

Lewes District Assessment of the Local Need for Housing

April 2011

Nathani I Li i Id and Partners

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Planning Design Economics

Assessment of the Local Need for Housing

Lewes District Council

April 2011

Nathaniel Lichfield and Partners 14 Regent's Wharf All Saints Street London N1 9RL

nlpplanning.com

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Registered Office:
14 Regent's Wharf
All Saints Street
London N1 9RL

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1.0 Introduction

Background and Scope of Study

- Nathaniel Lichfield and Partners (NLP) was appointed by Lewes District Council (LDC) to undertake a study into the local need for housing within the District.
- The purpose of the study is to explore the potential scale of future housing required in Lewes District to support the future population. The future need for housing is based upon a range of economic and demographic factors, trends and forecasts. This will provide evidence to LDC on the underlying housing need in the District to help them plan for future growth and make informed policy choices through their LDF process.
- It is recognised that part of Lewes District is within the South Downs National Park. The National Park Authority became the planning authority for their area on the 1st April 2011. Lewes District Council are working jointly with the National Park Authority to prepare a Core Strategy for the whole of Lewes District and therefore this document will act as evidence for this joint Core Strategy. Where reference in the report is made to Lewes District, or the District, this includes the part of the District that is within the National Park (NP), unless otherwise stated.
- The report presents the outputs of the application of NLP's HEaDROOM framework to the Lewes District area. HEaDROOM is NLP's bespoke framework for identifying locally generated housing requirements based upon an analysis of the Housing, Economic and Demographic factors within an area. This study does not provide a review of all factors that will be relevant to LDC in determining the local housing requirement for the District. Crucially it does not seek to reconcile the underlying need for housing against any potential constraints to housing growth (such as viability, deliverability, infrastructure or environmental constraints) nor against any vision for the District or policy opportunities open to LDC, and as such there will be a need for consideration, and potentially further analysis, in these and other key areas.

HEaDROOM

- The new coalition government is currently implementing radical reform of the planning system to deliver on localism. This presents a major opportunity for local government to seize the agenda for its localities, but with it comes new responsibilities that run in tandem with an unprecedented tightening of public spending and a sluggish domestic economy.
- On 6 July 2010, the Secretary of State (SoS) for Communities and Local Government revoked the Regional Strategies (RS) with the intention that they no longer form part of the statutory development plan. Following a successful legal challenge, the Chief Planning Officer wrote to all local planning authorities on 10 November 2010 confirming that RS are re-instated as part of the

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development plan, but that the Government intends to abolish these through the Localism Bill.

The implication of the eventual removal of centrally-imposed housing requirements, if passed by Parliament, is that responsibility for establishing housing requirement figures for Local Development Frameworks will ultimately fall to local councils. It is therefore entirely appropriate for local planning authorities, such as LDC, to be reviewing their housing requirements. The government has stated that although further changes to the planning system are proposed in the Decentralisation and Localism Bill local planning authorities should continue with Core Strategies, continue to demonstrate a 5-year housing land supply and be prepared to evidence and defend these local housing requirements at examination. In addition, PPS3 was re-issued by Government in June 2010 and this re-states some core objectives (at para 10), including:

"A sufficient quantity of housing taking into account need and demand and seeking to improve choice"

Consequently, the evidence for the Core Strategy will need to be tested to establish a balanced view on localised benefits and impacts, better informing the local planning 'conversation'.

As noted in the Planning Officers' Society's note 'Planning post RS revocation' (issued October 2010 and revised in March 2011), the Chief Planner's letter addresses the possibility that authorities might seek to move to what it refers to as the 'Option 1' figures. However, the Note stresses that this is not a prescription, and that it is for authorities to decide for themselves what their target should be, subject of course to being confident they can provide persuasive evidential support for them. Importantly, local housing requirements must be tested against the provisions of PPS3 (re-issued in 2010 by the coalition government), including paragraph 33 which requires local planning authorities to take account of a number of factors when determining local (and sub-regional and regional) housing provision, including evidence of current and future need and affordability, the Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA), government household projections and the needs of the economy, including economic forecasts

At the present time there is no agreed approach for local planning authorities to follow in setting local housing requirements. In response, NLP has prepared HEaDROOM, a conceptual framework which provides a robust basis for defining the quantum of housing that should be planned for through Local Development Frameworks.

The HEaDROOM framework is illustrated in Figure 1.1. The scope of the evidence presented within this report relates predominantly to the need for housing arising from demographic change, and housing required to support economic growth. As such the relevant parts of the framework which have been applied for the purpose of this study are highlighted and LDC should look to consider other relevant factors (including those set out in the framework) in arriving at a housing delivery figure to plan for.

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Rasis **Demographic Factors Housing Factors Economic Factors** SHMA Housing Requirement Current Employment Levels for Core Population growth Household formation rates Housing Affordability Ratios Strategy Direction and Scale of Change Migration Past Housing Delivery Rates Commuting Rates Housing Vacancy Rate Option 1 Figures Alignment Implications Housing Renewal and Economic Benefit and Tax Replacement Revenue Informs other parts of evidence base Informs other parts of evidence base: local economic assessment / local economic assessment / retail / **Gross Housing Requirement** health / education capacity studies employment land assessment Policy Vision for Change **Capacity and Delivery Factors** Vision for the Future of the Area Land Supply from SHLAA Twists Relevant Local Plans and Proposals **Environmental Capacity** Local Growth Strategy and Spatial Choices Infrastructure Capacity Development Requirements to Achieve Vision - Development Viability Outputs Checks and Balances Infrastructure and past delivery rates / development Service Needs capacity / local decision making **Housing Delivery Figure** retail / leisure / health / / policy trade offs / LDF policy education / community / open (5 year housing requirement) consistency space / transport / infrastructure

Figure 1.1 NLP HEaDROOM Framework

Source: NLP

- At the heart of HEaDROOM is an understanding of the role of housing in ensuring that the future population of a locality can be accommodated and the extent to which housing plays a crucial role in securing the economic well-being of a local area.
- In the context of a substantial shift in the planning policy agenda which has exposed Local Planning Authorities to a new requirement to establish a housing delivery figure for their area over the LDF period, the framework provides the basis for assembling and presenting evidence on local housing requirements in a transparent manner.

Approach and Structure of the Report

- This report presents the findings of NLP's analysis of demographic and employment factors to provide an analytical review of the level of gross housing requirement within Lewes District. These take the form of a number of scenarios, the basis for which is set out in the relevant sections of the report. These scenarios are presented in the context of their implied housing requirement as well as the potential outcomes for population change and employment.
- The main outputs of the study are identified as annualised figures for the period to 2030, using a base year of 2009 for all modelling, which represents

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¹ Gross housing requirement being the total amount of housing necessary without taking account of other delivery factors such as constraints to housing growth or policy decisions (including the demographic implications of these – such as influencing household formation or fertility rates), which are outside of the remit of this study.

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the most recent year for which comprehensive input data is available, but an assessment period base of 2010, representing the existing data available for population change between 2009 and 2010 which has been incorporated into the model. Annualised figures allow ease of comparison across many data strands and scenarios.

For each of the scenarios NLP has used specialist demographic modelling and forecasting tool PopGroup to model future trends in demography. This is then converted to household and dwelling estimates and also labour force and employment estimates using the Derived Forecast add-on tool. The PopGroup software (including Derived Forecast) was updated in January 2011 to take account of the newly published CLG 2008-based household estimates. The software is widely established and utilised by Local Authorities and County Councils.

All outputs from the demographic modelling are identified as annual changes and therefore the outputs (contained within the appendices) can be assessed across varying time periods up to 2033, as necessary and to tie in with the relevant Core Strategy period taken forward. Although sub-district demographic modelling has not been undertaken, due to the limited availability and margins of error in small area statistics, a potential split of the gross requirement for the District between the parts of the District within the South Downs National Park and the parts of the District outside has been reviewed in the context of current demographic make-up, past trends and likely future housing pressures.

It is important to note that HEaDROOM is dependent upon the availability of a wide range of existing data sources. Many of the modelled assumptions take account of datasets (particularly those demographically-driven) that are updated annually. It also relies on a number of older datasets which due to reporting periods and data availability represent the most recently available and/or most appropriate and robust data to use. It will be important to keep the analysis under review and to take account of emerging information as it arises.

The analysis in the report is set out under the following headings:

- **Context and Past Trends** (Section 2.0) this reviews what has occurred previously in Lewes District and what the current position is, providing a baseline upon which to test potential future scenarios;
- Evidence for a Gross Housing Requirement (Section 3.0) this outlines the scenarios for possible household growth and housing need based on a range of economic and demographic factors, including presenting the population impacts of such scenarios;
- Housing Delivery Implications (Section 4.0) this outlines the
 implications of the above scenarios for the need for different sizes and
 types of dwellings and also addresses the potential housing delivery split
 between the National Park and the rest of the District; and

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- Defining a Local Housing Requirement (Section 5.0) this draws together the evidence to identify the potential housing requirements and outlines the further work which may be necessary in building upon this technical work to arrive at a final local housing requirement based on robust evidence.
- 1.20 The appendices set out the relevant assumptions used for the demographic modelling, providing a guide as to the assumptions and approach adopted, and also present the outputs of the modelling.

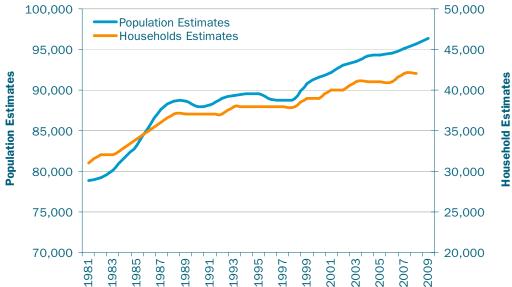
Context and Past Trends 2.0

In order to consider the future housing, economic and demographic pressures the District will face, it is important to ground this within the context of what has happened previously, alongside current circumstances. This provides the context for what may occur in the future and helps inform the creation and testing of a number of scenarios. Whilst past trends are useful, it is also important to acknowledge that those trends may themselves have been shaped by previous policy positions and therefore, whilst a reasonable starting point, they may not reflect the implications of changing policy at national or local level or the circumstances surrounding them.

Demographic Trends

Population in Lewes District has risen steadily over the previous three decades, increasing 22.2%, a level of growth greater than the 16.5% seen by the wider South East region over the same period. This has seen the population rise from 78,900 in 1981 to 96,400 in 2009. Population change has been generally upwards throughout the whole period, although the quickest rate of increases were experienced in the 1980's, with an average rate of increase of 1.43% per annum, compared with 0.33% in the 90's and 0.55% in the 2000's.

Figure 2.1 Population and Household growth in Lewes District 1981-2009



ONS mid-year population estimates and CLG household estimates (CLG Live Table 406) Source:

The number of households has also been increasing, and at a faster rate, with average household size declining from 2.55 in 1981 to 2.28 in 2008, reflecting national trends towards smaller household sizes, with the social composition of households shifting over time leading to more single person households and smaller family units (e.g. single parents) (although the household size in the District is markedly below that of the wider South East region for which the

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equivalent figure in 2008 was 2.4). There were circa 31,000 households in 1981; by 2008 this had grown to 42,000; an average increase of some 410 households per annum.²

Figure 2.2 Average Household Size in Lewes District 1981-2008

Source: ONS mid-year population estimates and CLG 2008-based household estimates (CLG Live Table 406)

Whilst some of this population change in Lewes District appears to be based upon natural demographic change (i.e. the rate of births exceeding that of deaths), the majority of change is attributable to migration (i.e. more people moving into the District than moving out). Over the previous decade, high levels of net in-migration have been experienced, averaging a net in-flow of 791 in-migrants per annum over the period from 1998 to 2009.

International migration has been largely balanced over the period for which data is available, with nil net international migration experienced since 2003, with a churn of 200 to 300 international migrants annually. Domestic migration has therefore been the main driver in population growth, and also accounts for much higher levels of population churn, with an average of circa 5,400 domestic migrants moving in each year and circa 4,600 moving out. Overall net in-migration over the period 1998-2009 totalled 8,700 people moving into Lewes District.

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² Based upon ONS mid-year population estimates and CLG 2008-based household estimates (CLG Live Table 406). Note: both datasets presented are rounded (population to the nearest 100 and households to the nearest 1,000), and as such there may be small margins of error against actual observed household sizes.

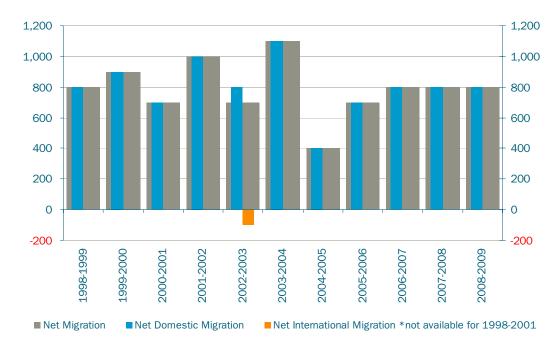


Figure 2.3 Domestic and International Migration

Source: ONS Migration Statistics

2.6

Overall, past average migration trends for Lewes District (over the period 1998 to 2009) show:

- Domestic net in-migration of 800 people per annum
- International net out-migration of 13 people per annum

Looking at domestic migration only and using ONS migration statistics for the previous five years, the propensity of people to migrate from Lewes is lower than the national average as illustrated in Figure 2.4. This suggests a lower level of turnover among the population, with greater propensity for people in Lewes to either not move, or move within the District, than seen at a national level.

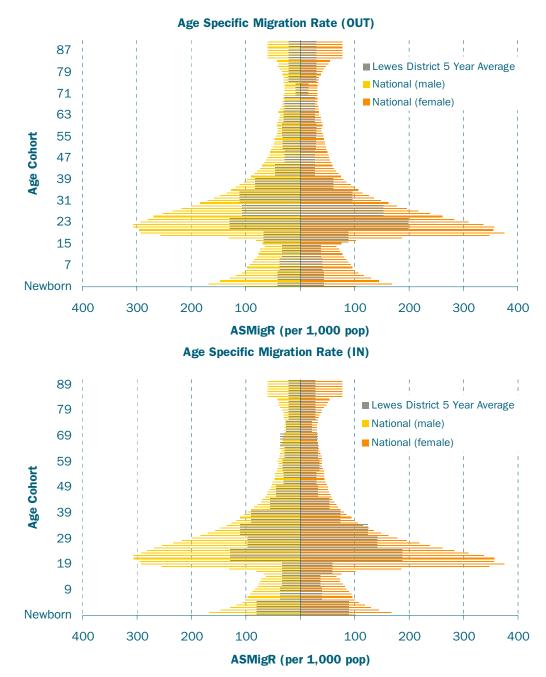


Figure 2.4 Male and Female Migration Rates by Age (National and Lewes In and Out-Migration)

Source: NLP Analysis using ONS Migration Statistics Unit data 2004/05-2008/09

2.8

However, the age profile of out-migrants is more similar to the national picture with a higher propensity to migrate among age cohorts in their 20's and early 30's, meaning that the majority of out-migration has come from these age groupings. One distinct difference in the age profile of those moving into Lewes District as compared to those moving out is that a slightly higher proportion of in-migrants are elderly when compared to the profile of people moving out. In addition Lewes District appears to have proportionally more young adults (15-30 age cohorts) moving out than moving in, although recent in-migration of babies and toddlers suggests family units are moving into Lewes District. These are illustrated in Figure 2.5 below which shows the age profile of

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domestic migrants coming into the District and the age profile of those moving out (split by gender).

Figure 2.5 Age Profile of Migrants

Age Specific Migration Rate (IN) Proportions 87 79 ■ Lewes District 5 Year Average 71 National (male) 63 Age Cohort 55 ■ National (female) 47 39 31 23 15 Newborn 4.5% 3.0% 1.5% 1.5% 3.0% 4.5% **Profile of Migrants (Proportion)**

Age Specific Migration Rate (OUT) Proportions 87 ■ Lewes District 5 Year 79 Average 71 ■ National (male) 63 ■ National (female) Age Cohort 55 47 39 31 23 15 7 Newborn 4.5% 3.0% 1.5% 1.5% 3.0% 4.5% **Profile of Migrants (Proportions)**

Source: NLP Analysis using ONS Migration Statistics Unit data 2004/05-2008/09

2.9

Migration patterns for Lewes District show that there is a high level of housing market inter-relationship with the rest of East Sussex, including Brighton and Hove, from where net in-migration to Lewes is relatively high. Lewes also experiences some migration pressures from London where many people have moved out from London Boroughs to Lewes District. Internal migration patterns for 2009 are illustrated in Figure 2.6.

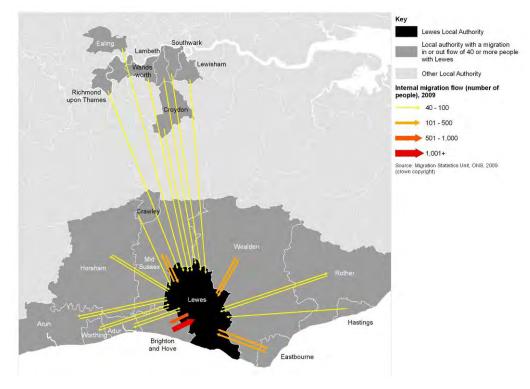


Figure 2.6 Internal Migration Patterns for Lewes District 2009

Source: ONS Migration Statistics Unit, 2009

2.10 The above migration patterns have contributed to a population profile in Lewes District as illustrated in Figure 2.7 which illustrates ONS mid-year population estimates for 2009.³ This shows that the profile of population in Lewes District is slightly different to the wider South East, with a much greater proportion of older working age (50 to 64) and elderly population (65+) but a much smaller proportion of younger working age population (20 to 39). Lewes District, in comparison with South East, does have a similar proportion of teenagers within its population profile as well as similar proportions of people within their 40s.

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³ These figures are also used by East Sussex County Council as the most up to date population profile for the district. More up to date mid-2010 ward and parish estimates are available on the East Sussex in Figures website (www.eastsussexinfigures.org.uk) using CACI produced data, however, these are only split into 15 year broad age groups and so are not suitable for demographic modelling purposes.



Figure 2.7 Lewes District Baseline Demographic Profile (2009)

Source: ONS 2009 mid-year population estimates (published June 2010)

2.11 Breaking the Lewes District population into a sub-district split between the area within the South Downs National Park and the area outside, shows that the majority of population is resident in the non-National Park parts of the District. This is illustrated in Figure 2.8. Population estimates derived from ward-level population estimates for 2010 suggest that 76.5% of the District's population live in the areas outside of the National Park.⁴ The population profile in the area outside of the National Park is slightly older than the area within the National Park, with higher proportions of people within the older age groupings (65 and above).

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⁴ This is based on an attribution of wards to either within or outside of the National Park and does not follow the exact boundaries of the NP. Where wards straddle the boundary it is attributed to the subarea where the main population centre within that ward is located. The wards included within the National Park for this exercise are Barcombe and Hamsey, Ditchling and Westmeston, Kingston, Lewes Bridge, Lewes Castle and Lewes Priory – all others are outside of the NP. It is recognised that the Barcombe and Hamsey ward has its main population centres outside of the National Park. However, this ward has been included within this exercise in order to bring the total population figure for the wards 'within' the National Park in line with the actual population of this part of the National Park area. The reason for including the Barcombe and Hamsey ward is that out of the wards that straddle the National Park boundary it is this ward that has the greatest proportion of its population within the National Park, whilst having its main centre of population outside of the Park.

2.12

100% 85+ 90% ■ Within National Park 80% 75-84 Outside National Park 70% 65-74 60% 45-64 50% 40% 30-44 30% 15-29 20% 10% 0-14 0% 0.0% 10.0% 20.0% 30.0% 40.0% Lewes District **Proportion of Population**

Figure 2.8 Sub-District Population Split between National Park and Outside of the National Park

Source: East Sussex in Figures (ESiF) Population Estimates in 2010 Wards - from CACI estimates

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) – the average number of children that a woman would have over her lifetime if she were to live to the end of her productive period – within Lewes District has varied over the previous three decades, but has broadly been following national trends in fertility, albeit with some large variations in individual years (e.g. 1998). Figure 2.9 illustrates the TFR for Lewes District and for England and Wales since 1982, showing trends have been generally upwards but with some short term volatility in the TFR, particularly at a local level which uses a smaller statistical base.

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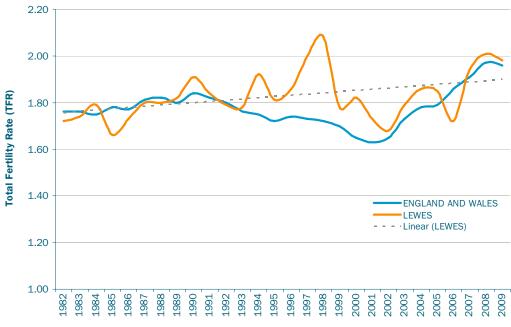


Figure 2.9 Total Fertility Rate (TFR) Lewes District 1982-2009

Source: ONS Fertility and Mortality Statistics⁵

Similarly, trends in the Age-Standardised Mortality Rate (ASMR) – the number of deaths per 100,000 pop that would occur in that area if it had the same age structure as the standard population and local age specific mortality rates are applied – and in the Standard Mortality Rate (SMR) – a comparison of the number of the observed deaths in a population with the number of expected deaths if the age-specific death rates were the same as a standard population, expressed at a rate/index with 100 being the standard – within Lewes District have also had a downwards trend, similar to the national direction of travel.

2.14 This trend towards lower rates of mortality is indicative of increasing life expectancy at both a national and local level. As shown in Figure 2.10 and Figure 2.11 Lewes District has lower mortality rates for both males and females than nationally, although broad trends have mirrored those nationally, again with more volatility at a local level due to the smaller statistical base.⁶

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⁵ http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_population/fertility-mortality-ew.xls

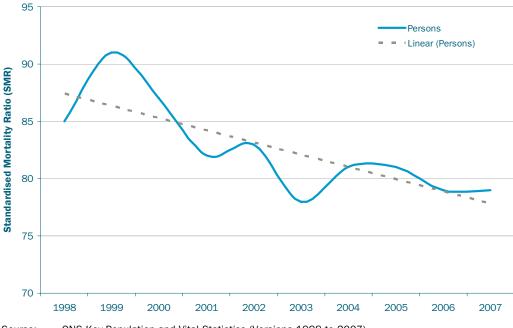
⁶ It should be noted that the PopGroup modelling uses Standard Mortality Rates (SMRs). This is not the same as the ASMR although more up-to-date ASMR data is available through ONS and as such is presented here to show the continuation of trends.

900.0 800.0 Age-Standardised Mortality Rate (ASMR) 700.0 600.0 500.0 400.0 300.0 Males England & Wales 200.0 Males Lewes Females England & Wales 100.0 Females Lewes 0.0 2001 2002 2003 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009

Figure 2.10 Age-Standardised Mortality Rate (ASMR) 2001-2009

Source: ONS Fertility and Mortality Statistics





Source: ONS Key Population and Vital Statistics (Versions 1998 to 2007)

2.15

These trends provide a backdrop for continued population growth within Lewes District, through both natural change and net in-migration. In this context the level of population will be one driver of gross future housing requirements within Lewes District, with the population change dependent on the future levels of births and deaths within the indigenous population as well as the migration flows to and from the District.

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Household and Housing Factors

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As identified above, average household sizes within Lewes District have been decreasing and were estimated to be 2.28 persons per household in 2008 using ONS population and CLG household estimates. Rates of household formation drive the need for housing, but must be treated with caution as they themselves can be constrained by the availability of housing.

The CLG-2008 based household projections include estimated headship rates for the period 2001 to 2008 for Lewes (as well as using projected rates for the period to 2033) broken down by gender, age group and household category. Figure 2.12 shows the headship rate – the proportion of population who form heads of household – broken down for each age cohort. It illustrates that headship rates are generally higher as age increases, with circa 87% of the population aged 85+ being heads of household (e.g. elderly widows/widowers) whilst only circa 44% of the population aged 25-34 are heads of household.

Figure 2.12 Estimated 2008 Headship Rates and Headship Rate Change 2001-2008 for Lewes District

Estimated Change in Headship Rates in Lewes 2001-2008 Shift in Headship Rates (percentage points) 0.00 -1.00 1.00 2.00 3.00 4.00 5.00 6.00 7.00 8.00 9.00 10.00 85+ 75-84 65-74 60-64 Age Cohort 55-59 45-54 35-44 ■ 2008 Headship Rate 25-34 Change in Headship 15-24 Rates 2001-2008 0-14-20.0% -10.0% 10.0% 20.0% 30.0% 40.0% 50.0% 60.0% 70.0% 80.0% 90.0% 100.0% Headship Rate (% Proportion of Population who are heads of household)

Source: CLG 2008-based Household Estimates

Figure 2.12 also shows the estimated shift in headship rates for Lewes District between 2001 and 2008. This illustrates that headship rates among young age cohorts between 15 and 34 years old have been falling in Lewes District, potentially due to problems in housing affordability which is shifting such age cohorts into shared households or into other living arrangements where they would not form a head of household. Conversely for Lewes District, headship rates increased for age cohorts between 35 and 59 years old reflecting a rise in cohabiting couples and more single person and single parent households potentially due to increasing divorces and breakdowns of the traditional family unit.

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Housing vacancy rates also have an impact on the ability of the housing stock to meet the need from households. CLG collect housing vacancy and second home rates using data provided from local authority council tax registers. This data showed that in 2008 Lewes District had a vacant dwelling rate of 3.0% of stock and a second home rate of 1.0% of stock (4.0% combined rate), this was up from a 2.9% vacant dwelling rate in 2007 (with second home rates remaining static totalling a 3.9% combined rate). The 2008 rate for Lewes District was the same as the rate for the South East as a whole.

Economic Trends

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The number of jobs located within Lewes District was estimated by ONS at 30,880 in 2009.⁷ This was approximately 1,000 fewer jobs over the figure recorded a decade earlier in 1999. Data for 1996 to 1997 does, however, show large increases, meaning over the period for which data is available (1995-2009) the annual average rate of increase is 368 additional jobs per annum, or a 1.39% annual increase.

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⁷ Employee Jobs, Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) 2009 Note: excludes self employed and farm agriculture jobs – BRES estimates that Lewes District in 2009 had 2,140 'working proprietors' (sole traders, sole proprietors, partners and directors) totalling 33,290 people in employment in the District. Note: Experian use a different approach to estimating the existing employment base within areas to ONS (through ABI/BRES) based upon Experian's own business database. Experian estimates put the 2008 figure for total jobs within all sectors (including self employed) at 41,574 (see Lewes District Employment and Economic Land Assessment) which is a large margin of difference from the BRES figure. As the modelling uses a range of other ONS datasets (e.g. Annual Population Survey), to ensure consistency, complementary ONS datasets have been used in the modelling where possible and as such the BRES figure is considered a robust basis for testing.

Table 2.1 Annual Employee Job Growth for Lewes District

Year	Jobs (ABI)	Jobs (BRES)	ABI/BRES Scaled ⁸	Year on Year	Annual Growth (%)	South East Annual Job Growth Scaled (%)
1995	25,996	~	25,735			
1996	28,048	~	27,766	2,031	7.89%	4.90%
1997	29,630	~	29,332	1,566	5.64%	3.80%
1998	29,491	~	29,195	-138	-0.47%	2.70%
1999	32,219	~	31,895	2,701	9.25%	5.10%
2000	32,154	~	31,831	-64	-0.20%	1.80%
2001	32,992	~	32,660	830	2.61%	0.00%
2002	32,674	~	32,346	-315	-0.96%	0.40%
2003	30,742	~	30,433	-1,913	-5.91%	-1.40%
2004	31,553	~	31,236	803	2.64%	0.80%
2005	32,164	~	31,841	605	1.94%	2.60%
2006	31,420	~	31,104	-737	-2.31%	-2.10%
2007	32,321	~	31,996	892	2.87%	1.60%
2008	32,139	31,816	31,816	-180	-0.56%	0.70%
2009	~	30,880	30,880	-936	-2.94%	-3.00%
Average	1995-2009	9		368	1.39%	1.28%
Average	1999-2009	9		-102	-0.28%	0.14%

Source: ONS Annual Business Inquiry (ABI) and ONS Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES)

2.21 Claimant unemployment is currently estimated at 1,341 people claiming Job Seekers Allowance, or 2.4% of the working-age population⁹ (below the South East average of 2.5%).

However, the ONS model based unemployment rate, which is a wider and arguably more realistic measure of unemployment based upon the International Labour Organization (ILO) definition which includes all those looking for work and not just those claiming benefit, indicates that unemployment is higher at around 6.1%, the same level as the regional rate for this measure. The 2010 Annual Population Survey suggested that 3,100 economically active people are not in work in Lewes District, a rate of 6.8%. Past model based unemployment trends show a pre-recession average (January 04 to December 07) of 4.2% and it is reasonable to assume this may reduce to a comparable level again as the economy stabilises and grows in the future.

 $^{^8}$ ABI and BRES apply different methodologies and therefore not directly comparable. ONS recommend that the best way to deal with this is to examine the scale of ABI/BRES discontinuity in the area of examination, calculate a scaling factor for the 2008 data published for both data sets, and apply this to the pre-2008 ABI data. In Lewes District the scaling factor is 0.990 (i.e. $31,816 \div 32,139$).

⁹ ONS Job Seekers Allowance Claimant Count, January 2011

 $^{^{10}}$ ONS Annual Population Survey (Jul 2009 – Jun 2010). Due to the APS' small survey base and significant rounding errors implicit, this is used as the basis for modelling to ensure consistency with the other APS inputs used in the model.

2.23 The total population of Lewes District was estimated at 96,400 in 2009¹¹ of whom 45,300 were economically active. Looking solely at those aged 16-64, 77.1% of the population is economically active, a slightly higher proportion than in the South East as a whole (79.1%).¹²

At the time of the 2001 census, 17,874 residents commuted out of the District daily (43.1% of employed residents) and there were 12,123 in-commuters (accounting for 34.0% of jobs in Lewes District), giving a net total of 5,751 outcommuters. As shown in Figure 13 below, these high cross-boundary flows are a reflection of the economic inter-dependencies of the surrounding districts and the proximity of other major settlements, particularly Brighton.

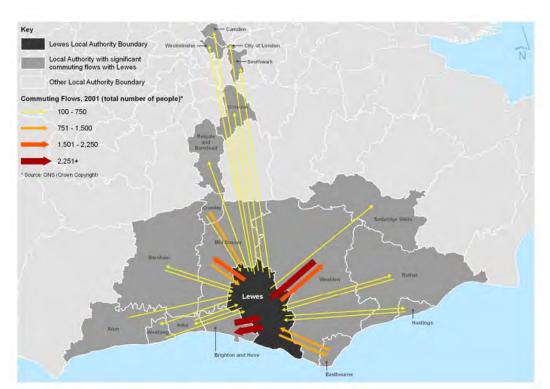


Figure 2.13 Inter-district commuting flows, 2001

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Source: 2001 Census and NLP Analysis

More recent (2008) Annual Population Survey (APS) data, compared with 2001 Local Labour Force Survey (LLFS) data, indicates that the proportion of the District's jobs taken by Lewes District residents has risen from 62.9% in 2001 to 69.1% in 2008 whilst the proportion of Lewes District's resident labour force also working within the District has increased from 55.6% to 62.5%. Although the methodology for the APS/LLFS is different to that of the 2001 Census, and

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¹¹ ONS Mid-year population estimate

¹² ONS Annual Population Survey (Jul 2009 – Jun 2010)

¹³ East Sussex in Figures

the changes identified are not statistically significant at the 5% level¹⁴, these estimates do suggest that increases in the local labour force have resulted in slightly more jobs being taken by local residents.

As outlined previously, the number of jobs located within Lewes District has grown by 5,145 in the period 1995-2009. This rate of increase is equivalent to 368 additional jobs per annum, or a 1.39% annual increase, greater than the South East region as a whole (1.28% per annum).

The Experian economic forecasts for Lewes District over the period 2008 to 2026 (prepared in Spring 2010 and contained within the Lewes Employment and Economic Land Assessment 2010) forecasts total job growth of 3,699 net additional jobs, equivalent to 205 additional jobs per annum. This would be an average annual change of 0.47%, which is below the long term trend, but at a higher level than the previous South East England Development Agency (SEEDA) and South East England Planning Board (SEEPB) interim job target of 116 jobs per annum between 2006 and 2016 for Lewes District. In this context the Experian forecast job growth may be representative of higher growth scenario, particularly in the context of more recent trends which show minimal job growth in Lewes District.

¹⁴ The APS (2008) and LLFS (2001) are based on a sample survey of residents and are therefore subject to sampling errors, hence the need to consider statistical significance of changes between the 2001 and 2008 data. The Census 2001 data is a more comprehensive and robust, surveying all residents, but is now substantially out of date and the 2008 APS data is a reasonable alternative for considering shifting patterns in the context of Lewes.

¹⁵ Experian Economic Forecasts use recent trends in sectoral growth, combined with projections in GVA at a regional level and how economic sectors in Lewes District have fared relative to the region's growth in past, to forecast how many jobs each sector is estimated to grow/decline by and include self-employment. These forecasts undertaken in Spring 2010 reflect the recession. The forecasts are not constrained or explicitly driven in anyway by demographic factors. The full forecasts are contained within Appendix 6 of Lewes District Council's Employment and Economic Land Assessment undertaken by NLP in 2010.

Evidence for Housing Need

- This section of the report sets out the scenarios (A-F) for future housing requirements based on, respectively:
 - Demographic Factors (Scenarios A-D) what projections of natural change, migration, and headship rates will mean for future levels of household growth; and
 - Economic Factors (Scenarios E-F) what levels of housing are needed to sustain different estimates of employment change.

Scenario Assumptions and Approach

- Based on past trends and the baseline housing, economic and demographic context of Lewes District, NLP has identified and agreed with Lewes District Council a number of scenarios which reflect potential future growth within the District. These have been identified to reflect what has occurred previously, as well as what might occur in the future given the range of factors which affect population and household growth within the District. The scenarios are designed to give 'bookend' estimates to illustrate what may happen in demographic terms if a given set of conditions prevail.
- Notwithstanding the above, there are a number of underpinning assumptions which will form the basis for all modelled scenarios which are outlined in more detail in Appendix 1, including:
 - i Base population from ONS mid-year population estimates (2009), which are the same as utilised by East Sussex County Council on their East Sussex in Figures data repository;
 - ii Future change assumed in the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) and Standard Mortality Rate (SMR) using the births and deaths projections from the ONS 2008-based SNPP, which are used to derive projected TFRs and SMRs through PopGroup. These are applied by ONS based upon their modelling of past trends and consideration of future trends:
 - iii Age specific profiles of migration reflecting the propensities of age and gender groups migrating into and out of Lewes District within the previous 5-years;
 - iv Inputs on headship rates and populations not in households (CLG 2008-based headship projections and projections of people that would not fall into a household for Lewes which underpin the 2008-based household projections and are based on past and projected trends in household formation);
 - v Dwelling vacancy and second home rate of 4%;
 - vi Reduction in unemployment from existing level of 6.8% to 4.2% over forecast period (assumed at -0.2% per annum until 4.2% is reached in 2020), reflecting growth out of recession;

- vii Commuting rate, to estimate the labour force impacts of each scenario, remains static with no inferred increase or decrease in net commuting proportions (PopGroup uses a labour force density assumption the LF Ratio based on the current relationship between indigenous jobs, using 2009 BRES data, and resident workers, using 2010 APS data, to model this see sensitivities below); and
- viii Economic activity by age cohort taken from ONS Labour Force
 Projections (1998) which have been rebased from their 2010
 estimate using a uniform adjustment to all age cohorts to meet
 current total economic activity in the District from the 2008 Annual
 Population Survey (APS). These are assumed to remain static going
 forward with the exception of an adjustment to take account of
 changing pension ages.
- Whilst the above is able to be flexed, the main input which will be changed between each scenario is the level of migration, although one scenario also tests the implications of static TFR and SMR at current rates to reflect a scenario where projected social and health trends at a local level (e.g. reducing fertility and decreasing mortality) do not materialise. We outline the six modelled scenarios, and the rationale behind these, as follows:

A. Baseline (using 2008-based ONS forecasts)

A demographic led scenario based upon ONS assumptions and ONS projections for fertility, mortality and migration, meaning the sensitivity of forecast future shifts in natural change factors (i.e. birth and death rates) are assessed. This scenario largely mirrors the ONS 2008-based projections and allows the interrogation of the demographic implications of the level of growth and change ONS are projecting for Lewes District.

B. Static Natural Change

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A demographic led scenario based upon existing fertility and mortality rates combined with projected migration rates from the ONS 2008-based sub national population projections (SNPP). This scenario represents a static natural change scenario, where existing rates in fertility and mortality are held constant over the projection period to illustrate the implications of the shifting natural change factors within Scenario A and provide a book-end scenario in the event that these do not continue in line with ONS projected trends.

C. Zero Net-migration

A demographic scenario whereby both net internal and international migration is equal, meaning there is only population churn in the district and not growth from net in-migration. This theoretical scenario examines the potential housing requirement if Lewes District was to provide only for the population pressures arising from in and out migration being in balance. It should be noted that this does not represent a scenario of providing only for the needs of indigenous

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residents (as a nil migration scenario would) as this would involve churn of people moving in and out (having an impact on the profile of the population as in-migrants have different characteristics from out-migrants). Although this is an almost wholly theoretical scenario as there is no evidence of a location successfully planning for and achieving a nil net migration scenario where such a scenario has been substantially at odds with past trends, it is considered a useful comparator, illustrating the population impacts of such a scenario.

Zero net migration is achieved within the modelling by using the projected migration rates from the ONS 2008-based SNPP and equalising in and out migration for both internal and international migration by splitting the difference for each year (e.g. if in-migration is 200 persons and out-migration is 100 persons, it would be assumed for this scenario that both in and out migration would equal 150 persons, creating a zero net-migration scenario).

D. Past Migration Trends

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In addition to the baseline scenario, a further demographic scenario based on past migration trends is adopted reflecting the level of in and out migration that has taken place in the local area in the longer term (it should be noted that the ONS projections are based upon shorter term 5-year – 2004 to 2008 – migration patterns with adjustments on international migration to reflect judgements on nil-net migration from accession states). We would derive an average rate of net migration from ONS data on both net internal migration (1999-2009 data) and net international migration (2001-2009 data). The resulting average past migration rate would then be projected forward for the period modelled. This scenario would involve the input of the following annual migration data.

Table 3.1 Past Trends in Migration

Migration Type	Long Term Average
Domestic Migration In	+5,418
Domestic Migration Out	-4,618
Net Domestic Migration	+800
International Migration In	+238
International Migration Out	-250
Net International Migration	-12
Total Net Migration	+788

Source: ONS Migration Statistics

Being a trend-based estimate of future migration, this represents a reasonable basis for testing what may occur in the future. This differs from ONS migration projections in that it includes both more recent migration trends (2009) and

also does not apply any adjustments to overall migration levels implicit in the SNPP methodology. 16

E. Higher Economic Growth

Based upon the economic context in Section 2, this represents an economic led scenario identifying the necessary demographic changes (i.e. migration) required to underpin growth in employment, appreciating the challenge the District faces in maintaining an adequate labour force to support economic growth against the backdrop of an ageing population. Using the technical data contained within the Lewes District Employment and Economic Land Study this scenario is based upon the Experian employment forecasts, which identify job growth in all sectors in Lewes District totalling an average of 205 jobs per annum.

F. Lower Economic Growth

A further economic led scenario identifying the demographic change required to provide a sufficient labour force to support a static employment base. This scenario is identified in the context of past trends (in the last 10 years) in employment growth for Lewes District, which show minimal, and even negative, job growth. This lower economic growth scenario is particularly useful in assessing potential demographic changes, all other factors being equal, necessary to continue to support the existing job and economic base in Lewes District.

The modelling for both economic scenarios assumes that rates of natural population change, household formation, rates of economic activity and net commuting remain the same as underpinning the baseline scenario. However, the rate of in-migration is altered (consequently changing the associated total population and housing numbers) to estimate the rate required to sustain growth in the number of jobs in Lewes District.

Commuting Sensitivities

3.14 Although the inferred commuting rate is maintained across all the above scenarios, one of the themes emerging from Lewes District Council's current aspirations for the LDF is to reduce current levels of out-commuting enabling a greater proportion of the jobs created to be taken by those currently living in the District, who may be currently commuting to locations outside of the District to work.

As outlined above, the commuting rate for the modelling is derived from a 'Labour Force Ratio' taking account of the current relationship between workers and jobs (i.e. as at 2009). This could infer varying shifts in commuting patterns from the 2001 Census data or the 2008 Annual Population Survey (APS)

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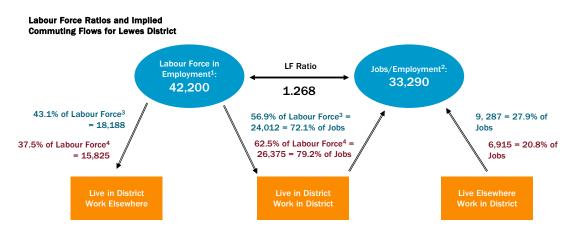
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http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_population/snpp-2008/2008_based_SNPP_Methodology_Guide.pdf

estimates and the LF Ratio itself only seeks to identify how many jobs the resident labour force could support, with in and out-commuting implicit within this. Notwithstanding this, applying the out-commuting rates from the Census and the APS would manifest itself in the rates of commuting illustrated in Figure 3.1, if applied to the current labour force estimates (those in employment in the district) and current jobs in the district (including self employment). This shows that whilst the LF Ratio remains static, the levels of commuting flows implied may be variable.

Figure 3.1 Labour Force Ratios



- ¹ Annual Population Survey (APS) 2009-10
- ² Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) 2009
- ³ Census 2001 Commuting Rate

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⁴ Annual Population Survey 2008 Commuting Rate Estimates

Source: ONS Annual Population Survey, BRES and Census 2001

To test the implications of Lewes District retaining more of its labour force in jobs within the District, it will be necessary to reduce the rate of out-commuting. Applying a reduction in the rate of out-commuting (whilst maintaining existing rates of in-commuting) will increase the number of resident workers available to work within the District and will have the knock on impact of increasing the number of jobs/employment that would be supported within the District.

Table 3.2 shows the implications for the Labour Force Ratio if a reduction in out-commuting from the Census 2001 level was applied to the <u>existing</u> residents in employment for Lewes District, whilst the rate of in-commuting for jobs remained constant. The way that this manifests itself in the scenarios below is that more people will live and work in the District, which means a higher level of employment/jobs supported and a reduced LF Ratio.

Table 3.2 Scenarios for Reducing Out-Commuting

	LF Scenario:	i. Census 2001 levels of Out Commuting	ii. Reduced Out- Commuting to 35%	iii. Reduced Out- Commuting to 30%
Resident Workers	Labour Force in Employment	42,200	42,200	42,200
Out Commuting	% of Labour Force Out- Commuting	43.1%	35.0%	30.0%
	Live in District - Work Elsewhere	18,188	14,770	12,660
Self Containment	% of Labour Force Live in District & Work In District	56.9%	65.0%	70.0%
	Live in District - Work in District	24,012	27,430	29,540
	% of Jobs filled by Resident Labour Force	72.1%	72.1%	72.1%
Jobs	Jobs/Employment	33,290	38,029	40,954
In- Commuting	% of Jobs filled by In- Commuters	27.9%	27.9%	27.9%
	Live Elsewhere - Work in District	9,278	10,599	11,414
Workers - Jobs Relationship	Implied LF Ratio	1.268	1.110	1.030

Source: ONS Annual Population Survey, BRES and Census 2001

A sensitivity test to the economic-led Scenarios E and F based upon a reduction in out-commuting to only 30% of the labour force (from the 43.1% identified in the Census 2001) has been adopted. These are applied in the modelling through reducing the LF Ratio from the current 1.268 downwards to 1.030 by 2033 (the end of the forecasting period). This would model the impact that reducing out-commuting rates and increasing self containment could have upon the necessary demographic changes to support the economic scenarios set out.

Demographic Scenarios

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The demographic scenarios use components of population change to project how the future population, their household composition, and consequently their requirements for housing, will shift in the future. These projected population changes comprise of natural change (i.e. births and deaths) and net migration, for which the headline results for each scenario is outlined below.

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Scenario A: Baseline

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Representing a projection of the demographic shift based on current demographic factors the modelling is based solely on ONS assumptions for natural change, using projected fertility and mortality rates, and ONS projections for migration, using projected net in-migration across the modelling period to 2033 as set out in the ONS 2008-based SNPP.

ONS estimate that net domestic in-migration is projected to total 18,900 people moving into the District between 2010 and 2030 whilst international net out-migration is projected to total 2,000 people leaving the District over the same period. This is equivalent to an average net-total of 845 in-migrants per annum.

ONS projected trends in fertility show that the number of births each year is expected to remain relatively constant over the period to 2030 with the underlying TFR in Lewes District expected to experience a steady decline overall, whilst remaining above levels seen in recent years (see Appendix 1). ONS projected trends in mortality show that the number of deaths are set to increase over the period, although this also reflects the ageing population. In terms of the underlying SMR this is projected by ONS to fall from the 2009 modelling base, with average lifespan set to rise over the projection period (see Appendix 1). Overall natural change is projected to be negative over the projection period, with deaths exceeding births by an average of 140 per annum between 2010 and 2030.

The above factors together lead to a population increase of 14,100 between 2010 and 2030, the majority of which would be increases in the elderly population. Applying the CLG 2008-based forecast headship rates to this population equates to an additional 8,684 households. Taking account of the dwelling vacancy and second home rate for the District, this translates to a requirement for an additional 9,045 dwellings between 2010 and 2030, or 452 per annum.

The implication for this scenario upon the indigenous labour force within Lewes District is that there would be minimal change in the number of economically active people resident in the District, with an ageing population structure offset by population expansion through in-migration and also shifts in economic activity through changes to pension ages. However, despite minimal growth in the size of the indigenous labour force (96 people between 2010 and 2030), due to projected reductions in unemployment, this could support growth in the number of jobs in the District of circa 1,000, assuming that commuting rates remain the same.

452 dwellings per annum

Scenario B: Static Natural Change

The static natural change scenario represents a demographic led scenario based upon maintaining existing fertility and mortality rates, holding these

constant over the projection period, combined with projected migration rates from the ONS 2008-based sub national population projections. The TFR is held constant at 2.02 from 2010 whilst the SMR similarly held constant at 74.2 from 2010 onwards. The implication of this upon population change in Lewes District is that projected natural change would total 5,388 more deaths than births over the period 2010 to 2030. With the same ONS projected net inmigration, this would lead to a population increase of 11,512 people between 2010 and 2030. This highlights the scale of natural change which is associated with a falling mortality rate (with rising life expectancy), the number of deaths being much lower under the baseline scenario, where the SMR is projected to decline, compared to this scenario, where the SMR is held constant.

This population change manifests itself with household growth of 5,624, necessitating a total of 5,858 dwellings between 2010 and 2030, equivalent to 293 per annum. Clearly, for this scenario to be realistic there would need to be a sound basis for assuming that Lewes would not experience changes in TFR and SMR projected by ONS.

The implication of this scenario upon the indigenous labour force is minimal in comparison with the baseline scenario, with a loss of 279 people to the labour force by 2030, compared with growth of 96 people in the labour force under the baseline scenario. This marginal difference of 348 people in the labour force between the two scenarios is reflective of the ageing population and that the factor reducing population growth under this scenario is a higher SMR, meaning the majority of population loss is amongst already retired people (i.e. through people not living as long). Under this scenario, reduction in unemployment rates would still support job growth despite falling indigenous labour supply, with an additional 718 jobs supported between 2010 and 2030.

293 dwellings per annum

Scenario C: Zero Net Migration

This demographic scenario utilises zero net internal and international migration to explore the contribution that net-migration within other scenarios makes to projected levels of population and household growth. Zero net migration has been achieved using the projected migration rates from the ONS 2008-based SNPP and equalising in and out migration for both internal and international migration by splitting the difference for each year, meaning zero net migration but a level of population churn. The average annual population churn for the District under this scenario is therefore 5,386 people domestically (i.e. 5,386 moving in from the rest of the county and 5,386 people moving out to the rest of the country) and 350 people internationally.

Taking into account this population churn, and applying the projected ONS fertility and mortality rates, natural change is projected to total a loss of 5,643 people, with deaths exceeding births over the period 2010 to 2030.

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Whilst this scenario projects a population decline of 5,643 people, trends towards smaller household sizes, particularly driven by changes in headship rates and the ageing structure of the population, mean that by 2030 there will be an additional 404 households in the District. This will necessitate 421 additional dwellings between 2010 and 2030, equivalent to just 21 dwellings per annum.

The implications of this scenario for the indigenous labour force are significant. Almost 9,500 people would be lost to the resident labour force, reflecting the ageing population of the District with people retiring, but also the implications of population churn, with a greater proportion of elderly people moving in when compared to those moving out, meaning some economically active out-migrants would be replaced by economically inactive in-migrants. Even with a reduction in unemployment, and despite many of the resident workers taking up employment outside the District, this would still mean that by 2030 circa 6,230 jobs in the District would no longer have the indigenous labour force to support them (assuming existing commuting rates).

21 dwellings per annum

Scenario D: Past Migration Trends

Based upon past migration trends that have taken place within the District, this scenario applies the migration rates identified in Table 3.1 with net domestic migration of 800 in-migrants per annum and net international migration of 12 out-migrants per annum. This totals net in-migration of 15,760 people over the period 2010 to 2030, which combined with natural change of a 2,615 reduction in population, equals population growth of 12,145 people over this period.

This increase in population, alongside changes in population structure and the projected headship rates, leads to an increase in households of 8,168 between 2010 and 2030. Taking account of the dwelling vacancy rate, this would require 8,509 new dwellings over the period, equivalent to 425 additional dwellings per annum.

The implication of this scenario for the indigenous labour force is similar to that experienced in Scenarios A and B. Broadly the number of economically active workers would remain similar to existing, albeit assumed reductions in unemployment could lead to this population supporting up to 882 additional jobs within District over the period 2010 to 2030.

425 dwellings per annum

Scenario E: Higher Economic Growth

The economic scenarios are based upon an understanding of the relationship between housing and employment. The projected migration is constrained or inflated to a level which, alongside the profile of migrants moving in and out

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and natural change within the population, produces a labour force which is sufficient to support a given level of employment growth in the District. For the higher economic growth scenario, employment growth is assumed at a level totalling 205 jobs per annum, reflecting the Experian employment forecasts contained within the Lewes District Employment and Economic Land Study.

The modelling identifies that to support employment growth of 205 jobs per annum, totalling 4,100 over the period 2010 to 2030, there would need to be growth in the in the indigenous labour force of 4,200 people, again allowing for a reduction in unemployment but with existing rates of commuting. To achieve a growth in the indigenous labour force of this magnitude would require a rate of in-migration above that observed in recent years. There would need to be population growth of circa 22,300 people over the period 2010 to 2030, requiring in-migration totalling over 24,000 people (with a decline in population over this period through natural change) equating to average annual net in-migration of 1,200 people, a level not observed in the previous decade.

This population growth and associated population and household change would result in an additional 12,074 households in the District by 2030, necessitating an additional 12,577 dwellings between 2010 and 2030. This is equivalent to 629 dwellings per annum.

629 dwellings per annum

Commuting Sensitivity - Reduction to 30% out-commuting

Part of the emerging vision for the Lewes District LDF is to reduce the number of residents who currently commute out of the District for work. Because of this, measures to achieve this aspect of the vision are likely to be considered in formulating the strategy for the LDF. It is therefore a useful and legitimate exercise to test the potential implications of a reduced level of out-commuting on supporting economic growth within the District, and the impacts of this for population and household change and the necessary housing delivery to underpin this. This scenario tests a reduction in the current rate of out-commuting from 43.1% of the indigenous labour force out-commuting to 30%, applying this to the higher economic growth scenario.

This notional reduction in out-commuting is adopted to represent a sensitivity test to the current rates of commuting within the model. When compared with the shift in out-commuting rates illustrated by the APS/LLFS between 2001 and 2008, down 6.9 percentage points from 44.4% to 37.5%, it does not represent a significant drop over the projected period, but does provide a good book-end for what could reasonably be achieved.

Based upon this reduction in out commuting the modelling outputs illustrate that to support growth in the number of jobs by 4,100 between 2010 and 2030 there could be a decline in the indigenous labour force of 3,872, with those people living and working in the district who become economically inactive being replaced by people who previously commuted out of the District taking

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employment within the District. This decline in labour force would still be lower than would occur naturally through the ageing population and as such inmigration would still be necessary. In total this scenario would require population growth of 5,900 people, with changes in the population and household structure generating 5,265 additional households in the District between 2010 and 2030. This equates to 5,485 additional dwellings required over the two decade period, equivalent to 274 per annum.

This sensitivity test highlights the significant impact that achieving a shift in commuting patterns can have on the indigenous labour force, the employment base within the District and the associated economic led need for new housing. However, it is important to consider the applicability of this scenario, and the reduction in out-commuting whilst retaining existing rates of in-commuting, in the context of what can realistically be achieved through policy over the plan period, in terms of practical measures to change commuting patterns (at a time when the trend in society appears to be to increased commuting). Notwithstanding, it is clear that if the District can achieve greater self containment through lower rates of out-commuting that the number of jobs supported in the District can grow, despite an ageing population and without the need for much increased rates of net in-migration.

274 dwellings per annum

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Scenario F: Lower Economic Growth

The lower economic growth scenario is based upon maintaining a static job base within the District, particularly in the context of past trends which has shown minimal employment growth.

The modelling illustrates that to maintain the existing number of jobs within the District (33,300 jobs) there could only be a small decline in the indigenous labour force of circa 1,200 people, reflecting lower unemployment rates compensating for this loss of economically people. Population growth of 11,273 would be necessary to maintain the required indigenous labour force. This shift in population would generate an additional 7,493 households over the period 2010 to 2030, equating to a requirement for 7,805 new dwellings over this period. This would be equivalent to 390 dwellings per annum.

390 dwellings per annum

Commuting Sensitivity - Reduction to 30% out-commuting

Undertaking a similar commuting sensitivity analysis as applied to Scenario E, again illustrates that a reduction in the level of out-commuting would reduce the necessary population growth to continue supporting local employment. In the context of maintaining a static employment base in the District, the current indigenous labour force could contract by 8,400 people, with the jobs these people would have occupied instead being occupied by those who would have previously out-commuted. This level of indigenous labour force in 2030 would

be supported by a fall in total population of circa 3,500 people, reflecting a fall through natural change off-set in part by limited in-migration totalling almost 2,000 people.

With changes in household structure, household formation would continue despite this population decline and would mean an additional 1,290 households in Lewes District between 2010 and 2030. This would necessitate 1,344 additional dwellings, equivalent to 67 per annum.

67 dwellings per annum

Summary

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The scenarios reviewed are based upon a range of economic and demographic factors and the analysis shows a wide range of housing requirements based upon different indicators of what the need for housing within Lewes District could be. Table 3.3 summarises the demographic and economic implications of each scenario as well as the associated household and dwelling change.

Table 3.3 Summary of Demographic, Housing and Economic Change of Scenarios over period 2010-2030

	Demograph	nic Led			Economic I	_ed		
Scenario:	Scenario A: Baseline	Scenario B: Static Natural Change	Scenario C: Zero Net Migration	Scenario D: Past Migration Trends	Scenario E: Higher Economic Growth	Scenario E: Higher Economic Growth (Commuting Sensitivity)	Scenario F: Lower Economic Growth	Scenario F: Lower Economic Growth (Commuting Sensitivity)
Pop. Change	+14,100	+11,512	-5,643	+13,145	+22,346	+5,899	+11,273	-3,575
of which Natural Change of which	-2,800	-5,388	-5,643	-2,615	-1,728	-4,125	-3,407	-5,568
Net Migration	+16,900	+16,900	0	+15,760	+24,074	+10,025	+14,680	+1,992
Household Change	+8,684	+5,624	+404	+8,168	+12,074	+5,265	+7,493	+1,290
Dwelling Change	+9,045	+5,858	+421	+8,509	+12,577	+5,485	+7,805	+1,344
Dwellings p.a.	+452	+293	+21	+425	+629	+274	+390	+67
Labour Force	+96	-279	-9,479	-61	+4,202	-3,872	-1,232	-8,432
Jobs 	+1,002	+718	-6,233	+882	+4,103	+4,108	-2	-9
Jobs p.a.	+50	+36	-312	+44	+205	+205	0	0

Source: NLP Demographic Modelling using PopGroup (Note: figures may contain rounding errors)

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The outputs from the modelling show the variance between scenarios, but also highlight a number of common trends, particularly the ageing population profile and the natural change in population this brings, with deaths exceeding births. Notwithstanding, population is continued to set to rise under all scenarios through migration, with the exception of the zero net migration scenario.

The labour force and employment implications of each scenario also vary, dependent on the dynamics of population change which underpin each scenario. A zero net migration scenario, for instance, would have a significant impact upon the indigenous labour force, with no in-migration of new labour supply to support economic growth. Assuming current commuting rates, this may present itself as jobs lost to the District as firms potentially move elsewhere due to labour supply constraints or as firms close (e.g. self employed people retiring or small firms closing as directors retire). The economic led scenarios illustrate the need to attract new labour supply into the District to minimise the pressures created on labour through an ageing population, with the associated need to provide new dwellings to house this changing population structure. However, the sensitivities to these also illustrate that such labour supply factors can also be achieved without high inmigration or population growth through reducing levels of out-commuting.

Projected dwelling requirements from the scenarios range from 21 per annum (based on a zero net migration scenario) to as high as 629 (based upon the necessary housing to deliver high economic growth at current commuting rates).

3.50 Outputs for the modelling of each scenario are contained within Appendix 2.

4.0 Housing Delivery Implications

Sub-District Split

In 2009 the South Downs was confirmed as a National Park (NP). On the 1st April 2011 the new South Downs National Park Authority (SDNPA), which includes a significant proportion of Lewes District, assumed the role of the local planning authority for the area within the National Park. Lewes District Council envisages that the Core Strategy for the whole of Lewes District, including the part within the National Park, will be prepared jointly with the SDNPA. Despite the production of a joint Core Strategy it will still be necessary to determine what parts of the strategy apply to the two individual authorities.



Figure 4.1 Map of South Downs National Park within Lewes District

Source: Lewes District AMR

- A key element of the Lewes District Core Strategy will be the housing delivery target and this will need to be sub-divided between the part of the District within the National Park, and the part of the District outside.
- Any future apportionment within a locally generated housing requirement will need to consider the availability of sites, the vision and aspirations for development in different parts of the District and also the twin National Park purposes¹⁷.

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¹⁷ The two purposes as defined in the Environment Act 1995 are: (1) to conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the area; and (2) to promote opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities of the National Park by the public.

- Notwithstanding this, it is useful to consider some of the metrics that will influence need at a sub-district level, albeit no sub-district modelling has been undertaken, both due to the limitations on data availability at a local level, meaning such modelling would be less statistically reliable, and also due to the other factors outlined in the previous paragraph, which will ultimately guide any apportionment.
- As outlined in Figure 2.8 over three quarters of the District's population lives outside of the NP, thus it follows that based on this pattern of population distribution, the majority of housing need will also fall outside of the NP, although factors such as personal preference and affordability may mean demand for new dwellings is higher in some parts of the District, which may not necessarily follow existing population distributions.

Table 4.1 Potential Sub-District Apportionment of Housing Need

Factor	Description	Implied Split
Existing Population Split	The distribution of population is indicative of where demand for new housing is most likely to arise. Based upon ward estimates, 73,701 of the District's residents live outside of the NP whilst 22,695 live within the NP.	24% NP 76% Outside
National Park Need for housing	If the NP area were notionally to only provide for its local needs without accommodating projected inmigrants (i.e. a zero net migration scenario for the NP area) it would need to provide for its share (24%)	
	of Scenario D, equivalent to 5 dwellings per annum. Comparing this to the Baseline Scenario A, where it could be assumed that all in-migrants would move into new dwellings outside of the NP (i.e. 5 of the 452 dwellings per annum would be built in the NP, the remainder outside), provides an estimate that only 1% of the total dwellings would need to be provided in NP to meet the largely indigenous need for housing of the NP.	1% NP 99% Outside

As the majority of projected population change is likely to be associated with inmigration, with only a small proportion of additional housing requirements associated with the natural change and population churn factors (as illustrated by the zero net migration scenario), there is the opportunity to utilise other factors to guide any apportionment. The above, does suggest that the proportion of housing requirement for the National Park arising out of population factors should be between 1% and 24% of any total housing requirement. However, with Lewes Town included within the NP it is clear that the lower end of this range is unlikely to be appropriate given the opportunities for growth, land available, and indeed the role of housing development within Lewes town in achieving economic and other policy objectives, including the delivery of affordable housing.¹⁸

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¹⁸ It is also worth noting that Lewes town already has 415 households on the housing register who are in need of affordable housing. Even if the 5 dwellings per annum are built as affordable units this will not come close to satisfying the local need for affordable housing.

- 4.7 For this reason, any apportionment of housing requirement between the NP area and the area outside of the NP within the District will need to take account of a wide range of further factors, including:
 - a How far it is possible to ensure housing delivery actually goes towards meeting local needs, rather than incentivising further in-migration and pricing-out local households causing displacement and unintended housing outcomes (as may happen in areas of high demand and constrained supply, such as National Parks);
 - b Cooperation with contiguous authorities, particularly those in inter-related housing market areas, where levels of planned for development elsewhere may have need and demand implications for Lewes District. This includes the SDNP Authority and the other parts of NP outside of the District;
 - c Past completions in the NP area and outside the NP area, illustrating the demand for house building activity within the areas and the past spatial distribution of development;
 - d The need for the National Park Authority to consider housing need across the whole Park area:
 - e The vision and strategy adopted for Lewes District, including the role that housing delivery can play in area regeneration, such as in Newhaven, and supporting local economies; and
 - f Development constraints and capacity such as land supply, environmental factors and infrastructure capacity.
- Overall it is recommended that the factors above have more weight in the decision making process for any sub-district split of housing requirement, particularly given indigenous needs are minimal and housing delivery can support many of the aims and objectives for a future planning strategy in the District.

Size and Types of Dwelling

- The size and types of dwelling required over the core strategy period within Lewes District will be intrinsically related to the population change and the types of households forming within the District over the period. As identified in the scenario analysis contained with Section 3, Lewes is projected to experience a shifting population structure, with increasing numbers of elderly people. Combined with social changes, with changes in social trends such as divorce rates leading to shifting patterns of household composition (e.g. increasing numbers of lone parents), these will shape future housing requirements.
- The implications of this for Lewes District are illustrated in Figure 4.2 using absolute change in the number of households, by different typology from the Baseline Scenario. This shows that the vast majority of the 8,684 net additional households in Lewes District over the period between 2010 and 2030 is attributable to three main households types: female single person

households; male single person households; and couples with no dependent children and no other occupants. In total by 2030 under the Baseline Scenario, there would be over 10,000 additional households in these three household types. The main factor driving this is the ageing population, with circa 6,300 additional households forming within the 65+ age bracket, the majority being single person (e.g. widow/widowers) or couple households. This is due to the high level of household headship amongst this age group, which when applied to an expanding elderly population results in household growth of this kind.

Figure 4.2 Scenario A. Baseline: Household Formation by Type 2010-2030

-2,000 -1,000 0 2,000 3,000 4,000 5,000 -254 Other households A lone parent and one or more other adults: 3+ dependent children. 10 ■ Change Households -12 ■ Change in Elderly Households (Age 65+) -22 A lone parent and one or more other adults: 1 dependent child A couple and one or more other adults: 3+ dependent children A couple and one or more other adults: 2 dependent children A couple and one or more other adults: 1 dependent child A couple and one or more other adults: No dependent children One family and no others: Lone parent: 3+ dependent child 360 One family and no others: Lone parent: 2 dependent children One family and no others: Lone parent: 1 dependent child One family and no others: Couple: 3+ dependent children One family and no others: Counter 2 dependent children One family and no others: Couple: 1 dependent child One family and no others: Couple: No dependent children 2,638 One person households: Female One person households: Male 3.541 -2.000 -1.000 1.000 2.000 3.000 4.000

Baseline Scenario - Household Change 2010-2030

Source: NLP modelling using PopGroup

4.11

The Baseline Scenario is broadly reflective of the population and household dynamic which underpins each of the scenarios. Thus, using the Baseline Scenario as a proxy for the likely types of households forming within the District over the core strategy period, Table 4.2 demonstrates the types of new housing that might be required to support household change. This applies a theoretical assumption that household types occupy dwellings suited to their composition and takes no account of the suitability of the existing dwelling stock in meeting current household requirements. This analysis looks at the types of households projected to form between 2010 and 2030 and what type of dwellings would satisfy (i.e. adequately meet but without exceeding) their need for housing.

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Table 4.2 Household Composition and Dwelling Size and Type

Example Likely Dwelling Types	Baseline Scenaric (Net Growth 2010 2030)	Estimated Proportion of Growth
Small dwellings and apartments/flats (1-2 bed)	3,700	30-40%
Accessible dwellings built to lifetime home standards (or other such standard), small bungalows, retirement villages, sheltered accommodation, care homes (1-2 bed).	6,325	55-65%
Smaller family dwelling houses or in some cases larger apartments (2-3 bed).	118	0-5%
Family dwelling houses (3+ bed)	-67	0%
Shared dwelling houses (3+ bed depending on number of other adults)	-808	0%
Shared dwelling houses (3+ bed depending on number of other adults)	-282	0%
Larger shared dwelling houses (4+ bed depending on number of other adults)	-48	0%
Various depending on composition of household	-254	0%
	Small dwellings and apartments/flats (1-2 bed) Accessible dwellings built to lifetime home standards (or other such standard), small bungalows, retirement villages, sheltered accommodation, care homes (1-2 bed). Smaller family dwelling houses or in some cases larger apartments (2-3 bed). Family dwelling houses (3+ bed) Shared dwelling houses (3+ bed depending on number of other adults) Shared dwelling houses (3+ bed depending on number of other adults) Larger shared dwelling houses (4+ bed depending on number of other adults) Various depending on composition	Small dwellings and apartments/flats (1-2 bed) Accessible dwellings built to lifetime home standards (or other such standard), small bungalows, retirement villages, sheltered accommodation, care homes (1-2 bed). Smaller family dwelling houses or in some cases larger apartments (2-3 bed). Family dwelling houses (3+ bed) -67 Shared dwelling houses (3+ bed depending on number of other adults) Shared dwelling houses (3+ bed depending on number of other adults) Larger shared dwelling houses (4+ bed depending on number of other adults) Various depending on composition

Source: NLP analysis using Scenario A. Baseline

4.12

The above analysis highlights that the vast majority of need arising from the population and household estimates would be for smaller dwelling types, with the majority of households being 1 or 2 person households. Furthermore, much of this need is arising from elderly households, whose housing requirements may range from standard dwellings, to housing options more typically associated with the elderly, such as bungalows, retirement villages, sheltered housing schemes or care homes.

However, applying these metrics is too simplistic a way of estimating future dwelling size and type requirements: the operation of the housing market will not be perfectly efficient to match household size to dwelling size. The Lewes SHMA identifies that "data shows that 52% of dwellings in Lewes [District] are under-occupied – that is, households are occupying more space than they are

judged to need."¹⁹ Particularly given that elderly people often have a tendency to continue to reside in family homes once children have grown up and moved away, so called 'empty nesting', this may have implications for the size and types of dwellings that need to provided. Growth in these types of smaller households living within larger properties, particularly in areas facing affordability pressures where older people can afford to purchase and retain such houses, may place further housing need pressures upon other households who require such larger dwelling sizes.

- This broadly reflects the analysis of the relationship between dwelling size and household size and is contained within a report by NLP for the Nottingham City Region²⁰ (although this report was undertaken for the Nottingham City Region the findings are considered relevant on a nationwide basis). It concluded that:
- 1. The relationship between household size and housing is a complex one, and in the context of the overall dynamics of the housing market, the impact of policy levers is inevitably marginal although this does not mean that it is not legitimate;
- 2 Aspirations and changing lifestyles mean there is a demand for larger, more flexible housing;
- 3 Rising number of households, low/falling new build rates, limited access to housing finance means there is suppressed demand and concealed households;
- 4 Average household size may be falling, but overcrowding is still a factor for many households, and this coincides with a number of other important socioeconomic factors, including lower incomes;
- 5 So-called 'under-occupation' of existing family stock is an important feature of the market, but one where there is limited scope to intervene, even where it is considered desirable to do so;
- 6 New build is important component of the market, but still relatively limited compared to the existing stock in meeting overall need. Conversion and adaptation of existing stock will also be an important policy tool

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¹⁹ Housing Market Assessment of Lewes, DTZ, 2008 (para 6.23)

²⁰ The Relationship between Household Size and Dwelling Size in New Housing Provision, NLP, 2010 http://www.gedling.gov.uk/dwelling_size_research_final_report.pdf

4.15 The report went on to identify that:

"Evidence on housing need and mix produces empirical data on future needs which are expressed quantitatively. The temptation is often to attach a great deal of weight to these estimates of housing need (whether it relates to affordable housing or the type and mix). Ultimately, however, there needs to be caution in applying detailed modelled outputs of housing need at a local level and especially to individual developments, without factoring in other relevant considerations in a way that is structured and systematic. Recent appeal decisions have identified that factors such as dwelling mix, size and type have in a number of recent cases been identified as less important factors in cases where the overall supply will see an increase in additional housing that will be delivered to the market."

Taking the above into account, although it is clear that the majority of household need will be for smaller dwellings (and in particular an acute need for housing solutions for older people), it is important to provide a range of dwellings, given the challenges in matching households to dwellings. The SHMA reiterates this (para 9.23);

"It would not be practical or appropriate to seek to put in place standard district wide policies regarding the appropriate mix of size and type of dwelling to be provided as part of new developments. PPS3 is also clear (para 23) that it expects developers to bring forward their own proposals for market housing that reflect demand, as well as the profile of households requiring market housing."

5.0 Defining a Local Housing Requirement

Summary

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5.2

5.3

The overall quantum of housing requirement, as assessed for the period 2010 to 2030, varies dependent on the demographic and economic scenarios adopted. As summarised in Figure 5.1, the requirement varies from 21 dwellings per annum under a zero net migration scenario to 629 per annum under a higher economic growth scenario.

700 Reduction from Commuting Sensitivity 600 Dwelling Requirement -South East Plan 500 New dwellings p.a. 400 200 100 0 Scenario B: Static Scenario C: Zero Scenario D: Past Scenario E: Higher Scenario F: Lower Scenario A: Baseline Natural Change Net Migration Migration Trends Economic Growth | Economic Growth Demographic Led Economic Led

Figure 5.1 Summary of Scenarios

Source: NLP analysis

The implications for population trends and economic trends also vary by scenario. The direction of population change is uniform across all scenarios, with an ageing demographic structure and population decline from natural change, with deaths exceeding births, albeit to different quantums under different scenario. The core variable to population change is therefore migration, which will drive population growth, household growth and dwelling requirements. Population and household pyramids are included for the demographic scenarios in Appendix 3.

In addition to population change, the potential impact on Lewes District's employment base is significant. Whilst levels of population growth under the Baseline and Past Migration Trends scenarios would broadly maintain a static employment base (as also illustrated by the lower economic growth scenario), lower dwelling growth would constrain in-migration and lead to vastly reduced indigenous labour force, creating pressures on the local labour market which

would potentially lose employment. However, as illustrated by the commuting sensitivities on the two economic scenarios, reducing levels of out-commuting would significantly increase the indigenous labour force able to support jobs within the District and would allow for job growth without creating substantial demands on in-migration and new housing.

Recommendations

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Based upon the demographic and population factors set out, it is considered that a dwelling requirement of between 300 and 450 dwellings per annum is the most reasonable to plan for. This would accommodate the majority of need for housing arising out of the projected population change based upon recent trends and ONS published projections for demographic change. It would also maintain an indigenous labour force sufficient to support the existing number of jobs in Lewes District (and some growth). If reductions in out-commuting were achieved, greater job growth towards the high economic growth scenario (205 jobs per annum) would be supported, albeit there would need to be clear route map for changing net commuting rates, taking account of employment and housing change in contiguous and related local authority areas.

It is not considered credible to plan for a zero net-migration scenario, as there is no evidence to suggest that this would be achievable without a substantial impact upon the population structure, with a major reduction in economic activity caused by an ageing population and also potential housing market outcomes such as overcrowding (as at least some in-migration by wealthier households would be likely to continue without the additional housing to support it), concealed households and declining affordability.

Despite the above, a housing requirement below this range (i.e. below 300 dwellings per annum) could be appropriate when considered against a range of other factors outwith the scope of this study which could be given weight, albeit the implication of this would be lower levels of net in-migration. This lower net in-migration may present itself as less people moving into the District, but may equally present itself as existing residents having to move out of the District to meet their own need for housing due to constrained supply and/or tightened affordability. A rate commensurate to the South East Plan requirement (220 dwellings per annum) would not have a substantial bearing on constraining economic growth if the target to reduce out-commuting were met. However, it would potentially generate some of the outcomes from reduced net in-migration such as displacing existing households.

The potential distribution of any housing requirement in terms of a sub-district split between the National Park and the part of Lewes District outside of the National Park will depend upon the sustainability of any spatial pattern of housing delivery and how this can achieve the objectives for Lewes District and the twin National Park purposes. This is also dependent upon further considerations beyond the remit of this study, such as the need for the National Park Authority to consider housing need on a Park-wide basis and consideration of land supply and potential constraints and how the total

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housing requirement adopted dovetails with these factors. Notwithstanding, demographic factors suggest that up to 24% of the requirement could fall within the National Park, albeit a minimum level of only providing for local needs (i.e. a zero net migration for the NP) would suggest as little as 1% of requirement falling within the National Park (recognising that this would not take account of a whole series of sensible planning issues, including the role and potential benefits of new housing development in Lewes Town).

In terms of the size and type of dwellings required, the modelling undertaken illustrates the scale of ageing population, with a particular requirement for housing options to address this such as elderly friendly market housing or specific housing products for the elderly. Away from the needs of the elderly population, there is a need for new smaller dwellings to support growth in single person households and couples with no dependents. Despite this, under-occupation of housing may continue to create pressures for larger family dwellings.

Towards Defining a Local Housing Requirement

As outlined in Section 1.0, the HEaDROOM framework provides a comprehensive approach towards defining a local housing requirement. However, this report concentrates on defining a gross housing requirement based solely upon demographic and economic factors and therefore there is a wide range of further factors which Lewes District Council will need to consider in advance of adopting a housing requirement to progress through their Core Strategy.

The limitations of this study are therefore that it is only one piece of the local need for housing jigsaw and the following factors will also be relevant the next steps for defining a local housing requirement:

- a Integrating the evidence contained within this report into the wider debate over the scale of housing it is appropriate to plan for within Lewes District, taking account of the areas identified in PPS3 (para 33) and also the vision and objectives that come forward through the Core Strategy. This will need to include appropriate consultation;
- Weighing the implications of constrained housing delivery upon meeting local need for housing. Potential outcomes of lower housing delivery include rising affordability pressures which could exclude certain household types from the market and have knock-on implications for population churn, such as displacing existing households meaning market housing provided does not meet local needs, but merely encourages in-migration of those who can afford it (although any affordable dwellings would go towards meeting local needs);
- c The need to set the gross housing requirement against any constraints which may reduce this. This could include infrastructure capacity, land supply, environmental capacity and development viability, amongst others;

- d Potential for further work to:
 - i Evidence housing need at a sub-district level (e.g. through the housing register to better understand patterns of need) to provide further context (but not sole determinant for) requirements falling within the National Park;
 - ii Develop the evidence around infrastructure and environmental constraints which could prevent the deliverability of certain levels of growth.

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Appendix 1 Inputs and Assumptions

Component	Scenario A – Baseline	Scenario B – Static Natural Change	Scenarios C and D – Migration	Scenarios E and F – Economic Growth				
Population								
Baseline Population		taken from ONS mid-year populatior ussex in Figures data repository. Th						
Births	See Scenarios C-F See Scenarios C-F	The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for 2010 is estimated the ONS 2008-based Sub-National Population Projections (SNPP) and then held constant over the period to 2033	A Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is applied to the population forecast using projected TFRs for Lewes District from the ONS 2008-based Sub-National Population Projections (SNPP). The TFR for each year is derived through PopGroup using the total births forecast for each year in Lewes District to 2033 from the SNPF (SNPP Table 5) and working back from this to identify what the TFR is for that year. The analysis shows the TFR is varying over time but trending slightly downwards within Lewes. See following graph. A Standard Mortality Rate (SMR) is applied to the population forecast using projected SMRs for Lewes District from the ONS 2008-based Sub-National Population Projections (SNPP). The SMR for each year is derived through PopGroup using the total births forecast for each year in Lewes to 2033 from the SNPP (SNPP Table 5) and working back from this to identify what the SMR is for that year. The analysis shows the SMR is reducing over time within Lewes (i.e. increasing life expectancy), which is consistent with the past trends explored in Section 2. See following graph.					
Deaths	See Scenarios C-F	The Standard Mortality Rate (SMR) for 2010 is estimated the ONS 2008-based Sub-National Population Projections (SNPP) and then held constant over the period to 2033						
forecast migration in Lewes Dist SNPP for 2010 to 2033. This is			Gross domestic in and out migration flows are adopted based upon the average gross flows for Lewes District of the previous 11 years (Scenario D) and splitting the difference between gross	Internal in-migration and out- migration is flexed to achieve the necessary number of economically active people to underpin the economy in Lewes District under the two employment growth scenarios.				

ONS projections for zero netmigration (Scenario C)

Change

International Migration

Gross international in and out migration flows are adopted based on forecast migration in Lewes District from the ONS 2008-based SNPP for 2010 to 2033. (SNPP Table 5)

Migration

Gross international in and out migration flows are adopted based upon the average gross flows for Lewes District of the previous 8 years (Scenario D) and splitting the difference between gross ONS projections for zero netmigration (Scenario C)

Scenarios E and F – Economic Growth

International in-migration and out-migration is flexed to achieve the necessary number of economically active people to underpin the economy in Lewes District under the two employment growth scenarios.

Propensity to Migrate (Age Specific Migration Rates)

Age Specific Migration Rates (ASMigR) for both in and out domestic migration are based upon the age profile of migrants to and from Lewes District over the previous five years. This is based upon NHSCR data from ONS on Internal Migration by Local Authorities in England and Wales (http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=15148). An average total level of migration for each age cohort is taken from mid-2004 to mid-2009 and then used to identify a migration rate for each age cohort within Lewes District (for both in and out flows separately) which is applied to each individual age providing an Age Specific Migration Rate. This then drives the demographic profile of those people moving into and out of the District (but not the total numbers of migrants).

Housing

Headship Rates

Headship rates that are specific to Lewes District and forecast over the period to 2033 are taken from the government data which was used to underpin the 2008-based CLG household forecasts and applied to the demographic forecasts for each year as output by the PopGroup model. These headship rates are split by age cohort.

Population Not in Households

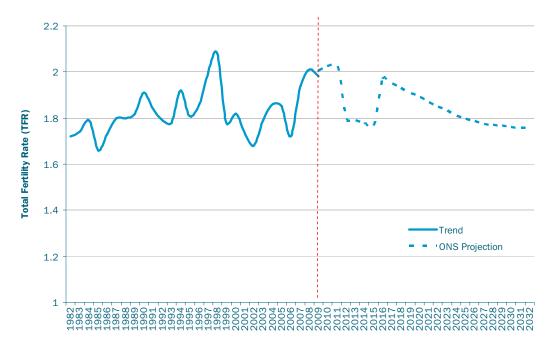
The number of population not in households (e.g. those in institutional care) is similarly taken from the assumptions used to underpin the 2008-based CLG household forecasts. No change is assumed in the rate of this from the CLG identified rate.

Vacancy / 2nd Home Rate

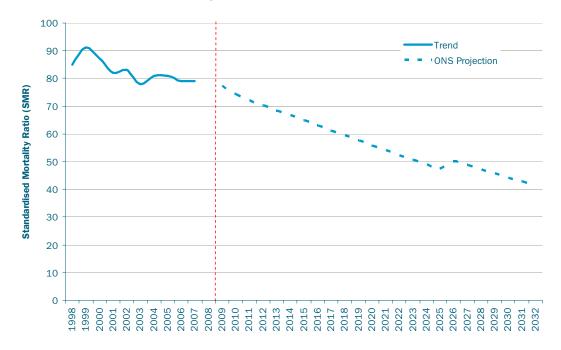
A vacancy and second homes rate is applied to the number of households, representing the natural vacancies/not permanently occupied homes which occur within the housing market and mean that more dwellings than households are required to meet needs. The vacancy/second home rate in Lewes District totals 4% (estimated using ONS 2008 Vacant Dwellings Data). This is held constant over the forecast period as it is already in line with the South East average (4%) and is not considered likely to substantially improve given natural vacancy rates in the housing market.

Component	Scenario A – Baseline	Scenario B – Static Natural Change	Migration	Scenarios E and F – Economic Growth
Economic				
Economic Activity Rate	been rebased from their 2010 es	stimate using a uniform adjustme pulation Survey (APS). These are	sis for this is ONS Labour Force Pront to all age cohorts to meet current assumed to remain static going fo	t total economic activity in the
Commuting Rate	Number of employed workers living from the 2009-10 Annual Population of 1.269 (42,200 employed peop	ng in area \div (B) Number of worker tion Survey (APS) and 2009 Busingle \div 33,290 jobs). This has bee	sing a Labour Force ratio which is vers who work in the area (number of ness Register and Employment Surun flexed over the forecasting period nuting. See section 3 for more deta	jobs). In Lewes District data vey (BRES) identifies an LF ratio I, except for the commuting
Unemployment	(6.8%). A reduction in unemploym	nent of 0.2% is assumed each ye	Survey estimate of economically ac ar down to 4.2%, reflecting the per- sion unemployment will fall back to	recession average model based

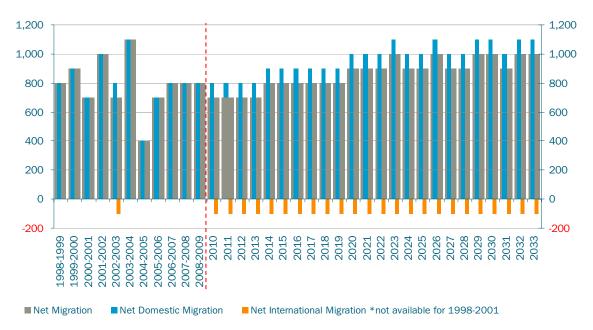
Past Trend and ONS Projected Fertility Rates



Past Trend and ONS Projected Mortality Rates



Past Trend and ONS Projected Migration Rates



Appendix 2 PopGroup Modelling Outputs

Scenario A. Baseline

opulation Estim	utos al	1 0	Juan					·uuia		chfiel	a and	, and	3								5	cenario /	a. Daseill	10		
omponents of Pop			-			ı	ewes	Distric	t Cour	ncil																
	Year begin 2009	ning July 2010	1st 2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032		
rths	2003	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2010	2017	2010	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2023	2020	2027	2020	2023	2000	2001	2032		
ale	458	463	463	412	412	412	412	463	463	463	463	463	463	463	463	463	463	463	463	463	463	463	463	463		
male Births	433 891	437 900	437 900	388 800	388 800	388 800	388 800	437 900																		
R	2.00	2.02	2.02	1.79	1.79	1.78	1.77	1.97	1.95	1.93	1.91	1.89	1.87	1.85	1.83	1.81	1.80	1.79	1.77	1.77	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.76		
rths input																										
eaths ale	462	457	458	460	462	465	468	471	474	477	480	483	486	490	493	496	498	549	551	553	554	555	556	556		
emale	553	543	542	540	538	535	532	529	526	523	520	517	514	510	507	504	502	551	549	547	546	545	544	544		
deaths	1,015	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100		
/IR: males /IR: females	77.4	74.0	71.6	69.5	67.6	65.8	63.9	62.1	60.3	58.5	56.8	55.1	53.4	51.8	50.2	48.5	47.0	50.0	48.6	47.2	45.8	44.3	43.0	41.6		
AR: temales AR: male & female	77.4 77.4	74.4 74.2	72.3 72.0	70.6 70.1	68.9 68.3	67.3 66.6	65.5 64.8	63.7 62.9	61.9 61.1	60.1 59.3	58.2 57.5	56.4 55.7	54.5 54.0	52.7 52.3	50.9 50.6	49.1 48.8	47.4 47.2	50.2 50.1	48.6 48.6	47.0 47.1	45.4 45.6	43.9 44.1	42.5 42.7	41.1 41.3		
pectation of life	82.8	83.1	83.3	83.4	83.6	83.8	83.9	84.1	84.3	84.4	84.6	84.7	84.9	85.1	85.2	85.4	85.6	85.2	85.3	85.5	85.7	85.8	86.0	86.2		
eaths input																										
-migration from the UK																										
ale	2,245	2,542	2,540	2,581	2,576	2,619	2,618	2,619	2,667	2,664	2,664	2,710	2,712	2,706	2,747	2,745	2,741	2,782	2,782	2,783	2,830	2,826	2,824	2,866		
emale	2,653	2,958	2,960	3,019	3,024	3,081	3,082	3,081	3,133	3,136	3,136	3,190	3,188	3,194	3,253	3,255	3,259	3,318	3,318	3,317	3,370	3,374	3,376	3,434		
II	4,898	5,500	5,500	5,600	5,600	5,700	5,700	5,700	5,800	5,800	5,800	5,900	5,900	5,900	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,100	6,100	6,100	6,200	6,200	6,200	6,300		
MigR: males MigR: females	52.0 59.7	58.4 65.5	57.9 64.9	58.5 65.7	58.2 65.6	58.9 66.5	58.6 66.3	58.3 66.0	59.1 66.8	58.7 66.6	58.5 66.3	59.4 67.2	59.2 66.9	58.8 66.7	59.5 67.5	59.2 66.9	58.8 66.5	59.3 67.2	58.8 66.5	58.5 65.8	59.1 66.3	58.7 65.7	58.4 65.2	59.0 66.0		
igrants input	35.1	33.3	J4.5	33.7	33.0	30.3	30.3	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.3	31.2	30.8	30.7	37.3	30.5	30.3	U1.2	30.3	30.0	30.3	33.7	33.2	30.0		
ut-migration to the UK	2,053	2,204	2,199	2,241	2,234	2,232	2,230	2,231	2,278	2,274	2,276	2,276	2,278	2,278	2,278	2,324	2,320	2,316	2.359	2,358	2,355	2,348	2,390	2,384		
emale	2,053	2,204	2,199	2,241	2,234	2,232	2,230	2,231	2,278	2,274	2,276	2,276	2,278	2,278	2,278	2,324	2,320	2,316	2,359	2,358	2,355	2,348	2,390	2,384		
II .	4,302	4,700	4,700	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,900	4,900	4,900	4,900	4,900	4,900	4,900	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,100	5,100	5,100	5,100	5,200	5,200		
MigR: males	47.5	50.6	50.2	50.8	50.5	50.2	49.9	49.7	50.4	50.1	50.0	49.8	49.7	49.5	49.3	50.1	49.7	49.4	49.9	49.6	49.2	48.7	49.4	49.1		
MigR: females igrants input	50.6	55.3	54.8	55.7	55.6	55.5	55.3	55.0	55.9	55.8	55.5	55.3	55.0	54.7	54.4	55.0	54.7	54.4	55.0	54.4	54.0	53.6	54.3	54.1		
igranio iriput																										
-migration from Overseas																										
ale	152	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	150	150	150	150	150	149	149	149	149		
emale V	148 300	149 300	149 300	149 300	149 300	149 300	149 300	149 300	149 300	149 300	149 300	149 300	149 300	149 300	149 300	150 300	150 300	150 300	150 300	150 300	151 300	151 300	151 300	151 300		
m MigR: males	53.5	53.0	52.6	52.2	51.8	51.5	51.1	50.8	50.5	50.4	50.3	50.3	50.2	50.2	50.1	50.0	50.0	49.9	49.6	49.5	49.2	48.9	48.6	48.4		
MigR: females	53.5	53.0	52.6	52.2	51.8	51.5	51.1	50.8	50.5	50.4	50.3	50.3	50.2	50.2	50.1	50.0	50.0	49.9	49.6	49.5	49.2	48.9	48.6	48.4		
igrants input																										
ut-migration to Overseas																										
ale	152	202	202	202	202	202	202	201	201	201	201	201	201	201	201	200	200	200	200	200	199	199	199	199		
emale	148	198	198	198	198	198	198	199	199	199	199	199	199	199	199	200	200	200	200	200	201	201	201	201		
//	300	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400		
MigR: males MigR: females	53.5 53.5	70.7 70.7	70.1 70.1	69.6 69.6	69.0 69.0	68.6 68.6	68.1 68.1	67.7 67.7	67.4 67.4	67.2 67.2	67.1 67.1	67.0 67.0	66.9 66.9	66.9 66.9	66.8 66.8	66.7 66.7	66.6 66.6	66.5 66.5	66.2 66.2	65.9 65.9	65.6 65.6	65.2 65.2	64.8 64.8	64.5 64.5		
igrants input	33.3	70.7	70.1	08.0	05.0	00.0	00.1	07.7	07.4	07.2	07.1	07.0	00.9	00.5	00.0	00.7	00.0	00.5	00.2	00.5	05.0	03.2	04.0	04.5		
ligration - Net Flows K	+595	+800	+800	+800	+800	+900	+900	+900	+900	+900	+900	+1,000	+1,000	+1,000	+1,100	+1,000	+1,000	+1,100	+1,000	+1,000	+1,100	+1,100	+1,000	+1,100		
verseas	0	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100		
ummary of population cha latural change	nge -124	-100	-100	-200	-200	-200	-200	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-200	-200	-200	-200	-200	-200	-200		Change 2010 p.a140
let migration	+595	+700	+700	+700	+700	+800	+800	+800	+800	+800	+800	+900	+900	+900	+1.000	+900	+900	+1.000	+900	+900	+1,000	+1,000	+900	+1.000		p.a140 p.a. +845
let change	+471	+600	+600	+500	+500	+600	+600	+700	+700	+700	+700	+800	+800	+800	+900	+800	+800	+800	+700	+700	+800	+800	+700	+800		p.a. +705
summary of Popula	tion es	timates	s/forec	asts																						
	Population																									Change 2010
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	
4	4.730	4.796	4.944	5.002	4.986	4.916	4.830	4.715	4.698	4.812	4.929	5.049	5.180	5.183	5.184	5.190	5.189	5.186	5.190	5.188	5.184	5.187	5.188	5.183	5.185	+391
10	6,258	6,226	6,196	6,233	6,302	6,403	6,560	6,712	6,884	6,832	6,805	6,726	6,629	6,640	6,649	6,794	6,934	7,072	7,214	7,215	7,215	7,218	7,219	7,215	7,213	+992
1-15	5,718	5,635	5,552	5,459	5,355	5,292	5,234	5,227	5,175	5,273	5,329	5,465	5,599	5,775	5,857	5,835	5,757	5,656	5,535	5,543	5,684	5,827	5,970	6,107	6,111	+192
6-17	2,352	2,311	2,223	2,222	2,211	2,146	2,098	2,052	2,059	2,030	1,997	1,989	1,993	2,006	2,084	2,156	2,185	2,259	2,310	2,334	2,206	2,085	2,090	2,091	2,226	-226
8-59Female, 64Male 0/65 -74	50,921 14,508	50,951 14,847	51,056 15,149	50,997 15,628	50,896 16,064	50,917 16,337	51,001 16,528	51,039 16,860	51,051 17,044	51,007 17,112	50,960 17,164	50,876 17,252	50,784 17,369	50,730 17,119	50,599 17,116	50,547 17,223	50,467 17,432	50,377 17,669	50,287 18,033	50,184 18,332	50,030 18,768	49,883 19,234	49,677 19,598	49,376 20,025	49,369 20,122	-1,068 +4,38
5-84	8,071	8,127	8,212	8,218	8,304	8,418	8,602	8,680	8,903	9,303	9,689	10,042	10,415	11,132	11,664	12,008	12,254	12,547	12,682	12,724	12,679	12,717	12,744	12,491	12,479	+4,59
5+	3,871	4,008	4,168	4,341	4,482	4,669	4,846	5,015	5,185	5,330	5,526	5,702	5,930	6,116	6,347	6,646	6,984	7,234	7,549	7,979	8,435	8,849	9,314	10,013	10,594	+4,84
otal	96,429	96,900	97,500	98,100	98,600	99,100	99,700	100,300	101,000	101,700	102,400	103,100	103,900	104,700	105,500	106,400	107,200	108,000	108,800	109,500	110,200	111,000	111,800	112,500	113,300	+14,10
pulation impact of constr mber of persons	aint	+195																								
ouseholds imber of Households	42.550	42,810	43,168	43,486	43,806	44.145	44,561	45,034	45.480	45,916	46,350	46,783	47,240	47,675	48.108	48,600	49,072	49,615	50.095	50,549	50,995	51,494	51,983	52,453	52,953	Change 2010 +8,68
umber of Households hange over previous year	42,550	42,810 +260	43,168 +358	43,486 +318	43,806 +321	44,145 +339	44,561 +416	45,034 +474	45,480 +446	45,916 +435	46,350 +434	46,783 +433	47,240 +457	47,675 +435	48,108 +433	48,600 +492	49,072 +472	49,615 +543	50,095 +480	50,549 +454	50,995 +445	51,494 +499	51,983 +490	52,453 +470	52,953 +500	
umber of supply units	44,323	44,594	44,966	45,298	45,632	45,985	46,417	46,911	47,375	47,829	48,281	48,732	49,208	49,661	50,112	50,625	51,117	51,683	52,183	52,655	53,119	53,639	54,149	54,639	55,160	
nange over previous year		+271	+372	+331	+334	+353	+433	+493	+465	+454	+452	+451	+476	+453	+451	+512	+492	+566	+500	+473	+464	+520	+510	+490	+521	
ımber of Jobs																										
digenous Labour Force	45,300	45,297	45,445	45,436	45,418	45,413	45,475	45,555	45,591	45,583	45,592	45,573	45,533	45,506	45,465	45,477	45,462	45,432	45,456	45,400	45,376	45,393	45,457	45,533	45,723	+96
ange over previous year		-3	+148	-9	-17	-5	+62	+80	+36	-8	+9	-19	-40	-27	-41	+12	-15	-30	+24	-55	-24	+17	+64	+76	+190	
	33.296	33.294	33,475	33.539	33,598	33,666	33,784	33,915	34,013	34,079	34,158	34,216	34,257	34,309	34,350	34,359	34,347	34,325	34,343	34,301	34,282	34,296	34,344	34,401	34,545	
imber of Jobs nange over previous year	33,250	-2	+180	+65	+59	+68	+118	+131	+98	+66	+79	+57	+42	+51	+41	+9	-11	-23	+18	-42	-18	+13	+48	+57	+143	p.a. +50

Scenario B. Static Natural Change

Population Estim	ates a	nd Fo	recas	ts		Nathaniel Lichfield and Partners															Scenario B. Static Natural Change							
Components of Pop		ı	Lewes	Distric	t Cour	ncil																						
	Year begin 2009	nning July 2010	1st 2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032				
Births Male	458	463	463	464	465	468	471	475	480	485	489	494	500	505	510	515	519	522	525	527	528	530	533	534				
Female	433	437	437	438	439	441	445	448	453	457	462	466	471	476	481	486	489	492	495	497	498	500	502	504				
All Births TFR	891 2.00	900 2.02	900 2.02	902 2.02	905 2.02	909 2.02	916 2.02	924 2.02	933 2.02	942 2.02	951 2.02	960 2.02	971 2.02	981 2.02	990 2.02	1,001	1,008	1,014	1,020	1,023	1,026	1,030	1,035	1,038				
Births input	2.00	2.02	2.02	2.02	2.02	2.02	2.02	2.02	2.02	2.02	2.02	2.02	2.02	2.02	2.02	2.02	2.02	2.02	2.02	2.02	2.02	2.02	2.02	2.02				
Deaths																												
Male	462	457	472	486	500	513	528	542	558	572	587	602	618	634	649	665	680	694	709	722	735	749	760	770				
Female All deaths	553 1,015	543 1,000	558 1,031	571 1,057	581 1,080	588 1,102	597 1,125	606 1,148	613 1,171	621 1,193	629 1,216	636 1,238	643 1,261	650 1,284	658 1,306	666 1,331	675 1,355	686 1,380	695 1,404	706 1,428	717 1,453	729 1,478	739 1,499	751 1,521				
SMR: males	77.4	74.0	73.8	73.6	73.4	73.3	73.2	73.2	73.2	73.2	73.3	73.4	73.5	73.6	73.7	73.8	74.0	74.1	74.3	74.4	74.5	74.6	74.7	74.7				
SMR: females	77.4	74.4	74.5 74.2	74.7 74.2	74.9 74.2	75.0	75.1	75.1	75.1 74.2	75.1	75.1	75.0	74.9 74.2	74.8 74.2	74.7	74.6	74.4	74.3 74.2	74.1 74.2	74.0	73.9	73.8	73.7	73.7				
SMR: male & female Expectation of life	77.4 82.8	74.2 83.1	74.2 83.0	74.2 83.0	74.2 83.0	74.2 83.0	74.2 83.0	74.2 83.0	74.2 82.9	74.2 82.9	74.2 82.9	74.2 82.8	74.2 82.8	74.2 82.7	74.2 82.7	74.2 82.7	74.2 82.6	74.2 82.6	74.2 82.6	74.2 82.5	74.2 82.5	74.2 82.5	74.2 82.5	74.2 82.5				
Deaths input																												
In-migration from the UK																												
Male Female	2,245 2,653	2,542 2.958	2,540 2,960	2,582 3.018	2,577 3.023	2,620 3.080	2,620 3.080	2,621 3.079	2,669 3,131	2,666 3,134	2,667 3.133	2,712 3,188	2,714 3.186	2,708 3,192	2,749 3,251	2,748 3,252	2,743 3,257	2,786 3.314	2,785 3.315	2,786 3.314	2,832 3.368	2,827 3.373	2,825 3,375	2,866 3,434				
All	4,898	2,958 5,500	5,500	5,600	5,600	5,700	5,700	5,700	5,800	5,800	5,800	5,900	5,900	5,900	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,100	6,100	6,100	6,200	6,200	6,200	6,300				
SMigR: males	52.0	58.4	57.9	58.5	58.0	58.7	58.3	58.0	58.9	58.6	58.4	59.3	59.1	58.8	59.5	59.2	58.9	59.5	59.0	58.7	59.4	58.9	58.4	59.0				
SMigR: females Migrants input	59.7	65.5	64.9	65.7	65.4	66.3	66.0	65.7	66.6	66.5	66.3	67.2	67.0	66.8	67.7	67.2	66.8	67.6	67.0	66.3	66.8	66.2	65.6	66.2				
Out-migration to the UK Male	2,053	2,204	2,199	2,241	2,235	2,232	2,231	2,232	2,279	2,276	2,278	2,278	2,281	2,281	2,281	2,328	2,324	2,320	2,364	2,362	2,359	2,352	2,394	2,389				
Female	2,249	2,496	2,501	2,559	2,565	2,568	2,569	2,568	2,621	2,624	2,622	2,622	2,619	2,619	2,619	2,672	2,676	2,680	2,736	2,738	2,741	2,748	2,806	2,811				
All SMigR: males	4,302 47.5	4,700 50.6	4,700 50.2	4,800 50.8	4,800 50.3	4,800 50.0	4,800 49.7	4,800 49.4	4,900 50.3	4,900 50.0	4,900 49.9	4,900 49.8	4,900 49.7	4,900 49.5	4,900 49.4	5,000 50.2	5,000 49.9	5,000 49.5	5,100 50.1	5,100 49.8	5,100 49.5	5,100 49.0	5,200 49.5	5,200 49.2				
SMigR: females Migrants input	50.6	55.3	54.8	55.7	55.5	55.3	55.0	54.8	55.7	55.6	55.5	55.3	55.0	54.8	54.5	55.2	54.9	54.6	55.3	54.8	54.4	54.0	54.5	54.2				
In-migration from Overseas																												
Male Female	152 148	151 149	151 149	151 149	151 149	151 149	151 149	151 149	151 149	151 149	151 149	151 149	151 149	151 149	151 149	150 150	150 150	150 150	150 150	150 150	150 150	149 151	149 151	149 151				
All	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300				
SMigR: males SMigR: females	53.5 53.5	53.0 53.0	52.6 52.6	52.1 52.1	51.7 51.7	51.3 51.3	50.9 50.9	50.5 50.5	50.3 50.3	50.2 50.2	50.1 50.1	50.0 50.0	50.0 50.0	49.9 49.9	49.9 49.9	49.7 49.7	49.6 49.6	49.5 49.5	49.3 49.3	49.0 49.0	48.8 48.8	48.4 48.4	48.0 48.0	47.7 47.7				
Migrants input																												
Out-migration to Overseas																												
Male Female	152 148	202 198	202 198	202 198	202 198	202 198	202 198	201 199	201 199	201 199	201 199	201 199	201 199	201 199	201 199	200 200	200 200	200 200	200 200	200 200	199 201	199 201	199 201	199 201				
All	300	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400				
SMigR: males SMigR: females	53.5 53.5	70.7 70.7	70.1 70.1	69.5 69.5	68.9 68.9	68.4 68.4	67.8 67.8	67.4 67.4	67.1 67.1	66.9 66.9	66.8 66.8	66.7 66.7	66.6 66.6	66.6 66.6	66.5 66.5	66.3 66.3	66.2 66.2	66.0 66.0	65.7 65.7	65.4 65.4	65.0 65.0	64.5 64.5	64.0 64.0	63.5 63.5				
Migrants input	53.5	70.7	70.1	09.5	66.9	00.4	07.0	67.4	07.1	00.9	00.0	00.7	00.0	00.0	00.5	00.3	00.2	00.0	65.7	65.4	65.0	04.5	64.0	63.5				
Migration - Net Flows																												
UK Overseas	+595	+800 -100	+800 -100	+800 -100	+800	+900 -100	+900 -100	+900 -100	+900 -100	+900 -100	+900 -100	+1,000	+1,000	+1,000	+1,100 -100	+1,000	+1,000	+1,100	+1,000	+1,000 -100	+1,100 -100	+1,100	+1,000 -100	+1,100				
		-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100				
Summary of population cha Natural change	ange -124	-100	-131	-155	-176	-193	-209	-224	-238	-251	-265	-278	-290	-303	-316	-330	-347	-366	-384	-405	-427	-447	-464	-484		Change 2010-20	030	
Net migration	+595	+700	+700	+700	+700	+800	+800	+800	+800	+800	+800	+900	+900	+900	+1,000	+900	+900	+1,000	+900	+900	+1,000	+1,000	+900	+1,000		p.a269 p.a. +845		
Net change	+471	+600	+569	+545	+524	+607	+591	+576	+562	+549	+535	+622	+610	+597	+684	+570	+553	+634	+516	+495	+573	+553	+436	+516		p.a. +576		
Summary of Popula	ation es Population			asts																						Change 2010-20	020	
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	Change 2010-20	J30	
0-4	4,730	4,796	4,944	5,002	5,091	5,134	5,170	5,191	5,220	5,259	5,303	5,351	5,408	5,465	5,521	5,583	5,639	5,691	5,745	5,787	5,821	5,854	5,881	5,900	5,923	+1,058		
5-10	6,258	6,226	6,196	6,233	6,302	6,402	6,558	6,708	6,878	6,957	7,064	7,127	7,182	7,224	7,278	7,345	7,414	7,487	7,569	7,646	7,723	7,804	7,881	7,947	8,012	+1,578		
11-15 16-17	5,718 2,352	5,635 2,311	5,552 2,223	5,459 2,222	5,354 2,211	5,292 2,146	5,233 2,098	5,225 2,051	5,172 2,058	5,270 2,029	5,324 1,996	5,460 1,987	5,592 1,991	5,766 2,003	5,846 2,081	5,957 2,152	6,018 2,181	6,061 2,254	6,095 2,303	6,135 2,326	6,183 2,331	6,242 2,343	6,307 2,358	6,370 2,373	6,437 2,396	+607 +32		
18-59Female, 64Male	50,921	50,951	51,056	50,994	50,886	50,893	50,960	50,973	50,960	50,886	50,809	50,696	50,576	50,494	50,333	50,249	50,134	50,006	49,886	49,750	49,565	49,393	49,288	49,094	49,192	-1,559		
60/65 -74 75-84	14,508 8,071	14,847 8,127	15,149 8,212	15,624 8,209	16,051 8,280	16,311 8,375	16,484 8,534	16,795 8,583	16,954 8,771	16,993 9,129	17,017 9,468	17,072 9,766	17,155 10,079	16,876 10,718	16,841 11,167	16,911 11,426	17,077 11,585	17,270 11,776	17,594 11,840	17,853 11,817	18,239 11,710	18,652 11,675	18,963 11,631	19,330 11,344	19,377 11,279	+3,805 +3,548		
85+	3,871	4,008	4,168	4,326	4,438	4,584	4,708	4,809	4,899	4,952	5,042	5,100	5,198	5,243	5,320	5,447	5,594	5,649	5,796	6,029	6,267	6,449	6,655	7,043	7,302	+2,441		
Total	96,429	96,900	97,500	98,069	98,614	99,138	99,745	100,336	100,912	101,474	102,023	102,558	103,180	103,790	104,387	105,071	105,641	106,194	106,828	107,344	107,839	108,412	108,965	109,401	109,917	+11,512		
Population impact of const	raint	+195																										
Households		. 100																								Change 2010-20	030	
Number of Households	42,550	42,810	43,168	43,465	43,745	44,025	44,365	44,745	45,080	45,387	45,678	45,953	46,237	46,485	46,713	46,981	47,210	47,492	47,757	47,988	48,193	48,434	48,648	48,815	48,997	+5,624		
Change over previous year	44,323	+260 44,594	+358 44,966	+297 45,276	+280 45,568	+280 45,860	+340 46,214	+379 46,609	+335 46,958	+307 47,278	+291 47,581	+275 47,867	+284 48,163	+248 48,422	+228 48,659	+268 48,939	+229 49,177	+282 49,470	+266 49,747	+231 49,988	+205 50,201	+241 50,452	+214 50,675	+167 50,849	+182 51,038	p.a. +281 +5,858		
Number of supply units Change over previous year	***,323	+271	+372	+310	45,568 +292	+292	+354	+395	+349	+320	+304	+286	48,163 +296	48,422 +258	+237	48,939 +280	+239	+293	+277	49,988 +240	+213	+251	+223	+174	+189			
Number of Jobs																												
Indigenous Labour Force	45,300	45,297	45,445	45,432	45,406	45,387	45,429	45,484	45,491	45,451	45,427	45,374	45,301	45,240	45,162	45,134	45,076	45,000	44,985	44,961	44,967	45,018	45,118	45,164	45,362	-279		
Change over previous year Number of Jobs	33,296	-3 33,294	+148 33,475	-13 33,537	-26 33,589	-19 33,646	+43 33,750	+55 33,862	+7 33,939	-40 33,981	-24 34,034	-53 34,066	-73 34,083	-61 34,108	-78 34,121	-28 34,100	-58 34,056	-76 33,999	-15 33,987	-24 33,969	+7 33,974	+50 34,012	+100 34,088	+46 34,122	+198 34,272	p.a14 +718		
Change over previous year	55,256	-2	+180	+62	+52	+57	+103	+112	+77	+42	+54	+32	+16	+25	+13	-21	-44	-57	-12	-18	+5	+38	+76	+35	+150			
This report was compiled from a	forecast nm	oduced on	24/03/2011	I usina P∩	PGROUP «	software de	veloped h	/ Bradford	Council #	e Universi	ty of Manch	nester and	Andelin As	sociates														
				g. 0			pou b		, 01		,																	

Scenario C. Zero Net Migration

Population Estim	ates ai	iiu FO	recasi	15				Natha	niei Li	Cililei	u anu	Faili	lei S								S	scenario (C. Zero N	et Migrati	ion		
Components of Pop	ulation Year begin		-			- 1	ewes	Distric	t Cour	ıcil																	
	rear begin 2009	ning July 2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032			
irths	458	463	455	398	390	383	375	414	405	397	389	382	374	367	360	353	347	342	337	332	328	323	319	315			
male	433	437	429	375	368	362	354	390	382	375	367	360	353	346	340	333	328	323	318	314	310	305	301	297			
I Births	891	900	885	773	759	745	730	804	788	772	757	742	727	713	700	686	675	665	654	646	638	628	619	611			
R	2.00	2.02	2.02	1.79	1.79	1.78	1.77	1.97	1.95	1.93	1.91	1.89	1.87	1.85	1.83	1.81	1.80	1.79	1.77	1.77	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.76			
rths input																											
eaths																											
ale	462	457	459	460	463	466	469	473	476	480	483	486	490	494	497	500	502	555	557	559	560	561	562	563			
emale	553	543	541	540	537	534	531	527	524	520	517	514	510	506	503	500	498	545	543	541	540	539	538	537			
I deaths	1,015	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100			
MR: males MR: females	77.4 77.4	74.0 74.4	71.9 72.7	70.1 71.2	68.5 69.9	67.1 68.7	65.6 67.3	64.1 65.8	62.7 64.3	61.3 62.9	59.9 61.4	58.5 59.9	57.2 58.4	55.9 56.9	54.6 55.4	53.3 53.9	52.0 52.4	55.8 56.0	54.7 54.8	53.6 53.5	52.5 52.2	51.4 50.9	50.4 49.8	49.2 48.7			
MR: male & female	77.4	74.2	72.3	70.7	69.3	67.9	66.5	65.0	63.5	62.1	60.6	59.2	57.8	56.4	55.0	53.6	52.2	55.9	54.8	53.6	52.3	51.2	50.1	49.0			
xpectation of life	82.8	83.1	83.2	83.4	83.5	83.6	83.8	83.9	84.0	84.1	84.2	84.4	84.5	84.6	84.7	84.8	85.0	84.5	84.6	84.7	84.9	85.0	85.1	85.3			
eaths input																											
n-migration from the UK																											
lale	2,245	2,357	2,358	2,403	2,401	2,424	2,427	2,430	2,481	2,481	2,483	2,508	2,511	2,507	2,527	2,550	2,547	2,567	2,590	2,591	2,616	2,614	2,636	2,657			
emale	2,653	2,743	2,742	2,797	2,799	2,826	2,823	2,820	2,869	2,869	2,867	2,892	2,889	2,893	2,923	2,950	2,953	2,983	3,010	3,009	3,034	3,036	3,064	3,093			
<i>II</i>	4,898	5,100	5,100	5,200	5,200	5,250	5,250	5,250	5,350	5,350	5,350	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,450	5,500	5,500	5,550	5,600	5,600	5,650	5,650	5,700	5,750			
MigR: males MigR: females	52.0 59.7	54.2 60.7	54.3 60.8	55.5 62.3	55.8 62.8	56.6 63.9	57.0 64.5	57.5 64.9	59.0 66.6	59.4 67.1	59.9 67.6	61.0 68.8	61.6 69.3	62.0 70.0	63.0 71.2	64.1 72.2	64.5 72.6	65.3 73.7	66.2 74.6	66.6 74.7	67.7 75.5	68.1 75.9	69.2 77.0	70.4 78.3			
Migrants input	59.7	60.7	6.00	02.3	02.8	63.9	04.0	6.90	00.0	07.1	07.0	00.6	69.3	70.0	11.2	12.2	12.0	13.7	74.0	14.7	/ 5.5	75.9	11.0	10.3			
Out-migration to the UK																											
Male Female	2,053 2,249	2,391	2,390 2,710	2,434 2,766	2,431	2,454 2,796	2,456 2,794	2,460 2,790	2,510 2.840	2,508	2,512	2,537 2.863	2,540 2.860	2,541 2.859	2,565 2.885	2,590	2,585 2,915	2,604 2,946	2,625	2,622	2,643 3.007	2,635 3.015	2,655 3.045	2,672 3.078			
-emale All	2,249 4,302	2,709 5,100	2,710 5,100	2,766 5,200	2,769 5,200	2,796 5,250	2,794 5,250	2,790 5,250	2,840 5,350	2,842 5,350	2,838 5,350	2,863 5,400	2,860 5,400	2,859 5,400	2,885 5,450	2,910 5,500	2,915 5,500	2,946 5,550	2,975 5,600	2,978 5,600	3,007 5,650	3,015 5,650	3,045 5,700	3,078 5,750			
SMigR: males	47.5	54.9	55.0	56.3	56.5	57.3	57.7	58.1	59.7	60.0	60.6	61.7	62.3	62.8	63.9	65.1	65.4	66.3	67.1	67.4	68.3	68.6	69.7	70.8			
SMigR: females	50.6	60.0	60.1	61.6	62.2	63.2	63.8	64.2	65.9	66.5	67.0	68.1	68.6	69.2	70.2	71.2	71.7	72.7	73.7	73.9	74.8	75.3	76.5	77.9			
Migrants input																											
n-migration from Overseas																											
Male	152	177	177	177	177	178	178	178	178	178	179	179	179	179	179	179	179	179	179	179	178	178	178	178			
emale	148	173	173	173	173	172	172	172	172	172	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	172	172	172	172			
All	300	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350			
SMigR: males	53.5	61.8	62.1	62.4	62.7	63.0	63.5	64.0	64.5	65.2	65.9	66.7	67.6	68.4	69.3	70.2	71.0	71.8	72.5	73.1	73.7	74.2	74.9	75.6			
SMigR: females //igrants input	53.5	61.8	62.1	62.4	62.7	63.0	63.5	64.0	64.5	65.2	65.9	66.7	67.6	68.4	69.3	70.2	71.0	71.8	72.5	73.1	73.7	74.2	74.9	75.6			
Out-migration to Overseas																											
Male Female	152	177	177	177	177	178	178	178	178	178	179	179	179	179	179	179	179	179	179	179	178	178	178	178			
-emale All	148 300	173 350	173 350	173 350	173 350	172 350	172 350	172 350	172 350	172 350	171 350	171 350	171 350	171 350	171 350	171 350	171 350	171 350	171 350	171 350	172 350	172 350	172 350	172 350			
MigR: males	53.5	61.8	62.1	62.4	62.7	63.0	63.5	64.0	64.5	65.2	65.9	66.7	67.6	68.4	69.3	70.2	71.0	71.8	72.5	73.1	73.7	74.2	74.9	75.6			
SMigR: females	53.5	61.8	62.1	62.4	62.7	63.0	63.5	64.0	64.5	65.2	65.9	66.7	67.6	68.4	69.3	70.2	71.0	71.8	72.5	73.1	73.7	74.2	74.9	75.6			
Migrants input																											
Migration - Net Flows																											
JK	+595	0	0	0	+0	0	+0	0	0	-0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Overseas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Summary of population cha	nae																									Char	nge 2010-2
Natural change	-124	-100	-115	-227	-241	-255	-270	-196	-212	-228	-243	-258	-273	-287	-300	-314	-325	-435	-446	-454	-462	-472	-481	-489		p.a.	-282
Net migration	+595	0	0	0	+0	0	+0	0	0	-0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		p.a.	+0
Net change	+471	-100	-115	-227	-241	-255	-270	-196	-212	-228	-243	-258	-273	-287	-300	-314	-325	-435	-446	-454	-462	-472	-481	-489		p.a.	-282
Summary of Popula				asts																							
	Population	, .		00:0	0	00::	00:-	00:-	06:-	00:-	00:-	0.555	0.57	0.555	0077	007	00==	00	00	00	0577	00	0671	00		Char	nge 2010-
1-4	2009 4,730	2010 4,796	2011 4,901	2012 4,911	2013 4,843	2014 4,716	2015 4,562	2016 4,374	2017 4,274	2018 4,296	2019 4,319	2020 4,343	2021 4,373	2022 4,292	2023 4,213	2024 4,137	2025 4,064	2026 3,994	2027 3,931	2028 3,871	2029 3,815	2030 3,766	2031 3,717	2032 3,670	2033 3,627		-1,030
i-4 i-10	6,258	6,226	6,160	6,157	6,183	6,238	6,339	6.432	6,535	6,419	6.320	4,343 6,166	4,373 5.983	4,292 5,885	4,213 5.785	4,137 5.803	5,818	5,831	5,844	5,746	3,815 5,651	5,559	5,472	5,389	5,311		-1,030 -666
1-15	5,718	5,635	5,525	5,405	5,274	5,185	5,097	5,059	4,974	5,031	5,045	5,132	5,210	5,327	5,347	5,264	5,127	4,964	4,771	4,691	4,724	4,754	4,781	4,808	4,724		-881
6-17	2,352	2,311	2,202	2,184	2,161	2,086	2,025	1,967	1,962	1,920	1,877	1,856	1,846	1,840	1,892	1,935	1,944	1,992	2,015	2,010	1,869	1,733	1,706	1,676	1,748		-577
8-59Female, 64Male	50,921	50,951	50,600	50,082	49,521	49,080	48,637	48,149	47,639	47,076	46,512	45,915	45,251	44,626	43,932	43,253	42,604	41,950	41,238	40,572	39,857	39,085	38,265	37,416	36,769		-11,866
60/65 -74 '5-84	14,508 8,071	14,847 8,127	15,086 8,179	15,496 8,152	15,858 8,204	16,056 8,286	16,160 8,431	16,403 8,469	16,500 8,649	16,483 8,997	16,452 9,328	16,457 9,622	16,481 9,928	16,155 10,555	16,065 11,000	16,072 11,257	16,181 11,422	16,315 11,628	16,554 11,677	16,739 11,647	17,047 11,536	17,370 11,497	17,594 11,451	17,876 11,163	17,852 11,088		+2,523
5-64 I5+	3,871	4,008	4,148	4,298	6,204 4,413	4,570	4,710	4,837	4,962	5,059	5,202	5,320	5,482	5,600	5,758	5,971	6,219	6,381	6,589	6,897	7,219	7,492	7,800	8,307	8,696		+3,484
otal	96,429	96,900	96,800	96,685	96,457	96,216	95,961	95,691	95,495	95,282	95,054	94,811	94,553	94,280	93,993	93,693	93,379	93,054	92,619	92,174	91,720	91,257	90,786	90,305	89,816		-5,643
opulation impact of construmer of persons	aint	+195																									
																										~ !	
ouseholds umber of Households	42,550	42,810	42,897	42,937	42,973	43,017	43,090	43,205	43,285	43,347	43,398	43,439	43,457	43,450	43,432	43,421	43,417	43,461	43,402	43,346	43,278	43,214	43,130	43,057	42,968		nge 2010- +404
hange over previous year	,	+260	+87	+40	+36	+45	+72	+115	+81	+62	+51	+41	+18	-8	-18	-10	-4	+43	-59	-56	-68	-64	-84	-73	-89	p.a.	+20
umber of supply units	44,323	44,594	44,684	44,726	44,763	44,809	44,885	45,005	45,089	45,153	45,206	45,249	45,268	45,260	45,241	45,231	45,226	45,272	45,210	45,152	45,081	45,014	44,927	44,851	44,758		+421
hange over previous year		+271	+90	+42	+37	+46	+76	+120	+84	+64	+53	+43	+19	-8	-19	-11	-4	+45	-61	-58	-71	-67	-87	-76	-93	p.a.	+21
bas of Joh																											
umber of Jobs																											
digenous Labour Force hange over previous year	45,300	45,297 -3	45,045 -252	44,636 -409	44,217 -418	43,810 -407	43,411 -399	43,028 -383	42,604 -424	42,138 -466	41,690 -448	41,217 -473	40,670 -547	40,136 -534	39,591 -545	39,045 -547	38,526 -519	37,996 -530	37,460 -536	36,903 -557	36,369 -534	35,818 -551	35,306 -512	34,843 -464	34,428	p.a.	-9,479 -474
nange over previous year lumber of Jobs	33,296	33,294	-252 33,180	32,949	-418 32,710	-407 32,478	32,250	32,033	-424 31,785	31,504	-448 31,235	-4/3 30,945	30,599	30,260	-545 29,912	29,499	-519 29,107	-530 28,707	28,302	-557 27,881	-534 27,478	-551 27,062	-512 26,675	26,324	-415 26,011		-4/4 -6,233
	,200		-114	-231	-239	-232	-228	-217	-249	-281	-269	-290	-347	-338	-348	-413	-392	-401	-405	-421	-403	-416	-387	-350	-314		-312
hange over previous year		-2	-114																								

Scenario D. Past Migration trends

Population Estima	Nathaniel Lichfield and Partners Lewes District Council															Scenario D. Past Migration Trends											
Components of Population Change Year beginning July 1st						ı	ewes	Distric	t Cour	cil																	
	ear begin 2009	ining July 2010	1st 2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032			
Births Male	458	463	464	414	415	417	417	470	470	471	471	472	471	471	470	468	467	467	465	464	464	462	461	461			
Female	433	437	438	391	392	393	394	443	444	444	445	445	445	444	443	442	441	440	439	438	438	436	435	435			
All Births TFR	891 2.00	900 2.02	903 2.02	805 1.79	807 1.79	810 1.78	811 1.77	913 1.97	914 1.95	915 1.93	916 1.91	917 1.89	916 1.87	915 1.85	913 1.83	910 1.81	908 1.80	907 1.79	904 1.77	902 1.77	902 1.76	899 1.76	896 1.76	896 1.76			
Births input																											
Deaths																											
Male	462	457	458	460	462	465	468	471	474	477	480	483	486	489	492	495	497	549	551	553	553	555	555	555			
Female All deaths	553 1,015	543 1,000	542 1,000	540 1,000	538 1,000	535 1,000	532 1,000	529 1,000	526 1,000	523 1,000	520 1,000	517 1,000	514 1,000	511 1,000	508 1,000	505 1,000	503 1,000	551 1,100	549 1,100	547 1,100	547 1,100	545 1,100	545 1,100	545 1,100			
SMR: males	77.4	74.0	71.6	69.5	67.5	65.7	63.9	62.1	60.3	58.5	56.8	55.2	53.5	52.0	50.4	48.8	47.3	50.4	49.1	47.7	46.3	44.9	43.7	42.3			
SMR: females SMR: male & female	77.4 77.4	74.4 74.2	72.3 72.0	70.5 70.0	68.9 68.2	67.3 66.5	65.5 64.7	63.7 62.9	61.9 61.1	60.1 59.3	58.2 57.5	56.4 55.8	54.6 54.1	52.9 52.4	51.1 50.8	49.4 49.1	47.7 47.5	50.6 50.5	49.0 49.0	47.5 47.6	46.0 46.1	44.5 44.7	43.1 43.4	41.8 42.1			
Expectation of life	82.8	83.1	83.3	83.4	83.6	83.8	83.9	84.1	84.3	84.4	84.6	84.7	84.9	85.0	85.2	85.4	85.5	85.1	85.3	85.4	85.6	85.8	85.9	86.1			
Deaths input																											
In-migration from the UK																											
Male Female	2,245 2.653	2,504 2,914	2,502 2,916	2,497	2,492 2.926	2,489	2,489	2,490 2.928	2,492	2,490 2,928	2,491 2.927	2,491 2,927	2,493 2,925	2,489	2,485 2.933	2,485 2.933	2,482 2.936	2,479	2,480	2,481	2,483 2.935	2,480 2.938	2,480 2.938	2,476 2,942			
All	4,898	5,418	5,418	5,418	5,418	5,418	5,418	5,418	5,418	5,418	5,418	5,418	5,418	5,418	5,418	5,418	5,418	5,418	5,418	5,418	5,418	5,418	5,418	5,418			
SMigR: males	52.0	57.5	57.0	56.4	56.0	55.6	55.2	54.9	54.7	54.3	54.1	53.9	53.8	53.6	53.3	53.2	52.8	52.5	52.2	52.0	51.7	51.4	51.2	51.1			
SMigR: females Migrants input	59.7	64.5	63.8	63.4	63.1	62.8	62.6	62.2	61.9	61.7	61.4	61.2	60.9	60.8	60.6	60.2	59.9	59.5	59.1	58.5	58.0	57.6	57.3	57.1			
Out-migration to the UK																											
Male	2,053	2,165	2,161	2,156	2,149	2,147	2,145	2,147	2,148	2,145	2,147	2,147	2,150	2,151	2,152	2,153	2,149	2,146	2,145	2,144	2,141	2,136	2,133	2,128			
Female 4#	2,249	2,453	2,457	2,462	2,469	2,471	2,473	2,471	2,470	2,473	2,471	2,471	2,468	2,467	2,466	2,465	2,469	2,472	2,473	2,474	2,477	2,482	2,485	2,490			
All SMigR: males	4,302 47.5	4,618 49.8	4,618 49.2	4,618 48.7	4,618 48.3	4,618 47.9	4,618 47.6	4,618 47.4	4,618 47.1	4,618 46.8	4,618 46.6	4,618 46.5	4,618 46.4	4,618 46.3	4,618 46.2	4,618 46.0	4,618 45.8	4,618 45.5	4,618 45.2	4,618 44.9	4,618 44.6	4,618 44.3	4,618 44.1	4,618 43.9			
SMigR: females Migrants input	50.6	54.3	53.8	53.4	53.2	53.0	52.8	52.5	52.3	52.1	51.9	51.6	51.4	51.2	50.9	50.6	50.3	50.1	49.7	49.3	48.9	48.7	48.4	48.3			
In-migration from Overseas																											
Male Female	152 148	120 118	120 118	120 118	120 118	120 118	120 118	120 118	120 118	120 118	120 118	120 118	120 118	120 118	120 118	120 118	120 118	119 119									
All	300	238	238	238	238	238	238	238	238	238	238	238	238	238	238	238	238	238	238	238	238	238	238	238			
SMigR: males SMigR: females	53.5 53.5	42.1 42.1	41.6 41.6	41.2 41.2	40.8 40.8	40.4 40.4	40.1 40.1	39.9 39.9	39.7 39.7	39.5 39.5	39.4 39.4	39.4 39.4	39.3 39.3	39.4 39.4	39.4 39.4	39.4 39.4	39.4 39.4	39.3 39.3	39.2 39.2	39.1 39.1	38.9 38.9	38.8 38.8	38.6 38.6	38.5 38.5			
Migrants input	53.5	42.1	41.6	41.2	40.8	40.4	40.1	39.9	39.7	39.5	39.4	39.4	39.3	39.4	39.4	39.4	39.4	39.3	39.2	39.1	38.9	38.8	38.6	38.5			
Out-migration to Overseas																											
Male Female	152 148	126 124	126 124	126 124	126 124	126 124	126 124	126 124	126 124	126 124	126 124	126 124	126 124	126 124	126 124	126 124	126 124	125 125									
All	300	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250			
SMigR: males SMigR: females	53.5 53.5	44.2 44.2	43.7 43.7	43.3 43.3	42.8 42.8	42.5 42.5	42.2 42.2	41.9 41.9	41.7 41.7	41.5 41.5	41.4 41.4	41.3 41.3	41.3 41.3	41.3 41.3	41.4 41.4	41.4 41.4	41.4 41.4	41.3 41.3	41.2 41.2	41.1 41.1	40.9 40.9	40.7 40.7	40.5 40.5	40.4 40.4			
Migrants input	55.5	44.2	40.7	40.0	42.0	42.0	72.2	41.5	41.7	41.0	41.4	41.5	41.0	41.0	41.4	41.4	41.4	41.0	41.2	41.1	40.5	40.1	40.0	40.4			
Migration - Net Flows																											
UK	+595	+800	+800	+800	+800	+800	+800	+800	+800	+800	+800	+800	+800	+800	+800	+800	+800	+800	+800	+800	+800	+800	+800	+800			
Overseas	0	-12	-12	-12	-12	-12	-12	-12	-12	-12	-12	-12	-12	-12	-12	-12	-12	-12	-12	-12	-12	-12	-12	-12			
Summary of population chan																										Change 2010	-2030
Natural change Net migration	-124 +595	-100 +788	-97 +788	-195 +788	-193 +788	-190 +788	-189 +788	-87 +788	-86 +788	-85 +788	-84 +788	-83 +788	-84 +788	-85 +788	-87 +788	-90 +788	-92 +788	-193 +788	-196 +788	-198 +788	-198 +788	-201 +788	-204 +788	-204 +788		p.a131 p.a. +788	
Net change	+471	+688	+691	+593	+595	+598	+599	+701	+702	+703	+704	+705	+704	+703	+701	+698	+696	+595	+592	+590	+590	+587	+584	+584		p.a. +657	
Summary of Populat		timate at mid-ye		asts																						Change 2010	-2030
·	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033		
0-4	4,730	4,796	4,946	5,009	4,994	4,930	4,844	4,734	4,723	4,841	4,961	5,085	5,213	5,212	5,210	5,205	5,195	5,182	5,169	5,154	5,139	5,126	5,112	5,097	5,085	+330	
5-10 11-15	6,258 5,718	6,226 5,635	6,201 5,556	6,243 5,468	6,315 5,367	6,419 5,309	6,572 5,253	6,716 5,247	6,881 5,195	6,822 5,294	6,790 5,349	6,709 5,484	6,606 5,609	6,612 5,774	6,617 5,845	6,753 5,810	6,887 5,725	7,018 5,621	7,147 5,495	7,140 5,500	7,130 5,637	7,114 5,772	7,095 5,905	7,073 6,037	7,048 6,032	+888 +137	
16-17	2,352	2,311	2,226	2,227	2,220	2,158	2,110	2,063	2,071	2,043	2,012	2,004	2,007	2,018	2,095	2,162	2,190	2,260	2,302	2,325	2,197	2,074	2,078	2,080	2,211	-237	
18-59Female, 64Male 60/65 -74	50,921	50,951	51,126	51,138	51,113	51,211	51,309	51,361	51,389	51,363	51,336	51,273	51,140	51,045	50,873	50,718	50,599	50,472	50,284	50,147	49,959	49,721	49,425	49,101	49,011	-1,230	
75-84	14,508 8,071	14,847 8,127	15,151 8,213	15,631 8,220	16,068 8,307	16,342 8,423	16,524 8,602	16,848 8,676	17,024 8,894	17,082 9,288	17,126 9,667	17,206 10,012	17,306 10,372	17,043 11,072	17,027 11,587	17,110 11,910	17,302 12,141	17,523 12,418	17,860 12,533	18,140 12,560	18,554 12,501	18,986 12,519	19,317 12,527	19,718 12,264	19,782 12,233	+4,139 +4,393	
85+ Total	3,871 96,429	4,008 96,900	4,168 97,588	4,342 98,279	4,485 98,871	4,674 99,466	4,850 100,064	5,018 100,663	5,187 101,364	5,331 102,065	5,526 102,768	5,700 103,472	5,924 104,177	6,104 104,881	6,329 105,584	6,616 106,285	6,944 106,983	7,185 107,679	7,484 108,274	7,899 108,865	8,339 109,456	8,732 110,045	9,173 110,632	9,846 111,216	10,398	+4,724 +13,145	ı
Develotion impact of																											
Population impact of constra Number of persons	unt	+195																									
Households			10.100								10.101					10.17		10.000								Change 2010	
Number of Households Change over previous year	42,550	42,810 +260	43,195 +385	43,541 +346	43,891 +349	44,260 +369	44,669 +410	45,138 +469	45,580 +441	46,010 +430	46,438 +429	46,866 +428	47,281 +415	47,673 +392	48,062 +389	48,470 +408	48,893 +424	49,388 +495	49,779 +391	50,180 +401	50,572 +392	50,978 +406	51,373 +395	51,786 +413	52,188 +402	+8,168 p.a. +408	
Number of supply units Change over previous year	44,323	44,594 +271	44,995 +401	45,356 +361	45,719 +364	46,104 +384	46,530 +427	47,019 +489	47,479 +460	47,927 +448	48,373 +446	48,819 +446	49,251 +432	49,660 +408	50,065 +405	50,489 +425	50,931 +442	51,446 +516	51,853 +407	52,271 +417	52,679 +408	53,102 +423	53,514 +411	53,944 +430	54,363 +419	+8,509	
go over provious year		.2/1	.401	1301	. 304	.304	.421	.405	.400	.440	.440	.440	- 432	.400	.403	.423	.442	.510	.407	.417	.400	.423	.411	.430	r=19	T425	
Number of Jobs	45 000	45.000	45 500	45	45.000	45 000	46.7	45 000	45.000	45.004	45.010	45.000	45.000	45	45.000	45.000	45	45	45	45.00.	45.000	45.000	45.010	45.000	45.00		
Indigenous Labour Force Change over previous year	45,300	45,297 -3	45,506 +208	45,558 +53	45,606 +48	45,668 +61	45,741 +73	45,833 +92	45,882 +49	45,891 +9	45,917 +26	45,916 -1	45,839 -77	45,776 -63	45,699 -77	45,619 -80	45,570 -50	45,504 -65	45,440 -65	45,354 -86	45,300 -54	45,236 -65	45,218 -18	45,268 +51	45,379 +110	-61 p.a3	
Number of Jobs	33,296	33,294	33,519	33,630	33,737	33,855	33,981	34,122	34,231	34,309	34,402	34,473	34,488	34,513	34,526	34,466	34,429	34,379	34,331	34,266	34,225	34,177	34,163	34,201	34,284	+882	
Change over previous year		-2	+225	+111	+107	+117	+127	+141	+109	+79	+92	+72	+15	+25	+14	-60	-38	-49	-49	-65	-40	-49	-14	+38	+83	p.a. +44	
This report was compiled from a fo	orecast pro	duced on	24/03/2011	l using PO	PGROUP s	software de	veloped by	/ Bradford	Council, th	e Universi	ty of Manch	nester and	Andelin As	sociates													

Scenario E. Higher Economic Growth

	uo ai	ia i-Ul	ecast				ľ	•auidi	IIICI LI	chfiel	u anu	ı aıtı	UI 3								S	Scenario E	⊑. ⊓igner	Econom	ic Grow	
omponents of Popul		_				L	.ewes	Distric	t Cour	ncil																
	ar begini 2009	ning July : 2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032		
irths			464					479		485	488			498	501									527		
ale male	458 433	463 437	484	416 392	419 395	422 398	424 400	479 452	482 454	485 457	488 460	491 463	495 467	498 470	472	504 476	508 480	513 484	515 486	519 490	523 493	525 495	526 496	497		
Births	891	900	901	808	814	821	824	931	936	942	948	954	961	967	973	980	988	996	1,001	1,009	1,015	1,020	1,022	1,024		
R	2.00	2.02	2.02	1.79	1.79	1.78	1.77	1.97	1.95	1.93	1.91	1.89	1.87	1.85	1.83	1.81	1.80	1.79	1.77	1.77	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.76		
rths input																										
eaths																										
ale	462	457	458	459	462	465	468	471	474	477	480	483	486	489	492	495	497	548	550	552	552	553	554	554		
male I doetho	553 1.015	543 1.000	542 1,000	541	538	535	532	529 1.000	526	523	520	517	514	511	508	505	503	552	550	548 1.100	548 1.100	547 1.100	546 1.100	546 1,100		
I deaths MR: males	77.4	74.0	71.6	1,000 69.3	1,000 67.3	1,000 65.4	1,000 63.4	61.5	1,000 59.6	1,000 57.8	1,000 55.9	1,000 54.1	1,000 52.4	1,000 50.7	1,000 49.0	1,000 47.2	1,000 45.6	1,100 48.3	1,100 46.8	45.3	43.8	1,100 42.3	40.9	39.5		
MR: females	77.4	74.4	72.3	70.4	68.6	66.9	65.0	63.1	61.2	59.3	57.3	55.4	53.4	51.5	49.7	47.8	45.9	48.5	46.8	45.1	43.4	41.8	40.4	39.0		
MR: male & female	77.4	74.2	72.0	69.9	68.0	66.2	64.3	62.4	60.4	58.6	56.6	54.8	52.9	51.1	49.3	47.5	45.7	48.4	46.8	45.2	43.6	42.1	40.6	39.2		
pectation of life eaths input	82.8	83.1	83.3	83.5	83.6	83.8	84.0	84.2	84.3	84.5	84.7	84.9	85.0	85.2	85.4	85.5	85.7	85.4	85.6	85.7	85.9	86.1	86.3	86.4		
satris iriput																										
-migration from the UK																										
ale	2,245	2,569	2,694	2,739	2,721	2,707	2,689	2,726	2,808	2,790	2,813	2,874	2,863	2,867	2,943	2,963	2,970	2,965	3,030	3,001	3,010	2,963	2,947	2,891		
emale II	2,653 4,898	2,989 5,558	3,140 5,834	3,207 5,946	3,201 5,922	3,194 5,900	3,177 5,866	3,219 5,945	3,313 6,122	3,300 6,091	3,329 6,142	3,404 6,278	3,389 6,253	3,408 6,276	3,512 6,455	3,541 6,503	3,562 6,532	3,567 6,532	3,646 6,676	3,612 6,612	3,621 6,631	3,576 6,539	3,559 6,507	3,500 6,391		
III MigR: males	4,898 52.0	5,558	61.4	61.8	60.9	60.0	5,866	5,945 59.6	60.9	60.0	60.0	60.9	60.2	59.8	60.9	60.7	60.2	59.4	60.0	58.7	58.2	56.7	56.0	54.6		
MigR: females	59.7	66.2	68.8	69.4	68.6	67.8	67.0	67.5	68.9	68.0	68.1	69.1	68.1	67.9	69.2	68.8	68.3	67.4	67.9	66.2	65.4	63.7	62.7	61.1		
igrants input																										
ut-migration to the UK																										
ale	2,053	2,204	2,199	2,239	2,231	2,228	2,225	2,226	2,272	2,268	2,269	2,268	2,270	2,270	2,269	2,315	2,310	2,306	2,349	2,346	2,343	2,336	2,379	2,374		
	2,249	2,496	2,501	2,561	2,569	2,572	2,575	2,574	2,628	2,632	2,631	2,632	2,630	2,630	2,631	2,685	2,690	2,694	2,751	2,754	2,757	2,764	2,821	2,826		
All CMiaD: malas	4,302 47.5	4,700 50.6	4,700 50.1	4,800 50.5	4,800 49.9	4,800 49.4	4,800 49.0	4,800 48.6	4,900 49.2	4,900 48.7	4,900 48,4	4,900 48.1	4,900 47.7	4,900 47.3	4,900 46.9	5,000 47.4	5,000 46.8	5,000 46.2	5,100 46.5	5,100 45.9	5,100 45.3	5,100 44.7	5,200 45.2	5,200 44.8		
MigR: males MigR: females	47.5 50.6	50.6 55.3	50.1 54.8	50.5 55.4	49.9 55.0	49.4 54.6	49.0 54.3	48.6 53.9	49.2 54.6	48.7 54.3	48.4 53.8	48.1 53.4	47.7 52.8	47.3 52.4	46.9 51.8	47.4 52.2	46.8 51.6	46.2 50.9	46.5 51.3	45.9 50.5	45.3 49.8	44.7 49.2	45.2 49.7	44.8 49.4		
ligrants input		23.0	_ +.0	20.4	30.0	54.0	54.0	30.0	34.0	54.0	_0.0	20.4	-2.0	-2	21.0		-1.0	-3.5		_0.0				40.4		
i-migration from Overseas	152	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	150	150	150	150	150	150	149	149	149	149	148	148	148	148	148		
aie emale	148	149	151	149	149	151	149	149	149	150	150	150	150	150	150	149	149	149	151	148	148	148	148	148 152		
11	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300		
MigR: males	53.5	53.0	52.5	51.8	51.1	50.5	50.0	49.6	49.2	48.8	48.5	48.3	48.0	47.7	47.5	47.1	46.7	46.3	45.9	45.4	45.0	44.5	44.1	43.8		
MigR: females	53.5	53.0	52.5	51.8	51.1	50.5	50.0	49.6	49.2	48.8	48.5	48.3	48.0	47.7	47.5	47.1	46.7	46.3	45.9	45.4	45.0	44.5	44.1	43.8		
ligrants input																										
ut-migration to Overseas																										
lale	152	202	202	202	201	201	201	201	201	201	200	200	200	200	200	199	199	199	198	198	198	197	197	197		
emale 	148	198	198	198	199	199	199	199	199	199	200	200	200	200	200	201	201	201	202	202	202	203	203	203		
MigR: males	300 53.5	400 70.7	400 70.1	400 69.1	400 68.2	400 67.4	400 66.7	400 66.2	400 65.6	400 65.1	400 64.7	400 64.4	400 64.0	400 63.6	400 63.3	400 62.8	400 62.3	400 61.8	400 61.2	400 60.6	400 59.9	400 59.3	400 58.7	400 58.4		
MigR: females	53.5	70.7	70.1	69.1	68.2	67.4	66.7	66.2	65.6	65.1	64.7	64.4	64.0	63.6	63.3	62.8	62.3	61.8	61.2	60.6	59.9	59.3	58.7	58.4		
ligrants input																										
ligration - Net Flows																										
IK	+595	+858	+1,134	+1,146	+1,122	+1,100	+1,066	+1,145	+1,222	+1,191	+1,242	+1,378	+1,353	+1,376	+1,555	+1,503	+1,532	+1,532	+1,576	+1,512	+1,531	+1,439	+1,307	+1,191		
verseas	0	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100		
ummary of population change																										01
Summary of population change Natural change	-124	-100	-99	-192	-186	-179	-176	-69	-64	-58	-52	-46	-39	-33	-27	-20	-12	-104	-99	-91	-85	-80	-78	-76		Change 201 p.a86
let migration	+595	+758	+1,034	+1,046	+1,022	+1,000	+966	+1,045	+1,122	+1,091	+1,142	+1,278	+1,253	+1,276	+1,455	+1,403	+1,432	+1,432	+1,476	+1,412	+1,431	+1,339	+1,207	+1,091		p.a. +1,20
let change	+471	+658	+935	+853	+836	+821	+791	+976	+1,058	+1,033	+1,090	+1,233	+1,214	+1,243	+1,428	+1,383	+1,420	+1,328	+1,377	+1,322	+1,347	+1,259	+1,129	+1,014		p.a. +1,11
Summary of Population	n est	imates	/forec	asts																						
		at mid-vea																								Change 201
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	Change 201
	4.730	4.796	4.948	5.033	5.045	5.002	4.935	4.838	4.847	4,997	5.148	5.305	5.478	5.515	5.551	5.597	5.639	5.679	5.717	5.758	5.791	5.824	5.845	5.854	5.854	+1.02
-10	6,258	6,226	6,199	6,255	6,347	6,472	6,650	6,822	7,021	6,996	6,996	6,949	6,886	6,939	6,993	7,194	7,392	7,592	7,792	7,851	7,906	7,957	7,999	8,030	8,048	
	5,718	5,635	5,554	5,474	5,382	5,331	5,280	5,279	5,236	5,350	5,424	5,584	5,744	5,948	6,055	6,059	6,009	5,940	5,849	5,902	6,093	6,285	6,473	6,658	6,691	+650
	2,352	2,311	2,224	2,230	2,225	2,165	2,119	2,074	2,085	2,061	2,032	2,029	2,039	2,057	2,146	2,232	2,275	2,364	2,424	2,462	2,341	2,226	2,246	2,260	2,414	-84
	50,921	50,951	51,094	51,253	51,378	51,611	51,828	51,975	52,148	52,313	52,455	52,592	52,744	52,917	53,025	53,264	53,507	53,760	53,950	54,218	54,392	54,524	54,536	54,434	54,505	
	14,508 8,071	14,847 8,127	15,154 8,215	15,665 8,234	16,135 8,334	16,440 8,463	16,651 8,656	17,003 8,741	17,212 8,978	17,309 9,397	17,389 9,802	17,507 10,176	17,659 10,574	17,436 11,322	17,465 11,884	17,613 12,261	17,869 12,541	18,158 12,873	18,570 13,039	18,931 13,117	19,429 13,101	19,952 13,166	20,360 13,215	20,836 12,970	20,946 12,963	+5,10 +5,03
5-84	3,871	4,008	4,169	4,350	4,501	4,699	4,885	5,062	5,244	5,404	5,616	5,809	6,059	6,265	6,521	6,849	7,220	7,506	7,859	8,338	8,847	9,312	9,830	10,592	11,226	+5,30
5+		96,900	97,558	98,493	99,347	100,183	101,004	101,795	102,770	103,828	104,861	105,951	107,183	108,397	109,640	111,069	112,452	113,872	115,200	116,577	117,899	119,246	120,505	121,633	122,648	+22,3
5+	96,429																									
5+ otal					+346	.000	.000	ممير		.000		.010					. 500		. , , , , ,							
5+ otal s opulation impact of constrain						+322	+200	+166	+245	+322	+291	+342	+378	+353	+376	+455	+503	+532	+432	+576	+512	+431	+339	+307	+91	
5+ otal s opulation impact of constrain		+195	+58	+334	+346																					
5+		+195	+58	+334	+346											47,871										Change 201
opulation impact of constrain umber of persons umber of Jobs digenous Labour Force		45,297	45,479	45,659	45,840	46,019	46,198	46,375	46,552	46,729	46,904	47,079	47,253	47,427	47,600		48,142	48,414	48,685	48,956	49,228	49,499	49,770	50,042	50,313	+4,20
opulation impact of constrain umber of persons tumber of Jobs digenous Labour Force hange over previous year	45,300	45,297 -3	45,479 +181	45,659 +181	45,840 +180	46,019 +179	+178	+178	+177	+176	+176	+175	+174	+173	+173	+271	+271	+271	+271	+271	+271	+271	+271	+271	+271	+4,20 p.a. +210
pulation impact of constrain imber of persons imber of Jobs digenous Labour Force lange over previous year imber of Jobs	t	45,297 -3 33,294	45,479 +181 33,499	45,659 +181 33,704	45,840 +180 33,910	46,019 +179 34,115	+178 34,320	+178 34,525	+177 34,731	+176 34,936	+176 35,141	+175 35,346	+174 35,552	+173 35,757	+173 35,962	+271 36,167	+271 36,372	+271 36,577	+271 36,782	+271 36,987	+271 37,192	+271 37,397	+271 37,602	+271 37,807	+271 38,012	+4,20 p.a. +21 +4,10
pulation impact of constrain imber of persons imber of Jobs digenous Labour Force lange over previous year imber of Jobs	45,300	45,297 -3	45,479 +181	45,659 +181	45,840 +180	46,019 +179	+178	+178	+177	+176	+176	+175	+174	+173	+173	+271	+271	+271	+271	+271	+271	+271	+271	+271	+271	+4,21 p.a. +21 +4,11
population impact of constrain mber of constrain mber of Jobs ignorus Labour Force ange over previous year mber of Jobs ange over previous year ange over previous year	45,300	45,297 -3 33,294	45,479 +181 33,499	45,659 +181 33,704	45,840 +180 33,910	46,019 +179 34,115	+178 34,320	+178 34,525	+177 34,731	+176 34,936	+176 35,141	+175 35,346	+174 35,552	+173 35,757	+173 35,962	+271 36,167	+271 36,372	+271 36,577	+271 36,782	+271 36,987	+271 37,192	+271 37,397	+271 37,602	+271 37,807	+271 38,012	+4,2 p.a. +21 +4,1
population impact of constrain impact of constrain impact of persons umber of Jobs digenous Labour Force anage over previous year impact of Jobs anage over previous year obuseholds	45,300 33,296	45,297 -3 33,294 -2	45,479 +181 33,499 +205	45,659 +181 33,704 +205	45,840 +180 33,910 +205	46,019 +179 34,115 +205	+178 34,320 +205	+178 34,525 +205	+177 34,731 +205	+176 34,936 +205	+176 35,141 +205	+175 35,346 +205	+174 35,552 +205	+173 35,757 +205	+173 35,962 +205	+271 36,167 +205	+271 36,372 +205	+271 36,577 +205	+271 36,782 +205	+271 36,987 +205	+271 37,192 +205	+271 37,397 +205	+271 37,602 +205	+271 37,807 +205	+271 38,012 +205	+4,2 p.a. +21 +4,1 p.a. +20
opulation impact of constrain imber of persons digenous Labour Force anage over previous year umber of Jobs anage over previous year ouseholds imber of Households	45,300	45,297 -3 33,294 -2 42,810	45,479 +181 33,499 +205	45,659 +181 33,704 +205	45,840 +180 33,910 +205	46,019 +179 34,115 +205	+178 34,320 +205	+178 34,525 +205 45,624	+177 34,731 +205 46,181	+176 34,936 +205	+176 35,141 +205 47,327	+175 35,346 +205 47,916	+174 35,552 +205	+173 35,757 +205 49,150	+173 35,962 +205 49,762	+271 36,167 +205	+271 36,372 +205	+271 36,577 +205	+271 36,782 +205	+271 36,987 +205	+271 37,192 +205	+271 37,397 +205	+271 37,602 +205	+271 37,807 +205	+271 38,012 +205	+4,2 p.a. +21 +4,1 p.a. +20
population impact of constrain imber of persons umber of Jobs digenous Labour Force anage over previous year imber of Jobs anage over previous year pusseholds anage over previous year pusseholds anage over previous year	45,300 33,296 42,550	45,297 -3 33,294 -2 42,810 +260	45,479 +181 33,499 +205 43,190 +380	45,659 +181 33,704 +205 43,636 +446	45,840 +180 33,910 +205 44,093 +456	46,019 +179 34,115 +205 44,562 +470	+178 34,320 +205 45,068 +505	+178 34,525 +205 45,624 +556	+177 34,731 +205 46,181 +558	+176 34,936 +205 46,759 +578	+176 35,141 +205 47,327 +567	+175 35,346 +205 47,916 +589	+174 35,552 +205 48,547 +632	+173 35,757 +205 49,150 +603	+173 35,962 +205 49,762 +612	+271 36,167 +205 50,470 +707	+271 36,372 +205 51,183 +713	+271 36,577 +205 51,990 +807	+271 36,782 +205 52,696 +706	+271 36,987 +205 53,436 +740	+271 37,192 +205 54,146 +710	+271 37,397 +205 54,884 +737	+271 37,602 +205 55,579 +695	+271 37,807 +205 56,244 +666	+271 38,012 +205 56,856 +611	+4,21 p.a. +21 +4,11 p.a. +20 +12,0 p.a. +60
population impact of constrain imber of persons umber of Jobs digenous Labour Force anage over previous year imber of Jobs anage over previous year pusseholds anage over previous year pusseholds anage over previous year	45,300 33,296	45,297 -3 33,294 -2 42,810	45,479 +181 33,499 +205	45,659 +181 33,704 +205	45,840 +180 33,910 +205	46,019 +179 34,115 +205	+178 34,320 +205	+178 34,525 +205 45,624	+177 34,731 +205 46,181	+176 34,936 +205	+176 35,141 +205 47,327	+175 35,346 +205 47,916	+174 35,552 +205	+173 35,757 +205 49,150	+173 35,962 +205 49,762	+271 36,167 +205	+271 36,372 +205	+271 36,577 +205	+271 36,782 +205	+271 36,987 +205	+271 37,192 +205	+271 37,397 +205	+271 37,602 +205	+271 37,807 +205	+271 38,012 +205	+4,21 p.a. +21 +4,11 p.a. +20 +12,0 p.a. +60 +12,5

Scenario E. Higher Economic Growth - Commuting Sensitivity

Population Estima	ates a	nd Fo	recas	ts			1	Natha	niel Li	chfiel	d and	Partr	ers								8	Scenario I	E. Comm	uting Sen	sitivity		
Components of Pop			-			ı	ewes	Distric	t Cour	ncil																	
	Year begin 2009	nning July 2010	1st 2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032			
Births Male	458	463	457	403	400	396	392	436	431	428	424	421	419	416	414	413	413	413	412	412	412	411	409	407			
Female All Births	433 891	437 900	431 887	380 783	377 777	374 770	370 762	411 846	407 838	404 831	400 824	397 818	395 814	393 809	391 805	390 803	389 802	389 802	388 800	389 801	389 801	388 799	386 796	384 791			
TFR Bisthe innut	2.00	2.02	2.02	1.79	1.79	1.78	1.77	1.97	1.95	1.93	1.91	1.89	1.87	1.85	1.83	1.81	1.80	1.79	1.77	1.77	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.76			
Births input																											
Deaths Male	462	457	458	460	462	466	468	472	475	478	481	484	488	491	494	497	499	551	553	554	555	556	557	558			
Female All deaths	553 1,015	543 1,000	542 1,000	540 1,000	538 1,000	534 1,000	532 1,000	528 1,000	525 1,000	522 1,000	519 1,000	516 1,000	512 1,000	509 1,000	506 1,000	503 1,000	501 1,000	549 1,100	547 1,100	546 1,100	545 1,100	544 1,100	543 1,100	542 1,100			
SMR: males	77.4	74.0	71.9	69.9	68.1	66.4	64.8	63.1	61.5	59.9	58.3	56.7	55.2	53.6	52.1	50.5	49.0	52.3	51.0	49.6	48.2	46.8	45.6	44.3			
SMR: females SMR: male & female	77.4 77.4	74.4 74.2	72.6 72.2	70.9 70.4	69.5 68.8	68.0 67.3	66.4 65.6	64.8 64.0	63.1 62.3	61.5 60.7	59.7 59.0	58.0 57.4	56.3 55.7	54.6 54.1	52.9 52.5	51.2 50.8	49.4 49.2	52.5 52.4	50.9 51.0	49.4 49.5	47.9 48.0	46.4 46.6	45.1 45.3	43.7 44.0			
Expectation of life	82.8	83.1	83.2	83.4	83.6	83.7	83.9	84.0	84.1	84.3	84.4	84.6	84.7	84.9	85.0	85.2	85.3	84.9	85.1	85.2	85.4	85.5	85.7	85.9			
Deaths input																											
In-migration from the UK Male	2,245	2,268	2,394	2,440	2,424	2,411	2,394	2,429	2,511	2,491	2,512	2,572	2,560	2,564	2,633	2,652	2,657	2,652	2,714	2,688	2,698	2,653	2,647	2,592			
Female All	2,653 4,898	2,639 4,908	2,785 5,179	2,847 5,287	2,836 5,260	2,823 5,234	2,802 5,197	2,838 5,267	2,926 5,437	2,908 5,399	2,930 5,441	3,000 5,571	2,983 5,543	2,998 5,562	3,089 5,722	3,115 5,767	3,131 5,788	3,135 5,787	3,210 5,924	3,178 5,867	3,187 5,885	3,142 5,795	3,136 5,783	3,078 5,670			
SMigR: males	52.0	52.1	55.0	56.0	55.7	55.4	55.1	55.9	57.8	57.4	58.0	59.4	59.2	59.3	60.9	61.2	61.2	60.8	62.0	61.1	61.1	59.9	59.8	58.7			
SMigR: females Migrants input	59.7	58.4	61.6	62.9	62.7	62.5	62.2	63.2	65.3	65.0	65.6	67.2	66.8	67.1	69.0	69.1	69.1	68.8	70.0	68.7	68.4	67.0	66.7	65.5			
Out-migration to the UK																											
Male Female	2,053 2,249	2,204 2,496	2,201	2,244 2,556	2,239 2,561	2,237 2,563	2,237 2,563	2,239 2,561	2,287 2.613	2,285 2,615	2,286 2,614	2,287 2.613	2,289	2,288 2,612	2,288 2,612	2,335 2.665	2,329 2.671	2,325 2,675	2,368	2,366 2,734	2,362 2,738	2,356 2,744	2,398	2,393 2.807			
All	4,302	4,700	4,700	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,900	4,900	4,900	4,900	4,900	4,900	4,900	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,100	5,100	5,100	5,100	5,200	5,200			
SMigR: males SMigR: females	47.5 50.6	50.6 55.3	50.6 55.3	51.5 56.5	51.4 56.6	51.4 56.7	51.4 56.9	51.6 57.0	52.7 58.3	52.6 58.4	52.8 58.5	52.9 58.5	52.9 58.4	52.9 58.4	52.9 58.3	53.9 59.1	53.6 58.9	53.3 58.7	54.1 59.6	53.8 59.1	53.5 58.8	53.2 58.6	54.2 59.6	54.2 59.7			
Migrants input	50.0	55.5	55.5	00.0	50.0	55.7	50.5	57.0	55.5	50.4	50.5	50.5	50.4	55.4	55.5	00.1	55.5	50.7	55.5	55.1	50.0	55.5	00.0	55.7			
In-migration from Overseas																											
Male Female	152 148	151 149	152 148	152 148	152 148	151 149	151 149	151 149	151 149	151 149	151 149	150 150	150 150	150 150													
All SMigR: males	300 53.5	300 53.0	300 53.1	300 53.0	300 52.9	300 52.8	300 52.9	300 53.0	300 53.1	300 53.2	300 53.4	300 53.6	300 53.8	300 54.0	300 54.2	300 54.2	300 54.2	300 54.2	300 54.2	300 54.0	300 53.9	300 53.7	300 53.7	300 53.8			
SMigR: females	53.5	53.0	53.1	53.0	52.9	52.8	52.9	53.0	53.1	53.2	53.4	53.6	53.8	54.0	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.0	53.9	53.7	53.7	53.8			
Migrants input																											
Out-migration to Overseas Male	152	202	202	202	202	202	202	202	202	203	203	203	203	202	202	202	202	201	201	201	201	201	200	200			
Female	148	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	197	197	197	197	198	198	198	198	199	199	199	199	199	200	200			
All SMigR: males	300 53.5	400 70.7	400 70.9	400 70.7	400 70.5	400 70.5	400 70.5	400 70.7	400 70.8	400 70.9	400 71.2	400 71.5	400 71.7	400 72.0	400 72.2	400 72.2	400 72.3	400 72.3	400 72.2	400 72.1	400 71.9	400 71.7	400 71.6	400 71.8			
SMigR: females Migrants input	53.5	70.7	70.9	70.7	70.5	70.5	70.5	70.7	70.8	70.9	71.2	71.5	71.7	72.0	72.2	72.2	72.3	72.3	72.2	72.1	71.9	71.7	71.6	71.8			
Migration - Net Flows																											
UK	+595	+208	+479	+487	+460	+434	+397	+467	+537	+499	+541	+671	+643	+662	+822	+767	+788	+787	+824	+767	+785	+695	+583	+470			
Overseas	0	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100			
Summary of population char Natural change	nge -124	-100	-113	-217	-223	-230	-238	-154	-162	-169	-176	-182	-186	-191	-195	-197	-198	-298	-300	-299	-299	-301	-304	-309		Chan	nge 2010-2030 -206
Net migration	+595	+108	+379	+387	+360	+334	+297	+367	+437	+399	+441	+571	+543	+562	+722	+667	+688	+687	+724	+667	+685	+595	+483	+370		p.a.	+501
Net change	+471	+8	+266	+170	+137	+104	+58	+213	+275	+230	+265	+390	+357	+371	+527	+470	+490	+389	+424	+368	+386	+294	+179	+61		p.a.	+295
Summary of Popular	tion es	timate	s/forec	asts																							
	Population																									Chan	nge 2010-2030
0-4	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022 4.713	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033		475
5-10	4,730 6,258	4,796 6,226	4,898 6,163	4,928 6,178	4,884 6,222	4,784 6,294	4,657 6,411	4,499 6,517	4,439 6,643	4,510 6,554	4,579 6,485	4,654 6,367	4,743 6,233	6,193	4,686 6,157	4,671 6,252	4,656 6,344	4,644 6,438	4,634 6,533	4,631 6,510	4,625 6,487	4,621 6,466	4,610 6,443	4,591 6,416	4,563 6,384		-175 +241
11-15 16-17	5,718 2.352	5,635 2.311	5,530 2,211	5,425 2 204	5,309 2,189	5,234 2,119	5,159 2.064	5,133 2.011	5,061 2.011	5,136 1,977	5,166 1,939	5,273 1,926	5,374 1.926	5,517 1,928	5,564 1,991	5,513 2,051	5,410 2.072	5,285 2,134	5,135 2,170	5,111 2.181	5,208 2.047	5,305 1.921	5,399 1.912	5,489 1,899	5,453 2,001		-330 -389
18-59Female, 64Male	50,921	50,951	50,669	50,400	50,095	49,892	49,673	49,382	49,114	48,835	48,529	48,215	47,915	47,634	47,291	47,060	46,825	46,594	46,302	46,078	45,766	45,407	44,941	44,374	43,959		-5,544
60/65 -74 75-84	14,508 8,071	14,847 8,127	15,095 8,188	15,542 8,180	15,945 8,252	16,183 8,351	16,325 8,513	16,605 8,567	16,744 8,767	16,776 9,142	16,790 9,499	16,843 9,824	16,929 10,170	16,655 10,848	16,624 11,344	16,706 11,660	16,891 11,881	17,104 12,149	17,427 12,258	17,700 12,285	18,097 12,224	18,512 12,240	18,814 12,242	19,171 11,975	19,187 11,929		+3,665 +4,113
85+ Total	3,871 96,429	4,008 96,900	4,154 96,908	4,317 97,174	4,448 97,344	4,622 97,480	4,781 97.585	4,929 97.643	5,077 97.856	5,202 98.131	5,374 98.361	5,525 98.627	5,727 99.017	5,886 99.373	6,088	6,357	6,663	6,883	7,160 101.621	7,550 102.045	7,960 102,413	8,326 102,799	8,733 103.093	9,358	9,857		+4,318
	,	,	,	. , ,	. ,	. ,	. ,		. ,										. ,		. ,	. ,	,		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		
Population impact of constra	aint			***			***		***						***		***				***		***				
		+195	-592	-321	-313	-340	-466	-503	-433	-363	-401	-359	-329	-357	-338	-278	-233	-212	-313	-176	-233	-315	-405	-417	-630		
Number of Jobs Indigenous Labour Force	45,300	45,297	45,107	44,914	44,717	44,517	44,312	44,104	43,892	43,677	43,458	43,235	43,010	42,781	42,548	42,401	42,249	42,094	41,933	41,768	41,599	41,425	41,246	41,062	40,873	Chan	nge 2010-2030 -3,872
Change over previous year		-3	-191	-193	-196	-200	-205	-209	-212	-215	-219	-222	-226	-229	-233	-147	-151	-156	-161	-164	-169	-174	-179	-184	-189	p.a.	-194
Number of Jobs Change over previous year	33,296	33,294 -2	33,499 +204	33,704 +206	33,910 +206	34,115 +205	34,320 +205	34,525 +205	34,730 +205	34,935 +205	35,140 +205	35,345 +205	35,550 +205	35,756 +205	35,961 +205	36,167 +206	36,373 +206	36,579 +206	36,784 +206	36,991 +206	37,196 +206	37,402 +206	37,607 +205	37,812 +205	38,016 +204	p.a.	+4,108 +205
Households Number of Households	42,550	42,810	42,940	43,129	43,319	43,514	43,732	43,987	44,236	44,498	44,739	44,993	45,279	45,533	45,789	46,122	46,450	46,849	47,147	47,471	47,764	48,075	48,337	48,571	48,744		+5,265
Change over previous year		+260	+130	+188	+191	+195	+218	+255	+249	+262	+242	+253	+286	+254	+256	+334	+328	+399	+298	+323	+293	+312	+262	+234	+173	p.a.	+263
Number of supply units Change over previous year	44,323	44,594 +271	44,729 +135	44,926 +196	45,124 +199	45,327 +203	45,554 +227	45,820 +265	46,079 +260	46,352 +272	46,604 +252	46,868 +264	47,166 +298	47,430 +264	47,697 +267	48,044 +348	48,386 +341	48,801 +416	49,112 +311	49,449 +337	49,754 +305	50,078 +324	50,351 +273	50,595 +244	50,775 +180	p.a.	+5,485 +274
•																											
This report was compiled from a	forecast pro	duced on	24/03/201	1 using PC	PGROUP :	software de	veloped by	Bradford	Council, th	e Universit	y of Manch	nester and	Andelin As	sociates													
							•																				

Scenario F. Lower Economic Growth

	es ar	ia For	ecast	S			Г	vatnai	niei Li	chfiel	a ana	Partn	ers								S	Scenario F	F. Lower	Economi	c Growt	th
omponents of Popul		_				L	ewes.	Distric	t Cour	ncil																
Yea	ar begini 2009	ing July 2010	1st 2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032		
rths ale	458	463	458	406	405	403	400	447	445	444	442	441	441	440	440	441	442	444	445	447	449	450	449	449		
nale	433	437	432	383	382	380	378	422	420	418	417	416	416	415	415	416	417	419	420	422	423	424	424	423		
Births	891	900	891	789	786	783	778	869	865	862	859	857	857	856	855	857	860	863	865	869	872	874	873	872		
Real innersit	2.00	2.02	2.02	1.79	1.79	1.78	1.77	1.97	1.95	1.93	1.91	1.89	1.87	1.85	1.83	1.81	1.80	1.79	1.77	1.77	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.76		
is input																										
ths																										
	462	457	458	460	462	466	468	471	475	478	481	484	487	490	493	496	498	550	552	553	554	555	556	556		
ale eaths	553 1,015	543 1,000	542 1,000	540 1,000	538 1,000	534 1,000	532 1,000	529 1,000	525 1,000	522 1,000	519 1,000	516 1,000	513 1,000	510 1,000	507 1,000	504 1,000	502 1,000	550 1,100	548 1,100	547 1,100	546 1,100	545 1,100	544 1,100	544 1,100		
males	77.4	74.0	71.8	69.7	67.9	66.2	64.4	62.7	60.9	59.3	57.6	55.9	54.3	52.7	51.1	49.5	47.9	51.0	49.6	48.1	46.7	45.2	43.9	42.6		
females	77.4	74.4	72.5	70.8	69.2	67.7	66.0	64.3	62.6	60.8	59.0	57.2	55.4	53.6	51.9	50.1	48.3	51.2	49.5	47.9	46.3	44.8	43.4	42.0		
male & female	77.4	74.2	72.2	70.3	68.6	67.0	65.3	63.5	61.8	60.1	58.3	56.6	54.9	53.2	51.5	49.8	48.1	51.1	49.6	48.0	46.5	45.0	43.7	42.3		
ctation of life	82.8	83.1	83.2	83.4	83.6	83.7	83.9	84.0	84.2	84.3	84.5	84.7	84.8	85.0	85.1	85.3	85.4	85.1	85.2	85.4	85.6	85.7	85.9	86.1		
io input																										
igration from the UK																										
le	2,245	2,344	2,471	2,520 2,942	2,506 2,936	2,496	2,482	2,520 2,953	2,604 3.046	2,588 3.032	2,611 3,059	2,674 3.133	2,666 3.121	2,672 3,140	2,745 3.238	2,767 3,268	2,775 3,289	2,773 3,298	2,838	2,814 3.348	2,827 3.361	2,784 3,319	2,777 3.314	2,725 3,260		
	4,898	5,071	5,347	5,463	5,443	5,425	5,394	5,472	5,650	5,620	5,670	5,808	5,786	5,812	5,983	6,035	6,064	6,071	6,215	6,163	6,188	6,103	6,091	5,985		
R: males	52.0	53.9	56.7	57.6	57.2	56.8	56.4	57.2	59.0	58.4	58.9	60.2	59.9	59.8	61.3	61.5	61.3	60.8	61.8	60.8	60.6	59.3	59.0	57.8		
R: females	59.7	60.4	63.5	64.7	64.4	64.1	63.8	64.7	66.6	66.2	66.7	68.1	67.6	67.8	69.5	69.5	69.3	68.9	69.8	68.4	67.9	66.5	65.9	64.6		
nts input																										
migration to the UK	0.050	2 204	0.004	0.040	0.007	2 225	0.004	0.000	0.000	2.200	0.007	0.004	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.046	0.004	2.250	0.055	2.246	0.000	0.000		
ale	2,053	2,204	2,201	2,243	2,237	2,235	2,234	2,236 2,564	2,283	2,280	2,281	2,281	2,283	2,283	2,282	2,328	2,323	2,318	2,361	2,359	2,355	2,348	2,391	2,386 2.814		
-	4,302	4,700	4,700	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,900	4,900	4,900	4,900	4,900	4,900	4,900	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,100	5,100	5,100	5,100	5,200	5,200		
R: males	47.5	50.6	50.5	51.3	51.0	50.9	50.8	50.7	51.7	51.5	51.4	51.4	51.3	51.1	51.0	51.7	51.3	50.8	51.4	50.9	50.5	50.1	50.8	50.6		
R: females nts input	50.6	55.3	55.2	56.2	56.2	56.2	56.2	56.2	57.2	57.2	57.1	57.0	56.7	56.5	56.2	56.8	56.4	56.0	56.6	56.0	55.5	55.1	55.9	55.8		
·																										
igration from Overseas																										
le	152 148	151 149	152 148	152 148	152 148	151 149	151 149	151 149	151 149	151 149	151 149	151 149	151 149	151 149	151 149	151 149	151 149	150 150	150 150	150 150	150 150	150 150	149 151	149 151		
	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300		
R: males	53.5	53.0	53.0	52.7	52.4	52.2	52.1	52.0	52.0	51.9	51.9	52.0	51.9	51.9	51.9	51.8	51.6	51.4	51.2	50.9	50.6	50.2	50.0	49.9		
R: females	53.5	53.0	53.0	52.7	52.4	52.2	52.1	52.0	52.0	51.9	51.9	52.0	51.9	51.9	51.9	51.8	51.6	51.4	51.2	50.9	50.6	50.2	50.0	49.9		
nts input																										
migration to Overseas																										
	152	202	202	202	202	202	202	202	202	202	202	202	202	202	201	201	201	200	200	200	200	199	199	199		
ile	148	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	199	199	199	200	200	200	200	201	201	201		
R: males	300 53.5	400 70.7	400 70.7	400 70.3	400 69.9	400 69.6	400 69.5	400 69.4	400 69.3	400 69.2	400 69.2	400 69.3	400 69.3	400 69.3	400 69.2	400 69.0	400 68.9	400 68.6	400 68.3	400 67.9	400 67.4	400 67.0	400 66.7	400 66.6		
R: females	53.5	70.7	70.7	70.3	69.9	69.6	69.5	69.4	69.3	69.2	69.2	69.3	69.3	69.3	69.2	69.0	68.9	68.6	68.3	67.9	67.4	67.0	66.7	66.6		
ints input																										
ation - Net Flows	+595	+371	+647	+663	+643	+625	+594	+672	+750	+720	+770	+908	+886	+912	+1.083	+1.035	+1.064	+1.071	+1,115	+1.063	+1,088	+1,003	+891	+785		
seas	0	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100		
mary of population change																										Change 2
ral change	-124	-100	-109	-211	-214	-217	-222	-131	-135	-138	-141	-143	-143	-144	-145	-143	-140	-237	-235	-231	-228	-226	-227	-228		p.a
nigration	+595	+271	+547	+563	+543	+525	+494	+572	+650	+620	+670	+808	+786	+812	+983	+935	+964	+971	+1,015	+963	+988	+903	+791	+685		p.a. +
change	+471	+171	+438	+352	+329	+308	+273	+442	+514	+482	+529	+665	+643	+668	+839	+793	+824	+734	+780	+732	+760	+677	+565	+457		p.a. +
nmary of Population	on est	imates	/forec	asts																						
		at mid-yea																								Change 2
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	
	4,730	4,796	4,910	4,955	4,925	4,841	4,731	4,590	4,550	4,644	4,738	4,837	4,953	4,946	4,941	4,948	4,954	4,963	4,974	4,990	5,003	5,018	5,024	5,022	5,012	
	6.258	6,226	6,172 5,536	6,198 5,437	6,254 5,328	6,341 5,259	6,475 5,192	6,600 5,173	6,746 5,110	6,676 5,196	6,628 5,239	6,532 5,362	6,420 5,481	6,408 5,642	6,401 5,708	6,529 5,676	6,656 5,589	6,785 5,482	6,916 5,351	6,924 5,352	6,930 5,480	6,939 5,608	6,944 5,734	6,943 5,858	6,936 5,848	
	5.718			3,437		2.132	2,079	2,028	2,032	2,001	1,966	1,956	1,959	1,967	2,038	2,106	2,134	2,205	2,250	2,269	2,139	2,018	2,018	2,014	2,133	
	5,718 2,352	5,635 2,311	2,215	2,211	2,199			50,085		49,808	49,644	49,476	49,325	49,199	49,012	48,947	48,883	48,828	48,716	48,677	48,553	48,387	48,113	47,737	47,524	
Female, 64Male				2,211 50,616	2,199 50,425	50,343	50,247	50,065	49,950	40,000						16.992	17.204	17,446	17,803	18,110	18,546	19,003	19,347	19,751	19,806	+4
	2,352 50,921 14,508	2,311 50,951 14,847	2,215 50,775 15,110	50,616 15,573	50,425 15,994	16,251	16,413	16,714	16,875	16,928	16,963	17,039	17,148	16,893	16,885			40000								
	2,352 50,921	2,311 50,951	2,215 50,775	50,616	50,425						16,963 9,587 5,443			16,893 10,991 5,998	16,885 11,510 6,218	11,847	12,089 6.835	12,381 7.078	12,511 7.381	12,558 7.802	12,516 8.247	12,552 8.648	12,575 9.095	12,320 9,770	12,292	
-74	2,352 50,921 14,508 8,071	2,311 50,951 14,847 8,127	2,215 50,775 15,110 8,195	50,616 15,573 8,194	50,425 15,994 8,273	16,251 8,381	16,413 8,552	16,714 8,615	16,875 8,826	16,928 9,214	9,587	17,039 9,927	17,148 10,290	10,991	11,510	11,847										
-74	2,352 50,921 14,508 8,071 3,871 96,429	2,311 50,951 14,847 8,127 4,008 96,900	2,215 50,775 15,110 8,195 4,158 97,071	50,616 15,573 8,194 4,326 97,509	50,425 15,994 8,273 4,462 97,860	16,251 8,381 4,642 98,189	16,413 8,552 4,809 98,497	16,714 8,615 4,965 98,770	16,875 8,826 5,123 99,211	16,928 9,214 5,259 99,726	9,587 5,443 100,208	17,039 9,927 5,607 100,737	17,148 10,290 5,824 101,402	10,991 5,998 102,045	11,510 6,218 102,712	11,847 6,507 103,551	6,835 104,344	7,078 105,168	7,381 105,902	7,802 106,681	8,247 107,413	8,648 108,173	9,095 108,850	9,770 109,414	10,320	+4
Female, 64Male -74 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1	2,352 50,921 14,508 8,071 3,871 96,429	2,311 50,951 14,847 8,127 4,008	2,215 50,775 15,110 8,195 4,158	50,616 15,573 8,194 4,326	50,425 15,994 8,273 4,462	16,251 8,381 4,642	16,413 8,552 4,809	16,714 8,615 4,965	16,875 8,826 5,123	16,928 9,214 5,259	9,587 5,443	17,039 9,927 5,607	17,148 10,290 5,824	10,991 5,998	11,510 6,218	11,847 6,507	6,835	7,078	7,381	7,802	8,247	8,648	9,095	9,770	10,320	+1
allation impact of constrainer of persons	2,352 50,921 14,508 8,071 3,871 96,429	2,311 50,951 14,847 8,127 4,008 96,900 +195	2,215 50,775 15,110 8,195 4,158 97,071	50,616 15,573 8,194 4,326 97,509	50,425 15,994 8,273 4,462 97,860	16,251 8,381 4,642 98,189	16,413 8,552 4,809 98,497	16,714 8,615 4,965 98,770	16,875 8,826 5,123 99,211	16,928 9,214 5,259 99,726	9,587 5,443 100,208 -180	17,039 9,927 5,607 100,737	17,148 10,290 5,824 101,402	10,991 5,998 102,045	11,510 6,218 102,712 -88	11,847 6,507 103,551	6,835 104,344 +35	7,078 105,168 +64	7,381 105,902 -29	7,802 106,681 +115	8,247 107,413 +63	8,648 108,173 -12	9,095 108,850 -97	9,770 109,414 -109	10,320 109,871 -315	+4 +1 Change 2
Female, 64Male .74 Jlation impact of constrain er of persons ber of Jobs enous Labour Force	2,352 50,921 14,508 8,071 3,871 96,429	2,311 50,951 14,847 8,127 4,008 96,900	2,215 50,775 15,110 8,195 4,158 97,071	50,616 15,573 8,194 4,326 97,509	50,425 15,994 8,273 4,462 97,860	16,251 8,381 4,642 98,189	16,413 8,552 4,809 98,497	16,714 8,615 4,965 98,770	16,875 8,826 5,123 99,211	16,928 9,214 5,259 99,726	9,587 5,443 100,208	17,039 9,927 5,607 100,737	17,148 10,290 5,824 101,402	10,991 5,998 102,045	11,510 6,218 102,712	11,847 6,507 103,551	6,835 104,344	7,078 105,168	7,381 105,902	7,802 106,681	8,247 107,413	8,648 108,173	9,095 108,850	9,770 109,414	10,320 109,871 -315 44,065	+4 +1 Change 2
lation impact of constrain er of persons ber of Jobs nous Labour Force ge over previous year er of Jobs	2,352 50,921 14,508 8,071 3,871 96,429	2,311 50,951 14,847 8,127 4,008 96,900 +195 45,297 -3 33,294	2,215 50,775 15,110 8,195 4,158 97,071 -429 45,200 -98 33,294	50,616 15,573 8,194 4,326 97,509 -153 45,103 -97 33,294	50,425 15,994 8,273 4,462 97,860 -137 45,007 -96 33,293	16,251 8,381 4,642 98,189 -157 44,911 -96 33,293	16,413 8,552 4,809 98,497 -275 44,815 -96 33,293	16,714 8,615 4,965 98,770 -306 44,720 -95 33,293	16,875 8,826 5,123 99,211 -228 44,625 -95 33,293	16,928 9,214 5,259 99,726 -150 44,530 -94 33,292	9,587 5,443 100,208 -180 44,436 -94 33,292	17,039 9,927 5,607 100,737 -130 44,343 -94 33,292	17,148 10,290 5,824 101,402 -92 44,250 -93 33,292	10,991 5,998 102,045 -114 44,157 -93 33,292	11,510 6,218 102,712 -88 44,065 -92 33,292	11,847 6,507 103,551 -17 44,065 +0 33,292	6,835 104,344 +35 44,065 0 33,292	7,078 105,168 +64 44,065 +0 33,292	7,381 105,902 -29 44,065 -0 33,292	7,802 106,681 +115 44,065 +0 33,292	8,247 107,413 +63 44,065 0 33,292	8,648 108,173 -12 44,065 -0 33,292	9,095 108,850 -97 44,065 +0 33,292	9,770 109,414 -109 44,065 +0 33,292	-315 44,065 +0 33,292	+4 +1 Change 2 -1 p.a.
ulation impact of constrain er of persons ber of Jobs shous Labour Force ge over previous year er of Jobs	2,352 50,921 14,508 8,071 3,871 96,429 ht	2,311 50,951 14,847 8,127 4,008 96,900 +195 45,297 -3	2,215 50,775 15,110 8,195 4,158 97,071 -429 45,200 -98	50,616 15,573 8,194 4,326 97,509 -153 45,103 -97	50,425 15,994 8,273 4,462 97,860 -137 45,007 -96	16,251 8,381 4,642 98,189 -157 44,911 -96	16,413 8,552 4,809 98,497 -275 44,815 -96	16,714 8,615 4,965 98,770 -306 44,720 -95	16,875 8,826 5,123 99,211 -228 44,625 -95	16,928 9,214 5,259 99,726 -150 44,530 -94	9,587 5,443 100,208 -180 44,436 -94	17,039 9,927 5,607 100,737 -130 44,343 -94	17,148 10,290 5,824 101,402 -92 44,250 -93	10,991 5,998 102,045 -114 44,157 -93	11,510 6,218 102,712 -88 44,065 -92	11,847 6,507 103,551 -17 44,065 +0	6,835 104,344 +35 44,065 0	7,078 105,168 +64 44,065 +0	7,381 105,902 -29 44,065 -0	7,802 106,681 +115 44,065 +0	8,247 107,413 +63 44,065 0	8,648 108,173 -12 44,065 -0	9,095 108,850 -97 44,065 +0	9,770 109,414 -109 44,065 +0	-315 44,065 +0 33,292	+4 +1 Change 2 -1 p.a.
Female, 64Male -74 Lilation impact of constrain er of persons bor of Jobs anous Labour Force ge over previous year er of Jobs ge over previous year	2,352 50,921 14,508 8,071 3,871 96,429 ht	2,311 50,951 14,847 8,127 4,008 96,900 +195 45,297 -3 33,294	2,215 50,775 15,110 8,195 4,158 97,071 -429 45,200 -98 33,294	50,616 15,573 8,194 4,326 97,509 -153 45,103 -97 33,294	50,425 15,994 8,273 4,462 97,860 -137 45,007 -96 33,293	16,251 8,381 4,642 98,189 -157 44,911 -96 33,293	16,413 8,552 4,809 98,497 -275 44,815 -96 33,293	16,714 8,615 4,965 98,770 -306 44,720 -95 33,293	16,875 8,826 5,123 99,211 -228 44,625 -95 33,293	16,928 9,214 5,259 99,726 -150 44,530 -94 33,292	9,587 5,443 100,208 -180 44,436 -94 33,292	17,039 9,927 5,607 100,737 -130 44,343 -94 33,292	17,148 10,290 5,824 101,402 -92 44,250 -93 33,292	10,991 5,998 102,045 -114 44,157 -93 33,292	11,510 6,218 102,712 -88 44,065 -92 33,292	11,847 6,507 103,551 -17 44,065 +0 33,292	6,835 104,344 +35 44,065 0 33,292	7,078 105,168 +64 44,065 +0 33,292	7,381 105,902 -29 44,065 -0 33,292	7,802 106,681 +115 44,065 +0 33,292	8,247 107,413 +63 44,065 0 33,292	8,648 108,173 -12 44,065 -0 33,292	9,095 108,850 -97 44,065 +0 33,292	9,770 109,414 -109 44,065 +0 33,292	-315 44,065 +0 33,292	+4 +1 Change 2 -1 p.a.
7 17 18 19 18 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	2,352 50,921 14,508 8,071 3,871 96,429 ht	2,311 50,951 14,847 8,127 4,008 96,900 +195 45,297 -3 33,294 -2	2,215 50,775 15,110 8,195 4,158 97,071 -429 45,200 -98 33,294 -0	50,616 15,573 8,194 4,326 97,509 -153 45,103 -97 33,294 -0	50,425 15,994 8,273 4,462 97,860 -137 45,007 -96 33,293 -0	16,251 8,381 4,642 98,189 -157 44,911 -96 33,293 -0	16,413 8,552 4,809 98,497 -275 44,815 -96 33,293 -0	16,714 8,615 4,965 98,770 -306 44,720 -95 33,293 -0	16,875 8,826 5,123 99,211 -228 44,625 -95 33,293 -0	16,928 9,214 5,259 99,726 -150 44,530 -94 33,292 -0	9,587 5,443 100,208 -180 44,436 -94 33,292 -0	17,039 9,927 5,607 100,737 -130 44,343 -94 33,292 -0	17,148 10,290 5,824 101,402 -92 44,250 -93 33,292 -0	10,991 5,998 102,045 -114 44,157 -93 33,292 -0	11,510 6,218 102,712 -88 44,065 -92 33,292 -0	11,847 6,507 103,551 -17 44,065 +0 33,292 +0	+35 44,065 0 33,292	7,078 105,168 +64 44,065 +0 33,292 +0	7,381 105,902 -29 44,065 -0 33,292 -0	7,802 106,681 +115 44,065 +0 33,292 +0	8,247 107,413 +63 44,065 0 33,292 0	44,065 -0 33,292	9,095 108,850 -97 44,065 +0 33,292 +0	9,770 109,414 -109 44,065 +0 33,292 +0	10,320 109,871 -315 44,065 +0 33,292 +0	+1 +1 Change 2 -1 p.a
ulation impact of constrain per of persons there of Jobs enous Labour Force tige over previous year ber of Jobs ge over previous year seholds ber of Households	2,352 50,921 14,508 8,071 3,871 96,429 ht	2,311 50,951 14,847 8,127 4,008 96,900 +195 45,297 -3 33,294	2,215 50,775 15,110 8,195 4,158 97,071 -429 45,200 -98 33,294	50,616 15,573 8,194 4,326 97,509 -153 45,103 -97 33,294	50,425 15,994 8,273 4,462 97,860 -137 45,007 -96 33,293	16,251 8,381 4,642 98,189 -157 44,911 -96 33,293	16,413 8,552 4,809 98,497 -275 44,815 -96 33,293	16,714 8,615 4,965 98,770 -306 44,720 -95 33,293	16,875 8,826 5,123 99,211 -228 44,625 -95 33,293	16,928 9,214 5,259 99,726 -150 44,530 -94 33,292 -0	9,587 5,443 100,208 -180 44,436 -94 33,292 -0	17,039 9,927 5,607 100,737 -130 44,343 -94 33,292	17,148 10,290 5,824 101,402 -92 44,250 -93 33,292	10,991 5,998 102,045 -114 44,157 -93 33,292	11,510 6,218 102,712 -88 44,065 -92 33,292 -0	11,847 6,507 103,551 -17 44,065 +0 33,292 +0	6,835 104,344 +35 44,065 0 33,292 0	7,078 105,168 +64 44,065 +0 33,292	7,381 105,902 -29 44,065 -0 33,292	7,802 106,681 +115 44,065 +0 33,292 +0	8,247 107,413 +63 44,065 0 33,292 0	8,648 108,173 -12 44,065 -0 33,292	9,095 108,850 -97 44,065 +0 33,292 +0	9,770 109,414 -109 44,065 +0 33,292	-315 44,065 +0 33,292	+1 Change 2 -1 p.a. p.a.
79 Female, 64Male 5.74 4 ulation impact of constrain ber of Jobs enous Labour Force age over previous year ber of Jobs age over previous year ber of Jobs age over previous year ber of Jobs age over previous year ge over previous year	2,352 50,921 14,508 8,071 3,871 96,429 ht	2,311 50,951 14,847 4,008 96,900 +195 45,297 -3 33,294 -2	2,215 50,775 15,110 8,195 4,158 97,071 -429 45,200 -98 33,294 -0	50,616 15,573 8,194 4,326 97,509 -153 45,103 -97 33,294 -0	50,425 15,994 8,273 4,462 97,860 -137 45,007 -96 33,293 -0	16,251 8,381 4,642 98,189 -157 44,911 -96 33,293 -0	16,413 8,552 4,809 98,497 -275 44,815 -96 33,293 -0	16,714 8,615 4,965 98,770 -306 44,720 -95 33,293 -0	16,875 8,826 5,123 99,211 -228 44,625 -95 33,293 -0	16,928 9,214 5,259 99,726 -150 44,530 -94 33,292 -0	9,587 5,443 100,208 -180 44,436 -94 33,292 -0	17,039 9,927 5,607 100,737 -130 44,343 -94 33,292 -0	17,148 10,290 5,824 101,402 -92 44,250 -93 33,292 -0	10,991 5,998 102,045 -114 44,157 -93 33,292 -0	11,510 6,218 102,712 -88 44,065 -92 33,292 -0	11,847 6,507 103,551 -17 44,065 +0 33,292 +0	+35 44,065 0 33,292	7,078 105,168 +64 44,065 +0 33,292 +0	7,381 105,902 -29 44,065 -0 33,292 -0	7,802 106,681 +115 44,065 +0 33,292 +0	8,247 107,413 +63 44,065 0 33,292 0	44,065 -0 33,292 -0	9,095 108,850 -97 44,065 +0 33,292 +0	9,770 109,414 -109 44,065 +0 33,292 +0	10,320 109,871 -315 44,065 +0 33,292 +0	+4 +1 Change 2 -1 p.a. p.a. +2 p.a. +1

Scenario F. Lower Economic Growth - Commuting Sensitivity

Population Estim	ates a	nd Fo	recas	ts			ı	Natha	niel Li	ichfiel	d and	Partn	ers								5	Scenario I	F. Commi	uting Sen	sitivity		
Components of Pop			-			ı	_ewes	Distric	t Cour	ncil																	
	Year begin	ining July 2010	1st 2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032			
Births Male	458	463	451	393	386	378	370	406	398	391	383	377	372	367	363	360	358	356	354	353	352	351	348	346			
Female	433	437	426	371	364	357	349	383	375	368	362	356	351	346	342	340	338	336	334	333	333	331	329	326			
All Births TFR	891 2.00	900 2.02	877 2.02	764 1.79	750 1.79	735 1.78	718 1.77	789 1.97	773 1.95	759 1.93	745 1.91	733 1.89	723 1.87	713 1.85	705 1.83	700 1.81	695 1.80	692 1.79	688 1.77	687 1.77	685 1.76	682 1.76	677 1.76	672 1.76			
Births input																											
Deaths																											
Male	462	457	459	460	463	466	469	472	476	479	482	485	489	492	495	499	501	553	555	556	557	558	559	559			
Female All deaths	553 1.015	543 1.000	541 1.000	540 1.000	537 1.000	534 1.000	531 1.000	528 1.000	524 1.000	521 1.000	518 1.000	515 1.000	511 1.000	508 1.000	505 1.000	501 1.000	499 1.000	547 1.100	545 1.100	544 1.100	543 1,100	542 1.100	541 1,100	541 1.100			
SMR: males	77.4	74.0	72.1	70.3	68.7	67.2	65.8	64.3	62.9	61.4	60.0	58.6	57.2	55.9	54.5	53.0	51.6	55.2	54.1	52.8	51.5	50.3	49.1	47.9			
SMR: females SMR: male & female	77.4 77.4	74.4 74.2	72.8 72.4	71.3 70.8	70.1 69.4	68.8 68.1	67.4 66.6	66.0 65.2	64.5 63.7	63.1 62.3	61.5 60.8	60.0 59.3	58.4 57.8	56.9 56.4	55.3 54.9	53.7 53.4	52.1 51.9	55.5 55.4	54.1 54.1	52.6 52.7	51.2 51.4	49.8 50.0	48.5 48.8	47.3 47.6			
Expectation of life	82.8	83.1	83.2	83.4	83.5	83.6	83.7	83.9	84.0	84.1	84.2	84.4	84.5	84.6	84.7	84.9	85.0	84.6	84.7	84.8	85.0	85.1	85.3	85.4			
Deaths input																											
In-migration from the UK Male	2.245	2.044	2.175	2.228	2.218	2.211	2.201	2.239	2.326	2.311	2.335	2.400	2.394	2.403	2.473	2.498	2.506	2.508	2.574	2.556	2.571	2.532	2.538	2.489			
Female	2,653	2,378	2,175	2,591	2,584	2,576	2,559	2,239	2,688	2,673	2,535	2,400	2,760	2,403	2,473	2,498	2,922	2,934	3,012	2,556	3,006	2,968	2,976	2,469			
All SMigR: males	4,898 52.0	4,422 47.0	4,701 50.3	4,819 51.8	4,802 51.9	4,787 52.1	4,759 52.3	4,836 53.6	5,014 56.0	4,984 56.0	5,033 57.0	5,172 59.0	5,154 59.2	5,183 59.7	5,344 61.8	5,401 62.6	5,429 63.0	5,442 63.1	5,587 64.7	5,547 64.3	5,577 64.7	5,501 63.8	5,513 64.2	5,414 63.4			
SMigR: females	59.7	47.0 52.6	56.4	58.2	58.4	58.8	59.0	60.5	63.1	63.2	64.3	66.5	66.6	67.4	69.8	70.5	71.0	71.2	73.0	72.1	72.3	71.3	71.5	70.6			
Migrants input																											
Out-migration to the UK																											
Male Female	2,053 2,249	2,204	2,203	2,248 2,552	2,244 2,556	2,244	2,246 2,554	2,249	2,298	2,296	2,298	2,299	2,301 2,599	2,300	2,300	2,346 2.654	2,341 2,659	2,336 2,664	2,379	2,377	2,373	2,366	2,409	2,404 2,796			
All	4,302	4,700	4,700	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,900	4,900	4,900	4,900	4,900	4,900	4,900	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,100	5,100	5,100	5,100	5,200	5,200			
SMigR: males SMigR: females	47.5 50.6	50.6 55.3	51.0 55.7	52.3 57.3	52.6 57.8	52.9 58.3	53.3 58.9	53.8 59.4	55.3 61.1	55.6 61.6	56.1 62.0	56.5 62.5	56.9 62.7	57.2 63.1	57.5 63.2	58.8 64.5	58.8 64.6	58.7 64.6	59.8 65.9	59.8 65.7	59.7 65.6	59.6 65.6	61.0 67.1	61.2 67.5			
Migrants input					,	,	,												,			,	,				
In-migration from Overseas																											
Male Female	152 148	151 149	152 148	152 148	152 148	152 148	152 148	153 147	152 148																		
All	148 300	300	148 300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300			
SMigR: males	53.5	53.0	53.6	53.9	54.2	54.6	55.1	55.6	56.1	56.6	57.2	57.8	58.3	58.9	59.4	59.7	60.0	60.3	60.5	60.6	60.7	60.8	61.1	61.5			
SMigR: females Migrants input	53.5	53.0	53.6	53.9	54.2	54.6	55.1	55.6	56.1	56.6	57.2	57.8	58.3	58.9	59.4	59.7	60.0	60.3	60.5	60.6	60.7	60.8	61.1	61.5			
Out-migration to Overseas																											
Male	152	202	202	203	203	203	203	204	204	204	204	204	204	204	204	204	203	203	203	203	203	202	202	202			
Female All	148 300	198 400	198 400	197 400	197 400	197 400	197 400	196 400	197 400	197 400	197 400	197 400	197 400	198 400	198 400	198 400											
SMigR: males	53.5	70.7	71.5	71.9	72.3	72.8	73.4	74.2	74.8	75.5	76.3	77.1	77.8	78.5	79.1	79.6	80.0	80.4	80.7	80.9	81.0	81.1	81.4	82.0			
SMigR: females Migrants input	53.5	70.7	71.5	71.9	72.3	72.8	73.4	74.2	74.8	75.5	76.3	77.1	77.8	78.5	79.1	79.6	80.0	80.4	80.7	80.9	81.0	81.1	81.4	82.0			
Migration - Net Flows	+595	-278	+1	+19	+2	-13	-41	+36	+114	+84	+133	+272	+254	+283	+444	+401	+429	+442	+487	+447	+477	+401	+313	+214			
Overseas	0	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100			
Summary of population cha	ange																									Change 20	10-2030
Natural change	-124	-100	-123	-236	-250	-265	-282	-211	-227	-241	-255	-267	-277	-287	-295	-300	-305	-408	-412	-413	-415	-418	-423	-428		p.a27	
Net migration Net change	+595 +471	-378 -478	-99 -222	-81 -316	-98 -348	-113 -379	-141 -422	-64 -274	+14 -213	-16 -257	+33	+172 -95	+154	+183	+344 +49	+301 +0	+329 +24	+342	+387	+347 -67	+377	+301	+213 -210	+114		p.a. +10 p.a17	
-																											
Summary of Popula	tion es	timate	s/forec	asts																							
	Population																									Change 20	10-2030
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033		
0-4 5-10	4,730 6,258	4,796 6,226	4,860 6,137	4,851 6,121	4,767 6,131	4,628 6,165	4,462 6,240	4,265 6,302	4,163 6,379	4,185 6,250	4,208 6,138	4,236 5,979	4,280 5,803	4,218 5,712	4,162 5,627	4,120 5,666	4,082 5,704	4,049 5,745	4,022 5,791	4,005 5,734	3,987 5,681	3,975 5,635	3,956 5,591	3,933 5,548	3,903 5,504	-82 -59	
11-15	5,718	5,635	5,511	5,388	5,255	5,163	5,072	5,029	4,938	4,986	4,987	5,059	5,123	5,228	5,238	5,157	5,024	4,869	4,690	4,627	4,676	4,727	4,775	4,823	4,760	-90	80
16-17 18-59Female, 64Male	2,352 50.921	2,311 50.951	2,201 50.351	2,186 49.771	2,163 49.162	2,086 48.662	2,025 48.153	1,965 47,581	1,959 47.037	1,918 46,489	1,875 45,919	1,855 45,348	1,849 44,799	1,840 44,277	1,887 43,701	1,932 43,234	1,940 42,764	1,986 42,304	2,009 41.793	2,005 41,351	1,866 40.832	1,736 40,273	1,714 39.622	1,687 38.886	1,763 38,298	-57 -10.6	
60/65 -74	14,508	14,847	15,051	15,451	15,806	15,995	16,089	16,319	16,412	16,400	16,373	16,385	16,430	16,126	16,060	16,106	16,251	16,421	16,695	16,921	17,263	17,623	17,870	18,167	18,140	+2,7	
75-84 85+	8,071 3,871	8,127 4,008	8,168 4,143	8,140 4,293	8,191 4,409	8,270 4,566	8,410 4,706	8,442 4.832	8,616 4,958	8,961 5,059	9,287 5,204	9,579 5.327	9,891 5,498	10,523 5.626	10,978 5,795	11,256 6.026	11,442 6.291	11,673 6.472	11,750 6,704	11,749 7.040	11,665 7,393	11,657 7,700	11,636 8.044	11,362 8.591	11,301 9,015	+3,5	
Total	96,429	96,900	96,422	96,200	95,884	95,536	95,157	94,735	94,461	94,247	93,990	93,768	93,673	93,550	93,447	93,496	93,496	93,520	93,454	93,429	93,363	93,325	93,207	92,998	92,684	-3,5	
Population impact of constr	raint	.40=	4.070	-799	70/	700	040	044	-864	-786	046	-767	700	-746	747	cec	500	57/	-658	540		600	000	-687	-886		
Number of persons		+195	-1,078	-799	-781	-798	-913	-941	-864	-/86	-816	-/6/	-728	-/46	-717	-656	-599	-571	-658	-513	-553	-623	-699	-687	-886		
Number of Jobs Indigenous Labour Force	4E 200	45,297	44,829	44,364	43,902	43,441	42,982	42,524	42,069	41,616	41,164	40,715	40,268	39,822	39,379	39,020	38,661	38,302	37,942	37,584	37,225	20 005	36,505	36,145	35,784	Change 20 -8,4	
Change over previous year	45,300	-3	-468	-465	-463	-461	-459	-458	-455	-453	-451	-449	-447	-445	-443	-359	-359	-359	-359	-359	-359	36,865 -359	-360	-360	-361	p.a42	22
Number of Jobs Change over previous year	33,296	33,294 -2	33,292 -2	33,292	33,291 -0	33,291 -1	33,290 -1	33,288 -1	33,287 -1	33,286 -1	33,285 -1	33,285	33,284 -1	33,283	33,282 -1	33,283 +0	33,283	33,284	33,284 +0	33,284 +1	33,285 +0	33,285 +0	33,285 -0	33,284 -0	33,283 -1	p.a0	
go over provided year		-	-		,		,					,				.5	.0		.5			.5	,	,	- 1		
Households																											
Number of Households	42,550	42,810	42,754	42,754	42,755	42,758	42,780	42,836	42,886	42,947	42,988	43,040	43,124	43,179	43,236	43,367	43,491	43,679	43,772	43,891	43,986	44,100	44,167	44,213	44,200	+1,2	
Change over previous year Number of supply units	44,323	+260 44,594	-57 44,535	+0 44,535	+1 44,536	+3 44,539	+23 44,563	+55 44,620	+50 44,673	+62 44,737	+41 44,780	+52 44,833	+84 44,921	+54 44,978	+58 45,038	+131 45,174	+124 45,303	+187 45,498	+93 45,596	+119 45,720	+95 45,818	+114 45,938	+67 46,007	+45 46,055	-12 46,042	p.a. +6 +1,3	
Change over previous year	,	+271	-59	+0	+1	+3	+24	+58	+52	+64	+43	+54	+88	+57	+60	+136	+129	+195	+97	+124	+99	+119	+70	+47	-13		
This report was compiled from a	forecast pro	duced on	24/03/2011	using PO	PGROUP s	oftware de	veloped by	Bradford	Council, th	e Universi	ty of Manch	nester and .	Andelin As	sociates													

Appendix 3 Population Pyramids

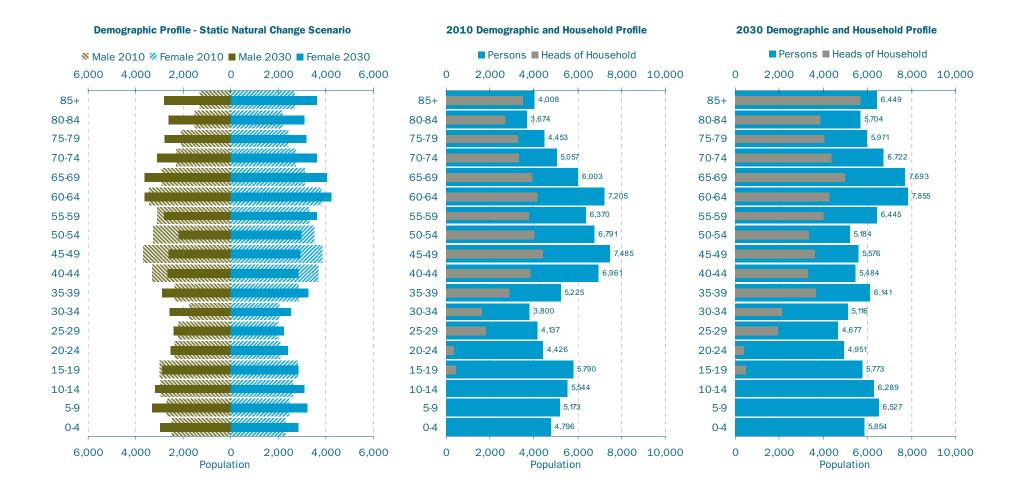
Scenario A. Baseline

		2010			2030	
	Male	Female		Male	Female	
Age	2010	2010	Persons	2030	2030	Persons
0-4	2,504	2,292	4,796	2,649	2,538	5,187
5-9	2,704	2,469	5,173	3,045	2,961	6,006
10-14	2,922	2,622	5,544	3,015	2,936	5,951
15-19	2,961	2,829	5,790	2,707	2,676	5,382
20-24	2,352	2,074	4,426	2,543	2,434	4,977
25-29	2,189	1,949	4,137	2,426	2,282	4,708
30-34	1,749	2,052	3,800	2,593	2,564	5,157
35-39	2,368	2,858	5,225	2,909	3,288	6,197
40-44	3,304	3,657	6,961	2,668	2,864	5,532
45-49	3,662	3,823	7,485	2,651	2,975	5,626
50-54	3,279	3,512	6,791	2,239	2,998	5,237
55-59	3,082	3,288	6,370	2,876	3,659	6,534
60-64	3,419	3,786	7,205	3,707	4,303	8,010
65-69	2,902	3,101	6,003	3,780	4,139	7,919
70-74	2,305	2,753	5,057	3,249	3,763	7,012
75-79	2,063	2,390	4,453	3,001	3,368	6,369
80-84	1,505	2,170	3,674	2,946	3,401	6,348
85+	1,324	2,684	4,008	3,907	4,942	8,849
Total	46,593	50,307	96,900	52,910	58,090	111,000



Scenario B. Static Natural Change

		2010			2030	
	Male	Female		Male	Female	
Age	2010	2010	Persons	2030	2030	Persons
0-4	2,504	2,292	4,796	2,989	2,865	5,854
5-9	2,704	2,469	5,173	3,309	3,218	6,527
10-14	2,922	2,622	5,544	3,186	3,103	6,289
15-19	2,961	2,829	5,790	2,904	2,869	5,773
20-24	2,352	2,074	4,426	2,531	2,421	4,951
25-29	2,189	1,949	4,137	2,412	2,265	4,677
30-34	1,749	2,052	3,800	2,574	2,543	5,116
35-39	2,368	2,858	5,225	2,882	3,260	6,141
40-44	3,304	3,657	6,961	2,642	2,842	5,484
45-49	3,662	3,823	7,485	2,624	2,953	5,576
50-54	3,279	3,512	6,791	2,212	2,972	5,184
55-59	3,082	3,288	6,370	2,828	3,617	6,445
60-64	3,419	3,786	7,205	3,619	4,236	7,855
65-69	2,902	3,101	6,003	3,649	4,044	7,693
70-74	2,305	2,753	5,057	3,085	3,637	6,722
75-79	2,063	2,390	4,453	2,777	3,194	5,971
80-84	1,505	2,170	3,674	2,596	3,108	5,704
85+	1,324	2,684	4,008	2,797	3,652	6,449
Total	46,593	50,307	96,900	51,614	56,798	108,412



Scenario C. Zero Net Migration

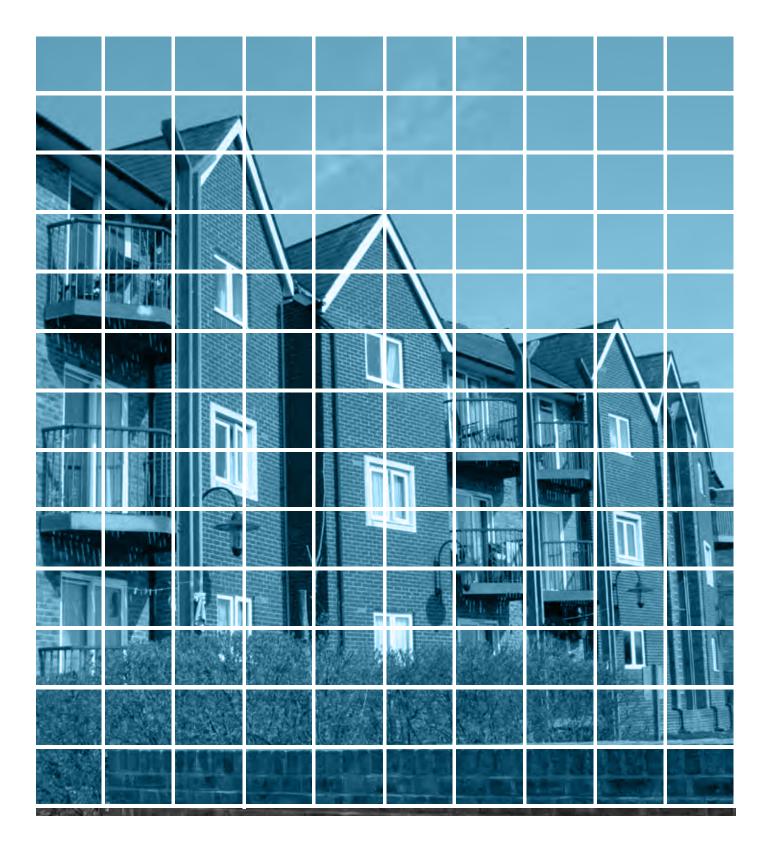
		2010		2030						
	Male	Female		Male	Female					
Age	2010	2010	Persons	2030	2030	Persons				
0-4	2,504	2,292	4,796	1,924	1,842	3,766				
5-9	2,704	2,469	5,173	2,339	2,265	4,604				
10-14	2,922	2,622	5,544	2,442	2,357	4,799				
15-19	2,961	2,829	5,790	2,270	2,200	4,470				
20-24	2,352	2,074	4,426	2,068	1,864	3,932				
25-29	2,189	1,949	4,137	1,877	1,563	3,441				
30-34	1,749	2,052	3,800	1,910	1,670	3,579				
35-39	2,368	2,858	5,225	2,082	2,185	4,268				
40-44	3,304	3,657	6,961	1,958	2,075	4,032				
45-49	3,662	3,823	7,485	2,079	2,417	4,496				
50-54	3,279	3,512	6,791	1,861	2,591	4,452				
55-59	3,082	3,288	6,370	2,500	3,273	5,772				
60-64	3,419	3,786	7,205	3,286	3,894	7,180				
65-69	2,902	3,101	6,003	3,368	3,753	7,121				
70-74	2,305	2,753	5,057	2,934	3,422	6,356				
75-79	2,063	2,390	4,453	2,743	3,059	5,802				
80-84	1,505	2,170	3,674	2,662	3,033	5,695				
85+	1,324	2,684	4,008	3,360	4,132	7,492				
Total	46,593	50,307	96,900	43,663	47,594	91,257				



Scenario D. Past Migration Trends

		2010			2030	
	Male	Female	·	Male	Female	
Age	2010	2010	Persons	2030	2030	Persons
0-4	2,504	2,292	4,796	2,620	2,506	5,126
5-9	2,704	2,469	5,173	3,005	2,911	5,915
10-14	2,922	2,622	5,544	2,990	2,902	5,892
15-19	2,961	2,829	5,790	2,705	2,659	5,364
20-24	2,352	2,074	4,426	2,576	2,442	5,019
25-29	2,189	1,949	4,137	2,467	2,286	4,753
30-34	1,749	2,052	3,800	2,639	2,557	5,196
35-39	2,368	2,858	5,225	2,946	3,266	6,212
40-44	3,304	3,657	6,961	2,680	2,837	5,517
45-49	3,662	3,823	7,485	2,624	2,916	5,541
50-54	3,279	3,512	6,791	2,204	2,947	5,151
55-59	3,082	3,288	6,370	2,839	3,613	6,452
60-64	3,419	3,786	7,205	3,670	4,253	7,923
65-69	2,902	3,101	6,003	3,743	4,085	7,828
70-74	2,305	2,753	5,057	3,200	3,705	6,905
75-79	2,063	2,390	4,453	2,946	3,318	6,264
80-84	1,505	2,170	3,674	2,897	3,359	6,256
85+	1,324	2,684	4,008	3,850	4,882	8,732
Total	46,593	50,307	96,900	52,601	57,444	110,045





Nathani I Li i Id and Partners

Planni i

14 Regent's Wharf All Saints Street London N1 9RL

T: 020 7837 4477

E: london@nlpplanning.com

www.nlpplanning.com