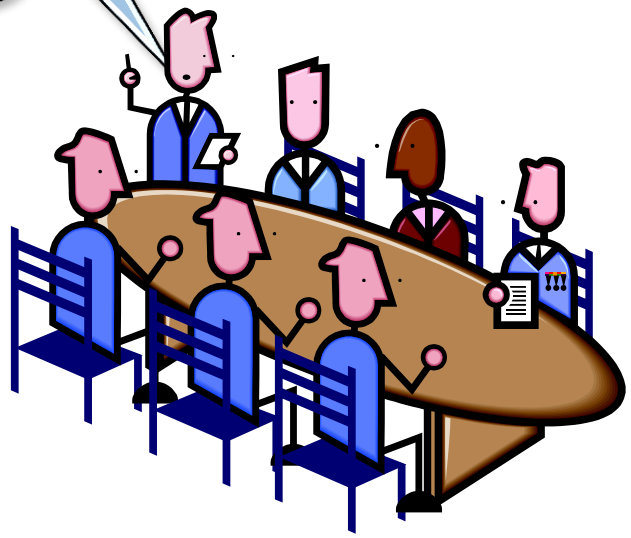
WHAT HOUSEHOLDS WHERE?

WHAT HOUSEHOLDS WHERE?

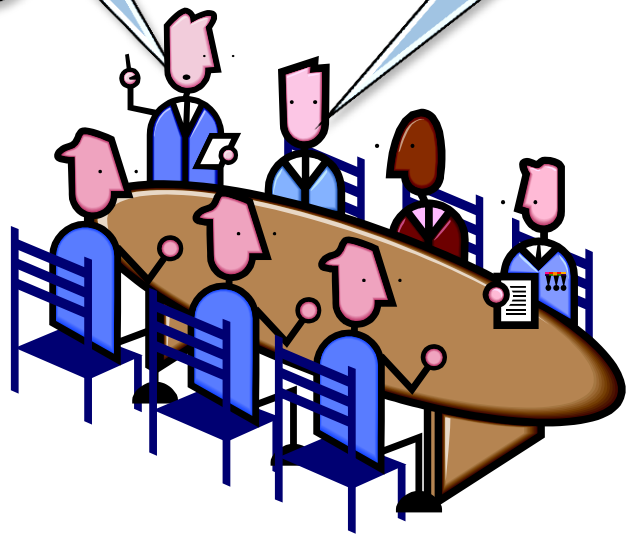
Or, a quick and easy way to get into the Aladdin's cave of ONS and DCLG statistics

To plan for housing we need to estimate how many households of what types there are going to be in our area

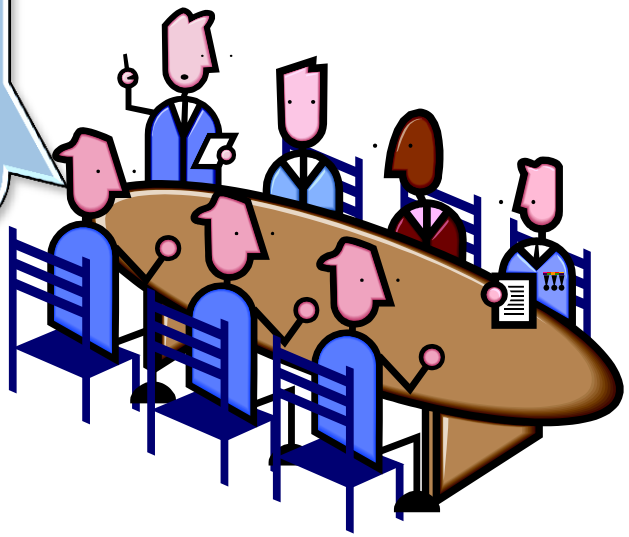


To plan for housing we need to estimate how many households of what types there are going to be in our area

I propose we use, **“What Households Where?”** It gives you the basic facts at the touch of a button – and it’s free



But that means basing our planning on the assumptions that the ONS and DCLG have used!



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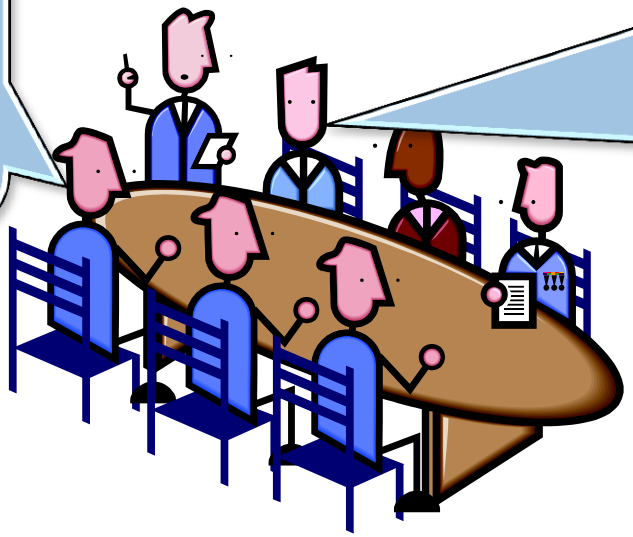
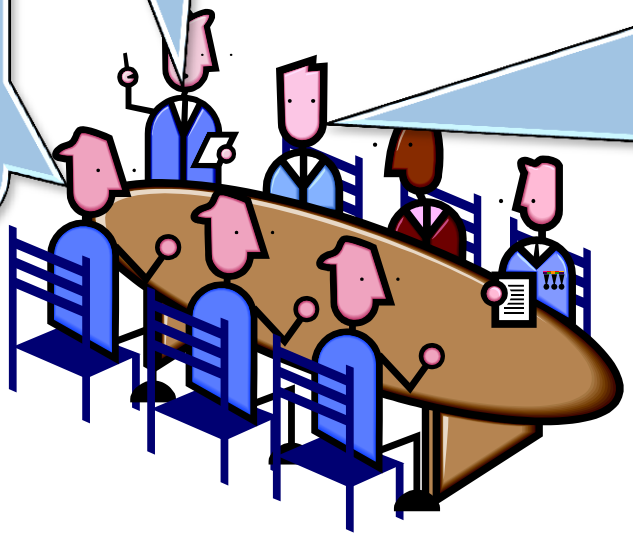


No it doesn't. The charts show what the ONS and DCLG assumptions mean for our area. We can decide whether they are appropriate – and make different assumptions if we wish

I agree! “What Households Where? is a good starting point. At very least it will help us understand what the issues are and identify any specific areas where we might need specialist advice

But that means basing our planning on the assumptions that the ONS and DCLG have used!

No it doesn’t. The charts show what the ONS and DCLG assumptions mean for our area. We can decide whether they are appropriate – and decide to make different assumptions if we wish



WHAT HOUSEHOLDS WHERE?

Base Model

Introduction

What households - how many of what type and what age - are likely want to live in a particular local authority area is [illegible] question for those planning for housing .

There is a wealth of information on the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and the Department for Communities and Lo[illegible]vernment (DCLG) websites about how the number, size and composition of households in our communities have changed over the last 20 or more years and how they may change[illegible]e next 20-25 years. However, a considerable amount of time and expertise is needed to seek out the relevant data sets and then extract the key messages. This spreadsheet do[illegible]eavy lifting' for you. The intention is that anyone can quickly find out what the ONS and DCLG data is saying about their local authority area. All that you need to do is choose your l[illegible]rity, county (where relevant) and region from drop down lists at the top of the 'Core Charts' page and follow through the graphs and tables that will then be produced.

How to use these spreadsheets

The Core Charts sheet tells the story for the selected local authority in 21 graphs and a number of tables. 6 other worksheets provide more det[illegible]

It starts with historical data, including graphs and tables that allow a local authority to be compared with its county (where relevant[illegible] these first graphs and tables should enable the user to understand both how the community in the LA area has changed and what ha[illegible]

Having built up a picture of what has driven changes in the past, the graphs then go on to summarise what the ONS and DCLG develop in the future - estimated on the assumption that recent trends continue. Graphs enable the projected pattern of births a[illegible] England as a whole and for the projected flows to and from the rest of England and the rest of the world to be compared with what ha[illegible] enable the user to gauge how realistic the projections are. It is suggested that they should be taken as a starting point for conside[illegible] housing should be planned and not applied 'as is'. Users should use local knowledge and other data to consider whether other a[illegible] produce 'add ons' that will assist in this - both advising on what a reasonable range of alternative assumptions might be and enablin[illegible] would have on the size and make up of the community.

Having summarised the drivers of change assumed in the ONS/DCLG projections, the core analysis sets out what these would[illegible] composition. The results are brought together in charts and tables that show how many households of each type there are likely to [illegible] this way is crucial to planning for housing as, for instance, a couple in their twenties is likely to have very different housing needs and[illegible] 60s who may still be living in the home in which they brought up their family.

"What Households Where?" is a big Excel spreadsheet that does the heavy lifting for you in accessing ONS and DCLG statistics

Disclaimer

These spreadsheets seek to enable users to access ONS and DCLG data and projections easily, effectively and accurately. Whilst the 'front-end' is hopefully reasonably simple and easy to use, the underlying spreadsheets have gradually become more refined and sophisticated. The spreasheets have been carefully checked for accuracy but it is always possible that a mistake may not have been spotted. Users should therefore check with the

WHAT HOUSEHOLDS WHERE?

Base Model

Introduction

What households - how many of what type and what age - are likely want to live in a particular local authority area is a key question for those planning for housing .

There is a wealth of information on the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) websites about how the number, size and composition of households in our communities have changed over the last 20 or more years and how they may change over the next 20-25 years. However, a considerable amount of time and expertise is needed to seek out the relevant data sets and then extract the key messages. This spreadsheet does the 'heavy lifting' for you. The intention is that anyone can quickly find out what the ONS and DCLG data is saying about their local authority area. All that you need to do is choose your local authority, county (where relevant) and region from drop down lists at the top of the 'Core Charts' page and follow through the graphs and tables that will then be produced.

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The Core Charts sheet tells the story for the selected local authority in 21 graphs and a number of tables. 6 other worksheets provide more detailed nformation.

It starts with historical data, including graphs and tables that allow a local authority to be compared with its county (where relevant), region and England as a whole. The intention is that these first graphs and tables should enable the user to understand both how the community in the LA area has changed and what has driven those changes.

Having built up a picture of what has driven changes in the past, the graphs then go on to summarise what the ONS and DCLG projections are saying about how the community may develop in the future - estimated on the assumption that recent trends continue. Graphs enable the projected pattern of births and deaths to be compared with the county, region and England as a whole and for the projected flows to and from the rest of England and the rest of the world to be compared with what has happened in the recent past. The purpose here is to enable the user to gauge how realistic the projections are. It is suggested that they should be taken as a starting point for considering how a local authority area might develop and what housing should be planned and not applied 'as is'. Users should use local knowledge and other data to consider whether other assumptions would be more appropriate. It is hoped to produce 'add ons' that will assist in this - both advising on what a reasonable range of alternative assumptions might be and enabling the user to estimate the effect different assumptions would have on the size and make up of the community.

Having summarised the drivers of change assumed in the ONS/DCLG projections, the co… would mean for the number of households, their ages and composition. The results are brought together in charts and tables that show how many h… ely to be in each age group. Bringing together age and type in this way is crucial to planning for housing as, for instance, a couple in their twenties is lik… eds and aspirations from a couple of 'empty nesters' in their 60s who may still be living in the home in which they brought up their family.

To get started, click on "Core Charts"

These spreadsheets seek to enable users to access ONS a… d… ectively and accurately. Whilst the 'front-end' is hopefully reasonably simple and easy to use, the underly… eadsheet… more refined and sophisticated. The spreasheets have been carefully checked for accuracy but it is alw… ssible that a mistake may not have been spotted. Users should therefore check with the source data and the qualifications and caveats ma… ONS and DCLG on their websites before placing reliance on the information contained in this

It should also be emphasised that the purpose of these spreadsheets is not to offer forecasts and it should certainly not be assumed that the base case is to be regarded as the most likely outcome. The intention is to enable users to understand readily the assumptions behind the official

CORE CHARTS

Select a local authority, county (if appropriate) and region from the drop down lists	LA	SOUTHERN DC
	County	
	Region	

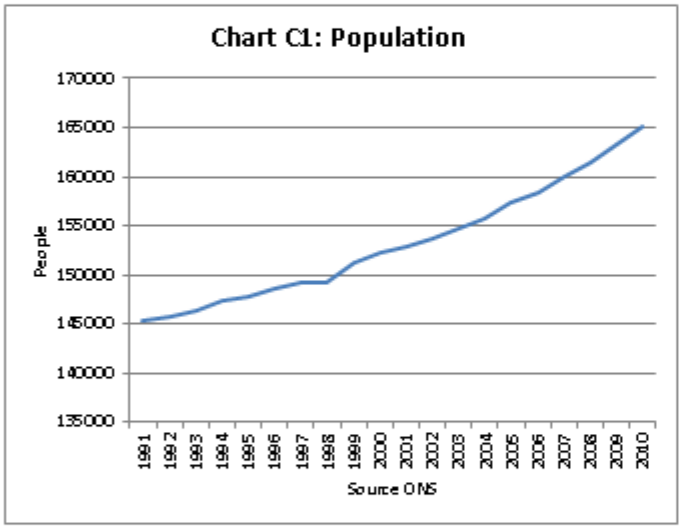
SOUTHERN DC
HACKNEY
HALTON UA
HAMBLETON
HAMMERSMITH & FULHAM
HARBOROUGH
HARINGEY
HARLOW

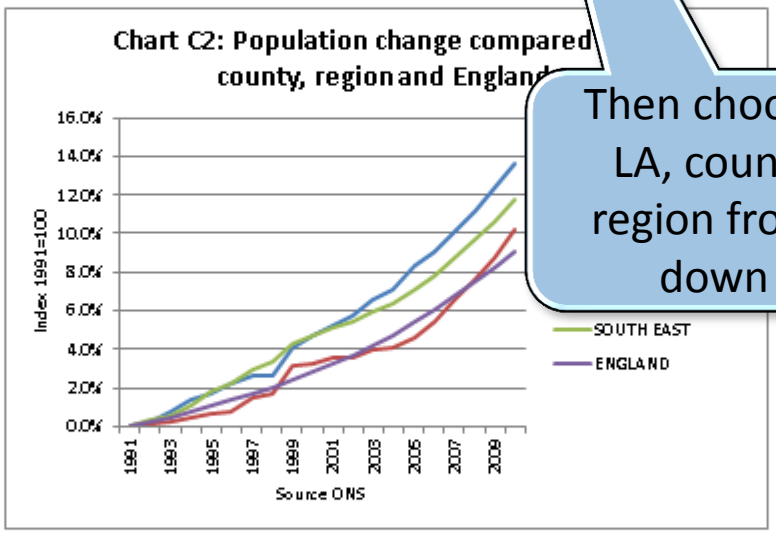
Note: you need to select the county and region. These are not automatically updated to match your LA

-0.029%

How the total population has changed over the last 20 years

These first two charts enable you to see at a glance how the population in the chosen LA area has changed between 1991 and 2010 and how that change compares w... unty, region and England. Key statistics are in the table below the charts with the data in the charts in tables to the right.





Then choose your LA, county and region from drop down lists

Chart C

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...rt C

Source: O

Population change between 1991 and 2010	
SOUTHERN DC	13.6%
SOUTHERN COUNTY	10.2%
SOUTH EAST	11.7%
ENGLAND	9.1%

The main reasons for the change in population

CORE CHARTS

Select a local authority, county (if appropriate) and region from the drop down lists	LA	SOUTHERN DC
	County	
	Region	

SOUTHERN DC
HACKNEY
HALTON UA
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HAMMERSMITH & FULHAM
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-0.02

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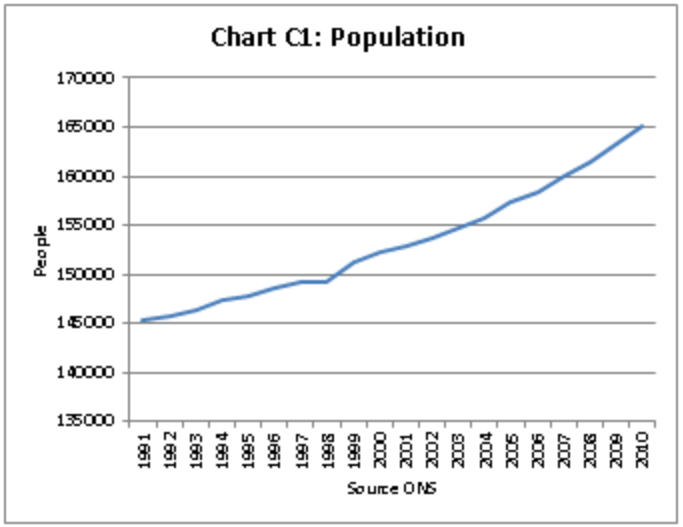

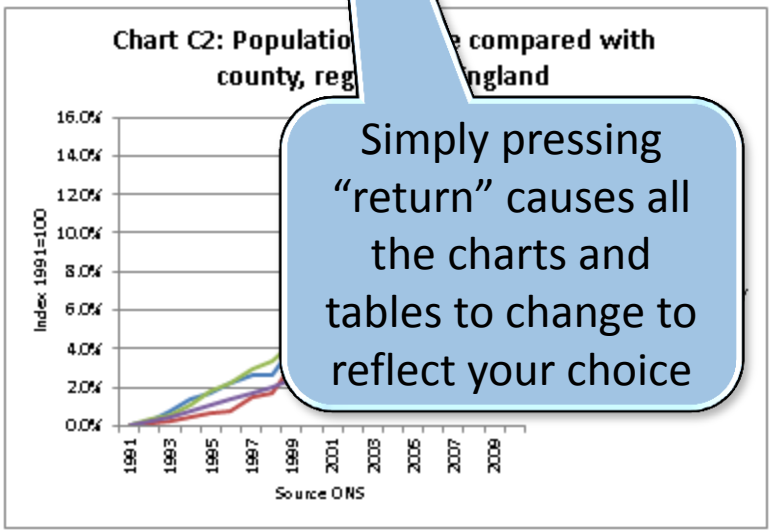

Simply pressing "return" causes all the charts and tables to change to reflect your choice

Chart

Source

Chart

Source

Population change between 1991 and 2010	
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The main reasons for the change in population

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	Region	SOUTH EAST

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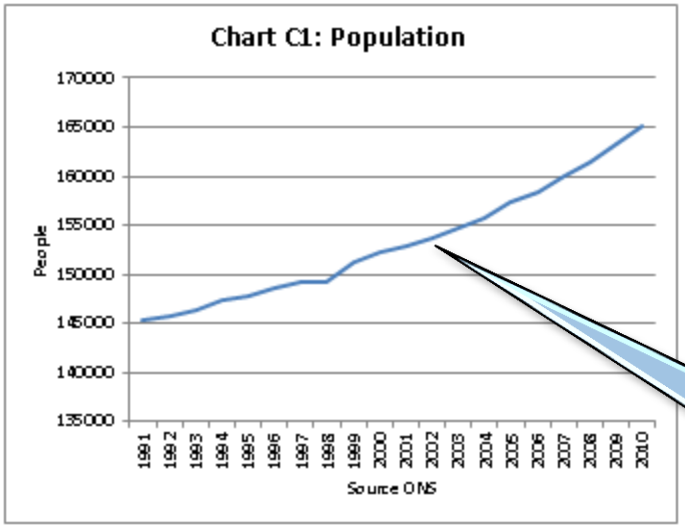

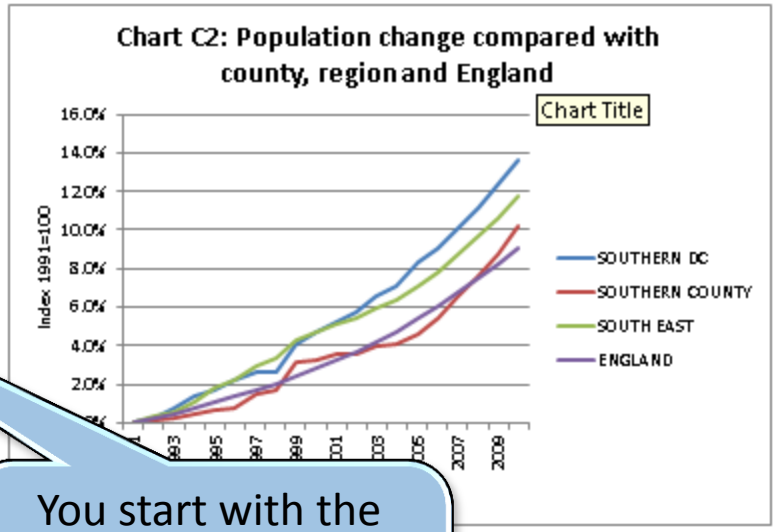

Population change between 1991 and 2010	
SOUTHERN DC	13.6%
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ENGLAND	9.1%

You start with the basics of how the number of people in the area has changed

The main reasons for the change in population

CORE CHARTS

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	County	SOUTHERN COUNTY
	Region	SOUTH EAST

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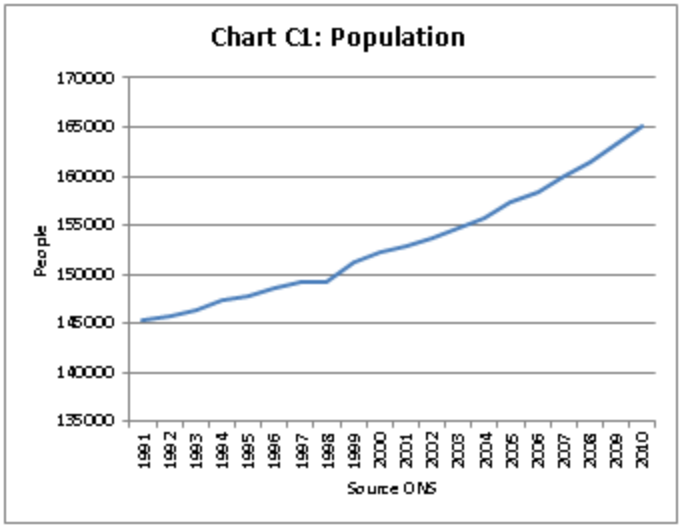

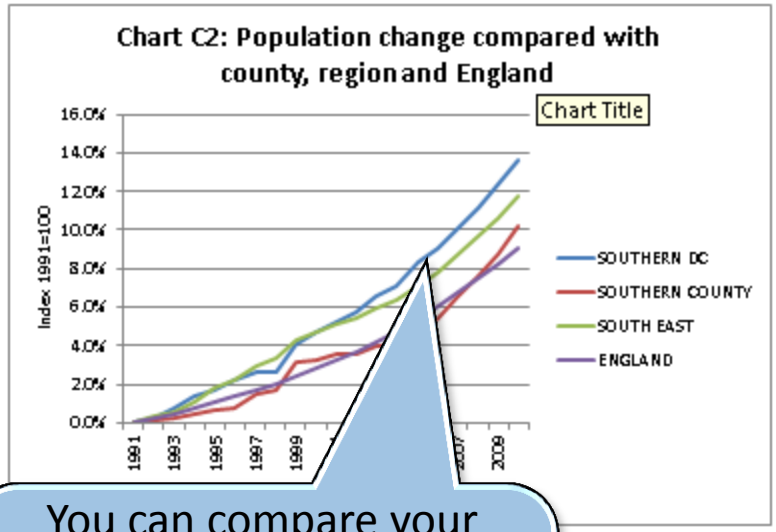

Population change between 1991 and 2010	
SOUTHERN DC	13.6%
SOUTHERN COUNTY	10.2%
SOUTH EAST	11.7%
ENGLAND	9.1%

You can compare your region with the county, region and England to see how typical the area has been

The main reasons for the change in population

CORE CHARTS

You will probably be familiar with this data, but **"What Households Where?"** gives it to you at the push of a button.

	LA	SOUTHERN DC
	County	SOUTHERN COUNTY
	Region	SOUTH EAST

Note: you need to select the county and region. These are not automatically updated to match your LA

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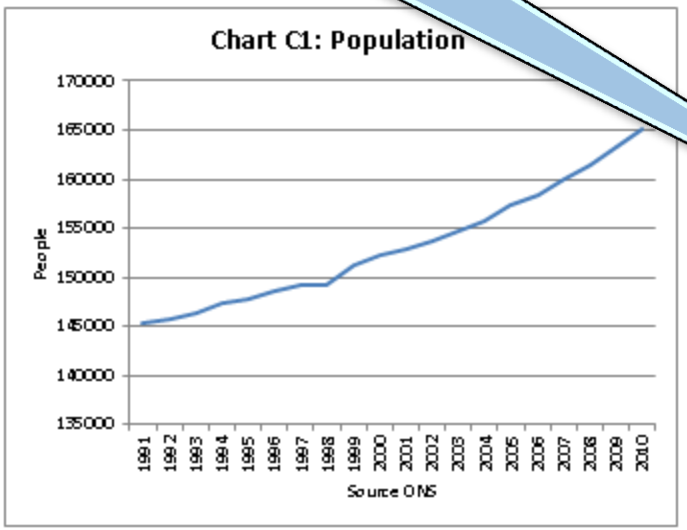
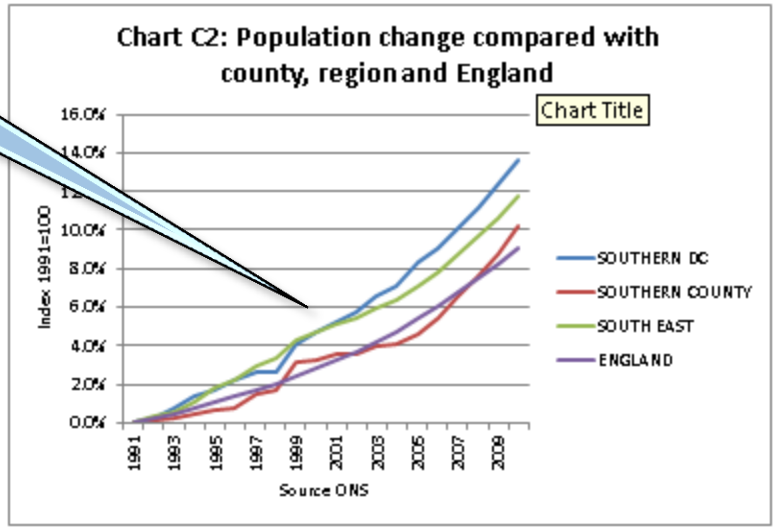
How **rs**

the population in the chosen LA area has changed between 1991 and 2010 and how that change compares with the county, region and England. Key statistics are in the table with the data in the charts in tables to the right.





Chart

Source

Chart

Source

Population change between 1991 and 2010	
SOUTHERN DC	13.6%
SOUTHERN COUNTY	10.2%
SOUTH EAST	11.7%
ENGLAND	9.1%

The main reasons for the change in population

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CORE CHARTS

Select a local authority, count
appropriate) and region from
drop down lists

And at the click of another button you can look at the same data for a neighbouring authority to see how they have changed*

Note: you need to select the county and region. These are not automatically updated to match your LA

-0.02

How the total population has changed over the last 20 y

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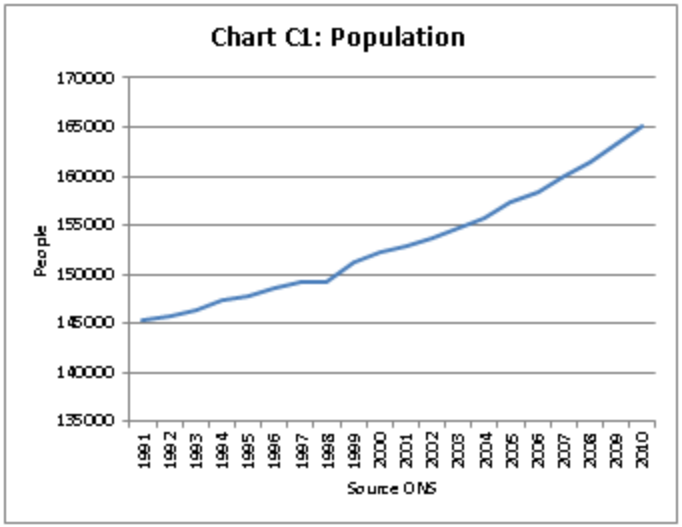

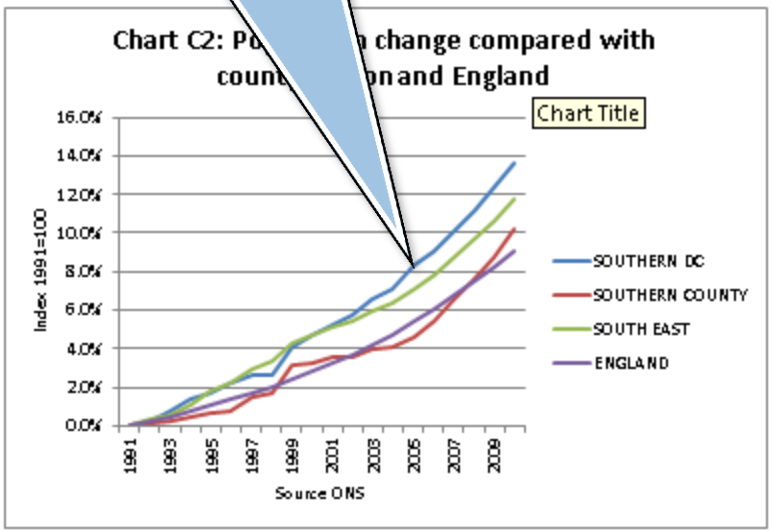

Chart

Source

Chart

Source

*Note: to see two LAs side by side like this you need to take a screenshot of one and then select another LA from the drop down list.

ENGLAND	9.1%

The main reasons for the change in population

CORE CHARTS

ct a local authority, county (if	LA	SOUTHERN DC
opriate) and region from the	County	SOUTHERN COUNTY
down lists	Region	SOUTH EAST

Note: you need to select the county and region. These are not automatically updated to match your LA

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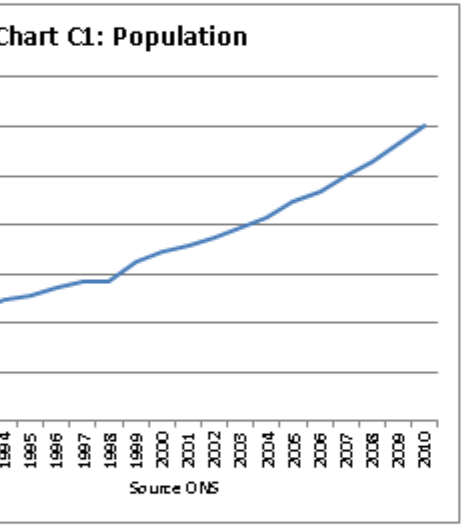
hanged over the last 20 years

you to see at a glance how the population in the chosen LA area has changed between 1991 and 2010 and how that change compares with the county, region re in the table below the charts with the data in the charts in tables to the right.



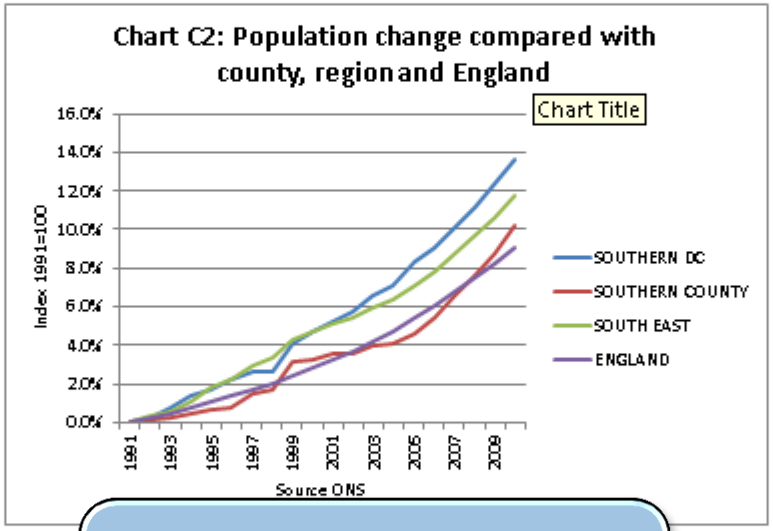


Chart C1: Population	1991
SOUTHERN DC	145300

Source: ONS components of change for England and W

Chart C2: Population increase over 1991 -
SOUTH
SOUTHERN C
SOUT
EN

Source: ONS components of change for England and W

hange between 1991 and 2010	
C	13.6%
OUNTY	10.2%
	11.7%
	9.1%

You can get the actual numbers by scrolling to the right

ge in population

d to explain why the population has changed as it has. More detail is available for the period since 2001.

harts | Change Drivers | Internal migration | Age Profile | Households | Age Profile Projections | Household Type Projections | LA CC data

Note: you need to select the county and region. These are not automatically updated to match your LA

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change compares with the county, region

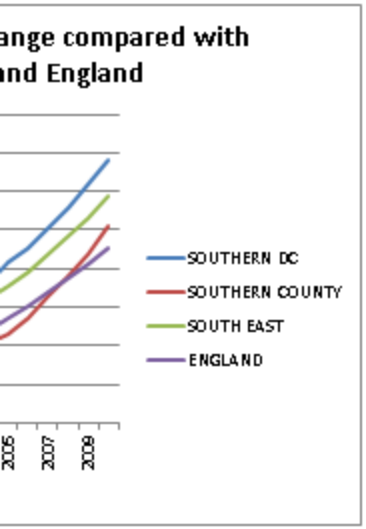

Chart C1: Population	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	200
SOUTHERN DC	145300	145629	146402	147348	147803	148550	149162	149176	151213	152179	152874

Source: ONS components of change for England and Wales - annual tables for 1991-2 to 2009-10

Chart C2: Population increase over 1991 - %	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	199
SOUTHERN DC	0.0%	0.2%	0.8%	1.4%	1.7%	2.2%	2.7%	2.7%	4.1%
SOUTHERN COUNTY	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%	0.7%	0.7%	1.5%	1.6%	3.2%
SOUTH EAST	0.0%	0.4%	0.6%	1.1%	1.8%	2.2%	2.9%	3.4%	4.3%
ENGLAND	0.0%	0.3%	0.5%	0.7%	1.1%	1.3%	1.6%	2.0%	2.4%

Source: ONS components of change for England and Wales - annual tables for 1991-2 to 2009-10

Keep scrolling!

Households | Age Profile Projections | Household Type Projections | LA CC data

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you need to select the county and
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Chart C1: Population	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
SOUTHERN DC	145300	145629	146402	147348	147803	148550	149162	149176	151213	152179	152874	153695	154800	155626	157360	158410	159980	161477	163258	165120

Source: ONS components of change for England and Wales - annual tables for 1991-2 to 2009-10

Chart C2: Population increase over 1	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
SOUTHERN DC	0.0%	0.2%	0.8%	1.4%	1.7%	2.2%	2.7%	2.7%	4.1%	4.7%	5.2%	5.8%	6.5%	7.1%	8.3%	9.0%	10.1%	11.1%	12.4%	13.6%
SOUTHERN COUNTY	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%	0.7%	0.7%	1.5%	1.6%	3.2%	3.3%	3.6%	3.6%	3.9%	4.0%	4.6%	5.5%	6.6%	7.6%	8.8%	10.2%
SOUTH EAST	0.0%	0.4%	0.6%	1.1%	1.8%	2.2%	2.9%	3.4%	4.3%	4.7%	5.2%	5.4%	5.9%	6.4%	7.1%	7.8%	8.7%	9.7%	10.6%	11.7%
ENGLAND	0.0%	0.3%	0.5%	0.7%	1.1%	1.3%	1.6%	2.0%	2.4%	[illegible]	3.3%	3.7%	4.2%	4.7%	5.4%	6.0%	6.7%	7.5%	8.2%	9.1%

Source: ONS components of change for England and Wales - annual tables for 1991-2 to 2009-10

There is no need to attempt to read the numbers of the charts: they are here for you!

Chart C3: Average annual population change drivers 2001-2010	
Births	1972
Deaths	1142
Flow in from rest of England	7265
Flow out to rest of England	6956
International migration in	1000
international migration out	756

Source: ONS components of change for England and Wales - annual tables for 1991-2 to 2009-10

Chart C4: Natural change and net mig	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
Natural Change	941	882	907	914	822	820	775	873	744	677	648	673	731	761	891	919	935	943	970	
Net migration and other changes	-612	-109	39	-459	-75	-208	-761	1164	222	18	173	432	95	973	159	651	562	838	892	
											821	1105	826	1734	1050	1570	1497	1781	1862	1360.67

Source: ONS components of change for England and Wales - annual tables for 1991-2 to 2009-10

Drivers | Internal migration | Age Profile | Households | Age Profile Projections | Household Type Projections | LA CC data

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Source: ONS components of change for England and Wales - annual tables for 1991-2 to 2009-10

Chart C2: Population increase over 1	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
SOUTHERN DC	0.0%	0.2%	0.8%	1.4%	1.7%	2.2%	2.7%	2.7%	4.1%	4.7%	5.2%	5.8%	6.5%	7.1%	8.3%	9.0%	10.1%	11.1%	12.4%	13.6%
SOUTHERN COUNTY	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%	0.7%	0.7%	1.5%	1.6%	3.2%	3.3%	3.6%	3.6%	3.9%	4.0%	4.6%	5.5%	6.6%	7.6%	8.8%	10.2%
SOUTH EAST		0.4%	0.6%	1.1%	1.8%	2.2%	2.9%	3.4%	4.3%	4.7%	5.2%	5.4%	5.9%	6.4%	7.1%	7.8%	8.7%	9.7%	10.6%	11.7%
ENGLAND	0.0%	3%	0.5%	0.7%	1.1%	1.3%	1.6%	2.0%	2.4%	2.8%	3.3%	3.7%	4.2%	4.7%	5.4%	6.0%	6.7%	7.5%	8.2%	9.1%

Source: ONS components of change for England and Wales - annual tables for 1991-2 to 2009-10

Chart C3: Average annual population change drivers 2001-2010	
Births	1972
Deaths	1142
Flow in from rest of England	7265
Flow out to rest of England	6956
International migration in	1000
International migration out	756

Source: ONS components of change for England and Wales - annual tables for 1991-2 to 2009-10

Knowing the population has grown or shrunk doesn't tell you much. What you want to know is what has driven those changes

Chart C4: Natural change and net mig	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
Natural Change	941	882	907	914	822	820	775	873	744	677	648	673	731	761	891	919	935	943	970	
Net migration and other changes	-612	-109	39	-459	-75	-208	-761	1164	222	18	173	432	95	973	159	651	562	838	892	
											821	1105	826	1734	1050	1570	1497	1781	1862	1360.67

Source: ONS components of change for England and Wales - annual tables for 1991-2 to 2009-10

Drivers | Internal migration | Age Profile | Households | Age Profile Projections | Household Type Projections | LA CC data

The main reasons for the change in population

Scrolling down gets you to some charts that look at what has caused the changes in population

These two charts are intended to explain why the popul

Chart C3: Reasons for population change 2001-2010

Average annual 'flow' - number of people

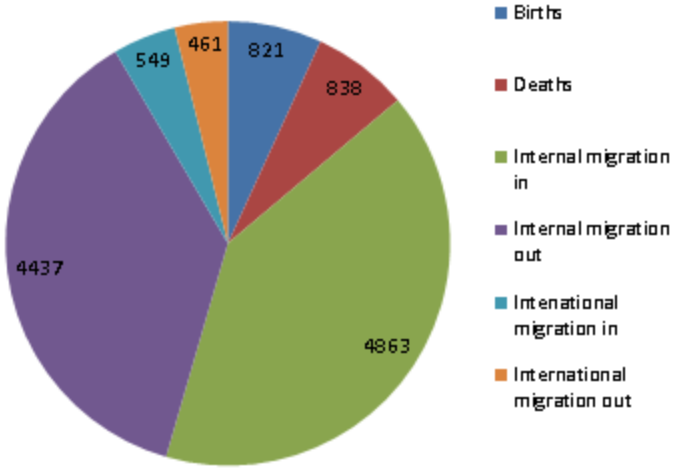
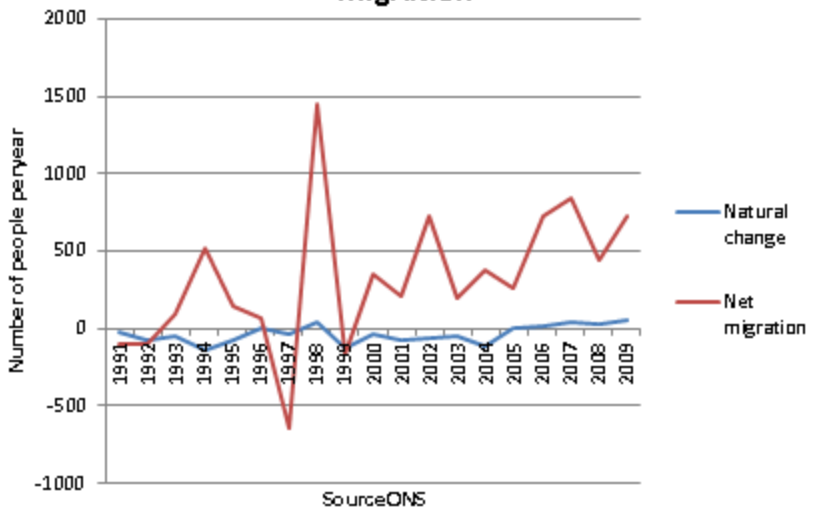


Chart C4: Relative size of natural change and net migration



Note: The pie chart shows the relative size of the indivdual flows for the period 2001 - 2010 - for which a more detailed breakdown is available.The right hand graph is intended to show the relative size of the net flows - in effect answering the question, "To what extent has the change in population been due to the difference between births and deaths in the area (i.e. 'natural change') and to what extent has it been due to people moving into and out of the area?"

Fuller detail of the change drivers is given in the worksheets "Change Drivers" and "Internal Migration". These allow you to compare how individual change drivers have affected an authority with how they have affected the county, the region and England as a whole. You can also explore how intenal migration has changed over the last ten years and look at the a profile of those moving into and out of the area.

How the age profile of the population has changed over the last 20 years

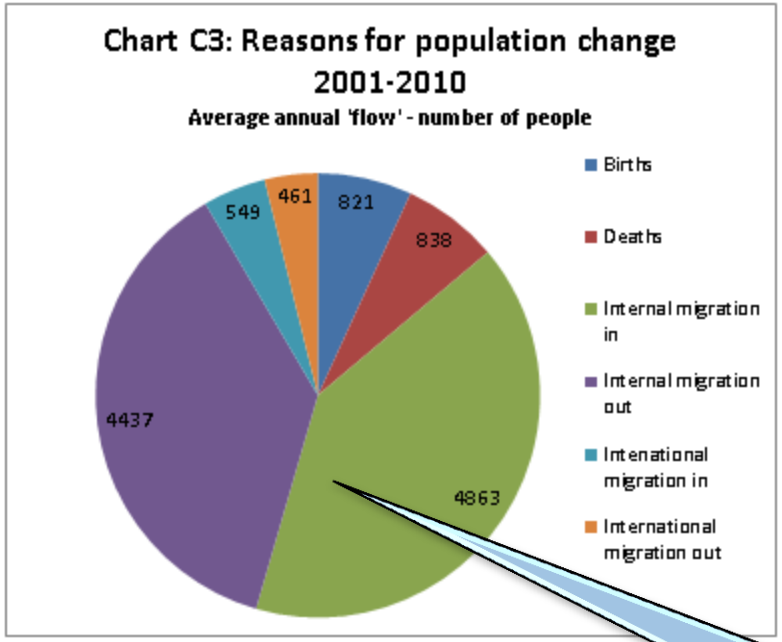
These two charts begin the process of exploring how population change has affected the make up of the community. In most LAs it is not just a question of the number of people changing: the age mix will also have changed as will the mix of types of households.

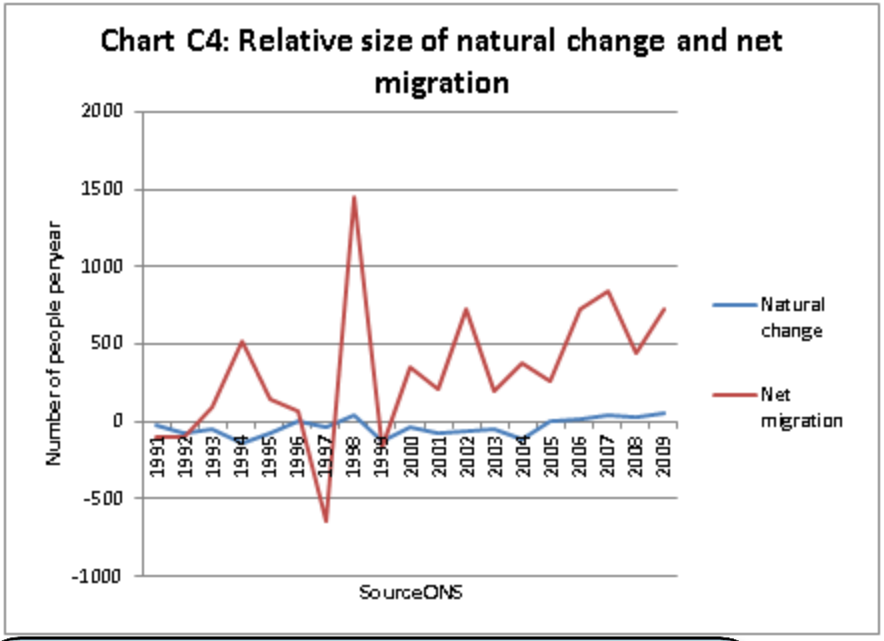
Chart C5: How the age profile has changed: 1991-2010

Chart C6: How the age profile has changed: 1991-2010

The main reasons for the change in population

These two charts are intended to explain why the population has changed as it has. More detail is available for the period since 2001.





Note: The pie chart shows the relative size of the indivdual flows for the ... nd graph is intended to show the relative size of the net flows - in effect answerin... difference between births and deaths in the area (i.e. 'natural change') and t...

Fuller detail of the change drivers is given in the worksheets "Change Drivers" and "In... ave affected an authority with how they have affected the county, the region and England as a whole. ... and look at the a profile of those moving into and out of the area.

In this case internal migration – people moving in and out from the rest of England - has been the big driver

How the age profile of the population has changed over the last 20 years

These two charts begin the process of exploring how population change has affected the make up of the community. In most LAs it is not just a question of the number of people changing: the age mix will also have changed as will the mix of types of households.

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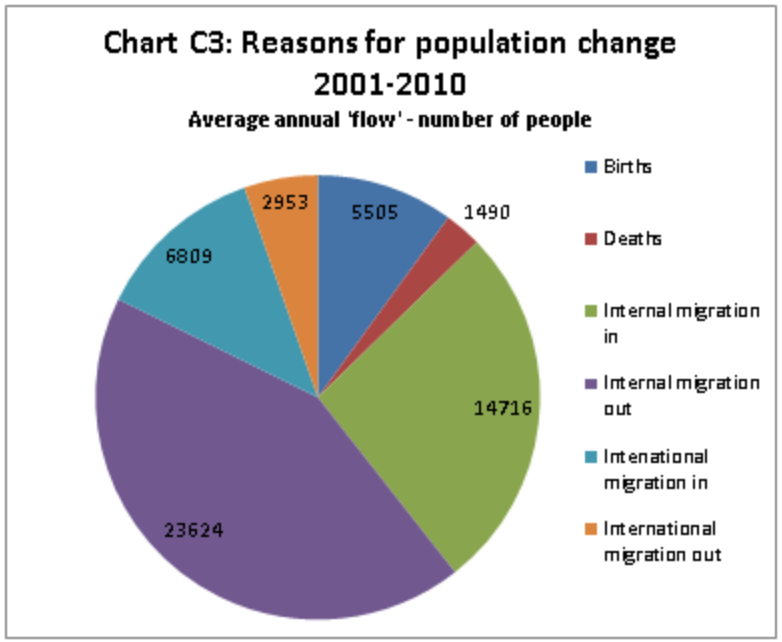

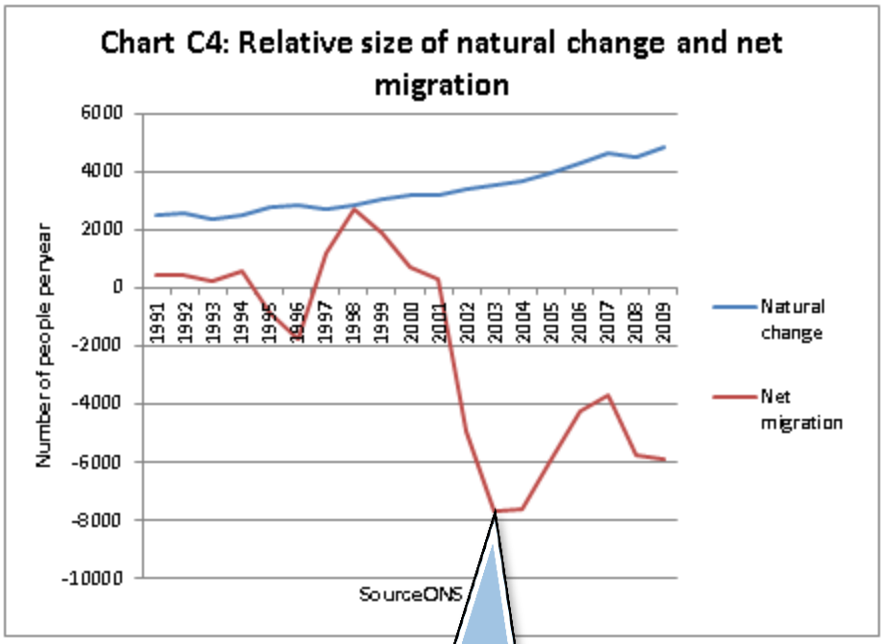

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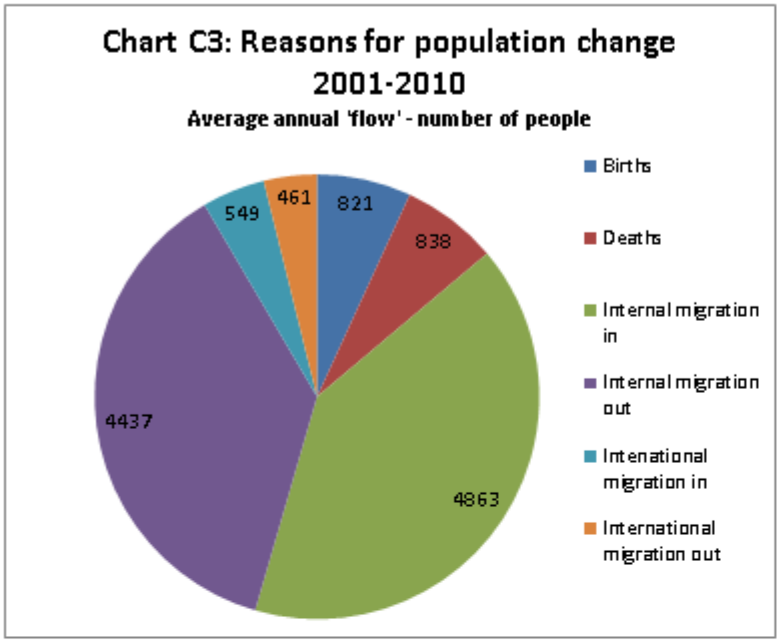
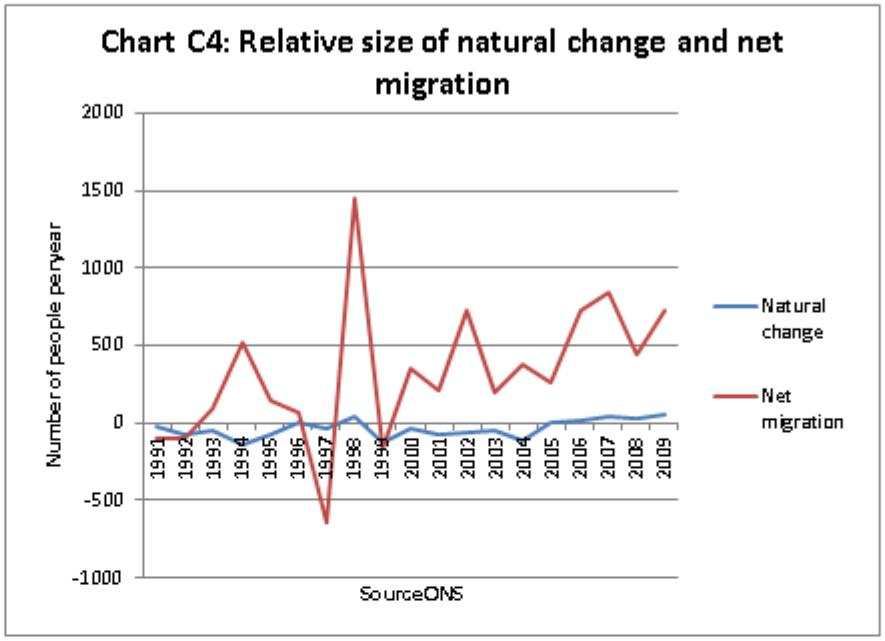
How the age profile of the population has changed over the last 20 year

These two charts begin the process of exploring how population chang question of the number of people changing: the age mix will also have changed as wil

The picture will vary from LA to LA. For example, this London borough has had a very different migration pattern

These two charts are intended to explain why the population has changed as it has. More detail is available for the period since 2001.





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How the age profile of the population has changed over the last 20 years

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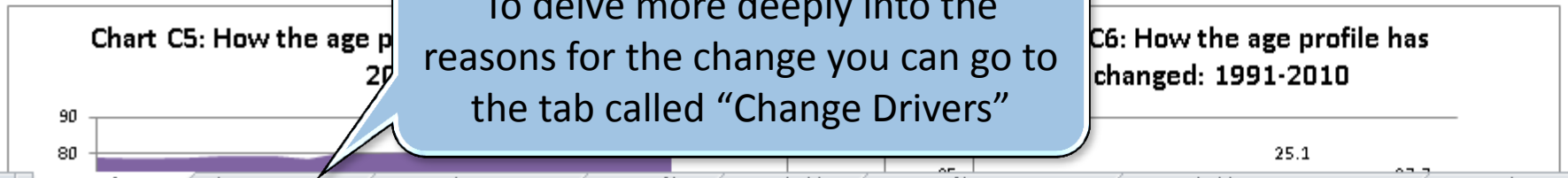
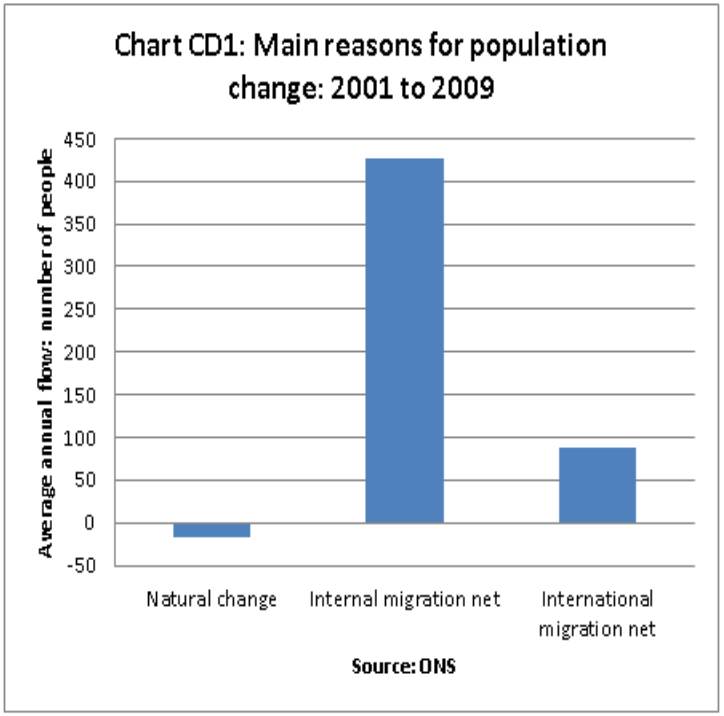
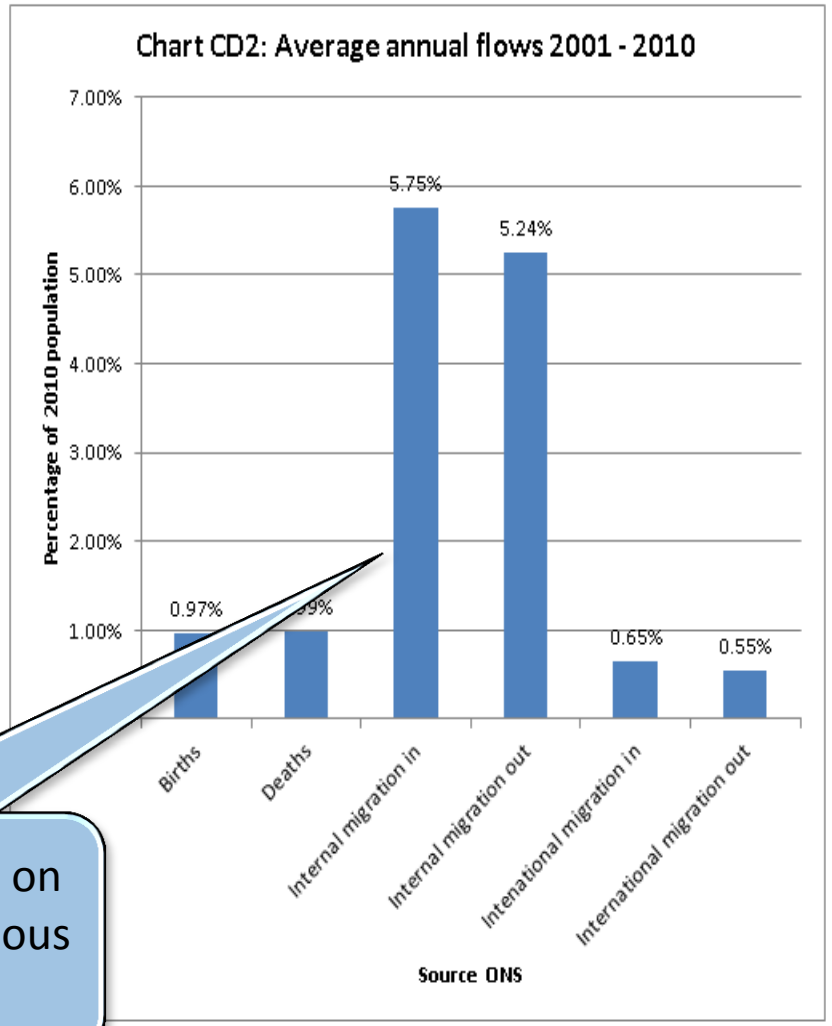


To delve more deeply into the reasons for the change you can go to the tab called “Change Drivers”

DETAIL ON THE REASONS FOR POPULATION CHANGE

Main drivers of change as a proportion of total population



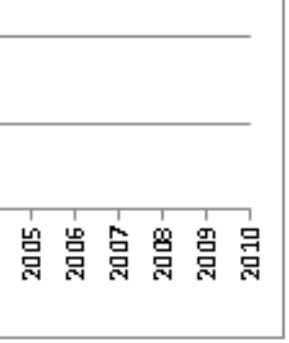


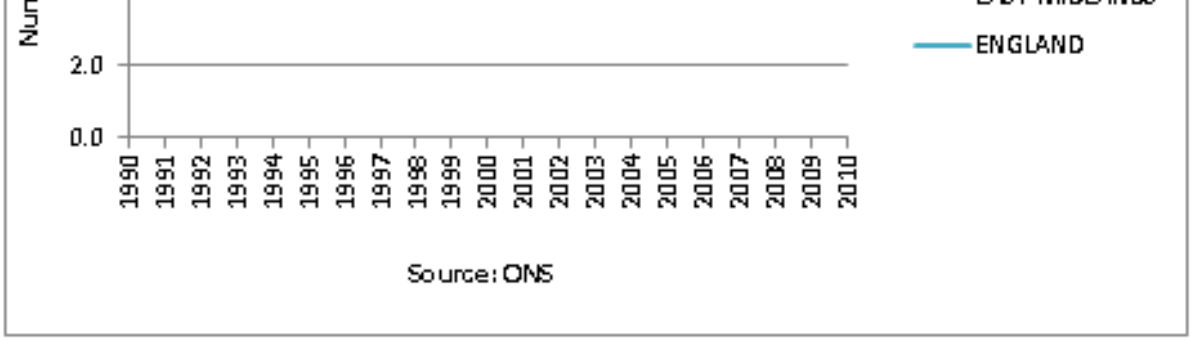
Average annual change 2001-2009
Natural change
Net internal migratio
Net international mig
TOTAL

This gives you more detail on the relative size of the various drivers

This chart and table are inte… straighforward picture of the average size of the main factors that have driven population over the period 2001 to 2009 inclusive: - natural change (births less deaths); net internal migration (people moving into

This graph is intended to give a sense of the scale of the main drivers of population change by showing the six main drivers as a proportion of the total population in 2010. For example, 5% of the population moving out each year





Source: ONS c

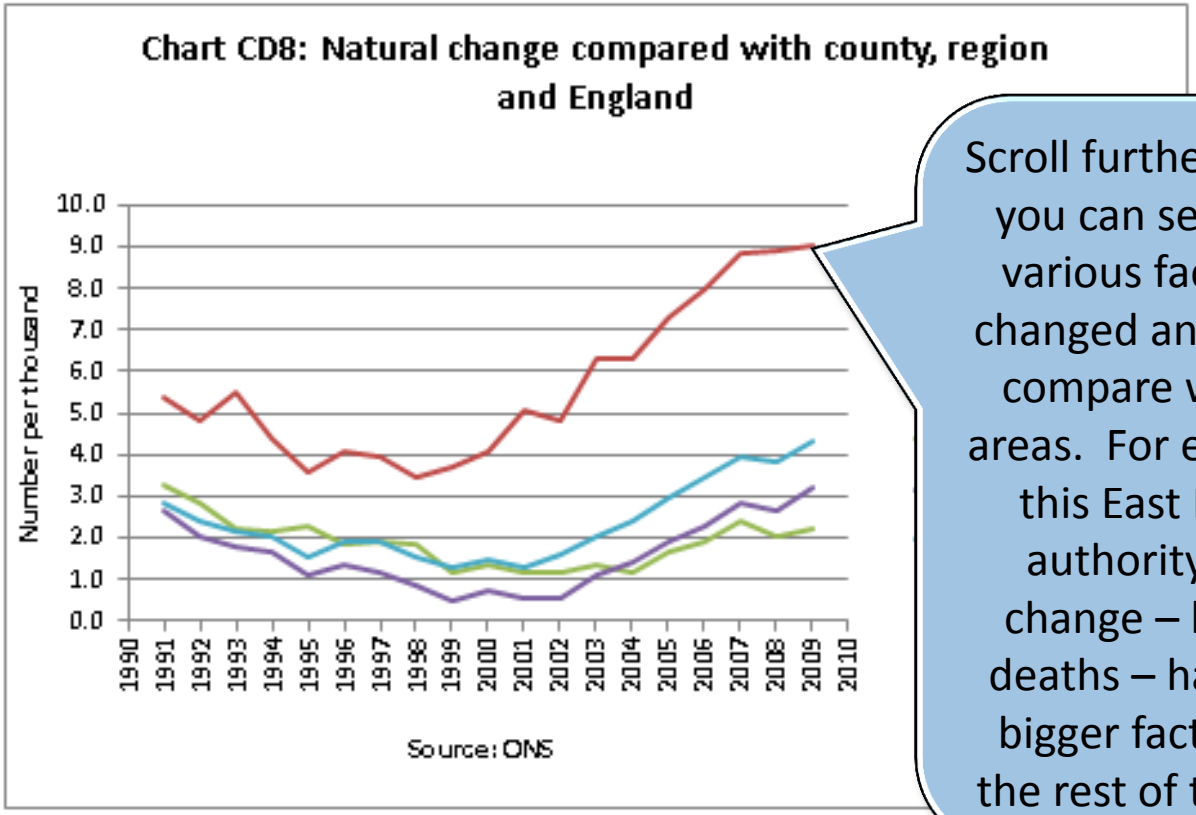
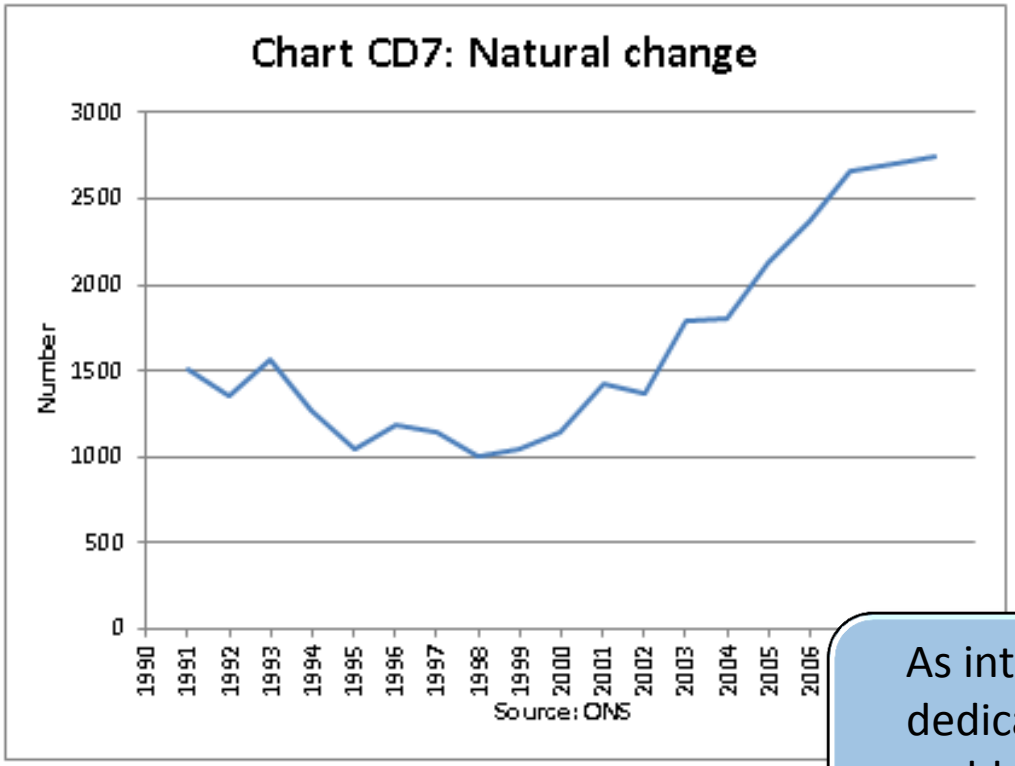


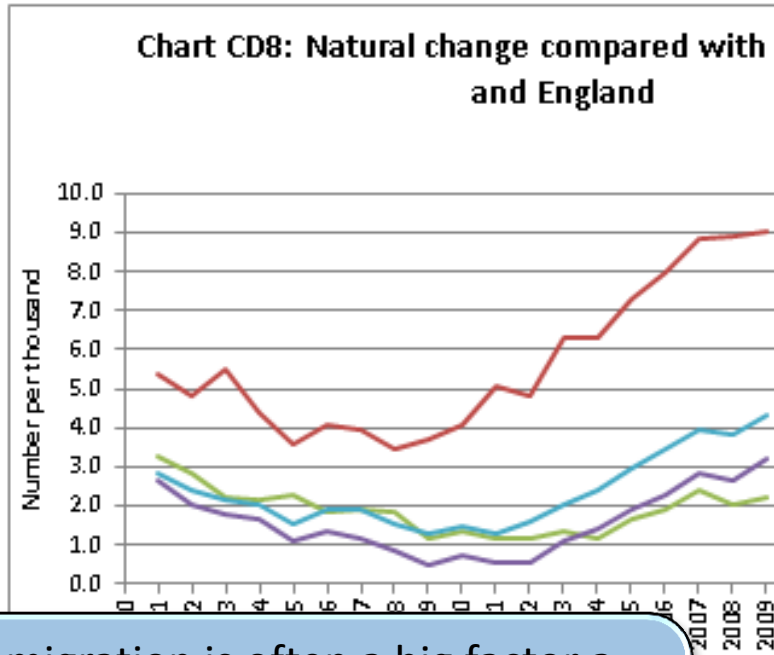
Chart CD7: N
R UA

Scroll further down and you can see how the various factors have changed and how they compare with other areas. For example, for this East Midlands authority, natural change – births less deaths – have been a bigger factor than in the rest of the country

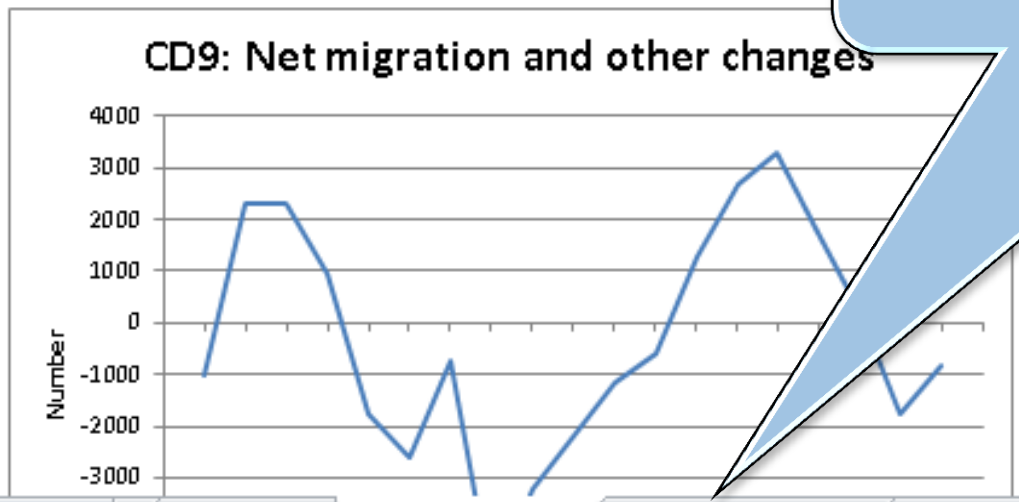
hanges

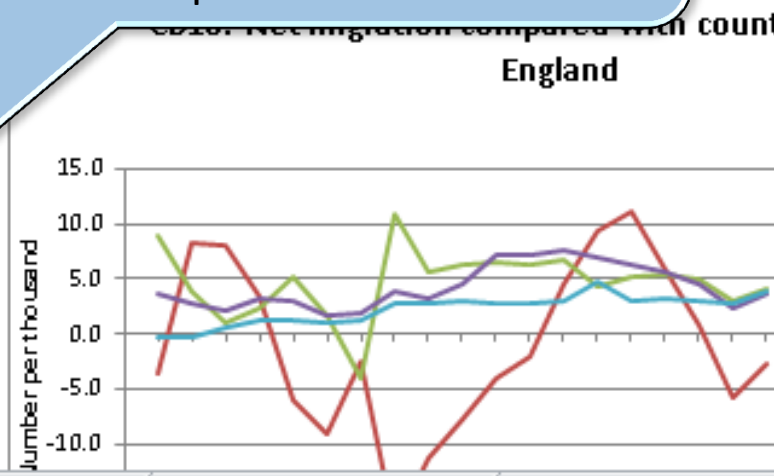
Chart CD9: N





As internal migration is often a big factor a dedicated worksheet has been included to enable you to delve into this area in greater depth



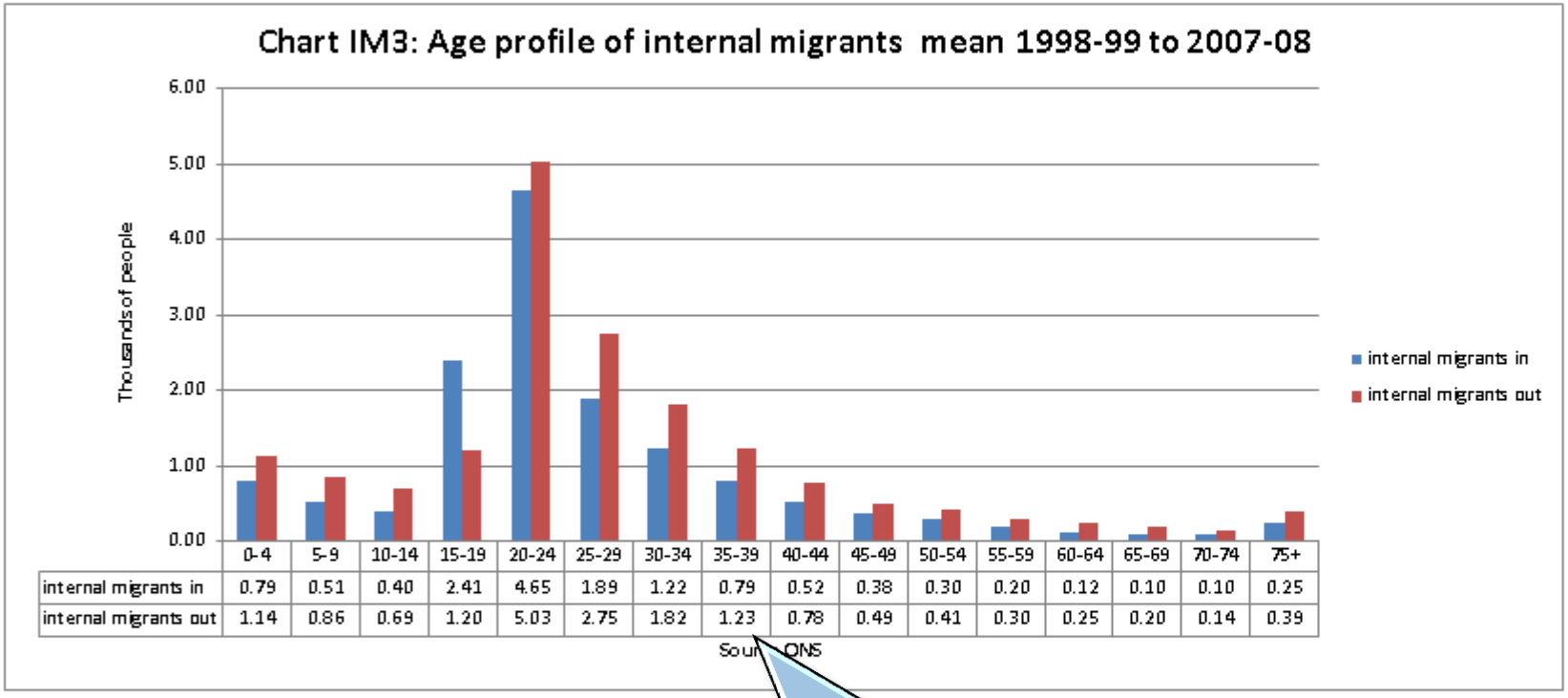


Source ONS

Source ONS

These two graphs show at a glance the age distribution of people moving in and out of the area from the rest of England and how this has changed over the 10 year period 1998-99 to 2007-08. Note that the source had is rounded to the nearest 100 people - which can distort the picture somewhat

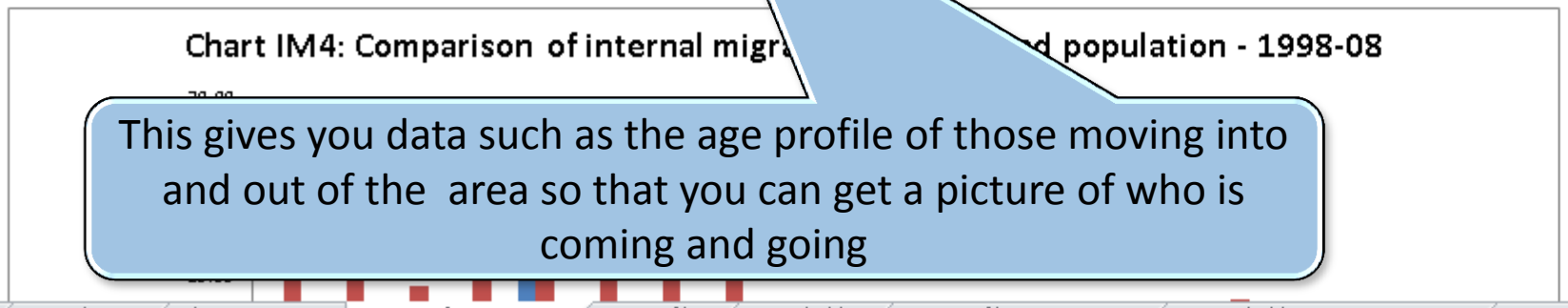
How the internal migration flows compare with each other and with the total population



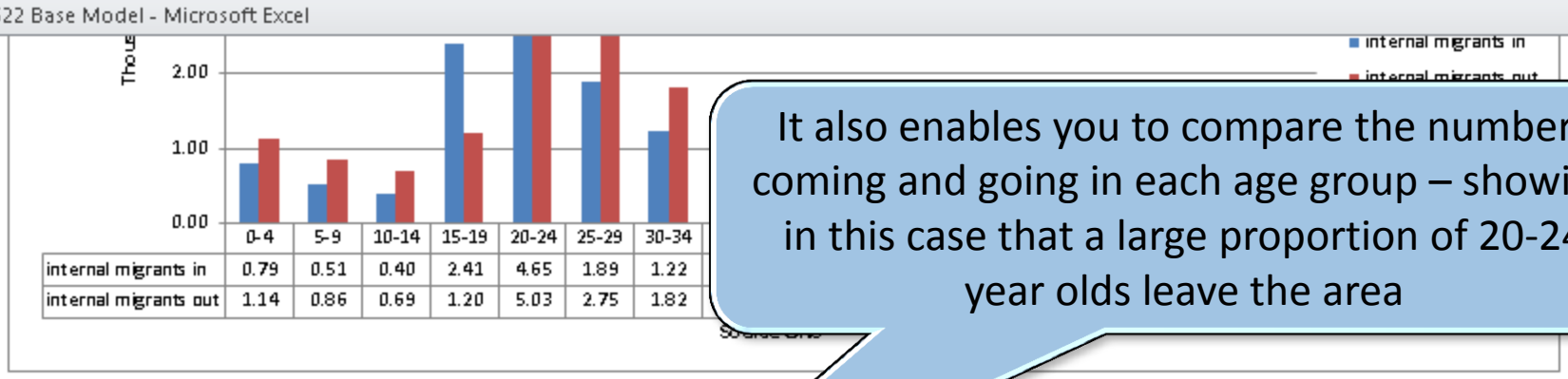
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
internal migrants in	0.79	0.51	0.40	2.41	4.65	1.89	1.22	0.79	0.52	0.38	0.30	0.20	0.12	0.10	0.10	0.25
internal migrants out	1.14	0.86	0.69	1.20	5.03	2.75	1.82	1.23	0.78	0.49	0.41	0.30	0.25	0.20	0.14	0.39

Sou ONS

This chart compares the average annual inflow over a 12 year period with the averag tflow enabling you to see what the net flows are like in each age group



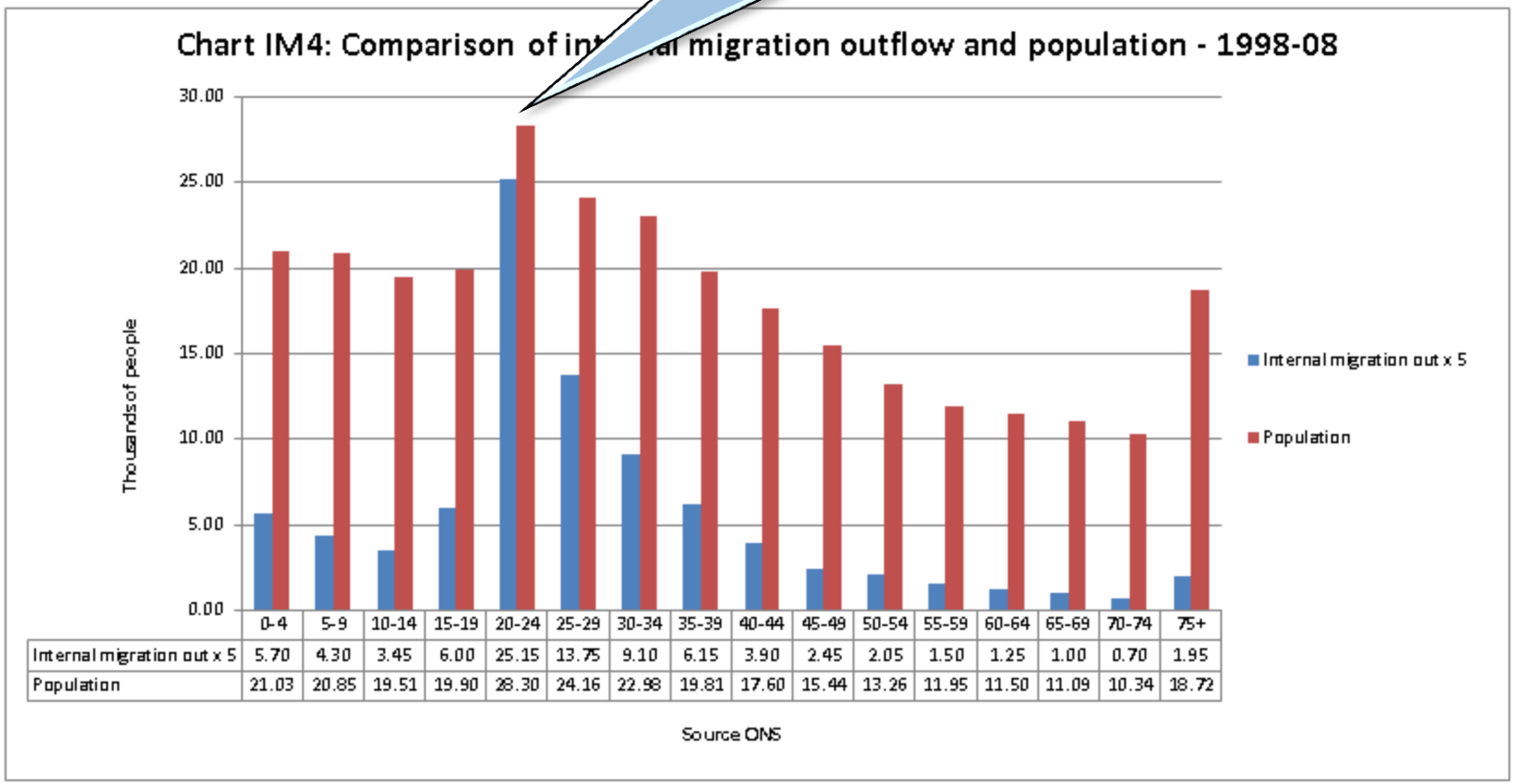
This gives you data such as the age profile of those moving into and out of the area so that you can get a picture of who is coming and going



	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34
internal migrants in	0.79	0.51	0.40	2.41	4.65	1.89	1.22
internal migrants out	1.14	0.86	0.69	1.20	5.03	2.75	1.82

It also enables you to compare the numbers coming and going in each age group – showing in this case that a large proportion of 20-24 year olds leave the area

This chart compares the average annual inflow over a 12 year period with the aver… …flow enabling you to see what the net flows are like in each age group



	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
Internal migration out x 5	5.70	4.30	3.45	6.00	25.15	13.75	9.10	6.15	3.90	2.45	2.05	1.50	1.25	1.00	0.70	1.95
Population	21.03	20.85	19.51	19.90	28.30	24.16	22.98	19.81	17.60	15.44	13.26	11.95	11.50	11.09	10.34	18.72

By comparing the average outflow in each age group with the population in that age group an impression can be given of the degree of 'churn' in each age group. In some areas for some age groups 5 times the annual flow can be comparable to the population in that 5-year age group, suggesting that most of the population in that

How the age profile of the population has changed over the last 20 years

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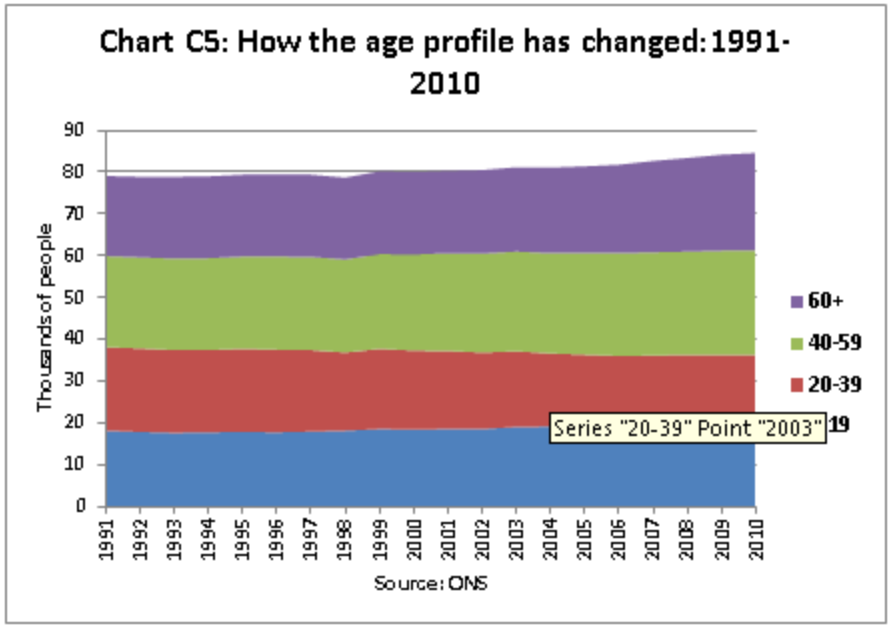
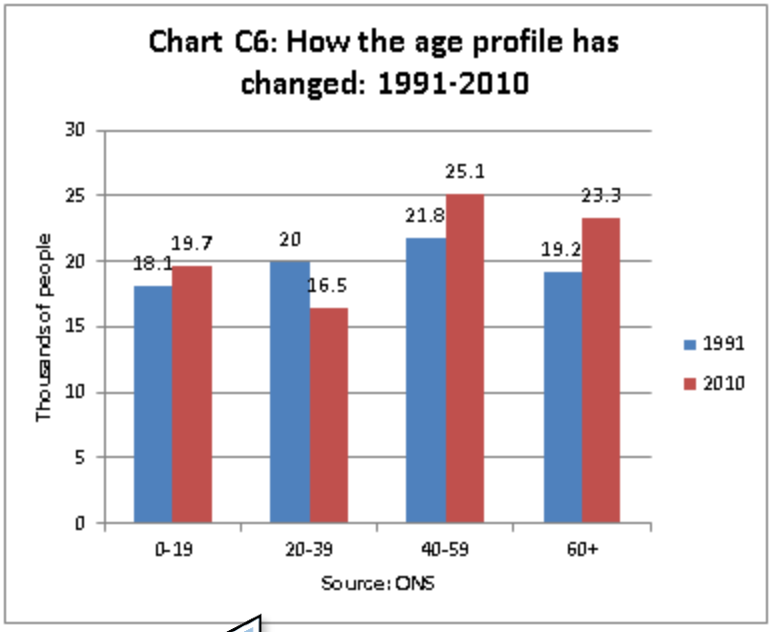




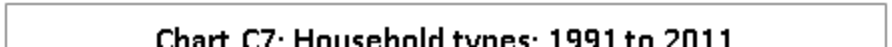
Proportion in age group	1991	2010
0-19		
20-39		
40-59		
60+		

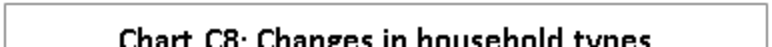
Back in "Core Charts" the next graphs down show you how the age profile has changed over the last 20 years. Again more detail is available in another tab marked "Age Profile"

Note: More detail of the changes in the age

How the household mix has changed over t

These two charts present essentially the same information about how the mix of households has changed . The scale of the end-to-end change is perhaps clearer in the second chart.





Note: More detail of the changes in the age profile is given in the "Age Profile" worksheet

How the household mix has changed over the last 20 years

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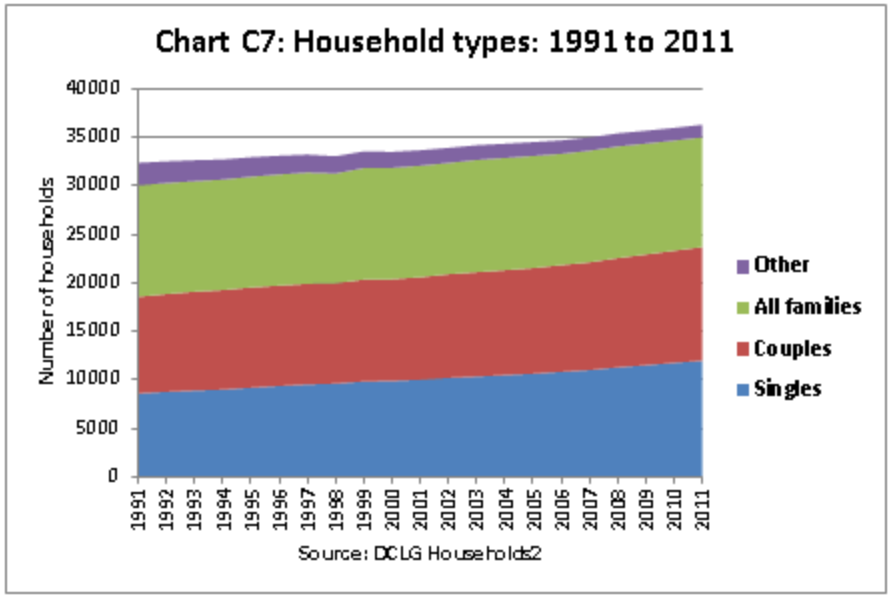
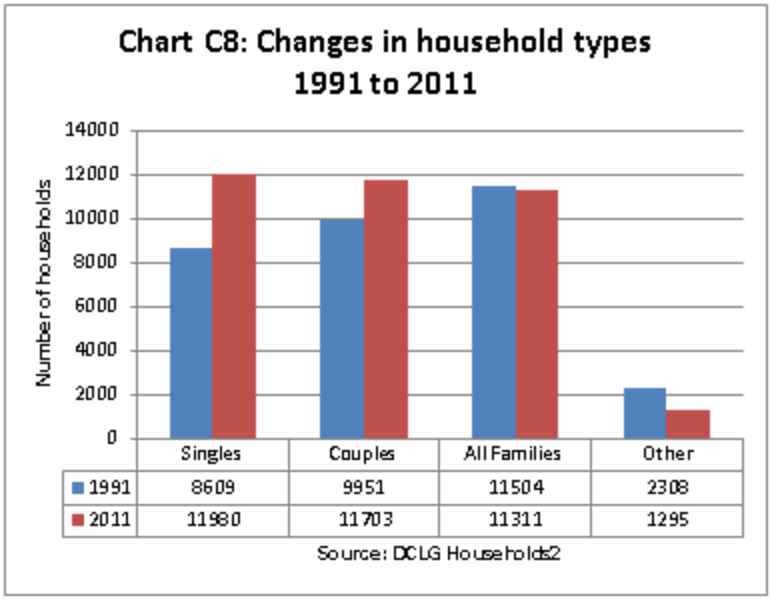




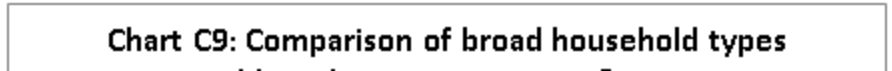
Key figures for the changing household composition are:

	Proportion of all households		Change in number of households
	1991	2010	
Singles	26.6%	32.7%	36.6%
Couples	30.7%	32.1%	16.1%
All families	35.5%	31.6%	-1.4%
Other	7.1%	3.6%	-43.3%
All households	100.0%	100.0%	11.1%

Scroll on down and charts show you how the household mix has changed. Note in this case that there has been a significant growth in both singles and couples

Note: More detail on household types and ages is given in the "Households" worksheet.

Bringing household types and ages together



This chart brings together the household age and type information enabling you to see, for example, whether a growth in the number of

	Proportion of all households		Change in number of households
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All households	100.0%	100.0%	11.1%

Note: More detail on household types and ages is given in

Bringing household types and ages together

The next stage is to bring together the information about age profile and household type. This is a crucial stage in planning for housing as you need to understand, for example, not just that there has been a growth in the number of single person households but also whether those singles are young people or pensioners as their housing needs will be very different

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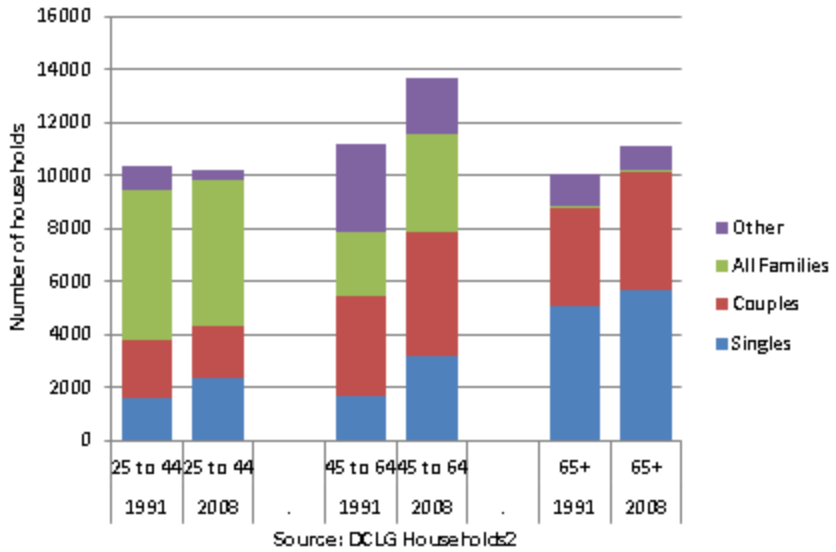
Chart C9: Comparison of broad household types and broad age groups: 1991 & 2011



Source: DCLG Households2

ONS Population Projections

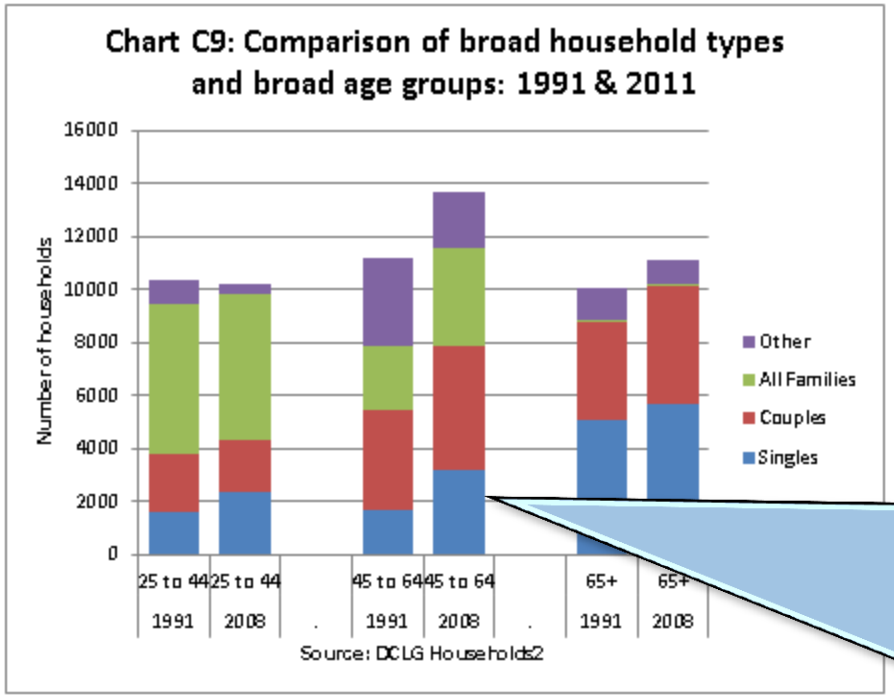
Chart C10: Population

Chart 11: Comparing projected population

	Proportion of all households		Change in number of households
	1991	2010	
Singles	26.6%	32.7%	36.6%
Couples	30.7%	32.1%	16.1%
All families	35.5%	31.6%	-1.4%
Other	7.1%	3.6%	-43.3%
All households	100.0%	100.0%	11.1%

Note: More detail on household types and ages is given in the "Households" worksheet.

Bringing household types and ages together



In this case the graph suggests that quite a lot of the growth in single person households has been in the 45-54 age group

This chart presents the picture using only 3 age groups and 5 household types – good for seeing the big picture. In the "Households" tab you can look at 17 household types and 8 age groups – enough for most purposes!

ONS Population Projections

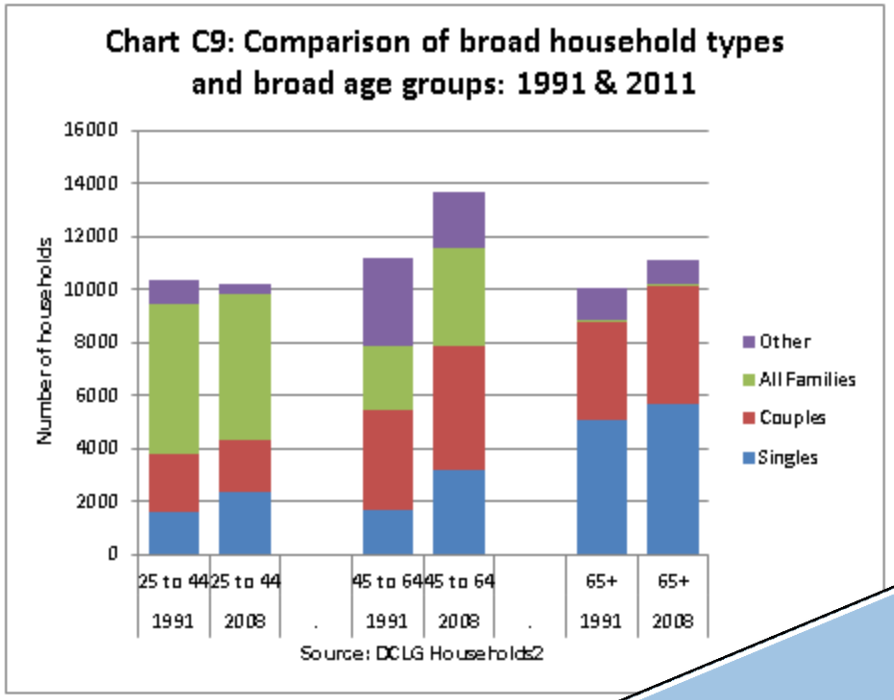
Chart C10: Population

Chart 11: Comparing projected population

	Proportion of all households		Change in number of households
	1991	2010	
Singles	26.6%	32.7%	36.6%
Couples	30.7%	32.1%	16.1%
All families	35.5%	31.6%	-1.4%
Other	7.1%	3.6%	-43.3%
All households	100.0%	100.0%	11.1%

Note: More detail on household types and ages is given in the "Households" worksheet.

Bringing household types and ages together



This chart brings together the household age and type information enabling you to see, for example, whether a growth in the number of couples... ut on th... e emp... whi... asp... very...

A m... give...

That completes the high level summary of how the community has developed to become what it is today.

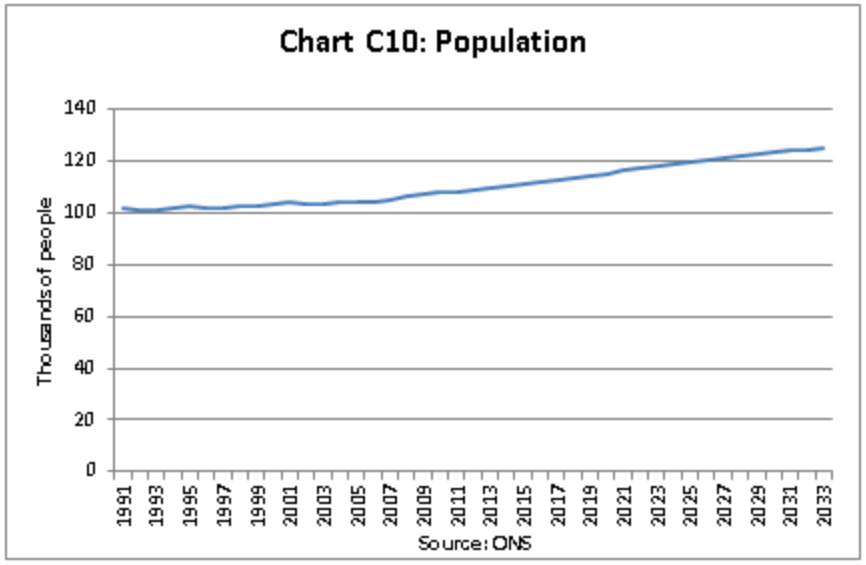
The picture gained of the main drivers of change hopefully provides a good back drop for considering how the area might develop in the future – bringing us to the ONS population projections

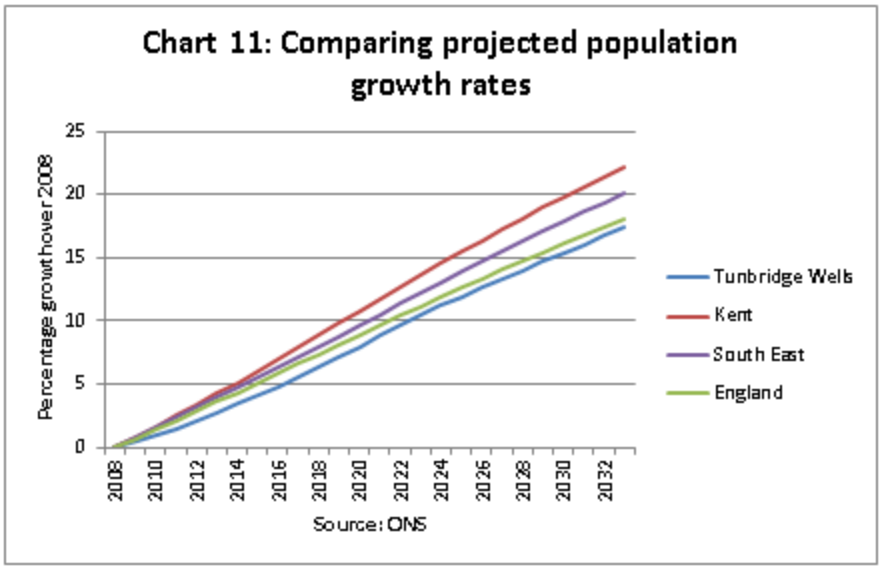
ONS Population Projections

Chart C10: Population

Chart 11: Comparing projected population

ONS Population Projections

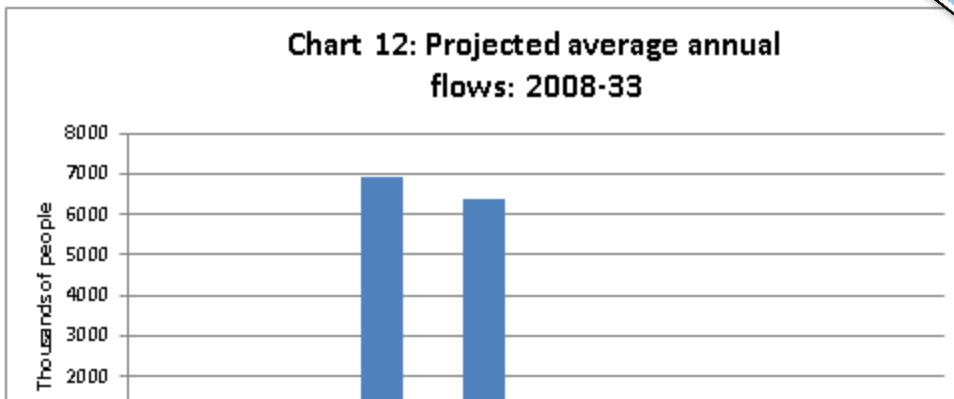


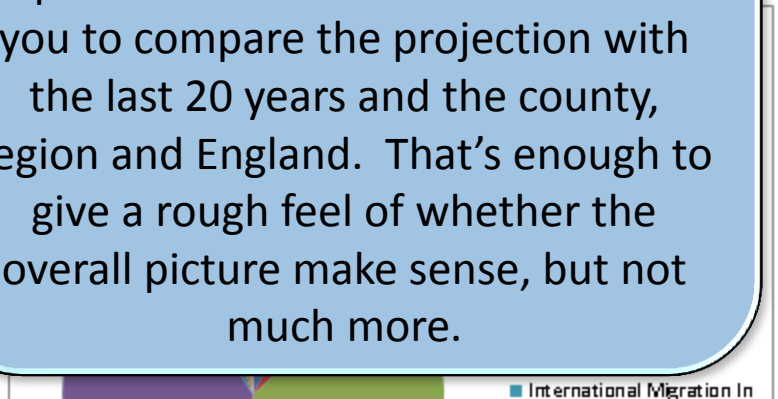


These two charts enable you to beign the proces[illegible]f checking how appropriate the ONS population projection might be to your area. The first chart allows you to compare the projection with what has happened [illegible] 1991 and the second to see how your area's projection compares with the the county (if relevant), the region and England.

Reasons for the projected change in population

Having looked at the overall population projection, the next two charts lo[illegible]

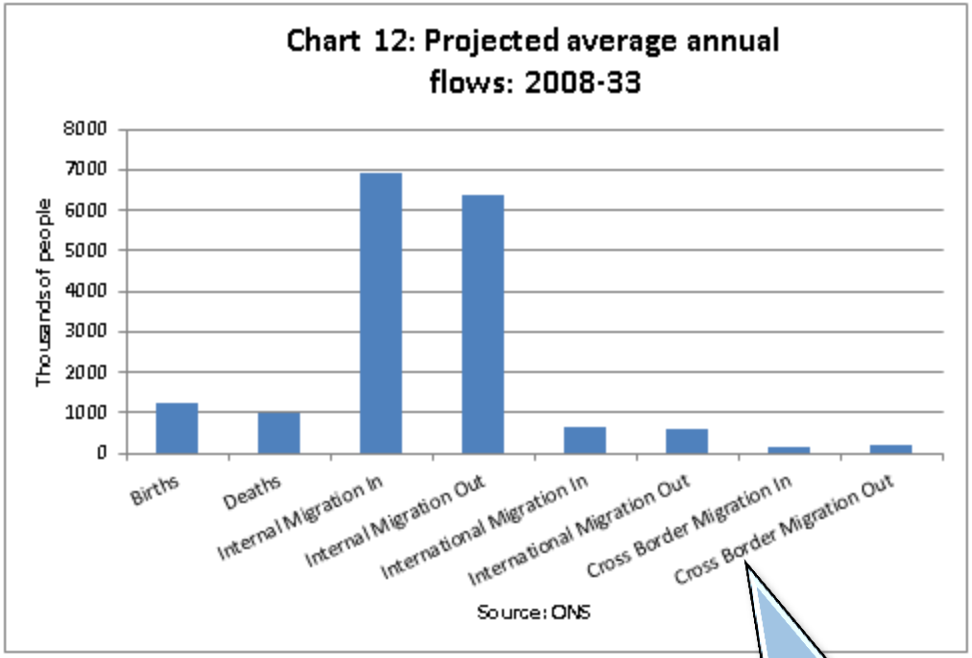


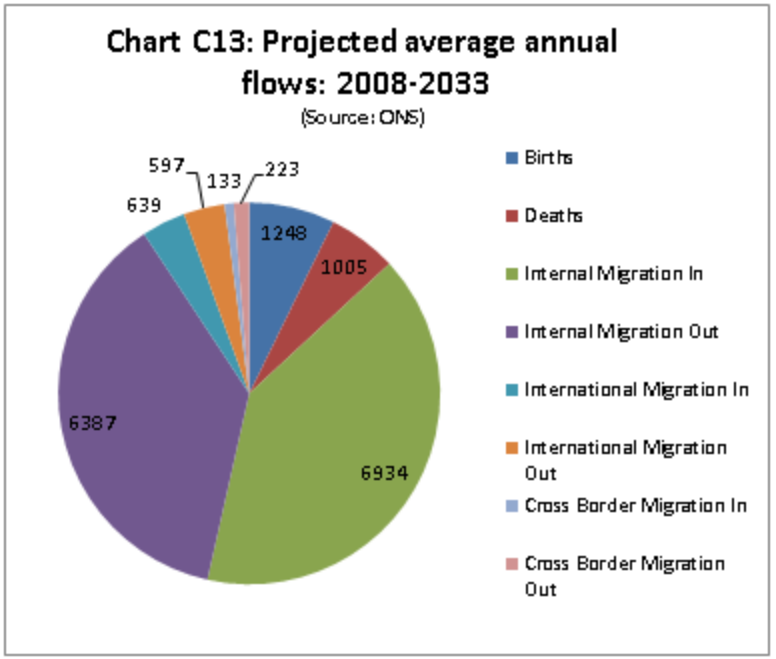


With the projections we start with the basic figures for the total population. These two charts enable you to compare the projection with the last 20 years and the county, region and England. That's enough to give a rough feel of whether the overall picture make sense, but not much more.

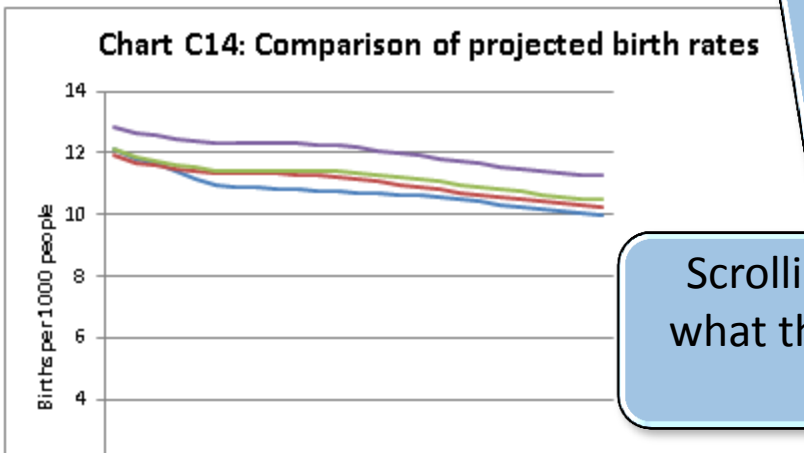
Reasons for the projected change in population

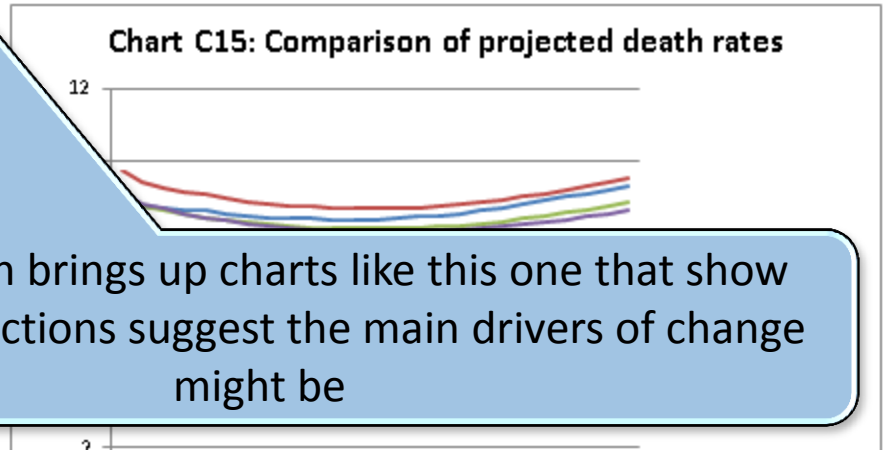
Having looked at the overall population projection, the next two charts look at what the projections assume is driving the changes





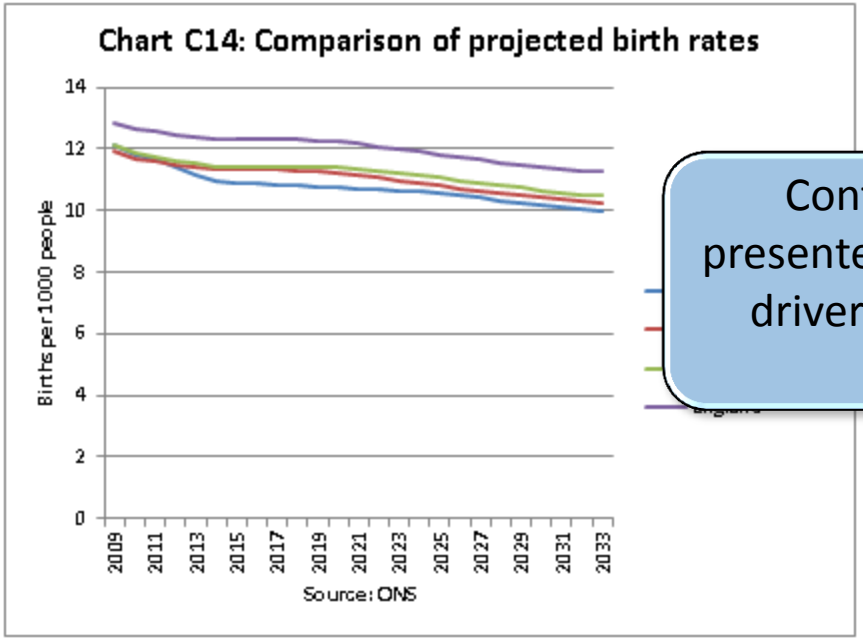
The following charts enable you to look at how the projected d ange compare with the county (if relevant), the region and England.

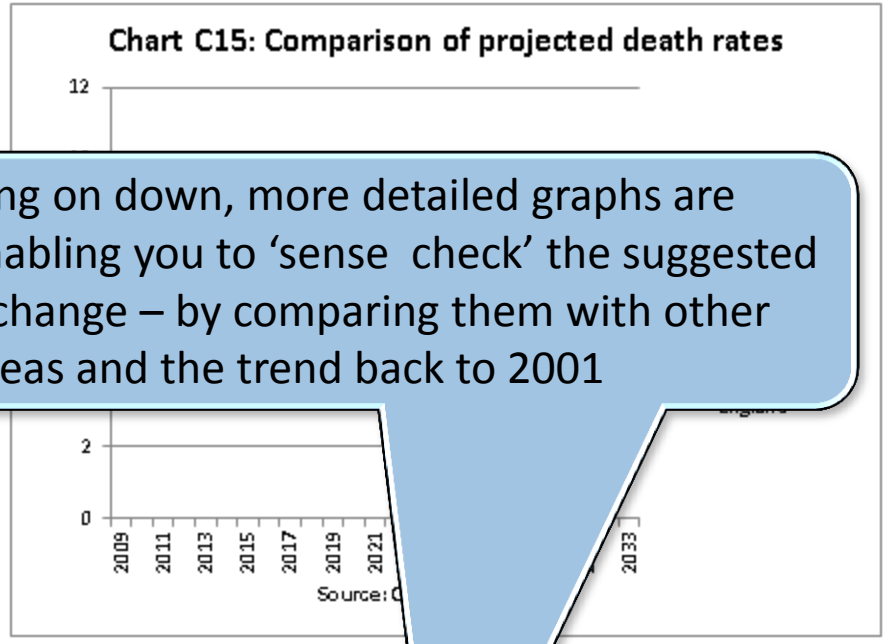




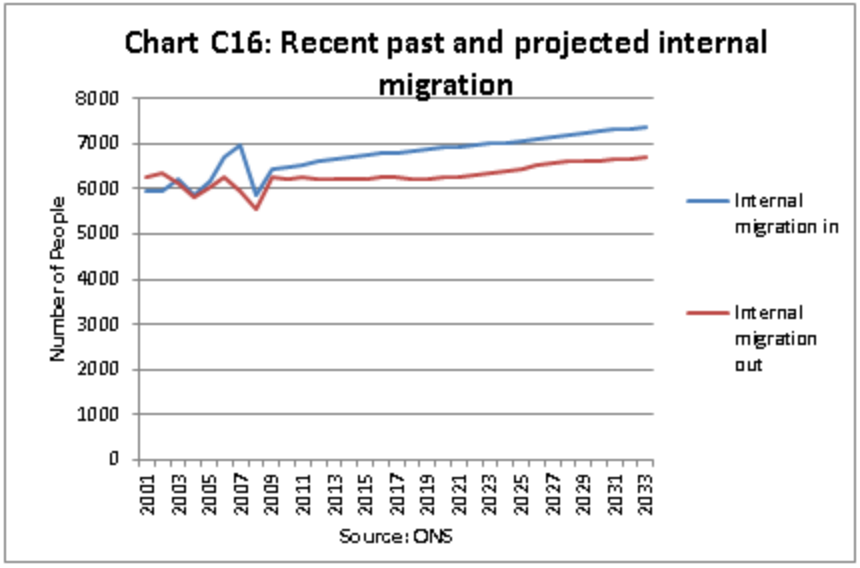
Scrolling down brings up charts like this one that show what the projections suggest the main drivers of change might be

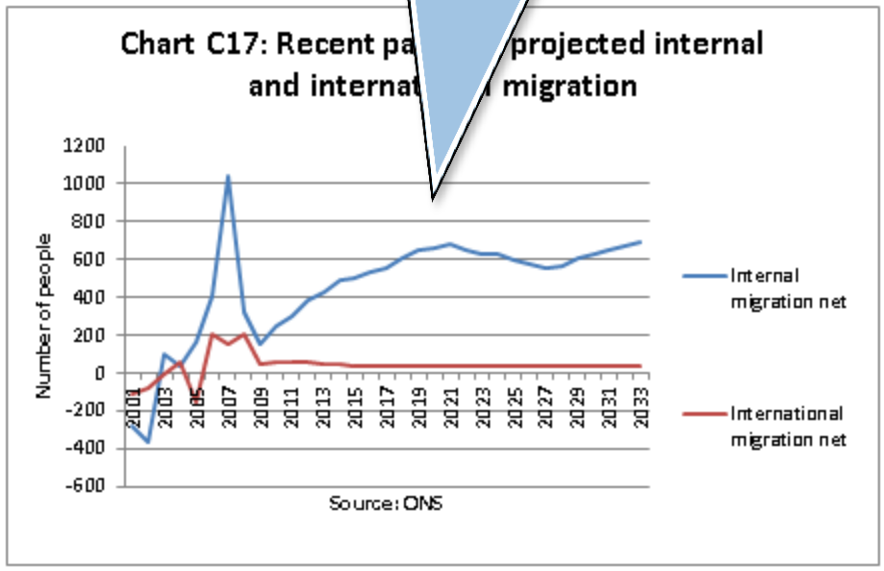
The following charts enable you to look at how the projected drivers of change compare with the county (if relevant), the region and England.



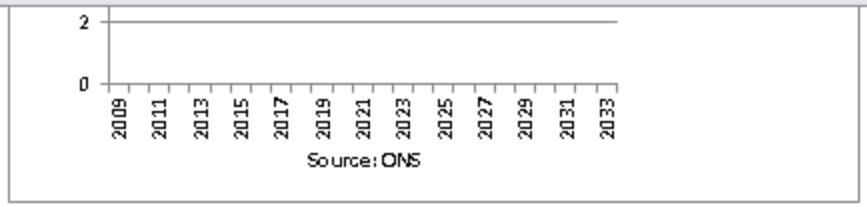


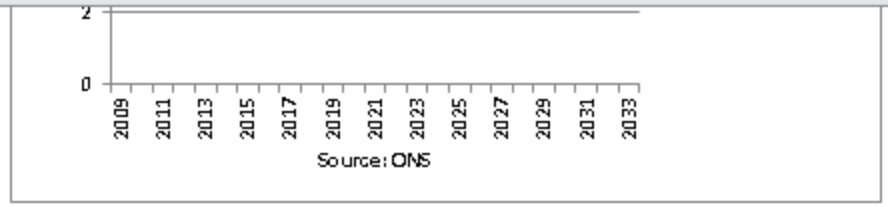
Continuing on down, more detailed graphs are presented enabling you to 'sense check' the suggested drivers of change – by comparing them with other areas and the trend back to 2001

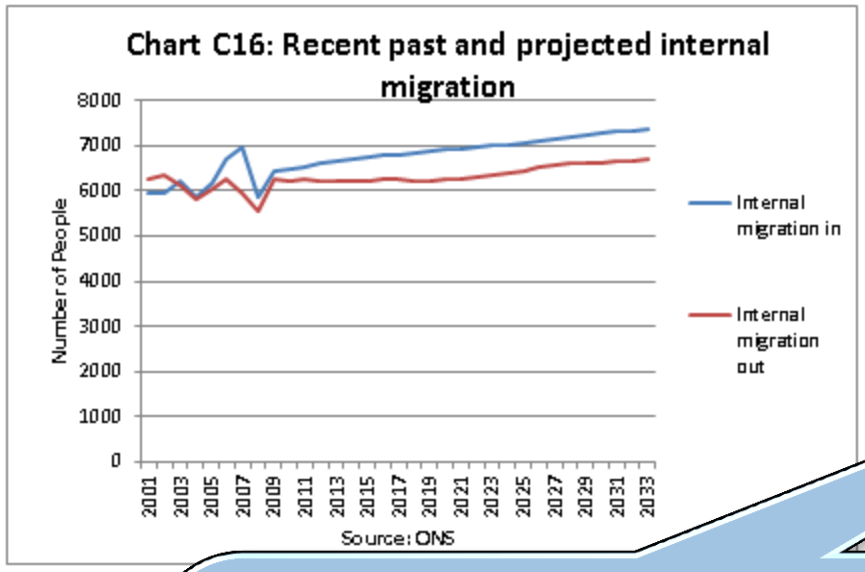


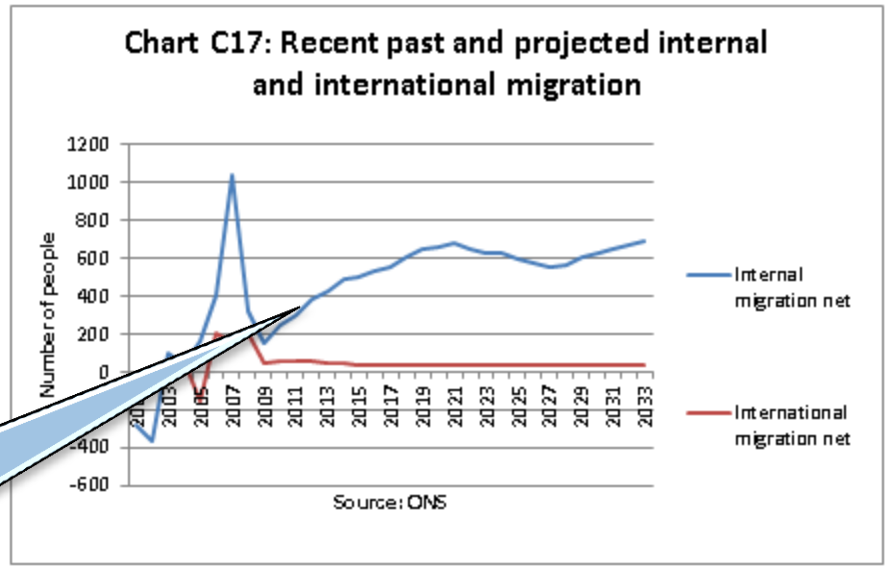


For many LAs the role played by internal migration - migration to and from the rest of England - will be crucial. The first of these graphs is intended to enable you to see





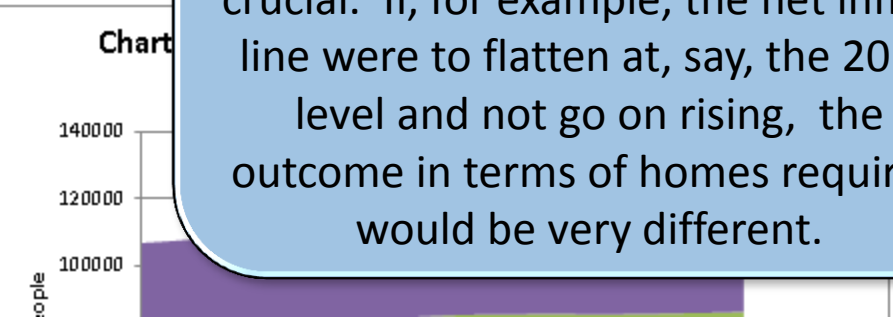


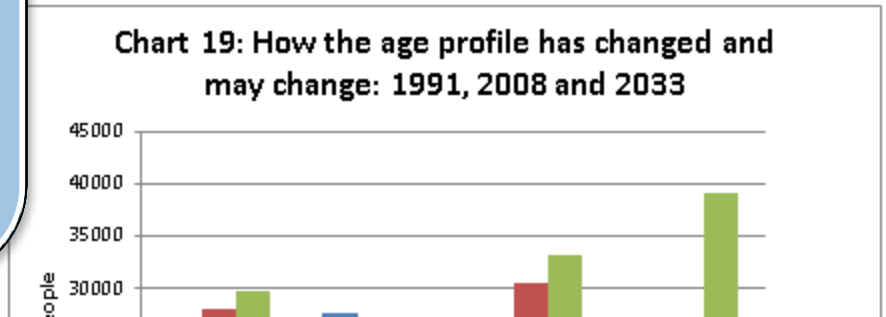


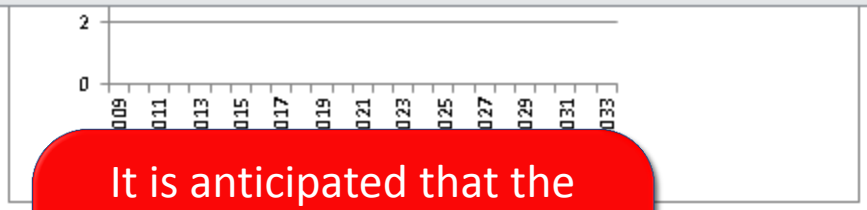
In this particular case, internal migration – moves to and from the rest of the UK – is a key factor so the assumption shown in this chart is crucial. If, for example, the net inflow line were to flatten at, say, the 2011 level and not go on rising, the outcome in terms of homes required would be very different.

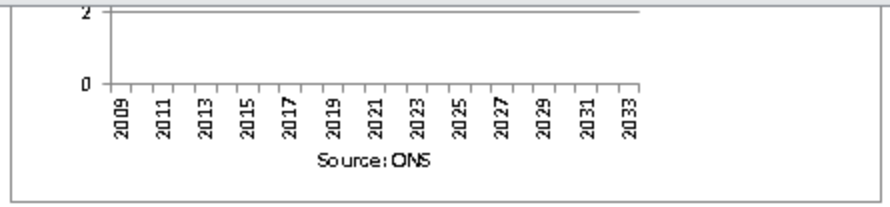
For many LAs th d - will be crucial. The first of these graphs is intended to enable you to see how the project flows. The second shows the net flow and includes net international migration for co

How the age p

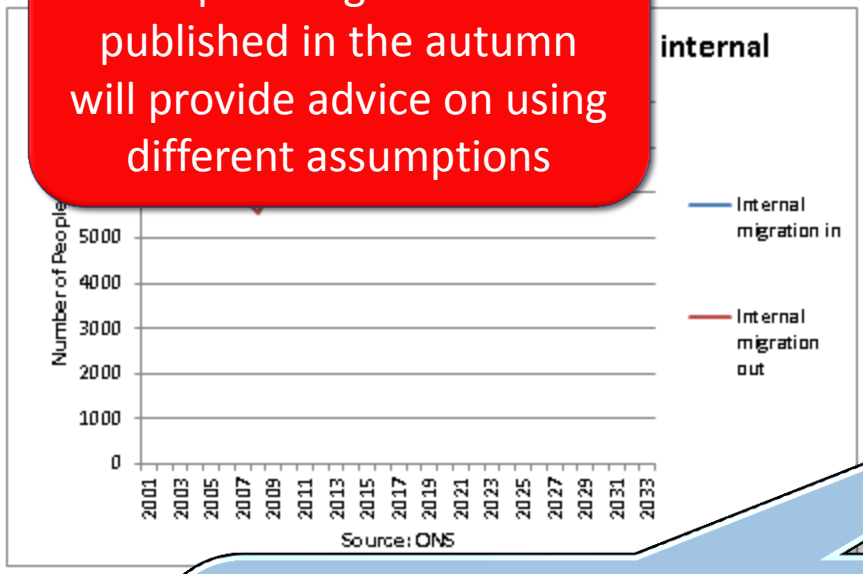


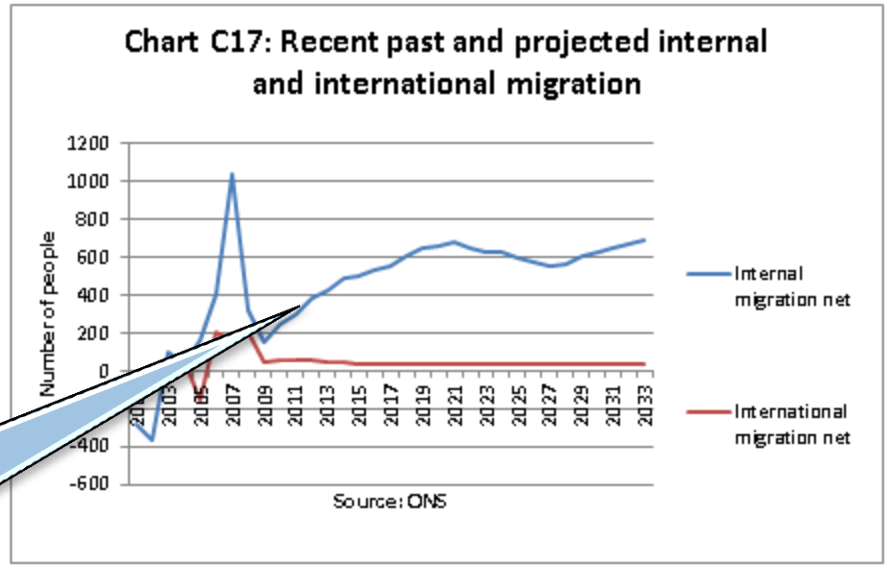






It is anticipated that the companion guide to be published in the autumn will provide advice on using different assumptions





In this particular case, internal migration – moves to and from the rest of the UK – is a key factor so the assumption shown in this chart is crucial. If, for example, the net inflow line were to flatten at, say, the 2011 level and not go on rising, the outcome in terms of homes required would be very different.

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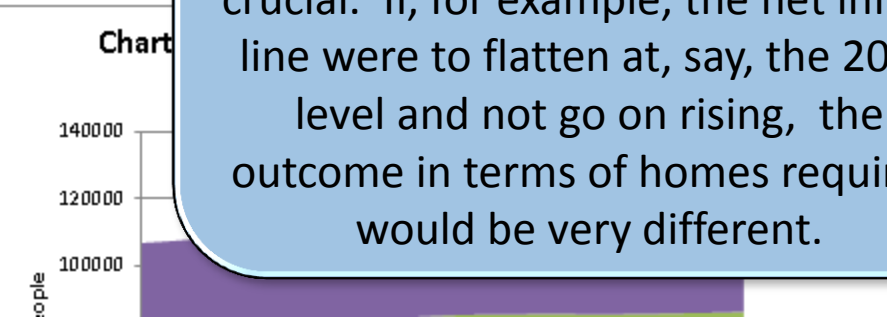
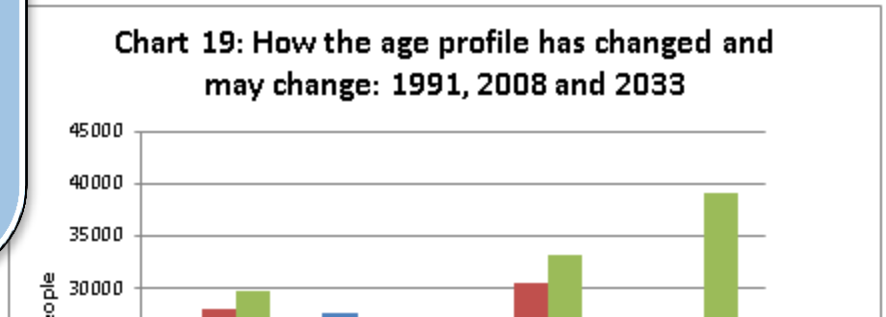


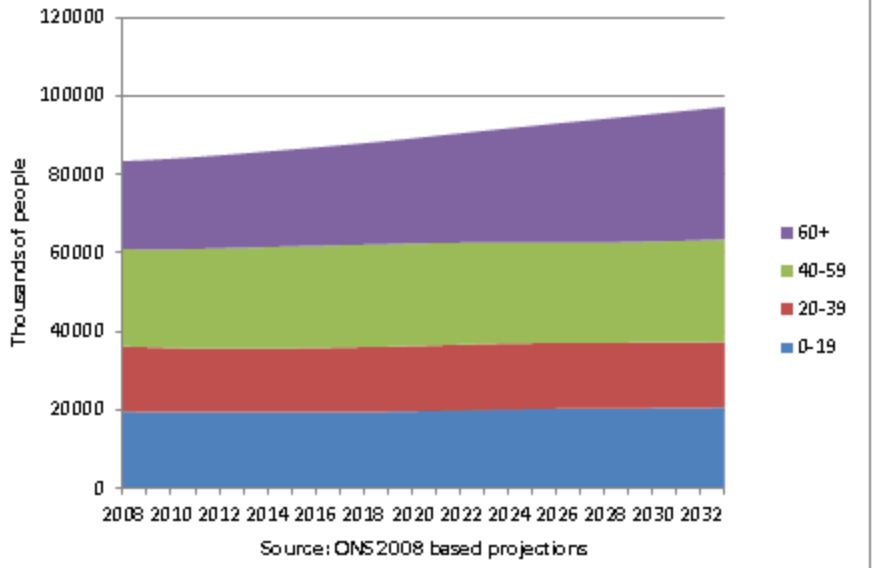


Source: ONS

For many LAs the role played by internal migration - migration to and from the rest of England - will be crucial. The first of these graphs is intended to enable you to see how the projections compare with what has happened recently in terms of the 'in' and 'out' flows. The second shows the net flow and includes net international migration for comparison

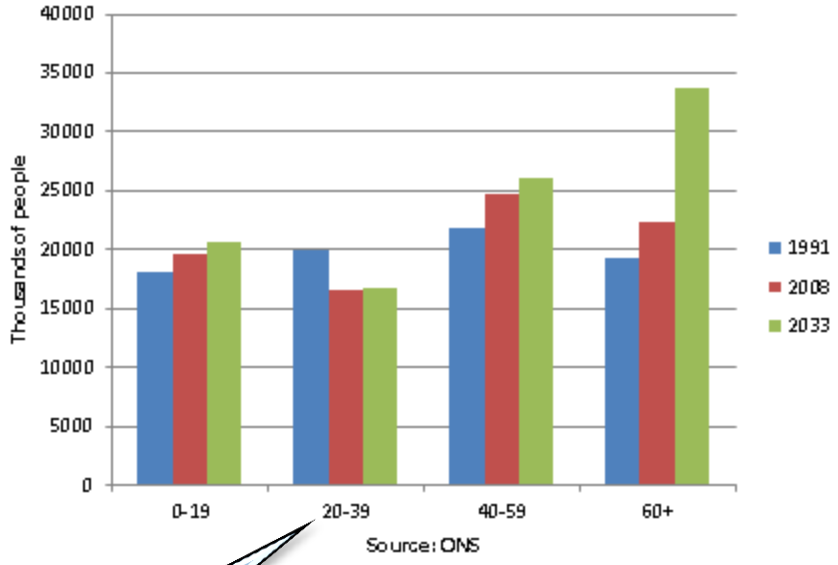
How the age profile of the population may change over the next 20+ years

Chart 18: How the age profile may change: broad age groups: 2008-33



Source: ONS 2008 based projections

Chart 19: How the age profile has changed and may change: 1991, 2008 and 2033



Source: ONS

These two charts sho … l cha… …ncludes the 1991 figures to enable a sense to be gained of how the projection …

Using the ONS assumptions, this chart shows how the age profile might change. It also enables a comparison with the position in 1991

Comparison with …

Chart 2… for 203…

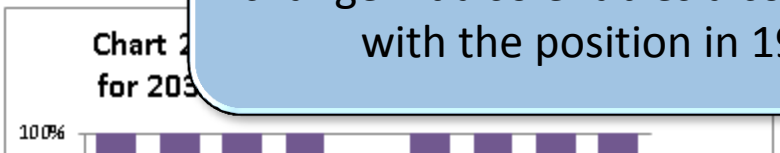
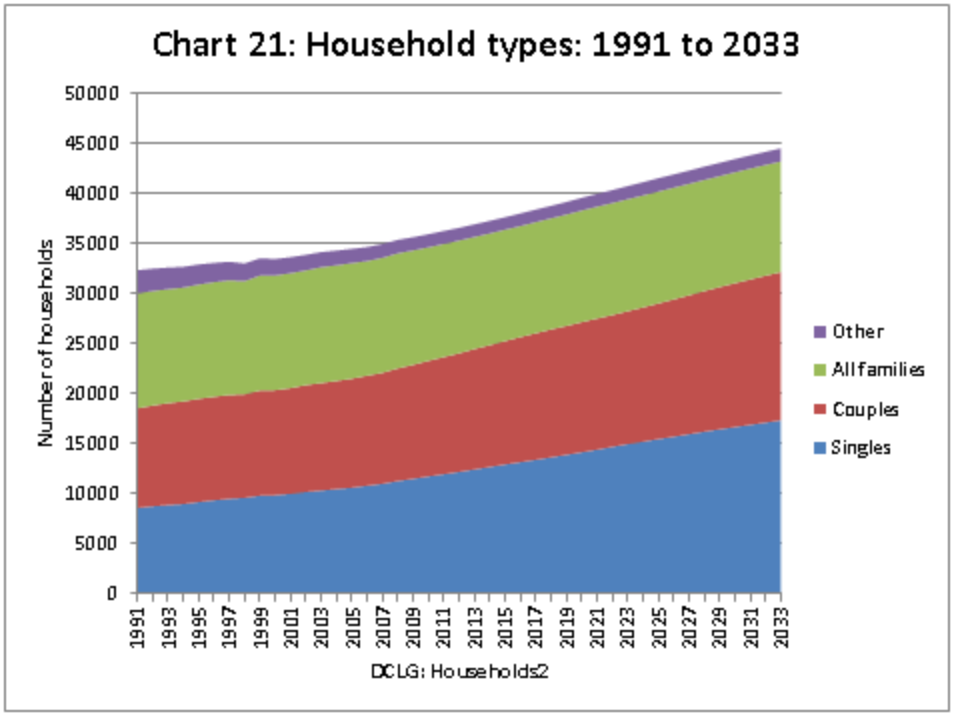
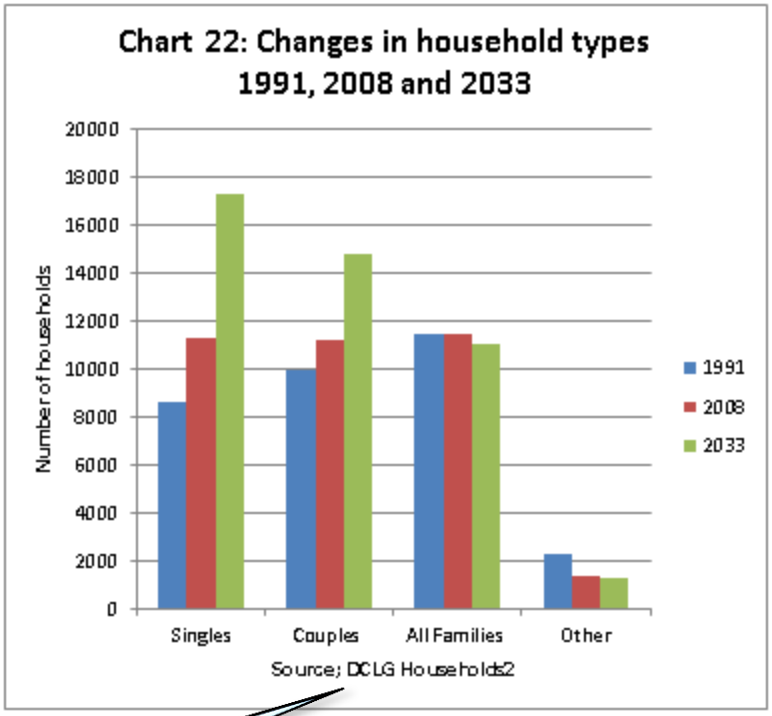


Chart 20: Age profile comparisons:2008 and 2033 - percentages of population

Projected changes in household types





These charts enable the main changes in household types to be seen at a glance. The detailed picture disaggregated by all 17 household types is available in worksheet "Hou

Key figures for the changing household composition are

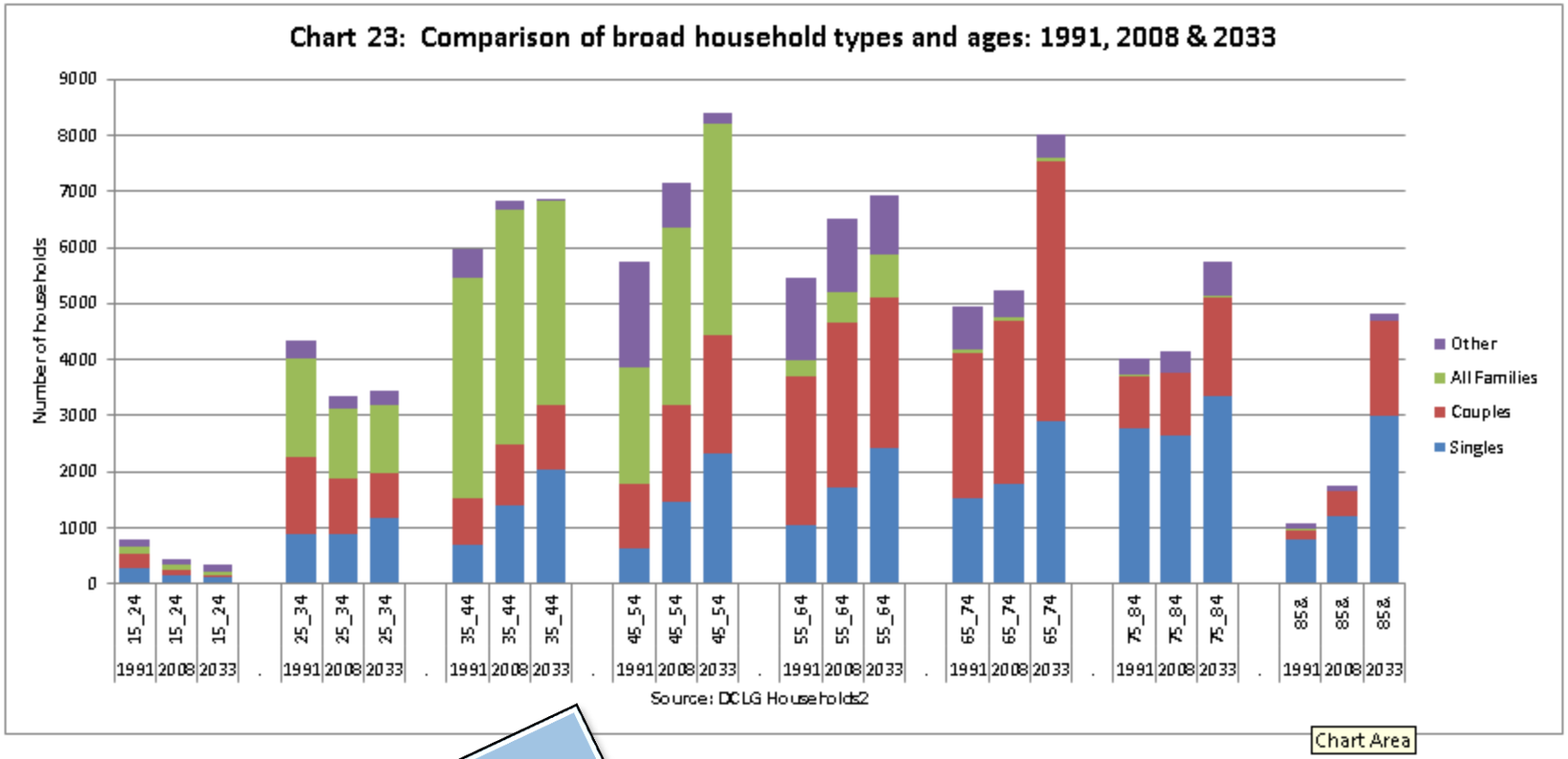
	Proportion of all hous		Household change	
		8	2033	
Singles			53.7%	
Couples			31.6%	
All Famili			-3.8%	
Other			-3.3%	
All housel			25.8%	

Note: "Hou holds of a particular ty of the type of household in question

Source: DCLG 2008-based household projections: 'Households2'

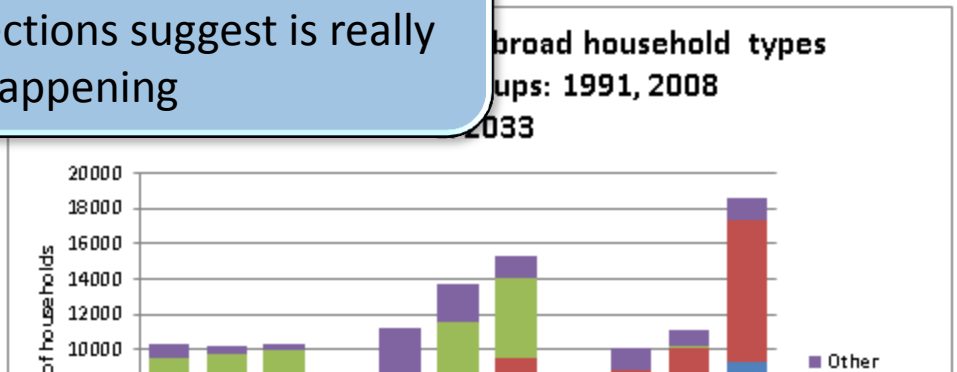
A similar picture is presented of the projected changes in the household mix. Again more detail is available in the "Household Type Projections" tab

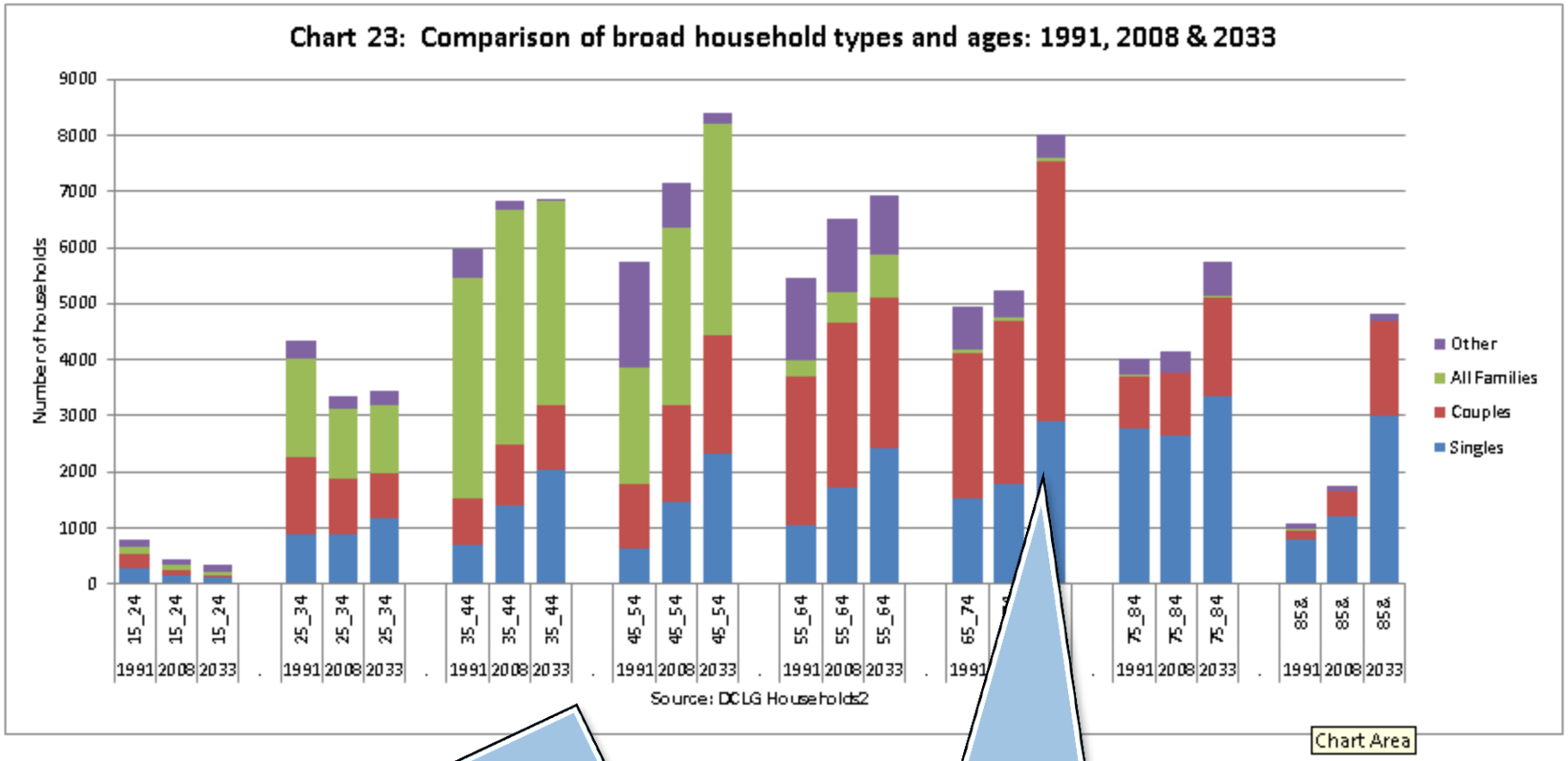
Bringing household types and ages together



This cha ...hus, for example, if there is a growth in the number of single person households this chart wi ...r those 60+ - a key distinction as their housing needs are very different. The chart below p ...make the broad trends easier to see.

Bringing the age and household type information together allows you to see what the projections suggest is really happening





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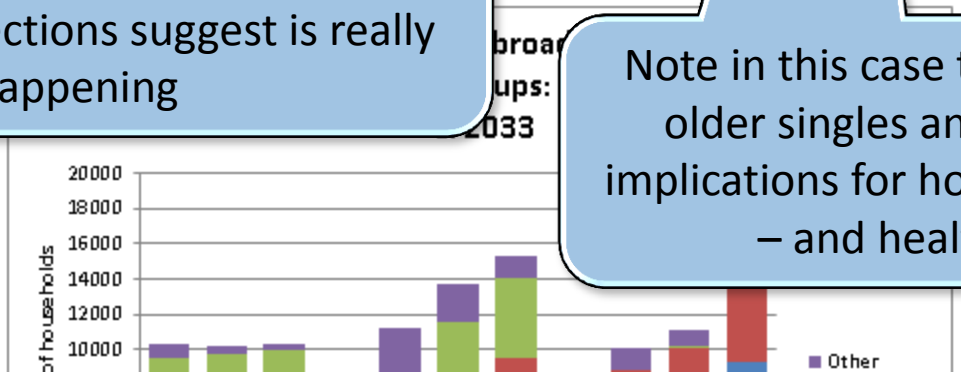
Bringing the age and household type information together allows you to see what the projections suggest is really happening

Note in this case the large growth in older singles and couples – with implications for housing requirements – and health provision



Changes in household composition

The key figures are in the following table

Projected increase in number of households 2008-2033	**72985**
Projected annual net increase in number of households	**2919**

The tool then concludes with some summary information about the changes in household numbers and types suggested by the projections

It should be noted that the 'recent rends continue' assumptions that lie behind the official projections may not b
in a particular LA area. If so, alternative assumptions would need to be substituted. Add-on tools are being dev
different assumptions to be estimated.

To plan for housing it is necessary to take a view not just on the number of homes that are required but who thos
comparing the household age and type mix in 2033 with that in 2008 is it possible to see which age and househol
shrink if the assumptions behind the official projections hold good. The following table summarise the changes on
households in each group and in terms of the percentage growth or shrinkage in the age/household type group.

Projected changes in household numbers between 2008 and 2033 by household type and age

	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+	All ages
Singles	-1142	9359	8607	8131	3186	1044	2354	5782	37321
Couples	-1036	468	2043	3202	2815	6035	2280	3509	19316
All Families	-1037	-26	5360	5548	545	493	238	231	11352
Other	8713	3337	-1280	-4073	-3293	450	760	382	4996
All households types	5498	13138	14730	12808	3253	8022	5632	9904	72985

Percentage change in each household age/type group

	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+	All ages
Singles	-27.9%	82.8%	81.7%	79.7%	30.1%	9.8%	15.8%	91.0%	47.5%
Couples	-71.7%	5.9%	36.3%	33.0%	17.0%	42.2%	47.5%	210.4%	31.1%
All Families	-49.3%	-0.2%	21.3%	45.3%	27.9%	105.1%	137.6%	296.2%	9.9%
Other	95.3%	85.9%	-74.7%	-62.5%	-63.4%	11.7%	36.1%	58.0%	46.1%
All households types	32.7%	35.2%	34.2%	33.1%	9.5%	27.4%	25.6%	113.1%	31.7%

Changes in household composition

The key figures are in the following table

Projected increase in number of households 2008-2033	**72985**
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All households types	32.7%	35.2%	34.2%	33.1%	9.5%	27.4%	25.6%	113.1%	31.7%

The temptation to jump to the conclusion that this is 'the answer' for the number of homes that need to be built each year should be resisted.

It is the figure that would be needed to house new households if recent trends were to continue. This is a starting point for further analysis and discussion, not an answer.

Couples	-1036	468	2043	3202	2815	6035	2280	3509	19316
All Families	-1037	-26	5360	5548	545	493	238	231	11352
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Couples	-71.7%	5.9%	36.3%	33.0%	17.0%	42.2%	47.5%	210.4%	31.1%
All Families	-49.3%	-0.2%	21.3%	45.3%	27.9%	105.1%	137.6%	296.2%	9.9%
Other	95.3%	85.9%	-74.7%	-62.5%	-63.4%	11.7%	36.1%	58.0%	46.1%
All households types	32.7%	35.2%	34.2%	33.1%	9.5%	27.4%	25.6%	113.1%	31.7%

Note that the pattern of household change can vary substantially from authority to authority – with big implications for the type of homes required. These two screenshots compare a Yorkshire LA (above) with a North West LA (below)

All Families	21	-1	-1765	74	-220	56	108	87	-1640
Other	-139	211	-673	-3100	-2966	-977	627	-18	-7035
All households types	-422	1396	-1389	-2234	-4987	4588	4826	7697	9475

Percentage change in each household age/type group									
	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+	All ages
Singles	-2.9%	43.9%	22.7%	17.2%	-5.2%	20.4%	28.6%	149.3%	30.5%
Couples	-83.4%	-28.4%	-9.5%	-7.2%	-13.7%	42.2%	34.0%	141.9%	10.1%
All Families	1.1%	0.0%	-11.1%	0.8%	-11.8%	31.1%	154.3%	280.6%	-12.0%
Other	-41.0%	28.0%	-83.4%	-68.7%	-61.9%	-42.7%	37.3%	-4.3%	-47.2%
All households types	-11.4%	9.2%	-5.6%	-8.6%	-20.2%	23.5%	31.2%	137.3%	7.0%

Couples	-1036	468	2043	3202	2815	6035	2280	3509	19316
All Families	-1037	-26	5360	5548	545	493	238	231	11352
Other	8713	3337	-1280	-4073	-3293	450	760	382	4996
All households types	5498	13138	14730	12808	3253	8022	5632	9904	72985

Percentage change in each household age/type group									
	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+	All ages
Singles	-27.9%	82.8%	81.7%	79.7%	30.1%	9.8%	15.8%	91.0%	47.5%
Couples	-71.7%	5.9%	36.3%	33.0%	17.0%	42.2%	47.5%	210.4%	31.1%
All Families	-49.3%	-0.2%	21.3%	45.3%	27.9%	105.1%	137.6%	296.2%	9.9%
Other	95.3%	85.9%	-74.7%	-62.5%	-63.4%	11.7%	36.1%	58.0%	46.1%
All households types	32.7%	35.2%	34.2%	33.1%	9.5%	27.4%	25.6%	113.1%	31.7%

The Yorkshire LA has strong growth projected in younger households….

All Families	21	-1	-1765	74	-220	56	108	87	-1640
Other	-139	211	-673	-3100	-2966	-977	627	-18	-7035
All households types	-422	1396	-1389	-2234	-4987	4588	4826	7697	9475

Percentage change in each household age/type group									
	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+	All ages
Singles	-2.9%	43.9%	22.7%	17.2%	-5.2%	20.4%	28.6%	149.3%	30.5%
Couples	-83.4%	-28.4%	-9.5%	-7.2%	-13.7%	42.2%	34.0%	141.9%	10.1%
All Families	1.1%	0.0%	-11.1%	0.8%	-11.8%	31.1%	154.3%	280.6%	-12.0%
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The Yorkshire LA has strong growth projected in younger households….

….whilst the North West LA has a decline projected in households between 35 and 64

All Families	21	-1	-1765	74		56	108	87	-1640
Other	-139	211	-673	-3100		-977	627	-18	-7035
All households types	-422	1396	-1389	-2234		4588	4826	7697	9475

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Changes in household composition

The key figures are in the following table

Projected increase in number of households 2008-2033	**72985**
Projected annual net increase in number of households	**2919**

It should be noted that the 'recent rends continue' assumptions that lie behind the official projections may not be the best basis on which to plan for housing in a particular LA area. If so, alternative assumptions would need to be substituted. Add-on tools are being developed to enable the consequences of applying different assumptions to be estimated.

To plan for housing it is necessary to take a view not just on the number of homes that are required but who those homes will need comparing the household age and type mix in 2033 with that in 2008 is it possible to see which age and household type groups are l shrink if the assumptions behind the official projections hold good. The following table summarise the changes on this basis both households in each group and in terms of the percentage growth or shrinkage in the age/household type group.

Projected changes in household numbers between 2008 and 2033 by household

	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+	All ages
Singles	-1142	9359	8607	8131	3186				
Couples	-1036	468	2043	3202					
All Families	-1037	-26	5360	5548	545	493	238	231	11352
Other	8713	3337	-1280	-4073	-3293	450	760	382	4996
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Percentage change in each household age/type group

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Turning specific figures (e.g. a growth of 3202 in the number of couples aged 45-54) into a housing mix requirement depends on the assumptions you make about what type of housing that household type and age group will occupy in the future.

Changes in household composition

The key figures are in the following table

Projected increase in number of households 2008-2033	**72985**
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ehold age/type group

	4	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+	All ages
Sir	%	30.1%	9.8%	15.8%	91.0%	47.5%
Co	%	17.0%	42.2%	47.5%	210.4%	31.1%
All	%	27.9%	105.1%	137.6%	296.2%	9.9%
Ot	%	-63.4%	11.7%	36.1%	58.0%	46.1%
All	%	9.5%	27.4%	25.6%	113.1%	31.7%

It is hoped to produce an add-on tool to enable users to explore the implications for the required mix of housing of different assumptions about future occupation patterns

Turning specific figures, e.g. a growth of 3202 in the number of couples aged 45-54, into a housing mix requirement depends on the assumptions you make about what type of housing that household type and age group will occupy in the future.