

# City of London Resident Population CENSUS 2001

## HISTORIC TRENDS

Department of Planning & Transportation, Corporation of London

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### Introduction:

The Census 2001 provides a useful range of demographic data which provides details on the characteristics of the Boroughs population and households in 2001, with comparisons to London, England and Wales. Key information is analysed in the following documents.

Section A: City of London Resident Population Census 2001: [An Introduction](#)

Section B: City of London Resident Population Census 2001: **Historic Trends**

Section C: City of London Resident Population Census 2001: [Demographic Information](#)

Section D: City of London Resident Population Census 2001: [Social Information](#)

Section E: City of London Resident Population Census 2001: [Economic Information](#)

The information contained in this document details the key **Historic Trends** regarding the resident population of the City of London, and highlights the core issues of interest.

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4.1 Lone Parent Households 1981- 2001

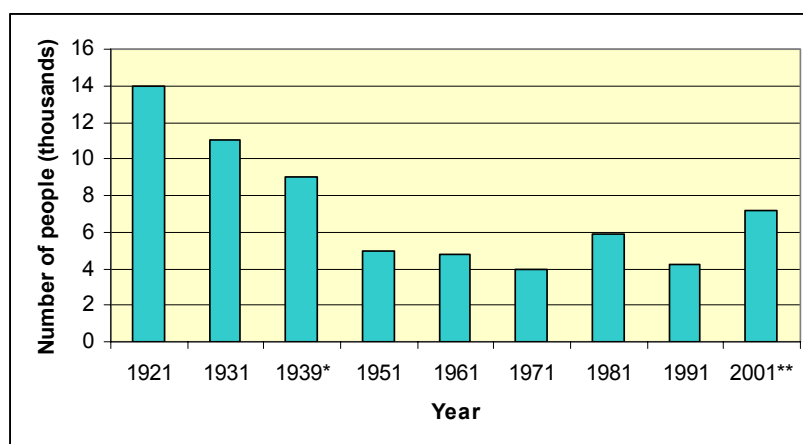
## B.1. Resident Population 1921- 2001

Analysis of the *Resident Population* of the City of London Residents is:

- illustrated in Graphs B.1.1, B.1.2, B.1.3 and B.1.4
- numerically summarised in Tables B.1.1, B.1.2 , B.1.3, B.1.4 and B.1.5.

The term “**resident population**” represents persons who live on a permanent basis within the City of London. In practice this defines persons who live within the City of London all week. In using data it should be recognised that in the compilation of Census data some occupants of residential premises within the City will be classified as residents in other geographic locations as their primary residential base is in that location. For example, a person may occupy a flat in the City over the working week (Monday to Friday) and return to a main residential premises in a rural county over the weekend. The residence in the City is then typically viewed as the second residence.

Graph B.1.1 illustrates the **resident population** 1921 to 2001. The data is summarised in Table B.1.1. which includes an analysis of population growth and percentage change. The Resident population gradually declined from 14, 000 in 1921 to 4,245 in 1971. In 1981 the resident population increased to 4,700, and then reduced again in 1991 to 4,142. Residential population then increased to 7,185 in 2001. The increase between 1991 and 2001 is partly attributed to the increase in geographical area, following the 1994 revision of the City of London boundaries, and additional residential units as a result of redevelopment schemes.



Graph B.1.1 Resident Population 1921- 2001

Year	Resident Population	Population Change	Period	Percentage change
1921	14000			
1931	11000	-3000	1921-1931	-21.43
1939	9000	-2000	1931-1939	-18.18
1951	4800	-4200	1939-1951	-46.6
1961	4,767	-33	1951-1961	-0.69
1971	4,245	-522	1961-1971	-10.95
1981	4,701	456	1971-1981	10.74
1991 (pre-boundary change)	4,142	-559	1981-1991	-11.89
1991 (post boundary change)	5,398	697	1981-1991	14.82
2001	7,185	1,783	1991-2001	33.03

Table B.1.1: Population Growth and percentage change 1921 -2001

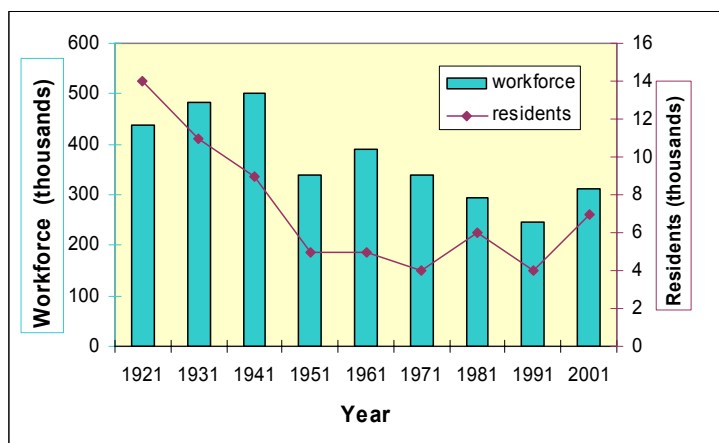
*Source: Census of population, Office for National Statistics*

\* This figure is a mid-year estimate for the year 1939

\*\* This figure is the number of residents because the number of persons present is not available for 2001

The City's residential population base is relatively small. During the "working day" the majority of people present in the City of London are the daily influx of workers and visitors. This is shown numerically in Table B.1.2 and Graph B.1.2. Graph B.1.2 illustrates the very small number of residents as compared to the workforce within the City of London. This highlights the importance of the City as part of the central business district.

The various changes in population are shown numerically in Table B.1.1 and highlight the general population decrease over the period 1921 - 1991, and the large proportional population increase over the ten years 1991 to 2001 attributed to the increased area resulting from the ward boundary change in 1994 and to new residential schemes.

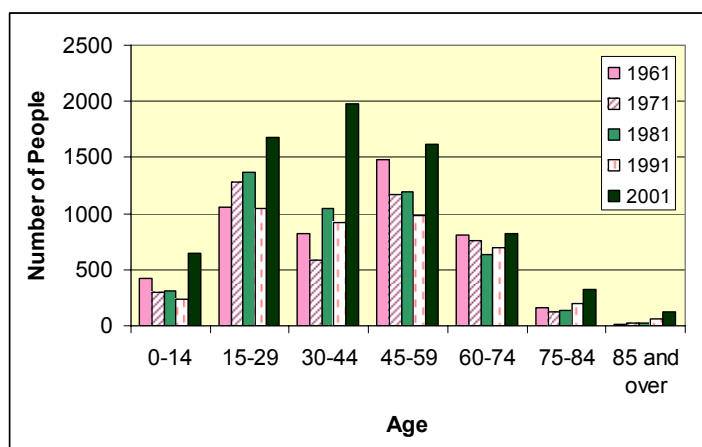


Graph B.1.2. Resident and Workforce comparison in the City of London 2001.

City of London	Total
2001 Workplace population	312,178
2001 Residential population	7,185

Table B.1.2: Residents and Non- Residents  
*Source: Census of population, Office for National Statistics.*

Graph B.1.3 and Table B.1.3 illustrate the **changes in resident population** by age groups between 1961 and 2001. For all years the ages 15-59 form the majority of people. The 1991 data is prior to the boundary change in 1994.



Graph B.1.3. Resident Population by Age Bands 1961- 2001

	1961	%	1971	%	1981	%	1991	%	2001	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,767</b>		<b>4,245</b>		<b>4,701</b>		<b>4,142</b>		<b>7,181</b>	
<b>0-14</b>	417	9	295	7	309	7	241	6	646	9
<b>15-29</b>	1,061	22	1,280	30	1,367	29	1,046	25	1,673	23
<b>30-44</b>	826	17	585	14	1,048	22	925	22	1,978	28
<b>45-59</b>	1,479	31	1,170	28	1,190	25	980	24	1,615	23
<b>60-74</b>	808	17	755	18	634	14	698	17	821	11
<b>75-84</b>	159	3	120	3	132	3	194	5	321	5
<b>85 and over</b>	17	.5	25	1	21	1	58	1	127	2

Table B.1.3. Resident Population by Age Bands 1961-2001

*Source: Census of population, Office for National Statistics.*

Since 1961 there have been relatively few children in the City of London. The 0-14 age group is one of the smallest in the city but it has increased significantly during the 1990's and formed 9% of the population in 2001.

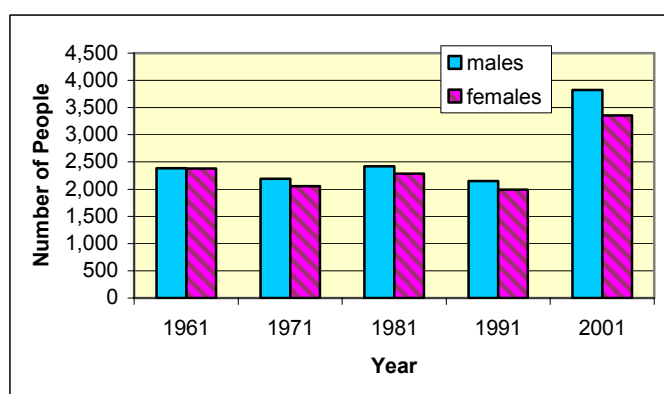
The 15-29 age cohort has also steadily increased since 1991, however, the proportion of 15-29 year olds in the City was largest in 1971 at 30%.

Age cohort 30-44 has increased from 17% in 1961 to 28% in 2001 and is the largest age cohort for the year 2001.

The 45-59 age group has increased in number, however the proportion of this age group is steadily decreasing in the City, from 31% in 1961 to 22% in 2001.

Both the 60-74 and the 75-84 age groups have been small but growing groups since 1981. However, they still form a relatively small proportion of the population.

Graph B.1.4 analyses the **population change by sex**. This graph was created using 1991 data from before the boundary change to the City of London in 1994. There has been a larger increase in the male population since 1961, with a relatively smaller increase in females. There has for each year been a consistently similar number of males and females.



Graph B.1.4: Resident Population classified by male and female: City of London 1961-2001

Table B.1.4 compares the number of males and females between the geographic areas of London. The ratio of males to females is similar for all regions within Greater London. The City of London though has a slightly higher percentage for males than females in 1991 and 2001.

	Greater London	%	Inner London	%	City of London	%
<b>1991 Population</b>	<b>6,679,332</b>		<b>2,504,165</b>		<b>5,473</b>	
Males	3,205,392	48	1,194,763	48	2,732	50
Females	3,473,940	52	1,309,402	52	2,741	50
<b>2001 Population:</b>	<b>7,172,091</b>		<b>2,766,114</b>		<b>7,185</b>	
Males	3,468,793	48	1,340,627	48	3,832	53
Females	3,703,298	52	1,425,487	52	3,353	47
<b>Percentage of intercensal population change ***</b>		7		11		31

Table B.1.4: Residents in 2001 and 1991 as compared to Greater and Inner London (Source: *Census of population, Office for National Statistics.*)

The differences in density per person for Inner, Outer, Greater and the City of London are detailed in Table B.1.5. The City of London, despite its dense built environment, has a relatively low density per person, and a small residential population. This is because much of the City is primarily in commercial use. City residents are largely concentrated in certain parts of the City where local residential densities are high.

Density	Greater London	Inner London	City of London
2001 density (person per hectares)	45.62	86.63	24.79
Area (hectares)*	157,208	31,930	290

Table B.1.5: Resident density 2001  
Source: *Census of population, Office for National Statistics.*

\* Area is as at census day 29 April 2001

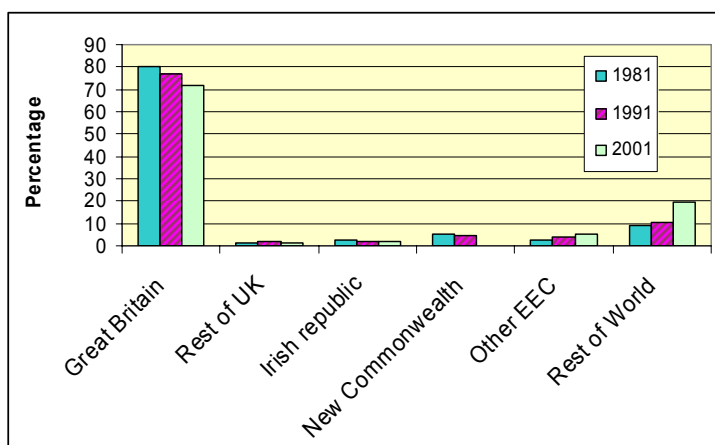
\*\*\* Care must be taken when interpreting intercensal population change, as there have been changes in definition between 1991 and 2001 and the counts have been adjusted to account for the under-enumeration.

## B 2. Country of Birth 1981- 2001

Analysis of the *Country of Birth* of the City of London Residents is:

- illustrated in Graph B.2.1,
- numerically summarised in Tables B.2.1 and B.2.2.

Graph B.2.1 and Table B.2.1 illustrate the various **Countries of Birth** of Residents within the City. The larger proportion of the City of London’s Residents were born in Great Britain. There has been a small steady decline in the percentage of people born in Great Britain over the last twenty years. The percentages for the Rest of the UK, Ireland, New Commonwealth and Other EEC remain consistently small. There has been a relatively large increase in the proportion of residents being born in countries other than Europe between 1991 and 2001. The percentage for the “Rest of the World” has increased between 1991 and 2001 by 9%.



Graph B.2.1. Resident Population Country of Birth 1981- 2001

Country of Birth	1981	%	1991	%	2001	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,701</b>		<b>4,142</b>		<b>7,191</b>	
<b>Great Britain</b>	3,766	80	3,200	77	5,142	72
<b>Rest of UK</b>	45	1	69	2	93	1
<b>Irish republic</b>	110	2	89	2	163	2
<b>New Commonwealth</b>	246	5	197	5		
<b>Other EEC</b>	119	3	162	4	379	5
<b>Rest of World</b>	415	9	425	10	1,414	20

Table B.2.1 Resident Population Country of Birth 1981 -2001

*Source: Census of population, Office for National Statistics.*

Table B.2.2 highlights the differences over the last ten years in greater detail, including a comparison with Greater London. The City of London has a slightly smaller proportion of people born in Great Britain and a larger percentage born in the rest of the UK. The City has a larger proportion of people from Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and other EU countries. The City has a smaller percentage of people born in the Rest of World.

Country of Birth	City of London				Greater London	
	1991	%	2001	%	2001	%
<b>All People</b>	<b>5,328</b>		<b>7,185</b>		<b>7,172,091</b>	
<b>England</b>	3,828	72	4,703	66	5,010,969	70
<b>Scotland</b>	231	4	287	4	108,682	2
<b>Wales</b>	109	2	150	2	71,962	1
<b>Northern Ireland</b>	76	1	77	1	37,574	1
<b>Republic of Ireland</b>	127	2	163	2	157,285	2
<b>Other EU countries</b>	181	3	397	6	219,763	3
<b>Rest of World</b>	776	15	1,408	20	1,565,856	22

Table B.2.2 Country of Birth City of London and Greater London 2001  
*Source: Census of population, Office for National Statistics.*

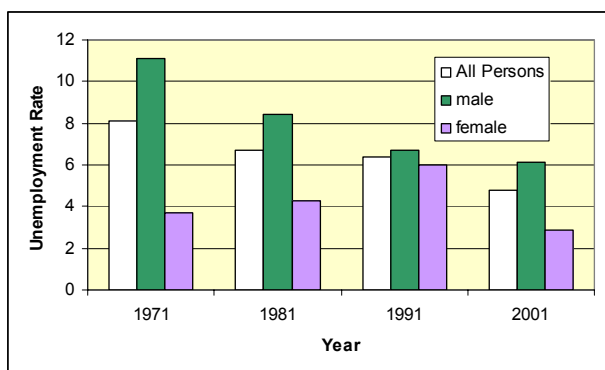
- \* The 'Rest of the UK' includes Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man and UK (part not stated)
- \*\* Portugal and Spain were in the EEC in 1991 but not 1981 and hence are included in the 'Rest of the World ' in 1981 but in 'Other EEC' in 1991.

### B 3 Unemployment Rate 1971- 2001

Analysis of the *Unemployment Rate* for the City of London Residents is:

- illustrated in Graph B.3.1,
- numerically summarised in Table B.3.1.

The **unemployment rate** has steadily decreased from 1971 to 2001 for all people in the City of London. Between 1971 and 2001 the unemployment rate decreased by 3.3%. There was a steady decrease in the unemployment rate for the male population by 5% over the last 30 years. For the female population there has been a consistent increase between 1971 and 1991. However the trend had strong characteristics of a steady rise from 1971 to 1991 of 2.3% and then a decrease of 3.1 % for 1991 to 2001. For 2001 there was a very small drop in the rate of male unemployment, resulting in a smaller drop in the unemployment rate for all people.



Graph B.3.1 Unemployment Rate for males and females

	Persons			Males		Females	
	Total economically active 16 and over	Number Unemployed	%	Number unemployed	%	Number unemployed	%
1971	2,970	240	8	195	11	45	4
1981	3,510	234	7	169	8	65	4
1991	2,787	178	6	105	7	73	6
2001	2,942	216	5	162	6	54	3

Table B.3.1 Number of Unemployed people and Unemployment Rate

*Source: Census of population, Office for National Statistics.*



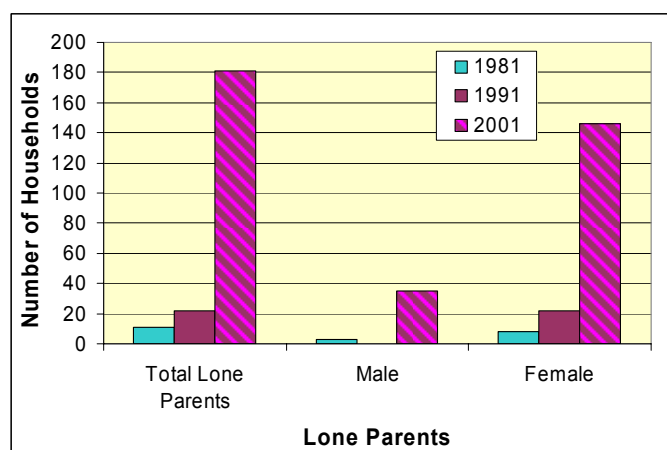
## B 4 Lone Parent Households 1981- 2001

Analysis of the *Lone Parent Households* among City of London Residents is:

- illustrated in Graph B.4.1,
- numerically summarised in Table B.4.1.

For the purposes of this section a lone parent is defined as a parent with a dependent child living in a household with no other parents (whether related to that dependent child or not).

Graph B.4.1 and Table B.4.1 show Lone Parent Households in the City of London 1981 to 2001. The number of Lone Parents increased slightly between 1981 and 1991. However there has been a significant increase in the number of Lone Parents in the City between 1991 and 2001, from 22 to 181 people. The majority of Lone Parents in 2001 are females, with only a small number male, this is consistent with the pattern of the previous 20 years.



Graph B.4.1 Lone Parents in the City of London 1981- 2001

	Total Population	Total Lone Parents	%	Males	%	Females	%
1981	6,000	11	0.18	3	27	8	73
1991	5,400	22	0.4	0	0	22	100
2001	7,185	181	3	35	19	146	80

Table B.4.1 Lone Parent numbers and Percentage

*Source: Census of population, Office for National Statistics*

Further information relating to Lone Parent Households is available in Section D: City of London Resident Population Census 2001: Social Information, part two.

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### Source

Census of Population 2001, Office for National Statistics  
[www.statistics.gov.uk](http://www.statistics.gov.uk)

### 2001 Census of Population Data Analysis

The first results from the 2001 Census of Population were made available by the ONS for analysis from October 2002. The main results will be released from Summer 2003.

2001 Census of Population statistics for the City of London will be available in stages at [www.cityoflondon.gov.uk/plans](http://www.cityoflondon.gov.uk/plans) from Summer 2003.

The Greater London Authority publish reports on various topics which analyse the Census data at the Greater London level. See [www.london.gov.uk](http://www.london.gov.uk)

Results are published at a national level by the Office for National Statistics. See [www.statistics.gov.uk/census2001](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/census2001)

### Further Information

The Department of Planning & Transportation periodically publish a range of information relating to the City of London.

Other publications include:

Employment *Info.*, Retail *Info.*, Office Stock in the City of London, Development *Info.* & Development Schedules

See [www.cityoflondon.gov.uk/plans](http://www.cityoflondon.gov.uk/plans)

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