## Small Area Population Forecasting Some Thoughts

## John Hollis BURISA Conference

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## Outline

Current GLA Approach:
Data
Methods
Issues

An Alternative Approach
New Homes Surveys

## GLA Projection Outputs

Boroughs 2001 to 2031
Development-led
Population by SYA and gender - distribution to ethnic groups
Households by type - also by age/gender/marital status of representative
Resident labour force by age groups and gender
Wards 2001 to 2031
Development-led - constrained to borough
Population by SYA and gender
Households - totals only
School Roll Projections: ages in ward projections rebased to end of August rather than mid-year

## Borough Level Input Data

## Population

- ONS 2001 mid-year estimate (adjusted)
- Births and deaths (ONS)

Mid-year: 2001-02 to 2007-08
Calendar year 2008 and later trends in England used to estimate 2008-09
Fertility and survival trends from ONS 2008-based England projection

- Migration (ONS)

Mid-year: 2001-02 to 2007-08 gross migration by origins and destinations
2001 Census: age/gender structures of flows - proportions and probabilities

## Borough Level Input Data

## Households

- Development data (LDD, SHLAA and Borough Trajectories) - net annual new homes - actual and planned
- CLG 2006-based household projections
- At every fifth year the model produces households by gender, marital status and five-year age groups of representatives and by five household types.
- Average household size is the calculated as an outcome not an input


## Labour Force

- 2001 Census: economic activity rates
- ONS GB projection (Jan 2006) of economic activity rates (to 2020) by gender and (mostly) five-year age groups (up to age 74)
- 2020 rates held to 2031


## Ward Level Input Data

ONS 2001 mid-year estimate (adjusted)
2001 Census Communal Population
2001 Households

Annual Births to mid-2008
Annual Deaths to mid-2008
2001 Census migration flow structures

Annual Electorates (Qualifying dates October 2000 to October 2008)
Annual Development data - consistent with borough data

Borough population projection constraint - births, deaths, SYA population

## Ward Methodology - 1

Within each borough create most sensible distribution using:
Births and deaths: 2001-08
Electorates: 2001-08
Development: 2001-31
2001 Census Migration structures

Establish initial populations each year:
2001-08 use average growth in homes/electorates
2008-31 use growth in homes
Trends in average household size

Constrain to borough (age/gender) each year

## Ward Methodology - 2

## Annual cycle:

Base Population - year x
Subtract Communal Population - year $x$
Age and Survive - from $x$ to ( $x+1$ )
Apply fertility rates - at mid-point between $x$ and ( $x+1$ )
Apply out-migration probabilities - to survivors from $x$ to ( $x+1$ )
Calculate housing capacity - at ( $\mathrm{x}+1$ )
Top up with immigrants - in year from x to ( $\mathrm{x}+1$ )
Add back Communal Population - either as at year x or adjusted to $(\mathrm{x}+1)$
Constrain to borough population by SYA - at ( $\mathrm{x}+1$ )

## Issues-1

## Communal Population

- we know very little about changes in local demand and provision
- non-self-contained accommodation (ie student or retirement) included in SHLAA and therefore 'private'
Fertility and Mortality
- we do not know if parts of the borough have significantly different agespecific rates
- so assume an overall adjustment from the borough rates
- assume average 2001-08 local adjustments hold for future

Electorates

- need to be aware of inconsistencies between years that have nothing to do with population change
- should we drop it?


## Issues-2

## Migration

- 2001 Census data contains moves of communal population
- if future development is at a different rate to that in 2000-01 will the 2001 Census data still be relevant?
- will development stem outflow or attract more inflow - or both?


## -Household Size

- basic assumption is that AHS in each ward will change at same rate
- significant (re)development can change the character of total stock


## Development

- most data relate to time periods greater than a single year
- most data relate to number of units rather than the character of the unit, ie number of bedrooms, flat or house, market, affordable, special
- windfalls and other non site-specific gains (conversions, back from vacant)


## An Alternative Approach

Data from New Homes Surveys

- In London: Camden, Tower Hamlets and Wandsworth
- Elsewhere: Oxfordshire, Surrey, Kent, S Gloucs, W Berkshire, Northants

Key Variables
Population resident in new homes (up to 3 or 4 years old) by SYA/gender
Type of home: number of bedrooms - market/affordable - flat/house

Other Variables
Former residence: elsewhere in borough - elsewhere in London - etc
GP registration: yes/no - present or former address
Did children have to change school?

## Age Groups/Bedrooms/Sector



## Child Yield



## When to use

Large (re)developments - swamping existing stock

Greenfield areas - no pre-existing population

Large Communal Establishments - special features

Planning Gain - s106

## What other data?

Development Schedule

Fertility Rates
Survival Rates

Impact of Turnover

- Likelihood of emigration
- Structure of replacement flows


# Development Schedule 1 

Total ..... 1000
Market ..... 700

Affordable

## Development Schedule 2

| Market | Number of Bedrooms: |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | $\mathbf{4 +}$ |
| Year 1 | 7 | 9 | 9 | 11 |
| Year 2 | 16 | 26 | 26 | 37 |
| Year 3 | 21 | 63 | 63 | 63 |
| Year 4 | 11 | 63 | 74 | 63 |
| Year 5 | 7 | 42 | 42 | 49 |

## Development Schedule 3

| Affordable | Number of Bedrooms: |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | $\mathbf{4 +}$ |
| Year 1 | 3 | 18 | 18 | 21 |
| Year 2 | 5 | 27 | 27 | 32 |
| Year 3 | 5 | 27 | 27 | 32 |
| Year 4 | 2 | 14 | 14 | 16 |
| Year 5 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 5 |

## Who Moves In



## Who Lives There <br> PROJECTION FOR END OF YEAR:



## Child Population



## Issues

Allowing for old persons accommodation or other special groups

Linking populations in new development with those in existing housing

Levels of vacancy

Method of calculating moves to second-hand property in new development

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