HOUSING VISION

Northern Peninsula Housing Market Area Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) Update

Final Report

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Northern Peninsula Housing Market Area SHMA Update

Strictly Private and Confidential

Contents

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 This Update is supplementary to the Northern Peninsula SHMA completed in December 2008 and a series of updates for North Devon[1], Torridge[2] and West Somerset[3] District Councils and the Exmoor National Park Authority[4] completed between 2012 and 2014.

1.2 Since completion of these Updates, the following data of relevance to the projection of housing numbers has been released:

- CLG 2012-based Subnational Population Projections which underpin CLG Household Projections which have not yet been released; and
- 2011 Census Origin-Destination data relating to commuting and home moves.

1.3 The purpose of this commission is to provide a comprehensive review and appraisal of the implications of the ONS 2012 Subnational Population Projections[5] on the future housing requirements across the local planning authority areas of the following 'Partner Authorities' of the Northern Peninsula Housing Market Area:

- North Devon Council
- Torridge District Council
- West Somerset District Council
- Exmoor National Park Authority

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1.4 Within the original Northern Peninsula SHMA, housing projections for the Exmoor National Park Authority were subsumed within the relevant local authority areas. These were subsequently disaggregated for Exmoor National Park but only for the area within West Somerset. This Update realigns the modelling geographies used within preceding Partner authority Strategic Housing Market Assessment Update Reports to enable the disaggregation of future housing requirements for each local planning authority area including for all of the Exmoor National Park area.

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[1] Strategic Housing Market Assessment: North Devon and Torridge Update, Final Report, December 2012, Housing Vision

[2] Strategic Housing Market Assessment: North Devon and Torridge Update, Final Report, December 2012, Housing Vision

[3] Strategic Housing Market Assessment: West Somerset Update, Final Report, November 2013, Housing Vision

[4] Strategic Housing Market Assessment Update: Exmoor National Park in West Somerset, Final Report, January 2014, Housing Vision

[5] 2012-based Subnational Population Projections for England, ONS, http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/2012-based-projections/stb-2012-based-snpp.html

The status of Exmoor as a National Park

1.5 It is important to reaffirm the area's status as a National Park and its implications for new housing. National Parks have two statutory purposes, as defined in the Environment Act 1995[6]: primary legislation underpinning National Park designation:

1. To conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the National Park; and to

2. Promote opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of its special qualities by the public.

1.6 In pursuing these purposes, Section 62 of the Act[7] places a duty on National Park Authorities to seek to foster the economic and social well-being of local communities within their National Park and it should, for that purpose, co-operate with local authorities and public bodies whose functions include the promotion of economic or social development within the area of the National Park. Section 62 also places a general duty on all relevant authorities, including the National Park Authorities, statutory undertakers and other public bodies, to have regard to these purposes[8].

1.7 The National Planning Policy Framework states that for plan-making, Local Plans should meet objectively assessed needs unless specific policies in this Framework indicate development should be restricted[9]. The NPPF states: "*For example, those policies relating to sites…. within a National Park …",* the local authority, when preparing or updating its Local Plan, should objectively assess and indicate how it will meet the need for housing **in the housing market area** as far as is consistent with the policies set out in the Framework[10]. The NPPF makes clear that *"great weight should be given to conserving landscape and scenic beauty in National Parks …, which have the highest status of protection in relation to landscape and scenic beauty[11]."*

[6] The National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949, Section 5 as amended by Section 61 of the 1995 Environment Act

[7] National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 Section 11A as inserted by Section 62 of the Environment Act 1995

[8] Ibid.

[9] Para 14, NPPF

[10] Para 47, NPPF

[11] Para 115, NPPF

1.8 In addition to areas designated as National Parks, the NPPF also indicates other areas where development may be restricted. For example, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Special Areas of Conservation, Sites of Special Scientific Interest, local green space, heritage coast, areas at risk of flooding and designated heritage assets[12]

1.9 The National Park Circular provides policy guidance specifically for the English National Parks for all those whose decisions or actions might affect them. It identifies a number of priorities including, to foster and maintain thriving living and working communities supporting the delivery of affordable housing. It notes the importance of affordable housing in rural areas, including for the sustainability of National Parks and their communities[13].

1.10 The Circular recognises that high external demand for housing in National Parks has driven up house prices and that this, combined with relatively low wages means that much of the stock is now beyond the reach of many local households. This can affect the social and economic diversity of rural communities and may, undermine social support networks and the viability of rural businesses, which are key components of sustainable rural communities[14]

1.11 It states that National Park Authorities have an important role to play as planning authorities in the delivery of affordable housing though they are neither housing authorities nor housing providers. It states that Plans should:

include policies that pro-actively respond to local housing needs. The Government recognises that the Parks are not suitable locations for unrestricted housing and does not therefore provide general housing targets for them. The expectation is that new housing will be focused upon meeting affordable housing requirements, supporting local employment opportunities and key services' (para 78).

1.12 The Government expects the Authorities to maintain a focus on affordable housing and to work with local authorities and other agencies to ensure that the needs of local communities in the Parks are met and that affordable housing remains so in the longer term (para 79).

[12] Para 14, footnote 9, NPPF

[13] Para 76, National Park Circular

[14] Para 77, National Park Circular

2.0 Critical review of the methodology of the ONS 2012-based subnational population projections

2.1 This chapter is divided into two main parts. The first provides an overview of the methodology and data that underpins the series of subnational population projections (SNPP) for England. The second focuses on the 2012-based SNPP and detailed differences in method and data from earlier projections, specifically the 2008, 2010 and 2011-based projections.

Overview of methodology and data sources

Introduction

2.2 The subnational population projections (SNPP) for England are produced by the Office for National Statistics (ONS), the UK's main official national statistics provider. It is independent of government influence and reports through the UK Statistics Authority to Parliament and the devolved administrations of Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Outputs are produced in line with the 'Code of Practice for Official Statistics'[15] and relevant quality standards. ONS is the main official producer of demographic statistics in England and Wales, including the Population Census and the Mid-Year Population Estimates. ONS outputs are objective, unbiased and subject to quality assurance procedures.

2.3 The following general description is derived from ONS' methodology document on the 2012-based projections ("*Methodology: 2012-based Subnational population Projections", ONS, 29 May 2014*). The SNPP provide an indication of the possible size and structure of the future population of local authorities in England, based on the continuation of recent demographic trends. The SNPP are produced on a consistent basis across all local authorities in England.

2.4 SNPPs are usually published every two years, and are preceded by, and consistent with, national projections for the countries of the UK. Each new projection starts from the most recent year for which a population estimate is available. Projections have been prepared for base years 2006, 2008, 2010 and 2012. Interim 2011-based projections were published on 28 September 2012 to fulfil "a specific user requirement for projections based on the 2011 Census results". Although each set of projections follows the same general methodology, there are significant detailed differences in data and methods employed in each of the recent projections.

2.5 The projections are trend-based, making assumptions about future fertility, mortality and migration levels based on recent trends: usually from the preceding 5 to 6 years. They give an indication of the future population size, age and sex structure if recent trends were to continue. They are not

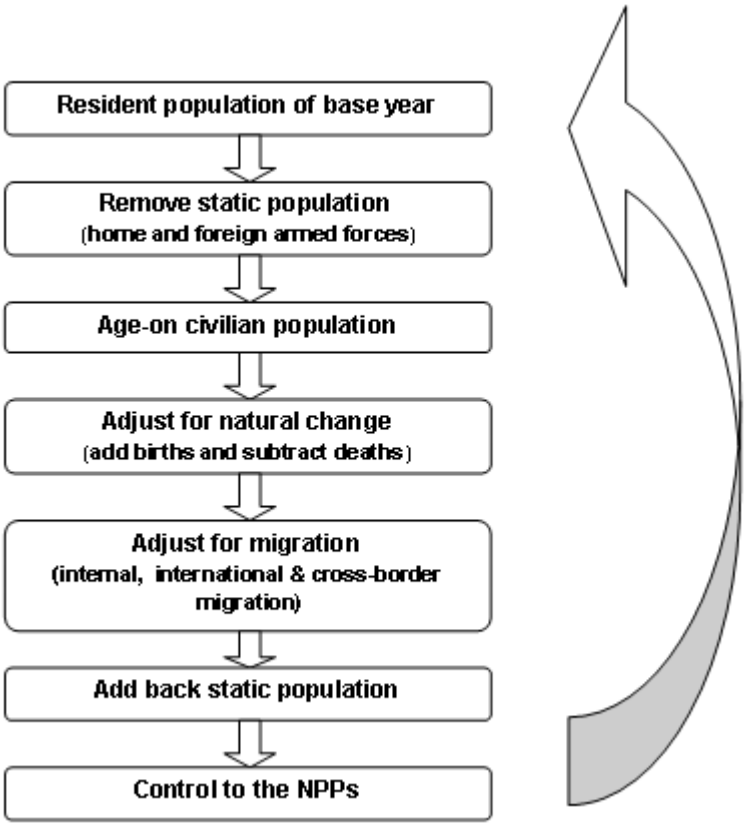
[15] ONS, Code of Practice on Official Statistics, January 2009

forecasts and take no account of policy nor development aims that have not yet had an impact on observed trends.

General methodology

2.6 The population projections follow the internationally accepted "cohort component method". This seeks to project the future population by considering the main contributors to population change: births, deaths, migration and ageing. It takes account of the age and gender structure of a population, as both influence fertility, mortality and migration. The diagram below shows the basic operation of ONS' subnational projection model.

Chart 2.1: the basic operation of ONS' subnational projection model.



2.7 Starting from a base year population, the model calculates births, deaths and migration flows and allows for the inevitable ageing of the population. The projected population at the end of the year forms the start population for the projection of the following year, and so on. The model provides a feedback loop. For example, future births and deaths in an area are influenced by migration to and from an area. For example much of the recent increase in births in the UK is an indirect consequence of net immigration by younger people.

2.8 The subnational projections for local authorities are informed by demographic assumptions in the national population projections (NPPs) which are usually

produced a few months earlier. The results of the subnational projections are controlled so that they match the high level outputs of the national projections.

2.9 Some local authorities have special populations such as armed forces and prisoners, which do not change in the same way as the rest of the population. The projections assume that these populations remain static. This is unlikely but the significance of this simplification depends on the degree of interaction with the wider community. For example, prisoners are housed in specialist accommodation and have little impact on housing demand or local services. The position with armed forces is more difficult, depending on whether family members live in the vicinity of the base, and the type of accommodation they occupy.

Births and Deaths

2.10 Local birth and death rates are calculated using data from the 5 years preceding the base date of the projections. Rates are calculated for age and gender sub-groups; for example the number of deaths per thousand men aged 70-74. Changes in the numbers of births and deaths during the projection period are driven by changes in the age and gender composition of the local population and the projected national trends in birth and death rates.

Migration

2.11 The subnational projections divide migration into:

- Internal (between local authorities in England).
- Cross-border (between countries of the UK).
- International.

2.12 Flows into and out of the area are calculated separately.

Internal Migration within England

2.13 Migration rates from each English local authority to every other local authority are calculated for age and gender groups in the population, based on data for the preceding five years. These rates are assumed to remain constant throughout the projection period.

2.14 Projected flows vary over the period projected, however. They change in response to the projected size, age and gender make-up of each area's population. For example, projected out-migration from North Devon will change as the area's population changes. Projected flows into North Devon depend on changes in the populations of the areas from which in-migrants come. The national totals of outflows from all areas must balance inflows.

Cross-border migration

2.15 These flows are calculated in the same way as flows within England. However, local flows are controlled so that the totals for England are

consistent with the national projections for England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

International migration

2.16 The national projections provide assumptions about in and out flows of international migrants (including adjustments for visitor & migrant switchers) and asylum seekers into England. These streams are used in the subnational projections with inflows (immigration), outflows (emigration) and asylum seekers modelled separately.

2.17 New methods for setting the national assumptions of future international migration were introduced for the 2012-based national population projections. One important change is the use of a formal statistical model for setting trends based on data for past periods.

2.18 The migration assumptions are informed by past demographic trends. They do not attempt to predict the impact that future government policies, changing economic circumstances or other factors (whether in the UK or overseas) might have on migration patterns. However, the 2012 projections do allow for planned returns of armed forces from overseas.

2.19 Assumed migration levels vary in the short term, but remain fixed for the latter years of a projection. It is unlikely that migration levels will remain constant of course; the assumption is that annual variations will balance out.

2.20 International inflows into local authorities are calculated using an average of six years' historic trend data from 2006/7 to 2011/12. The national sum of local inflows is controlled to the national population projections, so local authority figures may be scaled up or down. This adjustment can create a step change between recent trends locally and the assumptions used in the subnational population projections. The assumption is that the level remains constant for the whole projection period.

2.21 Troops planned to return from overseas are not allocated to specific local authorities where they will be re-based but are included in the overall distribution of immigrants.

2.22 The method used to calculate out-migration (international outflows) in the 2012-based subnational population projections remains unchanged from the interim 2011-based projections. Six years of historic trend data are used to calculate a weighted average outflow which is assumed to remain constant for the whole projection period. Local authorities' figures may be scaled up or down to match the national assumptions.

Strengths and weaknesses of methodology

2.23 There are differences in methods between the 2012 and earlier projections, but the broad methodological approach remains the same. There are some general points that should be borne in mind about this broad methodology.

2.24 The cohort-component approach is very widely used internationally, although there are other methods that could be tried. However, the track record in projecting the future, either at national or local level is far from perfect. Difficulties in projecting the future stem from the methodology, the inherent uncertainty about the future and deficiencies in data sources; the latter is considered later.

2.25 There is inherent uncertainty about future events at the macro and micro level. Examples of the macro level events include the expansion of the EU, conflict in the Middle East, events in Africa and economic conditions. At a micro level migration and birth numbers result from decisions and actions by individuals and households.

2.26 The methodology, although intricate, greatly simplifies the real processes of demographic change. It creates annual snapshots of the population based on changes that are modelled separately. In reality change is continuous and someone may experience more than one event in a year; for example moving and dying.

2.27 The method assumes that past trends will continue into the future. This may be generally true but variations are inevitable. Those involved in development planning are interested in change over a given time period. It is more challenging to accurately predict change than to provide an acceptably accurate figure for the size of the future population.

2.28 Fortunately, the UK has for decades been immune to major shocks such as epidemics or war. In most parts of the country, most people living in an area at the beginning of a year will still be there at the end. In this circumstance, the inevitable and predictable process of ageing assumes greater significance.

2.29 Despite its deficiencies, the approach provides a strong and consistent framework for exploring the future course of change. It allows the effects of different trend assumptions to be quantified. A series of variant projections are produced at national level to show the range of variability that results from different assumptions about fertility, mortality and migration. However, it cannot decide what is most likely to happen or whether recent trends will continue. Judgement is still required. For example, the results of projecting past trends are sensitive to the period of time chosen for measuring past trends. ONS' projections use a 5 or 6 year period to determine trends. This is a short period for projections that run 25 years into the future. Differences in the migration averages for the three authorities are illustrated in Table 2.3.

2.30 With the exception of births and deaths, the projections assume that "trend-based" rates or volumes remain constant over the projection period. For example the level of immigration remains fixed, after a period of short-term adjustment, while out-migration rates also remain fixed. In general the projections rely on averages rather than seeking to model future variations in

trends over time. In practice, a more sophisticated approach might not produce better results but would add to complexity.

2.31 A degree of variation, year on year is almost inevitable. For example, numbers of deaths vary from year to year, partly in relation to winter temperatures or epidemics. Apart from variations due to specific factors, demographers assume the relative degree of variation will be greater in areas with small populations; for example, mortality and fertility rates are likely to be more unstable, simply because the numbers involved are smaller. West Somerset has the 3rd smallest population in England, while Torridge ranks at number 20.

2.32 Projection trends based on several years of data should be more stable. However, there will inevitably be differences between projected and actual events in a year. The issue is whether there is a continuing and systematic disparity in the longer term.

2.33 The projections will be slow to pick up changes in direction or turning points in trends. For example, when births started to increase nationally in the early 2000s, the projections did not reflect these changes until a trend had been established. This created a problem for the planning of school places.

2.34 The methodology is top down and local results are controlled to national figures. In statistical terms, national data is considered more reliable. Furthermore the use of consistent methods and data across all authorities allows comparisons to be made. However, there are suspicions that the national methodology may not work well in all areas and adjustments to local figures to balance with the national can cause problems. Individual councils have challenged the projections from time to time as either being too high or too low. We are not aware of a systematic study of the performance of the projections by type of area, however.

2.35 Although this top-down approach has potential disadvantages from the perspective of an individual local authority, this is counterbalanced by the way that inter-authority migration is modelled. ONS' method recognises the inter-relatedness of areas, and albeit imperfectly, models how changes in the populations of major cities would impact on areas that attract migrants from those cities.

2.36 Finally, it must be emphasised that ONS' projections are objective and are not influenced by interests that might seek higher or lower growth levels.

Data inputs

2.37 Whatever the merits of the projection methodology, the quality of the results produced depends on the quality of the data used to calculate the key trends. This section considers the quality of the inputs that ONS draws on specifically:

- Base year population;
- Births;

- Deaths; and
- Migration – internal, cross-border and international.

Base Year Population

2.38 The projections use rates to project future internal migration, birth and death numbers. The rates are calculated by dividing the number of events (say births) over a period by the population; rates are calculated by age and gender. The rates are then applied to the projected population at the start of each year in the projection period.

2.39 If the population denominators used to calculate the trend rates are incorrect, then the rates will be incorrect even if the data on the actual number of births, deaths or migrants is accurate. Furthermore, any errors in projecting population change will be compounded over time as rates are applied to an incorrect population.

2.40 The SNPP start from a population base taken from a recent ONS' Mid-Year Population Estimate (MYE). The estimates start from a relatively secure base derived from the latest Census of Population. The Mid-Year Estimates differ slightly from the Census in timing and definitions. In particular, 'Permanent or family home' is regarded as the usual residence of armed forces under 2011 Census definitions but is not necessarily considered to be their usual residence under MYE definitions.

2.41 The Census does not provide a precisely accurate count of the population because not every household and individual returns a questionnaire. 93% of Census Forms were returned in England and Wales. Torridge's return rate was about the national average, while North Devon (95%) and West Somerset (96%) were better than the national average.

2.42 The published Census figures include an element of estimation, based on a follow-up sample survey, to allow for non-response. The reliance on a sample means that the results are subject to a degree of potential variation; the Census estimates of the total population in the three districts have a 95% confidence interval of +/- 0.8% to 0.9%. These intervals are among the narrowest in the country. However, confidence intervals are higher for the 20-24 age group (10% in Torridge and North Devon); this age group is acknowledged as the most difficult to track.

2.43 It is generally agreed that the population estimates from the 2011 Census are more accurate than those in the 2001 and 1991 Censuses. In 2011 quality assurance was built into the process and the Census results were compared against other sources of data such as NHS registers, the school census and benefits data. Unless local concerns have been raised, the 2011 figures for the districts should be accepted as sound, with the caveat that they should not be treated as precisely accurate because of the partial reliance on sampling.

2.44 Population estimates provide an update for each year following the Census using information on the components of population change described earlier.

The updating methodology follows a similar cohort component approach to that used for the projections, except that information of the components of change is derived from sources that measure or estimate the change that has happened, rather than seeking to predict change that is yet to happen.

2.45 The sources of data on population change are not perfect, and estimates are likely to get less reliable as the Census recedes in time. This was clearly demonstrated in many areas in the latter years of the last decade. The 2012 projections have the advantage of starting from a base year very soon after the Census. The next section considers the quality of trend data for each of the components of population change.

Births and Deaths

2.46 Birth and death data is derived from the official registration process and considered robust, although there may be scope for errors where deaths and births occur overseas. Although the past data is robust, predicting future changes in births and deaths is far from straightforward. Future births do not have much direct impact on CLG's household projections. A child born in 2012 will not reach adulthood for another 16 years, and will only reach the age of 25, the age group at which household formation starts to increase, towards the end of the period for which projections are produced. Deaths have more direct impacts on household numbers. In an ageing population, changes in longevity have significant implications for future household numbers.

Migration

2.47 The measurement of migration is problematic as the UK does not have a population register. Instead proxy measures are used to estimate movements. This longstanding problem has become more acute since 2001 due to increases in international migration and the growth of the higher education sector (as a student is counted as resident at her/his term-time address).

2.48 Concerns about immigration statistics have been widely aired and have been the subject of several parliamentary inquiries. ONS has sought to address the deficiencies through the Migration Statistics Improvement programme, which has led to several revisions in population estimates since 2001.

Internal and Cross-Boundary Migration

2.49 Migration within the UK is estimated using data from the NHS systems which record people re-registering with an NHS GP when they change address. This provides good information for most groups in the population but young adults, males in particular, are known to delay or fail to reregister with a GP when they move. The growth in students attending higher education and the proliferation of HE institutions has intensified these problems. In recent years ONS have started to use new data from the Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) to improve measurement.

International Migration

2.50 Information on people migrating to and from the UK is more problematic. Immigration flows are volatile and subject to rapid change. These inherent problems are compounded by difficulties in monitoring immigration and emigration at the UK borders and in local areas. There is no reliable recording of emigration from local areas; local estimates are based on a statistical model which uses Census data.

2.51 Estimates for most flows into and out of the UK are derived from the International Passenger Survey (IPS). This survey of arrivals and departures at points of entry and exit, contains a small sub-sample of long-term migrants. Migrants are asked a number of questions about their intentions about length of stay and so on. There have been several changes to the survey to cover criticisms of its coverage. For example, the Survey design did not adequately cover regional airports and other routes that were used by migrants from Eastern Europe between 2004 and 2008.

2.52 The Survey cannot cover clandestine arrivals and departures. It is based on a persons' answer to a question about how long they intend to stay in the UK. People's intentions can change, and some migrants may not reveal their real intentions. The estimates of international migration include allowances for people who change their intentions. The reliance on evidence from a sample has implications for the precision and robustness of local estimates derived from it. The survey is supplemented by sources on specific groups such as asylum seekers.

2.53 The IPS results are allocated among local authorities using a range of data sources and methods. The methods and data have changed several times since 2001 as ONS' sought to remedy deficiencies and gain access to administrative data from the NHS and Government Departments. Despite the improvements international migration remains a major cause of concern about the accuracy of the estimates. It is also possible that changes of address by recent immigrants within the UK are not tracked fully as many migrants may not register with an NHS general practitioner.

2.54 There is no local data on emigration. A statistical model is used to estimate flows. This is used in conjunction with IPS sample data on emigration. To provide a large enough sample local authorities are grouped. There is clear scope for error in this procedure.

Accuracy of Components of Population Change 2001-2011

2.55 The 2011 Census provided a benchmark for comparison with previous estimates of population change since 2001. ONS subsequently issued revised estimates of the components of change for the period 2001-2011, the main points of which were:

- increasing the estimates of migration into the UK to allow for under-estimation of migrants from the EU; and

- a ‘new’ method for distributing international migrants among local authorities, which had been tried in the 2010 subnational projections.

2.56 A number of other changes were made; these are described fully in a Methodology document (*Methods used to revise the subnational population estimates for mid-2002 to mid-2010; ONS; 30 April 2013*). Even after this revision of historical data, ONS has been unable to explain fully the sources of the difference between the Census-based estimates for 2001 and 2011 in most local authorities. Table 2.1 shows that the ‘unattributable’ element forms a major part of the difference between the 2001 and 2011 Census-based populations. ONS has stated that the *“difference could be based on any other inaccuracy in international or internal migration estimates, or uncertainty around the mid-2001 or mid-2011 estimates used as the start and end points of the series*.”

Table 2.1: revised Components of Population Change, 2001-2011

Component	North Devon	Torridge	West Somerset
Natural change (births minus deaths)	-1,130	-1,460	-2,120
Within UK migration (internal plus cross-border)	+5,690	+8,350	+2,210
International Migration (inc asylum seekers)	+220	+340	+510
Special factors(prisoners, armed forces etc)	+10	0	0
Other - Unattributable	*+1,510*	*-2,390*	*-1,080*
Total change	+6,300	+4,840	-480

(Source: mid-2002-to-2010-revised-components-of-change-for-england-and-wales.zip, ONS http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/about-ons/what-we-do/publication-scheme/published-ad-hoc-data/population/may-2013/index.html
Adapted from data from the Office for National Statistics licensed under the Open Government Licence v.1.0.)

2.57 Interestingly, although the 2011 Census found more people in North Devon than could be expected given revised estimates of 2001-2011 change, in Torridge and West Somerset it found fewer. Unattributable change has implications for the population projections.

Post-2011 changes to data and methods

2.58 For the 2012 mid-year estimates, ONS introduced a further change to its method for adjusting for student migration within England and Wales. ONS consider that “the new methodology provides some explanation for the higher migration figures in 2011-2012 (“Internal Migration by Local Authorities in England and Wales, Year Ending June 2012”, ONS Statistical Bulletin 26 June 2013).

2.59 The 2012 Mid-Year Estimates made use of 2011 Census data on immigrants in the method for allocating international migrants to local authorities. The 2012-based subnational projections start from this set of estimates. Mid-Year

Estimates for 2013 were published on 26 June 2014. No changes in methods or data sources were noted.

2.60 On 10th April 2014, ONS produced a report on the quality of long-term international migration estimates[16].

2.61 This concludes that estimates of migration by EU nationals were too low during the period 2004-2008, but that methodological changes to the International Passenger Survey (IPS) in 2009 have improved the monitoring of flows into the UK in recent years. Revised national migration figures have been issued. The 2012-based national projections were produced in 2013, prior to this revision.

2012 Subnational Population Projections

2.62 Earlier sections described the general methodology and data sources used to produce ONS' subnational population projections. The issues identified apply to all rounds of the official projections. When considering the relative merits of the latest projections against previous projections it is important to distinguish between differences that are attributable to:

- changes in demographic trends over time; and
- changes in methodology and the measurement of trends.

Changes in demographic trends

2.63 Differences between recent ONS projections will derive in part from real changes in trends at national and local level. Assumptions for the subnational projections are based on fairly short trend periods of 5 and 6 years, depending on the component of change. There is a judgement to be made about which set of data provides a better indicator of a long-term trend.

2.64 A particular concern for planners is migration from other areas in the UK. Internal migration flows to and from an area are influenced by the amount of new housing provided in the area and in other areas with which there are strong housing market links. The projections are trend-based and do not take account of any future changes either in development policy or the economy. However if an area has experienced a boost in housing development over a number of years, this may influence the migration trends in the projections. Equally it can be argued that local policies to restrain development may artificially suppress trends.

2.65 There is a degree of circularity in the use of trend-based local projections to inform long-term development policies. However, under the current planning regime an authority would need very strong evidence to support a view that

[16] The Quality of Long-term International Migration Estimates, 2002-2012 http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/migration1/long-term-international-migration/quality-of-long-term-international-migration-estimates-from-2001-to-2011/sty-quality-of-ltim.html

recent local circumstances are so exceptional that the trend projections overstate long-term demographic trends.

2.66 In our experience, the latest evidence has generally carried most weight in past arguments about future growth. However, recent changes to Government Guidance and ministerial statements place emphasis on the need for greater volumes of housebuilding and stressed the importance of economic factors. In this context arguments are being made that the 2012 population projections, and the 2011-based household projections, are unduly affected by a period in which the economy has been in recession. House-building and the owner-occupied market have been depressed, and unemployment and wage stagnation have held back demand.

2.67 In its latest migration bulletin, released on 26 June 2014, ONS stated that "the number of moves between local authorities in England and Wales has been broadly consistent since the year ending June 2002. The number of moves in the year ending June 2013 was just 40,000 lower than the number in the year ending June 2002'. (*Internal Migration, England and Wales, Year Ending June 2013*, ONS *Statistical Bulletin, 26 June 2014).*

2.68 Table 2.2 shows the five year totals and averages of overall flows between local authorities in England and Wales between 2006 and 2013. As the data only includes moves between local authorities, the merging of some councils in 2009 led to some reduction in recorded flows in subsequent years. Comparisons over time are also hindered by changes in adjustment methods for flows of students in 2008-2009 and 2011-2012.

Table 2.2: moves between local authorities in England and Wales, annual totals and annual averages for the 5 years preceding each year, millions

Years ending June	Total (millions)	Annual average for the 5 years ending June
2006	13.14	2.63
2007	13.29	2.66
2008	13.30	2.66
2009	13.21	2.64
2010	13.25	2.65
2011	13.20	2.64
2012	13.18	2.64
2013	13.24	2.65

(Adapted from data from the Office for National Statistics licensed under the Open Government Licence v.2.0)

2.69 There appears to be little variation over time, tending to suggest that there may not have been a general recessionary effect across the country as a whole. This seems strange but may in part reflect the growth in student migration and the increasing role of the private rented sector.

2.70 However, this national picture is not reflected in the three districts. Table 2.3 shows how the five year averages of net internal migration into the districts are lower for more recent years; the 2012-based projections will be informed

by the 2007-2012 average. This might point towards a recessionary effect, unless there are specific local factors, such as the exceptional release of major housing sites in the early years after 2001 that may explain the difference.

Table 2.3: average net internal migration, 2006-2013, 000s

Years ending June	North Devon	Torridge	West Somerset
2006	0.8	1.1	0.3
2007	0.7	1.0	0.3
2008	0.6	0.9	0.2
2009	0.4	0.7	0.2
2010	0.4	0.7	0.2
2011	0.4	0.6	0.1
2012	0.2	0.6	0.1
2013	0.1	0.5	0.0

(Source: Adapted from data from the Office for National Statistics licensed under the Open Government Licence v.1.0)

2.71 There is a technical argument that a 5 year trend period is too short to apply to a long-term projection. This was raised by some local authorities in the consultation on the 2012 SNPP.

2.72 Attention has already been drawn to possible sources of inaccuracy of the data used to inform the migration trends (cr. paragraphs2.49, 2.56, 2.57).

2.73 It is relatively easy to criticise the assumptions in the 2012-based SNPP on a number of grounds. However, it is much more difficult to provide alternatives that could be considered more robust. Furthermore, internal migration is a zero-sum game for English local authorities, so a departure from the official projections in one area would have implications for other local authorities. These implications would need to be explored through the Duty to Co-operate.

Methodology and data changes

2.74 As indicated earlier there has been a succession of changes in methodology and data sources that have affected the trend data, the mid-year population estimates and the projections. These changes make it difficult to discern whether differences between projections stem from changes in the real world or stem from methodological and data changes.

2.75 Table 2.4 summarises official population statistics released in recent years and shows when changes in methodology or data sources have been introduced. At present neither the Mid-Year Estimates nor the projections have been changed to incorporate the March 2014 revisions to estimates of international migration[17].

[17] Quality of Long-Term International Migration estimates from 2001 to 2011, ONS, 10 April, 2014

Table 2.4: methodology changes affecting projections and estimates

Year of production	Mid Year Estimate	National projection (NPP)	Subnational Projections (SNPP)	CLG Household Projections	Methodology revisions
	Base Year				
2007	MYE 2006	NPP2006		CLG 2004	
2008	MYE 2007		SNPP2006		
2009	MYE2008	NPP2008		CLG 2006	
2010	MYE2009		SNPP2008	CLG2008	MYE 2002-2008 CLG revised
2011	MYE2010	NPP2010			MYE 2006-2010
2012	MYE 2011*		SNPP2010 SNPP2011*		SNPP indicative migration trends 2006-2010
2013	MYE2012*	NPP2012*		CLG2011*	MYE 2002-2010* 2011-12 migration
2014	MYE 2013*		SNPP2012*	tba	

Note: * informed by 2011 Census results

2.76 In principle the 2012-based projections should be more reliable than earlier sets of projections. They are based on data and methods that have been the subject of a major improvement programme. Furthermore they are based on data revised in the light of the 2011 Census of Population, which is judged to be more reliable than the Censuses in 2001 and 1991.

Comparison of projections

2.77 The last full set of household projections was informed by the 2008-based SNPP. The 2008-based projections are the most recent set not to have been influenced by the recession. However, the trend migration data which these projections used has been replaced by two subsequent revisions.

2.78 Table 2.5 compares the base year 2008 population for the 2008 SNPP with the revised Mid Year Estimate that was issued following the Census. It also compares the projected change for 2008-2012 against the Mid-Year Estimate.

2.79 The projection overestimated Torridge's population in 2008 by about 1,750; West Somerset's was also overestimated by about 330. In contrast, North Devon's population was underestimated by the 2008 SNPP. The rebased post-Census estimate is about 1,260 higher.

2.80 Comparison between the projected figure for 2012 and the 2012 Mid Year Estimate suggests that the 2008 SNPP overstated growth between 2008 and 2012 in all districts. The estimates suggest that West Somerset's population decreased, while the projections had pointed to an increase. Such discrepancies illustrate that the earlier projections are based on flawed data, and are technically inferior to the 2012 SNPP.

Table 2.5: 2008 SNPP and revised population estimates

Area	2008 Population			Change 2008-12		
	2008 SNPP	Revised MYE	Difference	2008 SNPP	MYE	Difference
N Devon	91,513	92,775	+1262	+1,822	+1,072	-750
Torridge	65,260	63,501	-1,759	+3,174	+1,242	-1,932
W Somerset	35,575	35,244	-331	+251	-685	-936

(Source: Adapted from data from the Office for National Statistics licensed under the Open Government Licence v.1.0)

2.81 Table 2.6 provides a similar analysis for the 2010 based projections. The general pattern is similar, although the differences for the base year of 2010 are greater than those for the 2008-based SNPP. However, projected changes for 2010-2012 in North Devon and Torridge are close to the post-Census estimates of change, but the estimates suggest that West Somerset's population decreased, while the projections had pointed to an increase.

Table 2.6: 2010 SNPP and revised population estimates

Area	2010 Population			Change 2010-12		
	2010SNPP	Revised MYE	Difference	2010 SNPP	MYE	Difference
N Devon	91,892	93,293	+1,401	+545	+554	+9
Torridge	65,591	63,686	-1,905	+1,061	+1,057	-4
W Somerset	25,804	35,000	-804	+164	-441	-605

(Source: Adapted from data from the Office for National Statistics licensed under the Open Government Licence v.1.0)

2.82 The 2011 interim projections were issued shortly after the first results from the Census and only months after the 2010-based set. According to ONS they were issued to meet a specific need. The term 'interim' was used because the projections were not based on a reworking of trends in the light of the Census. This was not possible at the time as revised estimates of population change were not available; revised estimates for 2002-2010 were issued in 2013. The projections only ran to 2021.

2.83 Fertility, mortality and migration rates and trends from the 2010-based SNPP were applied to the 2011 population base derived from the Census. The projections were unsatisfactory for two reasons. Firstly, the trend data was unrevised, even though the differences between the Census and previous population estimates suggested that this data was inaccurate. A more serious methodological weakness was to apply rates that were calculated using the pre 2011 population estimates as denominators even though the Census showed that these were also inaccurate. In many areas, the 2011 population differed significantly to the estimates for earlier years.

2.84 Applying rates calculated using these inaccurate population estimates to a very different 2011 base meant that the projections produced perverse results

for some authorities. In many areas the Census found many more people than would have been expected from the 2010 projections. This might have been because the population had been growing more rapidly than shown by the trend data that informed the 2010-based projections. In many such cases, however, the 2011 projections showed less future growth, or greater decline, than the 2010 projections. Where the Census found many fewer people than expected, the reverse happened. This is because the projection model applies out-migration and death rates to an area's population. If the population base is greater then this produces more out-migrants and deaths, and vice versa.

2.85 ONS considered the possible implications of unattributable population change (UPC) for the 2012 SNPP and decided that no adjustments should be made to the projections. (*Questions and Answers: 2012-based Subnational Population Projections, ONS, 29 May 2014):*

"The UPC is unlikely to be seen in continuing subnational trends because:

- *if it is due to either the 2001 Census or 2011 Census, then the components of population change will be unaffected, and*

- *if it is due to international migration, it is likely that the biggest impacts will be seen earlier in the decade and will have less of an impact in the later years, because of improvements introduced to migration estimates in the majority of these years".*

2012-based Population Projections

2.86 These projections have the advantage of starting from a population base that is only one year after the population Census. Furthermore, the historic data on population change has been reviewed in the light of the evidence from the Census. Fertility, mortality and migration rates have been calculated using the revised population estimates as the denominators. However, there are specific weaknesses in the projections:

- The national trend data on international migration is now considered to underestimate immigration between 2004 and 2009.

- The issue of unattributable population difference 2001-2011 introduces a degree of uncertainty about the reliability of trend data on migration.

- Changes have been made to the migration adjustments for students in the year 2011-2012, but data for earlier years has not been revised. ONS have analysed the impacts on local authorities and concluded that effects for most areas will be small; the greatest impacts are felt in university towns and cities and in areas that students move to following the completion of studies.

- The projections do not allocate the planned movements of troops from overseas to specific bases, but include them in the general allocation method for immigrants. It is not known if this affects any of the authorities.

2.87 If immigration into the UK has been greater than previously estimated, this means that the projections are informed by data that underestimates past change. However, the under-estimation is considered to have occurred in the period 2004-2009. The last 3 years of trend data is considered to be more reliable. Nevertheless the scale of net immigration may be under-projected to some extent at the national level. This could have some impacts on the projections for the districts, although the effects are likely to be much greater in major cities than in the three districts.

2.88 There are links between international migration and unattributed population change. Beyond the national underestimation of net immigration, there are remaining doubts about the methods and data used to allocate international migration flows to local authorities. This weakness also applies to the earlier projections, and particularly to the 2008-based set. The methodology for modelling international migration to and from local authorities is broadly similar in the 2010 and 2012 projections, but the 2012 projections benefit from the use of 2011 Census data.

2.89 ONS consider that the unattributable differences between the 2001 and 2011 population might also stem in part from errors in either or both of the Censuses. Furthermore, the Census figures cannot be precisely accurate because of the partial reliance on sample estimates. Errors or uncertainty in the base figures are likely to have less impact on the projections. However, such errors would detract from the accuracy of the fertility, mortality and migration rates used in the projections.

Conclusions in relation to the 2012-based Population Projections

2.90 In terms of methodology and input data quality, the 2012-based projections are to be preferred to earlier published projections. The 2008 and 2010-based projections rely on data that the Census has shown to be inaccurate. Furthermore methods for estimating the population, used to inform those projections are no longer used, making it difficult to monitor future change. The 2011-based population projections were flawed in method and relied on unrevised data; note that this caveat does not necessarily apply to CLG's calculation of 2011-based Household Representative Rates, but does apply to the published household projections. However, concerns remain over:

- The unattributable element of difference between the population estimates for 2001 and 2011. This may mean that local migration trend data, internal and international, is not accurate.

- Under-estimation of international migration gains in the 2012 national projections. Fortunately, the volumes of international migration to the 3 authorities are fairly small.

- The impact of the recession on recent internal migration levels.

2.91 The issue of unattributable population change illustrates the difficulties in seeking precise estimates of population and population change, and introduces a further element of uncertainty projecting or forecasting future population change. Given the comments of ONS reported in paragraph 2.89, there is no sound technical basis for seeking to amend the projections to allow for UPC. Furthermore, there are no alternative data sources that offer any greater degree of certainty. Consequently, the issue should be noted as a source of uncertainty, but no attempt should be made to substitute alternative assumptions. This is in line with advice from the Cambridge Centre for Housing and Planning Research

"Our general conclusion is that such modifications are best restricted to sensitivity tests as the official estimates are generally seen as the best available and are therefore likely to carry substantial weight at examinations and inquiries" (Choice of Assumptions in Forecasting Housing Requirements: Methodological Notes, Cambridge Centre for Housing and Planning Research, March 2013).

2.92 International migration is a minor issue for the three authorities and it is considered that there is no need to change the assumptions in the SNPP. The 2012-based national population projections made allowance in the short term international migration assumptions for planned returning armed forces personnel and their dependents between the years 2013/14 and 2017/18. The subnational population projections methodology distributes these according to the international migration flows and not where armed forces are currently based in England. This could have implications for local authorities where there are large numbers of armed forces. The Ministry of Defence's 'Regular Army Basing Plan' of March 2013 has been consulted and there are no rebasing implications for the three authorities.

2.93 The issue of whether recent internal migration trends provide a robust guide to the future is considered later in the report.

3.0 Comparison of the outputs from the ONS 2008-based, 2010-based; Interim 2011-based and the 2012-based subnational population projections

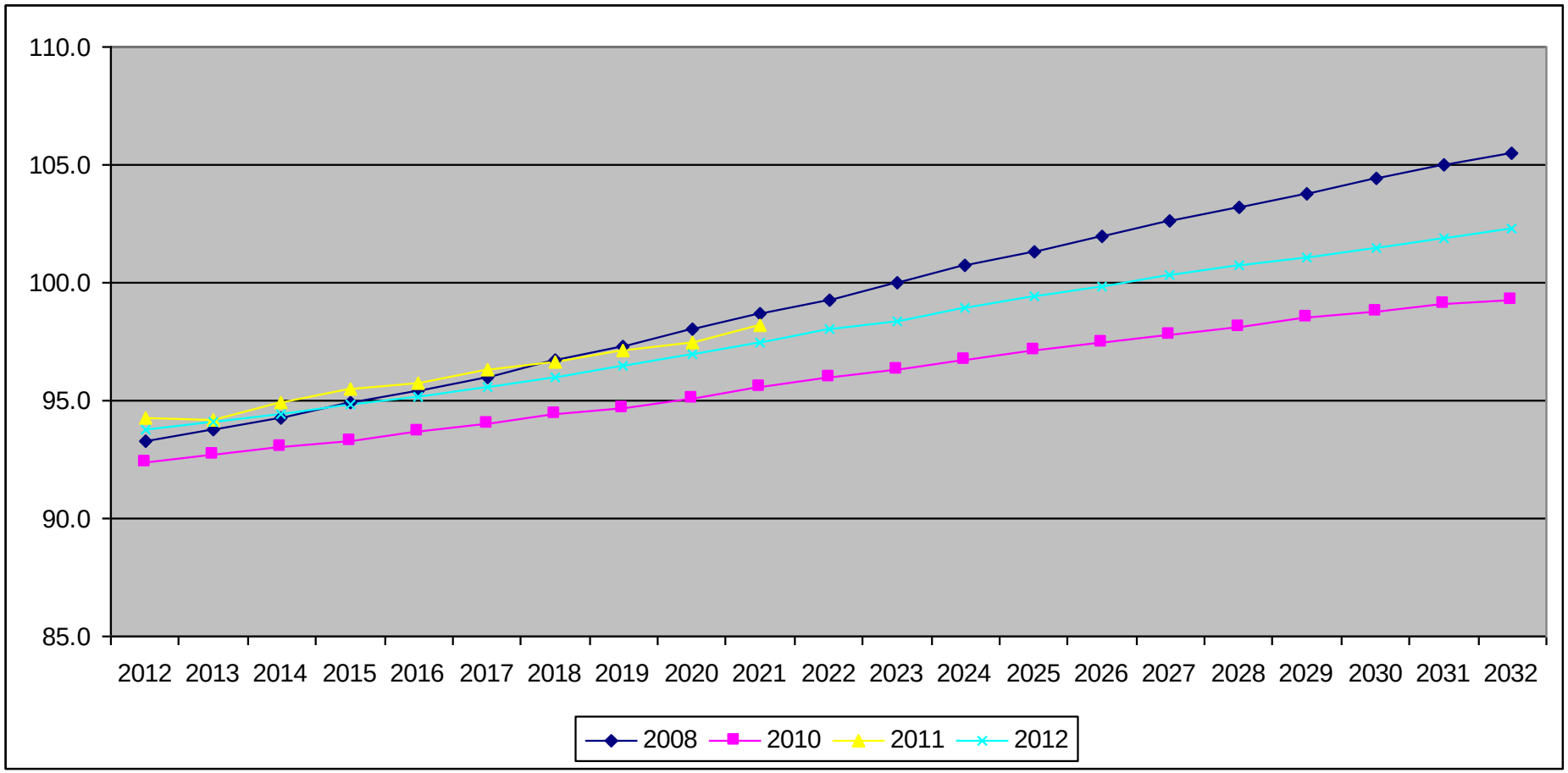
3.1 The approach adopted is, for each local authority area, to compare the outputs by age band of the 2012-based subnational population projections against each of the previous projections issued since 2008. No population projections are available for the Exmoor National Park area and, on this basis, no analysis is provided to cover this area in this section. Reviewed by local authority area, the tables compare the projections for all population then by age band. The 2012-based projections were provided from 2012, and to enable comparability between the different sets of projections, 2012 has been used as the base year. 2008-based projections were only provided to 2032 and to achieve comparability between the different sets of projections, 2032 has been used as the final year.

3.2 The following table and graph compare the outcome of 2008-based, 2010-based, 2011- based and 2012-based subnational population projections for North Devon.

Table 3.1: 2012-based subnational population projections compared with 2008, 2010 and Interim 2011-based population projections, North Devon, 000s

Base and comparison years	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2012-2032
2012	93.8	94.1	94.4	94.8	95.2	95.6	96.0	96.5	97.0	97.5	98.0	98.4	98.9	99.4	99.8	100.3	100.7	101.1	101.5	101.9	102.3	+8.5
2008	93.3	93.8	94.3	94.9	95.4	96.0	96.7	97.3	98.0	98.7	99.3	100.0	100.7	101.3	102.0	102.6	103.2	103.8	104.4	105.0	105.5	+12.2
Change 2012 & 2008	0.5	0.3	0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.4	-0.7	-0.8	-1	-1.2	-1.3	-1.6	-1.8	-1.9	-2.2	-2.3	-2.5	-2.7	-2.9	-3.1	-3.2	-
2010	92.4	92.7	93.0	93.3	93.7	94.0	94.4	94.7	95.1	95.6	96.0	96.3	96.7	97.1	97.5	97.8	98.1	98.5	98.8	99.1	99.3	+6.9
Change 2012 & 2010	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.9	2	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	3.0	-
2011	94.3	94.2	94.9	95.5	95.7	96.3	96.6	97.1	97.5	98.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Change 2012 & 2011	-0.5	-0.1	-0.5	-0.7	-0.5	-0.7	-0.6	-0.6	-0.5	-0.7												-

Chart 3.1: 2012-based subnational population projections compared with 2008, 2010 and Interim 2011-based population projections, North Devon, 000s



Key findings

- 2008-based projections provide the largest populations and 2010-based the lowest with the latest 2012-based projections tracking a middle course. The 10 year 2011-based projections are closest to the 2008-based projections.

3.3 The following tables set out all the subnational population projections by age band, each of which is compared with the 2012-based projections. A threshold variation of 300 or more people has been applied, yellow identifies that 2012-based projections represented an increase and orange represented a decrease in comparison with earlier projections.

Table 3.2: 2008-based subnational population projections, North Devon, 000s

Age group	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032
0-4	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9
5-9	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
10-14	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8
15-19	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.6
20-24	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2
25-29	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.4
30-34	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.6
35-39	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.6
40-44	6.3	6.2	6.1	5.9	5.6	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.8	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.3
45-49	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.2	5.9	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.3
50-54	6.5	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.6	6.4	6.2	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.9
55-59	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.1	7.2	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.1	6.9	6.7	6.5	6.2
60-64	6.9	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.8	6.9	7.1	7.2	7.4	7.6	7.7	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.5
65-69	6.9	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.2	6.8	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.8	7.0	7.1	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.8	7.9
70-74	4.9	5.1	5.4	5.7	6.0	6.5	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.5	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.7	6.8
75-79	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.4	5.9	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.3	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6
80-84	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.8	5.2	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.3
85-89	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.2
90+	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.9
Total	93.3	93.8	94.3	94.9	95.4	96.0	96.7	97.3	98.0	98.7	99.3	100.0	100.7	101.3	102.0	102.6	103.2	103.8	104.4	105.0	105.5

Table 3.3: 2012-based subnational population projections compared with 2008-based subnational population projections highlighting changes of 300 or more people, North Devon, 000s

Age group	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032
0-4	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
5-9	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
20-24	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3
25-29	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
30-34	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
35-39	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2
40-44	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.4	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.5	-0.5	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.5	-0.4
45-49	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3	-0.3	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.4	-0.4	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.4	-0.5	-0.6	-0.7
50-54	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.4	-0.4	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2
55-59	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.6	-0.5
60-64	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.1	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.4	-0.5	-0.4	-0.5	-0.5	-0.4	-0.5
65-69	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.4	-0.4
70-74	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2
75-79	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2
80-84	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2
85-89	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2
90+	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1
Total	0.5	0.3	0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.4	-0.7	-0.8	-1.0	-1.2	-1.3	-1.6	-1.8	-1.9	-2.2	-2.3	-2.5	-2.7	-2.9	-3.1	-3.2

Key findings

- When compared with the 2008-based projections, the 2012-based projections represented an increase in the youngest 0-4 age group and in those aged 20-29 but a decrease in those aged 40-69, especially after 2021.

Table 3.4: 2010-based subnational population projections, North Devon, 000s

Age group	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032
0-4	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7
5-9	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.3
10-14	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.8
15-19	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7
20-24	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1
25-29	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2
30-34	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.2
35-39	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.0
40-44	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.7
45-49	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.0	5.7	5.5	5.2	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.6
50-54	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.3	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.3
55-59	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.1	5.9	5.6
60-64	6.8	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.1	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.0
65-69	6.8	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.0	6.6	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.5	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.1	7.2	7.4	7.5
70-74	4.9	5.1	5.4	5.6	5.9	6.4	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.3	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.5
75-79	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.9	5.1	5.4	5.8	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.1	5.8	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4
80-84	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.7	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.1
85-89	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.6	4.0
90+	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6
Total	92.4	92.7	93.0	93.3	93.7	94.0	94.4	94.7	95.1	95.6	96.0	96.3	96.7	97.1	97.5	97.8	98.1	98.5	98.8	99.1	99.3

Table 3.5: 2012-based subnational population projections compared with 2010-based subnational population projections highlighting changes of 300 or more people, North Devon, 000s

Age group	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032
0-4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
5-9	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
10-14	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0
15-19	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
20-24	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
25-29	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
30-34	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
35-39	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
40-44	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2
45-49	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0
50-54	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4
55-59	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
60-64	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
65-69	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
70-74	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
75-79	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0
80-84	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
85-89	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0
90+	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
All ages	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	3.0

Key findings

- When compared with the 2010-based projections, the 2012-based projections represented an increase in those aged 20-34.

Table 3.6: 2011-based subnational population projections, North Devon, 000s

Age group	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
0-4	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.3
5-9	5	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.8	5.9	6	6.1
10-14	5.1	4.9	5	5	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7
15-19	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.2	5	4.9	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.9
20-24	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	4	3.9	3.9
25-29	4.6	4.8	4.8	5	5	5	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.7
30-34	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.9	5	5.1	5.2
35-39	4.9	4.7	4.8	4.9	5	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.2
40-44	6.2	6	5.8	5.5	5.3	5.1	5	5	5.1	5.2
45-49	7	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.4	6.2	6	5.8	5.5
50-54	6.6	6.7	6.9	7	7	7.1	7.1	7	6.9	6.8
55-59	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.8	7	7.1	7.2
60-64	6.7	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.6	6.8
65-69	6.8	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	6.6	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.1
70-74	4.8	5.1	5.4	5.7	5.9	6.5	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.7
75-79	4	4	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.6	4.9	5.1	5.4
80-84	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6
85-89	1.9	1.9	2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4
90+	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5
Total	94.3	94.2	94.9	95.5	95.7	96.3	96.6	97.1	97.5	98.2

Table 3.7: 2012-based subnational population projections compared with 2011-based subnational population projections highlighting changes of 300 or more people, North Devon, 000s

Age band	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
0-4	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1
5-9	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.6
10-14	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1
15-19	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1
20-24	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
25-29	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
30-34	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
35-39	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1
40-44	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
45-49	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
50-54	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
55-59	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1
60-64	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0
65-69	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0
70-74	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75-79	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1
80-84	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
85-89	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
90+	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
All ages	-0.5	-0.1	-0.5	-0.7	-0.5	-0.7	-0.6	-0.6	-0.5	-0.7

Key findings

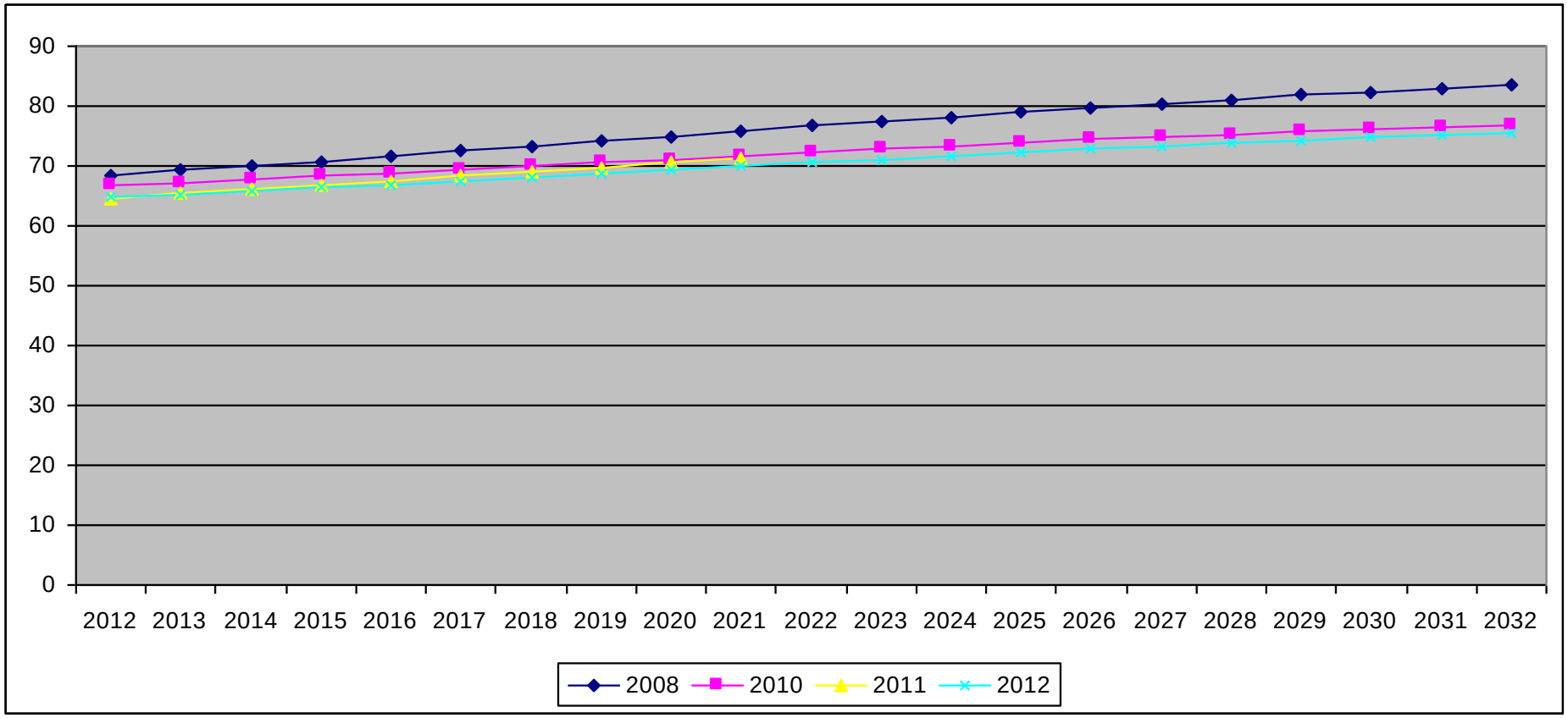
- When compared with the 2011-based projections, the 2012-based projections represented a decrease in those aged 0-9.

3.4 The following table and graph compare all subnational population projections for Torridge.

Table 3.8: 2012-based subnational population projections compared with 2008, 2010 and Interim 2011-based population projections, Torridge, 000s

Base and comparison years	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2012-2032
2008	68.4	69.2	70.0	70.8	71.6	72.5	73.3	74.2	75.0	75.8	76.7	77.5	78.2	79.0	79.7	80.4	81.1	81.8	82.4	83.0	83.6	+15.2
2012 & 2008	-3.7	-4	-4.2	-4.5	-4.7	-5	-5.2	-5.5	-5.7	-5.9	-6.2	-6.4	-6.5	-6.8	-6.9	-7.1	-7.3	-7.5	-7.7	-7.9	-8	-
2010	66.7	67.2	67.7	68.3	68.8	69.4	70.0	70.5	71.1	71.7	72.3	72.8	73.3	73.9	74.4	74.8	75.3	75.7	76.1	76.5	76.8	+10.1
2012 & 2010	-2	-2	-1.9	-2	-1.9	-1.9	-1.9	-1.8	-1.8	-1.8	-1.8	-1.7	-1.6	-1.7	-1.6	-1.5	-1.5	-1.4	-1.4	-1.4	-1.2	-
2011	64.6	65.4	66.2	66.8	67.5	68.3	69	69.8	70.6	71.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
2012 & 2011	0.1	-0.2	-0.4	-0.5	-0.6	-0.8	-0.9	-1.1	-1.3	-1.5												-
2012	64.7	65.2	65.8	66.3	66.9	67.5	68.1	68.7	69.3	69.9	70.5	71.1	71.7	72.2	72.8	73.3	73.8	74.3	74.7	75.1	75.6	+10.9

Chart 3.2: 2012-based subnational population projections compared with 2008, 2010 and Interim 2011-based population projections, Torridge, 000s



Key findings

- 2008-based projections provide the largest populations and 2012-based the lowest which are close to both the 2010 and 2011-based projections.

3.5 The following tables set out all the subnational population projections by age band, each of which is compared with the 2012-based projections. A threshold variation of 300 or more people has been applied, yellow identifies that 2012-based projections represented an increase and orange represented a decrease in comparison with earlier projections.

Table 3.9: 2008-based subnational population projections, Torridge, 000s

Age group	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032
0-4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
5-9	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9
10-14	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3
15-19	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1
20-24	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6
25-29	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9
30-34	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4
35-39	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.2
40-44	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.0
45-49	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0
50-54	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.9
55-59	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.8	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.5	5.3
60-64	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.6
65-69	5.5	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.1	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.9	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.6	6.8	6.9	7.0
70-74	3.9	4.1	4.4	4.6	4.9	5.3	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.9	6.1
75-79	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.5	4.9	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9	5.0
80-84	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.5
85-89	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.3
90+	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2
Total	68.4	69.2	70.0	70.8	71.6	72.5	73.3	74.2	75.0	75.8	76.7	77.5	78.2	79.0	79.7	80.4	81.1	81.8	82.4	83.0	83.6

Table 3.10: 2012-based subnational population projections compared with 2008-based subnational population projections highlighting changes of 300 or more people, Torridge, 000s

Age groups	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032
0-4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
10-14	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.5	-0.5	-0.4	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2
15-19	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2
20-24	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
25-29	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
30-34	-0.2	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3
35-39	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.5	-0.6	-0.6	-0.7	-0.8	-0.6	-0.7	-0.6	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.4
40-44	-0.4	-0.4	-0.5	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.5	-0.4	-0.5	-0.5	-0.6	-0.7	-0.8	-0.8	-0.9	-0.8	-0.8	-0.7	-0.8
45-49	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.5	-0.5	-0.6	-0.6	-0.7	-0.8	-0.9	-0.9
50-54	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.5	-0.4	-0.5	-0.4	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.6	-0.6	-0.7	-0.8	-0.7	-0.7	-0.7	-0.7	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6
55-59	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.5	-0.6	-0.5	-0.6	-0.5	-0.5	-0.6	-0.7	-0.7	-0.7	-0.7	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8
60-64	-0.4	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.5	-0.5	-0.6	-0.7	-0.6	-0.7	-0.7	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8
65-69	-0.4	-0.4	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.4	-0.5	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.7	-0.8	-0.7	-0.8
70-74	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.6	-0.5	-0.6	-0.5	-0.5	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.5	-0.6	-0.7
75-79	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.5	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6
80-84	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.6
85-89	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4
90+	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3
All ages	-3.7	-4.0	-4.2	-4.5	-4.7	-5.0	-5.2	-5.5	-5.7	-5.9	-6.2	-6.4	-6.5	-6.8	-6.9	-7.1	-7.3	-7.5	-7.7	-7.9	-8.0

Key findings

- When compared with the 2008-based projections, the 2012-based projections represented decrease in almost all age bands with the exception of increases in those aged 20-24.

Table 3.11: 2010-based subnational population projections, Torridge, 000s

Age group	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032
0-4	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2
5-9	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6
10-14	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1
15-19	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1
20-24	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6
25-29	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8
30-34	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0
35-39	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.8
40-44	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4
45-49	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3
50-54	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2
55-59	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.7
60-64	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.1
65-69	5.3	5.6	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.8	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.6
70-74	3.9	4.0	4.3	4.5	4.7	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.7
75-79	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6
80-84	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.1
85-89	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.8	3.0
90+	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9
Total	66.7	67.2	67.7	68.3	68.8	69.4	70.0	70.5	71.1	71.7	72.3	72.8	73.3	73.9	74.4	74.8	75.3	75.7	76.1	76.5	76.8

Table 3.12: 2012-based subnational population projections compared with 2010-based subnational population projections highlighting changes of 300 or more people, Torridge, 000s

Age band	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032
0-4	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
5-9	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
10-14	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2
20-24	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
25-29	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
30-34	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
35-39	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0
40-44	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2
45-49	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2
50-54	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
55-59	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2
60-64	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3
65-69	-0.2	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.3	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.3	-0.4
70-74	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3
75-79	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2
80-84	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2
85-89	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
90+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All ages	-2.0	-2.0	-1.9	-2.0	-1.9	-1.9	-1.9	-1.8	-1.8	-1.8	-1.8	-1.7	-1.6	-1.7	-1.6	-1.5	-1.5	-1.4	-1.4	-1.4	-1.2

Key findings

- When compared with the 2010-based projections, the 2012-based projections represented a decrease which is most significant in those aged 60-74.

Table 3.13: 2011-based subnational population projections, Torridge, 000s

Age group	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
0-4	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
5-9	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0
10-14	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8
15-19	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4
20-24	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4
25-29	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0
30-34	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6
35-39	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7
40-44	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7
45-49	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.1	3.9
50-54	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0
55-59	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.6
60-64	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.5
65-69	5.1	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.1
70-74	3.7	3.8	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.5
75-79	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.7	3.9	4.1
80-84	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7
85-89	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7
90+	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1
Total	64.6	65.4	66.2	66.8	67.5	68.3	69.0	69.8	70.6	71.4

Table 3.14: 2012-based subnational population projections compared with 2011-based subnational population projections highlighting changes of 300 or more people, Torridge, 000s

Age band	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
0-4	0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
5-9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3
10-14	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
15-19	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
20-24	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
25-29	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
30-34	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2
35-39	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3
40-44	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
45-49	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
50-54	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55-59	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
60-64	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1
65-69	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1
70-74	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.2
75-79	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
80-84	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1
85-89	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0
90+	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All ages	0.1	-0.2	-0.4	-0.5	-0.6	-0.8	-0.9	-1.1	-1.3	-1.5

Key findings

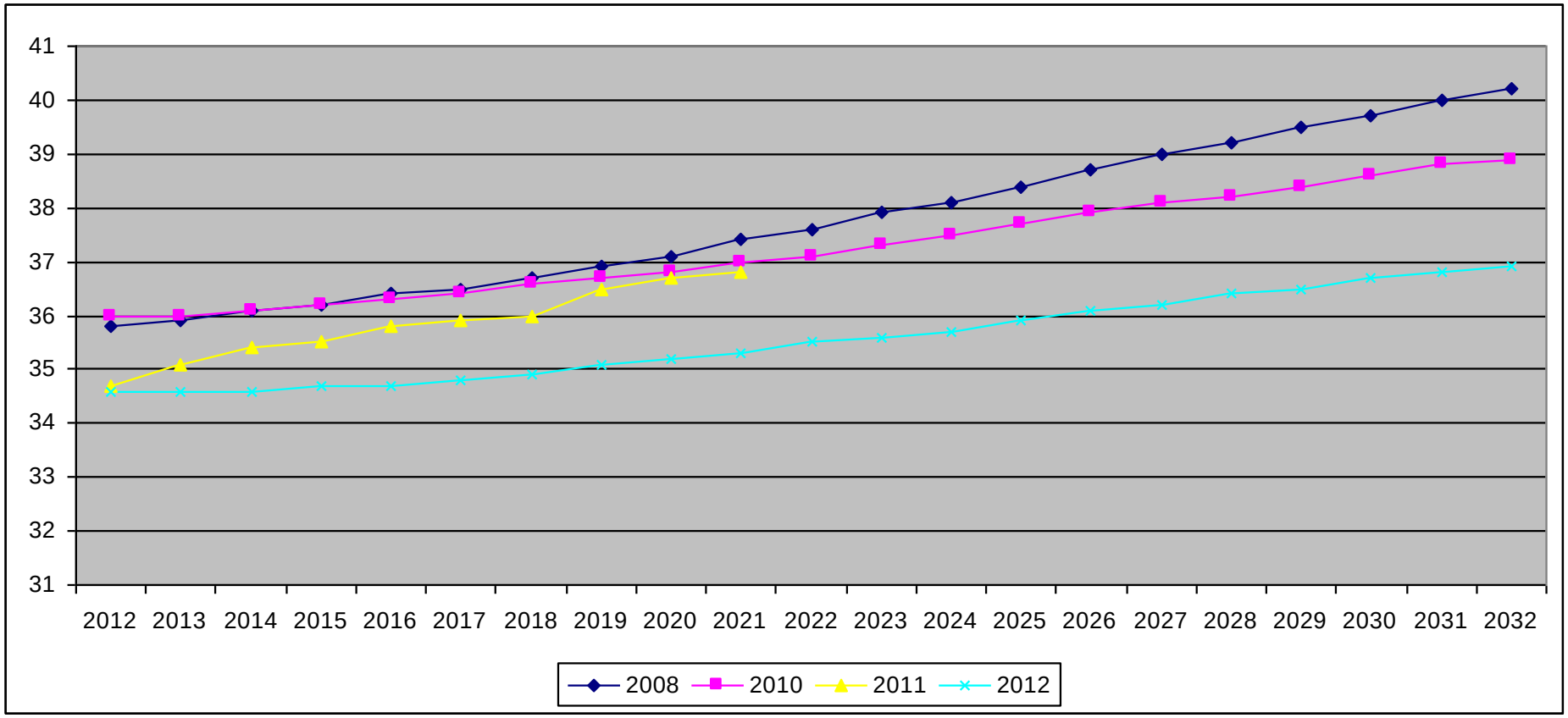
- The 2012-based projections showed little difference from the 2011-based projections.

3.6 The following table and graph compare population projections data for West Somerset

Table 3.15: 2012-based subnational population projections compared with 2008, 2010 and Interim 2011-based population projections, West Somerset, 000s

Base and comparison years	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2012-2032
2008	35.8	35.9	36.1	36.2	36.4	36.5	36.7	36.9	37.1	37.4	37.6	37.9	38.1	38.4	38.7	39.0	39.2	39.5	39.7	40.0	40.2	+4.4
2012 & 2008	-1.2	-1.3	-1.5	-1.5	-1.7	-1.7	-1.8	-1.8	-1.9	-2.1	-2.1	-2.3	-2.4	-2.5	-2.6	-2.8	-2.8	-3	-3	-3.2	-3.3	-
2010	36.0	36.0	36.1	36.2	36.3	36.4	36.6	36.7	36.8	37.0	37.1	37.3	37.5	37.7	37.9	38.1	38.2	38.4	38.6	38.8	38.9	+2.9
2012 & 2010	-1.4	-1.4	-1.5	-1.5	-1.6	-1.6	-1.7	-1.6	-1.6	-1.7	-1.6	-1.7	-1.8	-1.8	-1.8	-1.9	-1.8	-1.9	-1.9	-2	-2.0	-
2011	34.7	35.1	35.4	35.5	35.8	35.9	36	36.5	36.7	36.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
2012 & 2011	-0.1	-0.5	-0.8	-0.8	-1.1	-1.1	-1.1	-1.4	-1.5	-1.5												-
2012	34.6	34.6	34.6	34.7	34.7	34.8	34.9	35.1	35.2	35.3	35.5	35.6	35.7	35.9	36.1	36.2	36.4	36.5	36.7	36.8	36.9	+2.3

Chart 3.3: 2012-based subnational population projections compared with 2008, 2010 and Interim 2011-based population projections, West Somerset, 000s



Key findings

- 2008-based projections provided the largest populations and 2012-based were much lower with the 2010 and 2011-based projections intervening but closer to the 2008-base projections.

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3.7 The following tables set out all the subnational population projections by age band, each of which is compared with the 2012-based projections. A threshold variation of 300 or more people has been applied, yellow identifies that 2012-based projections represented an increase and orange represented a decrease in comparison with earlier projections.

Table 3.16: 2008-based subnational population projections, West Somerset, 000s

Age group	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032
0-4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
5-9	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
10-14	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
15-19	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
20-24	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
25-29	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1
30-34	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
35-39	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3
40-44	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
45-49	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9
50-54	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1
55-59	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5
60-64	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5
65-69	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0
70-74	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5
75-79	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
80-84	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7
85-89	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.1
90+	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9
Total	35.8	35.9	36.1	36.2	36.4	36.5	36.7	36.9	37.1	37.4	37.6	37.9	38.1	38.4	38.7	39.0	39.2	39.5	39.7	40.0	40.2

Table 3.17: 2012-based subnational population projections compared with 2008-based subnational population projections highlighting changes of 300 or more people, West Somerset, 000s

Age group	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032
0-4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5-9	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
10-14	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
20-24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
25-29	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
30-34	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
35-39	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
40-44	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0
45-49	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1
50-54	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.3	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2
55-59	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.3	-0.4	-0.5	-0.4	-0.5	-0.4	-0.6	-0.5	-0.5	-0.6	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.4	-0.5	-0.4	-0.4
60-64	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.5	-0.4	-0.5	-0.5	-0.6	-0.5	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.7	-0.6	-0.7	-0.6
65-69	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.4	-0.3	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.5	-0.5	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.7
70-74	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4
75-79	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3
80-84	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4
85-89	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3
90+	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.7	-0.7	-0.7
All ages	-1.2	-1.3	-1.5	-1.5	-1.7	-1.7	-1.8	-1.8	-1.9	-2.1	-2.1	-2.3	-2.4	-2.5	-2.6	-2.8	-2.8	-3.0	-3.0	-3.2	-3.3

Key findings

- When compared with the 2008-based projections, the 2012-based projections represented increases in those aged 25-34 and consistent decreases in those aged 50-69 and 90+.

Table 3.18: 2010-based subnational population projections, West Somerset, 000s

Age group	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032
0-4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
5-9	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5
10-14	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
15-19	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
20-24	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7
25-29	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
30-34	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1
35-39	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
40-44	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
45-49	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8
50-54	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9
55-59	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2
60-64	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1
65-69	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6
70-74	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3
75-79	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7
80-84	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6
85-89	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.0
90+	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8
Total	36.0	36.0	36.1	36.2	36.3	36.4	36.6	36.7	36.8	37.0	37.1	37.3	37.5	37.7	37.9	38.1	38.2	38.4	38.6	38.8	38.9

Table 3.19: 2012-based subnational population projections compared with 2010-based subnational population projections highlighting changes of 300 or more people, West Somerset, 000s

Age band	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032
0-4	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5-9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2
20-24	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
25-29	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
30-34	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
35-39	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
40-44	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0
45-49	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50-54	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0
55-59	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1
60-64	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2
65-69	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3
70-74	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2
75-79	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
80-84	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3
85-89	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2
90+	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.6	-0.5	-0.6
All ages	-1.4	-1.4	-1.5	-1.5	-1.6	-1.6	-1.7	-1.6	-1.6	-1.7	-1.6	-1.7	-1.8	-1.8	-1.8	-1.9	-1.8	-1.9	-1.9	-2.0	-2.0

Key findings

- When compared with the 2010-based projections, the 2012-based projections represented a decrease in those aged 90+.

Table 3.20: 2011-based subnational population projections, West Somerset, 000s

Age group	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
0-4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
5-9	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7
10-14	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6
15-19	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6
20-24	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6
25-29	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
30-34	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
35-39	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4
40-44	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6
45-49	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8
50-54	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4
55-59	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9
60-64	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0
65-69	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9
70-74	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.8	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2
75-79	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.6
80-84	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8
85-89	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3
90+	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0
Total	34.7	35.1	35.4	35.5	35.8	35.9	36.0	36.5	36.7	36.8

Table 3.21: 2012-based subnational population projections compared with 2011-based subnational population projections highlighting changes of 300 or more people, West Somerset, 000s

Age group	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
0-4	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
5-9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
10-14	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0
15-19	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
20-24	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1
25-29	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
30-34	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
35-39	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
40-44	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
45-49	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2
50-54	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1
55-59	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1
60-64	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2
65-69	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0
70-74	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1
75-79	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1
80-84	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
85-89	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
90+	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2
All ages	-0.1	-0.5	-0.8	-0.8	-1.1	-1.1	-1.1	-1.4	-1.5	-1.5

Key findings

- 2012-based projections are close to 2011-based projections.

4.0 Review of changes to the 'Components of Population Change' from the 2012-based subnational population projections and an assessment of their accuracy against available data

4.1 The purpose of this section is to understand the 'Components of Population Change' which have been applied to different sets of population projections and, using the evidence available, to provide a 'reality check' against their accuracy.

4.2 The first stage is to compare the Components of Population Change underpinning the 2012-based projections against each of the previous Components issued since 2008; no Components are available for the Exmoor National Park area and hence no analysis is provided for that area. 2013 provides a common base year and 2032 a common end year for comparison with the exception of 2011-based projections which only extended to 2021.

4.3 The following tables compare all Components of Population Change for North Devon and identify variations between them. The consistent finding is that 2012-based subnational population projections include lower levels of net international and especially internal migration which would reduce population, household formation and the associated requirement for housing.

Table 4.1: 2012-based Components of Population Change, North Devon, 000s

Component	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032
Population	94.1	94.4	94.8	95.2	95.6	96.0	96.5	97.0	97.5	98.0	98.4	98.9	99.4	99.8	100.3	100.7	101.1	101.5	101.9	102.3
Natural Change	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2
Births	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Deaths	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2
All Migration Net	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Internal Migration In	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
Internal Migration Out	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9
International Migration In	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
International Migration Out	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Cross Border Migration In	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Cross Border Migration Out	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2

Table 4.2: 2008-based Components of Population Change, North Devon, 000s

Component	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032
Population	93.8	94.3	94.9	95.4	96.0	96.7	97.3	98.0	98.7	99.3	100.0	100.7	101.3	102.0	102.6	103.2	103.8	104.4	105.0	105.5
Natural Change	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3
Births	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Deaths	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
All Migration Net	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Internal Migration In	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2
Internal Migration Out	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2
International Migration In	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
International Migration Out	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Cross Border Migration In	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Cross Border Migration Out	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2

Table 4.3: 2012-based Components of Population Change compared with 2008-based Components of Population Change highlighting annual changes of 200 or more people, North Devon, 000s

Component	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032
Population	0.3	0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.4	-0.7	-0.8	-1.0	-1.2	-1.3	-1.6	-1.8	-1.9	-2.2	-2.3	-2.5	-2.7	-2.9	-3.1	-3.2
Natural Change	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Births	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Deaths	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0
All Migration Net	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3
Internal Migration In	-0.5	-0.5	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.7	-0.7	-0.7	-0.6	-0.7	-0.7	-0.7	-0.6	-0.7	-0.7	-0.7
Internal Migration Out	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3
International Migration In	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
International Migration Out	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2
Cross Border Migration In	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cross Border Migration Out	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Key findings

- When compared with the 2008-based Components, the 2012-based Components incorporate decreases in internal and international migration which would reduce population, household formation and the associated requirement for housing.

Table 4.4: 2010-based Components of Population Change, North Devon, 000s

Component	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032
Population	92.7	93.0	93.3	93.7	94.0	94.4	94.7	95.1	95.6	96.0	96.3	96.7	97.1	97.5	97.8	98.1	98.5	98.8	99.1	99.3
Natural Change	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3
Births	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Deaths	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2
All Migration Net	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Internal Migration In	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7
Internal Migration Out	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9
International Migration In	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
International Migration Out	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Cross Border Migration In	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Cross Border Migration Out	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2

Table 4.5: 2012-based Components of Population Change compared with 2010-based Components of Population Change highlighting annual changes of 200 or more people, North Devon, 000s

Component	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032
Population	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	3.0
Natural Change	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Natural Change	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Births	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Deaths	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0
All Migration Net	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Internal Migration In	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2
Internal Migration Out	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
International Migration In	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
International Migration Out	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3
Cross Border Migration In	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cross Border Migration Out	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Key findings

- When compared with the 2010-based Components, the 2012-based Components incorporate decreases in internal and international migration which would reduce population, household formation and the associated requirement for housing.

Table 4.6: 2011-based Components of Population Change, North Devon, 000s

Component	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Population	94.6	94.9	95.3	95.8	96.2	96.7	97.2	97.7	98.2
Natural Change	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Births	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Deaths	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
All Migration Net	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
Internal Migration In	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6
Internal Migration Out	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9
International Migration In	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
International Migration Out	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Cross Border Migration In	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Cross Border Migration Out	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2

Table 4.7: 2012-based Components of Population Change compared with 2011-based Components of Population Change highlighting annual changes of 200 or more people, North Devon, 000s

Component	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Population	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.6	-0.6	-0.7	-0.7	-0.7	-0.7
Natural Change	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Births	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deaths	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All Migration Net	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1
Internal Migration In	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3
Internal Migration Out	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
International Migration In	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
International Migration Out	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2
Cross Border Migration In	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cross Border Migration Out	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Key findings

- When compared with the 2011-based Components, the 2012-based Components incorporate decreases in internal and international migration which would reduce population, household formation and the associated requirement for housing.

4.4 The following tables compare all Components of Population Change for Torridge.

Table 4.8: 2012-based Components of Population Change, Torridge, 000s

Component	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032
Population	65.2	65.8	66.3	66.9	67.5	68.1	68.7	69.3	69.9	70.5	71.1	71.7	72.2	72.8	73.3	73.8	74.3	74.7	75.1	75.6
Natural Change	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3
Births	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Deaths	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
All Migration Net	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Internal Migration In	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8
Internal Migration Out	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
International Migration In	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
International Migration Out	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Cross Border Migration In	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Cross Border Migration Out	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Table 4.9: 2008-based Components of Population Change, Torridge, 000s

Component	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032
Population	69.2	70.0	70.8	71.6	72.5	73.3	74.2	75.0	75.8	76.7	77.5	78.2	79.0	79.7	80.4	81.1	81.8	82.4	83.0	83.6
Natural Change	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4
Births	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Deaths	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0
All Migration Net	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Internal Migration In	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4
Internal Migration Out	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5
International Migration In	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
International Migration Out	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Cross Border Migration In	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Cross Border Migration Out	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Table 4.10: 2012-based Components of Population Change compared with 2008-based Components of Population Change highlighting annual changes of 200 or more people, Torridge, 000s

Component	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032
Population	-4.0	-4.2	-4.5	-4.7	-5.0	-5.2	-5.5	-5.7	-5.9	-6.2	-6.4	-6.5	-6.8	-6.9	-7.1	-7.3	-7.5	-7.7	-7.9	-8.0
Natural Change	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Births	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deaths	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1
All Migration Net	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3
Internal Migration In	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.5	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.7	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.7	-0.7	-0.6	-0.6
Internal Migration Out	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4
International Migration In	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2
International Migration Out	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Cross Border Migration In	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cross Border Migration Out	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Key findings

- When compared with the 2008-based Components, the 2012-based Components incorporate decreases in internal and international migration which would reduce population, household formation and the associated requirement for housing.

Table 4.11: 2010-based Components of Population Change, Torridge, 000s

Component	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032
Population	67.2	67.7	68.3	68.8	69.4	70.0	70.5	71.1	71.7	72.3	72.8	73.3	73.9	74.4	74.8	75.3	75.7	76.1	76.5	76.8
Natural Change	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3
Births	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Deaths	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
All Migration Net	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Internal Migration In	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9
Internal Migration Out	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2
International Migration In	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
International Migration Out	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Cross Border Migration In	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Cross Border Migration Out	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Table 4.12: 2012-based Components of Population Change compared with 2010-based Components of Population Change highlighting annual changes of 200 or more people, Torridge, 000s

Component	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032
Population	-2.0	-1.9	-2.0	-1.9	-1.9	-1.9	-1.8	-1.8	-1.8	-1.8	-1.7	-1.6	-1.7	-1.6	-1.5	-1.5	-1.4	-1.4	-1.4	-1.2
Natural Change	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Births	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deaths	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All Migration Net	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Internal Migration In	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1
Internal Migration Out	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1
International Migration In	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
International Migration Out	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Cross Border Migration In	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cross Border Migration Out	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Key findings

- When compared with the 2010-based Components, the 2012-based Components incorporate decreases in internal international migration which would reduce population, household formation and the associated requirement for housing.

Table 4.13: 2011-based Components of Population Change, Torridge, 000s

Component	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Population	94.6	94.9	95.3	95.8	96.2	96.7	97.2	97.7	98.2
Natural Change	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Births	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Deaths	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
All Migration Net	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
Internal Migration In	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6
Internal Migration Out	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9
International Migration In	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
International Migration Out	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Cross Border Migration In	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Cross Border Migration Out	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2

Table 4.14: 2012-based Components of Population Change compared with 2011-based Components of Population Change highlighting annual changes of 200 or more people, Torridge, 000s

Component	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Population	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.6	-0.6	-0.7	-0.7	-0.7	-0.7
Natural Change	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Births	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deaths	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All Migration Net	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1
Internal Migration In	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3
Internal Migration Out	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
International Migration In	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
International Migration Out	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2
Cross Border Migration In	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cross Border Migration Out	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Key findings

- When compared with the 2011-based Components, the 2012-based Components incorporate decreases in internal and international migration which would reduce population, household formation and the associated requirement for housing.

4.5 The following tables compare all Components of Population Change for West Somerset.

Table 4.15: 2012-based Components of Population Change, West Somerset, 000s

Component	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032
Population	34.6	34.6	34.7	34.7	34.8	34.9	35.1	35.2	35.3	35.5	35.6	35.7	35.9	36.1	36.2	36.4	36.5	36.7	36.8	36.9
Natural Change	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2
Births	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Deaths	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
All Migration Net	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Internal Migration In	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Internal Migration Out	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
International Migration In	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
International Migration Out	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Cross Border Migration In	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Cross Border Migration Out	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Table 4.16: 2008-based Components of Population Change, West Somerset, 000s

Component	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032
Population	35.9	36.1	36.2	36.4	36.5	36.7	36.9	37.1	37.4	37.6	37.9	38.1	38.4	38.7	39.0	39.2	39.5	39.7	40.0	40.2
Natural Change	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3
Births	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Deaths	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
All Migration Net	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Internal Migration In	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5
Internal Migration Out	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
International Migration In	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
International Migration Out	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Cross Border Migration In	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Cross Border Migration Out	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Table 4.17: 2012-based Components of Population Change compared with 2008-based Components of Population Change highlighting annual changes of 200 or more people, West Somerset, 000s

Component	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033
Population	-1.3	-1.5	-1.5	-1.7	-1.7	-1.8	-1.8	-1.9	-2.1	-2.1	-2.3	-2.4	-2.5	-2.6	-2.8	-2.8	-3.0	-3.0	-3.2	-3.3	-3.4
Natural Change	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Births	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deaths	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
All Migration Net	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Internal Migration In	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.3
Internal Migration Out	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
International Migration In	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
International Migration Out	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cross Border Migration In	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cross Border Migration Out	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Key findings

- When compared with the 2008-based Components, the 2012-based Components incorporate decreases in internal migration which would reduce population, household formation and the associated requirement for housing.

Table 4.18: 2010-based Components of Population Change, West Somerset, 000s

Component	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032
Population	36.0	36.1	36.2	36.3	36.4	36.6	36.7	36.8	37.0	37.1	37.3	37.5	37.7	37.9	38.1	38.2	38.4	38.6	38.8	38.9
Natural Change	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3
Births	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Deaths	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
All Migration Net	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Internal Migration In	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3
Internal Migration Out	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9
International Migration In	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
International Migration Out	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Cross Border Migration In	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Cross Border Migration Out	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Table 4.19: 2012-based Components of Population Change compared with 2010-based Components of Population Change highlighting annual changes of 200 or more people, West Somerset, 000s

Component	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032
Population	-1.4	-1.5	-1.5	-1.6	-1.6	-1.7	-1.6	-1.6	-1.7	-1.6	-1.7	-1.8	-1.8	-1.8	-1.9	-1.8	-1.9	-1.9	-2.0	-2.0
Natural Change	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Births	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deaths	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All Migration Net	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Internal Migration In	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2
Internal Migration Out	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
International Migration In	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
International Migration Out	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Cross Border Migration In	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cross Border Migration Out	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Key findings

- When compared with the 2010-based Components, the 2012-based Components incorporate decreases in internal migration after 2022 which would reduce population, household formation and the associated requirement for housing.

Table 4.20: 2011-based Components of Population Change, West Somerset, 000s

Component	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Population	35.1	35.3	35.5	35.8	36.0	36.2	36.5	36.7	37.0
Natural Change	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Births	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Deaths	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
All Migration Net	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Internal Migration In	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Internal Migration Out	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
International Migration In	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
International Migration Out	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Cross Border Migration In	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Cross Border Migration Out	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Table 4.21: 2012-based Components of Population Change compared with 2011-based Components of Population Change highlighting annual changes of 200 or more people, West Somerset, 000s

Component	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Population	-0.5	-0.7	-0.8	-1.1	-1.2	-1.3	-1.4	-1.5	-1.7
Natural Change	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Births	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deaths	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
All Migration Net	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Internal Migration In	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2
Internal Migration Out	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
International Migration In	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
International Migration Out	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Cross Border Migration In	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cross Border Migration Out	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Key findings

- When compared with the 2011-based Components, the 2012-based Components incorporate decreases in internal migration after 2017 which would reduce population, household formation and the associated requirement for housing.

Comparison of 'Components of Population Change' against available evidence

4.6 Differences between different sets of subnational population projections can be largely explained by variations in international and especially internal migration. This section compares these Components of Population Change against evidence of internal and international migration.

Internal migration data

4.7 Internal migration refers to population movement within the UK and can be an important factor in determining housing needs. Trends can be monitored using estimates of internal migration prepared using a combination of three administrative data sources, the Patient Register Data Service (PRDS), the National Health Service Central Register (NHSCR) and Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) data. The accuracy of NHSCR data is reliant on people registering with a GP and those groups who are recognised to register at lower rates include students, especially male students and young men. Conversely, families and older people are more likely to register. Please note that figures are rounded to the nearest 10 or 100 by ONS and therefore, totals may vary from the sum.

4.8 The starting point is to review trends in net internal migration for the 10 year period to June 2013 as set out in the following table and accompanying chart.

Table 4.22: Internal Migration, North Devon, Torridge and West Somerset, net effect for the 10 year Period ending June 2013, 000s

Area	2003/ 04	2004/ 05	2005/ 06	2006/ 07	2007/ 08	5 year average	2008/ 09	2009/ 10	2010/ 11	2011/ 12	2012/ 13	5 year average
North Devon	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.58	0.3	0.1	0.5	-0.1	0.0	0.16
Torridge	1.3	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.94	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.52
West Somerset	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.22	0.1	0.2	-0.2	0.1	0.0	0.04
Total	2.5	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.74	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.7

(Source: Estimates from NHS Patient Registration with GPs data, Office for National Statistics website, http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/index.html.
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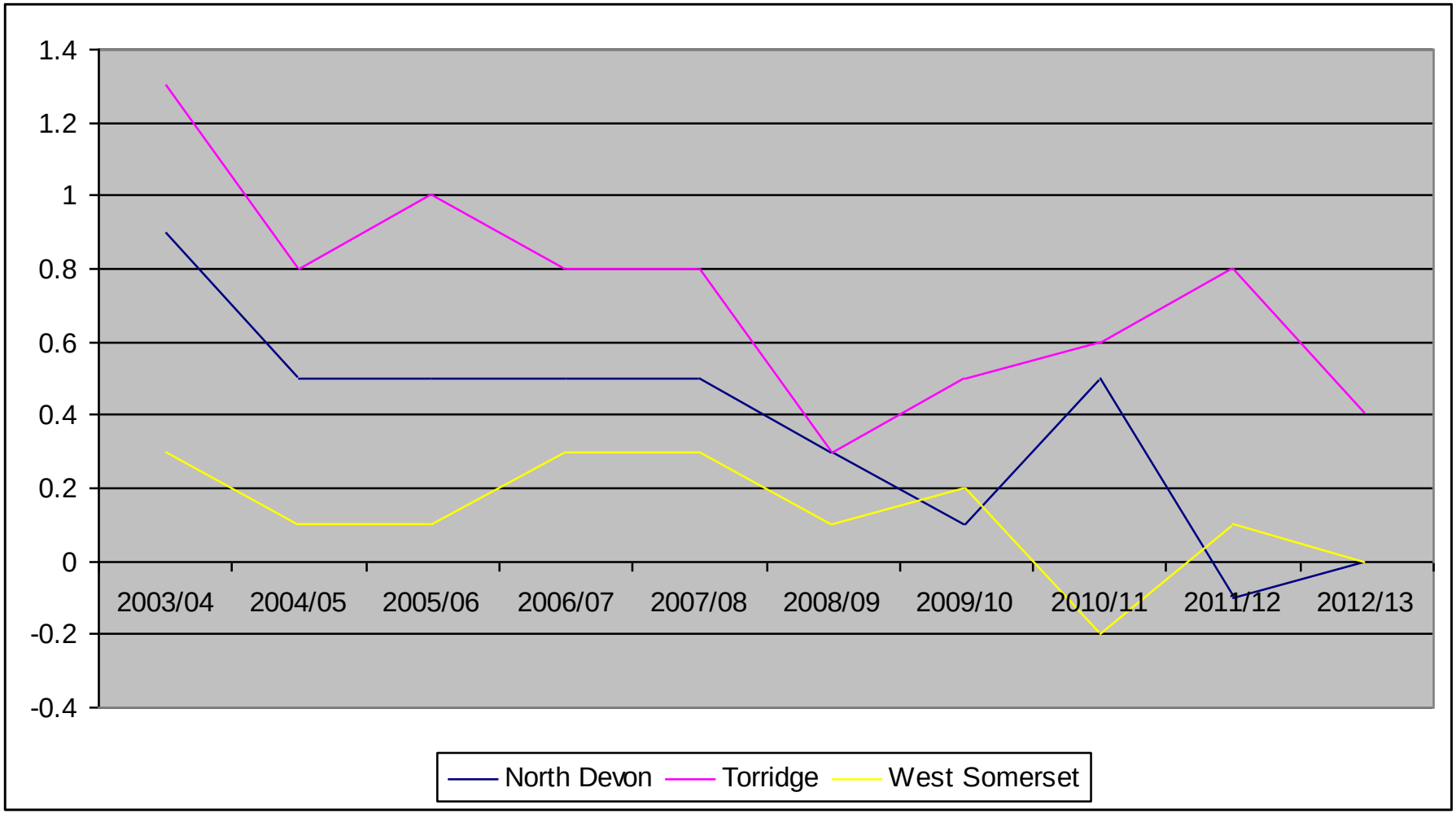
Key findings:

- There has been a general slowdown in net internal migration with the later 5 year average at a much lower level than the first 5 years from June 2003.
- The largest cumulative net gain over 5 years has been in Torridge and the lowest in West Somerset.
- These patterns can be most clearly seen in the following chart.

Chart 4.1: Internal Migration, North Devon, Torridge and West Somerset, net effect for the 10 year period ending June 2013, 000s



(Source: Estimates from NHS Patient Registration with GPs data, Office for National Statistics website, http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/index.html.
Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v1.0 http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence/.)

4.9 The following tables and graphs provide 2008, 2020, 2011 and 2012-based Components of Population Change projections of the net effect of internal migration for the 5 years 2013-2017 compared with average net internal migration measured using NHS Patient Registration data for the 5 years between June 2008 and 2013 which already represent a decline from the previous 5 years. 2012-based Components of Population Change start at 2013 which has been used as the base year.

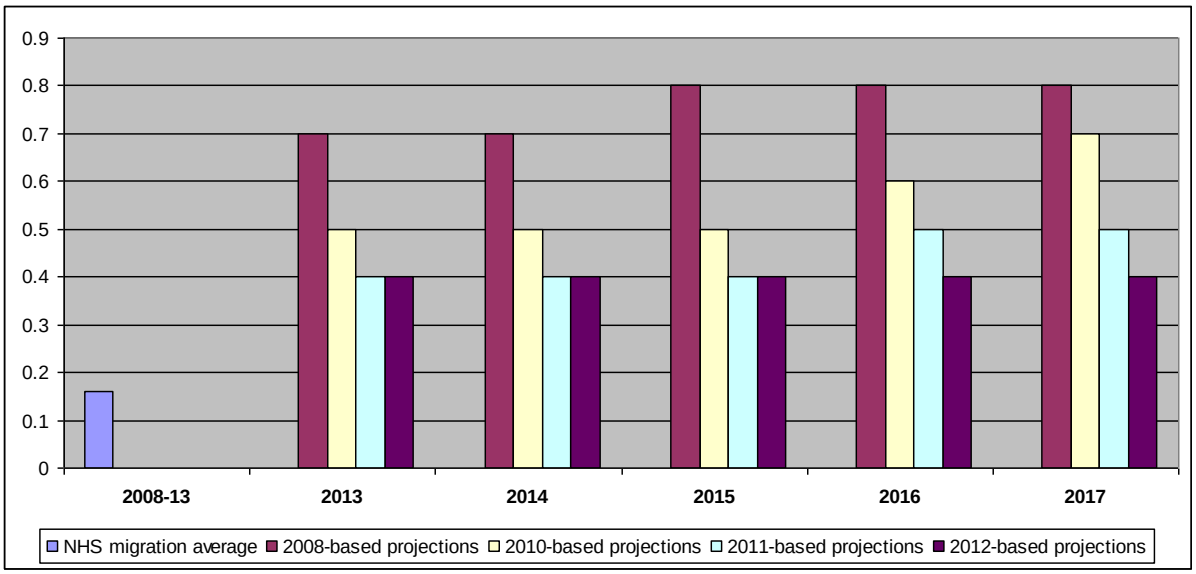
4.10 All projections of the net effect of internal migration between 2013 and 2017, including the 2012-based projections, substantially exceed the measured rate for the period 2008-2013, even for 2012-based Components of Population Change. This implies that population projections may be overstating population growth and associated household formation and the requirement for housing. As discussed at Paragraphs 2.63-2.73, a recessionary effect at work in depressing the effect of net internal migration but no data is available to confirm this.

4.11 The following table and chart compare for North Devon the range of Components of Population Change projections of the net effect of internal migration for the 5 years 2013-2017 with average net internal migration for the 5 years between June 2008 and 2013.

Table 4.23: North Devon, Components of Population Change of net internal migration compared with NHS internal migration data, 2013-2017, 000s

Base year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Average
Internal migration 2008-2013	-	-	-	-	-	0.16
2008-based	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
2010-based	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6
2011-based	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4
2012-based	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4

Chart 4.2: North Devon, Components of Population Change of net internal migration compared with NHS internal migration data, 2008-2013, 000s



Key findings

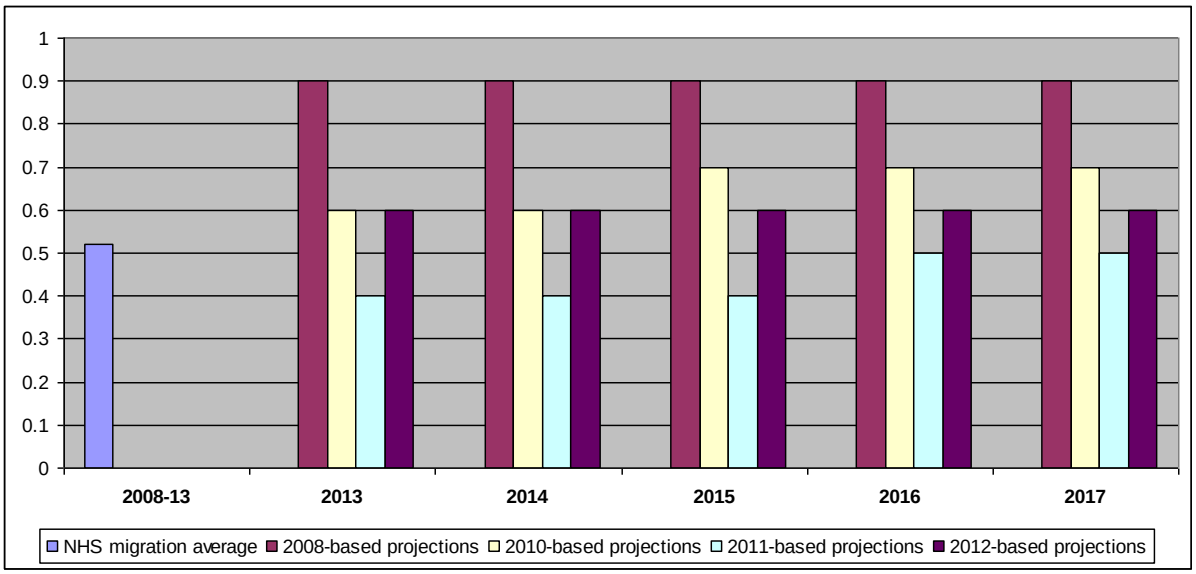
- Average Components of Population Projections for North Devon for 2013-2017 are between 2.5 and 5 times higher than measured net migration for the previous 5 years. This implies that population projections may be overstating population growth and the associated household formation and requirement for housing.

4.12 The following table and chart compare for Torridge the range of Components of Population Change projections of the net effect of internal migration for the 5 years 2013-2017 with average net internal migration for the 5 years between June 2008 and 2013.

Table 4.24: Torridge, Components of Population Change of net internal migration compared with NHS internal migration data, 2013-2017, 000s

Base year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Average
Internal migration 2008-2013	-	-	-	-	-	0.52
2008-based	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
2010-based	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
2011-based	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4
2012-based	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6

Chart 4.3: Torridge, Components of Population Change of net internal migration compared with NHS internal migration data, 2008-2013, 000s



Key findings

- Average 2008 and 2010-based Components of Population Change projections for Torridge for 2013-2017 are 73% and 35% higher than measured net migration which implies that these projections may overstate population growth and the associated household formation and requirement for housing.

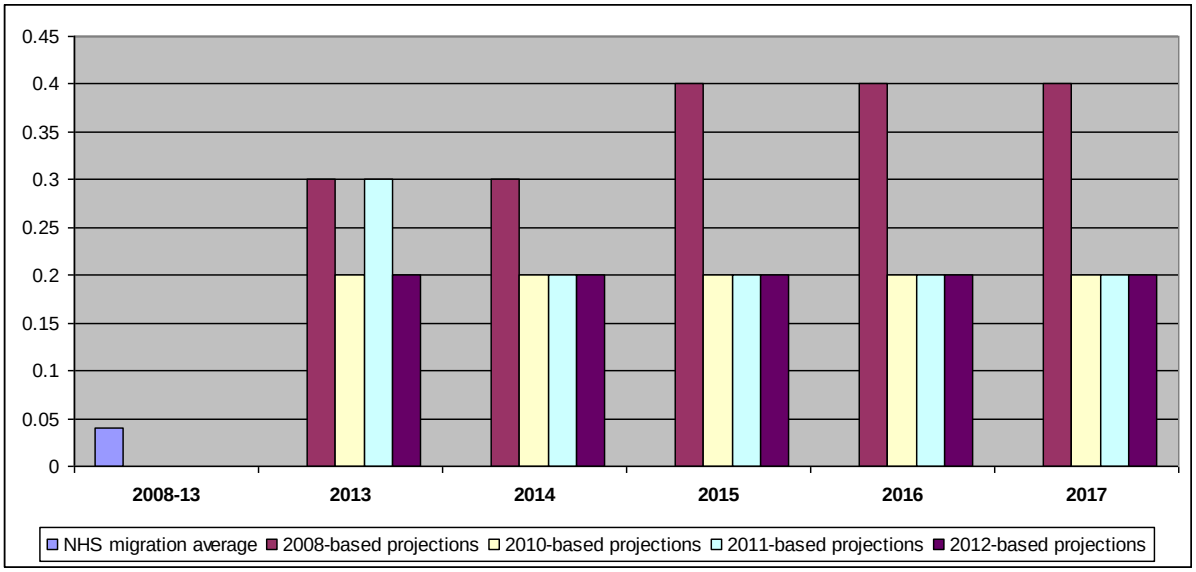
- However, 2011 and 2012-based Components of Population Change projections for 2013-2017 are 23% and 15% lower than measured net migration which implies that these projections may underestimate population growth and the associated household formation and requirement for housing.

4.13 The following table and chart compare for West Somerset the range of Components of Population Change projections of the net effect of internal migration for the 5 years 2013-2017 with average net internal migration for the 5 years between June 2008 and 2013.

Table 4.25: West Somerset, Components of Population Change of net internal migration compared with NHS internal migration data, 2013-2017, 000s

Base year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Average
Internal migration 2008-2013	-	-	-	-	-	0.04
2008-based	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
2010-based	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
2011-based	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
2012-based	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2

Chart 4.4: West Somerset, Components of Population Change of net internal migration compared with NHS internal migration data, 2008-2013, 000s



Key findings

- All Components of Population Change projections for West Somerset for 2013-2017 are between 5 and 10 times higher than measured net migration which implies that these projections may overstate population growth and the associated household formation and requirement for housing.

Census data on internal migration

4.14 The following table compares Census data identifying all usual residents who were resident at a different address one year ago, i.e. at 27th March 2010, with NHS Patient Registration net migration data to June 2011.

Table 4.26: all usual residents who were living at a different address one year ago (27th March 2010) and net internal migration year ending June 2011 for North Devon, Torridge and West Somerset,

	Census 27.03.10-27.03.11				Year ending June 2011
Area	Internal movement	In	Out	Net effect	NHSCR
North Devon	6,515	3,702	3,494	208	500
Torridge	3,925	2,884	2,456	428	600
West Somerset	2,020	1,660	1,588	72	-200
Total	12,460	8,246	7,538	708	1,100

(Source: 2011 Census table MM01CEW_ALL - Origin and destination of migrants by age (broad grouped) by sex)

Key findings

- Whilst acknowledging that the 2011 end dates differ by 3 months, the net effect of internal migration is lower for each local authority area than is recorded using NHS Patient Registration data.

International migration

4.15 The collation of National Insurance Number Allocations to Adult Overseas Nationals entering the UK (NINO) provides an invaluable source of data on international migration. Although National Insurance registrations do not cover all long-term migrants, while including short-term migrants, they provide invaluable insights into the characteristics of people coming to the UK to work. Data identifies the local authority in which people first registered but they may then have gone on to work anywhere in the country. The following table and chart compare National Insurance Registration by Non-UK Nationals between March 2009 and 2014 and Components of Population Change projections of International Migration In between 2013 and 2022.

Table 4.27: National Insurance Registration by Non-UK Nationals, March 2009-March 2014 and Components of Population Change projections of International Migration In, 2013-2022

Year	North Devon	Torridge	West Somerset
2009/10	287	89	158
2010/11	318	108	178
2011/12	219	102	161
2012/13	204	87	185
2013/14	259	76	136
Total	1,287	462	818
Average 2009-14	257	92	164
2012-based: average 2013-22	300	100	120
2008-based: average 2013-22	300	200	100
2010-based: average 2013-22	400	200	200
2011-based: average 2013-22	400	400	200

(Source: National Insurance Recording and Pay as You Earn System, Summary Tables, DWP website, http://www.dwp.gov.uk/.
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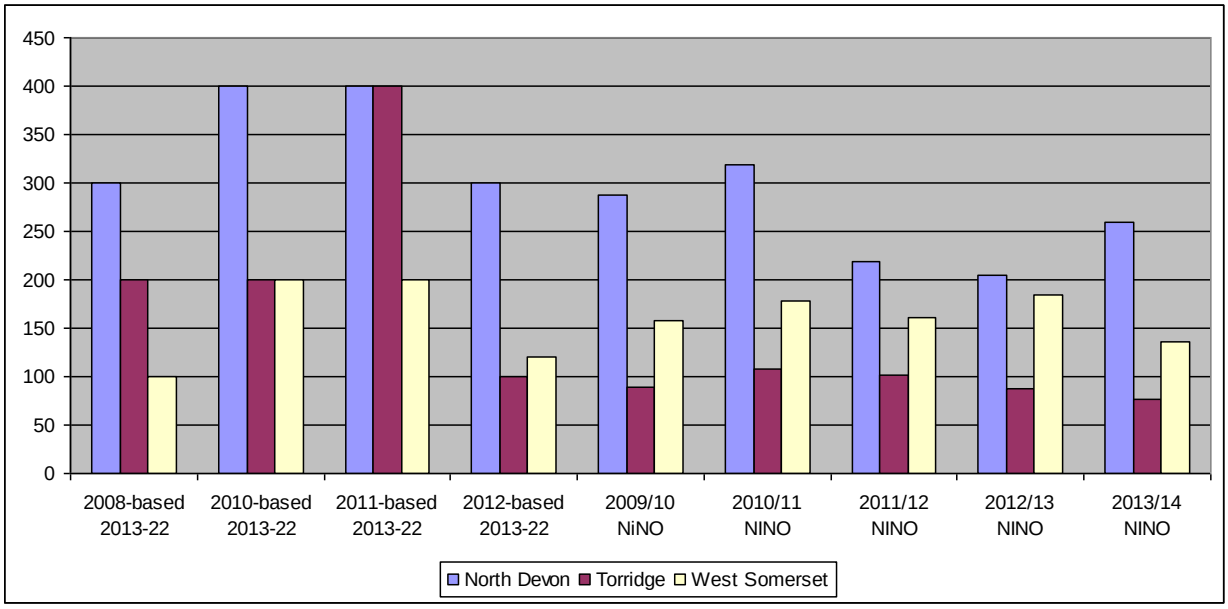
Chart 4.5: National Insurance Registration by Non-UK Nationals, March 2009-March 2014 and Components of Population Change projections of International Migration In, 2013-2022



(Source: National Insurance Recording and Pay as You Earn System, Summary Tables, DWP website, http://www.dwp.gov.uk/.
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Key findings

- 2012-based Components of Population Change projections of International Migration In for 2013-2022 are closest to the previous 5 year average but 2010 and 2011-based projections substantially exceeded the previous 5 year average which is likely to result in an overestimate of population gain.

5.0 Assessment of the implications for household numbers of the 2012-based subnational population projections

Introduction

5.1 Using a range of scenarios, this section models the impact of the 2012-based subnational population projections on future housing requirements.

Establishing figures for Exmoor National Park

5.2 No official population or household projections are available for the Exmoor National Park area but by applying the proportions resident in the North Devon and Somerset Council areas it is possible to estimate the proportion of each Council area's population and household projections which can be allocated to the ENP area. The approach adopted to disaggregate the figures is as follows.

5.3 The 2014 'Strategic Housing Market Assessment Update: Exmoor National Park in West Somerset' established the boundaries between the ENP and the West Somerset LPA using the West Somerset Council boundary and the Exmoor National Park boundary. Where 2011 Census Output Areas intersected both areas, the allocation to either area was confirmed or amended on the basis of local knowledge and both the total population and number of households for West Somerset in the Exmoor National Park area were calculated. These were for 2011:

- a population of 7,800; and
- 3,661 households.

5.4 As a result of this process, it was calculated that 23.43% of West Somerset Council's households at 2011 could be allocated to the Exmoor National Park area and 22.5% of West Somerset's population.

5.5 The 2015 'Strategic Housing Market Assessment Update: Exmoor National Park' established the boundaries between the ENP and the North Devon LPA using the North Devon Council boundary and the Exmoor National Park boundary. Where 2011 Census Output Areas intersected both areas, the allocation to either area was confirmed or amended on the basis of local knowledge and both the total population and number of households for North Devon in the Exmoor National Park area were calculated. These were for 2011:

- a population of 2,594; and
- 1,085 households.

5.6 As a result of this process, it was calculated that 2.69% of North Devon Council's households at 2011 could be allocated to the Exmoor National Park area and 2.76% of North Devon's population.

Modelling the implications for household numbers of the 2012-based Subnational Population Projections

5.7 There is currently no set of CLG household projections that fully reflect the results of the 2011 Census and cover the period beyond 2021. CLG projections are due to be published in February 2015. Consequently, 5 scenarios have been modelled to explore the potential implications for household numbers of the 2012-based sub-national population projections.

5.8 The scenarios explore the effects on household change during the period 2011-2031 by applying different assumptions about household formation to the 2012-based population projections. Population figures for 2011 are from ONS' Mid-Year Population Estimates; this is appropriate as the 2012 base year figure for the projections is the 2012 Mid-Year Estimate. In devising scenarios, account has been taken of the advice provided by the Cambridge Centre for Planning and Housing Research, produced for the Local Housing Requirements Assessment Working Group.

"The general advice is to plan on the basis of household formation patterns assumed in the official projections unless there is strong local evidence to the contrary as to the likely long term trend" (Page 24, Choice of Assumptions in Forecasting Housing Requirements: Methodological Notes, Cambridge Centre for Housing and Planning Research, March 2013)

5.9 In the absence of 2012-based projections, four scenarios have been produced using information on household size and household representative rates from the two most recent CLG projections: the 2008 and 2011 projections. Of the four, two simply use the concept of average household size, calculated from the published projections. The other two use a more detailed method based on the age-specific household representative rates from the official projections. These averages /rates are applied to the 2012-based sub-national population projections. Differences between these projections arise from the differences in projected trends in household size/household representative rates during the period 2011-2031. A fifth scenario assumes that household representative rates stay constant during the projection period. More details of each scenario follow.

Scenario 1: applies to the 2012-based subnational population projections the average household sizes for each year from 2011 to 2031 from CLG's 2008-based household projections. The average household size is the total population divided by the number of households. This is a very simple approach and takes no account of changes in the age structure of the population. Average household size will change if the numbers of children change, and household representative rates vary by age, generally increasing with age. Despite these drawbacks, average household size provides a useful 'rule-of-thumb' indicator of possible future changes. It produces fairly close results to those from the more complex Scenario 4, which is also based on CLG's 2008-based household data. The projected average household sizes in 2011 are lower than those found by the Census.

Scenario 2: uses the same method as Scenario 1, but instead uses average household sizes from the 2011-based CLG projections. This Scenario is only available from 2012 to 2021.

Scenario 3: applies CLG 2011-based household representative rates to 2021 then follows the annual trajectory of change of rates in CLG's 2008-based projections. This method is based on the "Index" approach advocated at some recent Examinations of Local Plans. It allows for some recovery in household formation after 2021, although rates generally do not catch up with the 2008-based rates by 2031.

Scenario 4: is based on the household representative rates in the 2008-based CLG projections. However, the 2011 base year rates are taken from CLG's 2011 projection, based on the Census. These are generally lower than the 2008-based rates. The 2031 rates are taken from CLG's 2008-based projections. Between 2001 and 2031, household representative rates increase to catch up with the 2008-based rates by the end of the period. Furthermore this approach eliminates the gap between the projected and actual number of households in 2011. Some commentators would see this gap as a backlog of need that built up between 2008 and 2011.

Scenario 5: assumes that household representative rates stay constant during the projection period. Changes in household numbers stem solely from the changes in the size and age composition of the population in the 2012 sub-national population projections. This Scenario provides a benchmark for comparison with the other four projections, showing the relative importance of population and household change assumptions for future household change.

5.10 For comparison, the tables that follow also include the published results from CLG's 2008 and 2011-based household projections. These are based on different assumptions of change in the population and in household formation. The 2008-based projections are based on trends in preceding years; the Census has shown that this trend data has been shown to be inaccurate to some extent. The 2011 projections are unsatisfactory as they have not been comprehensively revised in the light of the Census.

5.11 The following tables provides both 2008 and 2011-based household projections then provide the outcome of the 5 scenarios modelled which are available for each local authority area and local planning authority area from 2012-2021 and the 4 scenarios from 2022-2032.

5.12 In conformity with the explanation provided at paragraphs 5.2 - 5.5 above, the household projections derived from the 2012-based population projections have been calculated as follows:

- North Devon LPA: North Devon Council projections reduced by 2.76% which has been allocated to the Exmoor National Park Authority in the North Devon Council area.

- Torridge LPA: unadjusted.

- West Somerset LPA: West Somerset Council reduced by 22.5% which has been allocated to the Exmoor National Park Authority in the West Somerset Council area.

- Exmoor National Park Authority: 2.76% of the projections of the North Devon Council area plus 22.5% of the projections of the West Somerset Council area.

5.13 The findings are the same for each area as follows:

- All the scenarios project lower household numbers than the 2008-based household projections and by implication lower housing requirements.

- The highest projections arise from applying 2008-based rates adjusted to the 2011 Census.

- The lowest projections arise from applying 2011-based rates to 2021 then 2008-based projection rates.

Table 5.1: household projections scenarios based on the 2012-based subnational population projections, North Devon Council, 2011-2031

Scenario	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Change 2011-21	% of 2008-based
2008-based													
Households	40,279	40,685	41,077	41,484	41,909	42,336	42,783	43,217	43,661	44,118	44,563	4,284	
2011-based (only available to 2021)													
Households	40,127	40,317	40,518	40,729	40,936	41,171	41,426	41,678	41,945	42,205	42,474	2,347	54.8
2012-based scenarios													
Population	94,000	93,800	94,100	94,400	94,800	95,200	96,000	95,600	96,500	97,000	97,500	3,500	
1. Households @ 2008 average household size	40,693	40,903	41,208	41,528	41,865	42,247	42,605	42,904	43,302	43,668	44,021	3,328	77.7
2. Households @ 2011 average household size	40,171	40,103	40,475	40,514	40,636	40,956	41,125	41,419	41,686	41,989	42,171	2,000	46.7
3. Households @ CLG 2011 to 2021+2008 post -2021	40,128	40,230	40,418	40,645	40,867	41,129	41,408	41,689	41,965	42,238	42,521	2,393	55.9
4. Households @ CLG 2008 adjusted to 2011 Census	40,128	40,326	40,646	40,984	41,326	41,680	42,035	42,389	42,751	43,103	43,470	3,342	78.0
5. Households @ constant household formation rates	40,128	40,252	40,495	40,757	41,024	41,303	41,588	41,876	42,176	42,470	42,781	2,653	61.9

Scenario	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	Change 2011-31	% of 2008-based
2008-based												
Households	45,014	45,455	45,898	46,339	46,767	47,188	47,602	48,014	48,411	48,789	8,510	
2012-based scenarios												
Population	98,000	98,400	98,900	99,400	99,800	100,300	100,700	101,100	101,500	101,900	7,900	
1. Households @ 2008 average household size	44,425	44,728	45,078	45,470	45,758	46,130	46,449	46,765	47,066	47,349	6,656	78.2
3. Households @ CLG 2011 to 2021+2008 post -2021	42,900	43,262	43,622	43,970	44,325	44,675	45,005	45,338	45,651	45,945	5,817	68.4
4. Households @ CLG 2008 adjusted to 2011 Census	43,884	44,274	44,643	45,004	45,357	45,701	46,057	46,434	46,803	47,171	7,043	82.8
5. Households @ constant household formation rates	43,148	43,488	43,810	44,119	44,421	44,710	45,000	45,304	45,591	45,876	5,748	67.5

Table 5.2: household projections scenarios based on the 2012-based subnational population projections, North Devon Local Planning Authority area, 2011-2031

Scenario	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Change 2011-21	% of 2008-based
2008-based													
Households	39,167	39,562	39,943	40,339	40,752	41,168	41,602	42,024	42,456	42,900	43,333	4,166	
2011-based (only available to 2021)													
Households	39,019	39,204	39,400	39,605	39,806	40,035	40,283	40,528	40,787	41,040	41,302	2,282	54.8
2012-based scenarios													
Population	91,406	91,211	91,503	91,795	92,184	92,572	92,961	93,350	93,837	94,323	94,809	3,403	
1. Households @ 2008 average household size	39,570	39,774	40,071	40,382	40,710	41,081	41,429	41,720	42,107	42,463	42,806	3,236	77.7
2. Households @ 2011 average household size	39,062	38,996	39,358	39,396	39,514	39,826	39,990	40,276	40,535	40,830	41,007	1,945	46.7
3. Households @ CLG 2011 to 2021+2008 post -2021	39,020	39,120	39,302	39,523	39,739	39,994	40,265	40,538	40,807	41,072	41,347	2,327	55.9
4. Households @ CLG 2008 adjusted to 2011 Census	39,020	39,213	39,524	39,853	40,185	40,530	40,875	41,219	41,571	41,913	42,270	3,250	78.0
5. Households @ constant household formation rates	39,020	39,141	39,377	39,632	39,892	40,163	40,440	40,720	41,012	41,298	41,600	2,580	61.9

Scenario	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	Change 2011-31	% of 2008-based
2008-based												
Households	43,772	44,200	44,631	45,060	45,476	45,886	46,288	46,689	47,075	47,442	8,275	
2012-based scenarios												
Population	95,295	95,684	96,170	96,657	97,046	97,532	97,921	98,310	98,699	99,088	7,682	
1. Households @ 2008 average household size	43,199	43,494	43,834	44,215	44,495	44,857	45,167	45,474	45,767	46,042	6,473	78.2
3. Households @ CLG 2011 to 2021+2008 post -2021	41,716	42,068	42,418	42,756	43,102	43,442	43,763	44,087	44,391	44,677	5,656	68.4
4. Households @ CLG 2008 adjusted to 2011 Census	42,673	43,052	43,411	43,762	44,105	44,440	44,786	45,152	45,511	45,869	6,849	82.8
5. Households @ constant household formation rates	41,957	42,288	42,601	42,901	43,195	43,476	43,758	44,054	44,333	44,610	5,589	67.5

Table 5.3: household projections scenarios based on the 2012-based subnational population projections, North Devon in the Exmoor National Park area, 2011-2031

Scenario	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Change 2011-21	% of 2008-based
2008-based													
Households	1,112	1,123	1,134	1,145	1,157	1,168	1,181	1,193	1,205	1,218	1,230	118	
2011-based (only available to 2021)													
Households	1,108	1,060	1,118	1,124	1,130	1,136	1,143	1,150	1,158	1,165	1,172	65	54.8
2012-based scenarios													
Population	2,594	2,589	2,597	2,605	2,616	2,628	2,639	2,650	2,663	2,677	2,691	97	
1. Households @ 2008 average household size	1,123	1,129	1,137	1,146	1,155	1,166	1,176	1,184	1,195	1,205	1,215	92	77.7
2. Households @ 2011 average household size	1,109	1,107	1,117	1,118	1,122	1,130	1,135	1,143	1,151	1,159	1,164	55	46.7
3. Households @ CLG 2011 to 2021+2008 post -2021	1,108	1,110	1,116	1,122	1,128	1,135	1,143	1,151	1,158	1,166	1,174	66	55.9
4. Households @ CLG 2008 adjusted to 2011 Census	1,108	1,113	1,122	1,131	1,141	1,150	1,160	1,170	1,180	1,190	1,200	92	78.0
5. Households @ constant household formation rates	1,108	1,111	1,118	1,125	1,132	1,140	1,148	1,156	1,164	1,172	1,181	73	61.9

Scenario	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	Change 2011-31	% of 2008-based
2008-based												
Households	1,242	1,255	1,267	1,279	1,291	1,302	1,314	1,325	1,336	1,347	235	
2012-based scenarios												
Population	2,705	2,716	2,730	2,743	2,754	2,768	2,779	2,790	2,801	2,812	218	
1. Households @ 2008 average household size	1,226	1,234	1,244	1,255	1,263	1,273	1,282	1,291	1,299	1,307	184	78.2
3. Households @ CLG 2011 to 2021+2008 post -2021	1,184	1,194	1,204	1,214	1,223	1,233	1,242	1,251	1,260	1,268	161	68.4
4. Households @ CLG 2008 adjusted to 2011 Census	1,211	1,222	1,232	1,242	1,252	1,261	1,271	1,282	1,292	1,302	194	82.8
5. Households @ constant household formation rates	1,191	1,200	1,209	1,218	1,226	1,234	1,242	1,250	1,258	1,266	159	67.5

Table 5.4: household projections scenarios based on the 2012-based subnational population projections, Torridge District Council and Local Planning Authority, 2011-2031

Scenario	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Change 2011-21	% of 2008-based
2008-based													
Households	30,034	30,550	31,066	31,606	32,133	32,657	33,170	33,681	34,199	34,707	35,216	5,182	
2011-based (only available to 2021)													
Households	28,043	28,441	28,838	29,261	29,682	30,107	30,508	30,906	31,313	31,715	32,124	4,081	78.8
2012-based scenarios													
Population	64,000	64,700	65,200	65,800	66,300	66,900	67,500	68,100	68,700	69,300	69,900	5,900	
1. Households @ 2008 average household size	28,444	28,897	29,270	29,710	30,091	30,513	30,882	31,292	31,664	32,069	32,475	4,031	77.8
2. Households @ 2011 average household size	28,070	28,797	29,106	29,440	29,727	30,152	30,508	30,815	31,177	31,488	31,805	3,735	72.1
3. Households @ CLG 2011 to 2021+2008 post -2021	28,043	28,384	28,686	29,045	29,401	29,765	30,119	30,468	30,828	31,178	31,539	3,496	67.5
4. Households @ CLG 2008 adjusted to 2011 Census	28,043	28,432	28,785	29,190	29,599	29,998	30,391	30,774	31,173	31,561	31,958	3,915	75.5
5. Households @ constant household formation rates	28,043	28,383	28,692	29,054	29,423	29,784	30,136	30,478	30,833	31,177	31,530	3,487	67.3

Scenario	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	Change 2011-31	% of 2008-based
2008-based												
Households	35,699	36,177	36,655	37,123	37,588	38,034	38,469	38,896	39,311	39,710	9,676	
2012-based scenarios												
Population	70,500	71,100	71,700	72,200	72,800	73,300	73,800	74,300	74,700	75,100	11,100	
1. Households @ 2008 average household size	32,813	33,189	33,608	33,928	34,334	34,675	35,006	35,330	35,638	35,930	7,486	77.4
3. Households @ CLG 2011 to 2021+2008 post -2021	31,878	32,217	32,570	32,917	33,267	33,618	33,966	34,313	34,649	34,982	6,939	71.7
4. Households @ CLG 2008 adjusted to 2011 Census	32,374	32,776	33,170	33,556	33,926	34,277	34,608	34,935	35,239	35,545	7,502	77.5
5. Households @ constant household formation rates	31,900	32,261	32,617	32,963	33,297	33,618	33,929	34,240	34,536	34,830	6,787	70.1

Table 5.5: household projections scenarios based on the 2012-based subnational population projections, West Somerset Council, 2011-2031

Scenario	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Change 2011-21	% of 2008-based
2008-based													
Households	16,538	16,646	16,766	16,894	17,027	17,169	17,315	17,469	17,627	17,780	17,951	1,413	
2011-based (only available to 2021)													
Households	15,519	15,639	15,762	15,891	16,015	16,153	16,293	16,433	16,580	16,713	16,860	1,341	94.9
2012-based scenarios													
Population	34,600	34,600	34,600	34,600	34,700	34,700	34,800	34,900	35,100	35,200	35,300	700	
1. Households @ 2008 average household size	16,019	16,088	16,159	16,192	16,321	16,367	16,509	16,612	16,767	16,869	16,943	924	65.4
2. Households @ 2011 average household size	15,516	15,594	15,537	15,532	15,654	15,657	15,794	15,931	15,944	16,030	16,173	657	46.5
3. Households @ CLG 2011 to 2021+2008 index post -2021	15,520	15,547	15,567	15,618	15,661	15,730	15,808	15,884	15,972	16,049	16,143	623	44.1
4. Households @ CLG 2008 adjusted to 2011 Census	15,520	15,591	15,647	15,734	15,803	15,893	15,994	16,100	16,209	16,317	16,438	918	65.0
5. Households @ constant household formation rates	15,520	15,571	15,611	15,681	15,737	15,814	15,902	15,992	16,089	16,183	16,290	770	54.5

Scenario	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	Change 2011-31	% of 2008-based
2008-based												
Households	18,121	18,290	18,467	18,640	18,821	19,004	19,182	19,360	19,530	19,703	3,165	
2012-based scenarios												
Population	37,600	37,900	38,100	38,400	38,700	39,000	39,200	39,500	39,700	40,000	5,400	
1. Households @ 2008 average household size	17,109	17,180	17,304	17,426	17,557	17,640	17,812	17,890	18,054	18,127	2,108	66.6
3. Households @ CLG 2011 to 2021+2008 post -2021	16,239	16,325	16,425	16,517	16,628	16,741	16,857	16,970	17,085	17,194	1,674	52.9
4. Households @ CLG 2008 adjusted to 2011 Census	16,582	16,715	16,845	16,967	17,086	17,204	17,317	17,434	17,544	17,655	2,135	67.5
5. Households @ constant household formation rates	16,412	16,527	16,645	16,750	16,856	16,964	17,071	17,180	17,283	17,389	1,869	59.1

Table 5.6: household projections scenarios based on the 2012-based subnational population projections, West Somerset Council Local Planning Authority area, 2011-2031

Scenario	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Change 2011-21	% of 2008-based
2008-based													
Households	12,817	12,901	12,994	13,093	13,196	13,306	13,419	13,538	13,661	13,780	13,912	1,095	
2011-based (only available to 2021)													
Households	12,027	12,120	12,216	12,316	12,412	12,519	12,627	12,736	12,850	12,953	13,067	1,039	94.9
2012-based scenarios													
Population	26,815	26,815	26,815	26,815	26,893	26,893	26,970	27,048	27,203	27,280	27,358	543	
1. Households @ 2008 average household size	12,414	12,468	12,523	12,549	12,649	12,684	12,794	12,874	12,994	13,073	13,131	716	65.4
2. Households @ 2011 average household size	12,025	12,085	12,041	12,037	12,132	12,134	12,240	12,347	12,357	12,423	12,534	509	46.5
3. Households @ CLG 2011 to 2021+2008 index post -2021	12,028	12,049	12,064	12,104	12,137	12,191	12,251	12,310	12,378	12,438	12,511	483	44.1
4. Households @ CLG 2008 adjusted to 2011 Census	12,028	12,083	12,126	12,194	12,247	12,317	12,395	12,478	12,562	12,646	12,739	711	65.0
5. Households @ constant household formation rates	12,028	12,068	12,099	12,153	12,196	12,256	12,324	12,394	12,469	12,542	12,625	597	54.5

Scenario	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	Change 2011-31	% of 2008-based
2008-based												
Households	14,044	14,175	14,312	14,446	14,586	14,728	14,866	15,004	15,136	15,270	2,453	
2012-based scenarios												
Population	29,140	29,373	29,528	29,760	29,993	30,225	30,380	30,613	30,768	31,000	4,185	
1. Households @ 2008 average household size	13,259	13,315	13,411	13,505	13,607	13,671	13,804	13,865	13,992	14,048	1,634	66.6
3. Households @ CLG 2011 to 2021+2008 post -2021	12,585	12,652	12,729	12,801	12,887	12,974	13,064	13,152	13,241	13,325	1,297	52.9
4. Households @ CLG 2008 adjusted to 2011 Census	12,851	12,954	13,055	13,149	13,242	13,333	13,421	13,511	13,597	13,683	1,655	67.5
5. Households @ constant household formation rates	12,719	12,808	12,900	12,981	13,063	13,147	13,230	13,315	13,394	13,476	1,448	59.1

Table 5.7: household projections scenarios based on the 2012-based subnational population projections, West Somerset in the Exmoor National Park area, 2011-2031

Scenario	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Change 2011-21	% of 2008-based
2008-based													
Households	3,721	3,745	3,772	3,801	3,831	3,863	3,896	3,931	3,966	4,001	4,039	318	
2011-based (only available to 2021)													
Households	3,492	3,519	3,546	3,575	3,603	3,634	3,666	3,697	3,731	3,760	3,794	314	94.9
2012-based scenarios													
Population	7,785	7,785	7,785	7,785	7,808	7,808	7,830	7,853	7,898	7,920	7,943	158	
1. Households @ 2008 average household size	3,604	3,620	3,636	3,643	3,672	3,683	3,715	3,738	3,773	3,796	3,812	208	65.4
2. Households @ 2011 average household size	3,491	3,509	3,496	3,495	3,522	3,523	3,554	3,584	3,587	3,607	3,639	148	46.5
3. Households @ CLG 2011 to 2021+2008 index post -2021	3,492	3,498	3,503	3,514	3,524	3,539	3,557	3,574	3,594	3,611	3,632	140	44.1
4. Households @ CLG 2008 adjusted to 2011 Census	3,492	3,508	3,521	3,540	3,556	3,576	3,599	3,623	3,647	3,671	3,699	207	65.0
5. Households @ constant household formation rates	3,492	3,503	3,512	3,528	3,541	3,558	3,578	3,598	3,620	3,641	3,665	173	54.5

Scenario	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	Change 2011-31	% of 2008-based
2008-based												
Households	4,077	4,115	4,155	4,194	4,235	4,276	4,316	4,356	4,394	4,433	712	
2012-based scenarios												
Population	8,460	8,528	8,573	8,640	8,708	8,775	8,820	8,888	8,933	9,000	1,215	
1. Households @ 2008 average household size	3,850	3,866	3,893	3,921	3,950	3,969	4,008	4,025	4,062	4,079	474	66.6
3. Households @ CLG 2011 to 2021+2008 post -2021	3,654	3,673	3,696	3,716	3,741	3,767	3,793	3,818	3,844	3,869	377	52.9
4. Households @ CLG 2008 adjusted to 2011 Census	3,731	3,761	3,790	3,818	3,844	3,871	3,896	3,923	3,947	3,972	480	67.5
5. Households @ constant household formation rates	3,693	3,719	3,745	3,769	3,793	3,817	3,841	3,866	3,889	3,913	421	59.1

Table 5.8: household projections scenarios based on the 2012-based subnational population projections, Exmoor National Park Authority area, 2011-2031

Scenario	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Change 2011-21	% of 2008-based
2008-based													
Households	4,833	4,868	4,906	4,946	4,988	5,031	5,077	5,123	5,171	5,218	5,269	436	
2011-based (only available to 2021)													
Households	4,599	4,579	4,665	4,700	4,733	4,771	4,809	4,848	4,888	4,925	4,966	367	84.0
2012-based scenarios													
Population	10,379	10,374	10,382	10,390	10,424	10,435	10,469	10,502	10,561	10,597	10,634	254	58.3
1. Households @ 2008 average household size	4,727	4,749	4,773	4,789	4,828	4,849	4,890	4,922	4,968	5,001	5,027	300	68.8
2. Households @ 2011 average household size	4,600	4,615	4,613	4,613	4,644	4,653	4,689	4,728	4,738	4,766	4,803	203	46.6
3. Households @ CLG 2011 to 2021+2008 index post -2021	4,600	4,608	4,618	4,636	4,652	4,674	4,700	4,725	4,752	4,777	4,806	206	47.3
4. Households @ CLG 2008 adjusted to 2011 Census	4,600	4,621	4,642	4,671	4,696	4,726	4,759	4,792	4,827	4,861	4,898	299	68.5
5. Households @ constant household formation rates	4,600	4,614	4,630	4,653	4,673	4,698	4,726	4,754	4,784	4,813	4,846	246	56.5

Scenario	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	Change 2011-31	% of 2008-based
2008-based												
Households	5,320	5,370	5,422	5,473	5,525	5,578	5,630	5,681	5,730	5,780	947	
2012-based scenarios												
Population	11,165	11,243	11,302	11,383	11,462	11,543	11,599	11,678	11,734	11,812	1,433	69.5
1. Households @ 2008 average household size	5,076	5,100	5,138	5,176	5,213	5,242	5,290	5,316	5,361	5,385	658	56.7
3. Households @ CLG 2011 to 2021+2008 post -2021	4,838	4,867	4,900	4,930	4,965	5,000	5,035	5,070	5,104	5,137	537	71.3
4. Households @ CLG 2008 adjusted to 2011 Census	4,942	4,983	5,022	5,060	5,096	5,132	5,167	5,204	5,239	5,274	675	61.2
5. Households @ constant household formation rates	4,884	4,919	4,954	4,986	5,019	5,051	5,083	5,116	5,147	5,179	579	61.1

Evidence of change in the number of households

5.14 The outputs of the 2012-based household projections scenarios represent considerable reductions from 2008 and 2011-based household projections, However, evidence of household change which might act as a 'reality check' in relation to household projections is extremely limited and, given the relatively short periods for which it is available and the differing time periods used, it must be treated with caution. Two 'proxy indicators' of change in the number of households are available:

1. Valuation Office Agency data of the number of Council Tax accounts; and

2. data collected by the Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC) of the number of domestic electricity meters.

5.15 The following table identifies changes in Council Tax accounts between March 2011 and 2014.

Table 5.9: VOA Properties by Council Tax Band 31st March, 2011-2014

Year	2011	2012	Change	2013	Change	2014	Change
North Devon	43,600	43,730	130	43,870	140	44,110	240
Torridge	30,290	30,620	330	30,850	230	31,020	170
West Somerset	17,450	17,530	80	17,600	70	17,700	100
Total	91,340	91,880	540	92,320	440	92,830	510

Key findings

- Council Tax data shows increases of 540, 440 and 510 properties across the study area in the 3 years since 2011.

5.16 The following table identifies changes in the number of electricity meters between the end of 2011 and the end of 2012.

Table 5.10: DECC end of year number of domestic consumers by number of electricity Meter Point Administration Numbers (MPANs), 2011-2012

Year	2011	2012	Change
North Devon	42,900	43,100	200
Torridge	30,100	30,300	200
West Somerset	17,600	17,700	100
Total	90,600	91,100	500

Key findings

- DECC electricity meters data shows an increase of 500 domestic consumers between 2011 and 2012, which is close to the increase in Council Tax accounts of 540.

5.17 The following table identifies changes in 2008-based household projections and Council Tax accounts between 2011 and 2014.

Table 5.11: 2008-based household projections compared with Council Tax Account and domestic electricity consumer data, 2011-2014

Local authority	Indicator	Change 2011-2012	Change 2012-2013	Change 2013-2014
North Devon	Household projections	406	392	407
	Council Tax accounts	130	140	240
	Domestic electricity consumers	200	No data	No data
Torridge	Household projections	516	516	540
	Council Tax accounts	330	230	170
	Domestic electricity consumers	200	No data	No data
West Somerset	Household projections	108	120	128
	Council Tax accounts	80	70	100
	Domestic electricity consumers	100	No data	No data

Key findings

- 2008-based projections identified increases of 1,031, 1,029 and 1,076 households in the 3 years since 2011, almost twice the increases of 540, 440 and 510 in the number of Council Tax accounts, and of 540 domestic electricity consumers between 2011 and 2012.

5.18 The following table identifies changes in 2011-based household projections and Council Tax accounts between 2011 and 2014.

Table 5.12: 2011-based household projections compared with Council Tax Account and domestic electricity consumer data, 2011-2014

Local authority	Indicator	Change 2011-2012	Change 2012-2013	Change 2013-2014
North Devon	Household projections	190	201	211
	Council Tax accounts	130	140	240
	Domestic electricity consumers	200	No data	No data
Torridge	Household projections	398	397	423
	Council Tax accounts	330	230	170
	Domestic electricity consumers	200	No data	No data
West Somerset	Household projections	120	123	129
	Council Tax accounts	80	70	100
	Domestic electricity consumers	100	No data	No data

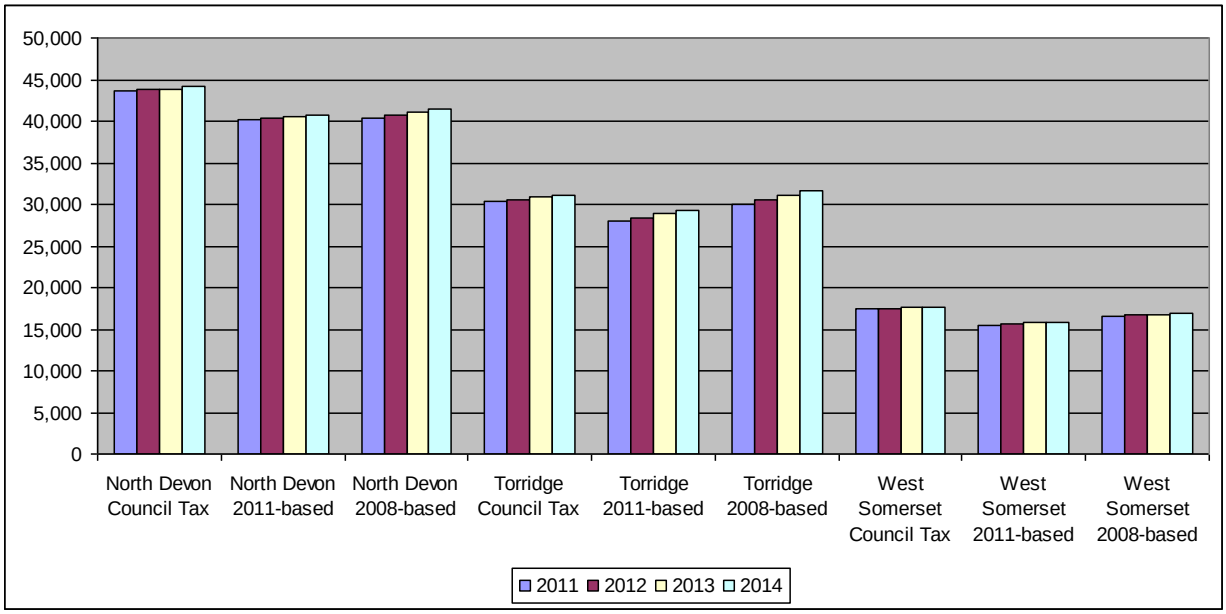
Key findings

- 2011-based projections identified increases of 708, 721 and 763 households in the 3 years since 2011, in the region of 50% higher than the increases of

540, 440 and 510 in the number of Council Tax accounts, and of 540 domestic electricity consumers between 2011 and 2012.

5.19 The following chart compares 2008 and 2011-based household projections with Council Tax accounts which are available for all of 2011-2014.

Chart 5.1: 2008 and 2011-based household projections compared with VOA properties by Council Tax Band, 2011-2014



Key findings

- Comparison of 2008 and 2011-based household projections with Council Tax accounts for 2011-2014 and shows much lower growth than projected.

5.20 There are a number of reasons why the number of domestic electricity consumers and the number of Council Tax Accounts - both proxy indicators of changes in the number of households - may indicate lower growth than projected as follows:

1. The household projections may be inaccurate and overstated the growth in the number of households;

2. The proxy indicators are inaccurate and understated the growth in the number of households; or

3. Housing growth has failed to keep up with household growth.

6.0 Assessment of the implications for meeting housing need of the ONS 2012-based Subnational Population Projections

6.1 One of the requirements of this Update is to realign the modelling geographies used within preceding Partner authority Strategic Housing Market Assessment Update Reports to enable the disaggregation of future housing requirements for each local planning authority area, including for all of the Exmoor National Park area. There are 2 stages to this process:

- firstly, restating the baseline housing requirements derived using 2008-based household projections and by apportioning them to Local Planning Authority boundaries, ensuring that a common methodology has been applied across the area; and

- secondly, assessing the implications for housing projections of household projections derived using 2012-based Subnational Population Projections, and apportioning them to Local Planning Authority boundaries.

Assessing the impact of Hinkley Point C

6.2 Hinkley Point, which is located within the West Somerset Council and Local Planning Authority Areas, is the location of two nuclear power stations, Hinkley Point A which is now closed and Hinkley Point B. A development consent order was granted to EDF Energy in March 2013 to build and operate a third nuclear power station Hinkley Point C. A European Commission investigation was undertaken to assess whether the project broke state aid rules but, on the 8th October 2014, the European Commission announced that it had approved the project.

6.3 The 2013 SHMA Update for West Somerset considered the potential impact on the housing market in West Somerset of the construction of Hinkley Point C and concluded at Paragraph 6.71 that:

'In a low income and high market value area, in which opportunities for home ownership are constrained, and in which there is a projected requirement for over 100 additional homes each year, it is inevitable that any additional demand for housing from employees at Hinkley Point C will impact on the housing market and generate additional competition for homes'.

6.4 It is difficult to quantify the impact of Hinkley Point C with precision, including its scale and timescale, but the SHMA Update noted that, as West Somerset constitutes 20% of the Hinkley Point C catchment area in England, the application of this proportion to EDF's estimate of the housing requirements generated by Hinkley Point C would - assuming that all campus accommodation was taken up - equate to a total of 450 units consisting of:

- Owner occupation 100
- Tourist 120
- Private rented 150
- Latent accommodation 80

6.5 A further uncertainty is the 'knock on' effect of demand increasing in different sectors of the housing market, for example, increased demand for tourist accommodation may lead to a growth in this sector and a consequent reduction in the supply of private rented and owner occupied properties.

6.6 It is important to emphasise that, given the continued uncertainty over the precise impact of Hinkley Point C, this has not been quantified in the following assessments of the future requirement for housing in West Somerset or Exmoor National Park in West Somerset. However, this must be taken fully into account once its impact has been determined with greater confidence.

The backlog of affordable housing

6.7 Before considering future housing requirements arising from the 2012 population projections, it is necessary to take stock of the extent to which current housing needs are being met. The principal sources of data and information are the Housing Registers maintained by Devon HomeChoice and Homefinder Somerset. These may well provide an underestimate as applicants are dissuaded from applying because of the relative scarcity of social housing.

6.8 The backlogs of affordable housing in the North Devon Local Planning Authority and Torridge Council areas have been quantified by identifying all those registered with Devon HomeChoice who had no permanent home of their own, i.e., applicants in one of the following circumstances:

- in temporary accommodation/hostel;
- lodger;
- rough sleeping;
- sharing with family/friends; and
- sofa surfing/no fixed abode.

6.9 The backlog of affordable housing in West Somerset Local Planning Authority area has been quantified by identifying all those registered with Homefinder Somerset allocated to the Gold and Silver housing needs categories which include those lodging or sharing with families.

6.10 The backlog of affordable housing across the area has been apportioned as a proportion of total **households** as follows:

- North Devon LPA: North Devon Council backlog of applicant household reduced by 2.69% which has been allocated to the Exmoor National Park Authority in the North Devon Council area.

- Torridge LPA: unadjusted.

- West Somerset LPA: West Somerset Council backlog of applicant households reduced by 23.43% which has been allocated to the Exmoor National Park Authority in the West Somerset Council area.

- Exmoor National Park Authority: 2.69% of the backlog of the North Devon Council area plus 23.43% of the backlog of the West Somerset Council area.

6.11 The following table identifies the resulting backlog of affordable housing

Table 6.1: backlog of affordable housing, North Devon, Torridge, West Somerset and Exmoor National Park Areas, October 2014

Housing circumstances	North Devon LPA	Torridge Council and LPA	West Somerset LPA	Exmoor National Park in North Devon	Exmoor National Park in West Somerset
Gold and Silver Band Applicants	-	-	244	-	75
In temporary accommodation/hostel	72	33	-	2	-
Lodger	58	13	-	1	-
Rough sleeping	10	10	-	0	-
Sharing with family/friends	258	139	-	7	-
Sofa surfing/of no fixed abode	13	6	-	0	-
Totals	410	201	244	11	75

(Source: Devon Home Choice and Homefinder Somerset)

Key findings:

- There are backlogs of affordable housing of 410 units in North Devon LPA; 201 units in Torridge Council and LPA areas; 244 in West Somerset LPA and 86 in the Exmoor National Park area (11 within North Devon and 75 within West Somerset).

Implications of the 2012-based subnational population projections for meeting future housing requirements

6.12 The household projections in Tables 5.1-5.8 derived from the 2012-based subnational population projections provide annual totals but are not capable of providing projections by household type. Consequently, it is not possible to provide revised breakdowns of housing requirements by bedsize or tenure. New 2012-based household projections due to be issued in February 2015 will enable this modelling to be undertaken.

6.13 As all of the outputs from the 2012-based subnational population projections in Tables 5.1-5.8 relate to households, it is appropriate to apply a conversion factor allowing for such 'market signals' as vacant dwellings, second homes and homes occupied by non-residents to provide a net dwelling requirement. Three adjustments are available:

1. Vacancy rates: CLG Live Table 615, ‘All vacant dwellings by local authority district’, October 2013 enables typical vacancy rates to be applied to household projections data.

2. Second and holiday homes: these are a feature of the area, especially in the Exmoor National Park. Using Census Table KS401, ‘Dwellings, household spaces and accommodation’, the proportion of ‘Household spaces with no usual residents’ has been applied to include both vacant dwellings and to take account of second and holiday homes. However, it must be emphasised that there is no evidence that new homes are used as second and holiday homes at the same rate as the general or older housing stock and further research is required. Therefore, the use of this indicator may overstate the conversion requirement arising from the rate of second and holiday homes, especially in the Exmoor National Park.

3. The backlog of affordable housing: this has been calculated as explained at 6.10 above and can be added to any of the totals above

6.14 The following tables draw from household projections in Tables 5.1-5.8 to assess the implications for housing requirements. The table is in four parts:

1. Part 1 presents the unadjusted household projections.

2. Part 2 presents the household projections adjusted for vacancy rates.

3. Part 3 presents the household projections adjusted for vacant, second and holiday homes.

4. Part 4 sets out the backlog of affordable housing which can be added to any of the totals above.

Please note: that the effect in Table 6.3 of disaggregating Exmoor National Park figures for North Devon and West Somerset then summing them has created variations of 1-2 in the totals for each Scenario when compared with the National Park total in Table 6.2. The accurate total is placed in brackets in the final column of Table 6.3 where appropriate.

Table 6.2: the impact on housing requirements of household projection scenarios, North Devon, Torridge and West Somerset Local Planning Authorities and the Exmoor National Park Authority, 2011-2031

Household projection scenarios	North Devon LPA 2011-2031	Torridge LPA 2011-2031	West Somerset LPA 2011-2031	Exmoor NPA 2011-2031
1. Unadjusted				
2008-based households	8,275	9,676	2,453	947
2012-based @ 2008 average household size	6,473	7,486	1,634	658
2012-based @ CLG 2011 to 2021+2008 post -2021	5,656	6,939	1,297	537
2012-based @ CLG 2008 adjusted to 2011 Census	6,849	7,502	1,655	675
2012-based @ constant household formation rates	5,589	6,787	1,448	579
2. Adjusted for vacant dwellings rates of:	**3.68%**	**3.20%**	**3.10%**	**3.68% & 3.10%***
2008-based households	8,580	9,986	2,529	978
2012-based @ 2008 average household size	6,711	7,726	1,685	678
2012-based @ CLG 2011 to 2021+2008 post -2021	5,864	7,161	1,337	554
2012-based @ CLG 2008 adjusted to 2011 Census	7,101	7,742	1,706	696
2012-based @ constant household formation rates	5,795	7,004	1,493	597
3. Adjusted for vacant dwellings and second homes rates of:	**10.26%**	**8.94%**	**11.22%**	**19.20%**
2008-based households	9,124	10,541	2,728	1,129
2012-based @ 2008 average household size	7,137	8,155	1,817	784
2012-based @ CLG 2011 to 2021+2008 post -2021	6,236	7,559	1,443	640
2012-based @ CLG 2008 adjusted to 2011 Census	7,552	8,173	1,841	805
2012-based @ constant household formation rates	6,162	7,394	1,610	690
4. The backlog of affordable housing:	**410**	**201**	**244**	**86**

Note: * the vacancy rates for the North Devon and West Somerset areas have been applied to those areas of the Exmoor National Park within each Council area.

Table 6.3: the impact on housing requirements of household projection scenarios, the Exmoor National Park Authority and North Devon and West Somerset Councils in the Exmoor National Park, 2011-2031

Household projection scenarios	North Devon in the Exmoor National Park	West Somerset in the Exmoor National Park	Exmoor NPA 2011-2031
1. Unadjusted			
2008-based households	235	712	947
2012-based @ 2008 average household size	184	474	658
2012-based @ CLG 2011 to 2021+2008 post -2021	161	377	538 (537)
2012-based @ CLG 2008 adjusted to 2011 Census	194	480	674 (675)
2012-based @ constant household formation rates	159	421	580 (579)
2. Adjusted for vacant dwellings rates of:	**3.68%**	**3.10%**	**3.68% & 3.10%***
2008-based households	244	734	978
2012-based @ 2008 average household size	191	489	679 (678)
2012-based @ CLG 2011 to 2021+2008 post -2021	167	389	556 (554)
2012-based @ CLG 2008 adjusted to 2011 Census	201	495	696
2012-based @ constant household formation rates	165	434	599 (597)
3. Adjusted for vacant dwellings and second homes rates of:	**19.20%**	**19.20%**	**19.20%**
2008-based households	280	849	1,129
2012-based @ 2008 average household size	219	565	784
2012-based @ CLG 2011 to 2021+2008 post -2021	192	449	641 (640)
2012-based @ CLG 2008 adjusted to 2011 Census	231	572	803 (805)
2012-based @ constant household formation rates	190	502	691 (690)
4. The backlog of affordable housing:	**11**	**75**	**86**

Note: * the vacancy rates for the North Devon and West Somerset areas have been applied to those areas of the Exmoor National Park within each Council area.

The effect of disaggregating then summing the Exmoor National Park figures has created variations of 1 -2 in the totals for each scenario when compared with the previous table.

Conclusions

6.15 Household and housing projections based on the 2012-based subnational population projections imply significant reductions when compared with the application of 2008-based household projections.

6.16 However, 2012-based population projections may be overstating the current rate of household growth. As reviewed in Chapter 4, whilst recent rates of international inmigration are close to those projected in Components of Population Change, recent rates of internal migration suggest that those projected in Components of Population Change may be overestimates for Torridge and for North Devon and West Somerset in which the Exmoor National Park is located (see Table 4.22 in particular). In these areas, the 2012-based projections include an effective 'margin' which might take account of increased net internal migration resulting from economic recovery.

6.17 Although the evidence is limited and should be treated with caution, lower levels of household formation than are implied by the 2012-based population projections are suggested by the proxy indicators of household growth, the number of Council Tax accounts and domestic electricity meters. It is not clear why this is the case, the projections or the proxy indicators may be inaccurate or housing growth may not be meeting projected household growth.

The case for using 2012-based population projections

6.18 On technical grounds, the 2012-based population projections are to be preferred to earlier projections because they are informed by better and more recent trend data. All ONS projections are objective, which is not to say that they are accurate or that they must be followed. However, technical reservations about the length of the trend period (5-6 years) and other weaknesses apply equally to all previous ONS projections.

6.19 Internal migration assumptions in SNPP 2012 may well be affected by the recession over the preceding 5 years. If meeting local housing needs is the overriding objective then there are risks in using figures that may reflect the recession. If the economy improves, more people will wish to move into the Northern Peninsula areas and they will be able to outbid local people in the housing market. For example, people from London who sell their home will have ample money to spend on property. There is also the issue of the impact on the need for housing in West Somerset extending into the Exmoor National Park of the construction of Hinkley Point C, the impact of which remains unclear. Given these risks, there is an argument that the supply of housing should increase to improve the potential for satisfying local housing needs. It must be emphasised though that it is extremely difficult to 'ring fence' new housing for local people. The provision of social, 'Affordable' and shared ownership housing has this potential but it is not possible to control access to open market housing.

6.20 A migration figure based on 10 year trends might be a better basis for setting 'objectively assessed need' as this covers periods of growth and recession.

However, there are dangers in projecting a uniform figure over the whole period. In the ONS projections, annual net migration increases over time, reflecting growth and change in the population of the areas that supply migrants. A further consideration is whether a formal population/household model should be used to model the 10 year trend, or whether a simpler approach based on the total population and average household size would be sufficiently robust. The latter should certainly be considered as a starting point.

The case for a preferred scenario of household growth

6.21 As this approach includes projections influenced by periods of both recession and growth, there is a strong case for applying 2012-based population projections Scenario 3, Interim 2011-based household projections to 2021 followed by 2008-based projections to 2031. Comparison between Scenario 5 (constant rates) and Scenarios 2 and 3 shows that CLG's 2011 projection will lead to a negative change in household formation to 2021 which implies a worsening of the household situation.

6.22 However, the issue of post-2021 household trends will not be resolved until CLG issues 2012-based household projections, and even then there will still be debate concerning household formation rates. In the interim period, there are 2 issues:

1. firstly the absence of post-2021 data in CLG 2011;

2. secondly, whether CLG 2011 perpetuates recessionary trends into the future. It seems that Planning Inspectors at Examinations in Public are tending to consider that there will be a recovery in household formation in the future (see for example, the 'South Worcestershire Plan'). The Scenarios presented in this SHMA Update show the effects of applying different household formation rates to the 2012-based population projections, as in Table 5.1. The first 2 simply use different average household sizes applied to the total population. The last 3 scenarios use a more complex method which takes account of the age structure of the population and differences in household formation rates by age. This is closer to the CLG method but it would require the use of a formal population and household model, such as POPGROUP or Chelmer, to produce more robust and defendable results.

6.23 However, it is interesting to note that the simplest modelled projection of applying 2008-based average household size to 2012-based population projections provides outputs within the range of those derived from more sophisticated modelling which takes account of the age structure of the population and differences in household formation rates by age. This suggests that such a simple method might provide useful 'rule of thumb' outputs when considering different migration scenarios.