

Update 2015-01

# Population Growth in London, 1939-2015

January 2015

## Historical Borough Population Estimates

The current London borough boundaries were defined in 1963. Official Statistics based on census counts are available for the 32 boroughs and City of London for 1961 onwards. The populations of these 33 areas before 1961 must be calculated from other sources. This work was undertaken by the Greater London Council and published in 1978 as Research Memorandum 413 (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition): The Changing Population of the London Boroughs<sup>1</sup>. This document provides a full methodology detailing the production of the pre-1961 estimates.

## Borough Population Projections

The Greater London Authority produce annual population and household projections at ward and borough level for London. These projections consist of a number scenario-based variants which project future population in London under various conditions.

<http://data.london.gov.uk/population-projections/>

The most recent set of projections are the 2013 Round released in Spring 2014. The projection quoted in the 1939-2015 growth estimate is the 2013 GLA Capped-SHLAA projection<sup>2</sup>. This model uses projected housing construction data from the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) as well as DCLG (Department for Communities and Local Government) population data to provide an estimate of future population.

Full details of the GLA population projection methodology can be found here:

<http://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/2013-round-population-projections/resource/d24c5e6b-d9bf-47f6-a14e-b54b72818629>

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<sup>1</sup> <https://s3-eu-west-1.amazonaws.com/londondatastore-upload/Research-Memorandum-413.pdf>

<sup>2</sup> <http://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/2013-round-population-projections/resource/0d70cc7e-4a73-4f78-bc84-991d722e10be>

The first UK Census, taken in 1801, recorded London's population at just over 1 million people. The capital grew at a rate of around 20 per cent per decade throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century reaching 6.5 million in 1901. Over the first three decades of the twentieth century the population continued to grow but at a slower rate up to a peak in 1939 of 8.61 million. Figure 1 shows London's population over the period of 1801 to 2011.

The size of London's population then began a period of decline, initially resulting from the impact of the Second World War and then in later years the result of changes to social structures and increasing sub-urbanisation. By 1988 the population of London was 6.7 million, a decrease of around 22 per cent since 1939.

The last decade of the 20<sup>th</sup> century saw London's population begin to rise again and between 1991 and 2011 the capital increased in size by 1.7 million people. Population figures beyond the last census in 2011 are based on births, deaths and projected migration patterns. The GLA projection places London's population in 2015 at 8.63 million, the largest it has ever been. Projected growth over the next thirty years is around five per cent per decade with the population reaching 10.2 million in 2039.

The table in the accompanying datasheet<sup>3</sup> provides the population for each London borough, as well as inner, outer, and Greater London for data points between 1939 and 2039. As outlined above, the overall picture for London between 1939 and 2015 is one of decline and recovery; however this is not the picture across all boroughs. In fact at the sub-regional level the story is one of sustained decline for inner London and sustained growth for outer London.

The boroughs with the largest percentage increase in numbers between 1939 and 2015 were all located in outer London, unsurprising given that overall the population of outer London increased by 24 per cent over this time (4.18 to 5.19 million). The three boroughs with the highest percentage rises were all situated on the Greater London border: Hillingdon, Havering and Bromley. This increase seen was in the majority of outer London boroughs and is a result of the significant housing development on greenfield sites, particularly during the middle of the twentieth century.

This urbanisation of the outer London boroughs coincided with a decreasing density of occupation in inner London leading to significant population decline. The number of residents of inner London has decreased by 1 million over the period 1939 to 2015, from 4.44 million in 1939 to 3.44 million people. Boroughs with the highest percentage decrease in numbers were Islington, Westminster, Tower Hamlets and Southwark, all with a decline in numbers of between 32-36 per cent.

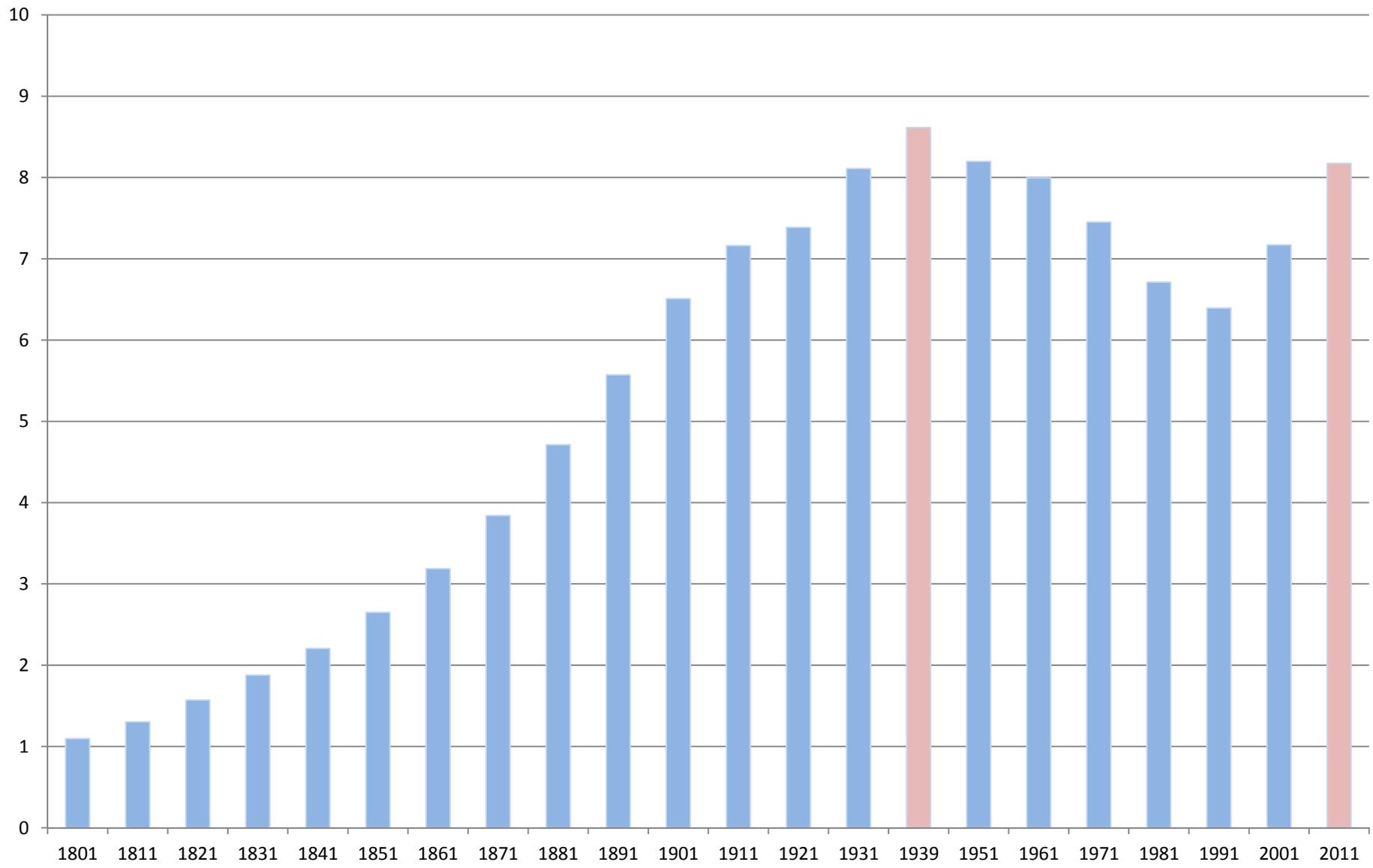
The clearest indication of the variations in London's population distribution of the last 76 years can be seen in the population density data. In inner London density decreased from 13.9 persons per km<sup>2</sup> to 10.7 per km<sup>2</sup> while in outer London the change was from per 3.3 km<sup>2</sup> to per 4.1 km<sup>2</sup>.

Figure 2, overleaf, shows the varying growth and decline in the population of the London boroughs over the period 1939 to 2015.

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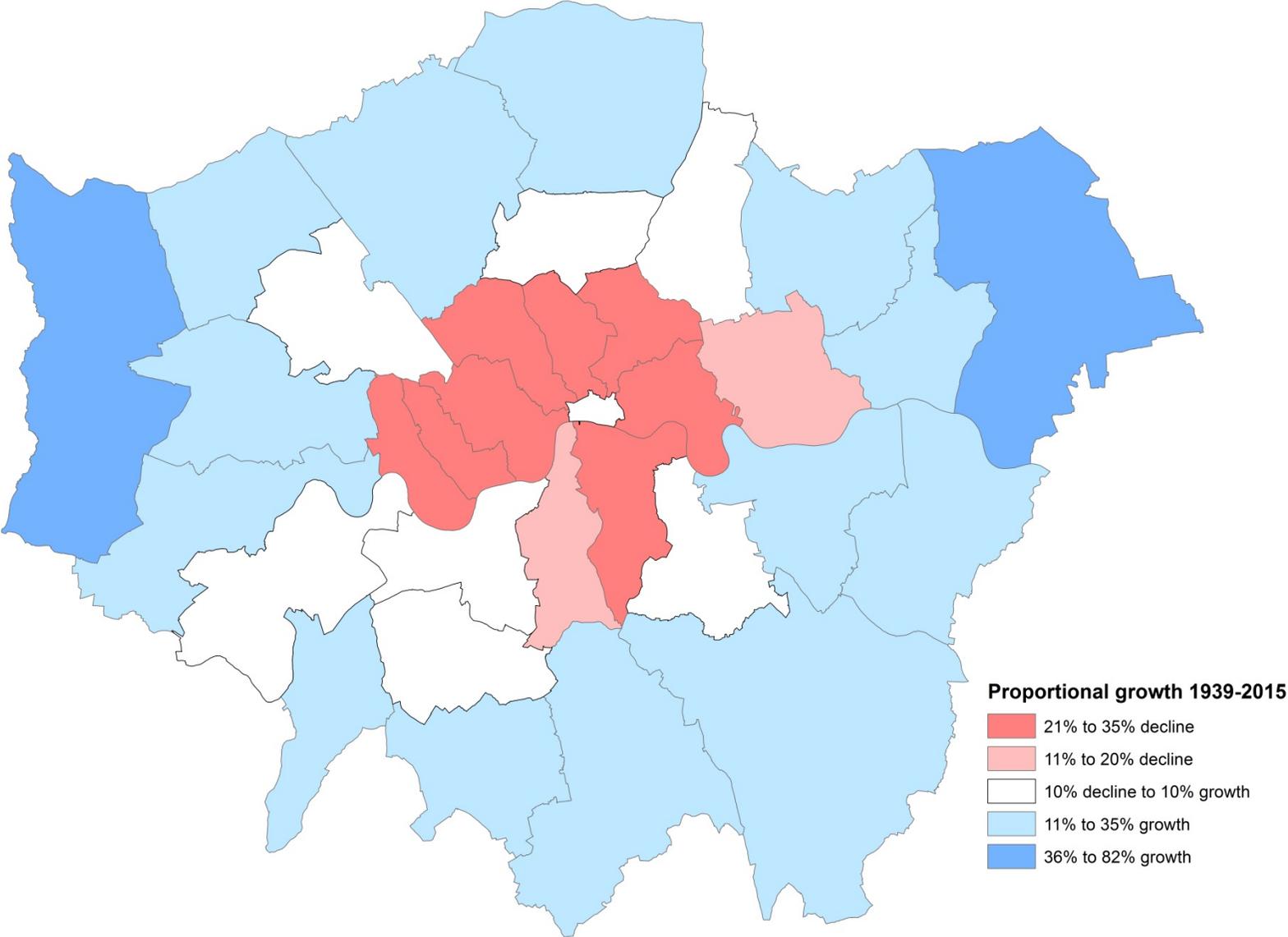
<sup>3</sup> [http://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/new\\_resource/population-change-1939-2015](http://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/new_resource/population-change-1939-2015)

**Figure 1:** Population of Greater London, 1801-2011



Source: ONS population estimates

**Figure 2:** Population Change London boroughs, 1939-2015



Source: ONS population estimate, GLA projections

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