	12.7	3.6	3.2	104
Brent	774	2.2	46.5	17.3	8.4	16.5	11.2	65
Bromley	1,515	2.7	48.1	23.2	16.8	2.7	9.2	254
Camden	850	2.9	48.5	20.2	6.7	10.4	14.2	57
Croydon	1,518	3.0	57.9	18.9	11.5	4.9	6.8	174
Ealing	1,224	2.9	59.3	12.3	6.1	10.3	12.0	75
Enfield	1,096	2.4	58.0	19.3	12.1	4.8	5.7	133
Greenwich	912	2.5	66.1	13.8	9.1	4.9	6.0	83
Hackney	651	2.5	64.5	13.2	3.5	4.9	13.8	23
Hammersmith and Fulham	533	2.3	55.7	14.1	6.4	10.7	13.1	34
Haringey	831	3.0	55.2	21.5	5.1	7.5	10.7	42
Harrow	1,156	3.3	51.3	26.6	9.9	7.0	5.3	114
Havering	1,062	2.5	56.9	24.4	13.4	2.0	3.4	142
Hillingdon	1,111	2.8	56.8	20.1	12.2	6.8	4.1	136
Hounslow	805	2.6	55.4	16.6	9.3	9.7	8.9	75
Islington	625	2.4	58.2	18.9	5.8	7.0	10.1	36
Kensington and Chelsea	847	4.0	38.7	21.6	11.6	14.2	13.9	98
Kingston upon Thames	720	2.9	47.5	17.8	19.6	5.0	10.1	141
Lambeth	867	2.4	51.6	20.9	6.3	7.0	14.2	55
Lewisham	1,176	3.0	56.0	19.3	7.2	4.4	13.0	85
Merton	715	2.4	50.1	24.6	11.7	7.0	6.6	84
Newham	749	2.5	58.9	14.3	5.6	9.9	11.3	42
Redbridge	1,128	2.7	54.0	27.2	8.8	6.0	4.0	99
Richmond upon Thames	891	2.9	54.4	21.4	14.5	3.5	6.2	129
Southwark	745	2.1	63.1	14.9	5.8	4.4	11.8	43
Sutton	1,144	3.7	56.3	22.9	13.4	2.4	5.0	153
Tower Hamlets	662	2.7	68.7	9.7	2.7	7.6	11.3	18
Waltham Forest	730	2.0	59.0	23.0	7.5	4.5	5.9	55
Wandsworth	1,213	3.0	54.2	24.9	6.8	5.1	9.1	82
Westminster, City of	1,130	3.6	41.0	15.0	6.1	17.6	20.4	69
Inner London	10,897	2.8	72.1		6.3	8.6	13.0	688
Outer London	19,569	2.7	76.2		11.3	5.9	6.6	2,211
Greater London	30,466	2.7	74.7		9.5	6.8	8.9	2,899

Source: 1991 Census: LRC Commissioned Table 49  
Topic Report: Migration: Table 2

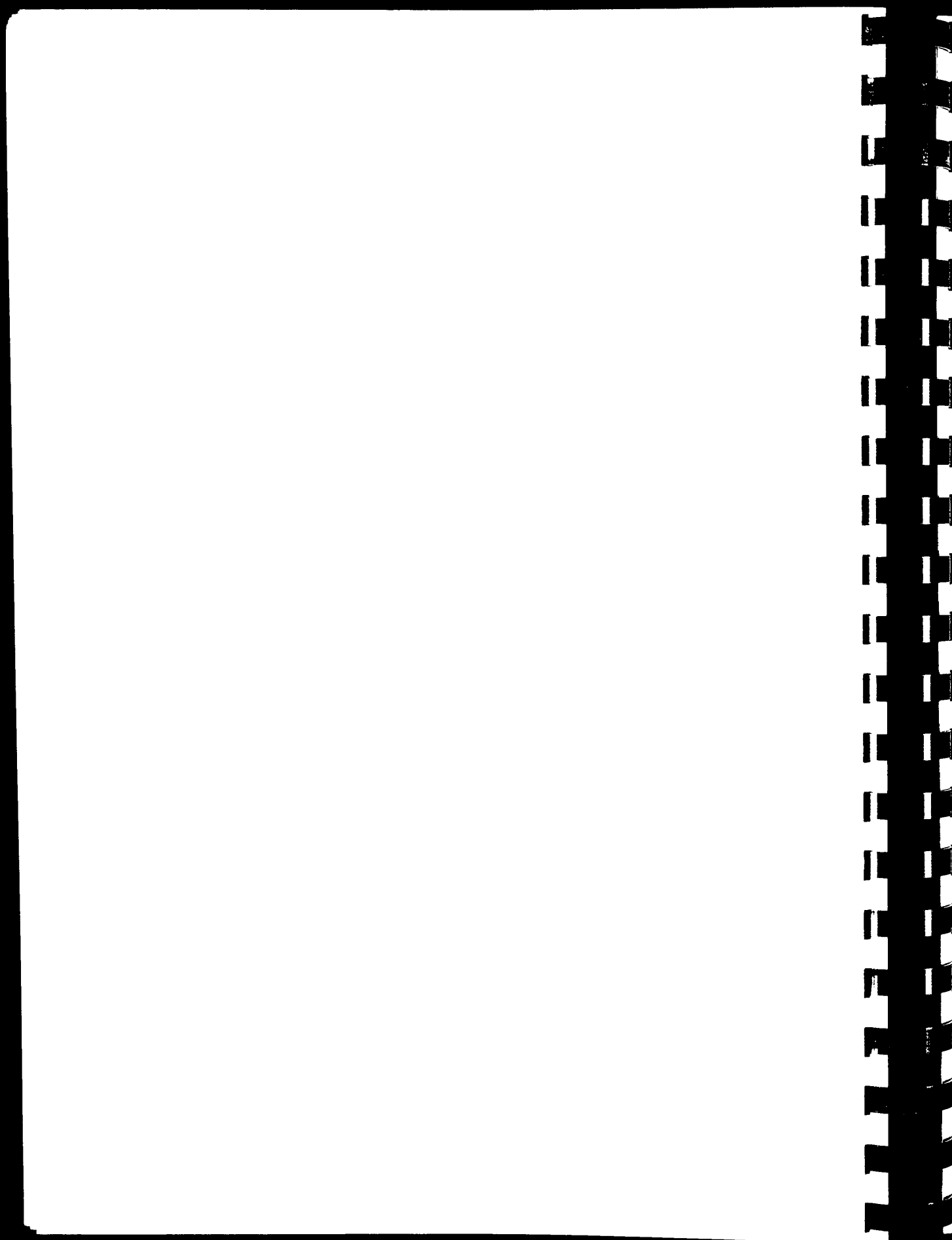
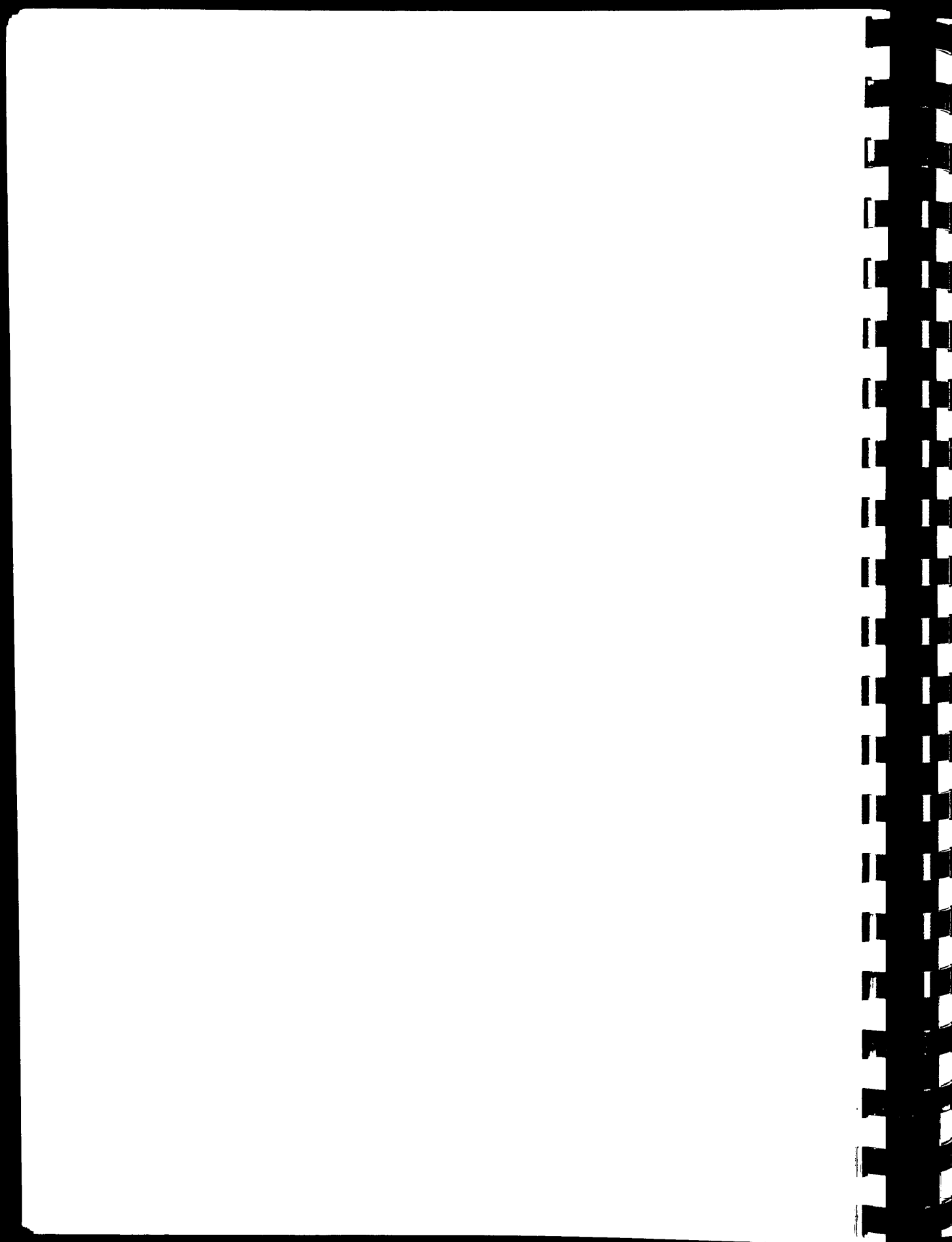




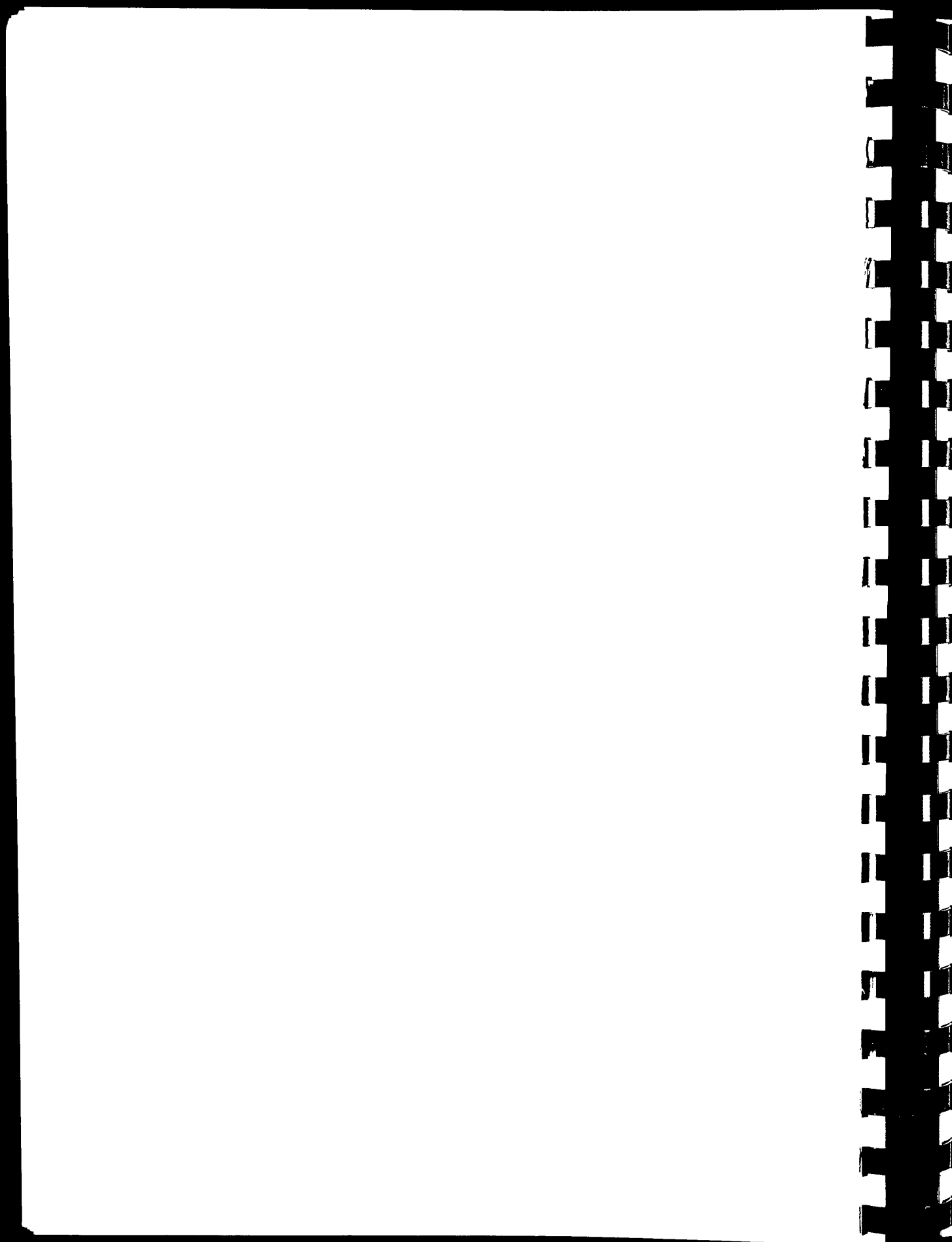
Table A14: Migrant Pensioners with a Previous Address in Greater London, 1991

Previous Address:	Total Migrants	Area of usual address at Census (%)			Migrants to Rest of GB
		Same Borough	Other London Borough	Great Britain, outside London	
City of London	36	11.1	25.0	63.9	23
Barking and Dagenham	815	54.0	13.6	32.4	264
Barnet	1,693	50.1	14.9	35.0	592
Bexley	886	49.8	8.4	41.9	371
Brent	1,135	31.7	26.3	42.0	477
Bromley	1,524	47.8	8.4	43.8	667
Camden	964	42.7	27.7	29.6	285
Croydon	1,819	48.3	12.0	39.7	722
Ealing	1,514	48.0	15.6	36.5	552
Enfield	1,294	49.1	9.5	41.3	535
Greenwich	1,109	54.4	15.0	30.7	340
Hackney	922	45.6	27.2	27.2	251
Hammersmith and Fulham	751	39.5	23.7	36.8	276
Haringey	1,043	44.0	23.7	32.3	337
Harrow	1,266	46.8	9.4	43.8	554
Havering	1,133	53.3	4.1	42.5	482
Hillingdon	1,253	50.4	5.8	43.8	549
Hounslow	1,001	44.6	13.5	42.0	420
Islington	798	45.6	21.7	32.7	261
Kensington and Chelsea	736	44.6	24.0	31.4	231
Kingston upon Thames	733	46.7	6.7	46.7	342
Lambeth	1,255	35.6	32.7	31.7	398
Lewisham	1,284	51.3	18.3	30.4	390
Merton	1,026	34.9	20.6	44.5	457
Newham	977	45.1	24.8	30.1	294
Redbridge	1,302	46.8	16.1	37.1	483
Richmond upon Thames	968	50.1	12.5	37.4	362
Southwark	1,186	39.6	29.3	31.1	369
Sutton	1,220	52.8	8.4	38.9	474
Tower Hamlets	789	57.7	18.1	24.2	191
Waltham Forest	1,008	42.8	16.1	41.2	415
Wandsworth	1,391	47.2	21.4	31.4	437
Westminster, City of	1,088	42.6	25.6	31.9	347
Inner London	13,220		69.1	30.9	4,090
Outer London	22,699		60.1	39.9	9,058
Greater London	35,919		63.4	36.6	13,148

Source: 1991 Census: LRC Commissioned Table 49

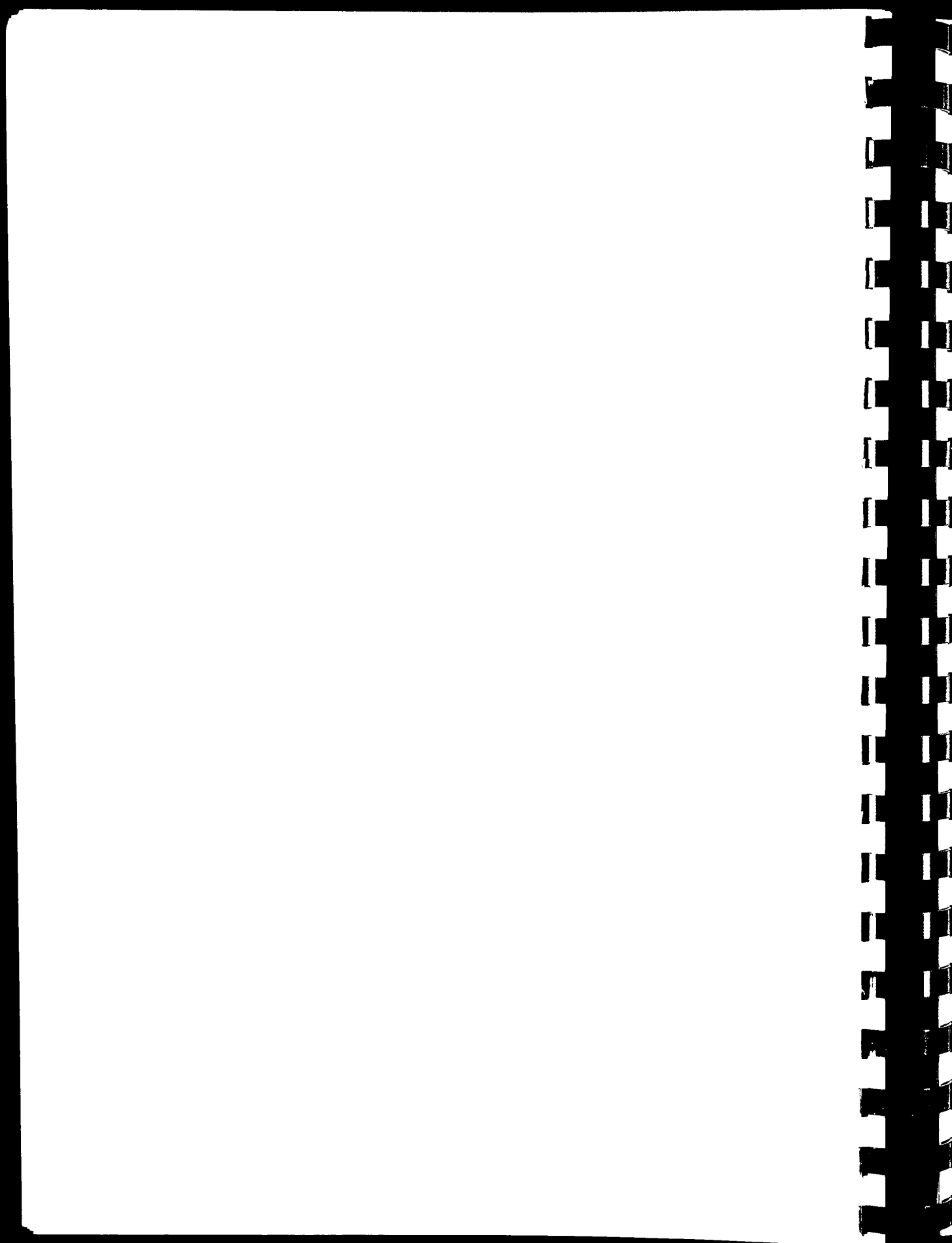






## Appendix B

### London Clusters Tables



**Table B1: Residents of Pensionable Age**

	<b>All Ages (100%)</b>	<b>All Pensioners Number</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>60/65-74 %</b>	<b>75-84 %</b>	<b>85+ %</b>
East London	1,370,048	230,606	16.8	10.5	5.0	1.3
North Central London	1,088,315	183,018	16.8	9.9	5.3	1.5
North West London	1,616,091	258,170	16.0	9.6	5.0	1.4
South East London	1,408,232	241,941	17.2	10.7	5.2	1.4
South London	1,197,013	207,823	17.4	10.2	5.5	1.6
<b>Greater London</b>	<b>6,679,699</b>	<b>1,121,558</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>

Source: 1991 Census: Local Base Statistics: Table 2

and other documents to establish the identity of the person who provided the information.

NAME	DATE OF BIRTH	DATE OF DEATH	DATE OF INTERVIEW	DATE OF INTERVIEW
1. J. E. B. DUBOIS	1858	1905	1905	1905
2. J. E. B. DUBOIS	1858	1905	1905	1905
3. J. E. B. DUBOIS	1858	1905	1905	1905
4. J. E. B. DUBOIS	1858	1905	1905	1905
5. J. E. B. DUBOIS	1858	1905	1905	1905
6. J. E. B. DUBOIS	1858	1905	1905	1905
7. J. E. B. DUBOIS	1858	1905	1905	1905
8. J. E. B. DUBOIS	1858	1905	1905	1905
9. J. E. B. DUBOIS	1858	1905	1905	1905
10. J. E. B. DUBOIS	1858	1905	1905	1905

1. J. E. B. DUBOIS



**Table B2: Percentage Distribution of Pensioners by Ethnic Group, 1991**

	White	Black Caribbean	Black African	Black Other	Indian	Pakistani	Bangla- deshi	Chinese	Other Asian	Other	Born in Ireland
East London	94.7	2.0	0.2	0.1	1.5	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	3.1
North Central London	94.5	1.9	0.3	0.2	1.6	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	6.0
North West London	91.8	2.1	0.3	0.2	3.9	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.7	7.4
South East London	95.5	2.5	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	4.1
South London	95.9	1.3	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.6	4.2
Greater London	94.4	2.0	0.2	0.1	1.9	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.5	5.0

Source: 1991 Census: Local Base Statistics: Table 6

23-109

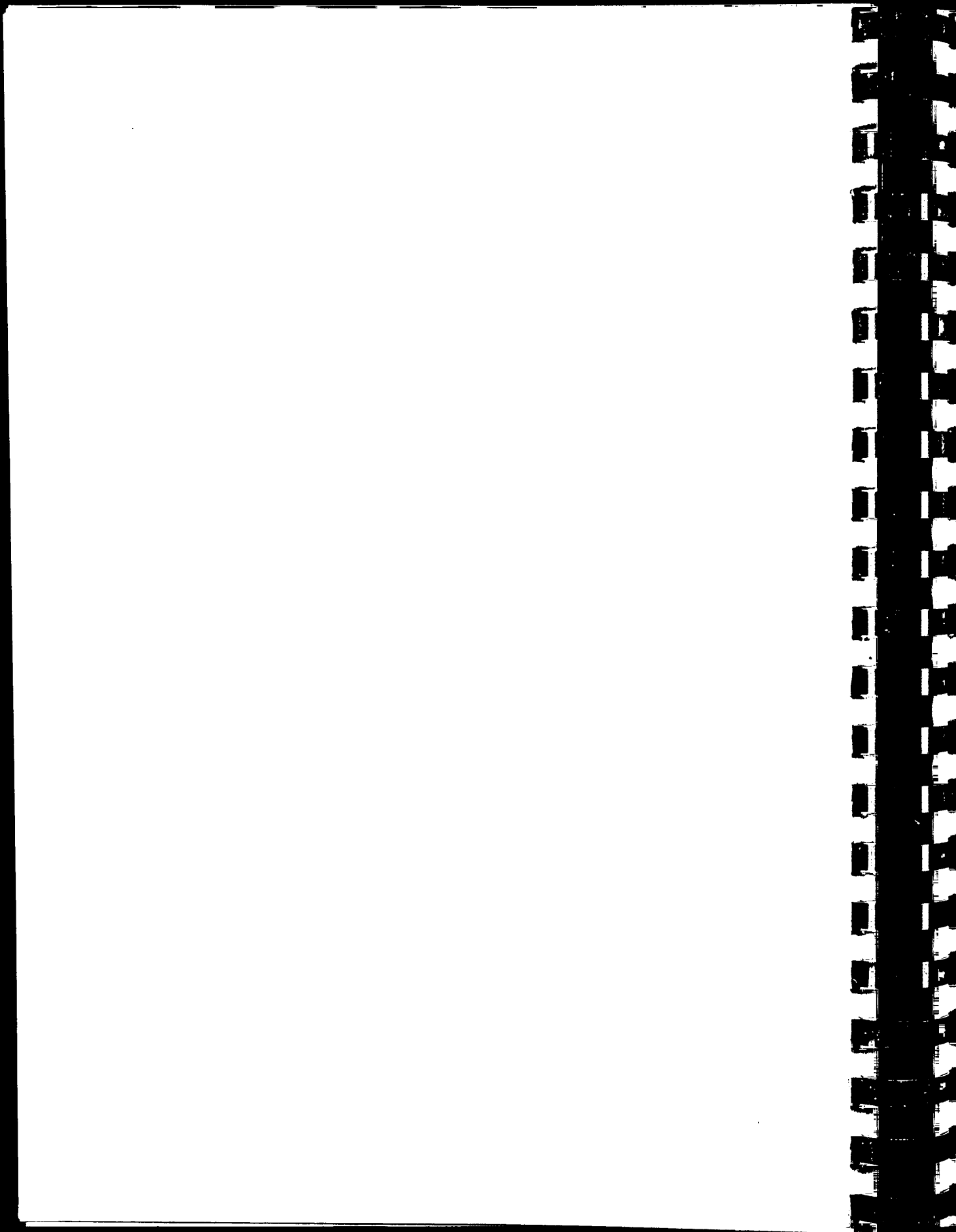
**Exhibit A**

3. State of the Union - 1961

Table B3: Households with Pensioners, 1991

	% pensioners living alone	% lone pensioner households	% other pensioner only households	% households pensioner(s) with other(s)	Total households with pensioner(s)		All households
					%	total	
East London	34.5	14.7	8.1	8.7	31.4	170,600	542,784
North Central London	36.4	14.6	7.1	8.1	29.8	135,982	456,843
North West London	36.1	13.9	6.7	8.4	29.0	194,085	670,110
South East London	35.6	14.5	7.7	8.1	30.3	180,102	593,990
South London	34.6	14.4	7.8	8.3	30.5	152,369	499,439
Greater London	35.4	14.4	7.5	8.3	30.2	833,138	2,763,166

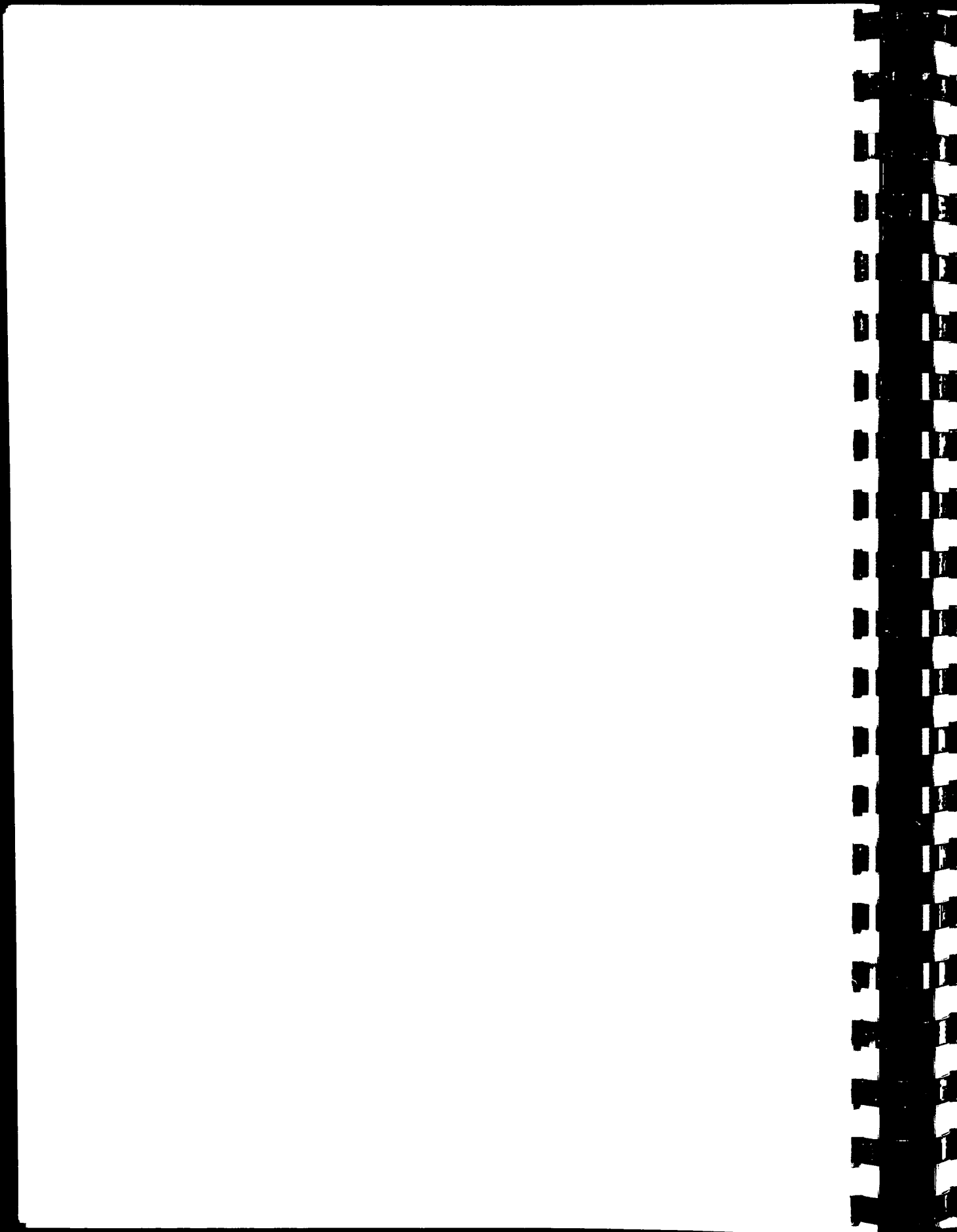
Source: 1991 Census: Local Base Statistics: Tables 2, 42 & 47



**Table B4: Employees and Self-employed Residents of Pensionable Age, 1991**

	% of Male		% of Female			% of All
	Males	Pensioners	Females	Pensioners	Persons	Pensioners
East London	6,294	7.9	11,231	7.4	17,525	7.6
North Central London	8,382	13.6	12,281	10.1	20,663	11.3
North West London	11,647	13.2	17,806	10.5	29,453	11.4
South East London	7,093	8.6	13,241	8.3	20,334	8.4
South London	7,688	11.2	13,177	9.5	20,865	10.0
Greater London	41,104	10.8	67,736	9.1	108,840	9.7

Source: 1991 Census: Local Base Statistics: Table 8



**Table B5: Percentage Distribution of Households with Pensioners by Tenure, 1991**

	Owner	Rented Privately:		Rented from:	
	Occupied	Furnished	Unfurnished	Housing Association	Local Authority
East London	48.8	1.0	6.7	5.2	37.3
North Central London	51.1	1.8	8.0	6.5	31.6
North West London	54.7	2.3	10.2	8.0	23.7
South East London	48.6	1.0	6.8	7.3	35.3
South London	62.5	1.4	8.7	5.5	20.9
Greater London	53.0	1.5	8.1	6.6	29.8

Source: 1991 Census: Local Base Statistics: Table 47





Table B6 Percentages of pensioner household types in selected tenures

	Owner Occupied:			Rented from Housing Association:			Rented from Local Authority:		
	Lone Pensioner	Other Pens. Only	Pensioner(s) & Other(s)	Lone Pensioner	Other Pens. Only	Pensioner(s) & Other(s)	Lone Pensioner	Other Pens. Only	Pensioner(s) & Other(s)
East London	37.2	56.4	61.5	7.3	3.8	2.9	44.6	31.8	30.0
North Central London	39.8	60.2	63.3	9.4	4.2	3.3	37.4	26.1	26.1
North West London	42.6	63.3	67.8	11.7	5.1	4.2	28.4	20.0	18.7
South East London	38.0	56.8	59.8	10.2	5.3	4.0	41.0	30.0	30.1
South London	52.0	69.0	74.6	8.4	3.6	2.5	25.3	18.1	15.8
Greater London	41.8	61.0	65.3	9.5	4.4	3.4	35.3	25.3	24.1

Source: 1991 Census: Local Base Statistics: Table 47

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Location	Latitude	Longitude	Altitude	Area	Population	Area	Population	Area	Population	Area	Population
London, England	51° 30' N	0° 07' W	25 ft	3,700 sq mi	8,000,000	3,700 sq mi	8,000,000	3,700 sq mi	8,000,000	3,700 sq mi	8,000,000
Paris, France	48° 50' N	2° 20' E	100 ft	2,000 sq mi	6,000,000	2,000 sq mi	6,000,000	2,000 sq mi	6,000,000	2,000 sq mi	6,000,000
Madrid, Spain	40° 25' N	3° 40' W	1,000 ft	1,000 sq mi	3,000,000	1,000 sq mi	3,000,000	1,000 sq mi	3,000,000	1,000 sq mi	3,000,000
Rome, Italy	41° 50' N	12° 30' E	200 ft	1,000 sq mi	2,500,000	1,000 sq mi	2,500,000	1,000 sq mi	2,500,000	1,000 sq mi	2,500,000
Beijing, China	39° 55' N	116° 25' E	1,000 ft	1,000 sq mi	10,000,000	1,000 sq mi	10,000,000	1,000 sq mi	10,000,000	1,000 sq mi	10,000,000
Delhi, India	28° 40' N	76° 50' E	1,000 ft	1,000 sq mi	10,000,000	1,000 sq mi	10,000,000	1,000 sq mi	10,000,000	1,000 sq mi	10,000,000
Mumbai, India	18° 55' N	72° 49' E	1,000 ft	1,000 sq mi	10,000,000	1,000 sq mi	10,000,000	1,000 sq mi	10,000,000	1,000 sq mi	10,000,000
Calcutta, India	22° 32' N	88° 24' E	1,000 ft	1,000 sq mi	10,000,000	1,000 sq mi	10,000,000	1,000 sq mi	10,000,000	1,000 sq mi	10,000,000
Bombay, India	18° 55' N	72° 49' E	1,000 ft	1,000 sq mi	10,000,000	1,000 sq mi	10,000,000	1,000 sq mi	10,000,000	1,000 sq mi	10,000,000
Hyderabad, India	17° 25' N	78° 15' E	1,000 ft	1,000 sq mi	10,000,000	1,000 sq mi	10,000,000	1,000 sq mi	10,000,000	1,000 sq mi	10,000,000
Chennai, India	13° 08' N	80° 15' E	1,000 ft	1,000 sq mi	10,000,000	1,000 sq mi	10,000,000	1,000 sq mi	10,000,000	1,000 sq mi	10,000,000
Coimbatore, India	11° 50' N	75° 45' E	1,000 ft	1,000 sq mi	10,000,000	1,000 sq mi	10,000,000	1,000 sq mi	10,000,000	1,000 sq mi	10,000,000
Bangalore, India	12° 58' N	77° 30' E	1,000 ft	1,000 sq mi	10,000,000	1,000 sq mi	10,000,000	1,000 sq mi	10,000,000	1,000 sq mi	10,000,000
Madras, India	13° 08' N	80° 15' E	1,000 ft	1,000 sq mi	10,000,000	1,000 sq mi	10,000,000	1,000 sq mi	10,000,000	1,000 sq mi	10,000,000
Calcutta, India	22° 32' N	88° 24' E	1,000 ft	1,000 sq mi	10,000,000	1,000 sq mi	10,000,000	1,000 sq mi	10,000,000	1,000 sq mi	10,000,000
Bombay, India	18° 55' N	72° 49' E	1,000 ft	1,000 sq mi	10,000,000	1,000 sq mi	10,000,000	1,000 sq mi	10,000,000	1,000 sq mi	10,000,000
Hyderabad, India	17° 25' N	78°									

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20250

Table B7: Percentages of Households with Pensioners in Selected Housing Circumstances, 1991

	Lacking or Sharing Bath/Shower and/or Inside WC		Lacking Central Heating		Without a Car		Not In Self-contained Accommodation	
	Lone Pensioner	All Pensioner Households	Lone Pensioner	All Pensioner Households	Lone Pensioner	All Pensioner Households	Lone Pensioner	All Pensioner Households
East London	5.2	3.6	33.8	30.8	88.8	65.0	1.5	1.0
North Central London	4.1	2.6	24.2	21.5	83.9	61.9	3.3	2.3
North West London	3.8	2.3	29.5	25.5	82.5	59.1	3.3	2.2
South East London	3.2	2.1	30.7	28.5	85.2	62.0	2.0	1.3
South London	5.0	3.0	32.5	28.8	80.3	55.7	2.7	1.7
Greater London	4.2	2.7	30.3	27.2	84.2	60.8	2.5	1.7

Source: 1991 Census: Local Base Statistics: Table 47

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**Table B8: Pensioners Resident in Communal Establishments, 1991**

	Resident (Non-staff) in:			Total Resident Non-staff	% of All Pensioners Resident
	Hospitals/ NHS Homes	Non-NHS Care Homes	Other Estabs.		
East London	1215	5047	260	6522	2.8
North Central London	970	5182	619	6771	3.7
North West London	910	5640	919	7469	2.9
South East London	489	5492	391	6372	2.6
South London	875	6809	281	7965	3.8
Greater London	4,459	28,170	2,470	35,099	3.1

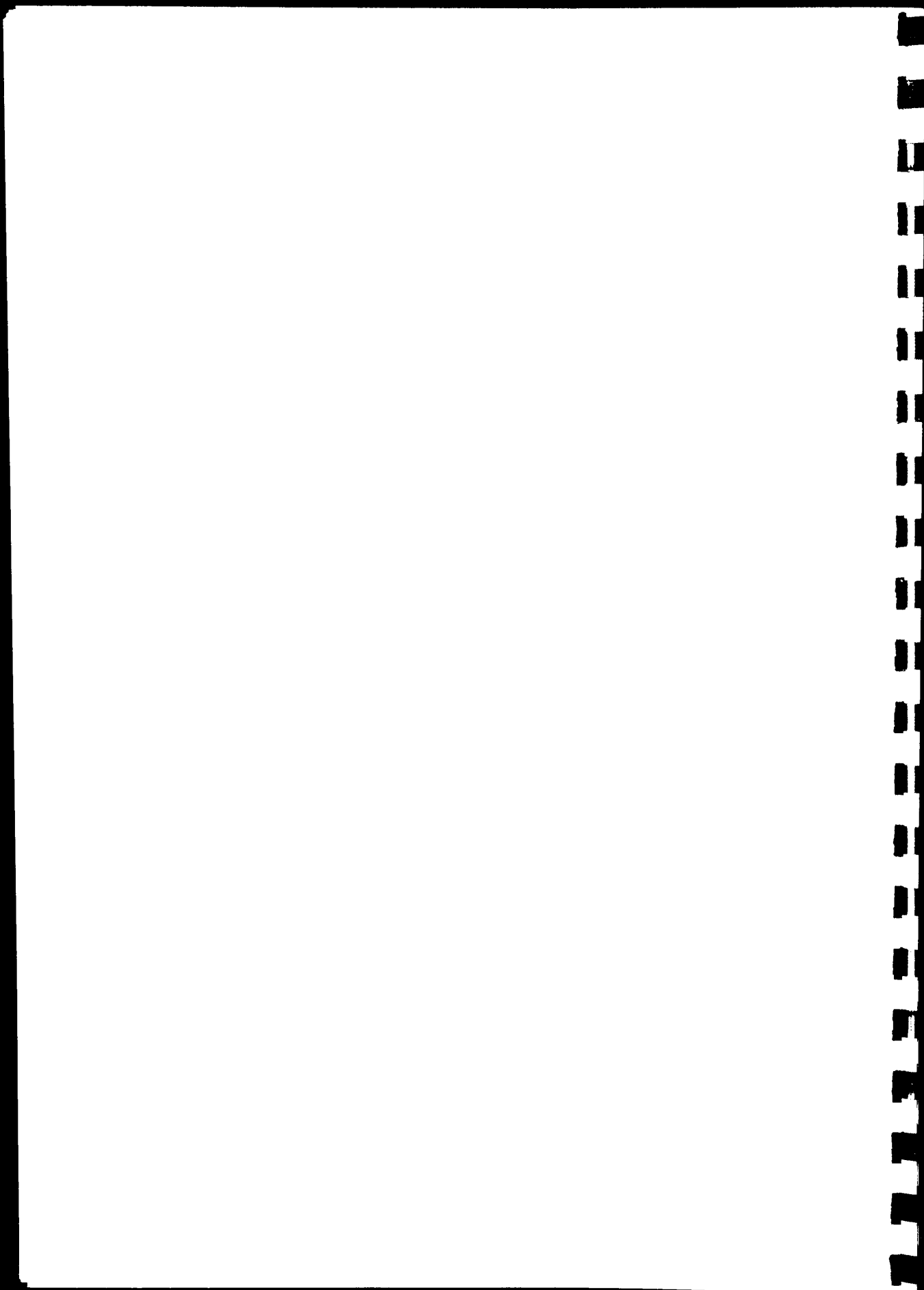
Source: 1991 Census: Local Base Statistics: Tables 4 & 5

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Table B9: Pensioners with a Limiting Long term Illness, 1991

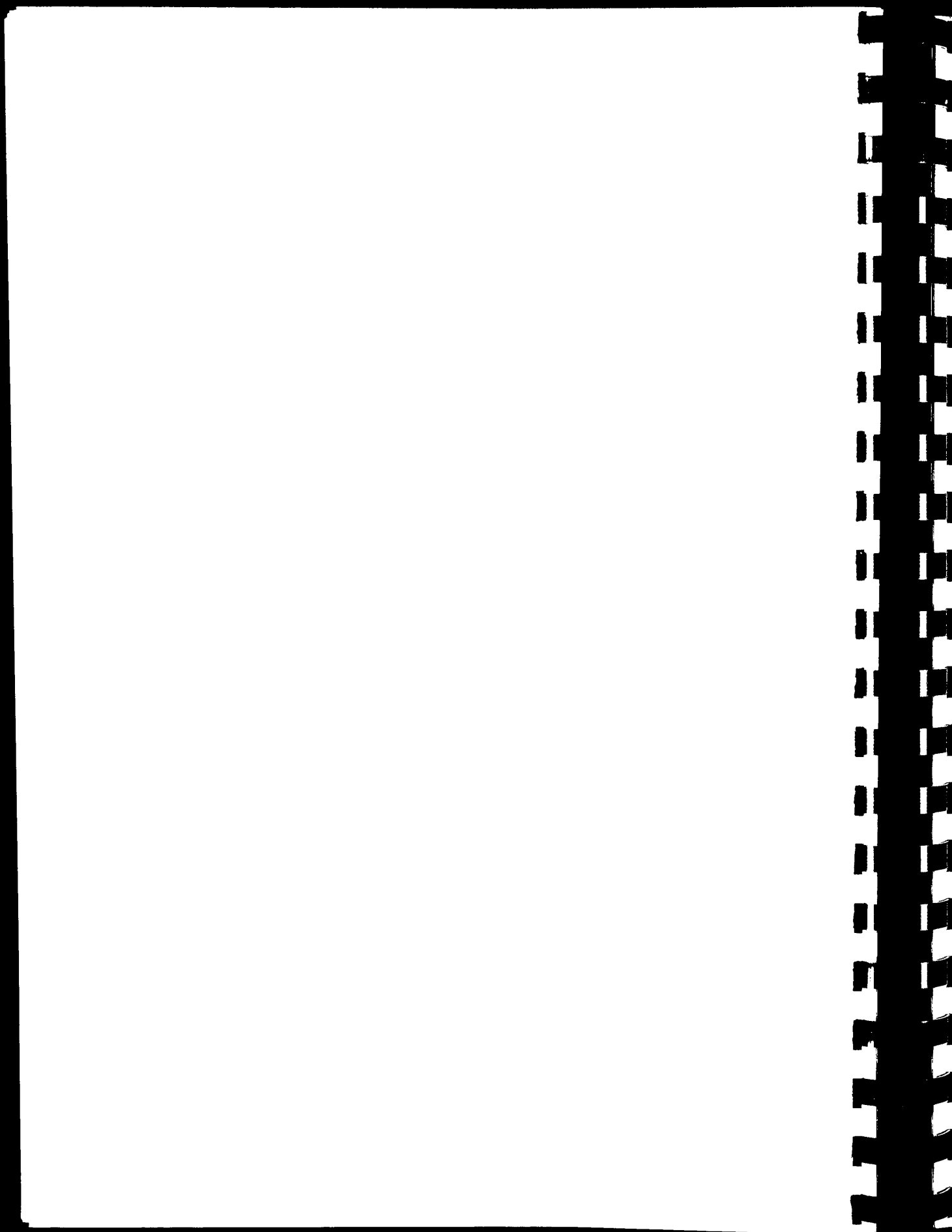
	Resident in Households		Residents in Communal Establishments		All Pensioners	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
East London	86,725	38.7	5,945	90.2	92,670	40.2
North Central London	64,163	36.4	6,036	87.5	70,199	38.4
North West London	88,283	35.2	6,129	79.4	94,412	36.6
South East London	86,483	36.7	5,760	89.4	92,243	38.1
South London	68,373	34.2	7,300	90.5	75,673	36.4
Greater London	394,027	36.3	31,170	87.3	425,197	37.9

Source: 1991 Census: Local Base Statistics: Tables 2,12,13 & 35









Appendix C

Comparative Tables



Table C1: Residents of Pensionable Age

	All Ages (100%)	All Pensioners Number	%	60/65-74 %	75-84 %	85+ %
Greater London	6,679,699	1,121,558	16.8	10.2	5.2	1.4
Greater Manchester	2,499,441	450,331	18.0	11.3	5.3	1.4
Merseyside	1,403,642	268,484	19.1	12.1	5.5	1.5
South Yorkshire	1,262,630	240,828	19.1	12.2	5.5	1.4
Tyne and Wear	1,095,152	213,099	19.5	12.7	5.3	1.4
West Midlands	2,551,671	465,758	18.3	11.8	5.2	1.3
West Yorkshire	2,013,693	363,765	18.1	11.3	5.3	1.4
South East England	17,208,264	3,084,460	17.9	10.9	5.5	1.6
Rest of South East	10,528,565	1,962,902	18.6	11.3	5.7	1.7
Rest of Shire Counties	19,020,711	3,709,482	19.5	12.2	5.7	1.6
England excluding Met Counties	29,549,276	5,672,384	19.2	11.9	5.7	1.6
England	47,055,204	8,796,207	18.7	11.6	5.6	1.5

Source: 1991 Census: Local Base Statistics: Table 2



Table C2: Percentage Distribution of Pensioners by Ethnic Group, 1991

	White	Black Caribbean	Black African	Black Other	Indian	Pakistani	Bangla- deshi	Chinese	Other Asian	Other	Born in Ireland
Greater London	94.4	2.0	0.2	0.1	1.9	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.5	5.0
Greater Manchester	98.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	3.0
Merseyside	99.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	2.4
South Yorkshire	99.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.9
Tyne and Wear	99.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
West Midlands	96.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.4
West Yorkshire	98.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.6
South East England	97.5	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	3.2
Rest of South East	99.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	2.1
Rest of Shire Counties	99.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4
England excluding Met Counties	99.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.7
England	98.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.3

Source: 1991 Census: Local Base Statistics: Table 6

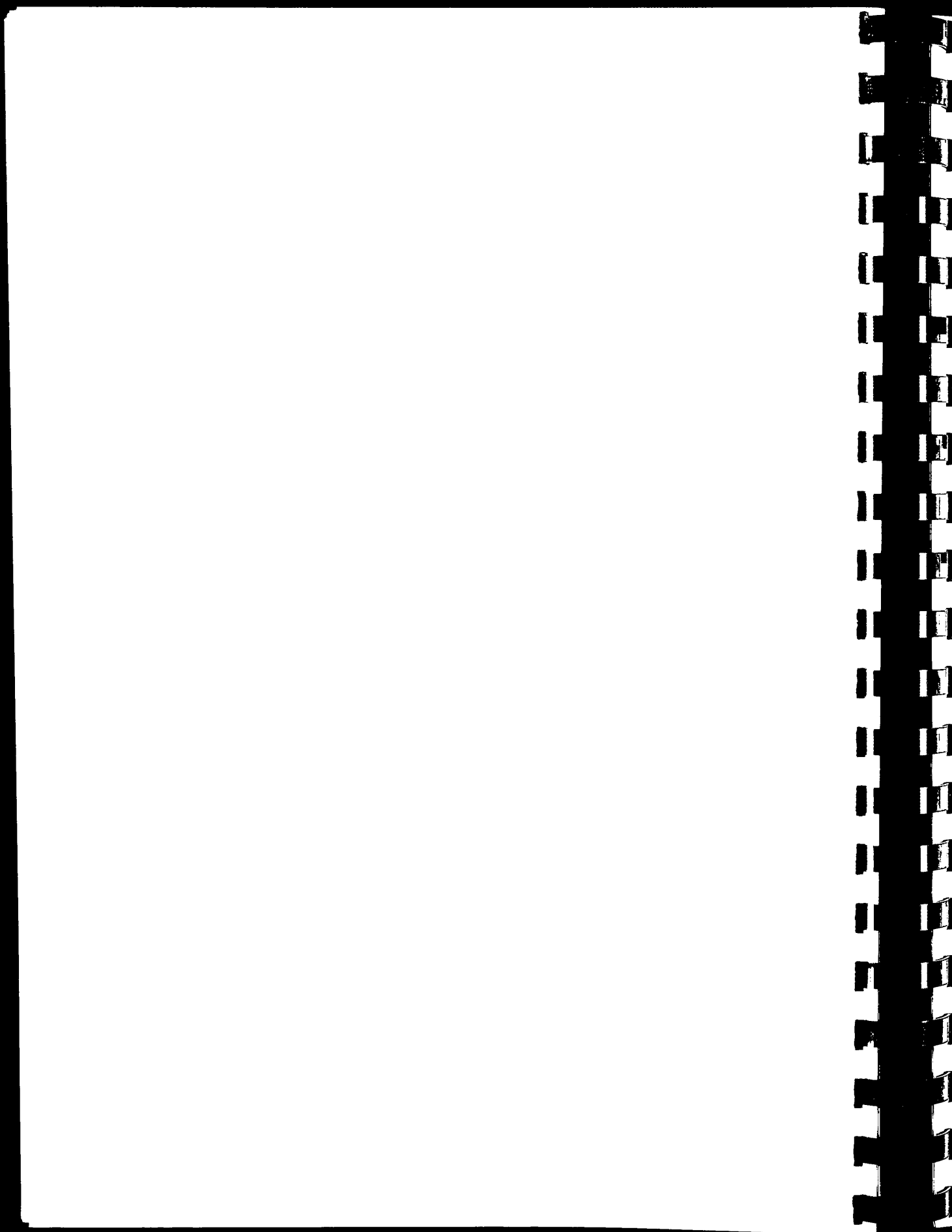
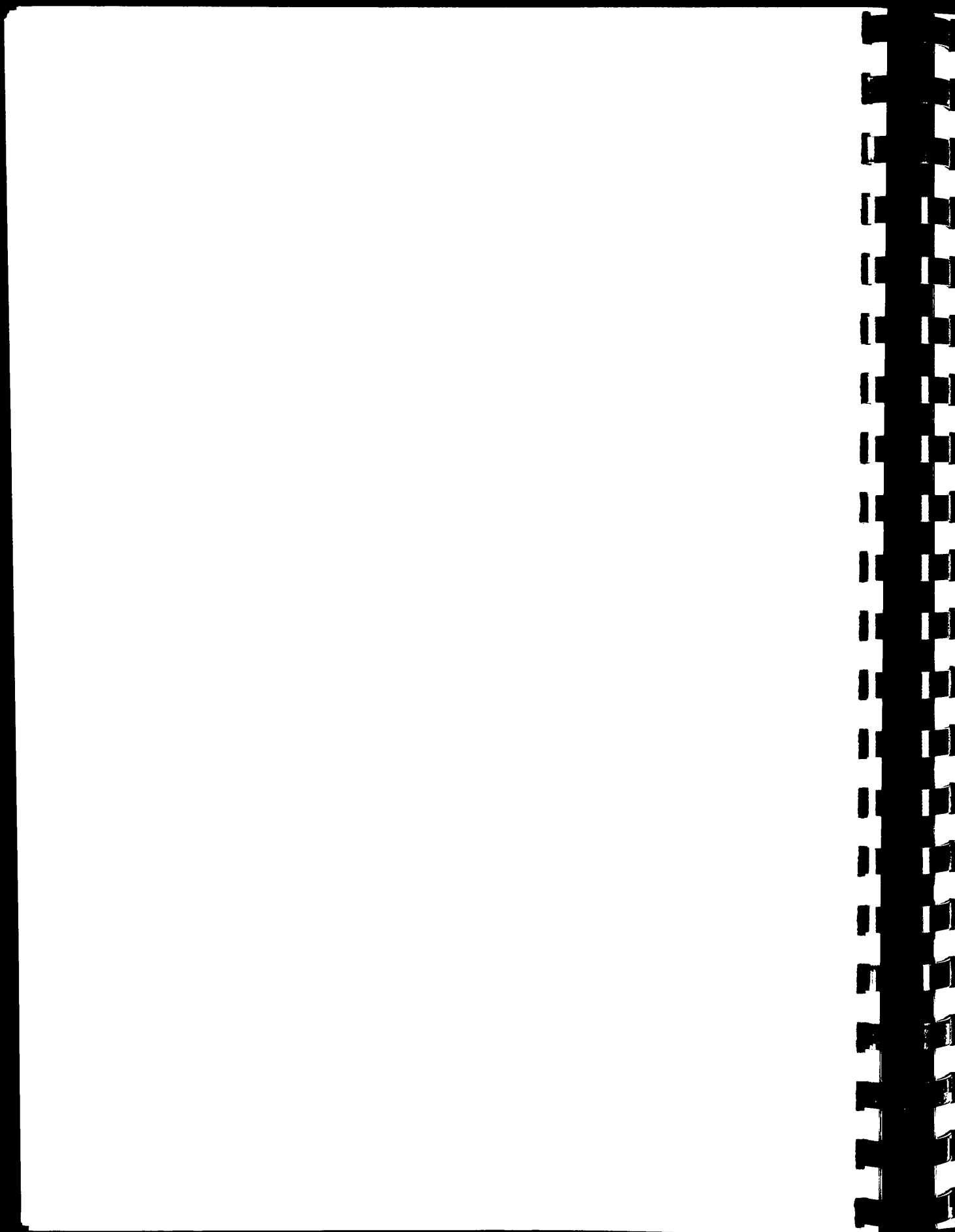




Table C3: Households with Pensioners, 1991

	% pensioners living alone	% lone pensioner households	% other pensioner only households	% households pensioner(s) with other(s)	Total households with pensioner(s)		All households
					%	total	
Greater London	35.4	14.4	7.5	8.3	30.2	833,138	2,763,166
Greater Manchester	35.2	15.9	8.7	8.5	33.0	329,903	998,363
Merseyside	32.7	15.9	8.8	10.3	35.1	193,325	551,374
South Yorkshire	34.0	16.1	10.0	8.1	34.2	173,967	508,655
Tyne and Wear	35.9	16.9	9.0	8.7	34.5	156,408	452,908
West Midlands	32.4	15.2	9.3	9.7	34.3	339,344	990,664
West Yorkshire	35.0	15.8	9.2	7.9	32.9	264,323	803,060
South East England	32.3	14.4	9.2	8.3	31.9	2,208,797	6,914,725
Rest of South East	30.6	14.5	10.4	8.3	33.1	1,375,659	4,151,559
Rest of Shire Counties	30.5	15.0	10.8	8.7	34.4	2,597,567	7,545,834
England excluding Met Counties	30.5	14.8	10.6	8.5	34.0	3,973,226	11,697,393
England	32.0	15.0	9.8	8.6	33.4	6,263,634	18,765,583

Source: 1991 Census: Local Base Statistics: Tables 2, 42 & 47



**Table C4: Employees and Self-employed Residents of Pensionable Age, 1991**

	% of Male		% of Female			% of All
	Males	Pensioners	Females	Pensioners	Persons	Pensioners
<b>Greater London</b>	41,104	10.8	67,736	9.1	108,840	9.7
<b>Greater Manchester</b>	8,988	6.0	17,830	6.0	26,818	6.0
<b>Merseyside</b>	4,557	5.2	10,890	6.0	15,447	5.8
<b>South Yorkshire</b>	3,210	3.8	7,141	4.6	10,351	4.3
<b>Tyne and Wear</b>	2,537	3.6	6,584	4.6	9,121	4.3
<b>West Midlands</b>	9,898	6.2	19,421	6.4	29,319	6.3
<b>West Yorkshire</b>	7,322	6.0	14,183	5.9	21,505	5.9
<b>South East England</b>	108,319	10.2	176,331	8.7	284,650	9.2
<b>Rest of South East</b>	67,215	9.9	108,595	8.4	175,810	8.9
<b>Rest of Shire Counties</b>	99,388	7.4	161,719	6.6	261,107	6.9
<b>England excluding Met Counties</b>	166,603	8.4	270,314	7.3	436,917	7.7
<b>England</b>	244,219	8.0	414,099	7.2	658,318	7.5

Source: 1991 Census: Local Base Statistics: Table 8

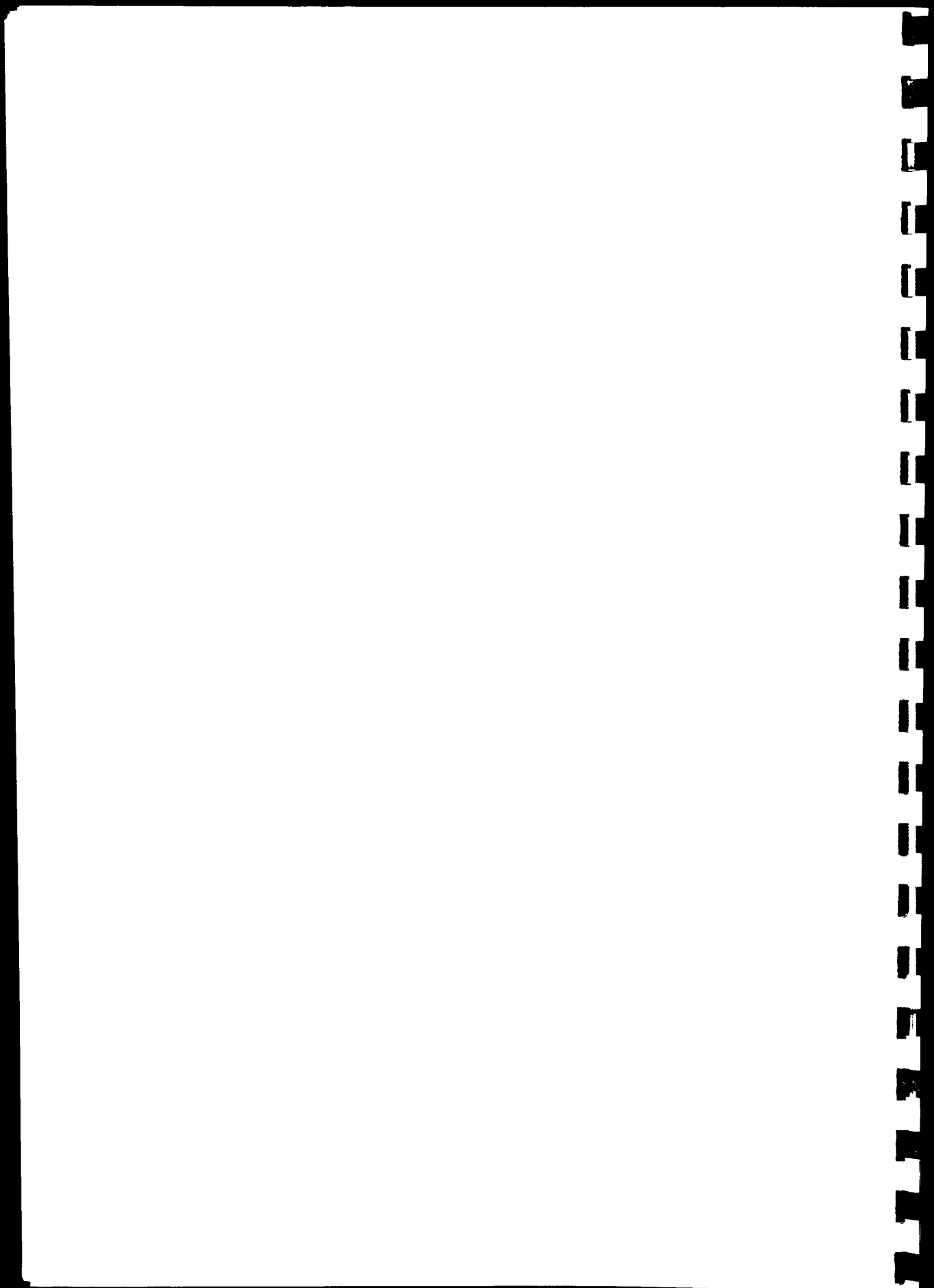


Table C5: Percentage Distribution of Households with Pensioners by Tenure, 1991

	Owner Occupied	Rented Privately:		Rented from:	
		Furnished	Unfurnished	Housing Association	Local Authority
Greater London	53.0	1.5	8.1	6.6	29.8
Greater Manchester	55.2	0.8	3.9	6.2	33.1
Merseyside	57.2	1.0	7.3	6.9	26.6
South Yorkshire	46.8	0.6	4.5	3.0	44.1
Tyne and Wear	42.9	0.6	5.0	6.4	44.1
West Midlands	57.1	0.6	3.7	4.6	33.1
West Yorkshire	56.4	0.9	4.5	4.8	32.6
South East England	62.2	1.2	6.1	5.4	23.9
Rest of South East	67.8	1.0	4.8	4.7	20.4
Rest of Shire Counties	65.5	1.0	4.6	3.7	24.0
England excluding Met Counties	66.3	1.0	4.6	4.0	22.7
England	61.6	1.0	5.1	4.7	26.5

Source: 1991 Census: Local Base Statistics: Table 47

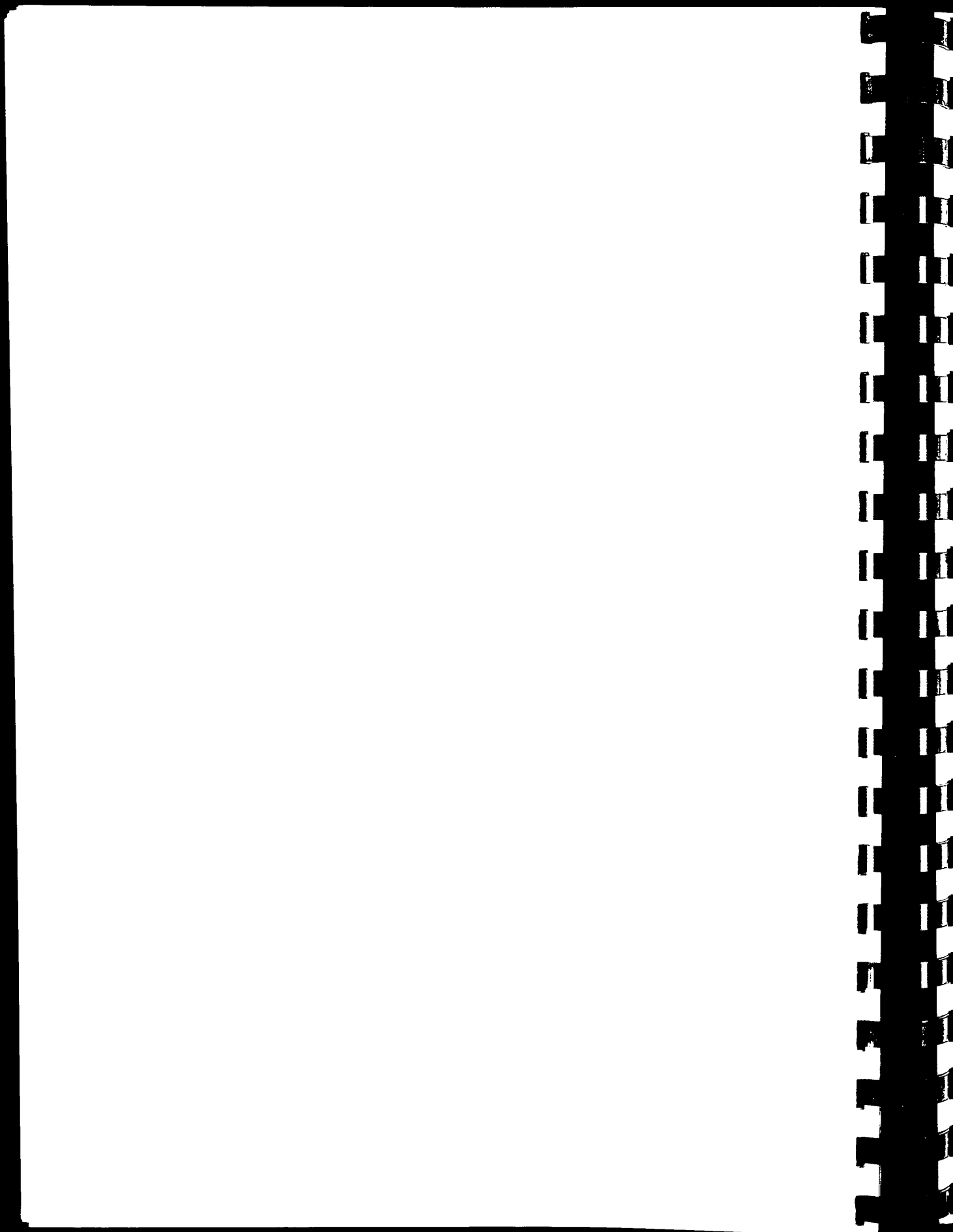


Table C6: Percentages of Pensioner Households in Selected Tenures, 1991

	Owner Occupied:			Rented from Housing Association:			Rented from Local Authority:		
	Lone Pensioner	Other Pens. Only	Pensioner(s) & Other(s)	Lone Pensioner	Other Pens. Only	Pensioner(s) & Other(s)	Lone Pensioner	Other Pens. Only	Pensioner(s) & Other(s)
Greater London	41.8	61.0	65.3	9.5	4.4	3.4	35.3	25.3	24.1
Greater Manchester	43.5	64.4	67.6	9.2	4.7	2.3	40.4	26.2	26.5
Merseyside	45.1	66.9	67.6	10.6	4.4	3.2	32.1	20.7	23.4
South Yorkshire	35.0	54.1	61.3	4.2	2.5	1.3	53.5	38.2	32.8
Tyne and Wear	33.0	51.0	53.8	8.9	4.9	3.0	49.8	38.3	38.9
West Midlands	44.6	64.5	69.4	7.1	3.3	1.8	41.5	27.7	25.3
West Yorkshire	44.5	64.7	70.5	6.8	3.8	1.7	41.0	26.1	23.3
South East England	51.6	69.8	72.3	8.2	3.7	2.5	29.5	19.5	19.2
Rest of South East	57.7	73.6	76.9	7.2	3.3	1.9	25.5	16.6	15.9
Rest of Shire Counties	54.6	72.6	74.4	5.8	2.6	1.3	31.3	18.7	17.8
England excluding Met Counties	55.8	73.4	75.8	6.3	2.8	1.5	29.3	18.1	17.3
England	50.4	69.6	72.1	7.1	3.3	1.9	33.3	21.1	20.6

Source: 1991 Census: Local Base Statistics: Table 47

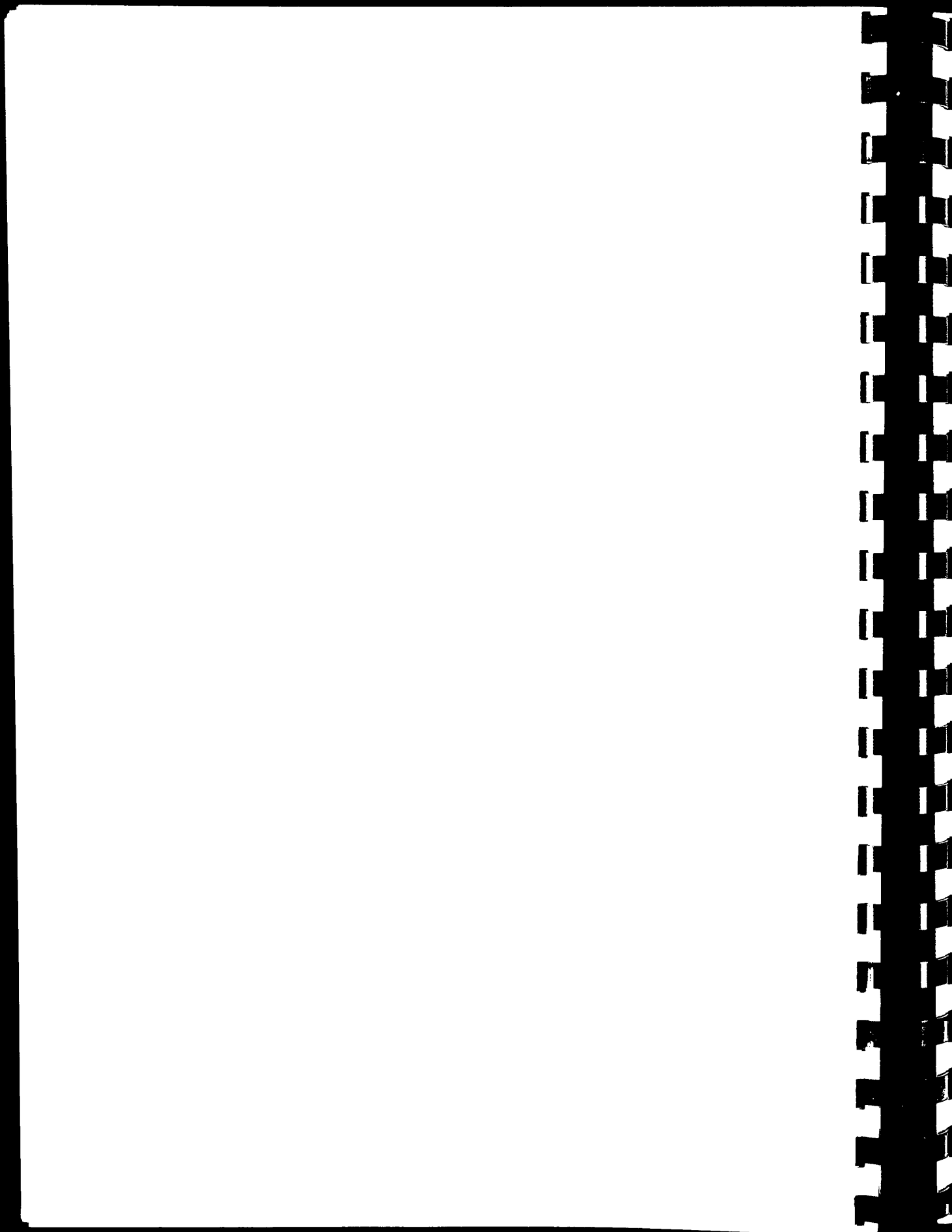




Table C7: Percentages of Households with Pensioners in Selected Housing Circumstances, 1991

	Lacking or Sharing Bath/Shower and/or Inside WC		Lacking Central Heating		Without a Car		Not In Self-contained Accommodation	
	Lone Pensioner	All Pensioner Households	Lone Pensioner	All Pensioner Households	Lone Pensioner	All Pensioner Households	Lone Pensioner	All Pensioner Households
Greater London	4.2	2.7	30.3	27.2	84.2	60.8	2.5	1.7
Greater Manchester	2.1	1.3	26.1	24.0	86.8	63.7	0.4	0.2
Merseyside	2.7	1.8	41.4	39.7	84.8	62.1	1.3	0.7
South Yorkshire	2.4	1.6	24.2	21.5	88.9	66.5	0.3	0.1
Tyne and Wear	1.0	0.6	15.2	13.1	90.5	72.2	0.3	0.2
West Midlands	2.3	1.5	38.4	36.5	85.7	60.2	0.4	0.2
West Yorkshire	1.6	1.0	38.1	35.9	86.4	63.4	0.4	0.2
South East England	3.3	2.0	23.7	20.9	78.4	51.8	1.5	0.9
Rest of South East	2.6	1.5	19.1	17.1	74.1	46.3	0.8	0.5
Rest of Shire Counties	2.4	1.5	23.6	21.3	77.4	49.6	0.6	0.3
England excluding Met Counties	2.5	1.5	22.1	19.8	76.4	48.4	0.7	0.4
England	2.6	1.6	25.5	23.1	80.0	53.6	0.9	0.5

Source: 1991 Census: Local Base Statistics: Table 47

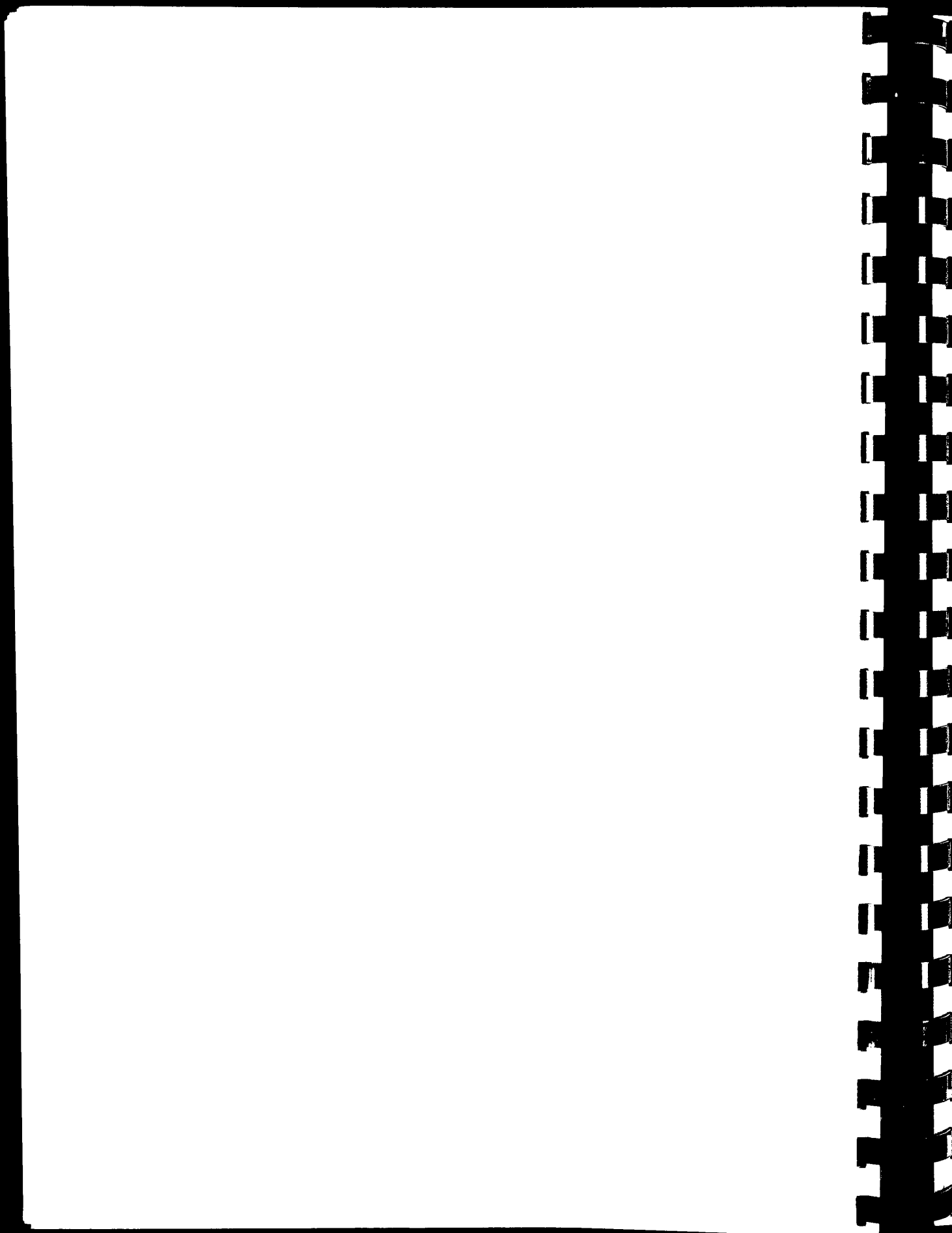


Table C8: Pensioners Resident in Communal Establishments, 1991

	Resident (Non-staff) in:			Total Resident Non-staff	% of All Pensioners Resident
	Hospitals/ NHS Homes	Non-NHS Care Homes	Other Estabs.		
Greater London	4,459	28,170	2,470	35,099	3.1
Greater Manchester	1,428	16,918	425	18,771	4.2
Merseyside	560	13,666	625	14,851	5.5
South Yorkshire	873	7,421	178	8,472	3.5
Tyne and Wear	1,019	7,625	203	8,847	4.2
West Midlands	1,255	13,324	638	15,217	3.3
West Yorkshire	1,158	13,695	237	15,090	4.1
South East England	14,048	105,948	6,054	126,050	4.1
Rest of South East	9,589	77,778	3,584	90,951	4.5
Rest of Shire Counties	13,061	158,761	4,202	176,024	4.8
England excluding Met Counties	22,650	236,539	7,786	266,975	4.7
England	33,402	337,358	12,562	383,322	4.4

Source: 1991 Census: Local Base Statistics: Tables 4 & 5

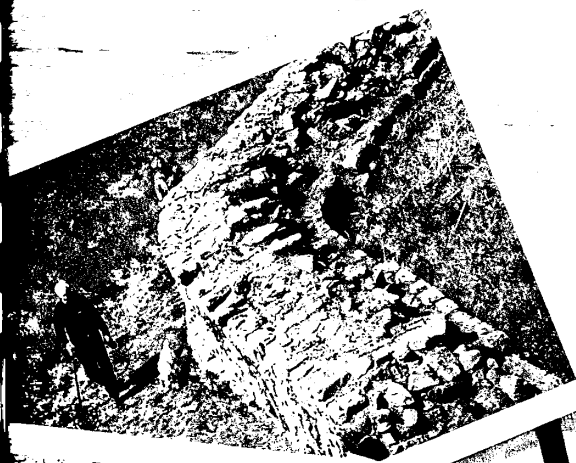




Local Government Association

# fair care

the LGA's campaign for older people



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## foreword



The long-term funding of health and social care is an issue that concerns us all.

But while the difficulties facing the NHS have dominated the news agenda, a perhaps more serious financial time bomb is ticking away in social care.

The most recent survey of local authorities puts the gap between what councils have to spend and the services they are expected to provide at £1.77 bn.

That deficit is unquestionably increasing by the day, and in some parts of the country where NHS trusts are experiencing the biggest difficulties, the situation is bordering on crisis point.

This is not a short-term problem. Our population is ageing – by 2007 there will be more people over 65 than under 16, and in many areas this is already the case.

It is time now for an honest and mature debate about how health and social care will be funded in the years to come.

This need not be seen as a negative issue, and this is not just a campaign for cash – it is a campaign for people to be able to receive the type of care they deserve. We want older people to have more choice over the kind of care they want; to have the opportunity to lead more dignified lives closer to home; to continue making a contribution to their communities.

Local authorities are uniquely placed to ensure that older people receive care at the right time and in the right place. Not only do councils commission and provide care, they also provide a range of other services that are vital to people's overall well-being. The LGA's *Closer to people and places* campaign sets out how further service improvement can be achieved through the devolution of powers from

central to local government.

These opportunities will not be realised without a sustainable system of funding. Local authorities with social care responsibilities are increasingly being faced with some very difficult decisions – being often forced to choose between increasing council tax and tightening eligibility criteria, and sometimes having to do both.

There has to be an urgent re-examination of how money in the health and social care system is spent. The government has already committed itself in principle to a shift of funding from the acute sector to prevention – now we need a timetable for action.

For too long, successive governments have ducked finding a genuine, long-term solution to this critical issue. The result is a social care system creaking at the seams. The tragedy is that older people in England are being deprived of the care they deserve in later life. It is not fair.

It is time for genuine and lasting change.



**CLlr David Rogers OBE**  
Chair, Community well-being board  
Local Government Association

## policy context

In October 2003 the Local Government Association (LGA) and the Association of Directors of Social Services (ADSS) produced *All our tomorrows*, a groundbreaking publication which stressed the need for a system of services and support for older people based on people's rights and entitlements. That report proposed inverting the 'triangle of care' for older people – moving the focus of statutory services from acute care towards a focus on community well-being, to ensure resources are used to meet the well-being needs of all older people.

Three years on, we are pleased with the direction of government policy towards increased choice, control and independence for those who use health and social care services. The Department of Health's January 2006 white paper – *Our health, our care, our say* – set out the government's aim to re-focus health and social care towards personalised services that

focus on prevention, support and treatment in the community and independent living. The development of other policies such as direct payments, individual budgets, the national ageing strategy *Opportunity age* and programmes such as *LinkAge Plus* and *POPP* (Partnerships for Older People Projects) also indicate the government's move towards person-centred services that are joined-up and responsive to the needs of the individual.

We welcome this emphasis on prevention, personal control over support and care options, joined-up service provision and the role that social care has in enabling this shifting pattern of support and care. But there is currently a gap between the aspirations of what we would all like older people's services to deliver and the economic reality of what they can deliver – a gap between rhetoric and reality.





## resources

Most resources in the health and social care system are currently focused on those with the most severe needs, with fewer and fewer resources available to support those with lower-level needs and thus prevent more complex difficulties developing. This is not a new situation and it is getting worse. Focusing only on those whose care needs are the most urgent results in less care being available for those people for whom early support would potentially prevent or delay the need for higher levels of care.

As the number of care hours being delivered increases, so the number of people receiving those services reduces, meaning that ever more intensive care packages are being delivered. The March 2006 LGA/ADSS *Social services finance survey 2005/06* shows that local authorities have been forced to tighten their eligibility criteria for social services recipients year-on-year – in the last year, 68 per cent

of councils were only able to provide services to recipients whose needs were assessed as being critical or substantial, an increase of 11 per cent on the previous year.

Far from enabling the redesign of services that underwrite entitlement, this situation reinforces the notion that support and care is only available on a 'safety net' basis. It also has a significant impact on the families and carers of older people, who are providing more care hours as a result.

There has been much research, notably the Joseph Rowntree Foundation/Counsel and Care inquiry *That little bit of help* (November 2005), which has indicated the crucial role that 'low level' services can play in improving people's quality of life and in delaying or preventing their need for more intensive services.





But the current situation means that those whose needs are less serious are all too often not getting the 'little bit of help' that would improve their quality of life and prevent their needs from becoming more serious at a later stage. Fewer people are receiving more intensive support and care at a higher cost. This is not a sensible solution for people needing care and support and it is not a sensible use of limited public funding.

If we are to move to a more 'preventative agenda', a greater share of the resources in the health and social care system must be directed towards early support and care, designed to minimise the need for high cost, acute interventions at a later stage. Better investment in social care and related well-being services can enable this to happen.

The *Our health, our care, our say* white paper sets out an intention to move resources from acute

hospital-based services to primary and community health services and to social care. We believe this shift is not only necessary but urgent. There is not enough money to deliver the current system of social care, let alone allow broader well-being goals to be met.

Last year the LGA and local government practitioners estimated that demographic and inflationary pressures alone would mean extra funding of £663m would be needed in 2006/07 and £711m in 2007/08, just to deliver the same level of services. This is due to factors such as:

- an ageing population and a rising number of people who need care;
- changes to the nature and cost of service provision (eg providing more support in community or home-based settings);





- the rising expectations of service users;
- financial difficulties in some parts of the NHS;
- the rising cost of contracts with the independent and voluntary sector (much of which is down to higher expectations and a drive to improve standards); and
- workforce issues, especially difficulties in recruiting and retaining care staff.

This argument has been backed up by the recent Wanless review of social care, which has shown how spending on social care would have to rise significantly over the next 20 years if we are to even stand still, let alone deliver a more ambitious social care system.

Wanless indicated that social care spending as a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP) will have to increase from 1.1 per cent to 1.6 per cent

over the next 20 years, just to keep pace with demographic changes in that period. Delivering more ambitious outcomes would require spending as a percentage of GDP to increase to 2 per cent. And the cost of delivering a more ambitious social care system immediately has been estimated at £2.7 bn by Wanless and £2.2 bn by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation.

There simply is not enough money to deliver the current system of social care effectively, let alone achieve the broader aspirations of the white paper. To deliver a broader model of well-being, where the needs of all older people can be addressed, there must be a transfer of funding into community-based early intervention services that increase older people's quality of life and reduce pressure on intensive services. The government must set a target for this funding shift and set out a timetable for achieving it. We would be happy to assist the government in this task.

## a partnership approach to well-being

Beyond funding, there needs to be a more holistic approach to older people's services, with a focus on a wide range of services beyond health and social care to encompass areas like housing, transport, employment, leisure and learning, as we know how important these are to people's overall well-being.

It is the ability to join services locally that can lead to an effective partnership approach to well-being at the local level between health, local government and other local service providers, such as the voluntary and community sectors. *Closer to people and places*, published by the LGA in May 2006, proposed a radical vision for local services through a series of reforms which would devolve power from the national to the local level and which would seek to secure fundamental improvements to public services, make better use of public money and give people greater power and influence over their lives, their services and the future of the places where they live.

Councils have been working for some time to use their existing resources to promote preventative services more effectively at the local level. One example of this is the Innovation Forum's project *Reducing hospital admissions of older people*, which involves a group of nine pilot councils across England. In each locality, the local authority is leading with local NHS and independent sector

partners to pilot initiatives that maintain the health of older people in the community, prevent avoidable hospital admissions by meeting their care needs in alternative ways and reduce lengths of stay when they are admitted to hospital.

A partnership approach to well-being can help to embed partnership working between local organisations and foster a culture of shared objectives. This will help the move towards a situation where councils are able to support the health and well-being needs of all older people, rather than having to focus scarce resources on those in the most urgent need. *Closer to people and places* sets out a blueprint for this, focusing on stronger Local Area Agreements (LAAs) between local partners and proposing a 'duty to co-operate' on all the public service partners in the LAA.

The well-being needs of carers should not be forgotten either. Carers who care for 50 hours a week or more, especially younger carers, are twice as likely to be in poor health than the general population; their well-being needs must be an important consideration in wider well-being strategies.

# dignity and respect for older people

Although older people are the largest users of many public services, their needs are all too often given a low priority. *Living well in later life*, a March 2006 report from the Healthcare Commission, Audit Commission and the Commission for Social Care Inspection, suggested that 'deep-rooted cultural attitudes to ageing' were hampering plans to improve local services, including health and social care. Although the report found improvements in the way public services were addressing age discrimination, the report found evidence of older people being treated with a lack of dignity and respect and of older people's needs being given a low priority when planning and commissioning services.

The Department of Health's plans to improve older people's health services in the final five years of the National Service Framework for older people, as outlined in *A new ambition for old age*, are laudable – but older people need that help now. Older people, as well as their families and their carers, must be placed at the centre of service reform. They must be treated with more respect when accessing support or services, they must be valued for their skills and experience and they must be more closely involved in designing, delivering and evaluating services, many of which they are the most frequent users of. Redesigning services around the needs of service users is one of the key themes in the LGA's vision for local services, as outlined in *Closer to people and places*.



Older people need the care and support they deserve. This means having access to information and services, not just in health and social care but in other areas like housing, education, employment, finance, home improvements, volunteering and transport. It means having the information and support to make well-informed choices, to receive services which are responsive and based around their needs and it means being treated with respect, dignity and compassion when choosing and receiving those services.

*A sure start to later life*, published by the Social Exclusion Unit in January 2006, sets out a model for

bringing together a range of services like these through a single accessible gateway. Eight local authorities will be piloting this approach through the *LinkAge Plus* programme between summer 2006 and summer 2008. However, if more money were transferred to early intervention services more of these projects could be established, which would help to empower older people to live healthier, happier, more independent lives and enable a move from a paternalistic system towards one which actively promotes well-being.



*Happy Birthday Nan*

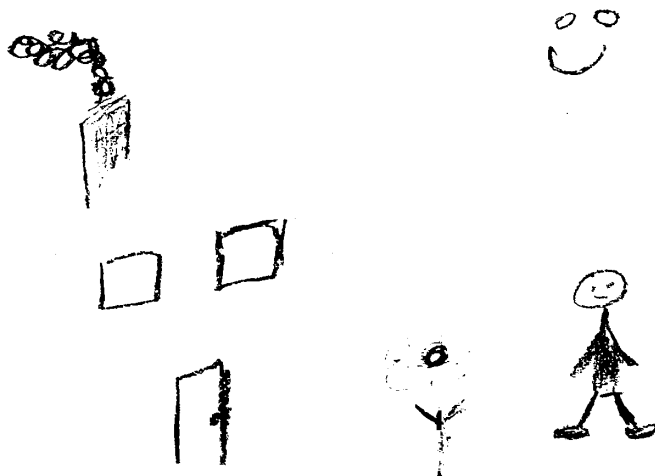
# the role of local government

Moving towards this kind of holistic and integrated system will involve a culture change in the way services are planned, commissioned and delivered and workforce development will be a vital part of this. Local authorities' director of adult social services will be critical in the strategic planning of workforce development through the establishment of local workforce plans, outlining the skills and competencies needed for those working in social care, including those in the private and voluntary sectors.

This workforce planning, backed up by resources for training and development, will help to change the traditional ways that staff work across organisational boundaries and will help to ensure that all frontline staff working with older people have a core set of knowledge and skills. And local older people, their families and carers should help to

inform local plans by indicating what they believe those core skills to be.

This last point emphasises the importance of local government to this agenda. Local government makes a massive difference to the health and well-being of older people through the services it provides. As the democratically-elected organisation in a local area, local authorities are uniquely placed to provide vision and leadership for local communities and to co-ordinate and commission local services that are responsive to local needs. To do this, local authorities must utilise their co-ordination and leadership skills to work in partnership with a range of providers from public, private and voluntary sectors, whether by building on existing effective partnerships or by forming new partnership arrangements.



Local authorities are also the largest employers in many areas of the country. There needs to be a culture change in business if we are to see significantly larger numbers of older workers, even though we know the coming years will see a major demographic change in this direction. Local government can play a strong role in effecting that culture change by employing more older people itself, providing positive examples of the benefits older workers can bring.

Local government also has a crucial role to play in terms of supporting carers, recognising the vital role they play in supporting older people and in skilling them for that role.

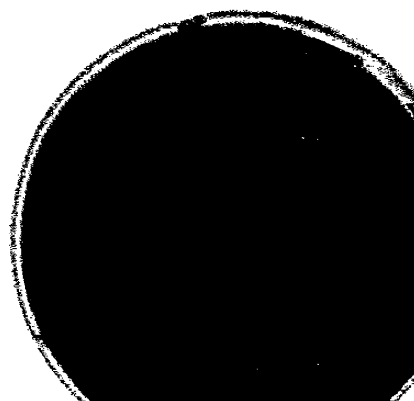




## why a campaign?

There are huge benefits to be gained from a society where older people are valued and respected and are living longer, healthier lives. Holistic, person-centred services which are locally delivered and responsive to local needs have a big part to play in that. But for our aspirations to become reality we need services for older people which are based on a belief that citizens have a right to expect modern services that deliver timely support and care as an entitlement, are responsive to the needs of local people and are delivered by professionals who are well trained, resourced and supported.

The time is right for a campaign which seeks to address the issues of dignity, fairness and engagement for older people and which seeks to ensure a more equitable and sustainable system of funding for older people's care.



## the LGA campaign – what do we want?

The LGA is campaigning for a fairer, more sustainable system of care for older people.

We want:

- older people to be treated with dignity and respect when accessing support and services;
- older people to be more closely involved in the design, delivery and evaluation of services;
- clear well-being outcomes and indicators for older people to be established, to shift the balance of services towards the promotion of well-being for all older people;
- government commitment and support for a partnership-based approach between health and social care at the local level;
- a government target to move funding into community-based early intervention services that increase older people's quality of life and reduce pressure on intensive services, and to set out a timetable for achieving that target;
- recognition that local authorities are uniquely placed to co-ordinate and commission local services that are responsive to the needs of local communities;

- local authorities to receive increased funding to enable them to effectively meet the broader well-being needs of all older people, rather than having to focus their resources only on those who need immediate, urgent assistance;

- the development of local workforce plans, which will bring together the workforces, carers and volunteers involved in providing support and care to older people by establishing a core knowledge and skills set that older people have helped to develop.

**We want older people to get the care and support they deserve.**



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The LGA welcomes comments on the ideas in  
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*Happy Birthday Van*

Table C9: Pensioners with a Limiting Long term Illness, 1991

	Resident in Households		Residents in Communal Establishments		All Pensioners	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Greater London	394,027	36.3	31,170	87.3	425,197	37.9
Greater Manchester	179,953	41.7	17,928	95.2	197,881	43.9
Merseyside	101,955	40.2	13,735	91.7	115,690	43.1
South Yorkshire	105,275	45.3	8,115	95.6	113,390	47.1
Tyne and Wear	88,621	43.4	8,337	93.9	96,958	45.5
West Midlands	174,201	38.7	14,110	92.3	188,311	40.4
West Yorkshire	138,935	39.9	14,483	95.5	153,418	42.2
South East England	1,008,766	34.1	114,904	90.1	1,123,670	36.4
Rest of South East	614,739	32.7	83,734	91.2	698,473	35.5
Rest of Shire Counties	1,269,223	35.9	164,245	92.6	1,433,468	38.6
England excluding Met Counties	1,883,962	34.9	247,979	92.1	2,131,941	37.6
England	3,066,929	36.5	355,857	92.1	3,422,786	38.9

Source: 1991 Census: Local Base Statistics: Tables 2,12,13 & 35

[illegible]

**Table C10: OPCS 1993-Based Population Projection, 1991 to 2011**

<b>Persons aged 60/65+</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>% Growth</b>
<b>Greater London</b>	1,125,920	12.7	1,080,470	1,049,714	1,044,858	1,084,811	10.7	-3.7
<b>Greater Manchester</b>	453,602	5.1	440,291	434,702	441,929	469,469	4.6	3.5
<b>Merseyside</b>	271,517	3.1	268,936	267,414	266,719	275,702	2.7	1.5
<b>South Yorkshire</b>	242,697	2.7	241,398	241,519	246,886	260,960	2.6	7.5
<b>Tyne and Wear</b>	214,772	2.4	213,719	212,493	211,684	219,652	2.2	2.3
<b>West Midlands</b>	469,369	5.3	467,558	462,714	464,521	478,990	4.7	2.0
<b>West Yorkshire</b>	367,188	4.1	365,629	366,583	376,015	403,418	4.0	9.9
<b>South East England</b>	3,107,742	35.0	3,104,839	3,128,699	3,244,514	3,516,542	34.6	13.2
<b>Rest of South East</b>	1,981,822	22.3	2,024,369	2,078,985	2,199,656	2,431,731	23.9	22.7
<b>Rest of Shire Counties</b>	3,743,303	42.2	3,833,352	3,932,235	4,137,929	4,531,396	44.6	21.1
<b>England excluding Met Counties</b>	5,725,125	64.5	5,857,721	6,011,220	6,337,585	6,963,127	68.6	21.6
<b>England</b>	8,870,190	100.0	8,935,722	9,046,359	9,390,197	10,156,129	100.0	14.5

**Note:** Growth is percentage change from 1991 to 2011

**Source:** OPCS 1993-based Sub-national Population Projections





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