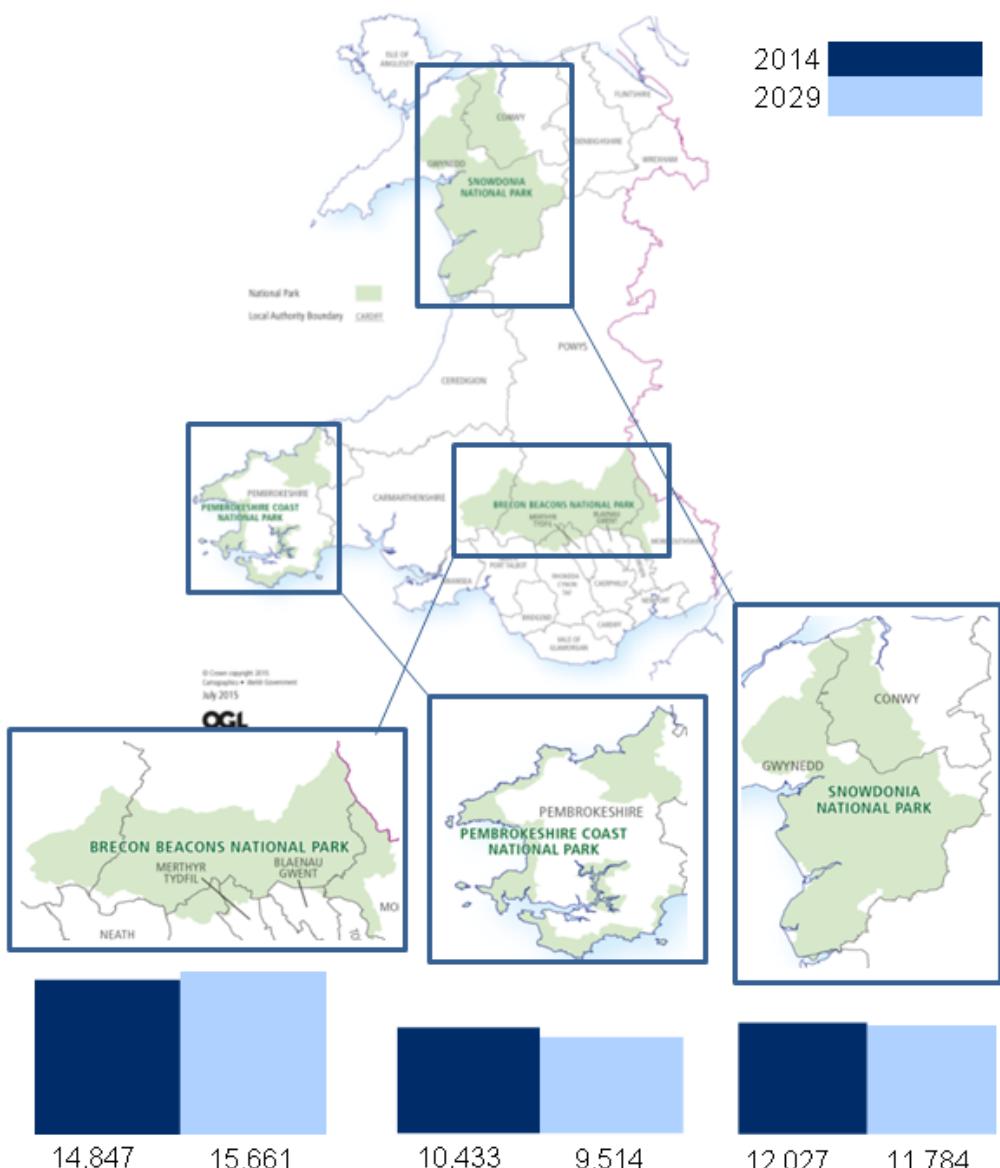




## National Park Household Projections (2014-based)

26 July 2017  
SFR 79/2017

The number of households in Welsh national parks is projected to decrease by 1 per cent between 2014 and 2029. In the Brecon Beacons the number of households is projected to increase by 5 per cent. The number of households in the other two Welsh national parks are projected to decrease with the number of households in Pembrokeshire Coast projected to decrease the most (10 per cent) followed by Snowdonia (5 per cent).



Source: national park household projections, Welsh Government

### About this release

This release presents the results of the 2014-based national park household projections for Wales for the 15-year period from 2014 to 2029.

They are based on the 2014-based national park population projections produced by Welsh Government in July 2017.

Household projections provide estimates of the number of households and household types.

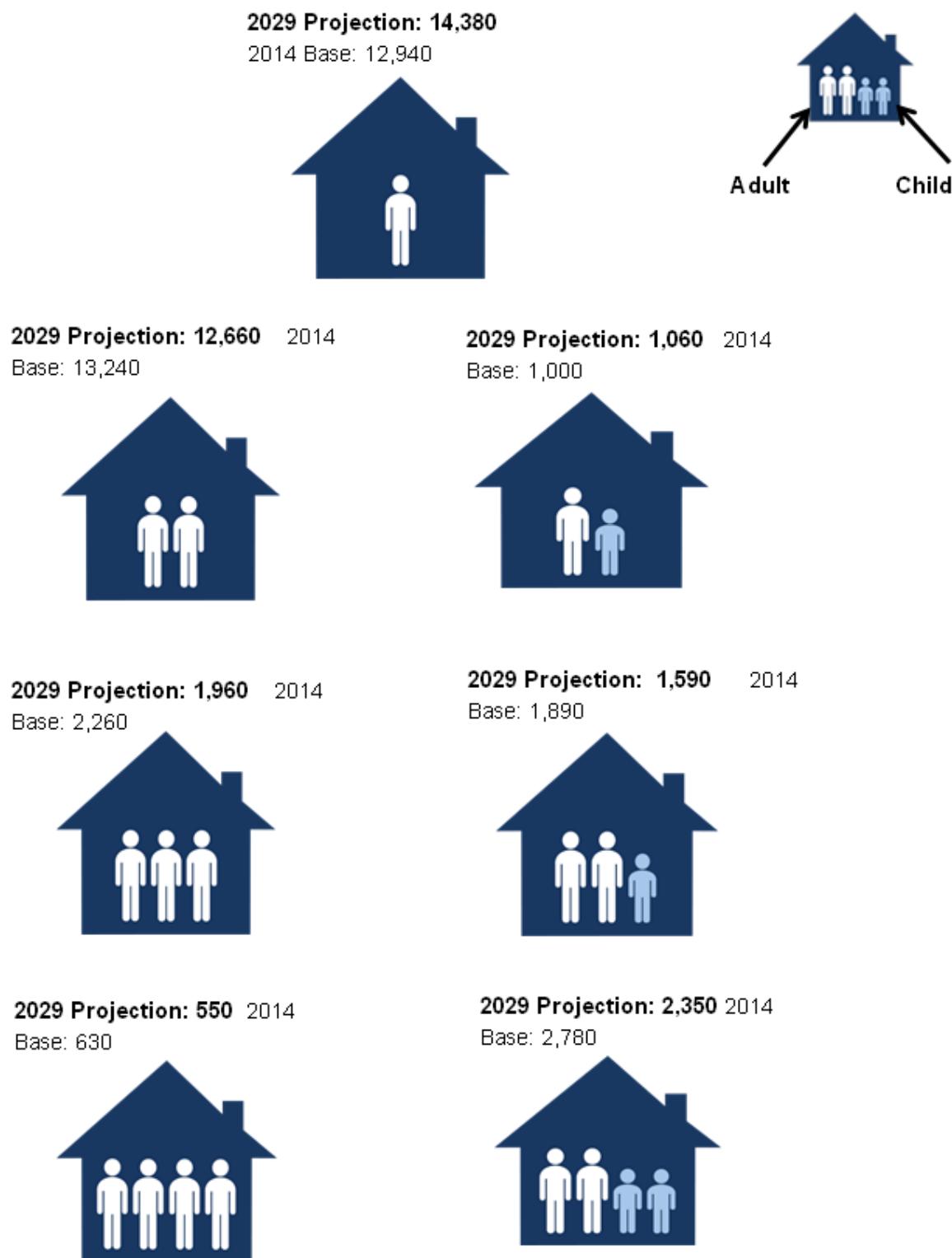
They are based on assumptions about housing outlined in the censuses.

The assumptions are generally based on membership rates within the different household types.

### In this release

<b>Key points</b>	6
<b>Residual areas</b>	8
<b>Brecon Beacons household projections</b>	11
<b>Pembrokeshire Coast household projections</b>	14
<b>Snowdonia household projections</b>	17

**Figure 1: The info-graphic below shows the projected change in household types in Welsh national parks between 2014 and 2029**



Source: national park household projections, Welsh Government

## Introduction

This release presents the results of the 2014-based Household Projections for Wales. Household projections provide estimates of the future numbers of households and are based on the population projections and a range of assumptions about household composition and characteristics. The assumptions are based on past trends.

The projections estimate the number and size of households; and assume that past trends in births, deaths, and migration (that is, people moving into and out of an area) continue. Projections produced in this way do not make allowances for the effects of local or central government policies on future population levels and household composition, or for changes in the lifestyles of the population. That is, these national park household projections are not policy-based forecasts; they indicate what is expected to happen if current trends continue.

These 2014-based projections are trend-based projections for the 15-year period from 2014 to 2029. As they are trend-based they become less certain the further they are carried forward however projections for the 25-year period from 2014 to 2039 can be seen in the summary tables at the back of this report and are also available [StatsWales website](#). The projections are based on mid-year population estimates for 2014.

The projections use a similar methodology to the one used for the 2014-based local authority household projections for Wales (details of which are given in the Quality Information section at the end of the release). Household projections are used for planning the supply of services, to estimate the future need for services, and to identify population trends that contribute to the context for future policy developments; and particularly for the planning of housing.

A household is defined as:

- One person living alone, or
- A group of people (not necessarily related) living at the same address who share cooking facilities and share a living room or sitting room or dining area.

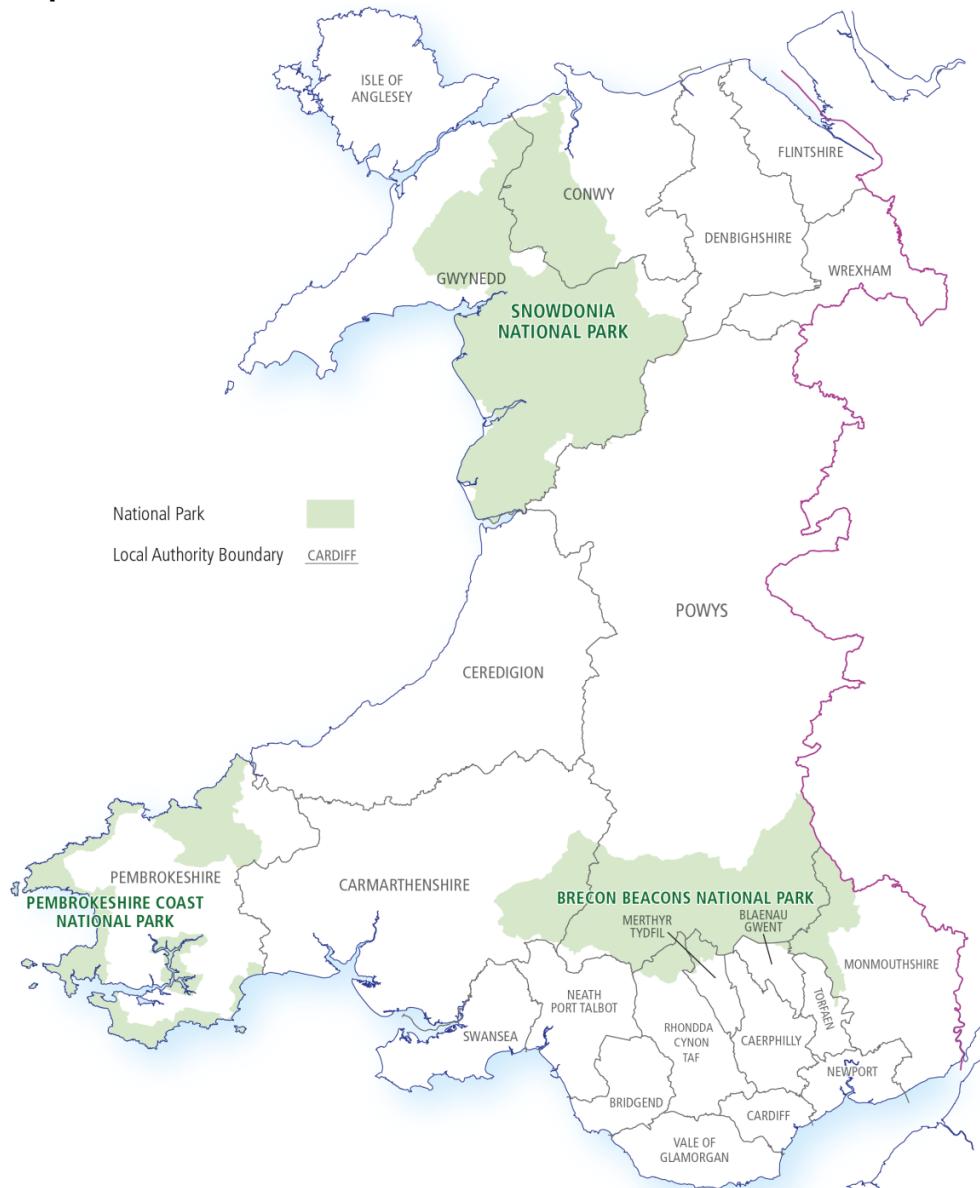
This includes:

- Sheltered accommodation units in an establishment where 50 per cent or more have their own kitchens (irrespective of whether there are other communal facilities),
- All people living in caravans on any type of site that is their usual residence.  
This will include anyone who has no other usual residence elsewhere in the UK.

## Background

An Act of Parliament was passed in 1949 to establish national parks with the aim of preserving their natural beauty, protecting wildlife, and providing recreational opportunities for the public. There are 15 national parks in Britain: 3 in Wales, 10 in England, and 2 in Scotland.

### Map 1: National Parks in Wales



In Wales each National park has its own national park Authority which is also the statutory Planning Authority for the park area.

The three national parks in Wales are:

- the Brecon Beacons (with an area of 1,344 square kilometres),
- the Pembrokeshire Coast (with an area of 621 square kilometres),
- Snowdonia (with an area of 2,176 square kilometres).

They cover 19.9 per cent of the area of Wales; compared with 9.3 per cent for the national parks in England and 7.2 per cent for those in Scotland. The three national parks in Wales are shown in Map1.

The population density of Wales is 149 people per square kilometre. The population densities of the National parks in Wales are:

- 25 people per square kilometre for the Brecon Beacons,
- 37 people per square kilometre for the Pembrokeshire Coast,
- 12 people per square kilometre for Snowdonia.

Although the national parks in Wales are sparsely populated they do contain small towns and villages as well as more isolated farms. Therefore national parks in Wales have;

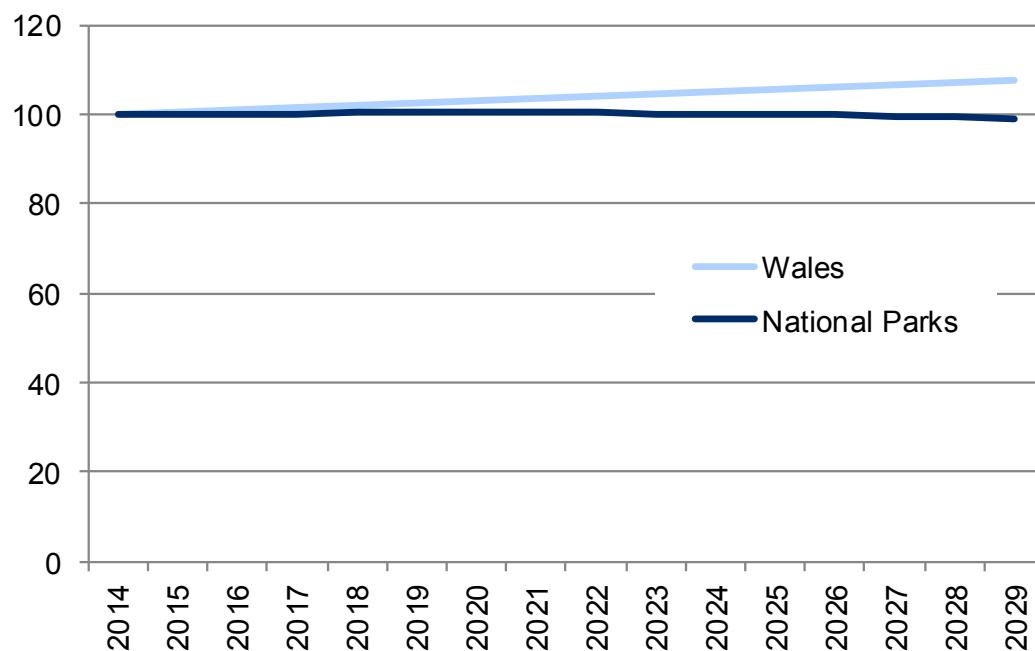
- **20% of the area**
- **2.6% of the population**

## Key points

### Household Projections

- Whilst the number of households in Wales is projected to increase by 10.5% the number of households in Welsh national parks is projected to decrease by 1% from around 37,300 to 37,000 by 2029.

**Chart 1: Change in household numbers, Wales and Welsh national parks, 2014 to 2029**

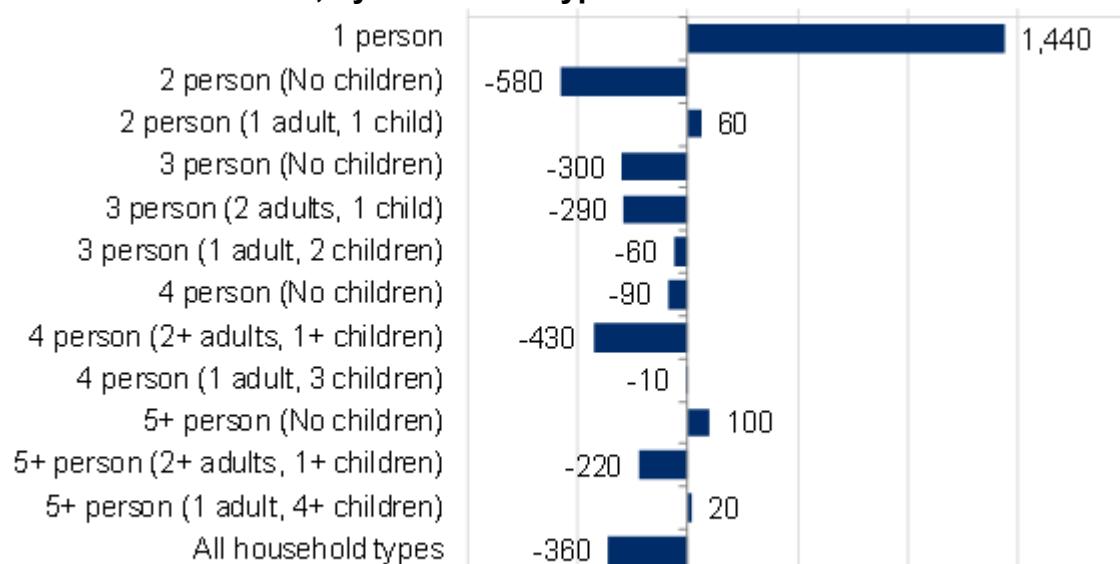


Source: national park household projections, Welsh Government

### Household type

- Nearly 3 in 4 households are projected to consist of one or two persons with no children.

**Chart 2: Projected change in the number of households in Welsh national parks between 2014 and 2029, by household type**



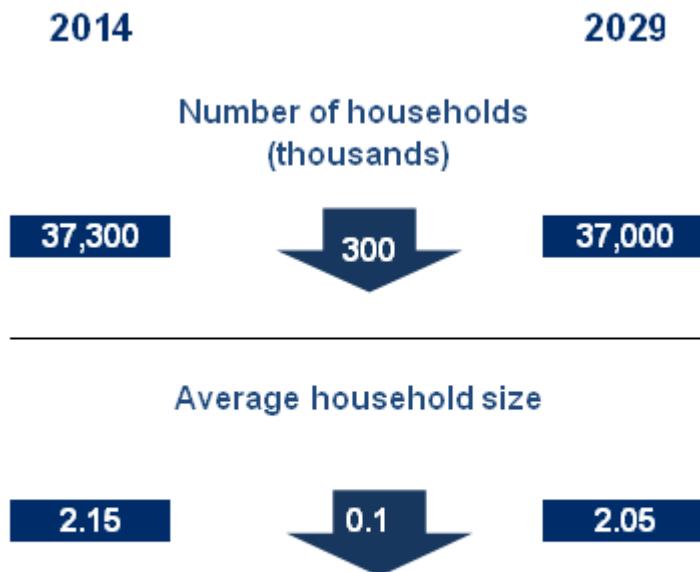
Source: national park household projections, Welsh Government

- 1-person households are projected to be the most common household type over the whole projection period, with a projected 11 per cent increase by 2029.
- 2-person households with one adult and one child were projected to increase, however this is more than offset by a decrease in 2 person households without children.
- All types of three-person and four-person households were projected to decrease by 2029.
- Five-person households with no children or 4+ children were projected to increase by 2029 however this is more than offset by other 5-person household types resulting in a projected decrease in the overall number of five-person households.

#### Average household size –

- The average number of people living in households in Welsh national parks in 2014 was 2.14. By 2029 this is projected to decrease by 5 per cent to 2.05.

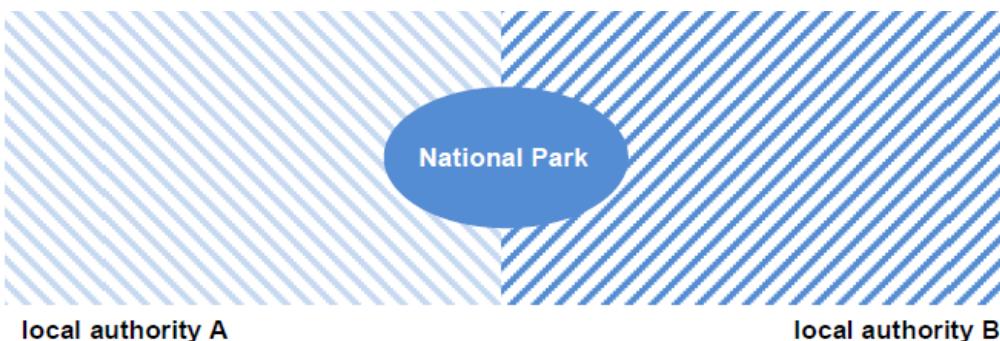
**Figure 2: Change of household numbers and average household size between 2014 and 2029**



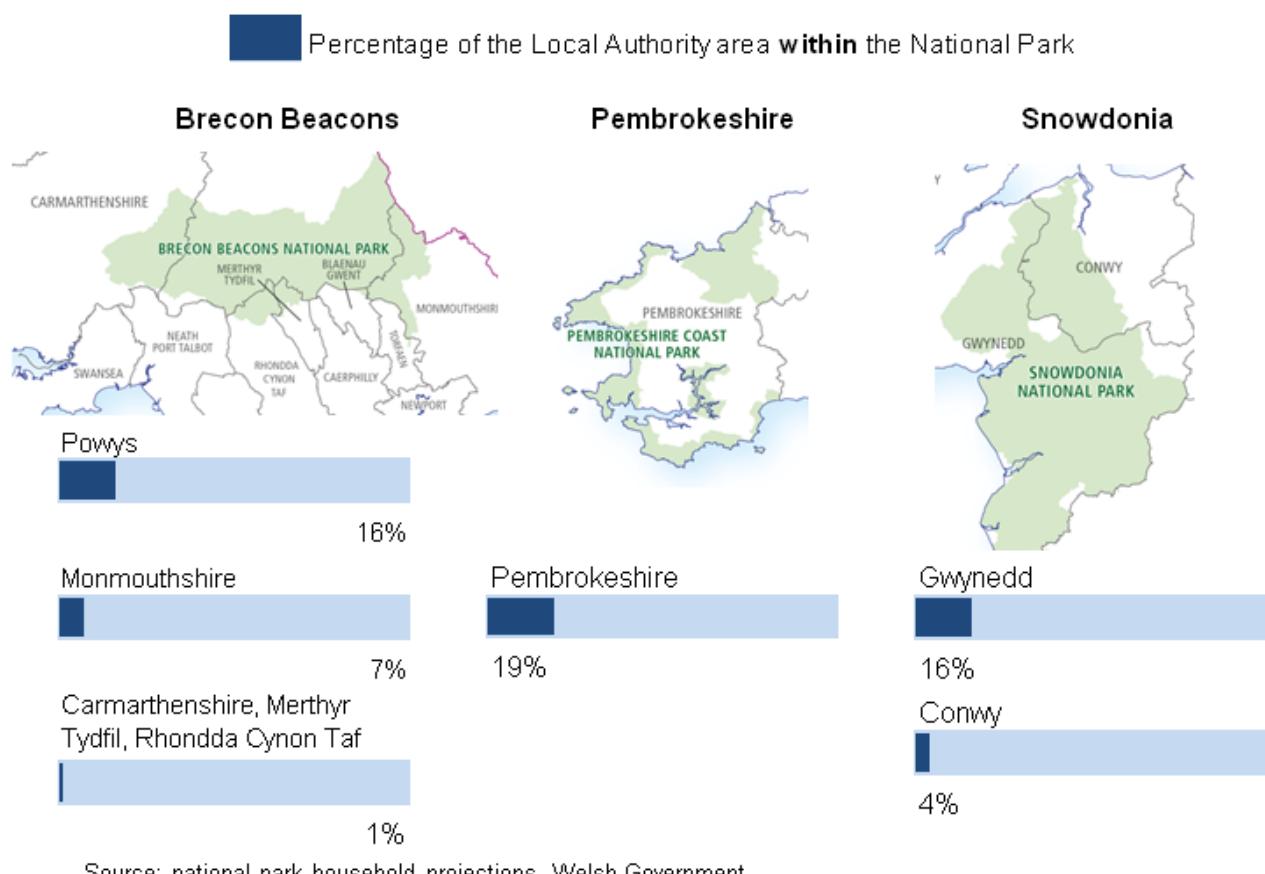
Source: national park household projections, Welsh Government

## Residual areas

Several local authorities lie partly inside a national park and partly outside. The area that lies outside is known as a residual area<sup>1</sup>.



The following diagram shows the proportion of the area of local authorities that fall within a national park and the remaining proportion of the local authority outside the national park (residual area);



To be strictly accurate very small parts of the national parks lie in other local authorities but these areas are so small that they can be ignored for this release.

The population estimates for the residual areas are built up from small area estimates and from making assumptions about how the population is distributed amongst areas not within national parks, so although they are a useful indication of population size and population change they should not be thought of as precise figure.

<sup>1</sup> See pages 9 and 10 for further information on residual areas

## **Residual areas outside Brecon Beacons**

### **Powys**

Between 2014 and 2029 the number of households in Powys residual is projected to increase by around 400 (or 1 per cent). This is the smallest projected increase within residual areas in Wales. The numbers of one- and two-person households in Powys are projected to increase by 2,700 (7.2 per cent). This is offset by the projected reduction of 2,200 households of more than two people.

### **Carmarthenshire**

Between 2014 and 2029 the number of households in Carmarthenshire residual is projected to increase by around 3,400 (or 3.9 per cent). The numbers of one- and two-person households in Carmarthenshire are projected to increase by 4,800 (8.3 per cent). This is offset by the projected reduction of 1,400 households of more than two people.

### **Rhondda Cynon Taf**

Between 2014 and 2029 the number of households in Rhondda Cynon Taf residual is projected to increase by around 8,200 (or 7 per cent). The numbers of one- and two-person households in Rhondda Cynon Taf are projected to increase by 9,600 (12.7 per cent). This is offset by the projected reduction of 1,400 households of more than two people.

### **Merthyr Tydfil**

Between 2014 and 2029 the number of households in Merthyr Tydfil residual is projected to increase by around 400 (or 1.6 per cent). The numbers of one- and two-person households in Merthyr Tydfil are projected to increase by 800 (5per cent). This is offset by the projected reduction of 400 households of more than two people.

### **Monmouthshire**

Between 2014 and 2029 the number of households in Monmouthshire residual is projected to increase by around 2,700 (or 10.2 per cent). The numbers of one- and two-person households in Monmouthshire are projected to increase by 2,700 (11.6 per cent). This is offset by the projected reduction of 700 households of more than two people.

## **Residual areas outside Pembrokeshire Coast**

### **Pembrokeshire**

Between 2014 and 2029 the number of households in Pembrokeshire residual is projected to increase by around 3,300 (or 7.6 per cent). The numbers of one- and two-person households in Pembrokeshire are projected to increase by 4,100 (13.8 per cent). The number of five-person households is also projected to increase slightly; although these increases are offset by the projected reduction of 800 three-person and four-person households.

### **Residual areas outside Snowdonia**

#### **Gwynedd**

Between 2014 and 2029 the number of households in Gwynedd residual is projected to increase by around 4,800 (or 11.1 per cent). The numbers of one- and two-person households in Gwynedd are projected to increase by 4,200 (14.4 per cent). This is offset by the projected reduction of 600 households of more than two people.

#### **Conwy**

Between 2014 and 2029 the number of households in Conwy residual is projected to increase by around 1,700 (or 3.3 per cent). The numbers of one- and two-person households in Conwy are projected to increase by 2,200 (6.2 per cent). This is offset by the projected reduction of 600 households of more than two people.

## Brecon Beacons

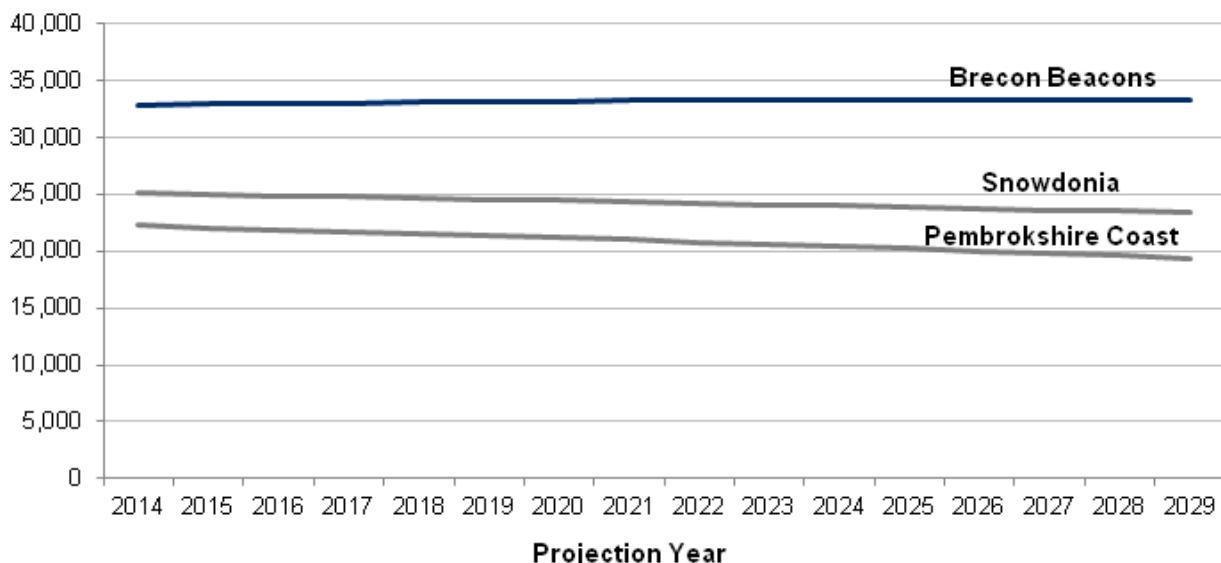
### At a Glance

Between 2014 and 2029, the population of Brecon is projected to increase by 400. In the same period the number of households in Brecon is projected to increase by 900 (5 per cent). The largest increase in the projected number of households is seen in one-person households while four-person households are projected to see the biggest fall (110 households). This has resulted in a decrease of the average household size from 2.2 in 2014 to 2.1 by 2029.

### Household population

The Brecon Beacons is the only Welsh national park whose population is projected to increase by 2029. Between 2014 and 2029 the population of Brecon Beacons is projected to increase by 400 (1 per cent).

**Figure 3: Private household population projections for Brecon Beacons national park, 2014-2029.**



Source: national park household projections, Welsh Government

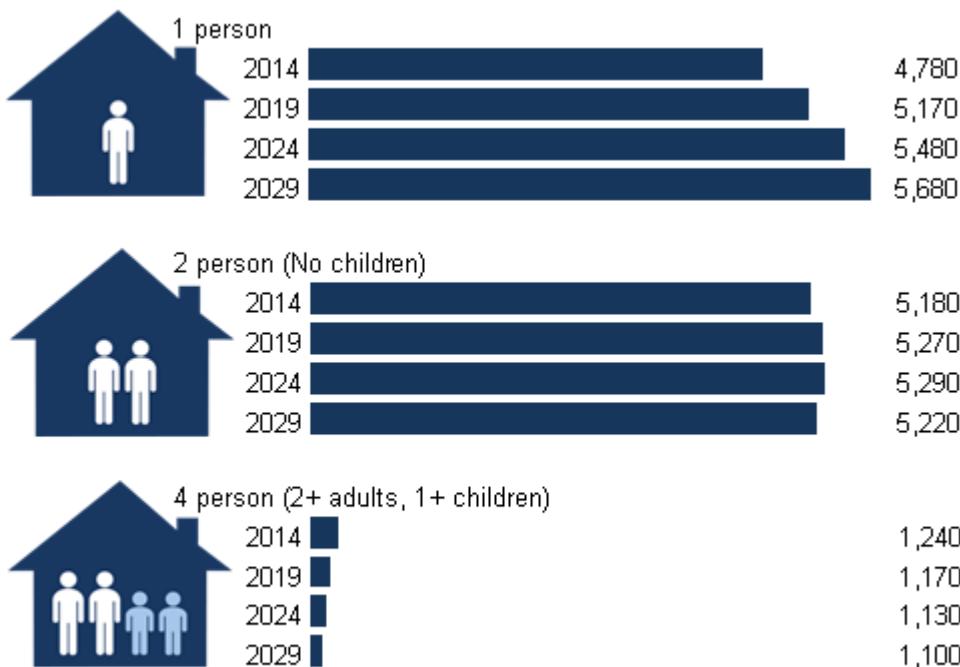
The Brecon Beacons has the highest household population of the three national parks in Wales (Figure 3). Whilst the population of Pembrokeshire Coast and Snowdonia are projected to see a steady decline over the projection period, the population of the Brecon Beacons is projected to increase in the first ten years with this increase slowing to a slight population decrease by 2029. Carmarthenshire, Merthyr Tydfil and Monmouthshire residuals also followed the same trend. However Powys residual showed a continuous decrease in the household population over the projection period whilst Rhondda Cynon Taf residual was projected to see a continuous increase in its household population over the projection period (2014 to 2029).

Population projections become less robust as the projection period increases, therefore projections have been applied to a 15-year period to 2029. However, it is worth noting that while the population of the Brecon Beacons is projected to increase by 2029, by 2039 the population of the Brecon Beacons is projected to decrease by 300 (1 per cent lower than in 2014).

## Household type

Whilst there are projected to be falls in the number of households in the Pembrokeshire Coast and Snowdonia national parks between 2014 and 2029, the number of households in the Brecon Beacons national park is projected to increase by 800 (5 per cent).

**Figure 4: The top 3 biggest changes in the number of household types in the Brecon Beacons national park between 2014 and 2029**



Source: national park household projections, Welsh Government

In 2014, the most common household type was two-person (two adults and no children) households. However, by 2029 the projected increase in two-person household types with no children was 40 whilst the numbers of one-person households in the Brecon Beacons between 2014 and 2029 was projected to increase by 890 (19 per cent) making one-person households the most common household type by 2029.

Two-person households (1 adult and 1 child) were also projected to increase (by 110, 23 per cent) by 2029 although still only accounting for 4 per cent of the total number of households in the Brecon Beacons.

The largest fall in the number of households was among four-person households (with at least two adults and one child) which were projected to decrease by 140 (11 per cent) by 2029, accounting for 7 per cent of all households by 2029 compared with 8 per cent in 2014.

Residual areas of Powys, Carmarthenshire, Rhondda Cynon Taf, Merthyr Tydfil and Monmouthshire were also all projected to see increases in one-person households and two-person households with no children and decreases in four-person households with at least two adults and one child.

## Average household size

Average Household Size, measured in terms of persons per household provides a headline measure of household composition and is useful for comparisons over time and between different geographic areas. It is calculated by dividing the private household population by the number of households.

**Figure 5: Average household size in the Brecon Beacons between 2014 and 2029**



Source: national park household projections, Welsh Government

The average household size in the Brecon Beacons is projected to decrease from 2.2 in 2014 to 2.1 by 2029. This is due to the projected increases in the number of households being largest among one-person households compared with all other household types (Figure 4).

The average household size was also projected to fall by 0.1 to 0.2 people per household, in the residual areas of Powys, Carmarthenshire, Rhondda Cynon Taf, Merthyr Tydfil, and Monmouthshire between 2014 and 2029.

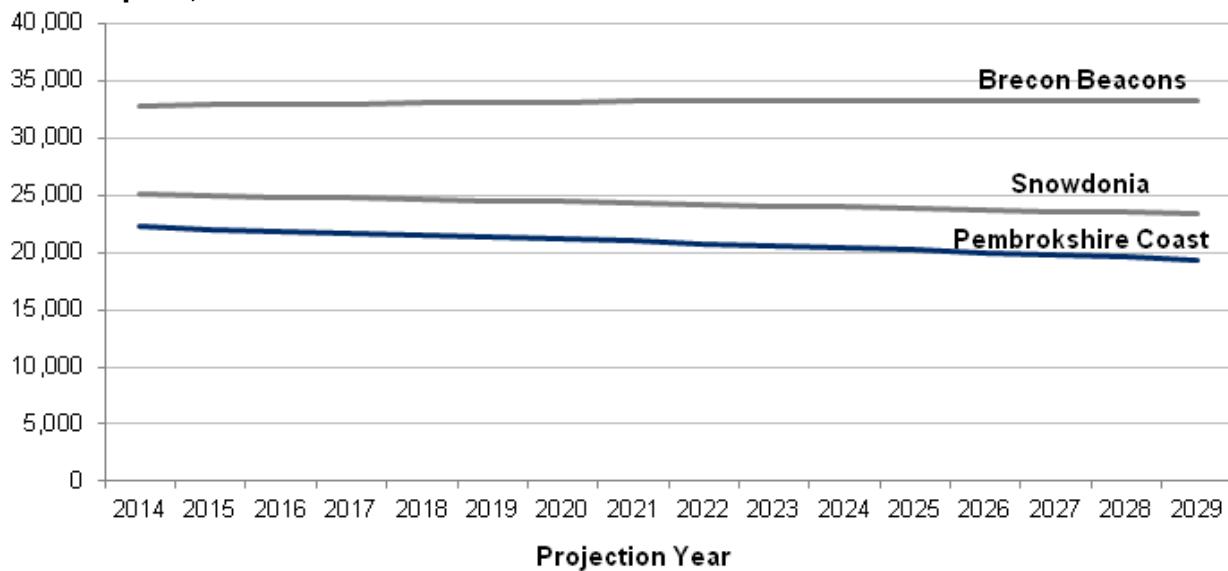
## Pembrokeshire Coast

### At a Glance

Between 2014 and 2029, the population of Pembrokeshire Coast national park is projected to decrease by 2,880 (15 per cent). During the same period the number of households in Pembrokeshire Coast is projected to decrease by 930 (9 per cent). The largest fall in the number of houses is projected to be two-person households with no children (390 or 10 per cent). While there were increases in some household types, these increases were small. The average household size in Pembrokeshire Coast was projected to decrease from 2.1 in 2014 to 2.0 by 2029.

### Household population

**Figure 6: Private household population projections for Pembrokeshire Coast national park, 2014-2029**



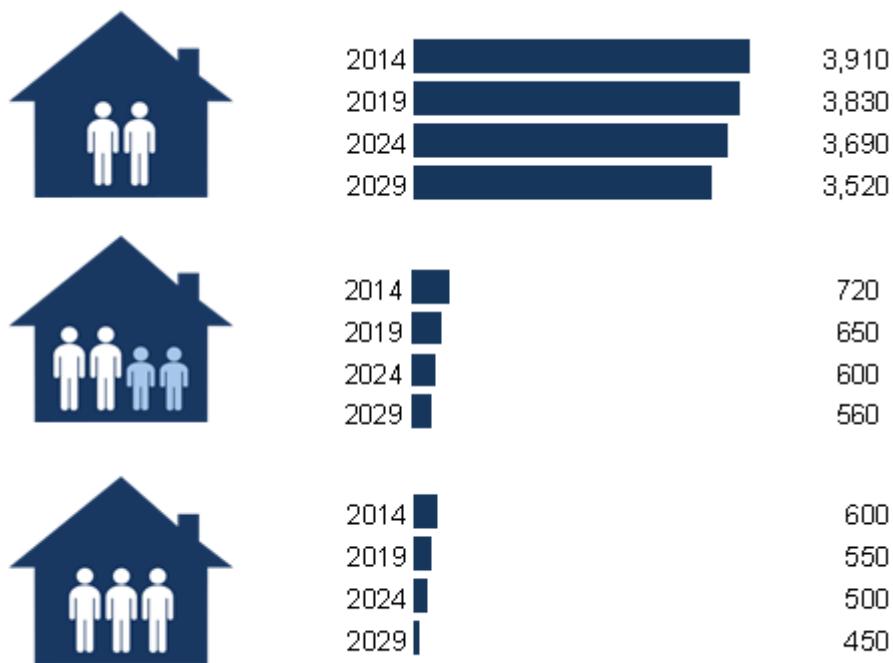
Source: national park household projections, Welsh Government

Pembrokeshire Coast has the lowest household population of all three Welsh national parks (Figure 6). Between 2014 and 2029 the population of Pembrokeshire Coast is projected to decrease by 2,880 (15 per cent). In contrast a steady increase was projected in the Pembrokeshire residual area over the same period.

## Household type

Between 2014 and 2029, the number of households in Pembrokeshire Coast is projected to decrease by 930 (9 per cent).

**Figure 7: The top 3 biggest changes in the number of household types in the Pembrokeshire Coast national park between 2014 and 2029**



Source: national park household projections, Welsh Government

In 2014, the most common household type was two-person (two adults and no children) households. However, by 2029 the projected number of two-person household types with no children was projected to decrease by 390 (10 per cent) whilst the number of one-person households in Pembrokeshire Coast was projected to increase by 60 (2 per cent) resulting in one-person households being the most common household type by 2029.

Three-person households with no children were also projected to decrease by 160 (26 per cent) by 2029 in Pembrokeshire Coast. As with the other two Welsh national parks, there was also a fall in the number of four-person households (with at least two adults and one child) which were projected to decrease by 170 (23 per cent) by 2029, accounting for 6 per cent of all households by 2029 compared with 7 per cent in 2014.

In contrast, the overall number of households in the Pembrokeshire residual area was projected to increase by 3,350 households (8 per cent) between 2014 and 2029.

## Average household size

Average Household Size, measured in terms of persons per household provides a headline measure of household composition and is useful for comparisons over time and between different geographic areas. It is calculated by dividing the private household population by the number of households.

**Figure 8: Average household size in the Pembrokeshire Coast national park between 2014 and 2029**



Source: national park household projections, Welsh Government

The average household size in Pembrokeshire Coast is projected to decrease from 2.1 in 2014 to 2.0 by 2029. This is due to the small projected increase in the number of one-person households (60) compared with decreases in two, three, four and five-person households.

The average household size in the Pembrokeshire residual area was also projected to fall from 2.3 in 2014 to 2.2 people per household in 2029, due primarily to an increase of 2,800 (21 per cent) one-person households during this period.

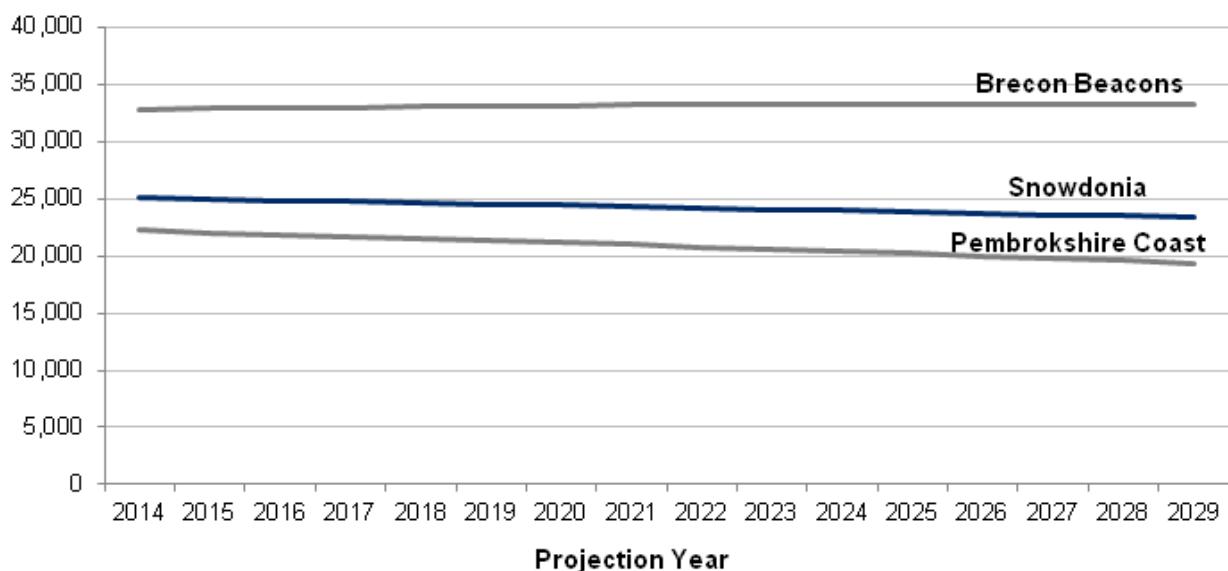
## Snowdonia

### At a Glance

Between 2014 and 2029, the population of Snowdonia national park is projected to decrease by 1,730 (6 per cent). During the same period the number of households in Snowdonia is projected to decrease by 240 (2 per cent). The largest fall in the number of households is projected to be for two-person households with no children (240 or 6 per cent). In contrast, one-person households were projected to increase by 480 (10 per cent) resulting in a projected decrease in the average household size in Snowdonia from 2.1 in 2014 to 2.0 by 2029.

### Household population

**Figure 9: Private household population projections for Snowdonia national park, 2014-2029**



Source: national park household projections, Welsh Government

The household population of Snowdonia is larger than the Pembrokeshire Coast but smaller than the Brecon Beacons (Figure 9). Between 2014 and 2029, the population of Snowdonia national park is projected to decrease by 1,730 (6 per cent). In contrast the household population of both the Gwynedd and Conwy residuals areas were projected to increase by 2029 (although the increase in Conwy is projected to slow over the projection period to only a slight increase of less than 1 per cent by 2029 when compared with 2014).

## Household type

Between 2014 and 2029, the number of households in Snowdonia is projected to decrease by 930 (9 per cent).

**Figure 10: The top 3 biggest changes in the number of household types in Snowdonia national park between 2014 and 2029**



Source: national park household projections, Welsh Government

In 2014, the most common household type in Snowdonia was one-person households. One-person households were also projected to see a larger increase in the number of houses than any other household type by 2029 (480 or 10 per cent). In contrast, there are projected falls in the number of two-person (240 or 6 per cent) households with no children and three-person (140 or 22 per cent) households with no children.

Both Gwynedd and Conwy residual areas were also projected to see an increase in the number of one-person households and see a decrease in the number of three-person households with no children. However in contrast to Snowdonia (where there was a projected decrease), both Gwynedd and Conwy residual areas were projected to see an increase in the number of two-person households with no children between 2014 and 2029.

## Average household size

Average household size, measured in terms of persons per household provides a headline measure of household composition and is useful for comparisons over time and between different geographic areas. It is calculated by dividing the private household population by the number of households.

**Figure 11: Average household size in Snowdonia national park between 2014 and 2029**



Source: national park household projections, Welsh Government

The average household size in Snowdonia is projected to decrease from 2.1 in 2014 to 2.0 by 2029. This is due to the projected increase in the number of one-person households (480) compared with decreases in two, three, four and five-person households (730).

The average household size in were also projected to fall from 2.3 in 2014 to 2.2 people per household, in Gwynedd residual area by 2029 and from 2.2 to 2.1 people per household in Conwy residual area, due primarily to larger increases of one-person households during this period than any other household type.

## Comparison with previous household projections

The total difference in households, in the national parks, between the 2014-based household projections and the 2013 household based projections was 130 households. The percentage difference of the Brecon Beacons was 0.4 percent (60), in Snowdonia 0.3 percent (40) and in Pembrokeshire 0.3 percent (30).

## **Key quality information**

In addition to the information below, further information can be found in the [Population and Household Statistics Quality Report](#) which is available on the Welsh Government website.

Household projections provide estimates of the future numbers of households and of the numbers of people who live in them, and are based on population projections and a range of assumptions about household composition and characteristics. The assumptions are based on past trends.

The projections estimate the number of households and assume that past trends in births, deaths, and migration (that is, people moving into or out of an area) continue. Projections produced in this way do not make allowances for the effects of local or central government policies on future population levels and household composition, or for changes in the lifestyles of the population. That is, these local authority household projections are not policy-based forecasts; they indicate what is expected to happen if current trends continue.

The projections use a similar methodology to the one used for the 2011-based local authority household projections for Wales (details of which are given later in this section).

The components of household and population change on which projections are based can be affected by changes in the economy and in the lifestyle of the population. The uncertainty associated with the local authority projections is modelled by producing variant projections together with the main household projection. These variant projections show how possible variations in the fertility, mortality, and migration assumptions could affect the projections.

### **Relevance**

Household projections are important for policy development, planning, and the provision of public services. There is a high demand for household projections for a range of uses. These include:

- planning services and estimating future need at national and local level, (for example, housing, health, and social services) including the preparation of Local Development Plans
- policy development
- advice to Ministers
- informing debate in the National Assembly for Wales and beyond
- geographic profiling, comparisons, and benchmarking
- analysis of population cohorts and migration trends
- supporting well-being assessments required under the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015.

There are a wide range of users of household data from national and local government, charities and voluntary sector organisations, other government departments, students, researchers, universities, individual citizens, and private companies. In particular, there is a high level of interest in projections at the local authority level. Those who plan for the future to deliver services and to help frame sustainable policies need to consider the population and the households they live in. Household projections can identify trends that shape the context for future policy development.

The Planning (Wales) Act 2015 gained royal assent in July 2015. A key element of the Act is to enable local planning authorities to come together and prepare a Strategic Development Plan which transcends local authority boundaries, covering a wider geographical area and dealing with not just local issues. Evidence to support plan preparation will include demographic statistics and population and household projections which will need to be considered in a strategic context. Future iterations of projections will play a role in shaping strategic plans.

All local planning authorities with adopted Local Development Plans (LDPs) have to prepare an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) which measures how policies have performed and what corrective action may be required. AMRs play a critical role in ensuring that the LDP is kept up-to-date. The progress demonstrated within the AMRs can have a bearing on future population levels and distribution, demographic profiles, and house prices. These outcomes and their relationship to the key objectives of the plan will form part of the AMR.

## **Accuracy**

The Welsh Government consultation on [Statistical Outputs on Population and Household Estimates and Projections](#) ran from February to May 2016.

The UK Statistics Authority (UKSA) proposed that the Welsh Government should work with ONS and other UK administrations to align the base year for sub-national and national projections where possible. Consultation respondents were asked if they agreed with this approach. Everyone agreed with the UKSA approach. However it is noted that following the consultation and in accordance with user needs, the projections in Wales would be done every three years, whilst ONS would undertake national projections every two years.

The local authority projections use ONS administrative data. Population estimates are produced using a well established demographic approach called the cohort component method. This involves combining information from a number of data sources including the previous census, survey data, and administrative registers. The data sources used are the best that are available on a nationally consistent basis down to local authority level, but the estimates are subject to the coverage and error associated with these sources. Information from administrative registers such as the numbers of births and deaths is considered to be highly reliable.

ONS quality and methodology information reports for the population theme.

The reports contain information on the methods used to compile the data for the named output and on the quality of that data. They are designed to give information on the strengths and limitations of the data so that decisions can be made on the appropriate uses of the data. ONS has the responsibility for assuring the quality of administrative data for use in official statistics. However, as a key user and producer of statistics the Welsh Government will ensure that the processes are appropriate to address any quality issues relevant to these projections, and the Welsh Government will work with ONS to consider how any improvements could be made in the future.

The administrative data used in the projections has been subject to internal checks for consistency and plausibility by the Welsh Government.

Birth statistics are based on the number of births occurring in a given year. They present data on births that occur and are then registered in England and Wales. Statistics are based on information collected at birth registration. Annual data are released in a series of theme-specific packages, usually between July and December. Annual birth statistics for the UK and its constituent countries are published in the ‘vital statistics: population and health reference tables’.

ONS birth statistics are based on registrations provided by the General Register Office (GRO). The data represent a legal record, making it the best and most complete data source.

As part of the birth registration process, before data are submitted through the Registration Online system for births and deaths (RON), the registrar asks the informant to verify that all data entered are accurate. The registrar is then able to correct any errors. There are some validation checks built into RON to help the registrar with this process. Information supplied at birth registration is generally believed to be correct since wilfully supplying false information may render the informant liable to prosecution.

When ONS receive birth registrations, a number of checks are carried out on records to ensure that they are valid. Checks are more frequent on those records with extreme values for main variables (such as age of mother and age of father) as these have a greater impact on published tables. Any birth records which appear questionable are raised with the GRO on a monthly basis for further investigation. Any proposed changes to the recording and collection of birth registration data are carefully managed and involve ONS, GRO, and other stakeholders. This ensures that any implications on birth statistics are taken into full consideration.

Changes made to the Population (Statistics) Act 1938 mean that improved data on previous children has been collected since May 2012. The changes will improve the accuracy of birth statistics by birth order and feed into estimates for family size and measures of fertility. ONS carry out quarterly checks on the births dataset.

The Births and Deaths Registration Act (1836) made it a legal requirement for all deaths to be registered from 1 July 1837. Mortality statistics for England and Wales are based on the information collected when a death occurs and is then registered. Published figures represent the number of deaths registered in a reference period.

The annual mortality statistics cover England and Wales. The Annual Time Series Data table in the ‘vital statistics: population and health reference tables’ provides a range of mortality statistics for the UK and its constituent countries, with some measures available back to 1838.

Daily extracts of death registrations from RON are received by ONS and then pass through a series of automatic validation processes which highlight any inconsistencies. The Mortality Metadata provides detailed information on the collection, processing, and quality of mortality data for England and Wales.

Internal consistency checks are then conducted to eliminate any errors made during the recording of deaths, and to ensure the annual dataset is complete. Before becoming usable for analysis the data pass through more validation checks and processes, these include running frequency counts on a range of variables, checking the plausibility of combinations of fields, and checking

inconsistencies. Suspect records are referred back to register offices. Any concerns relating to cause of death are referred to a Medical Advisor or Medical Epidemiologist.

Long-term international and internal migration estimates at local authority level for England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland are produced by ONS, NRS, and NISRA for the purpose of producing a range of population estimates. The data are presented as:

- Long-term international immigration and emigration volumes - representing the number of people arriving in the UK or leaving the UK for a period of at least 12 months.
- Internal in-migration and out-migration volumes - an estimate of migration within the UK (crossborder flows between each of the constituent countries, as well as migration between local authorities).
- Long-term international and internal migration turnover rates (such as volume of movement between in- and out-migration) per 1,000 (of the total population)
- Long-term international inflow and outflow rates per 1,000 (of the total population)
- Total volume of migration per 1,000 (the sum of internal and international migration). This indicates more clearly the areas with high levels of population turnover

Short-term international migration estimates at local authority level for England and Wales are produced by ONS. The data consists of short-term international immigration volumes, representing the number of people who stayed in England and Wales for a period between 3 and 12 months.

The coverage of international migrants joining an administrative source will depend on the purpose of the particular administrative system and will invariably differ between sources.

### **Timeliness and punctuality**

As part of the Welsh Government consultation on [statistical outputs on population and household estimates and projections](#) a timetable was proposed for the projections for the 22 local authorities and the 3 national park authorities. Respondents were asked:

- Do you agree with this timetable?
- What are your future needs for projections?
- How frequently should they be produced?

Most respondents thought that sub-national population projections and household projections should be produced once every three years.

## **Accessibility and clarity**

As part of the assessment of compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics for Population Estimates and Projections for Wales produced by the Welsh Government carried out by the UKSA (Assessment Report 310 July 2015), requirement 7a asked for future reports on the projections to be written in a way to maximise accessibility for a wide range of users.

The text of the 2015 Projections Release had been assessed for accessibility by a member of staff with a Diploma in Plain English awarded by the Plain English Campaign, which means that they are qualified to assess whether a document would receive a Crystal Mark (the industry standard for accessibility). It was judged that the 2015 Release would receive a Crystal Mark.

## **Comparability and coherence**

The household projections use a different approach from the approaches used to produce household projections for England, Scotland, and Northern Ireland. The projected total household numbers for Wales are based on the sum of the figures for each local authority.

Guidance on the differences between the household projections for the four countries of the UK are detailed in a report.

Household Projections are based on the Local Authority Population Projections for Wales produced by the Welsh Government. These in turn are based on population, births, deaths and migration produced by ONS. Assumptions about future household formation are applied to the results of these population projections by age and sex. These assumptions are developed from past trends based on 2001 and 2011 census figures produced by ONS.

Standard definitions of household and communal establishment are used for the projections.

### *Household*

A household is defined as one person living alone, or a group of people (not necessarily related) living at the same address with common housekeeping – that is, sharing either a living room or sitting room or at least one meal a day.

### *Communal Establishment*

A communal establishment is defined as an establishment providing managed residential accommodation. Managed means full-time or part-time supervision of the accommodation. In most cases (for example, prisons, large hospitals, hotels) communal establishments can be easily identified. However, difficulties can arise with small hotels, guesthouses and sheltered accommodation. Special rules apply in these cases:

Small hotels and guesthouses are treated as communal establishments if they have the capacity to have 10 or more guests, excluding the owner/manager and his/her family.

Sheltered housing is treated as a communal establishment if less than half the residents possess their own facilities for cooking. If half or more possess their own facilities for cooking (regardless of use) the whole establishment is treated as separate households.

## **Methodology**

These projections are based on a similar methodology to the 2011-based Local Authority household projections.

Local Authority Population Projections are produced using a well established demographic approach known as the cohort component method. That is:

- taking the most recent year's population estimate;
- taking out special population groups;
- ageing every person on one year;
- adding births and subtracting deaths;
- allowing for inward and outward migration;
- adding back in the special population groups.

The methodology for these projections has been developed in close collaboration with local authorities and key users in Wales through the Wales Sub-national Projections (WASP) working group. This group has met on a regular basis during the preparation of the projections and has been a forum for technical discussion on the methodology and the base data used. Members of WASP include local authority and National Park representatives with knowledge of and experience of demographic data and population projections.

Regular updates have also been provided at full meetings of the Welsh Statistical Liaison Committee (WSLC). Further information on the WSLC, including membership.

The assumptions are generally based on trends during the most recent 5 years, and the projections indicate what may happen should these trends continue. Adjustments have been made to the mortality assumptions at a five-year age group level, to take into account of future improvements in mortality rates. These adjustments have been taken from the ONS-produced national population projections. In recent years, there has been an improvement in mortality rates, and thus a longer life expectancy. This is assumed to continue into the future.

The fertility assumptions are based on trends in recent years; in which the general trend has been for slightly higher birth rates for women in their thirties indicating delayed motherhood. The projections indicate what may happen in the future should these trends continue.

Adjustments have been made to the fertility assumptions at a five-year age group level, to take into likely future patterns in terms of age of mother. These adjustments have been taken from the ONS produced national population projections.

All figures relating to working age and pensionable age populations are based on the state pension age for the given year. Between 2010 and 2020, state pension age will change from 65 years for men and 60 years for women, to 65 years for both sexes. Between 2024 and 2046, state pension age will increase in three stages from 65 years to 68 years for both sexes.

Guidance on the detailed methodology used to produce the Local Authority Population Projections has been published in a technical report.

## National Statistics status

The [UK Statistics Authority](#) has designated these statistics as National Statistics, in accordance with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 and signifying compliance with the [Code of Practice for Official Statistics](#).

National Statistics status means that official statistics meet the highest standards of trustworthiness, quality, and public value.

All official statistics should comply with all aspects of the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.

They are awarded National Statistics status following an assessment by the UK Statistics Authority's regulatory arm. The Authority considers whether the statistics meet the highest standards of Code compliance, including the value they add to public decisions and debate.

It is Welsh Government's responsibility to maintain compliance with the standards expected of National Statistics. If we become concerned about whether these statistics are still meeting the appropriate standards, we will discuss any concerns with the Authority promptly. National Statistics status can be removed at any point when the highest standards are not maintained, and reinstated when standards are restored.

## Well-being of Future Generations Act (WFG)

The Well-being of Future Generations Act 2015 is about improving the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales. The Act puts in place seven well-being goals for Wales. These are for a more equal, prosperous, resilient, healthier and globally responsible Wales, with cohesive communities and a vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language. Under section (10)(1) of the Act, the Welsh Ministers must (a) publish indicators ("national indicators") that must be applied for the purpose of measuring progress towards the achievement of the Well-being goals, and (b) lay a copy of the national indicators before the National Assembly. The 46 national indicators were laid in March 2016 and although there are no indicators directly related to the number or type of households, indicators 10, 18, 19, and 34 imply the use of households as a denominator (rather than population).

Information on indicators and associated technical information - [How do you measure a nation's progress? - National Indicators](#)

The Act implies a commitment for Welsh Government Ministers to publish a *Future Trends*

Report containing:

- a. predictions of likely future trends in social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales;
- b. Any related analytical data and information that the Welsh Ministers consider appropriate.

It is likely that household projections would be used as part of the *Future Trends* Report

Further information on the [Well-being of Future Generations \(Wales\) Act 2015](#).

The statistics included in this release could also provide supporting narrative to the national indicators and be used by public services boards in relation to their local well-being assessments and local well-being plans.

## **Related outputs**

Further population data for Wales including Local Authority Population Projections for Wales.

Population estimates for England and Wales are published by the Office for National Statistics.

National Population Projections for the United Kingdom and constituent countries, including Wales, are published by the Office for National Statistics. The most recent projections are 2014-based.

Household projections for England, Scotland and Northern Ireland are published by the Office for National Statistics (it was the Department for Communities and Local Government), the General Register Office for Scotland and the Northern Ireland Statistics & Research Agency respectively.

More information can be found at:

### **England**

[Gov.UK: Household projections.](#)

### **Scotland**

[National Records of Scotland: Household projections](#)

### **Northern Ireland**

[Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency: Homeless projections](#)

## **Further details**

This statistical release is available at:

<http://gov.wales/statistics-and-research/household-projections/?lang=en>

Detailed household statistics by national park and household type can be found on [StatsWales](#).

## **Next update**

September 2019 (provisional)

## **We want your feedback**

We welcome any feedback on any aspect of these statistics which can be provided by email to  
[stats.popcensus@gov.wales](mailto:stats.popcensus@gov.wales)

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