

Data Management and Analysis Group

Household Forecasts based on 2001 Census Key Statistics

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Summary

- On 13 February ONS released *Key Statistics*, the second major set of local authority output from the 2001 Census, following populations by age and gender on 30 September and the associated mid-2001 population estimates on 10 October. The *Key Statistics* are a set of 25 tables containing about 500 univariate variables at local authority level. This *DMAG Briefing* concentrates upon those variables relating to households and household spaces. It extends the initial presentation of 2001 Census household variables in *DMAG Briefing 2003/8*. Comparisons are made with the equivalent figures used in the *draft London Plan* and the implications for the *Plan* and the forecasts published in *SDS Technical Report 23* are presented.
- The number of households in London on Census day (29 April) 2001 was 3.016 million. This is an increase of 6.2% from the 2.841 million estimated at mid-1991 and compares to the total at mid-2001 of 3.110 million as used in the *draft London Plan*, and the updated estimate of 3.056 million published in *SDS Technical Report 23*.
- The population resident in private households was 7.079 million, 98.7% of the total number of residents.
- The average household size in 2001 was 2.35. This is a reduction from 2.39 at mid-1991 (based upon the 1991 Census) but is the same as the value used in the *draft London Plan* for mid-2001.
- The number of Londoners resident in communal establishments at Census 2001 was 93 thousand – including about 6 thousand resident staff and their families. The total compares to the estimate for mid-1991 of 100 thousand.
- Of London's 3.110 million household spaces, 78 thousand were vacant (2.5%) and a further 16 thousand (0.5%) were not used as a primary residence (ie they were second homes or used for holiday accommodation). The total number of household spaces compares with an estimate of 3.117 million dwellings on the Council Tax valuation lists in London at mid-October 2001.
- Household type definitions used in the *Key Statistics* are not directly comparable with those used as standard in either ODPM or GLA household estimates projections. Some approximations have had to be made, but these show that the number of married couple households declined by 203 thousand since mid-1991 while cohabiting couples increased by 108 thousand. Lone parent households increased by 59 thousand and 2+ person non-family households by 60 thousand. One-person households increased by 152 thousand and now form only 10 thousand fewer households than married couples. These structural changes are broadly in line with estimates made by ODPM for mid-2001 and also those used in the *draft London Plan* and in *SDS Technical Report 23*. The major difference is the less than expected growth in cohabiting couple households.

- Initial implications for the *London Plan* are that:
 - A) the number of **households at mid-2001 was 3.023 million,**
 - B) the **projection of household growth in London from 2001 to 2016 would be reduced to between 372 and 412 thousand** – rather than 414 thousand shown in *SDS Technical Report 23*, and
 - C) the **growth in the forecast of household numbers ‘benchmarked’ to the 2001 average household size would be reduced to 299 thousand** from 307 thousand in *SDS Technical Report 23* and from 311 thousand in the *draft London Plan*.

2001 Census: Population and Households

In September 2002 ONS released the 2001 Census day population estimates for local authorities. On 13 February ONS released the second major set of output: 500 univariate variables for each local authority, giving further details on population and the first information on households. More detailed structural analyses, particularly in relation to households, at borough level are due to be released in April/May.

Table 1 shows the basic numbers of residents in communal establishments and private households, total households and average household size in each borough. The total population of Greater London on Census day 2001 was 7.172 million. The latest output shows that 93 thousand people were resident in communal establishments – prisons, barracks, hotels, hostels, hospitals, nursing homes, care homes, children's homes, student halls of residence, etc – including about 6 thousand staff and families of staff. This leaves 7.079 million (98.7%) resident in 3.016 million private households.

The analysis of type of establishment (not presented separately here) shows that 53 thousand persons were resident in 'other establishments'. This category only excludes medical and care establishments and therefore includes all communal student accommodation.

The number of households is significantly lower than had been expected when compared with estimates used in the *draft London Plan* (3.110 million) and also those made by ODPM using the ONS mid-2001 population estimates (3.121 million). The initial GLA estimate based upon the mid-2001 population was 3.056 million (see *SDS Technical Report 23*).

A consequence of the lower number of households is the higher average household size (ahs). For London the figure of 2.35 is the same as used in the *draft London Plan*, slightly higher than in *SDS Technical Report 23* (2.32) and significantly higher than the ODPM estimate based upon the ONS mid-2001 population estimate (2.27). Apart from 1.58 in the City of London the lowest ahs are found in Westminster (1.92), Kensington & Chelsea (1.96), Camden (2.06) and Islington (2.09). The highest ahs values are in Newham (2.64), Brent (2.61) and Redbridge (2.56). These values are amongst the highest for all local authorities.

Table 1: 2001 Census: Usual Residents and Households

	Usual Resident Population	People living in communal establishments	People living in households	All households	Average household size
City of London	7,185	324	6,861	4,338	1.58
Camden	198,020	9,296	188,724	91,603	2.06
Hackney	202,824	1,609	201,215	86,042	2.34
Hammersmith and Fulham	165,242	2,058	163,184	75,438	2.16
Haringey	216,507	2,130	214,377	92,170	2.33
Islington	175,797	3,535	172,262	82,281	2.09
Kensington and Chelsea	158,919	3,484	155,435	79,146	1.96
Lambeth	266,169	3,071	263,098	118,447	2.22
Lewisham	248,922	2,367	246,555	107,412	2.30
Newham	243,891	1,695	242,196	91,821	2.64
Southwark	244,866	5,354	239,512	105,806	2.26
Tower Hamlets	196,106	2,119	193,987	78,530	2.47
Wandsworth	260,380	4,407	255,973	115,653	2.21
Westminster, City of	181,286	6,273	175,013	91,172	1.92
Inner London	2,766,114	47,722	2,718,392	1,219,859	2.23
Barking and Dagenham	163,944	1,227	162,717	67,273	2.42
Barnet	314,564	4,309	310,255	126,944	2.44
Bexley	218,307	1,045	217,262	89,451	2.43
Brent	263,464	2,232	261,232	99,991	2.61
Bromley	295,532	2,803	292,729	125,866	2.33
Croydon	330,587	3,115	327,472	138,999	2.36
Ealing	300,948	2,679	298,269	118,023	2.53
Enfield	273,559	3,245	270,314	110,398	2.45
Greenwich	214,403	2,611	211,792	92,788	2.28
Harrow	206,814	1,715	205,099	79,112	2.59
Havering	224,248	1,680	222,568	91,722	2.43
Hillingdon	243,006	4,229	238,777	96,643	2.47
Hounslow	212,341	1,822	210,519	83,994	2.51
Kingston upon Thames	147,273	3,304	143,969	61,426	2.34
Merton	187,908	1,048	186,860	78,884	2.37
Redbridge	238,635	2,464	236,171	92,288	2.56
Richmond upon Thames	172,335	2,693	169,642	76,146	2.23
Sutton	179,768	1,764	178,004	76,402	2.33
Waltham Forest	218,341	1,752	216,589	89,788	2.41
Outer London	4,405,977	45,737	4,360,240	1,796,138	2.43
GREATER LONDON	7,172,091	93,459	7,078,632	3,015,997	2.35

2001 Census Key Statistics: © Crown Copyright 2003

2001 Census: Household Spaces

Table 2 shows the breakdown of household spaces by their usage: those with residents (ie a household), those vacant or those used as a second home or holiday accommodation.

A household space is defined as the space occupied (or potentially occupied) by a single household, and is not directly comparable to 'dwellings' or 'homes', which may be shared by two or more households. At present there are no 2001 Census statistics relating to dwellings. There were 3.110 million household spaces in London. This is within the range of the number of dwellings on the Council Tax Valuation Lists as at 16 October 2000 – 3.100 million – and 16 October 2001 – 3.117 million.

Of the 78 thousand vacant household spaces (2.50%) there were major concentrations in:

- Westminster 6671 6.50%
- Wandsworth 5303 4.36%
- Kensington & Chelsea 3819 4.47%
- Barnet 3780 2.88%

The 16 thousand second homes and holiday accommodation (0.51%) shows an even more biased distribution with 46% of the total in two boroughs:

- Westminster 4750 4.63%
- Kensington & Chelsea 2504 2.93%

The City of London (9.6%) is the only other London authority with more than 1% of its accommodation in this category – but this amounts to just 483 household spaces.

Overall just 3.0% of London's household spaces are not being used as primary residence. This rate is highest in central areas City of London (13.7%), Westminster (11.1%), Kensington & Chelsea (7.4%) and Wandsworth (4.9%). In outer London only Barnet, Greenwich and Richmond upon Thames have levels above 3%.

Table 2: 2001 Census: Household Spaces

	Household spaces: With residents)	Household spaces with no residents: Vacant	Household spaces with no residents: Second residence / holiday accommodation	Total household spaces	Percentage not used as a Primary Residence
City of London	4,338	203	483	5,024	13.65
Camden	91,603	2,437	789	94,829	3.40
Hackney	86,042	2,309	115	88,466	2.74
Hammersmith and Fulham	75,438	1,905	399	77,742	2.96
Haringey	92,170	2,265	181	94,616	2.59
Islington	82,281	1,479	221	83,981	2.02
Kensington and Chelsea	79,146	3,819	2,504	85,469	7.40
Lambeth	118,447	2,825	471	121,743	2.71
Lewisham	107,412	1,858	178	109,448	1.86
Newham	91,821	1,836	125	93,782	2.09
Southwark	105,806	1,348	509	107,663	1.72
Tower Hamlets	78,530	1,751	500	80,781	2.79
Wandsworth	115,653	5,303	610	121,566	4.86
Westminster, City of	91,172	6,671	4,750	102,593	11.13
Inner London	1,219,859	36,009	11,835	1,267,703	3.77
Barking and Dagenham	67,273	1,059	46	68,378	1.62
Barnet	126,944	3,780	419	131,143	3.20
Bexley	89,451	2,139	139	91,729	2.48
Brent	99,991	2,069	165	102,225	2.19
Bromley	125,866	2,912	218	128,996	2.43
Croydon	138,999	2,678	200	141,877	2.03
Ealing	118,023	2,545	319	120,887	2.37
Enfield	110,398	2,378	455	113,231	2.50
Greenwich	92,788	2,891	156	95,835	3.18
Harrow	79,112	1,622	170	80,904	2.21
Havering	91,722	2,135	123	93,980	2.40
Hillingdon	96,643	2,278	209	99,130	2.51
Hounslow	83,994	1,965	258	86,217	2.58
Kingston upon Thames	61,426	1,394	167	62,987	2.48
Merton	78,884	2,005	175	81,064	2.69
Redbridge	92,288	1,798	88	94,174	2.00
Richmond upon Thames	76,146	2,210	432	78,788	3.35
Sutton	76,402	1,481	115	77,998	2.05
Waltham Forest	89,788	2,497	126	92,411	2.84
Outer London	1,796,138	41,836	3,980	1,841,954	2.49
GREATER LONDON	3,015,997	77,845	15,815	3,109,657	3.01

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2001 Census: Households by Type

Table 3 shows households by the basic household types used in ODPM and GLA household projections. The categories available in the *Key Statistics* are both more comprehensive than the five types shown, but in some cases are not directly translatable into these types. The two Census categories that cause difficulties are:

- 'One family households containing all pensioners', that may be either married couples or cohabiting couples. There may also be a very few cases of lone parent families with non-dependent children (aged over retirement age) – ie 2+ person non-family households.
- 'Other households with dependent children', that are essentially households with more than one family. In these households the 'representative' family could either be a married couple, cohabiting couple or lone parent. Each of these households will contain at least one 'concealed' household.

In Table 3 the numbers of 'family households' from the Census are estimates based upon distributing these two categories in proportion to the numbers for those parts of the household type that can be directly derived from the Census as being either married couple, cohabiting couple or lone parent households.

Married couples remain the major household type but the numbers have declined and they are now only 10 thousand more than one-person households. One-person households have shown the greatest growth and account for 34.7% of all London households and up to 49.3% in Westminster and over 60% in City of London. Harrow (26.2%) has relatively fewest one-person households.

Table 4 compares, for Greater London only, the estimates made by DETR for mid-1991 and the estimates and projections made for mid-2001 by the GLA for the *draft London Plan* and by ODPM. While the number of households in London has risen by 175 thousand (6.2%) over the decade, there has been a decline of 203 thousand married couples. All other categories have risen. The rise of 108 thousand cohabiting couples equates to just over half the fall in married couples.

The most significant growth has been in one-person households (152 thousand), with increases of 59 thousand lone parents and 60 thousand 2+ person non-family households.

Although cohabiting couples have increased by over 100 thousand since 1991 this is at a much slower rate than had been forecast.

Each of the GLA and ODPM estimates and projections made for 2001 produced total household numbers significantly higher than the Census totals. The projections/forecasts made for the *draft London Plan* were based upon a pre-Census projection of the population that was about 240 thousand higher than the Census figure. However, although the household numbers were high, the average household size was the closest to the Census.

Table 3: 2001 Census: Households by Type

	Total Households	Married Couple Households	Cohabiting Couple Households	Lone Parent Households	Other (2+ non-family) Households	One-person Households
City of London	4338	764	432	162	358	2623
Camden	91603	19927	9656	6858	12946	42217
Hackney	86042	20154	9471	9768	11844	34805
Hammersmith and Fulham	75438	16825	8287	5470	14471	30385
Haringey	92170	26221	9563	9883	13451	33053
Islington	82281	16778	9221	8383	11594	36305
Kensington and Chelsea	79146	17513	7887	3949	11344	38454
Lambeth	118447	25805	13559	13434	20725	44924
Lewisham	107412	31409	12963	12194	13432	37413
Newham	91821	30132	6449	12679	11310	31251
Southwark	105806	26019	12618	11871	15789	39509
Tower Hamlets	78530	21922	8166	6297	11572	30573
Wandsworth	115653	30404	13779	7662	21520	42288
Westminster, City of	91172	20259	8457	4642	12900	44914
Inner London	1219859	304131	130507	113251	183256	488714
Barking and Dagenham	67273	26472	6806	7397	5885	20713
Barnet	126944	54580	9748	8412	14453	39751
Bexley	89451	42868	9089	5751	5980	25763
Brent	99991	37435	8088	9401	16119	28948
Bromley	125866	57264	12815	7857	9124	38806
Croydon	138999	54914	12593	13494	11929	46069
Ealing	118023	45349	11414	8555	16650	36055
Enfield	110398	47835	9127	8820	9935	34681
Greenwich	92788	29768	9327	10523	9168	34002
Harrow	79112	39515	5472	4840	8580	20705
Havering	91722	46484	8304	5338	5978	25618
Hillingdon	96643	43993	9493	7049	8414	27694
Hounslow	83994	33210	8111	6630	10661	25383
Kingston upon Thames	61426	25479	6647	3279	6281	19740
Merton	78884	30762	8302	5073	9396	25351
Redbridge	92288	42932	7355	6562	8588	26852
Richmond upon Thames	76146	30317	8205	3431	7151	27043
Sutton	76402	32520	8221	4866	5522	25273
Waltham Forest	89788	31098	9199	9181	10583	29727
Outer London	1796138	752795	168314	136458	180397	558174
GREATER LONDON	3015997	1056927	298821	249709	363653	1046888

Based on 2001 Census Key Statistics: © Crown Copyright 2003

The more recent GLA and ODPM estimates based upon the 2001 mid-year estimates are closer to the Census, but still show too many households and average household sizes less than the Census. Both these estimates utilised similar sets of household representative rates based upon the 1991 Census.

All the estimates show broadly the same distribution of households by type as confirmed by the Census, though with consistently higher estimates of cohabiting couples.

Table 4: Greater London: 2001 Census compared with Estimates and Projections for 1991 and 2001

Thousands	1991	2001				Census Key Statistics (Feb 2003)
	DETR Estimate (March 1999)	'draft London Plan' GLA SDS Technical Report 5 Projection (July 2000)		GLA SDS Tech. Rpt. 23 Projection (Jan 2003)	ODPM Estimate (Dec 2002)	
		Benchmarked Forecast (May 2002)				
Resident Population	6890	7411	7411	7188	7188	7172
In Communal Establishment:	100	107	107	100	97	93
In Private Households	6790	7304	7304	7088	7091	7079
Total Households	2841	3125	3110	3056	3121	3016
Married Couples	1260	1074	1074	1049	1081	1057
Cohabiting Couples	191	345	345	337	344	299
Lone Parents	191	263	263	263	268	250
2+ Persons (no family)	304	371	379	363	368	364
One-person	895	1071	1048	1044	1060	1047
Average Household Size	2.39	2.34	2.35	2.32	2.27	2.35

Sources:

- a) DETR 1996-based Household Projections for England
- b) GLA 2000 Round of Demographic Projections (also in c)
- c) GLA SDS Technical Report 5
- d) GLA SDS Technical Report 23
- e) ODPM Housing Statistics Website Table 404
- f) 2001 Census Key Statistics: © Crown Copyright 2003

Note that the figures for 2001 Census in italics are approximations - see text

Initial Implications for the *draft London Plan*

The projections and forecasts published in *SDS Technical Report 23* in January 2003 were based upon the 2001 mid-year population estimates for each London borough and revised migration estimates for each year back to 1991. The projected population was based upon the average migration levels of 1996–2001 being continued after 2001. The projection led to a growth between 2001 and 2016 of 711 thousand population and 414 thousand households. When the household projection was ‘benchmarked’, using average household size constant in each borough at the estimated level for 2001, the growth in households over the fifteen years was forecast to be just 307 thousand.

The *2001 Census Key Statistics* contain no information that alters the population projection, but the lower number of households at Census day has two main impacts.

First, there is a lower base number of households at mid-2001 of about 3.023 million, compared to 3.056 million (see Table 5).

Second, the net impact over the decade since mid-1991 of changing household representative rates – by age, gender, marital status and type of household – has been a reduction in average household size from 2.39 to 2.35. This compares to the figure calculated by GLA for mid-2001 of 2.32 (see Table 3). Hence average household size has reduced by only 0.04 rather than the projected reduction of 0.07. If this reduced rate of fall in ahs continues to 2016 the average household size could be of the order of 2.30.

Table 5 shows the result of converting the household forecast of Scenario 7.9, as published in *SDS Technical Report 23* by allowing for the changed average household size at 2001. All calculations have been done at borough level.

Households at mid-2001 have been re-calculated by assuming that the proportion of the total resident population that lives in private households and the average household size is the same as the 2001 Census. The result is a reduction from 3.056 million to 3.023 million households.

Households at mid-2016 have been re-calculated by two separate methods.

- **Method 1** assumes that the percentage difference between the average household size estimated for 2001 and the Census value is applied to the projected ahs for each year to 2016 in each borough as published in *SDS Technical Report 23*.
- **Method 2** uses the Greater London ratio of the actual reduction in household size between 1991 and 2001 compared to the estimated reduction. The assumption is that this proportion is applied in each borough for years from 2001 to 2016 to the originally projected decline in average household size as published in *SDS Technical Report 23*.

Table 5: Scenario 7.9 - Households revised in light of 2001 Census Key Statistics

	Population			Households 2001	Households 2016		
	2001	2016	Change 2001-16		Method 1	Method 2	B'marked
City of London	7216	9327	2111	4357	5662	5792	5657
Camden	198432	223615	25183	91794	110021	105749	103531
Hackney	203352	224201	20849	86266	97307	97116	95135
Hammersmith & Fulham	165476	175987	10511	75545	80037	82061	80399
Haringey	216809	250693	33884	92299	109410	108965	106772
Islington	176103	200611	24508	82424	94826	95899	93945
Kensington & Chelsea	159147	173046	13899	79260	87137	87969	86184
Lambeth	266791	311389	44598	118724	140128	141488	138625
Lewisham	249451	275293	25842	107640	123201	121342	118869
Newham	244291	276806	32515	91972	110871	106401	104245
Southwark	245416	289980	44564	106044	127611	127937	125338
Tower Hamlets	196630	257714	61084	78740	110846	105475	103322
Wandsworth	260847	284954	24107	115860	126798	129435	126772
Westminster, City of	181691	207221	25530	91376	103850	106382	104208
Inner Boroughs	2771652	3160837	389185	1222299	1427703	1422013	1393001
Barking & Dagenham	164346	179289	14943	67438	76431	75116	73577
Barnet	315267	344332	29065	127228	144589	142040	139134
Bexley	218756	227977	9221	89635	98405	95322	93403
Brent	263805	287586	23781	100120	112629	111427	109172
Bromley	296155	314876	18721	126131	138391	136887	134107
Croydon	331530	361237	29707	139395	161132	155024	151922
Ealing	301553	322909	21356	118260	129475	129325	126686
Enfield	274343	292334	17991	110714	122913	120484	118033
Greenwich	215238	242338	27100	93149	109444	107135	104947
Harrow	207988	218579	10591	79561	87179	85369	83645
Havering	224720	236283	11563	91915	102021	98558	96598
Hillingdon	243052	256794	13742	96661	107354	104206	102096
Hounslow	212668	228108	15440	84123	93488	92126	90259
Kingston upon Thames	147625	156528	8903	61573	67701	66712	65341
Merton	188348	202551	14203	79069	86982	86834	81067
Redbridge	239329	260031	20702	92556	105474	102712	100612
Richmond upon Thames	172808	179031	6223	76355	77947	80790	79147
Sutton	180174	191580	11406	76575	85994	83181	81484
Waltham Forest	218649	235864	17215	89915	99686	99060	97049
Outer Boroughs	4416354	4738226	321872	1800375	2007234	1972309	1928279
Greater London	7188006	7899063	711057	3022674	3434937	3394322	3321280

Table 5 (contd): Scenario 7.9 - Households revised in light of 2001 Census Key Statistics:

	Household Change 2001-2016			Average Household Size			
	Method 1	Method 2	B'marked	2001	2016	2016	2016
					Method 1	Method 2	B'marked
City of London	1305	1435	1301	1.582	1.585	1.550	1.582
Camden	18228	13955	11737	2.060	1.940	2.019	2.060
Hackney	11041	10850	8869	2.339	2.287	2.291	2.339
Hammersmith & Fulham	4492	6517	4854	2.163	2.173	2.120	2.163
Haringey	17111	16667	14473	2.326	2.270	2.279	2.326
Islington	12402	13474	11521	2.094	2.075	2.051	2.094
Kensington & Chelsea	7878	8710	6924	1.964	1.943	1.924	1.964
Lambeth	21404	22764	19902	2.221	2.198	2.176	2.221
Lewisham	15560	13702	11228	2.295	2.215	2.249	2.295
Newham	18899	14429	12273	2.638	2.480	2.585	2.638
Southwark	21567	21894	19295	2.264	2.224	2.218	2.264
Tower Hamlets	32106	26735	24582	2.470	2.303	2.420	2.470
Wandsworth	10937	13575	10911	2.213	2.214	2.169	2.213
Westminster, City of	12474	15007	12832	1.920	1.927	1.881	1.920
Inner Boroughs	205404	199714	170702	2.228	2.178	2.186	2.231
Barking & Dagenham	8993	7678	6139	2.419	2.329	2.370	2.419
Barnet	17361	14812	11906	2.444	2.353	2.395	2.444
Bexley	8770	5687	3768	2.429	2.305	2.380	2.429
Brent	12509	11307	9052	2.613	2.533	2.560	2.613
Bromley	12260	10756	7976	2.326	2.254	2.279	2.326
Croydon	21736	15628	12526	2.356	2.221	2.308	2.356
Ealing	11214	11064	8425	2.527	2.473	2.476	2.527
Enfield	12199	9770	7318	2.449	2.352	2.399	2.449
Greenwich	16295	13986	11797	2.283	2.189	2.237	2.283
Harrow	7618	5807	4084	2.593	2.488	2.540	2.593
Havering	10106	6643	4683	2.427	2.297	2.378	2.427
Hillingdon	10693	7545	5435	2.471	2.350	2.421	2.471
Hounslow	9365	8003	6136	2.506	2.420	2.456	2.506
Kingston upon Thames	6128	5140	3768	2.344	2.263	2.297	2.344
Merton	7913	7765	1999	2.369	2.317	2.321	2.369
Redbridge	12918	10155	8055	2.559	2.442	2.508	2.559
Richmond upon Thames	1592	4435	2792	2.228	2.263	2.183	2.228
Sutton	9419	6607	4909	2.330	2.208	2.283	2.330
Waltham Forest	9771	9145	7135	2.412	2.349	2.364	2.412
Outer Boroughs	206859	171934	127904	2.428	2.337	2.379	2.428
Greater London	412263	371648	298606	2.347	2.271	2.298	2.345

The overall result for Method 1 is that the **projected increase in households for London is virtually unchanged at 412 thousand** compared to 414 thousand in *SDS Technical Report 23*. Method 2 has a more dramatic impact with the **projected growth being reduced to 372 thousand** as the average household size declines from 2.35 in 2001 to 2.30 in 2016.

Benchmarked households at 2016 assume that in each borough the average household size remains at the 2001 levels. This **reduces the growth in households between 2001 and 2016 to 299 thousand** from 307 thousand.

It is more difficult to adequately interpret the *Key Statistics* results to forecast the make-up of the total number of households in 2016 by household type.

The two projections shown in Table 5 have been indicatively converted to households by type by equivalent methods – ratio of values at 2001 and proportion of projected change. Both of these projections have then been indicatively benchmarked by type. The results are in Table 6.

Table 6: Revised Greater London Household Projections and Forecasts by Household Type

(thousands)	2001	2016				Change 2001-16			
		Method 1	Method 2	Method 1 Benchmarked	Method 2 Benchmarked	Method 1	Method 2	Method 1 Benchmarked	Method 2 Benchmarked
Married Couples	1059	888	892	888	892	-171	-167	-171	-167
Cohabiting Couples	299	469	438	469	438	170	138	170	138
Lone Parents	250	306	297	306	297	56	47	56	47
2+ non-family	364	460	458	517	495	95	94	152	130
One-person	1049	1312	1309	1141	1199	262	260	92	150
Total Households	3023	3435	3394	3321	3321	412	372	299	299
Average Household Size	2.35	2.27	2.30	2.35	2.35				

The benchmarking process by household type is to reduce the one-person households (OPH) and equivalently raise the 2+ non-family households by one-third of the reduction in OPH. Family households remain unchanged.

The results of the two projection methods are remarkably similar with the only significant difference being in the cohabiting couple households. It was this category that rose by much less than forecast between 1991 and 2001 and hence is more susceptible to the difference in the two projection methods. The largest increase is in one-person households, which becomes the largest type. The indicative benchmarking reduces growth in one-person households, but they remain the largest type.

Regular briefings and data from GLA Data Management and Analysis Group

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

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

The latest DMAG Briefings are:

DMAG 2003/1	Disabled people and the labour market	Lorna Spence
DMAG 2003/2	2001 Borough Demographic Profiles /Iryna	Baljit Bains
DMAG 2003/3	2002 Round of Demographic Projections	Pylypchuk John Hollis/Baljit Bains
DMAG 2003/4	Greater London Demographic Review: 2001	Baljit Bains/Iryna Pylypchuk
DMAG 2003/6	Third country nationals living in London 2000/01	Lorna Spence
DMAG 2003/7	2001 Census Key Statistics: Initial summary of results	Eileen Howes
DMAG 2003/8	2001 Census Key Statistics: Household variables	John Hollis
DMAG 2003/9	2001 Census Key Statistics: Cultural variables	Baljit Bains/Ed Klodawski

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