Nathaniel Lichfield & Partners
Planning. Design. Economics.

Newport Local Development Plan, 2011-2026

Assessment of Housing Requirements

February 2013

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Nathaniel Lichfield & Partners (NLP) was appointed by Newport City Council (NCC) to undertake an independent assessment of housing requirements to inform the emerging Local Development Plan (LDP).

1.2 The key purpose of this study is to:

1 Review the methodological approach that underpinned the housing requirement within the draft Newport LDP;

2 Apply the most up-to-date demographic data (including the 2011 Census data, as appropriate) to establish future household projections and housing requirements for Newport over the LDP period; and,

3 Draw upon evidence relating to the economic future of Newport in order to consider the implications of the anticipated level of employment growth upon future dwelling requirements.

Context

1.3 Planning Policy Wales (PPW) seeks to provide a policy vehicle for the delivery of the Assembly Government's objective of providing more housing of the right type and offering more choice. It requires local authorities to develop evidence-based policies in their development plans and ensure that these are based upon an up-to-date assessment of the full range of housing requirements across the plan area over the plan period.

1.4 PPW goes on to state that *"the latest Assembly Government local authority level Household Projections for Wales should form the starting point for assessing housing requirements"*. However it also recognises that *"local planning authorities should consider the appropriateness of the projections for their area"* and that *"where local planning authorities seek to deviate from the Assembly Government projections, they must justify their own preferred policy-based projections by explaining the rationale behind them"* in relation to (inter alia):

1 The Wales Spatial Plan;

2 Local housing strategies;

3 Community strategies;

4 Local housing requirements;

5 The needs of the local and national economy;

6 Social considerations (including unmet need);

7 The capacity of the area in terms of social, environmental and cultural factors to accommodate more housing;

8 The environmental implications; and,

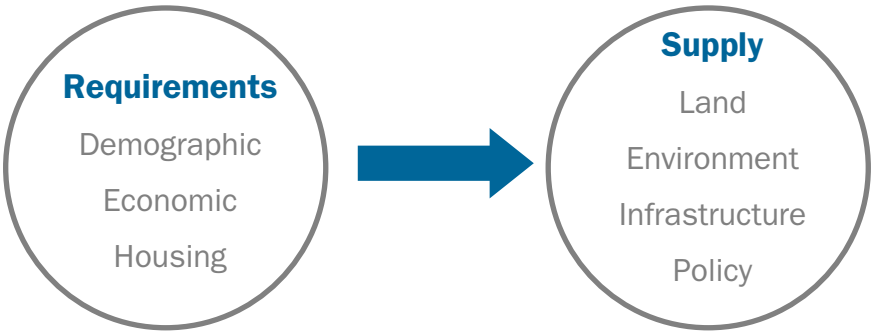
9 The capacity of existing or planned infrastructure.

1.5 Although PPW does recognise how some supply-side matters might be taken into account when seeking to identify local housing requirements, it is important to distinguish housing requirements and housing supply as two distinct elements of the process of planning for future residential development, as follows:

1 Housing requirements: how many houses are needed in a local area?

2 Housing supply: how / where can these houses be delivered?

1.6 Housing requirements and supply could be summarised as each involving the following considerations.



1.7 Whilst housing requirements will clearly impact upon supply-side considerations (i.e. by determining the number of houses that need to be provide for), it would not ordinarily be appropriate for land supply matters to determine the housing requirement for a particular area.

Work completed to date

1.8 The Deposit Newport Local Development Plan was published for consultation in April 2012. Emerging Policy SP10 (House Building Requirement) in the Deposit LDP states that sufficient land will be made available to provide for 8,750 additional dwellings. This is to be phased as follows:

1 2011 – 2016: 2,500 dwellings (500 p.a.);

2 2016 – 2021: 3,250 dwellings (650 p.a.); and,

3 2021 – 2026: 3,000 dwellings (600 p.a.).

1.9 The background to these figures is set out in the Housing Forecasts Paper (April 2012). This states that the housing forecasts for Newport over the LDP period were built upon:

1 Welsh Government population and household projections;

2 Statistical indicators, including past building rates;

3 Local Housing Market Assessment;

4 Wider economic factors affecting the housing sector; and,

5 A regional dimension.

1.10 Drawing each of these consideration together, the Council sought to adopt a composite approach, as described in the Executive Summary to the Housing Forecasts Paper:

"2011 – 2016: 2,500 dwellings or 500 per year – this reflects the Welsh Government's 2008 based projection, rounded down to reflect the realities of the current economic situation. 500 is about the average rate for the last five years, but achieving it will require an improvement on the depressed build rates of the last two years.

2016 – 2012: 3,250 dwellings or 650 per year – this reflects the more 'optimistic' forecasts of the Welsh Government's earlier, 2006 based, trend projections. It represents a higher 5 year average than has been seen in Newport over the last 25 years.

2021 – 2026): 3,000 dwellings or 600 per year – this continues the more 'optimistic' growth assumptions of the 2006 based trend projections, again above any 5 year period in the last 25 years. The annual rate is slightly reduced from 2016 – 21 on account of the lower growth in the first 5 years feeding through into subsequent years"

1.11 Paragraph 3.9 of the Housing Forecasts Paper provides further detail on the rationale behind using both the 2006 and 2008 based WG projections. It states that the projected decline in the housing requirement figures for the latter part of the Plan (2016 onwards), as set out in the 2008 based WG projections, is *"not considered consistent with what may be hoped for the British economy at that point, or with the aspirations of the LDP for Newport"*. As such, *"a return to the growth level that was evident in trends underpinning the Welsh Government's 2006 based projections is therefore proposed for the period from 2016 on"*.

1.12 Paragraph 3.10 of the Housing Forecasts Paper emphasises that the background economic circumstances and the aspirations for the plan are likely to be different for each of the three phases. The phased approach to the housing requirement is thereby justified on this basis.

1.13 The Welsh Government wrote to Newport City Council on 25 May 2012 to raise concern about *"mismatch of methodologies"* which it described as being *"illogical and not supported by robust evidence"* and the fact that there was no justification of the deviation away from the latest WG projections.

1.14 Whilst we recognise that there is no obligation upon local authorities to follow Welsh Government trend based projections, it is important to ensure that any deviation is supported by robust evidence and a clear explanation of why any alternative figure is better suited to the local context.

1.15 The purpose of this Report is to provide an independent assessment of housing requirement for Newport using a range of up-to-date demographic, housing and economic data to inform a range of potential scenarios. The implications of these scenarios will be tested and recommendations will be made as to the most appropriate housing requirement figure for Newport.

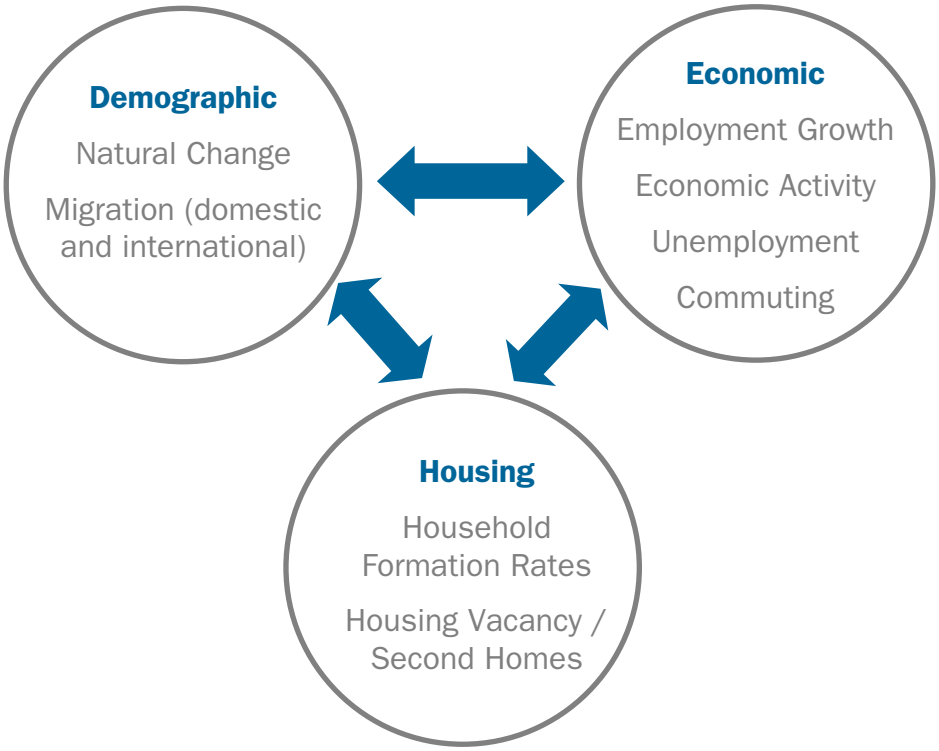
HEaDROOM

1.16 In undertaking this study, NLP has employed its HEaDROOM framework, an analytical tool which is used for defining the quantum of housing that should be planned for through Local Development Plans.

1.17 HEaDROOM provides the basis for assembling and presenting evidence on local housing requirements in a transparent manner and makes use of the industry-leading PopGroup suite of software which was developed by the Local Government Association and is directly used by over 70 local authorities in the UK and by the Department for Communities and Local Government and the Welsh Government. This provides a robust and transparent means by which the housing implications associated with a range of inputs can be tested.

1.18 HEaDROOM provides a mechanism by which key challenges can be understood and competing objectives assessed. It offers an understanding of the role of housing in ensuring that the future population of a locality can be accommodated in a manner that respects environmental limitations and strategic aspirations, but which also recognises the extent to which housing plays a crucial role in securing the economic well-being of the local area. In so doing, it has the capacity to provide the detailed evidence that is required to inform sound planning decisions, based upon an appreciation of the (potentially competing) policy requirements and the local nature of the relevant area.

1.19 The key variables that should be tested as part of the process of assessing future housing need are summarised below:



1.20 By flexing each of these inputs in turn, it is possible to develop a range of alternative scenarios which will have a range of implications in terms of the future housing requirements. The strengths and weaknesses of data and conclusions for each assessment basis can then be considered and balanced in order to achieve a much narrower range of housing numbers targets.

Structure

1.21 This report is structured as follows:

1 **Evidence for a gross housing requirement** (Chapter 2.0) - outlines the scenarios for possible household growth and housing need based on a range of demographic, economic and housing factors.

2 **Defining a Local Housing Requirement** (Chapter 3.0) - draws the evidence quantitative analysis together with a review of policy and capacity issues in order to identify the potential housing requirements. It sets out the implications and risks associated with each scenario in order to assist Newport in making its LDP policy choices.

3 Our **Conclusions** are set out in Chapter 4.

2.0 Evidence for a Gross Housing Requirement

2.1 Based on past trends and the baseline housing, economic and demographic context of Newport, NLP has identified and agreed with NCC a number of scenarios which reflect potential future growth. These have been identified to reflect what has occurred previously, as well as what might happen in the future given the range of factors which affect population and household growth. The scenarios are designed to give 'bookend' estimates to illustrate what may happen in demographic terms if a given set of conditions prevail. In each instance, the implications of the different scenarios have been identified in terms of the population size and structure; household change and dwelling requirements; and economic activity and employment levels.

2.2 This section sets out the scenarios for housing requirements, as follows, and the results of the modelling exercise:

1 Demographic Factors (Scenarios A - D) – what projections of natural change, migration and headship rates will mean for future levels of household growth; and,

2 Economic Factors (Scenario E) – what levels of housing are needed to sustain an estimate of employment change

2.3 This section also summaries the sensitivity analysis that has been applied to the above scenarios and demonstrates the implications of changes to key input factors.

Demographic Scenarios

2.4 The demographic scenarios consider how future population, household composition and the requirements for housing in Newport will be affected by future changes in the number of births and deaths and in migration rates. Four different demographic scenarios have been tested and commentary in relation to each is provided below.

Scenario A: WG Baseline

2.5 This scenario draws upon the latest 2008-based Welsh Government (WG) population and household projections. It considers the implications of a continuation of natural change and migration trends that were experienced over the 5 years proceeding 2008. This scenario represents a potential future scenario based upon most up-to-date inputs and assumptions for Newport. However, it is draws upon data from a relatively short period of time and takes no account of the future impact of national or local policies.

Analysis

2.6 This Baseline Scenario anticipates that an additional 9,130 people will reside in Newport by 2026, a level of growth that is equivalent to an average increase of 610 new residents per annum over the LDP period.

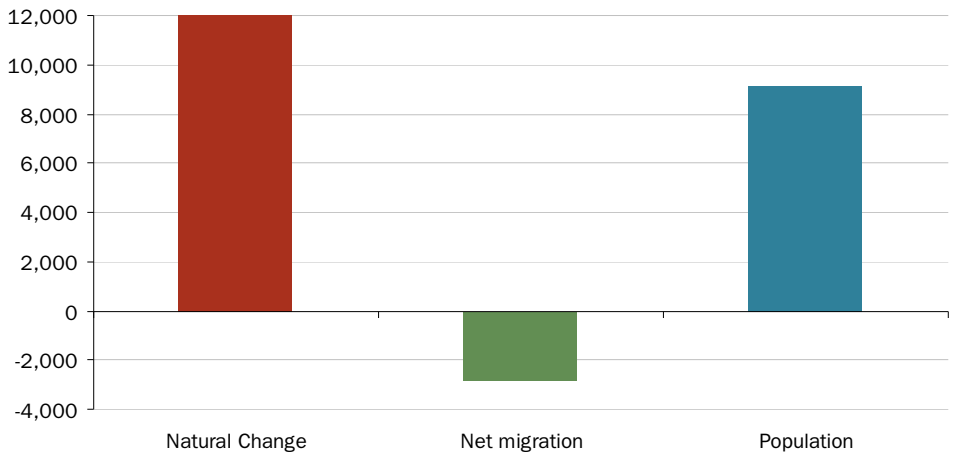
2.7 During the 15 year plan period this scenario forecasts a gradual decrease in fertility rates[1] in Newport from 2.27 children per woman in 2011 to 2.19 children per woman in 2026. Trends relating to mortality show an increase in life expectancy of 2.4 years, to 83 years in 2026. This increase in life expectancy is also replicated in the projected Standard Mortality Rate (SMR), which is set to decrease year on year during the LDP period from 94.1 to 65.8 deaths per 1,000 population. This general reduction in fertility and mortality rates reflects wider trends experienced nationally with people living longer and women typically having fewer children.

2.8 Under this scenario, natural change is projected to be positive over the projection period, with births exceeding deaths by an average of 800 per annum (see Figure 2.1 below). However, net out-migration is expected to result in the loss of approximately 190 people per annum (150 domestic migrants moving to other parts of the UK people per annum and 39 international migrants moving to the rest of the World per annum).

2.9 The combined effect of both natural change and net out-migration projections is set to result in a forecast population growth of approximately 9,130 people between 2011 and 2026 (an average of 610 people per annum).

[1] Total Fertility Rate - The average number of children that would be born to a woman over her lifetime if she were to experience the exact current Age Specific Fertility Rates (ASFR) through her lifetime and if she were to survive from birth to the end of her productive life.

Figure 2.1 Demographic Change in Newport (Baseline Scenario)

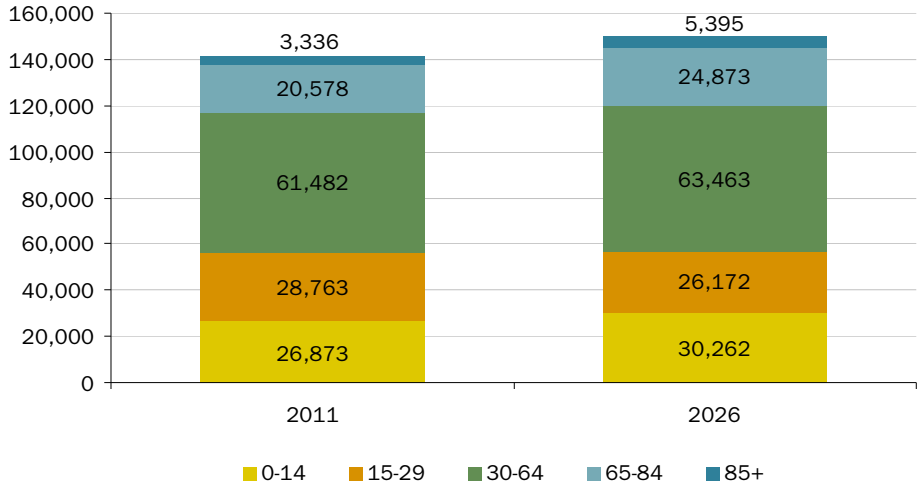


Source: NLP Analysis of PopGroup outputs

2.10 Figure 2.2 below shows the projected change in the population composition. This shows that the number of Newport residents aged between 15 and 29 is expected to decline by 10% over the LDP period – a trend that could have an adverse impact upon economic activity levels and economic well-being going forwards. All other age groups are expected to increase over the LDP period, albeit that the number of people aged between 30 and 64 will only rise by 3% – again pointing towards potentially adverse economic implications.

2.11 By contrast, there is expected to be a 15% increase in the number of children aged between 0 and 15 and a more dramatic increase in the number of retired people (20% increase in those aged between 65 and 84 and a 60% increase in those aged over 85). The 65 – 84 age group will experience the greatest population increase in real terms (a growth of 4,300 people between 2011 and 2026).

Figure 2.2 Changing Population Composition in Newport (Baseline Scenario)



Source: NLP Analysis of PopGroup Outputs

2.12 Applying the respective headship rate for Newport to this population equates to a requirement for an additional 7,140 households to 2026. Taking into account dwelling vacancy rates and second homes, this translates to a requirement for an additional 7,400 dwellings between 2011 and 2026, an average rate of 495 per annum.

2.13 The implication for this scenario upon the indigenous labour force within Newport is that there will be a reduction in the number size of the labour force resident in Newport (circa. -600). This reduction is largely due to the ageing population profile of Newport (as a result of net out-migration patterns and increased life expectancy).

2.14 However, because of the assumed future reduction in unemployment levels in Newport, the baseline scenario indicates an increase of 2,780 jobs over the Plan period, which equates to around 185 jobs per annum.

2.15 Whilst this scenario indicates a housing requirement of 7,400 dwellings, it would only support a relatively low level of economic growth (185 jobs per annum). On this basis, adoption of this scenario would not accord with the LDP vision and the Plan's economic aspirations for Newport, despite being based upon the official Welsh Government population and household projections.

SCENARIO A: BASELINE

2011-2026: 7,400 dwellings (495 per annum)

Key Scenario Implications:

- Net in-migration of -190 persons per annum
- Overall reduction in fertility and mortality rates
- Positive natural change averaging 800 people per annum
- Population increase of 9,130 people – averaging 610 people per year
- Annual dwelling requirement of 495 dwellings, compared with a past trend completion rate of 480 per year (based on time period 2001/2-2010/11) or compared with 510 per year (based on the last 5 years 2006/7-2010/11)
- -600 in the number of economically active people (-40 per annum) and a projection of 2,780 jobs over the Plan Period (185 per annum)

Scenario B: Longer Past Trends Migration

2.16 As set out above, the Welsh Government's population and household projections draw upon a relatively short term trend (5 years). The implication of this is that the results could be affected by fluctuations in the figures over this period. For this reason, it is helpful to consider the impact of migration trends observed over a longer period of time. This scenario therefore considers the implication of a continuation of domestic migration rates experienced in Newport between 2000 and 2010 and international migration rates that were experienced between 2003 and 2010[2]. Because the migration trends that have been applied to this scenario cover a longer time period and include part of the recession period, they are considered to provide a robust alternative basis for assessing future housing requirements.

2.17 These are set against the fertility and mortality rates derived from the 2008 based WG population projections.

Analysis

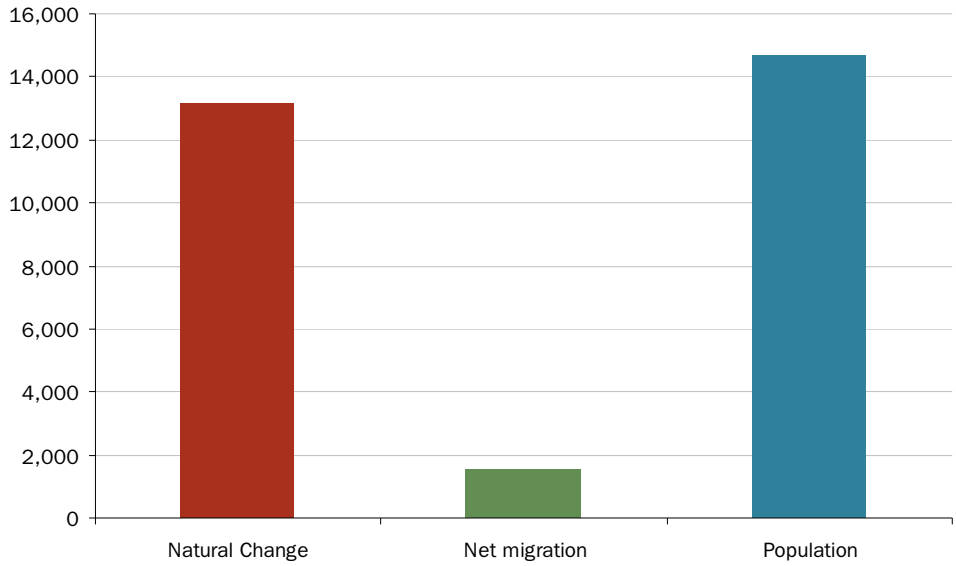
2.18 Based on longer term past trend migration rates in Newport, a net in-migration rate of 103 people per annum (comprised of 46 UK migrants and 57 international migrants) is applied. Interestingly this is considerably different to the short-term net migration level experienced between 2003 and 2008, which was applied to the baseline scenario (-150 people for UK migration and -39 people for international migration).

2.19 This Long Term Migration Scenario projects that an additional 14,700 people will live in Newport between 2011 and 2026, which equates to an average of 980 new residents per annum, this is compared with an increase of 9,130 people under the baseline scenario.

2.20 This scenario projects positive natural change over the projection period, with births outnumbering deaths by an average 880 per annum (see Figure 2.3 below). Despite net migration being positive in this scenario, natural change remains the key driver for Newport's projected population increase and is higher than that indicated under both the zero net migration and baseline scenarios – due to net in-migration leading to increases in the number of births as a result of more younger people moving into Newport and older people moving away from the area.

[2] Because data for international migration is unavailable for the period before 2003, the Long Term Migration scenario draws upon a slightly shorter timescale for this component.

Figure 2.3 Demographic Change in Newport (Long Term Migration Scenario)



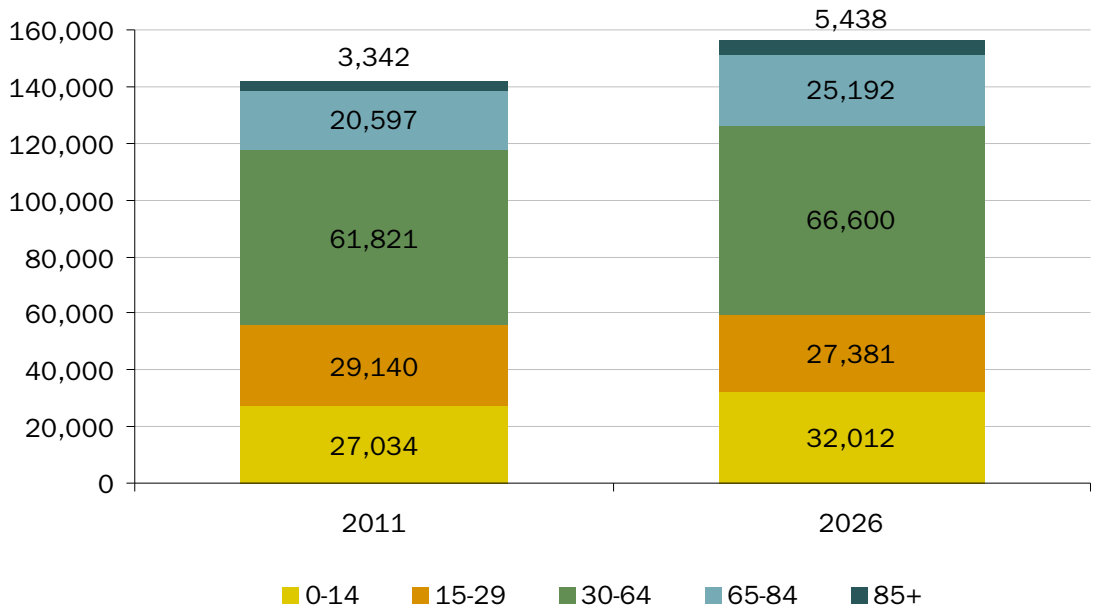
Source: NLP Analysis of PopGroup Outputs

2.21 Figure 2.4 below shows the projected change in the population composition. The biggest change relates to the 0 to 14 age cohort, which is shown to increase by some 5,000 people. When expressed as percentage change this accounts for a 19% increase, lower than the 22% (4,600 people) increase in people aged between 65 and 84 and the anticipated 63% (2,100 people) increase in people aged more than 85.

2.22 As with all of the demographic scenarios, the number of people aged between 15 and 29 is expected to decrease over the LDP period (a reduction of 1,800 people, which equates to 6%).

2.23 The number of people aged between 30 and 64 is projected to increase by 8%. This equates to an increase of 4,800 people – the largest absolute increase of all age cohort. This change also mirrors the projected change in the 0 to 14 age cohort and is indicates a projected growth in the number of families living in Newport over the LDP period.

Figure 2.4 Changing Population Composition in Newport (Long Term Migration Scenario)



Source: NLP Analysis of PopGroup Outputs

2.24 This scenario anticipates a population increase of 14,700 people, which is higher than the baseline scenario. When this projected population increase is coupled with a trend towards smaller household sizes (reflective of national demographic patterns and associated changing social patterns), it means that by 2026 there will be an additional 9,600 households in Newport. Taking into account dwelling vacancy rates and second homes in this translates to a requirement for an additional 9,950 dwellings between 2011 and 2026 (660 dwellings per annum).

2.25 The implication for this scenario upon the indigenous labour force within Newport is that there will be an increase in the number of working age residents (circa. 2,250). This increase can be largely attributed to Newport's positive net in-migration levels, which indicates that in-migrants may typically comprise of working age people. Taking account of assumptions regarding future changes in unemployment rates, this increase in the number of working age persons would in turn support 5,900 jobs (390 per annum).

2.26 This scenario is useful on the basis that this scenario takes into account the average migration rates over a period 10 years or so. Whilst this period has included a time of economic turbulence, which is likely to have impacted upon people's propensity to migrate, adoption of a longer-term perspective means that the analysis is less susceptible to distortion caused by a fluctuation in the figures from one year to the next. Furthermore, this scenario allows for the actual migration figures experienced in 2009 and 2010 to be taken into account, unlike the baseline scenario which is only able to take into account migration figures between 2003 and 2008. As such, it is considered that this scenario provides a useful and reliable alternative demographic-based indicator of future housing requirements to the baseline. However, it is important to

recognise that, as with the other demographic scenarios, it does not take account of the implications of economic growth and would therefore not necessarily contribute towards a strategy of alignment whereby the implications of housing and economic policies are considered alongside one another.

SCENARIO B: LONGER PAST TRENDS MIGRATION

2011-2026: 9,950 dwellings (660 dwellings per annum)

Key Scenario Implications:

- Net in-migration of +103 persons per annum
- Overall reduction in fertility and mortality rates
- Positive natural change averaging 880 people per annum (this is higher than the baseline scenario natural change figure of 800)
- Population increase of 14,700 people – averaging 980 people per annum (this is higher than the projected population level for the baseline and zero migration scenarios)
- Annual dwelling requirement of 660 dwellings, compared with a past trend completion rate of 480 per year (based on time period 2001/2-2010/11) or compared with 510 per year (based on the last 5 years 2006/7-2010/11)
- 2,250 increase in the number of economically active people / 150 people per annum
- Potential for an additional 5,900 jobs (390 jobs per annum) jobs to be filled by local people over the Plan Period

Scenario C: Zero Net Migration

2.27 The baseline and long term past trend migration scenarios consider the implications of substantially different patterns and levels of migration. A comparison between these scenarios helps to demonstrate the importance of migration as a component of population change and a driver of the local labour force and housing need. In order to provide a benchmark and a means for further comparison, it is often helpful to consider the implications of zero migration – a theoretical situation which would examine the potential housing requirement if Newport was only to provide from the pressures arising from its local population, assuming that there were no migratory movements into or out from the City. Such an approach would therefore model the impacts of the Newport's internal household formation which is driven by factors relating to births, deaths, an ageing population and changing social (household formation and dwelling occupancy) patterns.

2.28 This scenario can often be powerful in demonstrating the implications of internal population change alone and the importance of migration in contributing towards a more balanced population structure and economic well-being. As such, it can help to demonstrate the absolute minimum housing requirement that should be achieved within a local authority area. However, in the case of Newport where the baseline assumes a high level of out-migration, testing a zero migration scenario would consider the dwelling requirement associated with the local population alone (natural change), together with the assumption that those people that currently live in Newport would not move away (i.e. necessitating the application of a migration assumption upon what is designed to be a natural change scenario).

2.29 The zero migration scenario results in a population change of 11,100 persons over the LDP period. Taking account of household composition rates, it would generate a requirement for 8,850 dwellings over the LDP period – an increase of 20% above the baseline requirement for 7,400 dwellings over the same period.

2.30 For this reason, in the case of Newport this scenario cannot identify a minimum housing requirement that is needed simply to serve the needs of local people (as it does elsewhere) and so it is not considered that it is capable of making a further contribution to the debate regarding Newport's future housing requirements. By contrast, a zero net migration scenario can provide a very helpful basis for further analysis.

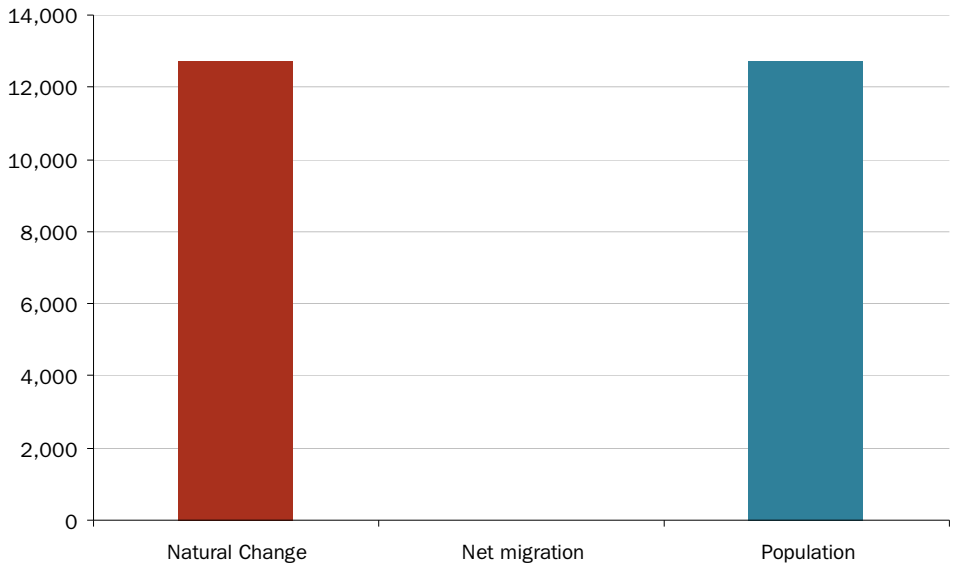
2.31 The zero net migration scenario assumes that migration will continue, but that in and out flows would be balanced such that there is no overall change in the population as a result of migration movements. In addition to considering the effects of natural change and changing social (household formation and dwelling occupancy/consumption) patterns, this scenario recognises that the characteristics of in and out migrants might differ substantially and it thereby considers the implications associated with this "churn" of migrants.

2.32 When compared to the baseline scenario, a situation whereby migrants into and out from Newport are balanced would have the capacity to make a greater contribution towards economic growth and well-being.

Analysis

2.33 This zero net migration scenario projects that an additional 12,710 people will live in Newport between 2011 and 2026. This equates to an average of 850 new residents per annum. This is higher than the baseline scenario but lower than the long term migration scenario. It is also 15% above the zero migration scenario. All of this population change would be attributed to natural change which is forecast to be higher than the baseline scenario but lower then the long term migration scenario.

Figure 2.5 Demographic Change in Newport (Zero Migration Scenario)



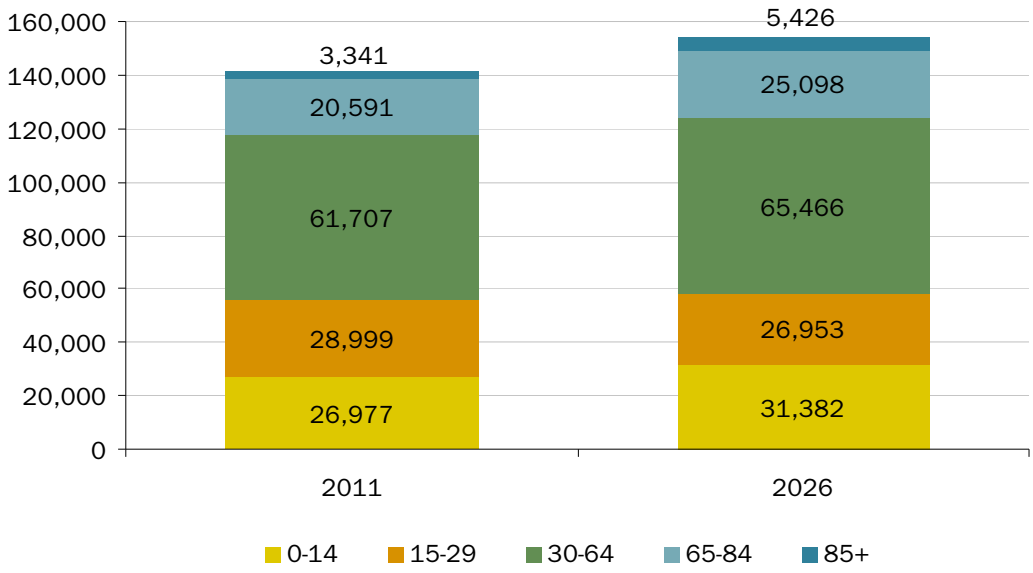
Source: NLP Analysis of PopGroup Outputs

2.34 Figure 2.6 below shows the projected change in the population composition. The number of people aged between 65 and 84 is projected to increase by the greatest number (4,510 people between 2011 and 2026). However when expressed as a percentage, this equates to a +22% change, which is the second largest percentage change compared with other age cohorts. The largest percentage increase is exhibited for those aged 85 and over, which is shown to increase by 62% (2,090 people) over the Plan period. The third largest percentage change relates to the 0 to 14 age cohort at +16% (4,410 people).

2.35 The only age cohort which is projected to decrease relates to those people aged between 15 and 29 (reduction of -2,050 people/-7%). This reduction is common in all of the demographic scenarios, albeit to varying degrees.

2.36 The number of people aged between 30 and 64 is projected to increase by 3,760 people, this equates to a 6% increase, which represents the smallest percentage change when compared with other age cohorts.

Figure 2.6 Changing Population Composition in Newport (Zero Net Migration Scenario)



Source: NLP Analysis of PopGroup Outputs

2.37 Taking the population change together with changing household consultation rates, this scenario indicates that there will be an additional 8,760 households in Newport between 2011 and 2026. Taking into account dwelling vacancy rates and second homes this translates to a requirement for an additional 9,090 dwellings between 2011 and 2026 or 610 dwellings per annum. This is 23% above the baseline scenario and 8.5% below the long term past trends scenario. Interestingly this more realistic zero net migration scenario results in a housing requirement that is less than 3% higher than that of the zero migration scenario.

2.38 The implication for this scenario upon the indigenous labour force within Newport is that there will be an increase in the number of economically active people living within the authority (circa. 1,220). This increase suggests that, under this scenario, a greater proportion of working age people would be moving into Newport, with older (non working age) people moving out.

2.39 This scenario also indicates an additional 4,750 jobs will be supported by the local population(320 jobs per annum). This is significantly lower than the change in the labour force projected as part of scenario E (Experian Economic Forecast), which shows an increase of 3,700 working age people (247 per annum) and 7,330 jobs over the Plan Period (an average of 490 per annum).

2.40 Although this scenario is not realistic (because net in and out migration are unlikely to be precisely balanced), it is valuable in demonstrating the impact of Newport's population churn – i.e. the changes driven by differences in the people moving in and out of the area and in acting as =a comparator against which the other scenarios can be reviewed.

SCENARIO C: Zero Net Migration

2011-2026: 9,090 dwellings (610 dwellings per annum)

Key Scenario Implications:

- Zero Net Migration
- Overall reduction in fertility and mortality rates
- Positive natural change averaging 850 people per annum (this is higher than the baseline scenario natural change figure of 800)
- Population increase of 12,710 people – averaging 850 people per annum
- Annual dwelling requirement of 610 dwellings, compared with a past trend completion rate of 480 per year (based on time period 2001/2-2010/11)
- 1,220 in the number of economically active people / 75 people per annum (compared to 3,700 working age people, 247 per annum, shown under Scenario E: Experian Forecast)
- An additional 4,750 jobs will be supported by this scenario, this equates to 320 jobs per annum (Compared with Scenario D: Cardiff Adjustment Forecast of 7,990 jobs over the Plan Period (530 per annum)

Scenario D: Cardiff Adjustment

2.41 LDP soundness tests C1 and CE1 outline a requirement for LDPs to consider any relevant cross-boundary issues and to have regard to other plans, policies and strategies relating to adjoining areas. The complex geography of local authorities within South East Wales means that in preparing its LDP, NCC must pay regard to the matters arising in Cardiff, Caerphilly, Torfaen and Monmouthshire.

2.42 Planning Policy Wales requires local authorities to establish housing requirements for their own area. In so doing, consideration should be given to natural change and migration flows (including flows between adjoining authority areas). In some cases, it might be necessary for that requirement to be met on sites in adjoining authority areas. However, in seeking to understand the housing requirement for Newport, it is not appropriate, nor is it possible, to assess how that might be adjusted to take account of over-spill from adjoining authorities.

2.43 The South East Wales Strategic Planning Group (SEWSPG) historically sought to agree a Regional Housing Apportionment for South East Wales. The resultant Memorandum of Understanding was based upon the Welsh Government's 2003 projections and carried no formal status or statutory weight. It would not be

appropriate to base Newport's future housing requirements on this aged Memorandum of Understanding and there are similarly no mechanisms in place at this time to assess the housing requirement for South East Wales on a regional basis.

2.44 In the light of this, the most appropriate way forward is to appraise the housing requirement for Newport alone. If there is physical capacity to accommodate surplus housing that cannot be provided in adjoining authorities, then this should be taken forwards as a supply issue and given due consideration at an appropriate time.

2.45 Newport's cross-boundary relationship with Cardiff is particularly important and it is likely that Newport will be relied upon to accommodate some Cardiff-related housing growth. A report setting out population and housing projections for Cardiff was prepared by Edge Analytics in June 2011. This report considered the veracity of Welsh Government's population projections and argued that there are discrepancies in the immigration estimates that underpin local authority mid-year estimates. In response to this, Edge Analytics has identified an alternative methodology which retains the ONS national estimate of international migration but apportions it direct to local authorities. The implication of this alternative immigration estimate methodology is a lower allocation of immigration flows to Cardiff but a higher allocation to other areas.

2.46 The 2008 based Welsh Government population projections anticipated a population increase of 97,600 in Cardiff and 10,500 in Newport between 2008 and 2026. However, the result of Edge Analytics' recalibration is a population increase of 72,600 in Cardiff and 22,250 in Newport over the same period. This equates to a 25% reduction in the population forecast for Cardiff, compared to a 110% increase in the population forecast for Newport.

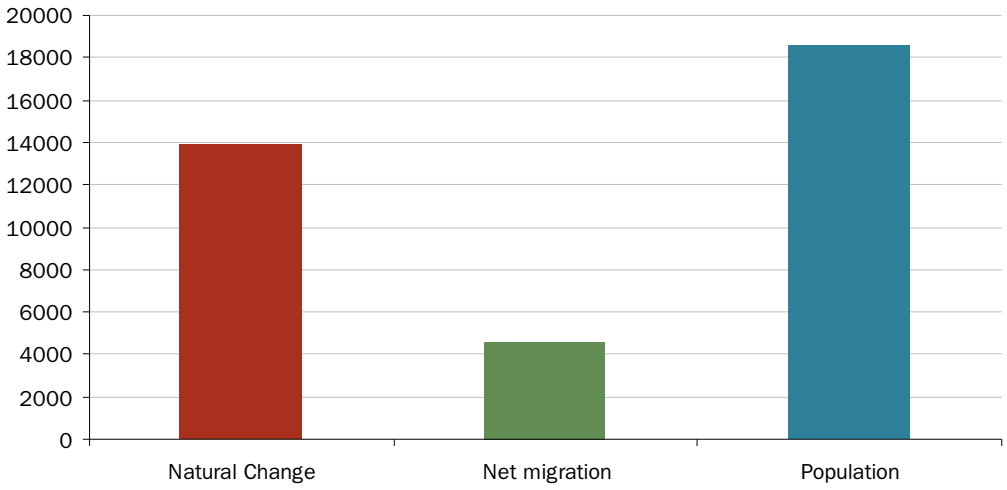
2.47 The recalibration that was undertaken by Edge Analytics thereby resulted in a substantial adjustment to the population projections for Newport (and other local authority areas in South East Wales). Given the importance of the need to consider cross-boundary issues, this scenario tests the housing implications that might arise were Newport to accommodate this level of growth.

Analysis

2.48 This Cardiff Adjustment scenario projects an additional 18,550 people will live in Newport between 2011 and 2026, which equates to an average of 1,240 new residents per annum. This is higher than the baseline scenario and long term migration scenario.

2.49 This Cardiff Adjustment scenario projects positive natural change over the projection period, with births outnumbering deaths by an average 930 per annum (see Figure 2.7 below). This is the highest natural change level shown in all the scenarios that have been tested.

Figure 2.7 Demographic Change in Newport (Cardiff Adjustment Scenario)

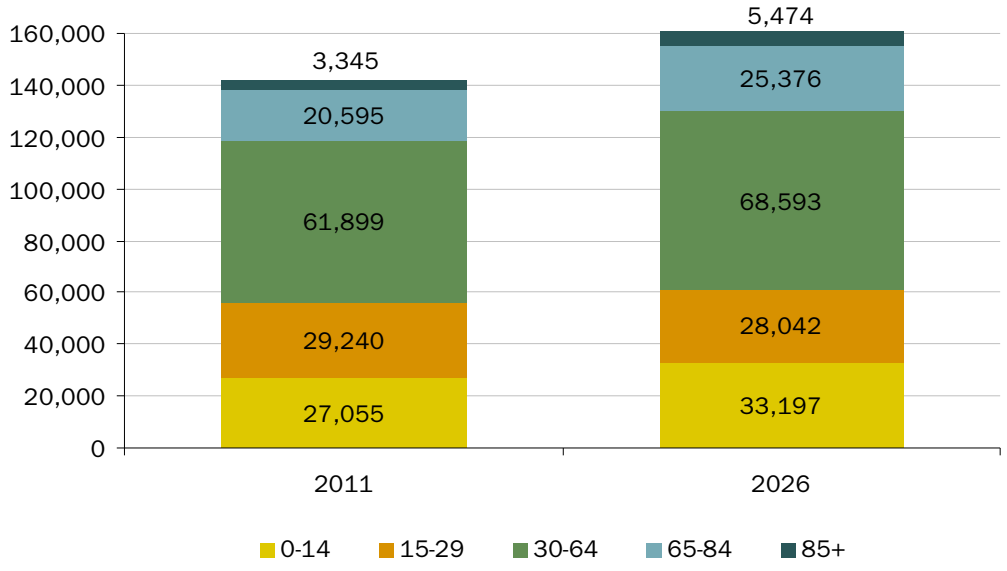


Source: NLP Analysis of PopGroup Outputs

2.50 Figure 2.8 below shows the projected change in the population composition. The only age cohort which is projected to decrease relates to those people aged between 15 and 29 (reduction of 1,200 people/-4%).

2.51 As with the other demographic scenarios, the retired population is expected to rise by the largest proportion – a 64% increase (2,130 people) in those aged over 85 and a 23% increase (4,780 people) in those aged between 65 and 84.The number of children aged 0 to 14 is also expected to increase by 23% (6,140 people), an actual level of change that is broadly similar to the 6,690 additional people aged between 30 and 64 (11% increase).

Figure 2.8 Changing Population Composition in Newport (Cardiff Adjustment Scenario)



Source: NLP Analysis of PopGroup Outputs

2.52 The implication of this changing population profile is shown to be a projected population increase of 18,550 people between 2011 and 2026, an average of around 1,240 people per annum.

2.53 When coupled with trends towards smaller household sizes (which reflects national demographic patterns and is associated with changing social patterns), the anticipated population increase will result in the creation of an additional 11,150 households in Newport between 2011 and 2026. Taking into account dwelling vacancy rates and second homes this translates to a requirement for an additional 11,580 dwellings between 2011 and 2026 or 770 dwellings per annum.

2.54 The implication for this scenario upon the indigenous labour force within Newport is that there will be an increase in the number of economically active people resident in the authority (circa. 4,180). This increase can be largely attributed to Newport's increase in population growth beyond that predicted by the WG. An additional 7,990 jobs will be supported by the additional population anticipated by this scenario. This equates to 530 jobs per annum.

2.55 This level of economic and employment growth would support NCC's vision but necessitates a substantial step change in population and housing delivery, compared with past trend levels, which raises questions over the realism of this scenario.

2.56 Specifically the annual dwelling requirement would be significantly higher then past trends (770 dwellings per year compared to past trend delivery rates of 480 dwellings) – an increase of 60%.

2.57 The application of this scenario in NCC's policy-making process would depend upon the acceptance of Edge Analytics' rebasing of immigration flows. Unfortunately, the methodology that underpinned this reassessment is not known and so caution would be required were the housing requirement figure associated with this scenario to be applied within the Newport LDP.

SCENARIO D: CARDIFF ADJUSTMENT

2011-2026 = 11,580 dwellings (770 per annum)

Key Scenario Implications:

- Net in-migration of 310 persons per annum
- Overall reduction in fertility and mortality rates
- Positive natural change averaging 930 people per annum
- Population increase of 18,550 people - averaging 1,240 people per year
- Annual dwelling requirement of 770 dwellings, compared with a past trend completion rate of 480 per year (based on time period 2001/2-2010/11).

- 4,180 in the number of economically active people (280 per annum) compared with -600 working age people over the Plan Period (-40 per annum) under the baseline scenario.
- An additional 7,990 jobs will be supported by this scenario, this equates to 530 jobs per annum. Compared with the baseline projection of 2,780 jobs over the Plan Period (185 per annum).

Economic Analysis

Scenario E: Experian Economic Forecast

2.58 The Newport LDP seeks to promote economic growth and regeneration and to maintain the City's role as a major economic hub within South East Wales, providing employment and adding value. Its vision for growth impacts upon policies and proposals throughout the LDP.

2.59 None of the demographic scenarios reflect the economic aspirations that exist for Newport or any economic forecasts that have been prepared. The implication of this is that if the housing requirement was set to reflect the demographic scenarios alone, then the housing and employment elements of LDP strategy would not be joined up and the economic growth that is anticipated would be reliant upon a substantial increase in commuting into the area. Such an approach would not be sustainable and would raise fundamental questions regarding the soundness of the resultant strategy.

2.60 In order to seek alignment between the economic and housing elements of the LDP, it is necessary to consider the housing requirements that would be associated with the anticipated level of employment growth, bearing in mind future unemployment, economic activity and commuting patterns.

2.61 This scenario tests the demographic changes that would be associated with the level of future employment growth identified by Experian Business Strategies Limited (Experian) and then considers the number of dwellings that would be required to accommodate that population change. The Experian forecasts were compiled using Experian's UK Regional Planning Service (RPS) and provide forecasts to 2031, as well as historical records from 1997. This analysis shows the changing levels of employment in 38 different economic sectors over a 35 year period from 1997 to 2031. These relate to the UK Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code groups (UK SIC, 1997).

2.62 This is a well regarded economic forecasting service that provides comprehensive coverage of the UK economy. Its overall approach is based on a methodology that combines long-term supply and demand influences with short-term demand side factors. In the short to medium term, economic performance is driven by demand side influences, whilst the long term determinant of growth

is supply potential – defined by factors such as productivity, participation, infrastructure and demographic profile.

2.63 It is important to recognise that employment and economic forecasts tend to be more reliable at regional and national levels rather than at the local economy level – particularly in this case where the numbers associated with individual employment sectors are generally limited and a typically acceptable margin of error might result in a greater than average impact upon the forecast data. However, they can indicate the broad scale and direction of growth in different economic sectors over the longer term and do offer a valuable source of information.

2.64 At this current time of economic instability it can be particularly difficult to achieve reliable economic forecasts. Uncertainty regarding the need for and the implications of different intervention strategies can result in an inability to predict the scale or direction of change with any reliability. The cyclical nature of the economy does, however, mean that that future growth is likely to emerge during the Plan period although understanding the timing and degree of this future growth is a key challenge. In this context, long term economic forecasting would have a greater reliability than short term forecasts as it would assume – and take account of – longer term cyclical trends which can even out individual periods of growth and decline.

2.65 This analysis has been informed by the Autumn 2012 local area economic forecasts. These are based on UK and regional data releases up to the 1st of October 2012 and were used to inform Newport Council's Employment Land Review.

Analysis

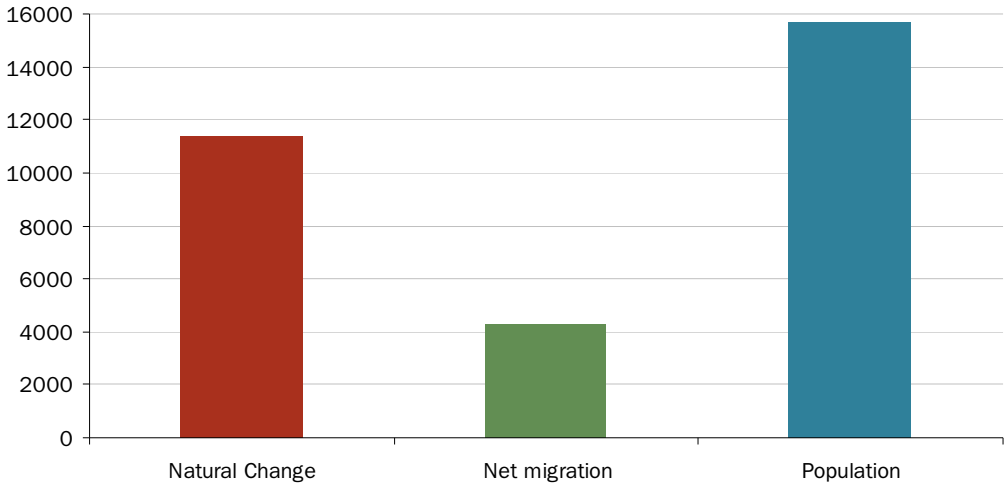
2.66 Whilst the demographic scenarios model the demographic, housing and economic implications of key population variables (natural change and migration), this economic scenario considers the implications of employment growth in terms of population change (i.e. how many economic migrants would be required to fill the new jobs, taking account of assumptions regarding unemployment, commuting and economic activity and how this would impact upon the overall population size and structure, taking account also of natural change and "non-economic" migrants), household growth (taking account of changing household headship and membership rates) and dwelling requirements.

2.67 Experian Business Strategies forecast that 7,400 new jobs would be created in Newport between 2011 and 2026. Taking account of the assumed levels of future unemployment and commuting, this would require an additional 3,700 people in the local labour force.

2.68 The impact of this level of employment growth and expansion of the labour force is that the total net migration into Newport over the LDP period would be 4,250. This figure takes account of economically inactive people that move into the City (including children that move with parents, those of working age that do

not work and retired people) and those that are expected to move away from Newport. Together with natural change of 760 people per annum, it would result in a population increase of 15,600 people between 2011 and 2026 (see figure 2.9 below for details). This equates to an average of 1,040 new residents per annum and is higher than the baseline scenario and the long term migration scenario.

Figure 2.9 Demographic Change in Newport (Experian Economic Forecast Scenario)

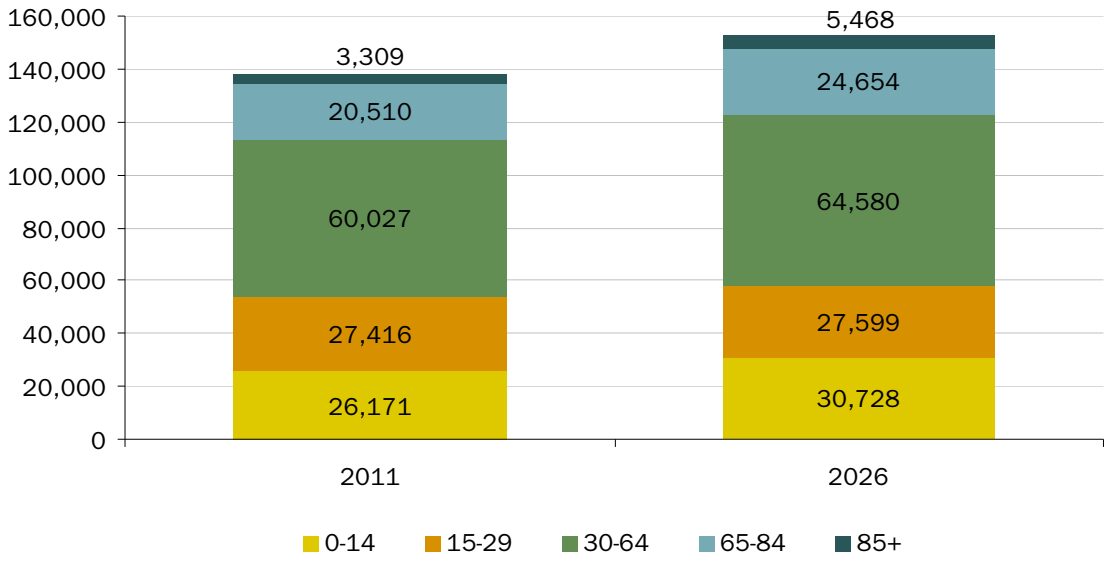


Source: NLP Analysis of PopGroup Outputs

2.69 Figure 2.10 below shows the projected change in the population composition. The number of people aged between 0 and 14 years is projected to increase by the greatest number (4,560 people between 2011 and 2026), however when this is expressed as a percentage this accounts for a 17% change. The largest percentage increase is exhibited for those aged 85 and over, which is shown to increase by 65% (2,160 people) over the Plan period. The second largest percentage change relates to the 65 to 84 age cohort at 20% change (4,140 people).

2.70 The number of people aged between 30 and 64 is projected to increase by 4,550 people, this equates to an 8% increase. The age cohort with the smallest projected increase are people aged between 15 to 29 years (increase of 180 people/1%). However, it is noteworthy that this cohort is expected to experience an increase as all other scenarios anticipate that it would decline. This demonstrates the importance of potential contribution that this age group can make to the local economy.

Figure 2.10 Changing Population Composition in Newport (Experian Economic Forecast Scenario)



Source: NLP Analysis of PopGroup Outputs

2.71 This scenario anticipates that the population increase and the trend towards smaller household sizes (which reflects national demographic patterns and is associated with changing social patterns) will result in an additional 9,950 households in Newport between 2011 and 2026. Taking into account dwelling vacancy rates and second homes this translates to a requirement for an additional 10,320 dwellings between 2011 and 2026 (690 dwellings per annum).

2.72 While achieving an alignment of housing and the economy is essential to ensuring sustainable development and in order to support a pro-growth LDP strategy, this scenario is based upon a high level/optimistic forecast of economic growth. Paragraph 2.63 sets out the challenge posed by the current economic uncertainty in reliably forecasting the scale and direction of change and therefore is may be sensible to apply a degree of caution. The projections show a significant rise in Newport's population, dwelling requirement, labour force and jobs which are likely to raise challenges in terms of delivery.

SCENARIO E: EXPERIAN ECONOMIC FORECAST

2011-2026 = 10,320 dwellings (690 per annum)

Key Scenario Implications:

- Net in-migration of 280 persons per annum
- Overall reduction in fertility and mortality rates
- Positive natural change averaging 760 people per annum
- Population increase of 15,600 people - averaging 1,040 people per year

- Annual dwelling requirement of 690 dwellings, compared with a past trend completion rate of 480 per year (based on time period 2001/2-2010/11).
- 3,700 in the number of economically active people (250 per annum) (compared to 4,180 working age people (280 per annum), shown under scenario D (Cardiff Adjustment Forecast).
- An additional 7,350 jobs will be supported by this scenario, this equates to 490 jobs per annum. Compared with the baseline scenario of 2,780 jobs over the Plan Period (185 per annum).

Sensitivity Testing

2.73 A series of sensitivities were applied to the above demographic and economic scenarios in order to consider the implications of adjustments to some of the assumptions that were incorporated into the scenarios. These were as follows:

1 **Change in unemployment** – In reviewing the implications of each scenarios, NLP assumed that unemployment would fall from its current rate (10.4%) to the average rate experienced between 2004 and 2012 (8%). This sensitivity tested the effects of a more positive scenario whereby unemployment would fall more rapidly to the lowest level experienced between 2004 and 2012 (5.3%). This was applied to each scenario. It serves to provide a range of employment implications associated with the demographic scenarios and a range of demographic and housing implications associated with the economic scenario.

2 **Alternative migration weights** – When testing the Cardiff Adjustment and Experian employment-based scenario, the PopGroup software automatically calculated the number of migrants that would be required to achieve the stated population or employment forecasts. It is possible to amend the weight that is given to each of the four migration factors (domestic in and out / international in and out) in order to consider the implications associated with the assumption that a certain outcome would be achieved through different migration flows. Scenarios D and E were based upon the assumption that international migration would remain as per the baseline scenario (i.e. -39 p.a.) whilst domestic in and out migration would be amended in accordance with the defined variable. In order to test the sensitivity associated with amending this weighting, the following sensitivities were applied these scenarios:

   i Equal weighting to all four migration factors such that domestic in and out and international in and out migration was adjusted; and,

   ii International migration would remain as per the long term past trend scenario (i.e. +57 p.a.) whilst domestic in and out migration would be amended in accordance with the defined variable.

The purpose of undertaking this sensitivity test was to consider whether an adjustment in the migration weighting resulted in a significant change in the dwelling requirement figure, as a result of different dwelling consumption characteristics of UK and international in and out migrants.

3 **Census 2011** – This sensitivity test sought to incorporate the latest Census 2011 population data into scenario A (Baseline) and Scenario B (Long Term Migration). The initial tranche of Census results were published in July 2012 but this is very limited and only provides a breakdown of Newport's population in 2011 by five year age cohorts. No Census 2011 data is currently available in relation to migration or natural change, which prevents the completion of a separate Census 2011 scenario. This sensitivity test considers the impact of constraining the 2011 population to the figures contained within the Census results and then applying the natural change and migration trends associated with the baseline and long term past trend migration scenario.

2.74 The results of these sensitivity tests are set out below.

Sensitivity Test 1: Unemployment Rates

2.75 The precise number of jobs that could be supported by each scenario will depend upon the application of assumptions relating to changes in the unemployment rate over time. The rate and scale of any such change cannot be precisely known at this time, but sensitivity testing has been used to understand the consequences of unemployment rate falling to the lowest level experienced between 2004 and 2012 (5.3%) by 2026. The results of this sensitivity test are compared to the core scenarios which model a reduction in unemployment to the long term average (8%).

2.76 The implication of this sensitivity test is different for the demographic and economic-led scenarios. As the demographic scenarios (A-D) model the implications of specific migration trends, any adjustment to the unemployment rates would have no bearing upon the projected level of population change and dwelling requirement. However, given that more unemployed local people would be brought back to work, it would result in a greater number of jobs being supported by the same increase in the local population, as illustrated below:

Table 2.1 Employment Change in Newport (Unemployment Sensitivity Test)

Scenario	Employment Change 2011-2026 (Core Scenario)	Employment Change 2011-2026 (Sensitivity)	Sensitivity Test Variation from Core Scenario (%)
A: Baseline	2,770	4,910	+77%
B: Long Term Migration	5,890	8,140	+38%
C: Zero Net	4,760	6,970	+47%

Migration			
D: Cardiff Adjustment	7,990	10,300	+29%

Source: NLP Analysis of PopGroup Outputs Figures may not add due to rounding

2.77 The greatest variation in employment is shown in relation to the baseline scenario (A) whereby an increase of 77% is shown. The lowest variation is shown in relation to scenario D (Cardiff Adjustment) which is shown to increase by 30%.

2.78 By contrast, the economic scenario E considered the implications of a defined level of employment change. Assuming a lower level of unemployment means that fewer economic migrants would be needed to fill new jobs and so the population growth and dwelling requirements would be lower. The table below illustrates how application of this sensitivity test would result in a 23% reduction in the population change. In turn a reduction in the dwelling requirement of 15% under the scenario E is shown as a result of the application of alternative unemployment assumptions.

Table 2.2 Dwelling Requirement in Newport (Unemployment Sensitivity Test)

Scenario E: Experian	2011-2026 (Core Scenario)	2011-2026 (Sensitivity)	Sensitivity Test Variation from Core Scenario
Population	15,600	11,970	-23%
Dwellings	10,320	8,760	-15%

Source: NLP Analysis of PopGroup Outputs Figures may not add due to rounding

Sensitivity Test 2: Migration Weights

2.79 Adjustments to the migration weights sought to appraise the implications of different migration patterns achieving the same result in terms of population or employment change. This was tested to consider whether different groups (i.e. international versus domestic migrants and domestic in-migrants versus domestic out-migrants) might demonstrate different demographic and economic characteristics and thereby impact upon the overall demand for housing.

2.80 Table 2.3 below illustrates the very limited impact associated with changing migration weighting. It clearly shows only very limited variation in the dwelling requirement from that shown in core scenarios. The largest variation was for 70 dwellings and this related to Scenario E: Experian, although this only accounts for a 0.7% variation and therefore shows this the impact of this sensitivity test to be very limited.

Table 2.3 Dwelling Requirement in Newport (Migration Weights Sensitivity Test)

Scenario	i) Equal Weighting	ii) International Migration (as per Long Term Migration)	Core Scenario	Change between i) and ii) and Core Scenario
D: Cardiff Adjustment	11,550	11,570	11,580	10-30 dwellings (0.1% - 0.3%)
E: Experian	10,280	10,250	10,320	40-70 dwellings (0.4% - 0.7%)

Source: NLP Analysis of PopGroup Outputs Figures may not add due to rounding

Sensitivity Test 3: Census 2011

2.81 This sensitivity test sought to incorporate the latest Census 2011 population data (by five year age cohorts) into scenario A (Baseline) and Scenario B (Long Term Migration).

2.82 Preliminary Census 2011 population data indicates that Newport's population in 2011 is higher than projected in the latest (2008) WG population projections at 145,800 people compared with 141,030 people. This equates to a difference of 4,770 people (3.4%). Therefore when both the baseline (Scenario A) and long-term migration (scenario B) are re-run by incorporating the Census population data, this results in a higher projected population change over the projection period (2011-2026) in both scenarios:

Table 2.4 Population Change in Newport (Census 2011 Sensitivity Test)

Scenario	A: Baseline		B: Long Term Migration	
	Core Scenario	Sensitivity	Core Scenario	Sensitivity
Population Change 2011-2026	9,130	10,960	14,690	16,220
Sensitivity Variation from Core Scenario	20%		10%	
Dwelling Requirement 2011-2026	7,400	8,590	9,930	10,840
Sensitivity Variation	16%		9%	

from Core Scenario				
Job Change (2011-2026)	2,770	3,130	5,890	6,200
Sensitivity Variation from Core Scenario	13%		5%	
Labour Force Change (2011-2026)	-600	-420	2,250	2,400
Sensitivity Variation from Core Scenario	29%		7%	

Source: NLP Analysis of PopGroup Outputs Figures may not add due to rounding

2.83 This higher population change is then translated into a higher dwelling requirement, a higher labour force (albeit this is still projected to be negative in the case of scenario A: Baseline) and higher number of associated jobs.

2.84 Whilst this sensitivity test is useful in considering the impact of the initial tranche of Census 2011 population data, its usefulness is tempered by the absence of published Census data in relation to migration rates and natural change. The implication of this is that the sensitivity test has rolled forwards fertility and mortality rates from the Welsh Government projections, as well as migration levels. At this time, there is no means by which these factors can be verified. As the population of females aged between 16 and 44 has increased, then the previous fertility rates may now be too high; this would result in an over-estimation of the number of children (i.e. aged up to 15 by 2026). Similarly, as the Census indicates that the total population will be higher, it is likely that the application of 2008-based migration flows will serve to underestimate the true level of migration.

2.85 In spite of these issues, this sensitivity is helpful in highlighting the overall direction of travel as a result of the initial tranche of Census data and, importantly, points towards an upward pressure on population levels as a result of the application of latest data.

Summary

2.86 Table 2.5 below provides a summary of the key results of all scenarios and sensitivity tests:

Table 2.5 Summary of Demographic and Economic Scenarios over LDP Period (2011-2026)

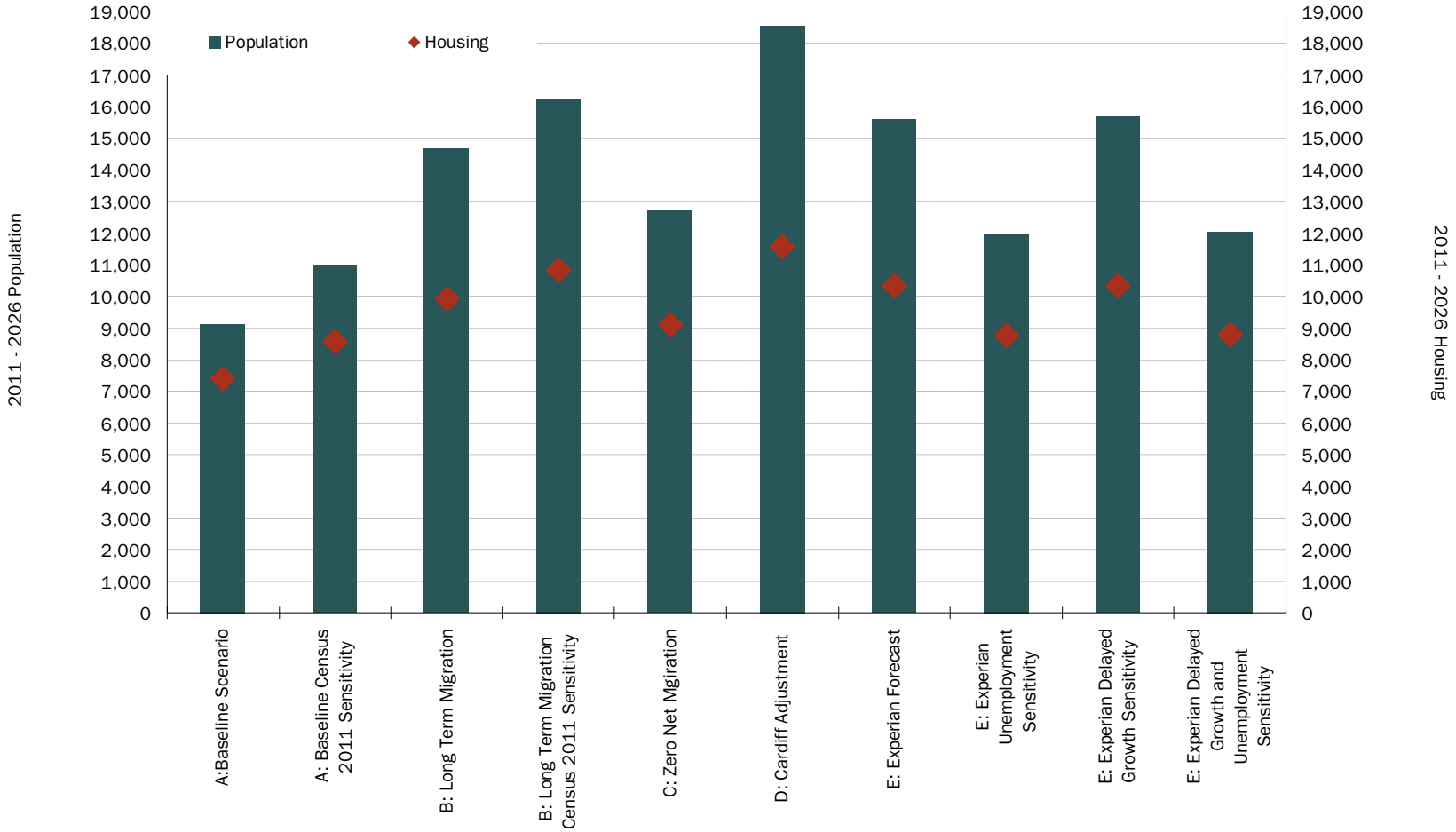
	Demographic Led										Economic Led	
	Baseline			Long Term Migration			Zero Net Migration		Cardiff Adjustment		Experian	
	Scenario A: Baseline	Scenario A: Baseline Unemployment Sensitivity Test	Scenario A: Baseline Census 2011 Sensitivity Test	Scenario B: Long Term Migration	Scenario B: Long Term Migration Unemployment Sensitivity Test	Scenario B: Long Term Migration Census 2011 Sensitivity Test	Scenario C: Zero Net Migration	Scenario C: Zero Net Migration Unemployment Sensitivity Test	Scenario D: Cardiff Adjustment	Scenario D: Cardiff Adjustment Unemployment Sensitivity Test	Scenario E: Experian Economic Forecast	Scenario E: Experian Economic Forecast Unemployment Sensitivity Test
Pop. Change	9,130		10,960	14,690		16,220	12,710		18,550		15,600	11,970
of which Natural Change	11,970		13,810	13,145		14,700	12,710		13,930		11,370	10,850
of which Net Migration	-2,840		-2,850	1,545			0		4,620		4,230	1,120
Household Change	7,140		8,270	9,570		10,450	8,755		11,150		9,950	8,440
Dwelling Change	7,400		8,590	9,930		10,840	9,100		11,580		10,320	8,760
Dwellings p.a.	*495*		*570*	*662*		*720*	*606*		*772*		*688*	*584*
Labour Force	-600		-420	2,250		2,400	1,220		4,180		3,700	1,730
Jobs	2,770	4,910	3,130	5,890	8,140	6,200	4,760	6,970	7,991	10,300	7,330	7,340

Source: NLP Analysis of PopGroup Outputs

Figures may not add due to rounding

2.87 Figure 2.11 below shows a graphical summary of the population change and dwelling requirement for each scenario and sensitivity test between 2011 and 2026. The scenarios and sensitivity tests yield population changes of between 9,130 and 18,550 people, which translates into a dwelling requirement range of between 7,400 (495 per annum) and 11,580 (722 per annum) dwellings. This can be contextualised to a certain extent by past trends which have averaged around 460 dwelling completions per annum between 2001/2 and 2010/11, although the average for the last 5 years is higher than this at 510 dwellings. Nevertheless it must be acknowledged that past trend rates are a reflection of economic, social and policy circumstances at that given time and therefore are not directly comparable. Most variation is shown however in relation to the size of the labour force; this is shown to vary between -600 and 4,180 economically active people.

Figure 2.11 Population Change and Dwelling Requirement in Newport (2011-2026)



Source: NLP Analysis of PopGroup Outputs

3.0 Defining a Local Housing Requirement

3.1 Drawing upon each of the scenarios outlined above, this section sets out an assessment of our recommendations regarding the most appropriate level of growth within Newport over the LDP period to 2026.

Population and dwellings

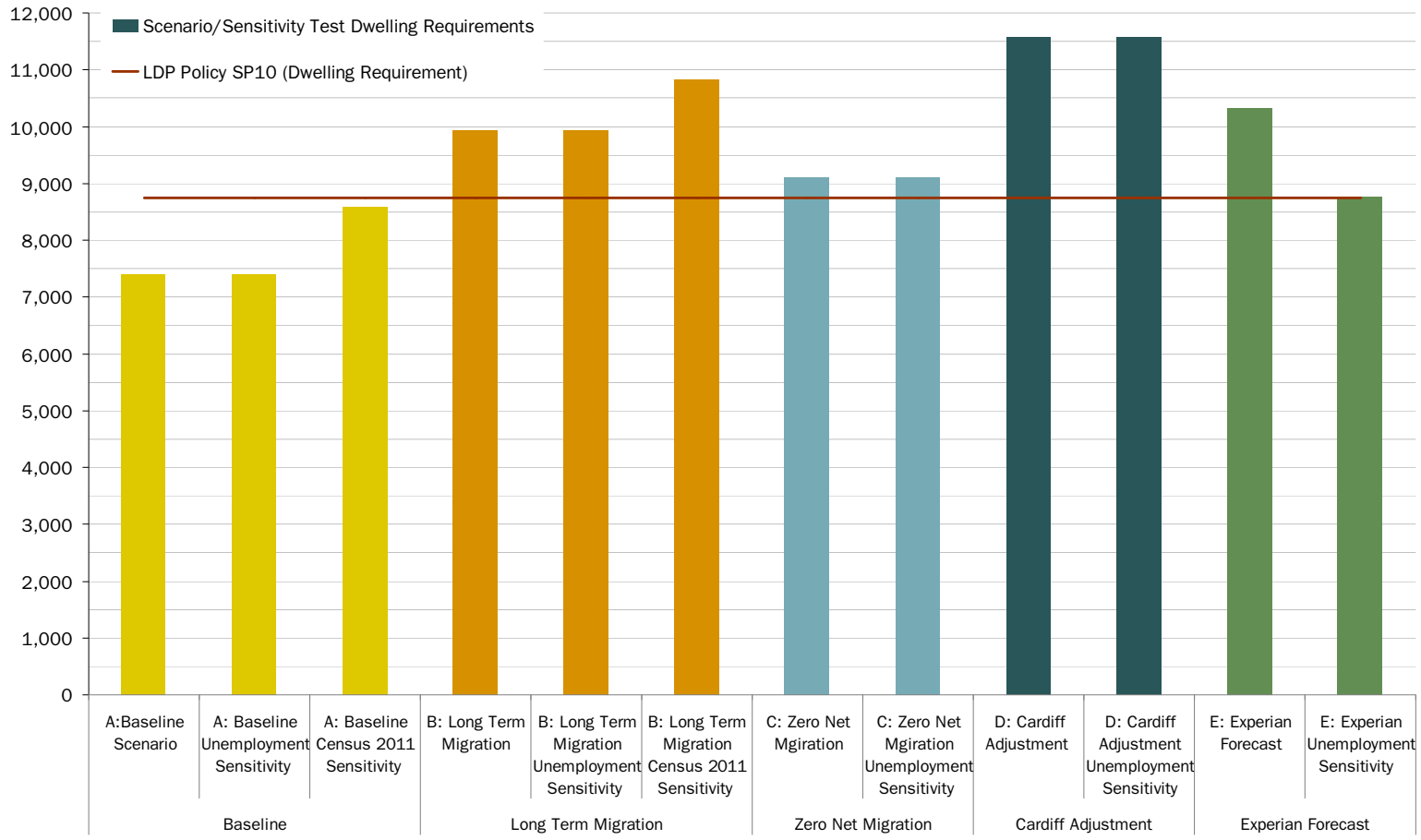
3.2 The five scenarios and the associated sensitivity tests detailed above would result in a population increase of between 9,130 and 18,550 people over the LDP period from 2011 to 2026. Application of the initial tranche of 2011 Census data highlights significant upward pressure on population projections.

3.3 The dwelling requirements associated with each of the scenarios range from between 7,400 dwellings (495 per annum) under the baseline scenario (A) to 11,580 dwellings (722 per annum) under the Cardiff Adjustment scenario (D). The scenarios deviate between -13% and +32% away from the Deposit LDP dwelling requirement figure of 8,750 dwellings set out in draft Policy SP10.

Natural Change

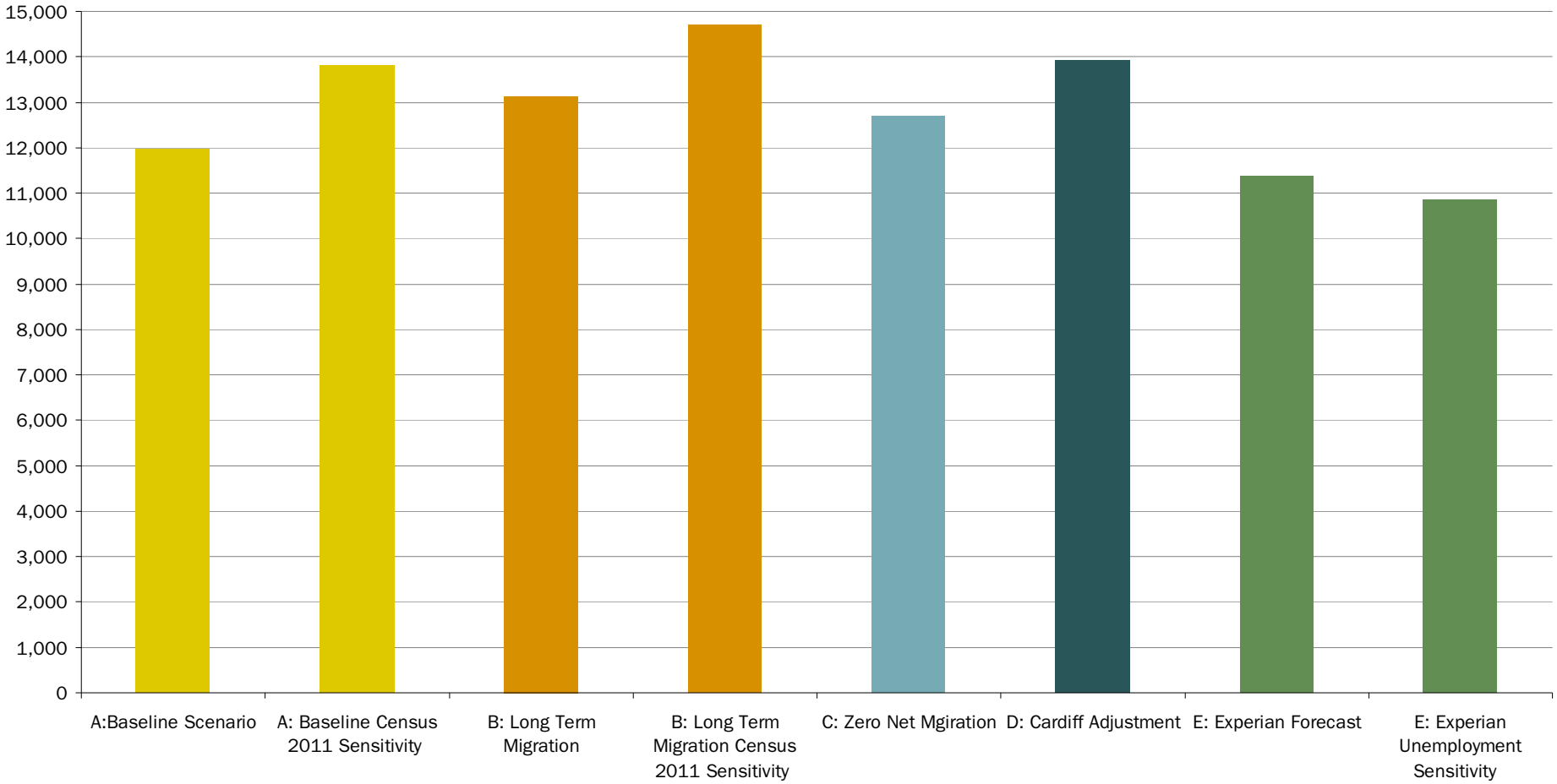
3.4 All scenarios show positive natural change which varies between 11,370 people (758 per annum) under the Experian scenario to 14,700 (980 per annum) under the Long Term Migration (Census sensitivity) scenario. These relatively high levels underline the importance of natural change as a key driving force behind Newport's population change. Although overall rates of natural change (in terms of the TFR and SMR) tend not to change substantially in the short to medium term, it is important to recognise the likely impact of migration levels upon the actual number of births and deaths in the area over the LDP period.

Figure 3.1 Summary of Dwelling Requirements in Newport (2011-2026)



Source: NLP Analysis of PopGroup Outputs

Figure 3.2 Natural Change Implications of Each Scenario



Source: NLP Analysis of PopGroup Outputs

Migration

3.5 Rates of net migration vary considerably between scenarios, with the highest migration level being under scenario D (Cardiff Adjustment) (4,620) people and the Baseline Scenario (Census sensitivity recording a net out migration of 2,850 people over the LDP period.

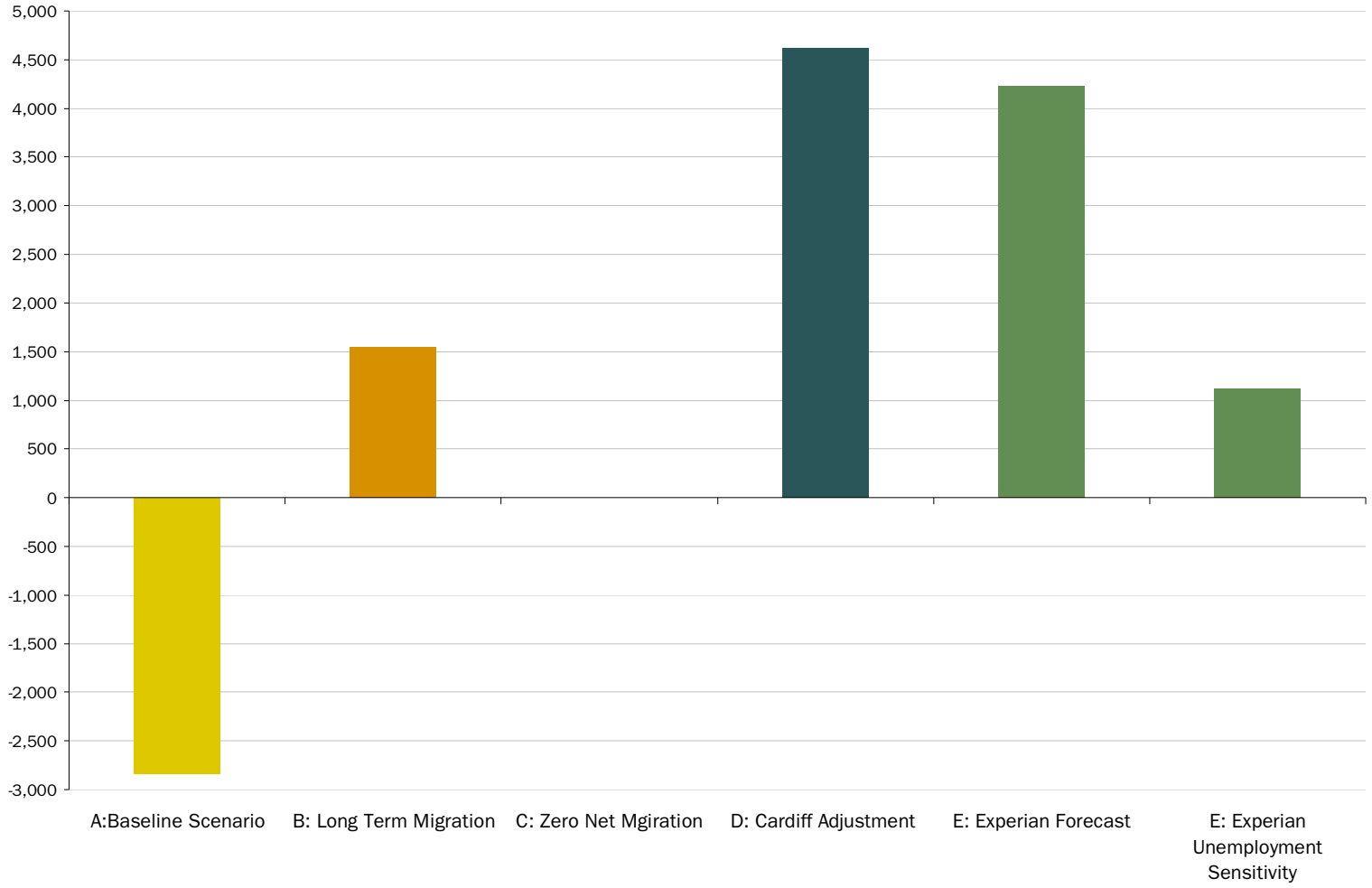
3.6 The indicated changes in the future population composition suggests that whilst an increase was also shown in all scenarios for those people aged 65+, as a result of the ageing of its existing population, Newport's in-migrants typically comprise families with children. In cases where migration is negative or zero, the impact of an ageing population and continued net out-migration of people aged between 15 and 29 years moving out of Newport, contributes to result in a forecast reduction in the local labour force.

3.7 A review of the baseline and long term past trend migration scenarios demonstrates the extent to which migration levels have fluctuated in recent years. The migration rate that informed Scenario A was -189 people per annum (net out migration) whilst Scenario B was informed by a migration rate of +103 people per annum (net in migration). This difference has impacted substantially upon the dwelling requirements associated with these two scenarios, as well as on the resultant scale of the labour force and the number of jobs that could be supported by local residents under each scenario.

3.8 The variation in the migration trends that inform and are informed by the different scenarios tested raise issues in respect of the level of migration that should be planned for within Newport over the LDP period. It is not possible to prevent the movement of people into or out of any area and, following on from an understanding of what has happened in the past, it is evident that migration will continue to be an important component of demographic change in the future. Migration can be of considerable benefit for the social and economic well-being of an area. It helps to ensure that the area benefits from a balanced mix of people of all age groups, including those of working age that are able to work within the local area. As such, it can contribute towards a more balanced and economically functional society. It is important to acknowledge these benefits and to respond to them by making adequate provision for the future needs of migrants, including housing.

3.9 Going forwards, the challenge in Newport will be to encourage a greater level of in-migration and to stem out-migration so far as this might help to expand the local labour force and thereby help to support new investment by businesses and employment growth. This can be seen particularly clearly in relation to the fact that the Economic led scenario (E) would assume a net migration of 282 people per annum over the LDP period. Taking account of the assumptions that have been made (and tested) regarding unemployment, economic activity and commuting, it is evident that if NCC is to deliver its growth aspirations then it will be essential to plan for and provide for net inward migration.

Figure 3.3 Migration Implications of Each Scenario



Source: NLP Analysis of PopGroup Outputs

Labour force and jobs

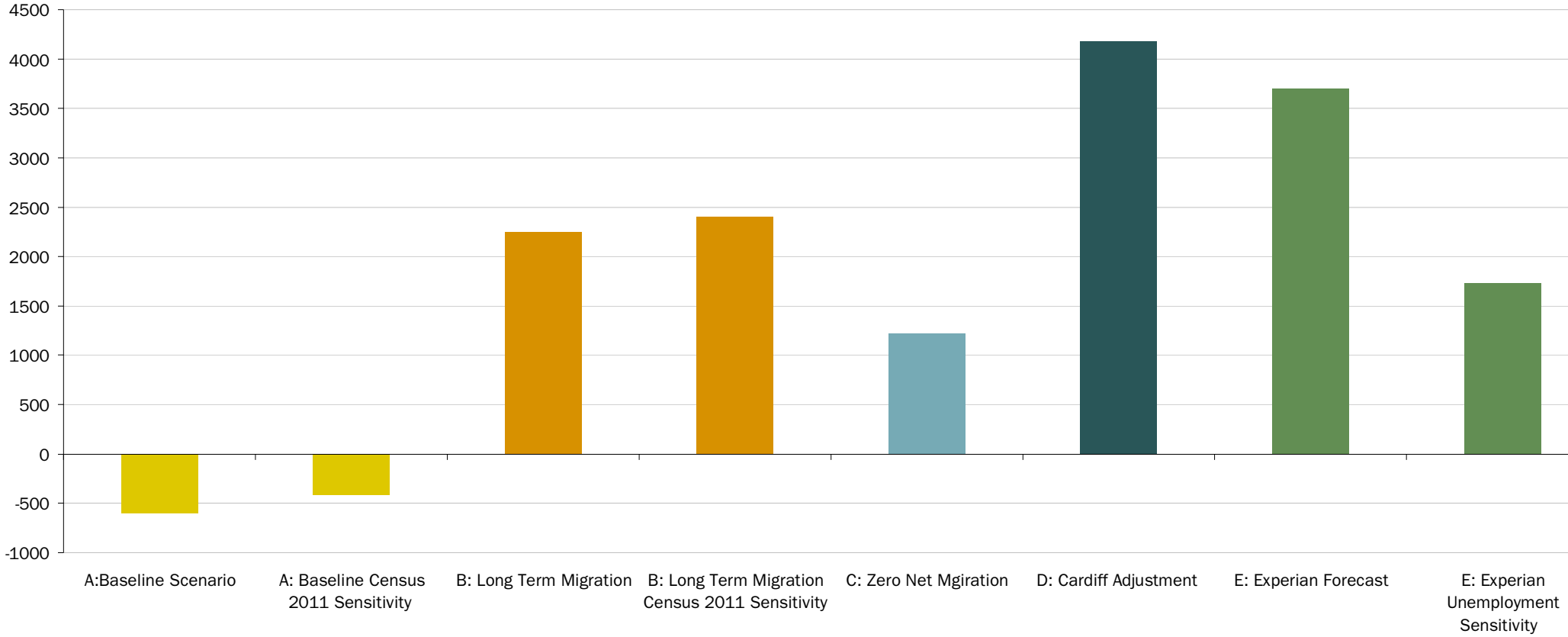
3.10 In the light of NCC's pro-growth agenda, an appreciation of the labour force and job implications of each scenario is particularly important as this will enable consideration of the alignment between housing and economic policies in the context of the LDP's vision for Newport.

3.11 The results of the different scenarios show a wide variation in the labour force. The baseline scenario and sensitivity test are shown to result in a reduction in the labour force (-600 and -420 people respectively), whilst the others are shown to result in an increase – the largest increase being under the Cardiff Adjustment scenario (+4,180 people). The results of this labour force analysis shows that in many cases the indicated population increase includes a significant proportion of people who are not of working age – particularly as a result of an increase in the number of elderly people living within the City. This raises a potential issue with the alignment of some scenarios with the LDP's pro-growth strategy.

3.12 In all scenarios, the jobs supported by the projected change in labour force is positive, even in instances where the labour force is shown to decrease. This is due to assumptions that have been made relating to changes in economic activity rates (as a result of the rising state pension age) and unemployment rates which mean more existing residents would be available to work, such that a reduced labour force could still support an increased number of jobs.

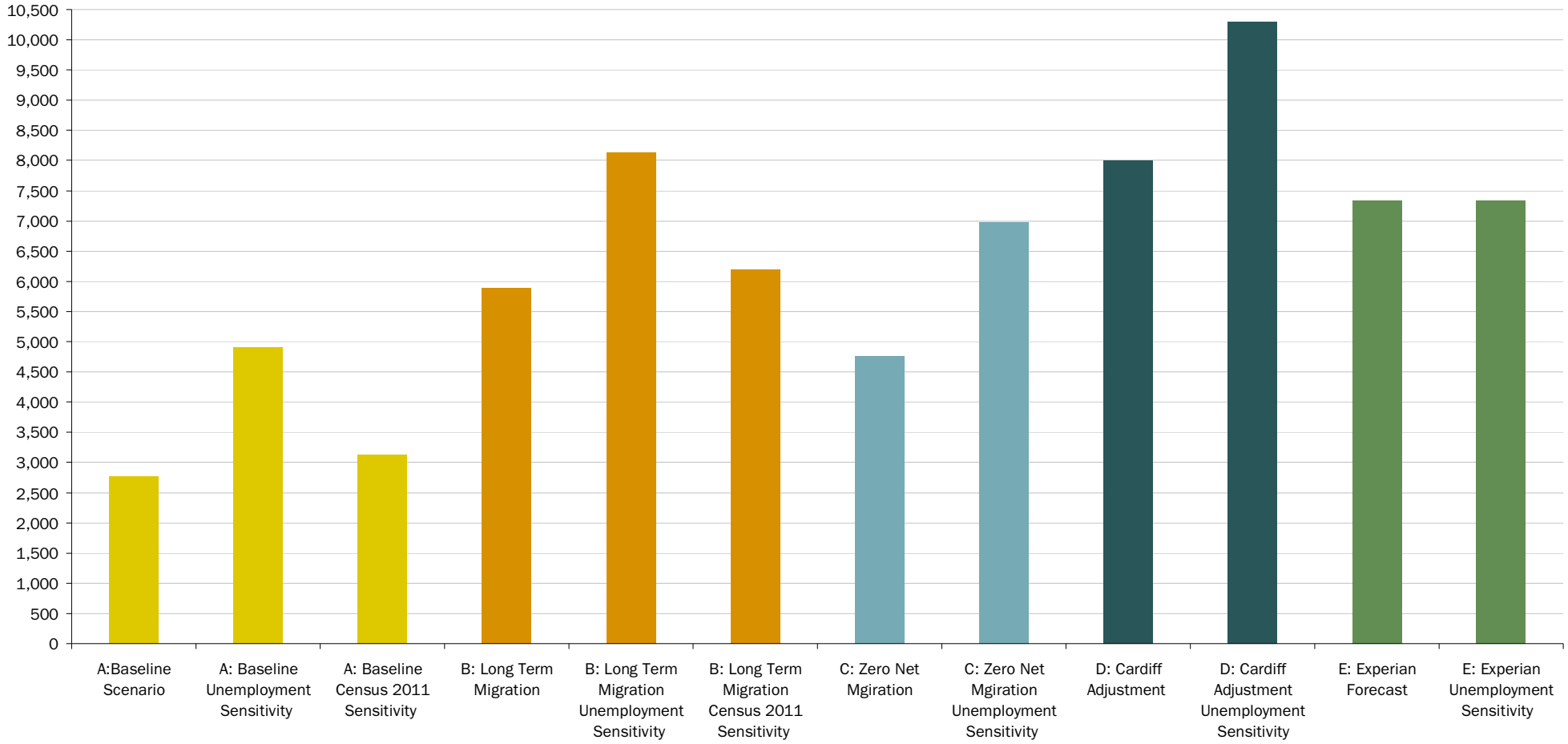
3.13 The sensitivity test to consider the impact of a more optimistic reduction in unemployment rate over the Plan Period revealed that the job implications of demographic scenarios increased by between 29% and 77% due to the fact that a set number of additional people living within the City could fill a greater number of jobs. The dwelling and population requirement in the economic scenario decreased by 15% and 23% respectively, due to the fact that fewer economic migrants would be needed to fill new jobs and so the population growth and dwelling requirements would be lower.

Figure 3.4 Labour Force Implications of Each Scenario



Source: NLP Analysis of PopGroup Outputs

Figure 3.5 Job Implications of Each Scenario



Source: NLP Analysis of PopGroup Outputs

Assessment of recommendations

Demographic scenarios

3.14 Planning Policy Wales states that the latest Welsh Government projections should form the starting point for establishing a local housing requirement. On this basis, the **Baseline Scenario (A)** represents the starting point in the consideration of potential growth options. However the suitability of this scenario can be questioned for the following reasons:

1 The baseline scenario only establishes what would happen if demographic trends experienced during the past 5 years (2003-2008) were maintained in the future. It therefore seeks to apply a short term snap-shot of past trends to a 15 year plan. Whilst migration trends between 2003 and 2008 amount to a net *out*-migration of -189 people, the longer term trend shows a net *in*-migration of over +100. This is a fundamental difference and questions the compatibility of the baseline to inform long term housing needs in Newport given the Council's LDP policy led position of growth and regeneration.

2 As the baseline scenario projects forward past demographic trends it is policy neutral and does not take account of specific policy objectives or initiatives, either at a Welsh or a local authority level. In particular, it fails to take full account of future economic factors specific to Newport. Recognising the importance of achieving a strategy that is internally consistent and balances future housing and employment growth, the housing requirement should be based both on demographic and economic considerations. However, the baseline (demographic-led) scenario falls well short in terms of its ability to meet the Experian employment forecasts for Newport between 2011 and 2026.

3 The baseline scenario only supports a relatively low level of economic growth (185 jobs per annum) and adoption of this scenario would therefore result in a potential mis-alignment between the LDP vision and the Plan's economic aspirations for Newport.

4 In spite of the methodological challenges associated with the application of the initial tranche of Census 2011 data, the Census sensitivity test results appear to suggest that the baseline scenario may have underestimated Newport's future population growth. Clarity cannot be reached on this matter until the full data set becomes available, although this points towards an upward pressure on population levels.

3.15 When the above points are considered together, the baseline scenario is not considered to provide an appropriate basis for the establishment of Newport's future housing requirement.

3.16 **Scenario B (Long Term Migration**): In light of the above concerns relating to the baseline, Scenario B sought to consider the impacts of applying an in-migration rate of +103 people which mirrored that which was experienced over a longer period. This scenario draws upon a longer term migration pattern

which is more up-to-date (up to 2010), takes account of a longer term trend (between 2001/3 and 2010) and is therefore less susceptible to the effects of an individual anomalous year.

3.17 Scenario B also includes part of the recession period which means that this scenario arguably provides a more representative picture of longer term migration patterns in Newport and might be better placed to provide a forecast of potential future population levels and dwelling requirements. However, whilst the labour force and employment implications associated with this scenario are more positive than those associated with the baseline or zero net migration scenarios, the employment levels associated with this scenario are 20% below the Experian scenario. This again highlights how demographic scenarios fail to take full account of economic considerations and could thereby potentially result in an imbalanced and unsound strategy.

3.18 **Scenario C: Zero Net Migration** provides a slightly different perspective to the baseline and long term migration scenarios, and offers an insight into the impact on the Newport population associated with migration flows into and out from Newport. Unlike a zero migration scenario, this does assume that people will continue to move in and out of Newport. The relative flow of older people out and younger people into the City will help to maintain economic activity and prevent the area from become stagnant.

3.19 Whilst a situation of zero net migration is more positive than the baseline scenario and would contribute towards a greater level of economic growth, it would not fully accord with NCC's vision for growth over the LDP period; the employment levels associated with this scenario are 35% below the Experian scenario.

3.20 **Scenario D: Cardiff Adjustment** draws upon the revised population data available in a report prepared by Edge Analytics to inform the Cardiff LDP. The sub-regional redistribution of population growth as indicated by Edge Analytics would result in a population growth within Newport of 18,500 people during the Plan period - a 100% increase above that indicated in the latest WG projection over the same period. This translates into a dwelling requirement of 11,600 dwellings (770 dwellings per annum) which would require a 60% increase in the number of dwellings compared with past dwelling completion rates over the last 10 years. It would also be associated with an additional 8,000 jobs over the LDP period – 10% above the delayed economic growth sensitivity test.

3.21 The implication is that this scenario would exceed the level of economic growth that has been projected for Newport over the LDP period. However, it is founded upon a demographic premise relating to an estimated future population level, rather than on an appreciation of the importance of aligning employment and housing growth strategies. If the assumptions that have been made by Edge

Analytics[3] are correct, this means that Newport will continue to play a role in meeting Cardiff's economic function and that this will create an upward pressure in the housing market over and above that associated with aspirations for growth within Newport itself – i.e. as housing is required to accommodate those people that move from Cardiff to Newport take advantage of cheaper house prices (as anticipated by Edge Analytics) and to achieve alignment with employment growth.

Economic scenarios

3.22 Alignment of housing and economic policy objectives is essential to ensuring sustainable development and support for growth. The housing requirement figure for the Newport LDP should not solely rely on demographic data but should also reflect the economic aspirations for the area. Whilst the demographic scenarios would result in an increase in the working-age population and would ensure that an increase in employment could be sustained, they generally fail to reflect the level of economic growth that is forecast and, as such, would compromise the deliverability of the economic vision for the area. By contrast, the alternative economic-led approach provides this better alignment between jobs and housing.

3.23 Considering future economic realities in the planning for Newport's housing requirement would result in a greater level of net in-migration and hence, a higher dwelling requirement. However, the delivery of sufficient housing for the (expanding) workforce represents an essential element in ensuring that economic growth can be attracted and sustained. Recognition of the housing need associated with the employment forecasts would accord with the objectives of the LDP vision.

3.24 As such, the jobs-based housing strategy would both support growth and by accommodating an increased number of economically active people, would enhance the attractiveness of the area to inward investors.

3.25 **Scenario E: Experian Forecast** considers the housing requirements that would be associated with the forecast level of employment growth, bearing in mind future unemployment, economic activity and commuting patterns. This economic scenario is based upon an economic forecast which predicts that the number of jobs in Newport will increase by 10% between 2011 and the end of the Plan period. This equates to an average employment growth of 0.72% per annum. This compares to an average growth in employment of 0.36% per annum between 1997 and 2005 – the period of most rapid growth reported by Experian and a 4.3% decline in employment between 1997 and 2012. In this context, the forecast levels of employment growth for Newport do appear to be

[3] The evidence to support the reassessment of the Welsh Government's population projections that was undertaken by Edge Analytics cannot be verified and so robustness of this as a scenario to inform the LDP cannot be assured.

optimistic. However, given the pro-growth strategy advocated by the LDP and the 15 year plan period it is considered that this does represent a reasonable basis upon which the LDP's dwelling requirement figure can be established (10,350 dwellings).

3.26 The unemployment sensitivity test demonstrates the implications of an increased reduction in the unemployment rate over the LDP period. This suggests that the same level of employment (7,340 jobs) would generate a requirement for 8,760 dwellings. The selection of the final figure will depend upon assumptions regarding the long term reduction in unemployment levels in Newport. However, based upon our analysis of recent trends and expected future changes in employment levels, we consider that the core scenario (i.e. a reduction to the long term average level of unemployment) represents a potentially more prudent basis by which the housing requirement for Newport might be established as it is more cautious in its expectations about economic change.

Recommendation

3.27 Application of the alternative sensitivities regarding falling unemployment rates would generate different housing requirement figures and so, in advance of further econometric work being undertaken, a housing requirement figure of 10,350 dwellings over the Newport LDP period from 2011 to 2026 is recommended.

3.28 As it is derived from an economic led scenario, this housing requirement figure will help to ensure alignment with the pro-growth vision of the LDP. This consistency between employment and housing policies will be important in ensuring that the Plan can be found to be sound. As such, rather than relying upon a policy-neutral trend based demographic forecast, it takes account of forward looking indicators of how Newport might look in the future and what it must do to achieve its vision.

3.29 Analysis of the initial tranche of Census 2011 data suggests that the population of Newport may be higher than indicated in the baseline and long term migration scenario. The proposed housing range takes account of this upward pressure, again helping to offer a more realistic picture of the future for Newport.

3.30 It should be noted that this recommended scenario does not take account of the potential cross-boundary issues that were highlighted by Edge Analytics as it does not take account of the recalibration that resulted in a substantial adjustment to the population projections for Newport. The reason for this is that it has not been possible to verify the analysis that informed the figures presented by Edge Analytics. This again points towards an upward pressure in the local housing requirements for Newport compared to the 2008 Welsh Government projections. In moving towards the preparation of the LDP, Newport City Council should consider the implications of cross-boundary issues so that the plan might comply with Soundness Tests C1 and CE1.

3.31 As set out below, whilst this recommended figure does exceed the figure derived from the latest Welsh Government projections, deviation can be justified in the context of the criteria set out in PPW.

Deviation from latest WG Projections

3.32 As set out above, although the recommended dwelling requirement figure deviates from the latest (2008-based) Welsh Government projections, it is considered to provide a reliable basis for the future growth of Newport, taking account of a full range of demographic, housing and economic considerations.

3.33 PPW clearly recognises that local housing requirements may deviate from the official projections, so long as there is a clear justification for this approach. Taking account of the criteria set out in paragraphs 9.2.1 and 9.2.2 of PPW, the rationale for the proposed deviation from a housing requirement of 7,400 dwellings is set out below:

1 **The Wales Spatial Plan (Update 2008):** Newport is identified as a Key Settlement of National Significance within the 'South East Wales Capital Region'. One of the identified priorities for this Region is for the area to function as a networked city region, on a scale to realise its international potential, its national role and to reduce inequalities. Central to these objectives is the encouragement and delivery of economic growth. The proposed housing strategy for Newport which strives for growth and is aligned with the identified economic aspirations therefore fully reflects the WSP priority for this important area.

2 **WG latest household projections:** Chapter 3.0 considers in some detail why the baseline scenario (A) is considered not appropriate in the context of Newport. In summary, it does not take account of specific policy objectives or initiatives, either at a Welsh or a local authority level and fails to take full account of future economic factors. In addition, it only supports a relatively low level of economic growth which is inconsistent with the LDP vision and the Plan's economic aspirations for Newport. The initial tranche of Census data also points towards an upward pressure on population levels which are not considered in these projections.

3 **Local Housing Strategies:** Housing strategies provide a basis by which housing needs might be met within a local area – both in terms of the overall dwelling requirement and types of dwellings. Newport's Local Housing Strategy Update (2010-2020) sets out a vision for Newport in 2020 as:

"Working together to create a proud and prosperous city with opportunities for all".

Achievement of the identified housing requirement for Newport, which seeks to deviate upwards from the latest WG projections, will be important in improving the range and choice of housing provision within and thereby ensuring that housing is available for all. This is in full accordance with the vision for the Newport Local Housing Strategy.

The Local Housing Strategy also includes four draft objectives which are set to underpin the Strategy's vision, the first of which seeks to ensure Newport is a *"prosperous and thriving city"*. The recommended housing requirement figure will help to ensure the LDP's housing and employment strategies are aligned, thereby supporting its economy for the future and will help to ensure that commuting patterns are sustainable.

Newport's housing strategy reflects the ambitions of the Welsh Government's 'Homes for Wales' White Paper (May 2012) which sets out an *"ambitious programme of action"* to increase the supply of new homes in Wales. The proposed housing strategy for Newport, which seeks to deviate upwards from the latest WG projections will positively contribute to this aim and as a result accords with the White Paper's programme of action.

4 **Community strategies:** Community strategies are overarching documents which promote a long term vision for improving the economic, environmental and social wellbeing of an area. They take account of a wide range of issues and themes within an area, and are designed to reflect the priorities of local communities and residents.

Newport's Community Strategy (2010-2020) draws upon the same vision for Newport as the Local Housing Strategy Update (2010-2010):

"Working together to create a proud and prosperous city with opportunities for all".

In delivering the recommended housing requirement for Newport, an improvement will be achieved in the range and choice of housing provision within Newport, in accordance with the vision for the Newport Community Strategy. Furthermore, the Community Strategy specifically highlights that good quality, affordable housing and community regeneration is vital in improving the lives of local people now and in the future. The recommended deviation from WG projections will help to maximise the number of new affordable homes and will also increase opportunities for community regeneration.

The Newport Community Strategy also defines a number of priority themes which will help guide actions going forward – on of which relates to Newport becoming *"a prosperous and thriving city"*. The Community Strategy recognises the regional role Newport plays in South East Wales and highlights the need for more people in Newport to participate in the local economy. Pursuance of the recommended housing requirement level will align the LDP's economic and housing strategies to ensure that Newport's economy is supported and Newport residents have the opportunity to both live and work within Newport – thereby helping to improve the economic and sustainability profile of the CIty.

5 **The needs of the local and national economy:** Achieving an alignment between housing and employment growth is important in supporting the well-being of any area. The analysis in this report has shown how demographic scenarios – including the WG baseline – fail to pay regard to

economic considerations would undermine the integrity of the LDP by failing to deliver a robust strategy within which the key policy components are adequately aligned. The baseline scenario would support the number of additional workers required to fill less than 3,000 jobs – less than 40% of the number that are forecast to be created within Newport over the LDP period. Inadequate infrastructure to support these new jobs – including housing – would undermine the attractiveness of Newport and the potential to deliver future economic growth. It would undermine the vision for the City. By contrast, the recommended housing requirement draws upon an understanding of the economic future of the City and, taking account of unemployment and commuting factors, would thereby help to ensure that sufficient workers could be accommodated to help attract future employment growth into the City.

6 **Social considerations (including unmet need):** The Newport, Torfaen and Monmouthshire Housing Market Assessment (draft July 2007, LHMA) provides an assessment of housing need in Newport and indicates there is significant unmet housing need in Newport. Pursuance of an (upward) deviation from the latest WG projections will help to ensure this existing and emerging affordable housing need is met. An updated LHMA is currently under preparation in line with Welsh Government guidance.

7 **The capacity of an area in terms of social, environmental and cultural factors to accommodate more housing:** The deposit LDP makes provision for 12,249 dwellings, of which 4,630 are presently under construction, 3,245 are commitments and 303 are commitments subject to the signing of a s106 agreement. This equates to a total of 8,178 units that are already committed – more than the baseline requirement. In addition, 2,775 dwellings are expected to come forward on allocated sites. Even allowing for the potential non-implementation of some dwellings, it is clear that there is sufficient capacity to meet the identified housing requirement. Further investigations have been undertaken in respect of housing capacity and the figures set out in the deposit LDP are to be revised by Newport Council to reflect realistic implementation rates.

8 **The environmental implications:** Whilst the identified housing sites in the Deposit LDP might have some potential environmental issues, the draft LDP acknowledges that these are capable of being satisfactorily overcome through appropriate mitigation measures. Therefore should Newport deviate away from the latest WG projections, there is no environmental reason which means the recommended (upward) deviation cannot be delivered.

9 **The capacity of the existing or planned infrastructure:** The analysis that has been undertaken by NCC has indicated that there are no infrastructure constraints which would impact upon the delivery of residential development across the City. Whilst sufficient housing capacity and the freedom from environmental and capacity constraints may not be viewed as an appropriate justification for deviation from the

WG projections, it is important in demonstrating that the identified housing requirement can be delivered.

4.0 Conclusion

4.1 Nathaniel Lichfield & Partners (NLP) was appointed by Newport City Council (NCC) to undertake an independent assessment of housing requirements to inform the emerging Local Development Plan (LDP).

4.2 The key purpose of this study is to:

1 Review the methodological approach that underpinned the housing requirement within the draft Newport LDP;

2 Apply the most up-to-date demographic data (including the 2011 Census data, as appropriate) to establish future household projections and housing requirements for Newport over the LDP period; and,

3 Draw upon evidence relating to the economic future of Newport in order to consider the implications of the anticipated level of employment growth upon future dwelling requirements.

Housing Needs and Housing Supply

4.3 In accordance with the requirements of PPW, the starting point for this study has been the latest Welsh Government population and household projections (Baseline Scenario). This scenario has acted as a continual comparator against which alternative options have been considered.

4.4 Housing requirements in any area are affected by the following inter-related considerations:

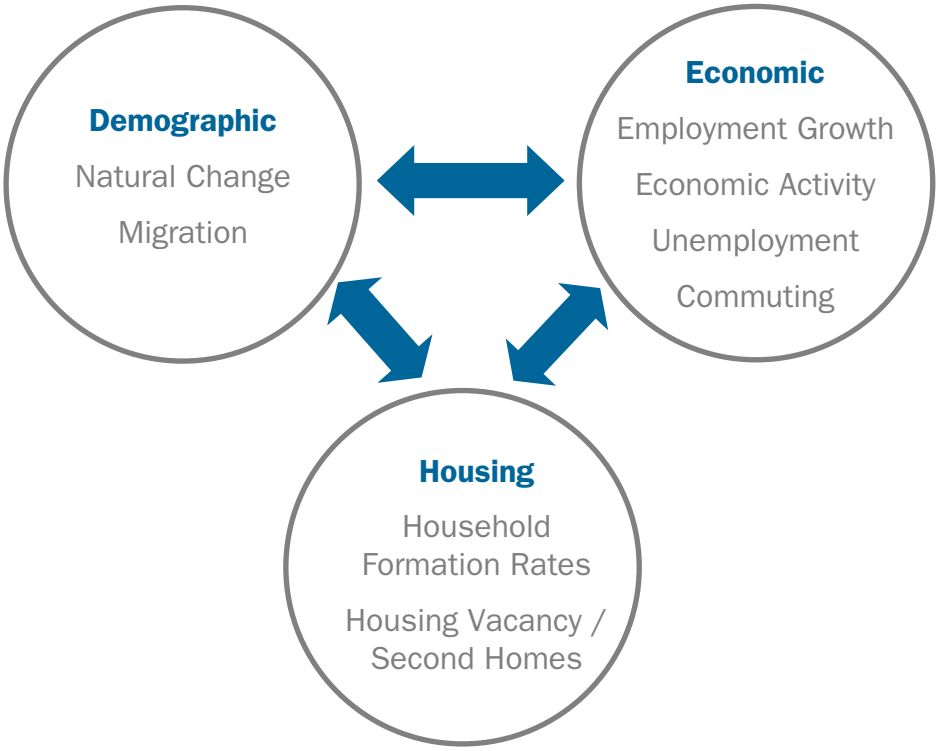
1 Demographic: the change in the number and profile of the people that will live in the local area;

2 Housing: the number of dwellings that are required to accommodate the changing population size and structure; and,

3 Economic: the number of workers and jobs that can be supported by the local population.

4.5 The relationship between these factors is complex and each can shape housing demand. As such, the implication of changes to each need to be taken into account when seeking to identify the housing requirement for a local area. In the context of NCC's pro-growth agenda and the importance that is being placed upon economic growth by the Welsh Government, it is particularly important to understand how alignment can be achieved between economic and housing objectives.

4.6 The key variables that should be tested as part of the process of identifying the housing requirement are summarised below:



Establishing Newport's Housing Requirement

4.7 The identification of the housing requirement for Newport is based upon a series of assumptions relating to each of these broad factors. These are discussed in detail in Chapter 2 and Appendices 1 and 2. In summary, two broad types of scenarios were considered, as follows:

1 **Demographic-led scenarios**: apply input data relating to (inter alia) natural change and migration and then identify the resultant population change, dwelling requirements and number of jobs that would be supported by the economically active population.

2 **Economic-led scenarios:** applied and tested the employment forecast prepared by Experian Business Strategies (and used to inform the Newport ELR) as its starting point and then identifies the number of migrants that would be expected, taking account of assumptions regarding commuting, unemployment and economic activity levels and the likely future levels of non-economic migration from this. It then tested the likely levels of natural change and population growth and identified resultant household growth and dwelling requirements.

4.8 The core demographic scenarios result in a requirement for 7,400 (baseline) and 9,900 (long term past trend) dwellings over the LDP period from 2011 to 2026. The adjusted Cardiff population scenario would result in a higher dwelling requirement of 11,600 units over the same period. None of the demographic scenarios reflect the economic vision for Newport and, save for the Cardiff scenario and to an extent the long term migration scenario, they would fail to

support the level of employment growth that has been identified as being likely to occur over the LDP period.

4.9 The implication of this is that if the housing requirement was set to reflect the demographic scenarios alone, then there is a risk that the housing and employment elements of the LDP would not be joined up and the economic growth that is anticipated would be reliant upon a substantial increase in commuting into the area, if it was to be achieved. Such an approach would not be sustainable and would raise fundamental questions regarding the soundness of the resultant strategy.

4.10 Against this context, the importance of selecting the correct future housing requirement figure is to ensure balanced growth in line with the economic potential of an area. To achieve balanced and well-distributed growth, economic policies must align with policies seeking the future development of houses in the area.

4.11 Alignment of housing and the economy is therefore essential to ensuring sustainable development and support for growth. The housing requirement figure for Newport should not solely rely on demographic data but also on an understanding of the future employment changes in the area. This is because the delivery of sufficient housing for the (expanding) workforce is essential to ensuring that economic growth can be attracted and sustained. Recognition of the housing need associated with the employment forecasts would accord with the objectives of the LDP and the Welsh Government.

4.12 This report has tested the housing implications of the creation of 7,350 new jobs between 2011 and 2026. Although this level of growth is optimistic in the context of past trends and current economic realities, it has been found by the ELR to be realistic and appropriate to the local context. It would both support growth and, by accommodating an increased number of economically active people, would enhance the attractiveness of the area to inward investors. Taking account of our assumptions about a reduction in unemployment to the long term average level of 8%, an **appropriate dwelling requirement is defined to be 10,350 dwellings**.

Appendix 1 Context and Past Trends in Newport

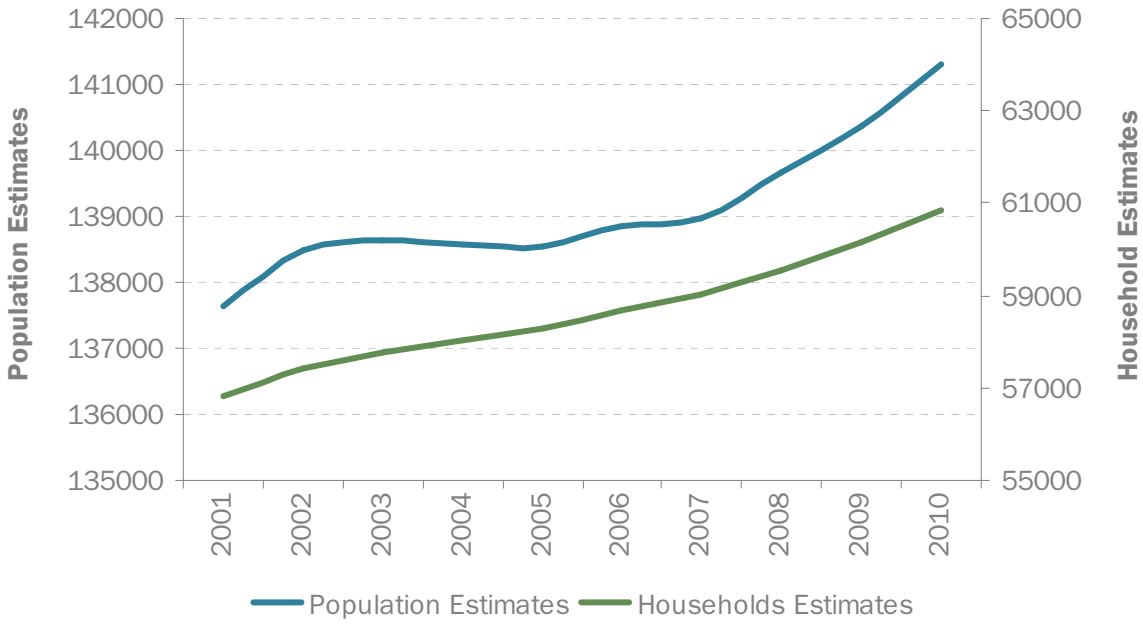
This section provides an overview of the key drivers and current evidence base of the housing market in the Newport Local Development Plan Area in relation to demographic, economic and housing factors. In so doing it draws upon a range of locally and nationally published datasets.

Demographic Context

Population/Households

Despite some fluctuations, population levels in Newport have risen from 137,642 people to 141,306 people. This equates to a 2.7% rise over the past decade, slightly below the Welsh average of 3.3%. By contrast, the number of households in Newport has risen by 7.1% over this same period. Again, this is lower than the Welsh average increase of 8.7%. This is clearly indicative of a move towards smaller average household sizes, which have fallen from 2.42 in 2001 to 2.32 in 2010, compared to the Welsh average of 2.36 in 2001 and 2.28 in 2010. These trends are illustrated in Figure 4.1 and Figure 4.2 below.

Figure 4.1 Population and Household Growth in Newport 2001-2010



Source: StatsWales Mid-Year Population Estimates and StatsWales Household Estimates

Average household size is falling, driven by a wide range of social and demographic factors including:

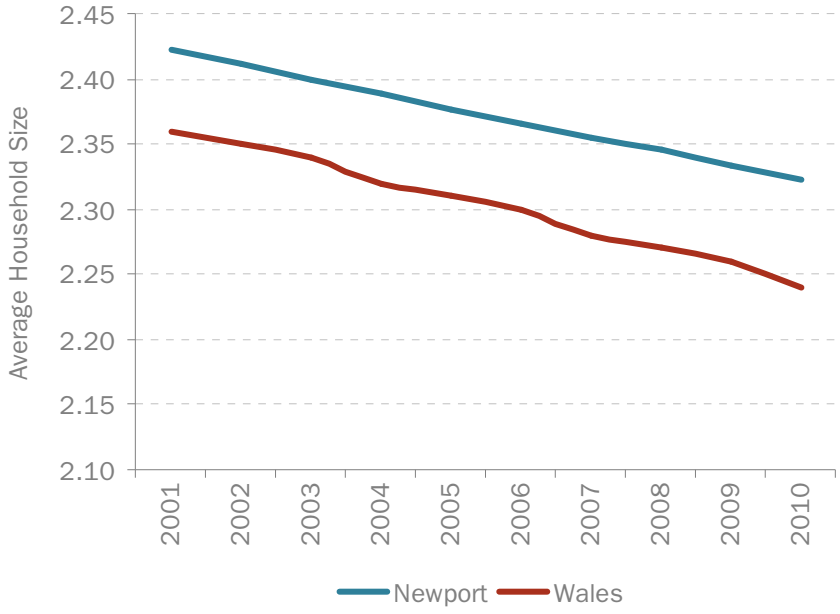
i More people living alone;

ii People starting families at a later age and consequently tending to have fewer children;

iii An increasing family level of breakdown; and,

iv An increased life expectancy.

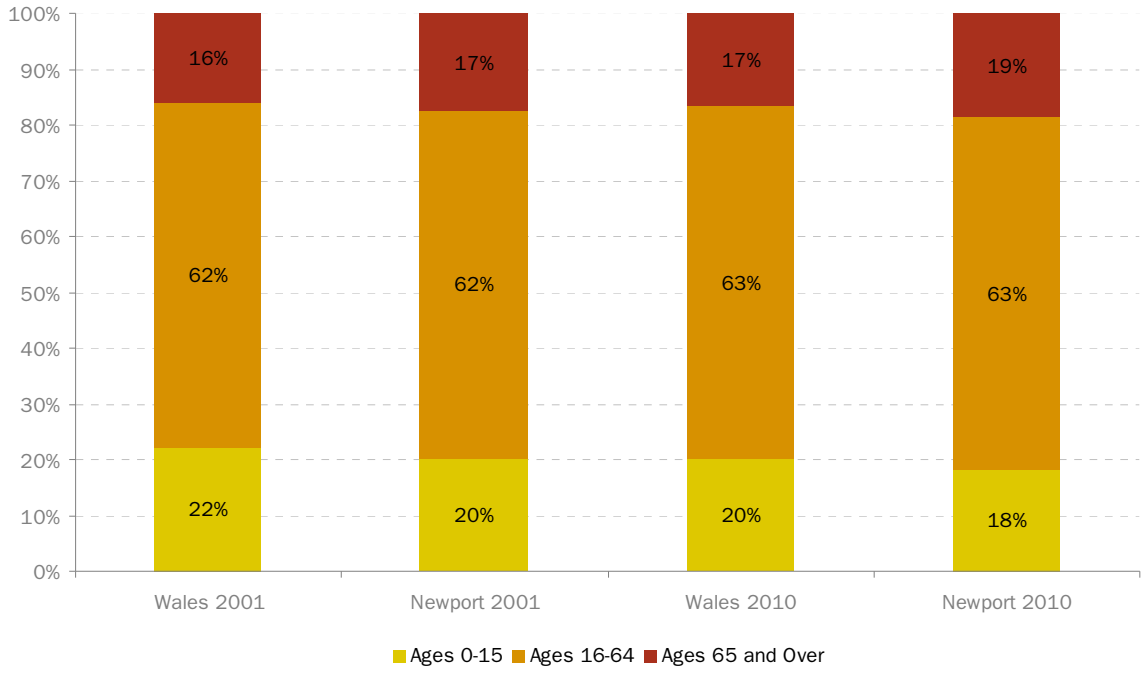
Figure 4.2 Average Household Size in Newport 2001 to 2010



Source: StatsWales Mid-Year Population Estimates and StatsWales Household Estimates

Figure 4.3 shows the population structure of Newport Local Authority Area during 2001 and 2010. There has been little change in the population structure over this time period with a slight increase in people aged 16-64 and aged 65 and over and a slight decrease in people aged 0-15. This follows the same pattern as Wales as a whole.

Figure 4.3 Demographic Structure in Newport 2001 and 2010



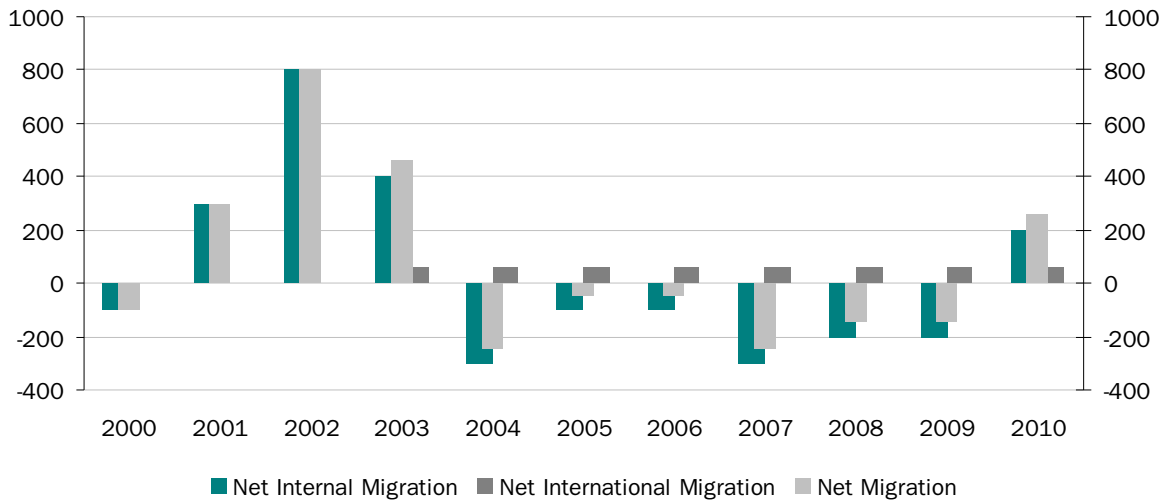
Source: StatsWales Mid-Year Population Projections

Migration

Migration patterns are seen to have shifted significantly over the past ten years. Newport was a net importer of population between 2001 – 2003 generated from internal migration flow; however in all other years net migration levels have been negative until 2010 where there was reverse back to being a net importer (+257 people). It must be noted however that there are no records for international migration between 2000 – 2002.

The fact that a population increase has occurred in Newport over this period in spite of these migration trends is indicative of the fact that population growth has been dominated by natural change (i.e. births exceeding deaths). Figure 4.4 illustrates past trends in net migration for Newport.

Figure 4.4 Net Internal and International Migration in Newport 2001/02 – 2007/08

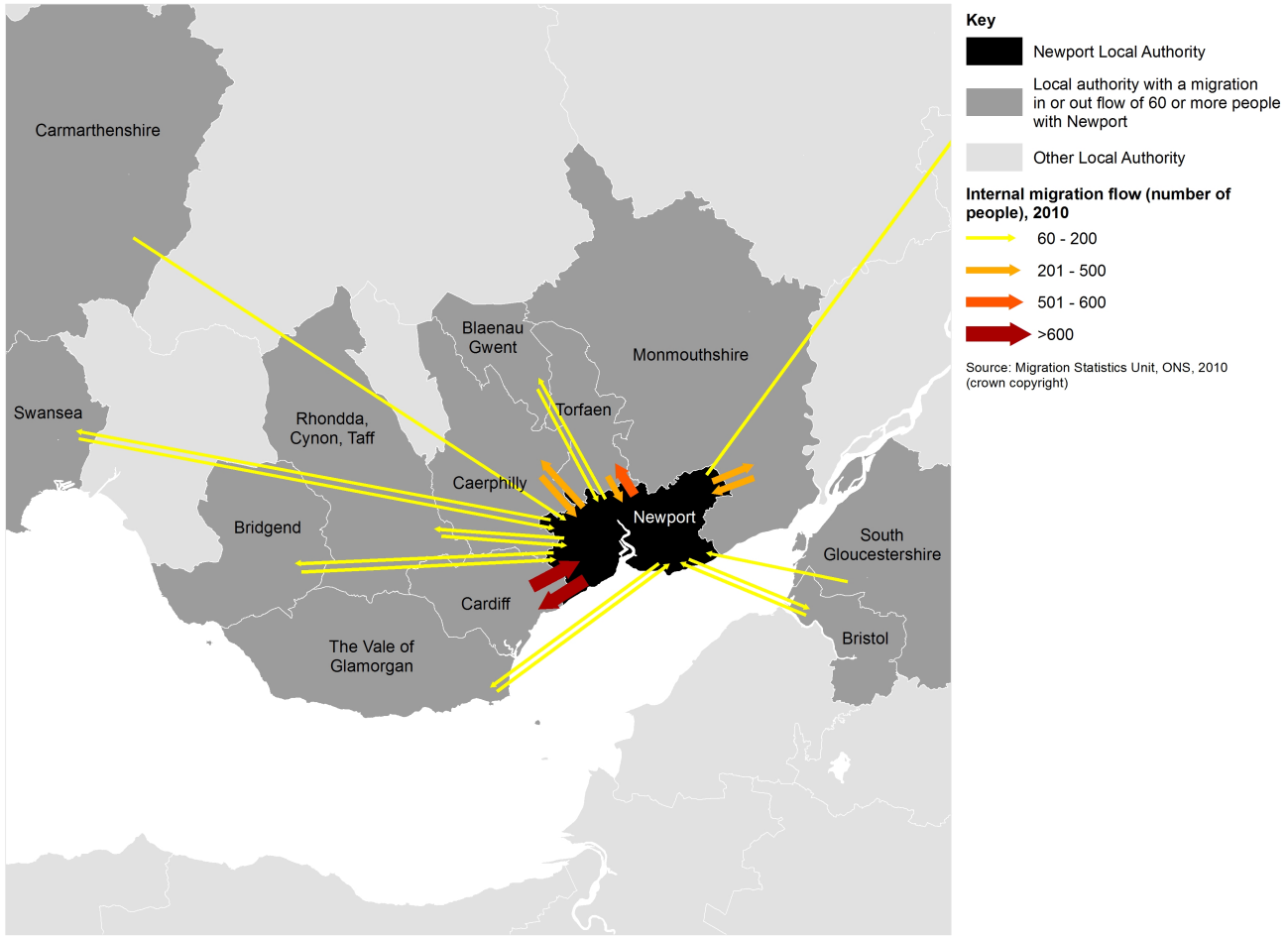


Source: Migration Statistics Unit, ONS 2010

Data on International Migration available only for 2003-2010

An understanding of migration patterns is important in seeking to develop scenarios for possible future change. Such an understanding should focus both upon the scale of any migration movements and the origin and destination of migrants. The map in Figure 4.5 below illustrates the migration origins and destinations in 2010, showing the strongest relationship (particularly for in and out migrants equally) with Cardiff. Other neighbouring authorities such as Caerphilly and Monmouthshire also exhibit similar levels of both in and out migration flows, whilst Torfaen shows a stronger out-migration from Newport than in-migration. Such local migration movements are very common and reflect differences in the supply (numbers/types eg family/prices) and demand for housing and house prices in adjoining local authority areas.

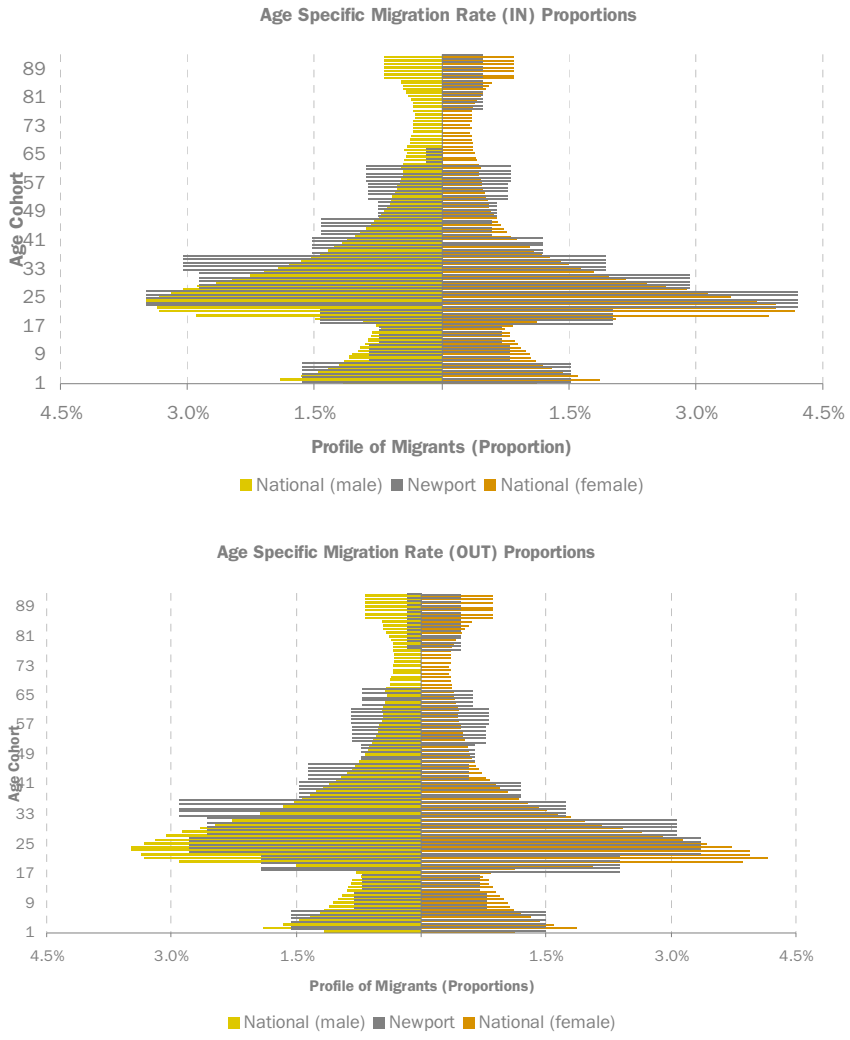
Figure 4.5 Migration flows for Newport



Source: Migration Statistics Unit, ONS 2010

The impact of migration upon local demography is not simply limited to overall population levels but can also be seen in terms of the composition of the local population. Different areas tend to attract (or detract) people of different ages. These propensities to migrate mean that even if there was situation of zero net migration (i.e. whereby in migration and out migration is balanced), people of different ages might be likely to move into and out from different areas. This can have a significant knock on effect on fertility, mortality and household formation. In seeking to understand future demographic change and dwellings requirements, it will be important to model the relevant migration propensities for Newport. Below are the migration pyramids for Newport (comparing a national and local picture) is shown below.

Figure 4.6 Example Migration Propensities



Source: NLP Analysis of PopGroup Outputs

Economic Context

Employment levels and job growth are important drivers of demand for housing. Based on the latest Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) data – the successor dataset to the Annual Business Inquiry (ABI) – there were 69,900 jobs in Newport in 2009.

The ratio of employment and labour force, taking account of commuting provided one basis by which the PopGroup software will assess and relate economic change to dwelling requirements, drawing on population, dwelling and employment forecasts across the component authority area (as set out in the modelling contained within this study).

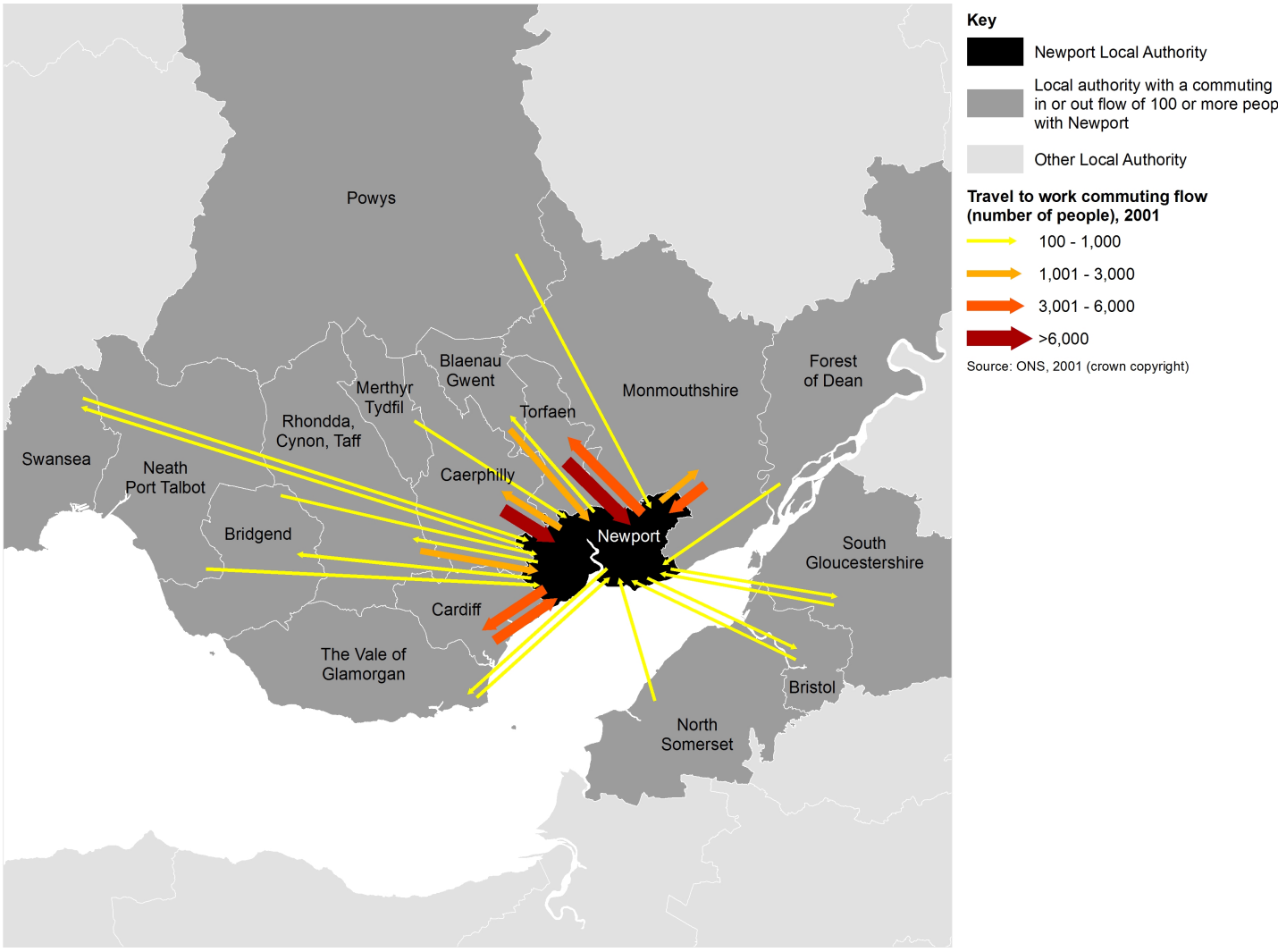
In considering economic issues, it is important to do so in the context of the area's geography, location of employment and the economic trends. In particular, it should be noted that a significant proportion of Newport's jobs continue to transition from a manufacturing dominated economy to a service sector economy. It should also be noted that as a result of Government spending cuts, public sector jobs are not such a prominent driver of employment as in recent years (Aecom Employment Context Paper).

Commuting

The relationship between employment levels and economic activity in any area can be expressed through the PopGroup modelling software in terms of an "LF Ratio". A ratio of 1.0 would reflect a balance between the number of workers and employment opportunities and would therefore result in a position of zero net commuting (even with gross flows in either direction). By contrast, a ratio in excess of 1.0 would reflect a position of net out-commuting of workers whilst a ratio of less than 1.0 would reflect a position of net in-commuting.

An analysis of employment and economic activity levels found that the LF ratio figures for 2010 in Newport was 0.85. It is clear that Newport City has an important role as a commuting magnet with a significant in-flow of workers to Newport each day. The Aecom Employment Context Paper states that around 12,300 more people commuted into Newport for work than left the area for work elsewhere in 2009.

Figure 4.7 Commuting Flows

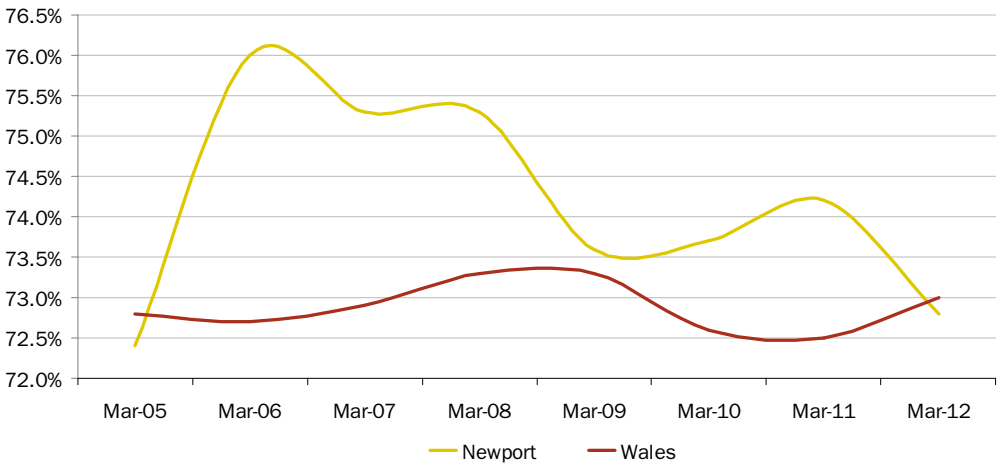


Source: ONS/ NLP Analysis

Economic Activity

Between 2005 and 2009 the number of Economically Active Persons within Newport increased by 1.2%, compared to an increase of just 0.5% across Wales as a while. Since the peak level in 2006 (76%), economic activity levels have gradually fallen (but stayed above the Welsh average) until 2012, when the economically active rate was similar to its 2005 level and had, once again, fallen slightly below the Welsh average. These fluctuations are likely to have been a function of the recession and given that the current figure is almost level with the Welsh average, they need not give too much cause for concern. However, the base of economically active persons does influence the local workforce and, hence, the number of new jobs that might be filled by local people.

Figure 4.8 Number of Economically Active Persons within Newport 2005-2012

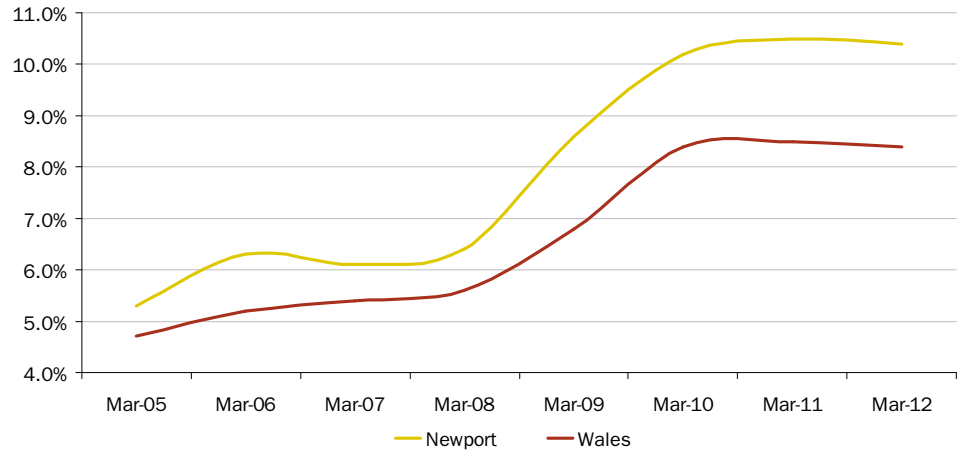


Source: NOMIS

Unemployment

The number of people unemployed in Newport has risen substantially from 3,300 in 2005 to 6,800 in 2012. Whilst the pattern of this change has reflected that of Wales as a whole, the scale of increase has been more dramatic in Newport where unemployment has risen from 5.3% in 2005 to 10.4% in 2012, compared to an increase from 4.7% in 2005 to 8.4% in 2012 in Wales as a whole. Although it will not be able to eliminate the problem, future employment growth will be important in helping to address local unemployment. However, the key challenge in this respect will be to ensure that there is a balance between the skills required for new jobs and the skills that are available within the labour market. Given the scale of recent (and projected future) employment loss in the manufacturing sector, there is a risk of a mismatch in skills and so consideration would need to be given to the potential to retrain unemployed workers so that they might once again contribute towards the local economy in Newport.

Figure 4.9 Unemployed People in Newport (as % of Economically Active Persons)



Source: NOMIS

Conclusion

This provides the context base for analysing Newport and highlights the key strengths and weaknesses within the demographic, housing and economic profile of Newport. The Newport context is based on past trends which have been taken into account when producing this report but haven't been followed wholeheartedly. This is because the context represents a basis for the future but the assessment of future housing needs should be based on existing strengths, seizing emerging opportunities, addressing current weaknesses and potential threats. Chapter 4 sets out the defined housing needs of Newport using past trends and future opportunities as a whole.

Appendix 2 Inputs into HEaDROOM Modelling

Population Base

The forecasts that are prepared by PopGroup build upon a base population which sets out the number of people that resided across Newport in 2008 (the base year) by gender and individual year of age. This data, which was supplied by Statswales, reflects the population base that was used to inform the 2008-based Welsh Government Population and Household projections for Newport.

Fertility

The number of births in any area is a function of the number of women of childbearing age (16-44) and fertility rates. It can also be influenced by migration rates as:

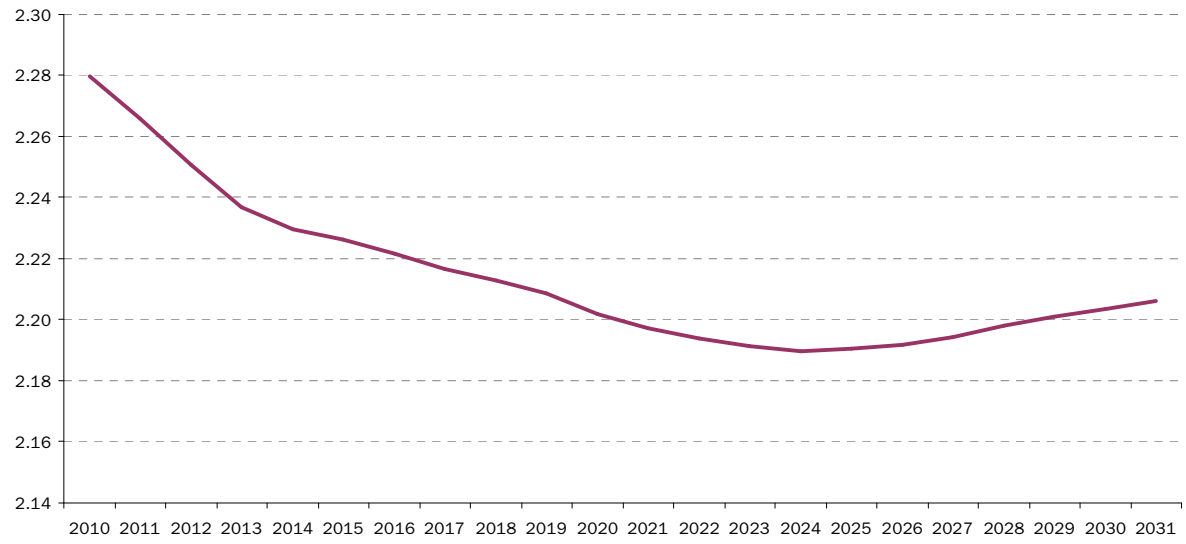
2 Migration will result in changes to the number of women of childbearing age; and,

3 The fertility rate of migrants might be greater than that of UK born women.

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is the average number of children that would be born to a woman over her lifetime if she were to experience the exact current Age Specific Fertility Rates (ASFR) through her lifetime and if she were to survive from birth to the end of her productive life. It is a standardised measurement which eliminates the impact of changes in the age distribution of the population and thereby allows analysis of time trends. It generally produces a better match of births to those that are likely to have children. As such, it is considered to be more reliable than the General Fertility Rate (GFR) which is a measure of the number of live births per 1,000 women aged 16-44. The UK Total Fertility Rate rose from 1.64 in 2002 to 1.96 in 2008. It then fell again to 1.94 in 2009.

The Total Fertility Rate for the Newport area is derived from an analysis of the 2008-based WG Population Projections. It is expected that the TFR for Newport will change as follows between 2010 and 2031:

Figure 4.10 Total Fertility Rates in Newport Area, 2010-2031



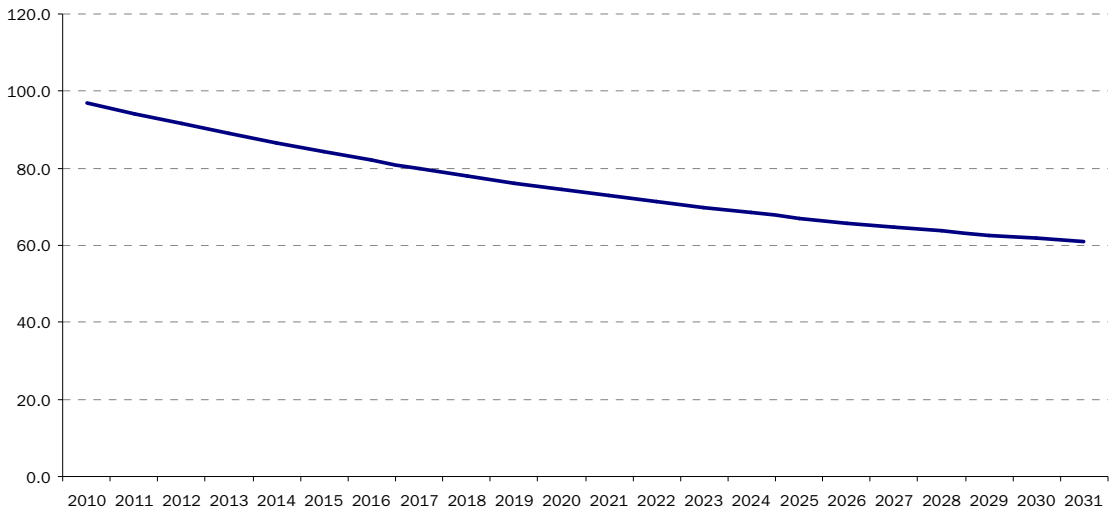
Source: NLP Analysis of PopGroup Outputs

Mortality

The Standard Mortality Rate (SMR) is a measure of the number of deaths in some population, scaled to the size of that population, per unit time. It is typically expressed as a number of deaths per 1,000 individuals per year. PopGroup makes use of a single SMR figure for all persons rather than separate figures for males and females.

The Standard Mortality Rate for Newport is again derived from an analysis of the 2008-based Population Projections. It is expected that the SMR for the three areas will fall between 2010 and 2031 as follows:

Figure 4.11 Standard Mortality Rates in Newport Area, 2010-2031



Source: NLP Analysis of PopGroup Outputs

This reduction in mortality rates directly associated with and coincides with the increase in life expectancy from 80 to 84 years in the Newport area across the LDP period.

Migration

Gross domestic and international in and out migration flows are sourced from 2008 data supplied by StatsWales. ONS migration statistics were used for the long term data which informed the long term past trends scenario. The ONS migration data was used as it provided longer term migration data then StatsWales.

The net balance between in- and out-migration represents another key determinant upon population levels and the scale of growth within a local authority area. It can be subject to substantially greater fluctuations than natural change and can be influenced by economic, political and housing factors, as well as by personal choice.

Domestic Migration

There is no single system to record population movements between local authorities within England and Wales or moves between UK constituent countries. Internal migration figures and forecasts are therefore derived using administrative data as proxy sources:

1 National Health Service Central Register (NHSCR)

The NHSCR received notification when a patient in England and Wales transfers to a new NHS doctor within a different health authority area. Data on such re-registrations is used as proxy indicators for movements between local authorities in the UK. The former local health authority areas are broadly – although not entirely – analogous with local authority boundaries. Estimates derived from NHSCR data are considered to give the most comprehensive coverage of the population and to provide the most reliable indicator of internal migration within the UK.

2 GP Patient Register Data System (PRDS)

PRDS data is used to estimate internal migration at a smaller geographical level. A comparison of PRDS data for consecutive years allows an estimate to be made of people that have moved to a different postcode area. An internal migrant is defined as a person that has changed their area of residence between one year and the next.

3 Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA)

A weakness of reliance on GP registration changes is that some people – in particular, young men – can be slow to change register with a new GP when they move. One of the main causes of migration amongst young people is to attend a higher education establishment. For this reason, Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) data is used to supplement patient registration data

to improve the estimation of higher education students – and hence, internal migration flows.

Recognising that students and former students will eventually re-register with a GP, an adjustment is made to prevent double-counting.

The UK migration figures include long and short distance population movements. Short distance movement that involve crossing a local authority boundary would therefore be counted as a UK migration. Such movements are expected to account for a large proportion of the total UK migration flows. An appreciation of this flow is particularly helpful in understanding the scale of net-out UK migration from many areas where housing supply and house price pressures over recent years might have resulted in large numbers of people moving to adjoining local authority areas in order to access suitable housing. Such flows also tend to be associated with increased levels of in-commuting.

UK migration rates include cross border migration. This is the level of migration between England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

International Migration

Estimates and forecasts of long-term international migration are taken from 3 sources:

1 International Passenger Survey (IPS)

Data on the number of people intending to enter or leave England and Wales for a period of at least 12 months is obtained from the IPS. This is a voluntary sample survey of passengers travelling through the main UK airports, seaports and the Channel Tunnel. It identifies migrants and their towns of destination or residence prior to departure.

The IPS is intention-based and does not initially take account of any changes in intention. Using the LFS in conjunction with the IPS therefore provides a more accurate estimate and forecast of the location and destination of migrants.

2 Labour Force Survey (LFS)

The LFS is a quarterly sample survey of private households in the UK. It is intended to provide information on the UK labour market but also provides the basis for estimates of international migration that might already have occurred. Local authority estimates are achieved by supplementing LFS data with:

i National Insurance numbers;

ii GP registrations to overseas nationals and armed forces; and,

iii Population estimates by ethnic group.

3 Home Office data on asylum seekers

The IPS does not include asylum seekers entering or leaving the UK. Information on the number of asylum seekers that remain in the UK for more than 12 months is collected by the Immigration and Nationality Directorate of the Home Office. Information is collated for:

i Those who applied for asylum;

ii Those who were refused asylum;

iii Those who appealed against their asylum decision;

iv Those who returned home; and,

v Those who withdrew their application.

There has been considerable discussion regarding future international migration flows into the UK. NLP has undertaken research into this issue and has found that there is clear evidence to show that high levels of international migration will continue in the future.

Propensity to move

Migration numbers while a useful piece of data does not provide the whole picture on migration. Data on the age profile of migrants are an important determinant to the demographic profile of an area and provide an understanding to the characteristics of the area. For instance if there are a number of old people moving into an area and a greater number of younger people moving out of an area this will have implications for the economy, demographics, housing requirements and services in the area.

The domestic migration data for Newport is obtained from ONS's 2010 Migration Statistics Unit. This uses a 5 year cohort and is based on past trends. There is no specific International migration data for Newport therefore Wales based average International migration data has been used. In addition there is no age or gender specific information about international migration flows which reduces the characteristic understanding of Newport.

Dwellings

Membership rates

Membership Rates that are specific to Newport and forecast over the period to 2031 are taken from the Government data which was used to underpin the 2008-based WG household projections and applied to the demographic projections for each year as output by the PopGroup model. These Membership rates are split by gender and age cohort. This membership approach is better than average household sizes.

The WG provide a yearly historic estimate and future projections of these rates by 5 year age bandings and household type. There are 12 individual household types and 16 age bandings.

Table 4.1 Household Types

1 person	4 person (no children)
2 person (no children)	4 person (2+ adults, 1+ children)
2 person (1 adult, 1 child)	4 person (1 adult, 3 children)

3 person (no children)	5+ person (no children)
3 person (2 adults, 1 child)	5+ person (2+ adults, 1+ children)
3 person (1 adult, 2 children)	5+ person (1 adult 4+ children)

Concealed Households / Institutional Population Rate

These comprise of the number of people who do not live in households but in communal establishments such as halls of residence, nursing homes, prisons etc.

The concealed household/institutional population rate is taken from the assumptions used to underpin the 2008- based WG household forecasts. No change is assumed in the rate of concealed households from the WG identified rate, although a reduction in this rate may be desirable the extent to which this is realistic and achievable is less certain.

Household Vacancy

In any area, it is expected that housing vacancies and second homes will result in the number of dwellings exceeding the number of households. In establishing future projections, it is likewise expected that the dwelling requirement will exceed the household forecast.

A level of transactional housing vacancy is required to ensure the effective operation of any housing market. The minimum level of transactional vacancy that is required is normally viewed as 3%. In areas of very low vacancy, it might therefore be appropriate to seek to increase the vacancy level to this figure.

A high level of long term vacancy (more than 6 months) represents an inefficient use of the existing stock and, so far as possible, should be addressed. Reducing the housing vacancy rate can be an important mechanism by which part of the emerging household requirement can be addressed without requiring such a high level of new house building. Bringing empty houses into active use can, however, be difficult to achieve and there tend not to be any local policies which set out clear targets for reductions in housing vacancy level.

Second home ownership is a common characteristic in many parts of the UK – particularly in those areas that are popular tourist destinations. Such dwellings would not be the primary residence of their owners and might be vacant for some (or much) of the year.

Vacancy and second homes rate can be calculated using Census Data. This data is provided on a local-authority basis and for the purposes of this analysis, it is assumed that the vacancy rate within each local authority area will reflect the figure for that local authority. However, as the 2011 Census Data is not available and the 2001 census data is considered to be too old to be robust,

Council Tax data provided by NCC was used to calculate 2nd homes and vacancy rates for Newport.

Labour

Economic Activity

Age and gender specific economic activity rates are used. The basis for this is ONS Labour Force Projections which have been rebased using a uniform adjustment to all age cohorts to meet current total economic activity in Newport Local Authority area based upon Statswales data. The economic activity rates are assumed to remain static going forward with the exception of an adjustment in Male and Female 60-64 and 65-74 cohorts to take account of changing pension ages.

No allowance has been made for the effects of changes to the state pension age on early retirement as this cannot be reliably anticipated.

Unemployment

The unemployment rate is taken from ONS Annual Population Survey model based estimate for March 2012 10.4%. A gradual reduction in unemployment to the 2004-2012 average figures 8% is assumed, reflecting the fact that these levels are the highest recorded in Newport since pre-recession and that as the economy grows out of recession, unemployment will fall back to a similar rate as seen in the past.

A sensitivity test model was run based on the gradual reduction in unemployment to the minimum figure seen between 2004-2012 at 5.3%.

Table 4.2 Alternative Unemployment Assumptions

Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Baseline	10.5%	10.4%	10.4%	10.4%	10.2%	10.0%	9.8%	9.6%
Sensitivity test	10.5%	10.4%	10.4%	10.4%	9.9%	9.4%	8.9%	8.5%

Year	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Baseline	9.4%	9.2%	9.0%	8.8%	8.6%	8.4%	8.2%	8.0%
Sensitivity test	8.1%	7.3%	6.9%	6.5%	6.1%	5.7%	5.3%	5.3%

Source: NOMIS

Commuting

A standard net commuting rate is inferred through the modelling using a Labour Force ratio which is worked out using the formula: (A) Number of employed workers living in area ÷ (B) Number of workers who work in the area (number of jobs). The number of employed workers data has been obtained from NOMIS and the number of jobs figure has been obtained from the Annual Business Inquiry (ABI) and the successor of ABI the Business Registration and Employment Survey (BRES). Newport's Labour Force Ratio: 59,200 ÷ 69,900 = 0.85 Labour Force Ratio. This has not been altered over the forecasting period with no assumed increase or reduction in net commuting proportions.

Appendix 3 PopGroup Output Sheets

All	570	570	570	570	570	570	570	570	570	570	570	570	570	570	570	
SMigR: males	54.2	53.8	53.6	53.5	53.5	53.5	53.6	53.7	53.9	54.1	54.4	54.7	55.0	55.2	55.5	
SMigR: females	54.2	53.8	53.6	53.5	53.5	53.5	53.6	53.7	53.9	54.1	54.4	54.7	55.0	55.2	55.5	
Migrants input																
Migration - Net Flows																
UK	-150	-150	-150	-150	-150	-150	-150	-150	-150	-150	-150	-150	-150	-150	-150	-2,256
Overseas	-39	-39	-39	-39	-39	-39	-39	-39	-39	-39	-39	-39	-39	-39	-39	-585
Summary of population change																
Natural change	+690	+718	+751	+783	+815	+839	+854	+862	+860	+847	+830	+812	+792	+771	+752	+11,975
Net migration	-189	-189	-189	-189	-189	-189	-189	-189	-189	-189	-189	-189	-189	-189	-189	-2,841
Net change	+500	+528	+561	+594	+625	+650	+664	+673	+670	+657	+641	+622	+603	+582	+562	+9,134

Summary of Population estimates/forecasts

Population at mid-year

	2011	*2012*	*2013*	*2014*	*2015*	*2016*	*2017*	*2018*	*2019*	*2020*	*2021*	*2022*	*2023*	*2024*	*2025*	*2026*	
0-4	9,541	9,778	9,822	9,860	9,915	9,988	10,071	10,153	10,227	10,278	10,299	10,291	10,259	10,208	10,146	10,080	539
5-10	9,934	10,013	10,324	10,648	10,945	11,164	11,450	11,696	11,754	11,811	11,889	11,979	12,074	12,164	12,239	12,286	2,353
11-15	9,269	9,032	8,722	8,388	8,220	8,232	8,262	8,369	8,673	8,967	9,181	9,460	9,696	9,741	9,782	9,840	571
16-17	3,644	3,652	3,705	3,779	3,675	3,446	3,274	3,172	3,151	3,186	3,295	3,317	3,309	3,557	3,773	3,795	151
18-59Female, 64Male	80,661	80,724	80,718	80,780	80,939	81,083	81,134	81,096	80,888	80,622	80,373	80,083	79,822	79,420	79,121	78,952	-1,709
60/65 -74	16,596	16,758	17,005	17,179	17,292	17,483	17,528	17,514	17,599	17,763	17,904	17,928	18,010	18,273	18,526	18,902	2,305
75-84	8,050	8,144	8,293	8,452	8,607	8,696	8,892	9,172	9,428	9,613	9,771	10,104	10,433	10,642	10,800	10,916	2,866
85+	3,336	3,431	3,471	3,535	3,622	3,749	3,880	3,982	4,107	4,257	4,442	4,634	4,816	5,015	5,217	5,395	2,058
Total	141,032	141,532	142,060	142,621	143,215	143,840	144,490	145,154	145,827	146,498	147,155	147,796	148,418	149,021	149,603	150,165	9,134
Labour force																	
Size of labour force, persons	67,705	67,858	67,992	68,114	68,188	68,239	68,235	68,184	68,089	68,012	67,853	67,635	67,435	67,307	67,221	67,107	-597
Change over previous year	+260	+153	+135	+122	+74	+51	-3	-51	-96	-77	-158	-218	-200	-128	-86	-114	
Number of jobs	70,126	71,790	71,932	72,061	72,300	72,515	72,673	72,779	72,838	72,916	72,907	72,832	72,776	72,797	72,863	72,898	2,771
Change over previous year	-787	+1,663	+142	+129	+240	+215	+158	+106	+59	+78	-10	-74	-56	+21	+66	+35	
Dwellings																	
Households	61,008	61,520	62,038	62,562	63,075	63,612	64,148	64,661	65,155	65,620	66,078	66,527	66,960	67,378	67,777	68,144	7,136
Dwellings	63,320	63,852	64,389	64,933	65,466	66,023	66,579	67,112	67,624	68,107	68,582	69,048	69,498	69,932	70,346	70,727	7,406

This report was compiled from a forecast produced on 05/10/2012 using POPGROUP software developed by Bradford Council, the University of Manchester and Andelin Associates

Components of Population Change Newport City Council

Year beginning July 1st ……..

	2011	*2012*	*2013*	*2014*	*2015*	*2016*	*2017*	*2018*	*2019*	*2020*	*2021*	*2022*	*2023*	*2024*	*2025*
Births															
Male	1,021	1,026	1,033	1,043	1,054	1,063	1,069	1,071	1,070	1,065	1,058	1,051	1,043	1,035	1,029
Female	963	968	975	984	995	1,003	1,008	1,010	1,009	1,004	998	991	984	977	971
All Births	1,984	1,994	2,008	2,028	2,049	2,066	2,077	2,082	2,079	2,069	2,056	2,042	2,027	2,012	2,000
TFR	2.27	2.25	2.24	2.23	2.23	2.22	2.22	2.21	2.21	2.20	2.20	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19
Births input															
Deaths															
Male	606	600	593	590	588	588	588	589	591	594	599	603	608	613	618
Female	688	677	664	655	646	640	635	630	628	628	627	628	627	628	629
All deaths	1,294	1,277	1,257	1,244	1,234	1,227	1,223	1,219	1,219	1,222	1,226	1,231	1,235	1,241	1,248
SMR: males	93.7	91.0	88.1	85.6	83.4	81.3	79.2	77.3	75.5	74.0	72.5	71.1	69.7	68.4	67.1
SMR: females	94.5	92.1	89.6	87.3	85.1	82.9	80.8	78.8	76.9	75.1	73.4	71.7	70.0	68.5	67.0
SMR: male & female	94.1	91.6	88.9	86.5	84.3	82.1	80.0	78.0	76.2	74.6	73.0	71.4	69.9	68.5	67.1
Expectation of life	80.6	80.8	81.1	81.3	81.5	81.6	81.8	82.0	82.1	82.3	82.4	82.5	82.6	82.8	82.9
Deaths input															
In-migration from the UK															
Male	2,383	2,383	2,383	2,381	2,379	2,386	2,391	2,394	2,394	2,396	2,395	2,394	2,393	2,394	2,391
Female	2,501	2,502	2,502	2,503	2,505	2,498	2,493	2,490	2,490	2,489	2,490	2,490	2,491	2,490	2,494
All	4,884	4,884	4,884	4,884	4,884	4,884	4,884	4,884	4,884	4,884	4,884	4,884	4,884	4,884	4,884
SMigR: males	31.6	31.5	31.4	31.3	31.1	31.1	31.2	31.2	31.2	31.3	31.4	31.4	31.5	31.5	31.5
SMigR: females	32.3	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.0	31.9	32.0	32.0	32.1	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.2
Migrants input															
Out-migration to the UK															
Male	2,478	2,477	2,476	2,474	2,473	2,477	2,482	2,487	2,488	2,488	2,489	2,488	2,487	2,487	2,486
Female	2,557	2,558	2,559	2,561	2,562	2,558	2,552	2,548	2,546	2,546	2,546	2,547	2,547	2,548	2,548
All	5,035	5,035	5,035	5,035	5,035	5,035	5,035	5,035	5,035	5,035	5,035	5,035	5,035	5,035	5,035
SMigR: males	32.9	32.7	32.6	32.5	32.3	32.3	32.3	32.4	32.5	32.5	32.6	32.7	32.7	32.8	32.7
SMigR: females	33.0	33.0	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.8	32.7	32.7	32.8	32.9	32.9	33.0	33.0	33.0	32.9
Migrants input															
In-migration from Overseas															
Male	267	267	266	266	266	266	266	266	267	266	266	266	266	266	266
Female	264	264	265	265	265	265	265	265	264	265	265	265	265	265	265
All	531	531	531	531	531	531	531	531	531	531	531	531	531	531	531
SMigR: males	50.4	50.1	49.9	49.8	49.8	49.8	49.9	50.0	50.2	50.4	50.6	50.9	51.2	51.4	51.7
SMigR: females	50.4	50.1	49.9	49.8	49.8	49.8	49.9	50.0	50.2	50.4	50.6	50.9	51.2	51.4	51.7
Migrants input															
Out-migration to Overseas															
Male	286	286	286	286	286	286	286	286	286	286	286	286	286	285	285
Female	284	284	284	284	284	284	284	284	284	284	284	284	284	285	285
All	570	570	570	570	570	570	570	570	570	570	570	570	570	570	570

SMigR: males	54.2	53.8	53.6	53.5	53.5	53.5	53.6	53.7	53.9	54.1	54.4	54.7	55.0	55.2	55.5	
SMigR: females	54.2	53.8	53.6	53.5	53.5	53.5	53.6	53.7	53.9	54.1	54.4	54.7	55.0	55.2	55.5	
Migrants input																
Migration - Net Flows																
UK	-150	-150	-150	-150	-150	-150	-150	-150	-150	-150	-150	-150	-150	-150	-150	-2,256
Overseas	-39	-39	-39	-39	-39	-39	-39	-39	-39	-39	-39	-39	-39	-39	-39	-585
Summary of population change																
Natural change	+690	+718	+751	+783	+815	+839	+854	+862	+860	+847	+830	+812	+792	+771	+752	+11,975
Net migration	-189	-189	-189	-189	-189	-189	-189	-189	-189	-189	-189	-189	-189	-189	-189	-2,841
Net change	+500	+528	+561	+594	+625	+650	+664	+673	+670	+657	+641	+622	+603	+582	+562	+9,134

Summary of Population estimates/forecasts

	2011	*2012*	*2013*	*2014*	*2015*	*2016*	*2017*	*2018*	*2019*	*2020*	*2021*	*2022*	*2023*	*2024*	*2025*	*2026*	
0-4	9,541	9,778	9,822	9,860	9,915	9,988	10,071	10,153	10,227	10,278	10,299	10,291	10,259	10,208	10,146	10,080	+539
5-10	9,934	10,013	10,324	10,648	10,945	11,164	11,450	11,696	11,754	11,811	11,889	11,979	12,074	12,164	12,239	12,286	+2,353
11-15	9,269	9,032	8,722	8,388	8,220	8,232	8,262	8,369	8,673	8,967	9,181	9,460	9,696	9,741	9,782	9,840	+571
16-17	3,644	3,652	3,705	3,779	3,675	3,446	3,274	3,172	3,151	3,186	3,295	3,317	3,309	3,557	3,773	3,795	+151
18-59Female, 64Male	80,661	80,724	80,718	80,780	80,939	81,083	81,134	81,096	80,888	80,622	80,373	80,083	79,822	79,420	79,121	78,952	-1,709
60/65 -74	16,596	16,758	17,005	17,179	17,292	17,483	17,528	17,514	17,599	17,763	17,904	17,928	18,010	18,273	18,526	18,902	+2,305
75-84	8,050	8,144	8,293	8,452	8,607	8,696	8,892	9,172	9,428	9,613	9,771	10,104	10,433	10,642	10,800	10,916	+2,866
85+	3,336	3,431	3,471	3,535	3,622	3,749	3,880	3,982	4,107	4,257	4,442	4,634	4,816	5,015	5,217	5,395	+2,058
Total	141,032	141,532	142,060	142,621	143,215	143,840	144,490	145,154	145,827	146,498	147,155	147,796	148,418	149,021	149,603	150,165	+9,134
Labour force																	
Size of labour force, persons	67,705	67,858	67,992	68,114	68,188	68,239	68,235	68,184	68,089	68,012	67,853	67,635	67,435	67,307	67,221	67,107	-597
Change over previous year	+260	+153	+135	+122	+74	+51	-3	-51	-96	-77	-158	-218	-200	-128	-86	-114	
Number of jobs	70,126	71,790	71,932	72,061	72,542	72,999	73,398	73,665	73,883	74,121	74,269	74,350	74,448	74,625	74,847	75,037	+4,911
Change over previous year	-787	+1,663	+142	+129	+481	+457	+399	+267	+218	+238	+148	+81	+99	+177	+222	+190	
Dwellings																	
Households	61,008	61,520	62,038	62,562	63,075	63,612	64,148	64,661	65,155	65,620	66,078	66,527	66,960	67,378	67,777	68,144	7,136
Dwellings	63,320	63,852	64,389	64,933	65,466	66,023	66,579	67,112	67,624	68,107	68,582	69,048	69,498	69,932	70,346	70,727	7,406

This report was compiled from a forecast produced on 15/10/2012 using POPGROUP software developed by Bradford Council, the University of Manchester and Andelin Associates

Components of Population Change Newport City Council

	Year beginning July 1st ……..														
	2011	*2012*	*2013*	*2014*	*2015*	*2016*	*2017*	*2018*	*2019*	*2020*	*2021*	*2022*	*2023*	*2024*	*2025*
Births															
Male	1,119	1,120	1,121	1,125	1,130	1,133	1,133	1,130	1,124	1,116	1,106	1,096	1,086	1,076	1,067
Female	1,056	1,056	1,058	1,061	1,066	1,069	1,068	1,066	1,061	1,052	1,043	1,034	1,024	1,015	1,007
All Births	2,175	2,176	2,179	2,187	2,196	2,201	2,201	2,196	2,185	2,168	2,149	2,130	2,110	2,091	2,075
TFR	2.27	2.25	2.24	2.23	2.23	2.22	2.22	2.21	2.21	2.20	2.20	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19
Births input															
Deaths															
Male	609	604	599	597	597	597	599	601	604	608	613	618	623	629	635
Female	671	660	649	640	632	627	622	619	618	618	619	621	623	625	627
All deaths	1,280	1,265	1,248	1,237	1,229	1,224	1,222	1,220	1,221	1,226	1,232	1,239	1,246	1,254	1,262
SMR: males	93.7	91.0	88.1	85.6	83.4	81.3	79.2	77.3	75.6	74.0	72.5	71.1	69.7	68.4	67.1
SMR: females	94.5	92.1	89.7	87.3	85.1	82.9	80.8	78.8	76.9	75.1	73.4	71.7	70.0	68.5	67.0
SMR: male & female	94.1	91.6	88.9	86.5	84.3	82.1	80.0	78.0	76.2	74.6	73.0	71.4	69.9	68.5	67.1
Expectation of life	80.6	80.8	81.1	81.3	81.5	81.6	81.8	82.0	82.1	82.3	82.4	82.5	82.6	82.8	82.9
Deaths input															
In-migration from the UK															
Male	2,376	2,374	2,373	2,370	2,365	2,372	2,379	2,384	2,386	2,390	2,392	2,392	2,392	2,394	2,391
Female	2,508	2,510	2,511	2,514	2,519	2,512	2,505	2,500	2,498	2,494	2,492	2,492	2,492	2,490	2,493
All	4,884	4,884	4,884	4,884	4,884	4,884	4,884	4,884	4,884	4,884	4,884	4,884	4,884	4,884	4,884
SMigR: males	30.5	30.3	30.2	30.0	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.9	29.9	30.0	30.1	30.2	30.2	30.3	30.3
SMigR: females	31.0	30.9	30.8	30.8	30.8	30.7	30.6	30.7	30.7	30.8	30.9	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0
Migrants input															
Out-migration to the UK															
Male	2,472	2,470	2,468	2,465	2,462	2,467	2,473	2,479	2,482	2,483	2,486	2,487	2,487	2,488	2,488
Female	2,563	2,565	2,567	2,570	2,573	2,568	2,562	2,556	2,553	2,552	2,549	2,548	2,548	2,547	2,547
All	5,035	5,035	5,035	5,035	5,035	5,035	5,035	5,035	5,035	5,035	5,035	5,035	5,035	5,035	5,035
SMigR: males	31.8	31.6	31.4	31.2	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.1	31.1	31.2	31.3	31.4	31.4	31.5	31.5
SMigR: females	31.6	31.6	31.5	31.5	31.5	31.4	31.3	31.3	31.4	31.5	31.6	31.7	31.7	31.7	31.7
Migrants input															
In-migration from Overseas															
Male	263	263	263	263	264	264	264	265	265	265	265	265	265	266	266
Female	268	268	268	268	267	267	267	266	266	266	266	266	266	265	265
All	531	531	531	531	531	531	531	531	531	531	531	531	531	531	531
SMigR: males	48.5	48.3	48.0	47.9	47.8	47.7	47.7	47.8	48.0	48.2	48.5	48.8	49.1	49.4	49.6
SMigR: females	48.5	48.3	48.0	47.9	47.8	47.7	47.7	47.8	48.0	48.2	48.5	48.8	49.1	49.4	49.6
Migrants input															
Out-migration to Overseas															
Male	282	282	283	283	283	283	284	284	284	285	285	285	285	285	285
Female	288	288	287	287	287	287	286	286	286	285	285	285	285	285	285
All	570	570	570	570	570	570	570	570	570	570	570	570	570	570	570

SMigR: males	52.1	51.8	51.6	51.4	51.3	51.2	51.2	51.3	51.5	51.7	52.0	52.3	52.7	53.0	53.3	
SMigR: females	52.1	51.8	51.6	51.4	51.3	51.2	51.2	51.3	51.5	51.7	52.0	52.3	52.7	53.0	53.3	
Migrants input																
Migration - Net Flows																
UK	-151	-151	-151	-151	-151	-151	-151	-151	-151	-151	-151	-151	-151	-151	-151	-2,265
Overseas	-39	-39	-39	-39	-39	-39	-39	-39	-39	-39	-39	-39	-39	-39	-39	-585
Summary of population change																
Natural change	+895	+911	+931	+949	+967	+977	+979	+977	+964	+942	+917	+891	+864	+837	+812	+13,813
Net migration	-190	-190	-190	-190	-190	-190	-190	-190	-190	-190	-190	-190	-190	-190	-190	-2,850
Net change	+705	+721	+741	+759	+777	+787	+789	+787	+774	+752	+727	+701	+674	+647	+622	+10,963

Summary of Population estimates/forecasts

	2011	*2012*	*2013*	*2014*	*2015*	*2016*	*2017*	*2018*	*2019*	*2020*	*2021*	*2022*	*2023*	*2024*	*2025*	*2026*	
0-4	9,600	10,017	10,230	10,426	10,627	10,832	10,858	10,883	10,900	10,899	10,873	10,823	10,755	10,674	10,584	10,494	894
5-10	10,212	10,231	10,520	10,822	11,097	11,292	11,699	12,115	12,328	12,530	12,740	12,951	12,980	13,003	13,015	13,003	2,790
11-15	9,612	9,395	9,044	8,668	8,463	8,444	8,468	8,553	8,834	9,105	9,296	9,520	9,933	10,146	10,342	10,544	932
16-17	3,924	3,847	3,834	3,931	3,823	3,584	3,414	3,278	3,220	3,256	3,367	3,421	3,387	3,582	3,800	3,822	-102
18-59Female, 64Male	84,452	84,649	84,782	84,896	85,127	85,323	85,423	85,430	85,270	85,014	84,777	84,476	84,204	83,816	83,480	83,278	-1,173
60/65 -74	16,800	16,951	17,186	17,350	17,455	17,660	17,725	17,730	17,834	18,017	18,184	18,205	18,284	18,551	18,804	19,064	2,264
75-84	8,000	8,121	8,292	8,475	8,653	8,762	8,939	9,200	9,439	9,606	9,745	10,112	10,474	10,716	10,904	11,165	3,165
85+	3,200	3,295	3,336	3,398	3,482	3,606	3,764	3,891	4,040	4,213	4,411	4,612	4,802	5,006	5,212	5,393	2,193
Total	145,800	146,505	147,226	147,967	148,726	149,503	150,290	151,080	151,866	152,640	153,392	154,119	154,820	155,494	156,141	156,763	10,963
Labour force																	
Size of labour force, persons	71,025	71,214	71,393	71,557	71,671	71,687	71,732	71,709	71,641	71,590	71,442	71,230	71,006	70,852	70,741	70,603	-422
Change over previous year	+3,581	+189	+179	+164	+114	+16	+45	-23	-68	-51	-148	-211	-225	-154	-111	-138	
Number of jobs	73,565	75,340	75,530	75,704	75,993	76,180	76,397	76,542	76,638	76,753	76,763	76,704	76,630	76,631	76,677	76,695	3,129
Change over previous year	+2,653	+1,775	+190	+174	+289	+187	+217	+145	+97	+115	+10	-59	-74	+1	+47	+17	
Dwellings																	
Households	62,903	63,509	64,116	64,717	65,300	65,908	66,535	67,131	67,700	68,232	68,750	69,273	69,773	70,264	70,730	71,177	8,274
Dwellings	65,287	65,916	66,546	67,170	67,775	68,406	69,057	69,675	70,266	70,818	71,356	71,898	72,417	72,927	73,411	73,875	8,588

This report was compiled from a forecast produced on 11/10/2012 using POPGROUP software developed by Bradford Council, the University of Manchester and Andelin Associates

Components of Population Change Newport City Council

Year beginning July 1st ……..

	2011	*2012*	*2013*	*2014*	*2015*	*2016*	*2017*	*2018*	*2019*	*2020*	*2021*	*2022*	*2023*	*2024*	*2025*
Births															
Male	1,035	1,046	1,058	1,073	1,089	1,103	1,112	1,119	1,121	1,119	1,115	1,111	1,105	1,099	1,094
Female	977	986	998	1,012	1,027	1,040	1,049	1,055	1,058	1,056	1,052	1,048	1,042	1,037	1,032
All Births	2,012	2,032	2,056	2,085	2,116	2,143	2,162	2,174	2,179	2,175	2,168	2,158	2,147	2,136	2,126
TFR	2.27	2.25	2.24	2.23	2.23	2.22	2.22	2.21	2.21	2.20	2.20	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19
Births input															
Deaths															
Male	607	601	595	592	591	591	592	593	595	599	604	609	614	620	626
Female	690	679	666	657	649	643	638	634	633	633	633	633	633	635	636
All deaths	1,297	1,280	1,262	1,249	1,240	1,234	1,230	1,227	1,228	1,232	1,237	1,242	1,248	1,255	1,262
SMR: males	93.7	91.0	88.1	85.6	83.4	81.3	79.2	77.3	75.5	74.0	72.5	71.1	69.7	68.4	67.2
SMR: females	94.5	92.1	89.6	87.3	85.1	82.9	80.8	78.8	76.9	75.1	73.4	71.7	70.0	68.5	67.0
SMR: male & female	94.1	91.6	88.9	86.5	84.3	82.1	80.0	78.0	76.2	74.6	73.0	71.4	69.9	68.5	67.1
Expectation of life	80.6	80.8	81.1	81.3	81.5	81.7	81.8	82.0	82.1	82.3	82.4	82.5	82.7	82.8	82.9
Deaths input															
In-migration from the UK															
Male	2,385	2,385	2,385	2,384	2,382	2,389	2,395	2,398	2,399	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,398
Female	2,506	2,506	2,506	2,507	2,509	2,502	2,496	2,493	2,492	2,491	2,491	2,491	2,491	2,491	2,493
All	4,891	4,891	4,891	4,891	4,891	4,891	4,891	4,891	4,891	4,891	4,891	4,891	4,891	4,891	4,891
SMigR: males	31.3	31.1	30.9	30.7	30.5	30.4	30.4	30.3	30.3	30.3	30.3	30.3	30.2	30.2	30.1
SMigR: females	32.0	31.9	31.7	31.6	31.5	31.3	31.1	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	30.9	30.8	30.7
Migrants input															
Out-migration to the UK															
Male	2,384	2,383	2,381	2,380	2,379	2,383	2,389	2,394	2,395	2,396	2,397	2,396	2,396	2,396	2,396
Female	2,461	2,462	2,464	2,465	2,466	2,462	2,456	2,451	2,450	2,449	2,448	2,449	2,449	2,449	2,449
All	4,845	4,845	4,845	4,845	4,845	4,845	4,845	4,845	4,845	4,845	4,845	4,845	4,845	4,845	4,845
SMigR: males	31.3	31.1	30.9	30.7	30.4	30.3	30.3	30.3	30.2	30.2	30.2	30.2	30.2	30.2	30.1
SMigR: females	31.5	31.3	31.2	31.1	31.0	30.8	30.6	30.5	30.5	30.5	30.5	30.5	30.4	30.3	30.2
Migrants input															
In-migration from Overseas															
Male	323	323	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	321
Female	320	320	321	321	321	321	321	321	321	321	321	321	321	321	322
All	643	643	643	643	643	643	643	643	643	643	643	643	643	643	643
SMigR: males	60.4	59.8	59.4	59.0	58.8	58.7	58.6	58.6	58.6	58.7	58.8	59.0	59.2	59.3	59.4
SMigR: females	60.4	59.8	59.4	59.0	58.8	58.7	58.6	58.6	58.6	58.7	58.8	59.0	59.2	59.3	59.4
Migrants input															
Out-migration to Overseas															
Male	294	294	294	294	294	294	294	294	294	294	294	294	293	293	293
Female	292	292	292	292	292	292	292	292	292	292	292	292	293	293	293
All	586	586	586	586	586	586	586	586	586	586	586	586	586	586	586

SMigR: males	55.0	54.5	54.1	53.8	53.6	53.5	53.4	53.4	53.4	53.5	53.6	53.8	53.9	54.1	54.2	
SMigR: females	55.0	54.5	54.1	53.8	53.6	53.5	53.4	53.4	53.4	53.5	53.6	53.8	53.9	54.1	54.2	
Migrants input																
Migration - Net Flows																
UK	+46	+46	+46	+46	+46	+46	+46	+46	+46	+46	+46	+46	+46	+46	+46	+690
Overseas	+57	+57	+57	+57	+57	+57	+57	+57	+57	+57	+57	+57	+57	+57	+57	+855
Summary of population change																
Natural change	+715	+752	+794	+836	+876	+909	+931	+947	+951	+943	+931	+916	+899	+881	+864	+13,145
Net migration	+103	+103	+103	+103	+103	+103	+103	+103	+103	+103	+103	+103	+103	+103	+103	+1,545
Net change	+818	+855	+897	+939	+979	+1,012	+1,034	+1,050	+1,054	+1,046	+1,034	+1,019	+1,002	+984	+967	+14,690

Summary of Population estimates/forecasts

	2011	*2012*	*2013*	*2014*	*2015*	*2016*	*2017*	*2018*	*2019*	*2020*	*2021*	*2022*	*2023*	*2024*	*2025*	*2026*	
0-4	9,623	9,898	9,984	10,069	10,172	10,293	10,423	10,553	10,672	10,766	10,826	10,853	10,852	10,828	10,789	10,743	1,120
5-10	9,985	10,086	10,423	10,774	11,104	11,361	11,692	11,988	12,097	12,212	12,347	12,496	12,649	12,795	12,923	13,020	3,034
11-15	9,304	9,077	8,777	8,453	8,296	8,322	8,369	8,496	8,824	9,144	9,389	9,704	9,982	10,069	10,157	10,264	960
16-17	3,667	3,679	3,737	3,816	3,716	3,489	3,320	3,220	3,204	3,245	3,364	3,395	3,394	3,657	3,888	3,924	257
18-59Female, 64Male	81,336	81,626	81,849	82,139	82,526	82,900	83,178	83,367	83,382	83,338	83,310	83,239	83,200	83,017	82,939	82,998	1,662
60/65 -74	16,619	16,792	17,052	17,240	17,369	17,577	17,641	17,648	17,755	17,942	18,107	18,156	18,264	18,556	18,837	19,244	2,625
75-84	8,059	8,156	8,307	8,468	8,625	8,715	8,912	9,194	9,453	9,641	9,804	10,144	10,481	10,699	10,867	10,994	2,935
85+	3,342	3,438	3,481	3,546	3,636	3,765	3,899	4,003	4,131	4,284	4,471	4,666	4,851	5,052	5,257	5,438	2,096
Total	141,934	142,753	143,608	144,505	145,443	146,422	147,434	148,469	149,518	150,572	151,618	152,652	153,671	154,673	155,657	156,624	14,690
Labour force																	
Size of labour force, persons	68,262	68,605	68,931	69,245	69,511	69,753	69,941	70,081	70,174	70,286	70,315	70,283	70,270	70,330	70,433	70,510	2,248
Change over previous year	+449	+343	+326	+313	+266	+243	+188	+139	+93	+112	+29	-32	-14	+60	+103	+77	
Number of jobs	70,704	72,580	72,926	73,257	73,703	74,125	74,490	74,803	75,069	75,355	75,552	75,684	75,835	76,066	76,344	76,594	5,890
Change over previous year	-597	+1,877	+345	+331	+446	+422	+365	+314	+265	+286	+197	+132	+151	+231	+278	+250	
Dwellings																	
Households	61,423	62,077	62,742	63,411	64,081	64,780	65,479	66,157	66,815	67,445	68,066	68,681	69,281	69,877	70,449	70,994	9,571
Dwellings	63,751	64,430	65,120	65,814	66,510	67,235	67,961	68,664	69,347	70,001	70,646	71,284	71,907	72,525	73,119	73,685	9,934

This report was compiled from a forecast produced on 05/10/2012 using POPGROUP software developed by Bradford Council, the University of Manchester and Andelin Associates

Components of Population Change Newport City Council

	Year beginning July 1st														
	2011	*2012*	*2013*	*2014*	*2015*	*2016*	*2017*	*2018*	*2019*	*2020*	*2021*	*2022*	*2023*	*2024*	*2025*
Births															
Male	1,035	1,046	1,058	1,073	1,089	1,103	1,112	1,119	1,121	1,119	1,115	1,111	1,105	1,099	1,094
Female	977	986	998	1,012	1,027	1,040	1,049	1,055	1,058	1,056	1,052	1,048	1,042	1,037	1,032
All Births	2,012	2,032	2,056	2,085	2,116	2,143	2,162	2,174	2,179	2,175	2,168	2,158	2,147	2,136	2,126
TFR	2.27	2.25	2.24	2.23	2.23	2.22	2.22	2.21	2.21	2.20	2.20	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19
Births input															
Deaths															
Male	607	601	595	592	591	591	592	593	595	599	604	609	614	620	626
Female	690	679	666	657	649	643	638	634	633	633	633	633	633	635	636
All deaths	1,297	1,280	1,262	1,249	1,240	1,234	1,230	1,227	1,228	1,232	1,237	1,242	1,248	1,255	1,262
SMR: males	93.7	91.0	88.1	85.6	83.4	81.3	79.2	77.3	75.5	74.0	72.5	71.1	69.7	68.4	67.2
SMR: females	94.5	92.1	89.6	87.3	85.1	82.9	80.8	78.8	76.9	75.1	73.4	71.7	70.0	68.5	67.0
SMR: male & female	94.1	91.6	88.9	86.5	84.3	82.1	80.0	78.0	76.2	74.6	73.0	71.4	69.9	68.5	67.1
Expectation of life	80.6	80.8	81.1	81.3	81.5	81.7	81.8	82.0	82.1	82.3	82.4	82.5	82.7	82.8	82.9
Deaths input															
In-migration from the UK															
Male	2,385	2,385	2,385	2,384	2,382	2,389	2,395	2,398	2,399	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,398
Female	2,506	2,506	2,506	2,507	2,509	2,502	2,496	2,493	2,492	2,491	2,491	2,491	2,491	2,491	2,493
All	4,891	4,891	4,891	4,891	4,891	4,891	4,891	4,891	4,891	4,891	4,891	4,891	4,891	4,891	4,891
SMigR: males	31.3	31.1	30.9	30.7	30.5	30.4	30.4	30.3	30.3	30.3	30.3	30.3	30.2	30.2	30.1
SMigR: females	32.0	31.9	31.7	31.6	31.5	31.3	31.1	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	30.9	30.8	30.7
Migrants input															
Out-migration to the UK															
Male	2,384	2,383	2,381	2,380	2,379	2,383	2,389	2,394	2,395	2,396	2,397	2,396	2,396	2,396	2,396
Female	2,461	2,462	2,464	2,465	2,466	2,462	2,456	2,451	2,450	2,449	2,448	2,449	2,449	2,449	2,449
All	4,845	4,845	4,845	4,845	4,845	4,845	4,845	4,845	4,845	4,845	4,845	4,845	4,845	4,845	4,845
SMigR: males	31.3	31.1	30.9	30.7	30.4	30.3	30.3	30.3	30.2	30.2	30.2	30.2	30.2	30.2	30.1
SMigR: females	31.5	31.3	31.2	31.1	31.0	30.8	30.6	30.5	30.5	30.5	30.5	30.5	30.4	30.3	30.2
Migrants input															
In-migration from Overseas															
Male	323	323	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	321
Female	320	320	321	321	321	321	321	321	321	321	321	321	321	321	322
All	643	643	643	643	643	643	643	643	643	643	643	643	643	643	643
SMigR: males	60.4	59.8	59.4	59.0	58.8	58.7	58.6	58.6	58.6	58.7	58.8	59.0	59.2	59.3	59.4
SMigR: females	60.4	59.8	59.4	59.0	58.8	58.7	58.6	58.6	58.6	58.7	58.8	59.0	59.2	59.3	59.4
Migrants input															
Out-migration to Overseas															
Male	294	294	294	294	294	294	294	294	294	294	294	294	293	293	293
Female	292	292	292	292	292	292	292	292	292	292	292	292	293	293	293
All	586	586	586	586	586	586	586	586	586	586	586	586	586	586	586

SMigR: males	55.0	54.5	54.1	53.8	53.6	53.5	53.4	53.4	53.4	53.5	53.6	53.8	53.9	54.1	54.2	
SMigR: females	55.0	54.5	54.1	53.8	53.6	53.5	53.4	53.4	53.4	53.5	53.6	53.8	53.9	54.1	54.2	
Migrants input																
Migration - Net Flows																
UK	+46	+46	+46	+46	+46	+46	+46	+46	+46	+46	+46	+46	+46	+46	+46	+690
Overseas	+57	+57	+57	+57	+57	+57	+57	+57	+57	+57	+57	+57	+57	+57	+57	+855
Summary of population change																
Natural change	+715	+752	+794	+836	+876	+909	+931	+947	+951	+943	+931	+916	+899	+881	+864	+13,145
Net migration	+103	+103	+103	+103	+103	+103	+103	+103	+103	+103	+103	+103	+103	+103	+103	+1,545
Net change	+818	+855	+897	+939	+979	+1,012	+1,034	+1,050	+1,054	+1,046	+1,034	+1,019	+1,002	+984	+967	+14,690

Summary of Population estimates/forecasts

	2011	*2012*	*2013*	*2014*	*2015*	*2016*	*2017*	*2018*	*2019*	*2020*	*2021*	*2022*	*2023*	*2024*	*2025*	*2026*	
0-4	9,623	9,898	9,984	10,069	10,172	10,293	10,423	10,553	10,672	10,766	10,826	10,853	10,852	10,828	10,789	10,743	+1,120
5-10	9,985	10,086	10,423	10,774	11,104	11,361	11,692	11,988	12,097	12,212	12,347	12,496	12,649	12,795	12,923	13,020	+3,034
11-15	9,304	9,077	8,777	8,453	8,296	8,322	8,369	8,496	8,824	9,144	9,389	9,704	9,982	10,069	10,157	10,264	+960
16-17	3,667	3,679	3,737	3,816	3,716	3,489	3,320	3,220	3,204	3,245	3,364	3,395	3,394	3,657	3,888	3,924	+257
18-59Female, 64Male	81,336	81,626	81,849	82,139	82,526	82,900	83,178	83,367	83,382	83,338	83,310	83,239	83,200	83,017	82,939	82,998	+1,662
60/65 -74	16,619	16,792	17,052	17,240	17,369	17,577	17,641	17,648	17,755	17,942	18,107	18,156	18,264	18,556	18,837	19,244	+2,625
75-84	8,059	8,156	8,307	8,468	8,625	8,715	8,912	9,194	9,453	9,641	9,804	10,144	10,481	10,699	10,867	10,994	+2,935
85+	3,342	3,438	3,481	3,546	3,636	3,765	3,899	4,003	4,131	4,284	4,471	4,666	4,851	5,052	5,257	5,438	+2,096
Total	141,934	142,753	143,608	144,505	145,443	146,422	147,434	148,469	149,518	150,572	151,618	152,652	153,671	154,673	155,657	156,624	+14,690
Labour force																	
Size of labour force, persons	68,262	68,605	68,931	69,245	69,511	69,753	69,941	70,081	70,174	70,286	70,315	70,283	70,270	70,330	70,433	70,510	+2,248
Change over previous year	+449	+343	+326	+313	+266	+243	+188	+139	+93	+112	+29	-32	-14	+60	+103	+77	
Number of jobs	70,704	72,580	72,926	73,257	73,949	74,619	75,233	75,714	76,146	76,599	76,963	77,261	77,577	77,976	78,423	78,842	+8,138
Change over previous year	-597	+1,877	+345	+331	+692	+670	+614	+481	+432	+453	+364	+297	+317	+399	+447	+419	
Dwellings																	
Households	61,423	62,077	62,742	63,411	64,081	64,780	65,479	66,157	66,815	67,445	68,066	68,681	69,281	69,877	70,449	70,994	9,571
Dwellings	63,751	64,430	65,120	65,814	66,510	67,235	67,961	68,664	69,347	70,001	70,646	71,284	71,907	72,525	73,119	73,685	9,934

This report was compiled from a forecast produced on 15/10/2012 using POPGROUP software developed by Bradford Council, the University of Manchester and Andelin Associates

Components of Population Change Newport City Council

Year beginning July 1st ……..

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Births															
Male	1,119	1,125	1,131	1,140	1,150	1,158	1,163	1,165	1,164	1,159	1,153	1,146	1,139	1,131	1,125
Female	1,056	1,061	1,067	1,076	1,085	1,093	1,097	1,099	1,098	1,093	1,087	1,081	1,074	1,067	1,061
All Births	2,175	2,186	2,199	2,216	2,236	2,251	2,260	2,264	2,262	2,252	2,240	2,227	2,213	2,199	2,186
TFR	2.27	2.25	2.24	2.23	2.23	2.22	2.22	2.21	2.21	2.20	2.20	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19
Births input															
Deaths															
Male	609	605	600	598	598	599	601	603	606	611	617	622	628	634	641
Female	671	661	650	642	634	629	625	621	621	622	623	626	628	630	633
All deaths	1,280	1,266	1,250	1,240	1,232	1,228	1,226	1,225	1,227	1,233	1,240	1,248	1,255	1,264	1,274
SMR: males	93.7	91.0	88.1	85.6	83.4	81.3	79.3	77.3	75.6	74.0	72.5	71.1	69.7	68.4	67.2
SMR: females	94.5	92.1	89.7	87.3	85.1	82.9	80.8	78.8	76.9	75.1	73.4	71.7	70.0	68.5	67.0
SMR: male & female	94.1	91.6	88.9	86.5	84.3	82.1	80.0	78.0	76.2	74.6	73.0	71.4	69.9	68.5	67.1
Expectation of life	80.6	80.8	81.1	81.3	81.5	81.6	81.8	82.0	82.1	82.3	82.4	82.5	82.7	82.8	82.9
Deaths input															
In-migration from the UK															
Male	2,380	2,378	2,376	2,372	2,368	2,375	2,382	2,387	2,389	2,393	2,396	2,396	2,397	2,399	2,397
Female	2,511	2,513	2,515	2,519	2,523	2,516	2,509	2,504	2,502	2,498	2,495	2,495	2,494	2,492	2,494
All	4,891	4,891	4,891	4,891	4,891	4,891	4,891	4,891	4,891	4,891	4,891	4,891	4,891	4,891	4,891
SMigR: males	30.6	30.3	30.0	29.8	29.5	29.4	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.2
SMigR: females	31.0	30.8	30.7	30.6	30.5	30.3	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.0	30.1	30.0	30.0	29.9	29.9
Migrants input															
Out-migration to the UK															
Male	2,379	2,377	2,374	2,371	2,368	2,373	2,379	2,385	2,387	2,389	2,392	2,393	2,394	2,395	2,396
Female	2,466	2,468	2,471	2,474	2,477	2,472	2,466	2,460	2,458	2,456	2,453	2,452	2,451	2,450	2,449
All	4,845	4,845	4,845	4,845	4,845	4,845	4,845	4,845	4,845	4,845	4,845	4,845	4,845	4,845	4,845
SMigR: males	30.6	30.3	30.0	29.7	29.5	29.4	29.3	29.3	29.2	29.2	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.2	29.2
SMigR: females	30.4	30.3	30.1	30.0	30.0	29.8	29.6	29.5	29.5	29.5	29.5	29.5	29.5	29.4	29.3
Migrants input															
In-migration from Overseas															
Male	318	319	319	319	319	319	320	320	320	321	321	321	321	321	321
Female	325	324	324	324	324	324	323	323	323	322	322	322	322	322	322
All	643	643	643	643	643	643	643	643	643	643	643	643	643	643	643
SMigR: males	58.8	58.2	57.8	57.4	57.1	56.8	56.6	56.6	56.6	56.7	56.8	57.0	57.2	57.4	57.6
SMigR: females	58.8	58.2	57.8	57.4	57.1	56.8	56.6	56.6	56.6	56.7	56.8	57.0	57.2	57.4	57.6
Migrants input															
Out-migration to Overseas															
Male	290	290	290	291	291	291	291	292	292	292	292	293	293	293	293
Female	296	296	296	295	295	295	295	294	294	294	294	293	293	293	293
All	586	586	586	586	586	586	586	586	586	586	586	586	586	586	586

SMigR: males	53.6	53.1	52.6	52.3	52.0	51.8	51.6	51.5	51.6	51.6	51.8	52.0	52.2	52.4	52.5	
SMigR: females	53.6	53.1	52.6	52.3	52.0	51.8	51.6	51.5	51.6	51.6	51.8	52.0	52.2	52.4	52.5	
Migrants input																
Migration - Net Flows																
UK	+46	+46	+46	+46	+46	+46	+46	+46	+46	+46	+46	+46	+46	+46	+46	+690
Overseas	+57	+57	+57	+57	+57	+57	+57	+57	+57	+57	+57	+57	+57	+57	+57	+855
Summary of population change																
Natural change	+895	+921	+949	+977	+1,003	+1,023	+1,034	+1,039	+1,034	+1,019	+1,000	+979	+958	+934	+913	+14,678
Net migration	+103	+103	+103	+103	+103	+103	+103	+103	+103	+103	+103	+103	+103	+103	+103	+1,545
Net change	+998	+1,024	+1,052	+1,080	+1,106	+1,126	+1,137	+1,142	+1,137	+1,122	+1,103	+1,082	+1,061	+1,037	+1,016	+16,223

Summary of Population estimates/forecasts

	2011	*2012*	*2013*	*2014*	*2015*	*2016*	*2017*	*2018*	*2019*	*2020*	*2021*	*2022*	*2023*	*2024*	*2025*	*2026*	
0-4	9,600	10,042	10,286	10,519	10,758	11,002	11,077	11,150	11,216	11,261	11,279	11,271	11,241	11,193	11,134	11,071	1,471
5-10	10,212	10,244	10,549	10,870	11,167	11,391	11,830	12,284	12,540	12,790	13,050	13,312	13,399	13,481	13,549	13,591	3,379
11-15	9,613	9,405	9,064	8,697	8,503	8,497	8,530	8,626	8,923	9,210	9,421	9,678	10,123	10,369	10,605	10,848	1,234
16-17	3,917	3,853	3,853	3,954	3,849	3,614	3,446	3,312	3,258	3,299	3,420	3,475	3,442	3,649	3,879	3,915	-3
18-59Female, 64Male	84,457	84,876	85,230	85,573	86,033	86,462	86,790	87,026	87,091	87,057	87,040	86,961	86,911	86,737	86,616	86,633	2,176
60/65 -74	16,800	16,957	17,200	17,374	17,489	17,704	17,782	17,802	17,923	18,123	18,314	18,356	18,459	18,751	19,028	19,323	2,523
75-84	8,000	8,124	8,299	8,484	8,664	8,776	8,954	9,217	9,459	9,630	9,768	10,138	10,506	10,754	10,951	11,213	3,213
85+	3,200	3,296	3,340	3,404	3,489	3,615	3,776	3,905	4,057	4,231	4,433	4,637	4,829	5,037	5,246	5,430	2,230
Total	145,800	146,798	147,821	148,874	149,953	151,060	152,185	153,322	154,465	155,602	156,724	157,827	158,910	159,970	161,008	162,023	16,223
Labour force																	
Size of labour force, persons	71,024	71,400	71,767	72,119	72,421	72,631	72,868	73,035	73,157	73,295	73,336	73,308	73,268	73,298	73,373	73,421	2,397
Change over previous year	+3,211	+376	+367	+352	+302	+210	+236	+168	+121	+138	+41	-27	-41	+31	+74	+49	
Number of jobs	73,565	75,537	75,926	76,298	76,788	77,183	77,606	77,957	78,260	78,581	78,797	78,941	79,070	79,277	79,530	79,757	6,192
Change over previous year	+2,264	+1,973	+388	+373	+490	+395	+423	+351	+302	+321	+217	+144	+129	+206	+253	+226	
Dwellings																	
Households	62,904	63,627	64,357	65,084	65,798	66,541	67,309	68,048	68,764	69,447	70,118	70,796	71,455	72,108	72,738	73,349	10,445
Dwellings	65,288	66,038	66,796	67,551	68,292	69,063	69,860	70,627	71,370	72,079	72,775	73,479	74,163	74,841	75,495	76,129	10,841

This report was compiled from a forecast produced on 11/10/2012 using POPGROUP software developed by Bradford Council, the University of Manchester and Andelin Associates

Components of Population Change Newport City Council

Year beginning July 1st ……..

	2011	*2012*	*2013*	*2014*	*2015*	*2016*	*2017*	*2018*	*2019*	*2020*	*2021*	*2022*	*2023*	*2024*	*2025*
Births															
Male	1,030	1,038	1,049	1,062	1,076	1,088	1,096	1,101	1,102	1,099	1,094	1,089	1,082	1,076	1,070
Female	972	980	989	1,002	1,015	1,026	1,034	1,039	1,040	1,037	1,033	1,027	1,021	1,015	1,010
All Births	2,002	2,018	2,038	2,064	2,091	2,115	2,130	2,140	2,142	2,136	2,127	2,116	2,103	2,091	2,080
TFR	2.27	2.25	2.24	2.23	2.23	2.22	2.22	2.21	2.21	2.20	2.20	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19
Births input															
Deaths															
Male	607	601	595	591	590	590	591	592	594	597	602	607	612	618	624
Female	689	678	666	657	648	642	637	633	632	631	631	632	632	633	634
All deaths	1,296	1,279	1,260	1,248	1,238	1,232	1,228	1,225	1,225	1,229	1,234	1,239	1,244	1,251	1,258
SMR: males	93.7	91.0	88.1	85.6	83.4	81.3	79.2	77.3	75.5	74.0	72.5	71.1	69.7	68.4	67.1
SMR: females	94.5	92.1	89.6	87.3	85.1	82.9	80.8	78.8	76.9	75.1	73.4	71.7	70.0	68.5	67.0
SMR: male & female	94.1	91.6	88.9	86.5	84.3	82.1	80.0	78.0	76.2	74.6	73.0	71.4	69.9	68.5	67.1
Expectation of life	80.6	80.8	81.1	81.3	81.5	81.7	81.8	82.0	82.1	82.3	82.4	82.5	82.7	82.8	82.9
Deaths input															
In-migration from the UK															
Male	2,374	2,374	2,374	2,373	2,371	2,378	2,383	2,386	2,387	2,388	2,388	2,387	2,387	2,387	2,385
Female	2,494	2,494	2,494	2,495	2,497	2,490	2,485	2,482	2,481	2,480	2,480	2,481	2,481	2,481	2,483
All	4,868	4,868	4,868	4,868	4,868	4,868	4,868	4,868	4,868	4,868	4,868	4,868	4,868	4,868	4,868
SMigR: males	31.3	31.1	31.0	30.8	30.6	30.5	30.5	30.5	30.5	30.5	30.5	30.5	30.5	30.5	30.5
SMigR: females	32.0	31.9	31.7	31.7	31.6	31.4	31.3	31.2	31.3	31.3	31.3	31.3	31.2	31.2	31.1
Migrants input															
Out-migration to the UK															
Male	2,395	2,394	2,393	2,391	2,390	2,394	2,400	2,404	2,406	2,406	2,407	2,407	2,406	2,406	2,405
Female	2,473	2,474	2,475	2,477	2,478	2,474	2,468	2,464	2,462	2,462	2,461	2,461	2,462	2,462	2,463
All	4,868	4,868	4,868	4,868	4,868	4,868	4,868	4,868	4,868	4,868	4,868	4,868	4,868	4,868	4,868
SMigR: males	31.6	31.4	31.2	31.0	30.8	30.8	30.7	30.7	30.7	30.8	30.8	30.8	30.8	30.8	30.7
SMigR: females	31.7	31.6	31.5	31.4	31.4	31.2	31.1	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.1	31.1	31.0	30.9	30.9
Migrants input															
In-migration from Overseas															
Male	309	309	308	308	308	308	308	308	308	308	308	308	308	308	308
Female	306	306	307	307	307	307	307	307	307	307	307	307	307	307	307
All	615	615	615	615	615	615	615	615	615	615	615	615	615	615	615
SMigR: males	58.0	57.5	57.2	56.9	56.8	56.7	56.7	56.7	56.8	56.9	57.1	57.3	57.5	57.7	57.9
SMigR: females	58.0	57.5	57.2	56.9	56.8	56.7	56.7	56.7	56.8	56.9	57.1	57.3	57.5	57.7	57.9
Migrants input															
Out-migration to Overseas															
Male	309	309	308	308	308	308	308	308	308	308	308	308	308	308	308
Female	306	306	307	307	307	307	307	307	307	307	307	307	307	307	307

All	615	615	615	615	615	615	615	615	615	615	615	615	615	615	615	
SMigR: males	58.0	57.5	57.2	56.9	56.8	56.7	56.7	56.7	56.8	56.9	57.1	57.3	57.5	57.7	57.9	
SMigR: females	58.0	57.5	57.2	56.9	56.8	56.7	56.7	56.7	56.8	56.9	57.1	57.3	57.5	57.7	57.9	
Migrants input																
Migration - Net Flows																
UK	0	-0	0	0	0	0	0	+0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Overseas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Summary of population change																
Natural change	+706	+739	+778	+816	+853	+883	+902	+915	+917	+907	+893	+877	+860	+840	+822	+12,709
Net migration	0	-0	0	0	0	0	0	+0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Net change	+706	+739	+778	+816	+853	+883	+902	+915	+917	+907	+893	+877	+860	+840	+822	+12,709

Summary of Population estimates/forecasts

	2011	*2012*	*2013*	*2014*	*2015*	*2016*	*2017*	*2018*	*2019*	*2020*	*2021*	*2022*	*2023*	*2024*	*2025*	*2026*	
0-4	9,595	9,856	9,926	9,994	10,080	10,183	10,296	10,408	10,510	10,589	10,635	10,649	10,637	10,604	10,556	10,504	909
5-10	9,967	10,061	10,389	10,731	11,050	11,293	11,608	11,886	11,976	12,070	12,184	12,311	12,442	12,568	12,677	12,755	2,788
11-15	9,291	9,061	8,757	8,429	8,268	8,290	8,331	8,451	8,771	9,083	9,317	9,619	9,882	9,954	10,024	10,113	821
16-17	3,660	3,671	3,726	3,804	3,703	3,475	3,305	3,204	3,186	3,225	3,341	3,369	3,365	3,623	3,850	3,881	221
18-59Female, 64Male	81,093	81,301	81,442	81,650	81,954	82,246	82,441	82,548	82,483	82,358	82,250	82,099	81,980	81,716	81,559	81,535	442
60/65 -74	16,613	16,783	17,039	17,223	17,347	17,551	17,609	17,610	17,711	17,891	18,049	18,089	18,189	18,472	18,744	19,141	2,528
75-84	8,056	8,152	8,303	8,463	8,619	8,709	8,906	9,186	9,445	9,632	9,794	10,131	10,466	10,682	10,847	10,971	2,915
85+	3,341	3,436	3,478	3,543	3,633	3,761	3,894	3,997	4,124	4,277	4,463	4,657	4,841	5,042	5,246	5,426	2,085
Total	141,616	142,321	143,061	143,838	144,654	145,507	146,390	147,292	148,207	149,124	150,031	150,925	151,802	152,662	153,502	154,324	12,709
Labour force																	
Size of labour force, persons	68,061	68,336	68,593	68,837	69,033	69,207	69,326	69,396	69,421	69,465	69,426	69,327	69,246	69,238	69,272	69,280	1,219
Change over previous year	+381	+275	+257	+244	+197	+173	+119	+70	+25	+44	-39	-99	-81	-8	+35	+8	
Number of jobs	70,496	72,296	72,567	72,826	73,197	73,544	73,834	74,073	74,263	74,474	74,597	74,654	74,730	74,885	75,086	75,258	4,762
Change over previous year	-665	+1,800	+272	+258	+371	+347	+290	+239	+191	+211	+122	+57	+76	+155	+201	+172	
Dwellings																	
Households	61,296	61,905	62,523	63,142	63,762	64,409	65,055	65,678	66,282	66,855	67,420	67,977	68,519	69,055	69,567	70,051	8,755
Dwellings	63,619	64,251	64,893	65,535	66,179	66,850	67,521	68,167	68,794	69,389	69,975	70,553	71,116	71,672	72,204	72,706	9,087

This report was compiled from a forecast produced on 11/10/2012 using POPGROUP software developed by Bradford Council, the University of Manchester and Andelin Associates

Components of Population Change Newport City Council

	Year beginning July 1st														
	2011	*2012*	*2013*	*2014*	*2015*	*2016*	*2017*	*2018*	*2019*	*2020*	*2021*	*2022*	*2023*	*2024*	*2025*
Births															
Male	1,030	1,038	1,049	1,062	1,076	1,088	1,096	1,101	1,102	1,099	1,094	1,089	1,082	1,076	1,070
Female	972	980	989	1,002	1,015	1,026	1,034	1,039	1,040	1,037	1,033	1,027	1,021	1,015	1,010
All Births	2,002	2,018	2,038	2,064	2,091	2,115	2,130	2,140	2,142	2,136	2,127	2,116	2,103	2,091	2,080
TFR	2.27	2.25	2.24	2.23	2.23	2.22	2.22	2.21	2.21	2.20	2.20	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19
Births input															
Deaths															
Male	607	601	595	591	590	590	591	592	594	597	602	607	612	618	624
Female	689	678	666	657	648	642	637	633	632	631	631	632	632	633	634
All deaths	1,296	1,279	1,260	1,248	1,238	1,232	1,228	1,225	1,225	1,229	1,234	1,239	1,244	1,251	1,258
SMR: males	93.7	91.0	88.1	85.6	83.4	81.3	79.2	77.3	75.5	74.0	72.5	71.1	69.7	68.4	67.1
SMR: females	94.5	92.1	89.6	87.3	85.1	82.9	80.8	78.8	76.9	75.1	73.4	71.7	70.0	68.5	67.0
SMR: male & female	94.1	91.6	88.9	86.5	84.3	82.1	80.0	78.0	76.2	74.6	73.0	71.4	69.9	68.5	67.1
Expectation of life	80.6	80.8	81.1	81.3	81.5	81.7	81.8	82.0	82.1	82.3	82.4	82.5	82.7	82.8	82.9
Deaths input															
In-migration from the UK															
Male	2,374	2,374	2,374	2,373	2,371	2,378	2,383	2,386	2,387	2,388	2,388	2,387	2,387	2,387	2,385
Female	2,494	2,494	2,494	2,495	2,497	2,490	2,485	2,482	2,481	2,480	2,480	2,481	2,481	2,481	2,483
All	4,868	4,868	4,868	4,868	4,868	4,868	4,868	4,868	4,868	4,868	4,868	4,868	4,868	4,868	4,868
SMigR: males	31.3	31.1	31.0	30.8	30.6	30.5	30.5	30.5	30.5	30.5	30.5	30.5	30.5	30.5	30.5
SMigR: females	32.0	31.9	31.7	31.7	31.6	31.4	31.3	31.2	31.3	31.3	31.3	31.3	31.2	31.2	31.1
Migrants input															
Out-migration to the UK															
Male	2,395	2,394	2,393	2,391	2,390	2,394	2,400	2,404	2,406	2,406	2,407	2,407	2,406	2,406	2,405
Female	2,473	2,474	2,475	2,477	2,478	2,474	2,468	2,464	2,462	2,462	2,461	2,461	2,462	2,462	2,463
All	4,868	4,868	4,868	4,868	4,868	4,868	4,868	4,868	4,868	4,868	4,868	4,868	4,868	4,868	4,868
SMigR: males	31.6	31.4	31.2	31.0	30.8	30.8	30.7	30.7	30.7	30.8	30.8	30.8	30.8	30.8	30.7
SMigR: females	31.7	31.6	31.5	31.4	31.4	31.2	31.1	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.1	31.1	31.0	30.9	30.9
Migrants input															
In-migration from Overseas															
Male	309	309	308	308	308	308	308	308	308	308	308	308	308	308	308
Female	306	306	307	307	307	307	307	307	307	307	307	307	307	307	307
All	615	615	615	615	615	615	615	615	615	615	615	615	615	615	615
SMigR: males	58.0	57.5	57.2	56.9	56.8	56.7	56.7	56.7	56.8	56.9	57.1	57.3	57.5	57.7	57.9
SMigR: females	58.0	57.5	57.2	56.9	56.8	56.7	56.7	56.7	56.8	56.9	57.1	57.3	57.5	57.7	57.9
Migrants input															
Out-migration to Overseas															
Male	309	309	308	308	308	308	308	308	308	308	308	308	308	308	308
Female	306	306	307	307	307	307	307	307	307	307	307	307	307	307	307
All	615	615	615	615	615	615	615	615	615	615	615	615	615	615	615

SMigR: males	58.0	57.5	57.2	56.9	56.8	56.7	56.7	56.7	56.8	56.9	57.1	57.3	57.5	57.7	57.9	
SMigR: females	58.0	57.5	57.2	56.9	56.8	56.7	56.7	56.7	56.8	56.9	57.1	57.3	57.5	57.7	57.9	
Migrants input																
Migration - Net Flows																
UK	0	-0	0	0	0	0	0	+0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Overseas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Summary of population change																
Natural change	+706	+739	+778	+816	+853	+883	+902	+915	+917	+907	+893	+877	+860	+840	+822	+12,709
Net migration	0	-0	0	0	0	0	0	+0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Net change	+706	+739	+778	+816	+853	+883	+902	+915	+917	+907	+893	+877	+860	+840	+822	+12,709

Summary of Population estimates/forecasts

	2011	*2012*	*2013*	*2014*	*2015*	*2016*	*2017*	*2018*	*2019*	*2020*	*2021*	*2022*	*2023*	*2024*	*2025*	*2026*	
0-4	9,595	9,856	9,926	9,994	10,080	10,183	10,296	10,408	10,510	10,589	10,635	10,649	10,637	10,604	10,556	10,504	909
5-10	9,967	10,061	10,389	10,731	11,050	11,293	11,608	11,886	11,976	12,070	12,184	12,311	12,442	12,568	12,677	12,755	2,788
11-15	9,291	9,061	8,757	8,429	8,268	8,290	8,331	8,451	8,771	9,083	9,317	9,619	9,882	9,954	10,024	10,113	821
16-17	3,660	3,671	3,726	3,804	3,703	3,475	3,305	3,204	3,186	3,225	3,341	3,369	3,365	3,623	3,850	3,881	221
18-59Female, 64Male	81,093	81,301	81,442	81,650	81,954	82,246	82,441	82,548	82,483	82,358	82,250	82,099	81,980	81,716	81,559	81,535	442
60/65 -74	16,613	16,783	17,039	17,223	17,347	17,551	17,609	17,610	17,711	17,891	18,049	18,089	18,189	18,472	18,744	19,141	2,528
75-84	8,056	8,152	8,303	8,463	8,619	8,709	8,906	9,186	9,445	9,632	9,794	10,131	10,466	10,682	10,847	10,971	2,915
85+	3,341	3,436	3,478	3,543	3,633	3,761	3,894	3,997	4,124	4,277	4,463	4,657	4,841	5,042	5,246	5,426	2,085
Total	141,616	142,321	143,061	143,838	144,654	145,507	146,390	147,292	148,207	149,124	150,031	150,925	151,802	152,662	153,502	154,324	12,709
Labour force																	
Size of labour force, persons	68,061	68,336	68,593	68,837	69,033	69,207	69,326	69,396	69,421	69,465	69,426	69,327	69,246	69,238	69,272	69,280	1,219
Change over previous year	+381	+275	+257	+244	+197	+173	+119	+70	+25	+44	-39	-99	-81	-8	+35	+8	
Number of jobs	70,496	72,296	72,567	72,826	73,441	74,034	74,571	74,974	75,329	75,704	75,990	76,209	76,447	76,765	77,131	77,466	6,971
Change over previous year	-665	+1,800	+272	+258	+616	+593	+537	+403	+355	+375	+286	+219	+238	+318	+366	+336	
Dwellings																	
Households	61,296	61,905	62,523	63,142	63,762	64,409	65,055	65,678	66,282	66,855	67,420	67,977	68,519	69,055	69,567	70,051	8,755
Dwellings	63,619	64,251	64,893	65,535	66,179	66,850	67,521	68,167	68,794	69,389	69,975	70,553	71,116	71,672	72,204	72,706	9,087

This report was compiled from a forecast produced on 16/10/2012 using POPGROUP software developed by Bradford Council, the University of Manchester and Andelin Associates

Components of Population Change Newport City Council

Year beginning July 1st ……..

	2011	*2012*	*2013*	*2014*	*2015*	*2016*	*2017*	*2018*	*2019*	*2020*	*2021*	*2022*	*2023*	*2024*	*2025*
Births															
Male	1,039	1,056	1,074	1,095	1,115	1,133	1,145	1,154	1,158	1,157	1,154	1,149	1,144	1,139	1,135
Female	980	996	1,013	1,033	1,052	1,069	1,080	1,089	1,092	1,091	1,088	1,084	1,079	1,074	1,070
All Births	2,018	2,051	2,087	2,127	2,167	2,201	2,226	2,242	2,250	2,248	2,242	2,234	2,223	2,213	2,205
TFR	2.27	2.25	2.24	2.23	2.23	2.22	2.22	2.21	2.21	2.20	2.20	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19
Births input															
Deaths															
Male	607	602	596	593	592	592	594	595	597	601	607	612	617	623	630
Female	690	680	669	660	652	647	642	639	637	637	638	638	639	640	642
All deaths	1,297	1,282	1,265	1,253	1,245	1,239	1,236	1,234	1,235	1,239	1,244	1,250	1,256	1,264	1,272
SMR: males	93.7	91.0	88.1	85.6	83.4	81.3	79.2	77.3	75.5	74.0	72.5	71.1	69.7	68.4	67.2
SMR: females	94.5	92.1	89.6	87.3	85.1	82.9	80.8	78.8	76.9	75.1	73.4	71.7	70.0	68.5	67.0
SMR: male & female	94.1	91.6	88.9	86.5	84.3	82.1	80.0	78.0	76.2	74.6	73.0	71.4	69.9	68.5	67.1
Expectation of life	80.6	80.8	81.1	81.3	81.5	81.7	81.8	82.0	82.1	82.3	82.4	82.5	82.7	82.8	82.9
Deaths input															
In-migration from the UK															
Male	2,553	2,540	2,527	2,512	2,498	2,496	2,495	2,494	2,493	2,497	2,500	2,503	2,507	2,512	2,514
Female	2,684	2,672	2,659	2,648	2,638	2,620	2,607	2,599	2,596	2,596	2,599	2,602	2,607	2,610	2,617
All	5,237	5,212	5,186	5,160	5,136	5,116	5,102	5,093	5,090	5,093	5,098	5,105	5,114	5,123	5,131
SMigR: males	33.5	32.9	32.4	31.9	31.5	31.2	31.1	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.8	30.8	30.8	30.8	30.8
SMigR: females	34.2	33.7	33.3	32.9	32.5	32.1	31.8	31.6	31.6	31.6	31.6	31.6	31.5	31.4	31.4
Migrants input															
Out-migration to the UK															
Male	2,303	2,313	2,324	2,335	2,345	2,359	2,371	2,381	2,385	2,384	2,383	2,379	2,375	2,370	2,366
Female	2,379	2,393	2,409	2,424	2,438	2,444	2,445	2,445	2,444	2,442	2,438	2,435	2,431	2,426	2,422
All	4,682	4,707	4,733	4,759	4,783	4,803	4,817	4,826	4,829	4,826	4,821	4,814	4,805	4,796	4,788
SMigR: males	30.2	30.0	29.8	29.7	29.6	29.5	29.5	29.5	29.5	29.5	29.4	29.3	29.2	29.1	29.0
SMigR: females	30.3	30.2	30.1	30.1	30.1	29.9	29.8	29.8	29.7	29.7	29.6	29.5	29.4	29.2	29.0
Migrants input															
In-migration from Overseas															
Male	266	266	266	266	266	266	265	266	266	266	265	265	265	265	265
Female	265	265	265	265	265	265	266	265	265	265	266	266	266	266	266
All	531	531	531	531	531	531	531	531	531	531	531	531	531	531	531
SMigR: males	49.8	49.0	48.4	48.0	47.7	47.5	47.3	47.2	47.2	47.3	47.4	47.5	47.6	47.7	47.7
SMigR: females	49.8	49.0	48.4	48.0	47.7	47.5	47.3	47.2	47.2	47.3	47.4	47.5	47.6	47.7	47.7
Migrants input															
Out-migration to Overseas															
Male	286	286	285	285	285	285	285	285	285	285	285	285	285	284	284
Female	284	284	285	285	285	285	285	285	285	285	285	285	285	286	286

All	570	570	570	570	570	570	570	570	570	570	570	570	570	570	570	
SMigR: males	53.4	52.6	52.0	51.5	51.2	50.9	50.8	50.7	50.7	50.8	50.9	51.0	51.1	51.2	51.2	
SMigR: females	53.4	52.6	52.0	51.5	51.2	50.9	50.8	50.7	50.7	50.8	50.9	51.0	51.1	51.2	51.2	
Migrants input																
Migration - Net Flows																
UK	+555	+506	+453	+402	+353	+313	+286	+267	+260	+267	+278	+292	+308	+326	+342	+5,207
Overseas	-39	-39	-39	-39	-39	-39	-39	-39	-39	-39	-39	-39	-39	-39	-39	-585
Summary of population change																
Natural change	+721	+770	+822	+874	+923	+962	+990	+1,009	+1,015	+1,009	+998	+984	+967	+949	+933	+13,925
Net migration	+516	+467	+414	+363	+314	+274	+247	+228	+221	+228	+239	+253	+269	+287	+303	+4,622
Net change	+1,236	+1,236	+1,236	+1,236	+1,236	+1,236	+1,236	+1,236	+1,236	+1,236	+1,236	+1,236	+1,236	+1,236	+1,236	+18,546

Summary of Population estimates/forecasts

	2011	*2012*	*2013*	*2014*	*2015*	*2016*	*2017*	*2018*	*2019*	*2020*	*2021*	*2022*	*2023*	*2024*	*2025*	*2026*	
0-4	9,633	9,948	10,073	10,199	10,354	10,521	10,692	10,857	11,004	11,122	11,201	11,243	11,255	11,243	11,213	11,178	1,544
5-10	9,991	10,116	10,480	10,861	11,216	11,499	11,858	12,186	12,327	12,477	12,661	12,857	13,053	13,239	13,404	13,533	3,542
11-15	9,311	9,099	8,811	8,495	8,342	8,376	8,432	8,571	8,917	9,263	9,521	9,854	10,156	10,269	10,388	10,540	1,229
16-17	3,690	3,707	3,768	3,851	3,751	3,523	3,354	3,254	3,239	3,277	3,398	3,439	3,448	3,724	3,970	4,005	315
18-59Female, 64Male	81,490	82,102	82,608	83,142	83,733	84,271	84,680	84,976	85,080	85,118	85,176	85,194	85,258	85,189	85,245	85,455	3,965
60/65 -74	16,610	16,788	17,055	17,251	17,390	17,611	17,689	17,712	17,840	18,048	18,234	18,304	18,435	18,754	19,057	19,486	2,876
75-84	8,064	8,167	8,322	8,485	8,643	8,733	8,929	9,209	9,463	9,648	9,809	10,147	10,485	10,704	10,876	11,010	2,945
85+	3,345	3,445	3,491	3,559	3,652	3,783	3,920	4,026	4,156	4,311	4,501	4,697	4,883	5,086	5,292	5,474	2,129
Total	142,135	143,371	144,608	145,844	147,081	148,317	149,553	150,790	152,026	153,263	154,499	155,736	156,972	158,208	159,445	160,681	18,546
Population impact of constraint																	
Number of persons	+752	+706	+657	+604	+553	+504	+464	+437	+418	+411	+418	+429	+443	+459	+477	+493	
Labour force																	4,176
Size of labour force, persons	68,394	68,995	69,551	70,067	70,502	70,882	71,181	71,412	71,583	71,765	71,868	71,917	71,994	72,155	72,373	72,570	
Change over previous year	+732	+601	+557	+516	+435	+380	+299	+231	+171	+182	+103	+49	+76	+161	+218	+197	7,991
Number of jobs	70,840	72,992	73,581	74,127	74,754	75,324	75,810	76,224	76,576	76,941	77,221	77,443	77,696	78,040	78,447	78,831	
Change over previous year	-302	+2,152	+589	+546	+627	+570	+486	+415	+352	+365	+280	+223	+252	+345	+406	+385	
Dwellings																	
Households	61,502	62,324	63,145	63,953	64,747	65,552	66,345	67,106	67,842	68,546	69,244	69,942	70,631	71,322	71,999	72,656	11,154
Dwellings	63,833	64,686	65,538	66,377	67,201	68,036	68,859	69,649	70,413	71,144	71,868	72,593	73,308	74,025	74,728	75,410	11,577

This report was compiled from a forecast produced on 12/10/2012 using POPGROUP software developed by Bradford Council, the University of Manchester and Andelin Associates

Components of Population Change Newport City Council

Year beginning July 1st ……..

	2011	*2012*	*2013*	*2014*	*2015*	*2016*	*2017*	*2018*	*2019*	*2020*	*2021*	*2022*	*2023*	*2024*	*2025*
Births															
Male	1,039	1,056	1,074	1,095	1,115	1,133	1,145	1,154	1,158	1,157	1,154	1,149	1,144	1,139	1,135
Female	980	996	1,013	1,033	1,052	1,069	1,080	1,089	1,092	1,091	1,088	1,084	1,079	1,074	1,070
All Births	2,018	2,051	2,087	2,127	2,167	2,201	2,226	2,242	2,250	2,248	2,242	2,234	2,223	2,213	2,205
TFR	2.27	2.25	2.24	2.23	2.23	2.22	2.22	2.21	2.21	2.20	2.20	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19
Births input															
Deaths															
Male	607	602	596	593	592	592	594	595	597	601	607	612	617	623	630
Female	690	680	669	660	652	647	642	639	637	637	638	638	639	640	642
All deaths	1,297	1,282	1,265	1,253	1,245	1,239	1,236	1,234	1,235	1,239	1,244	1,250	1,256	1,264	1,272
SMR: males	93.7	91.0	88.1	85.6	83.4	81.3	79.2	77.3	75.5	74.0	72.5	71.1	69.7	68.4	67.2
SMR: females	94.5	92.1	89.6	87.3	85.1	82.9	80.8	78.8	76.9	75.1	73.4	71.7	70.0	68.5	67.0
SMR: male & female	94.1	91.6	88.9	86.5	84.3	82.1	80.0	78.0	76.2	74.6	73.0	71.4	69.9	68.5	67.1
Expectation of life	80.6	80.8	81.1	81.3	81.5	81.7	81.8	82.0	82.1	82.3	82.4	82.5	82.7	82.8	82.9
Deaths input															
In-migration from the UK															
Male	2,553	2,540	2,527	2,512	2,498	2,496	2,495	2,494	2,493	2,497	2,500	2,503	2,507	2,512	2,514
Female	2,684	2,672	2,659	2,648	2,638	2,620	2,607	2,599	2,596	2,596	2,599	2,602	2,607	2,610	2,617
All	5,237	5,212	5,186	5,160	5,136	5,116	5,102	5,093	5,090	5,093	5,098	5,105	5,114	5,123	5,131
SMigR: males	33.5	32.9	32.4	31.9	31.5	31.2	31.1	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.8	30.8	30.8	30.8	30.8
SMigR: females	34.2	33.7	33.3	32.9	32.5	32.1	31.8	31.6	31.6	31.6	31.6	31.6	31.5	31.4	31.4
Migrants input															
Out-migration to the UK															
Male	2,303	2,313	2,324	2,335	2,345	2,359	2,371	2,381	2,385	2,384	2,383	2,379	2,375	2,370	2,366
Female	2,379	2,393	2,409	2,424	2,438	2,444	2,445	2,445	2,444	2,442	2,438	2,435	2,431	2,426	2,422
All	4,682	4,707	4,733	4,759	4,783	4,803	4,817	4,826	4,829	4,826	4,821	4,814	4,805	4,796	4,788
SMigR: males	30.2	30.0	29.8	29.7	29.6	29.5	29.5	29.5	29.5	29.5	29.4	29.3	29.2	29.1	29.0
SMigR: females	30.3	30.2	30.1	30.1	30.1	29.9	29.8	29.8	29.7	29.7	29.6	29.5	29.4	29.2	29.0
Migrants input															
In-migration from Overseas															
Male	266	266	266	266	266	266	265	266	266	266	265	265	265	265	265
Female	265	265	265	265	265	265	266	265	265	265	266	266	266	266	266
All	531	531	531	531	531	531	531	531	531	531	531	531	531	531	531
SMigR: males	49.8	49.0	48.4	48.0	47.7	47.5	47.3	47.2	47.2	47.3	47.4	47.5	47.6	47.7	47.7
SMigR: females	49.8	49.0	48.4	48.0	47.7	47.5	47.3	47.2	47.2	47.3	47.4	47.5	47.6	47.7	47.7
Migrants input															
Out-migration to Overseas															
Male	286	286	285	285	285	285	285	285	285	285	285	285	285	284	284
Female	284	284	285	285	285	285	285	285	285	285	285	285	285	286	286
All	570	570	570	570	570	570	570	570	570	570	570	570	570	570	570

SMigR: males	53.4	52.6	52.0	51.5	51.2	50.9	50.8	50.7	50.7	50.8	50.9	51.0	51.1	51.2	51.2	
SMigR: females	53.4	52.6	52.0	51.5	51.2	50.9	50.8	50.7	50.7	50.8	50.9	51.0	51.1	51.2	51.2	
Migrants input																
Migration - Net Flows																
UK	+555	+506	+453	+402	+353	+313	+286	+267	+260	+267	+278	+292	+308	+326	+342	+5,207
Overseas	-39	-39	-39	-39	-39	-39	-39	-39	-39	-39	-39	-39	-39	-39	-39	-585
Summary of population change																
Natural change	+721	+770	+822	+874	+923	+962	+990	+1,009	+1,015	+1,009	+998	+984	+967	+949	+933	+13,925
Net migration	+516	+467	+414	+363	+314	+274	+247	+228	+221	+228	+239	+253	+269	+287	+303	+4,622
Net change	+1,236	+1,236	+1,236	+1,236	+1,236	+1,236	+1,236	+1,236	+1,236	+1,236	+1,236	+1,236	+1,236	+1,236	+1,236	+18,546

Summary of Population estimates/forecasts

	2011	*2012*	*2013*	*2014*	*2015*	*2016*	*2017*	*2018*	*2019*	*2020*	*2021*	*2022*	*2023*	*2024*	*2025*	*2026*	
0-4	9,633	9,948	10,073	10,199	10,354	10,521	10,692	10,857	11,004	11,122	11,201	11,243	11,255	11,243	11,213	11,178	+1,544
5-10	9,991	10,116	10,480	10,861	11,216	11,499	11,858	12,186	12,327	12,477	12,661	12,857	13,053	13,239	13,404	13,533	+3,542
11-15	9,311	9,099	8,811	8,495	8,342	8,376	8,432	8,571	8,917	9,263	9,521	9,854	10,156	10,269	10,388	10,540	+1,229
16-17	3,690	3,707	3,768	3,851	3,751	3,523	3,354	3,254	3,239	3,277	3,398	3,439	3,448	3,724	3,970	4,005	+315
18-59Female, 64Male	81,490	82,102	82,608	83,142	83,733	84,271	84,680	84,976	85,080	85,118	85,176	85,194	85,258	85,189	85,245	85,455	+3,965
60/65 -74	16,610	16,788	17,055	17,251	17,390	17,611	17,689	17,712	17,840	18,048	18,234	18,304	18,435	18,754	19,057	19,486	+2,876
75-84	8,064	8,167	8,322	8,485	8,643	8,733	8,929	9,209	9,463	9,648	9,809	10,147	10,485	10,704	10,876	11,010	+2,945
85+	3,345	3,445	3,491	3,559	3,652	3,783	3,920	4,026	4,156	4,311	4,501	4,697	4,883	5,086	5,292	5,474	+2,129
Total	142,135	143,371	144,608	145,844	147,081	148,317	149,553	150,790	152,026	153,263	154,499	155,736	156,972	158,208	159,445	160,681	+18,546
Labour force																	
Size of labour force, persons	68,394	68,995	69,551	70,067	70,502	70,882	71,181	71,412	71,583	71,765	71,868	71,917	71,994	72,155	72,373	72,570	+4,176
Change over previous year	+732	+601	+557	+516	+435	+380	+299	+231	+171	+182	+103	+49	+76	+161	+218	+197	
Number of jobs	70,840	72,992	73,581	74,127	75,004	75,826	76,566	77,152	77,675	78,212	78,663	79,057	79,481	80,000	80,583	81,145	+10,305
Change over previous year	-302	+2,152	+589	+546	+876	+822	+740	+586	+523	+537	+452	+393	+424	+519	+583	+562	
Dwellings																	
Households	61,502	62,324	63,145	63,953	64,747	65,552	66,345	67,106	67,842	68,546	69,244	69,942	70,631	71,322	71,999	72,656	11,154
Dwellings	63,833	64,686	65,538	66,377	67,201	68,036	68,859	69,649	70,413	71,144	71,868	72,593	73,308	74,025	74,728	75,410	11,577

This report was compiled from a forecast produced on 15/10/2012 using POPGROUP software developed by Bradford Council, the University of Manchester and Andelin Associates

Components of Population Change Newport City Council

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Births															
Male	965	938	931	949	971	993	1,013	1,030	1,049	1,062	1,072	1,082	1,091	1,098	1,105
Female	910	885	878	896	916	937	956	972	989	1,002	1,011	1,021	1,030	1,036	1,042
All Births	1,875	1,824	1,810	1,845	1,887	1,930	1,969	2,002	2,038	2,064	2,084	2,104	2,121	2,133	2,147
TFR	2.27	2.25	2.24	2.23	2.23	2.22	2.22	2.21	2.21	2.20	2.20	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19
Births input															
Deaths															
Male	602	594	586	583	582	581	582	583	586	590	595	599	605	611	617
Female	681	666	652	644	637	632	628	625	625	626	627	629	630	632	634
All deaths	1,283	1,260	1,238	1,227	1,218	1,213	1,211	1,209	1,211	1,216	1,222	1,228	1,235	1,242	1,251
SMR: males	93.7	90.9	88.1	85.6	83.4	81.2	79.2	77.3	75.5	74.0	72.5	71.1	69.7	68.4	67.2
SMR: females	94.5	92.1	89.7	87.3	85.1	82.9	80.8	78.8	76.9	75.1	73.4	71.7	70.0	68.5	67.0
SMR: male & female	94.1	91.6	88.9	86.5	84.3	82.1	80.0	78.0	76.2	74.6	73.0	71.4	69.9	68.5	67.1
Expectation of life	80.6	80.8	81.1	81.3	81.5	81.6	81.8	82.0	82.1	82.3	82.4	82.5	82.6	82.8	82.9
Deaths input															
In-migration from the UK															
Male	1,897	2,174	2,522	2,535	2,556	2,567	2,559	2,623	2,598	2,574	2,594	2,590	2,569	2,584	2,591
Female	1,984	2,270	2,633	2,654	2,686	2,688	2,673	2,739	2,716	2,690	2,715	2,711	2,689	2,702	2,713
All	3,881	4,444	5,156	5,189	5,242	5,255	5,232	5,363	5,314	5,264	5,310	5,301	5,259	5,286	5,304
SMigR: males	26.1	30.5	35.6	35.4	35.3	35.1	34.6	35.2	34.5	33.9	34.0	33.7	33.2	33.2	33.1
SMigR: females	26.7	31.2	36.5	36.4	36.5	36.1	35.5	36.1	35.5	34.8	34.9	34.6	34.1	34.0	33.8
Migrants input															
Out-migration to the UK															
Male	2,977	2,701	2,349	2,329	2,300	2,295	2,309	2,247	2,270	2,294	2,271	2,275	2,295	2,282	2,274
Female	3,061	2,774	2,414	2,400	2,377	2,369	2,378	2,310	2,335	2,361	2,338	2,343	2,365	2,351	2,342
All	6,038	5,475	4,763	4,730	4,677	4,664	4,687	4,556	4,605	4,655	4,609	4,618	4,660	4,633	4,615
SMigR: males	41.0	37.8	33.1	32.5	31.8	31.3	31.2	30.1	30.1	30.2	29.7	29.6	29.7	29.3	29.0
SMigR: females	41.2	38.1	33.4	33.0	32.3	31.8	31.6	30.4	30.5	30.6	30.1	29.9	29.9	29.5	29.2
Migrants input															
In-migration from Overseas															
Male	267	268	268	268	267	267	267	267	267	266	266	266	265	265	265
Female	264	263	263	263	264	264	264	264	264	265	265	265	266	266	266
All	531	531	531	531	531	531	531	531	531	531	531	531	531	531	531
SMigR: males	52.7	53.8	54.1	53.6	53.0	52.4	51.9	51.4	50.9	50.5	50.2	50.0	49.7	49.6	49.4
SMigR: females	52.7	53.8	54.1	53.6	53.0	52.4	51.9	51.4	50.9	50.5	50.2	50.0	49.7	49.6	49.4
Migrants input															
Out-migration to Overseas															
Male	287	287	287	287	287	287	287	286	286	286	286	285	285	284	284
Female	283	283	283	283	283	283	283	284	284	284	284	285	285	286	286
All	570	570	570	570	570	570	570	570	570	570	570	570	570	570	570

SMigR: males	56.6	57.7	58.1	57.5	56.9	56.3	55.7	55.2	54.6	54.2	53.9	53.6	53.4	53.2	53.1	
SMigR: females	56.6	57.7	58.1	57.5	56.9	56.3	55.7	55.2	54.6	54.2	53.9	53.6	53.4	53.2	53.1	
Migrants input																
Migration - Net Flows																
UK	-2,157	-1,031	+392	+460	+565	+592	+545	+806	+710	+608	+700	+684	+598	+652	+689	+4,814
Overseas	-39	-39	-39	-39	-39	-39	-39	-39	-39	-39	-39	-39	-39	-39	-39	-585
Summary of population change																
Natural change	+592	+564	+572	+618	+668	+716	+758	+794	+827	+848	+862	+876	+886	+891	+897	+11,369
Net migration	-2,196	-1,070	+353	+421	+526	+553	+506	+767	+671	+569	+661	+645	+559	+613	+650	+4,229
Net change	-1,604	-506	+925	+1,039	+1,195	+1,269	+1,264	+1,561	+1,498	+1,417	+1,523	+1,520	+1,445	+1,504	+1,546	+15,598

Summary of Population estimates/forecasts

	2011	*2012*	*2013*	*2014*	*2015*	*2016*	*2017*	*2018*	*2019*	*2020*	*2021*	*2022*	*2023*	*2024*	*2025*	*2026*	
0-4	9,174	9,186	9,079	9,076	9,128	9,237	9,371	9,546	9,764	9,968	10,143	10,303	10,441	10,554	10,652	10,742	1,568
5-10	9,709	9,655	9,865	10,158	10,424	10,617	10,881	11,098	11,149	11,206	11,314	11,479	11,664	11,887	12,133	12,366	2,657
11-15	9,132	8,821	8,481	8,170	8,010	8,017	8,047	8,137	8,419	8,710	8,910	9,161	9,392	9,420	9,434	9,503	371
16-17	3,574	3,517	3,554	3,687	3,613	3,399	3,241	3,146	3,141	3,173	3,263	3,289	3,280	3,512	3,737	3,758	184
18-59Female, 64Male	78,007	76,553	75,869	76,302	76,914	77,615	78,246	78,757	79,292	79,692	80,030	80,372	80,716	80,850	81,105	81,505	3,498
60/65 -74	16,515	16,628	16,826	16,963	17,042	17,205	17,224	17,189	17,267	17,437	17,590	17,644	17,768	18,088	18,408	18,856	2,342
75-84	8,012	8,084	8,228	8,404	8,576	8,682	8,895	9,189	9,456	9,640	9,796	10,115	10,425	10,608	10,737	10,831	2,819
85+	3,309	3,386	3,419	3,487	3,578	3,710	3,846	3,952	4,088	4,249	4,444	4,650	4,848	5,061	5,277	5,468	2,160
Total	137,432	135,828	135,323	136,248	137,287	138,481	139,751	141,015	142,576	144,073	145,490	147,013	148,534	149,979	151,483	153,030	15,598
Labour force																	
Size of labour force, persons	65,529	64,413	63,968	64,403	64,845	65,332	65,797	66,195	66,713	67,183	67,502	67,819	68,135	68,459	68,855	69,231	3,703
Change over previous year	+356	-1,116	-444	+435	+442	+486	+466	+398	+518	+470	+319	+317	+316	+324	+396	+376	
Number of jobs	67,873	68,145	67,675	68,135	68,756	69,426	70,076	70,656	71,367	72,028	72,529	73,030	73,531	74,042	74,634	75,205	7,332
Change over previous year	-652	+272	-470	+460	+621	+670	+650	+580	+710	+661	+501	+501	+501	+511	+591	+571	
Dwellings																	
Households	59,628	59,302	59,406	60,076	60,781	61,563	62,370	63,147	64,023	64,842	65,622	66,445	67,256	68,029	68,805	69,575	9,947
Dwellings	61,888	61,550	61,657	62,353	63,085	63,896	64,734	65,540	66,449	67,300	68,109	68,963	69,805	70,607	71,413	72,212	10,324

This report was compiled from a forecast produced on 11/01/2013 using POPGROUP software developed by Bradford Council, the University of Manchester and Andelin Associates

Components of Population Change Newport City Council

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Births															
Male	965	938	931	949	965	982	996	1,010	1,024	1,034	1,041	1,048	1,054	1,057	1,062
Female	910	885	878	896	911	926	940	952	966	975	982	988	994	997	1,002
All Births	1,875	1,824	1,810	1,845	1,876	1,908	1,936	1,962	1,990	2,009	2,022	2,036	2,048	2,055	2,064
TFR	2.27	2.25	2.24	2.23	2.23	2.22	2.22	2.21	2.21	2.20	2.20	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19
Births input															
Deaths															
Male	602	594	586	583	581	581	581	582	584	588	592	597	602	608	613
Female	681	666	652	644	636	631	627	623	623	623	624	625	626	627	630
All deaths	1,283	1,260	1,238	1,227	1,217	1,211	1,208	1,205	1,207	1,211	1,216	1,222	1,228	1,235	1,243
SMR: males	93.7	90.9	88.1	85.6	83.4	81.2	79.2	77.2	75.5	74.0	72.5	71.1	69.7	68.4	67.1
SMR: females	94.5	92.1	89.7	87.3	85.1	82.9	80.8	78.8	76.9	75.1	73.4	71.7	70.0	68.5	67.0
SMR: male & female	94.1	91.6	88.9	86.5	84.3	82.1	80.0	78.0	76.2	74.6	73.0	71.4	69.9	68.5	67.1
Expectation of life	80.6	80.8	81.1	81.3	81.5	81.6	81.8	82.0	82.1	82.3	82.4	82.5	82.6	82.8	82.9
Deaths input															
In-migration from the UK															
Male	1,897	2,174	2,522	2,451	2,473	2,485	2,505	2,569	2,543	2,519	2,539	2,534	2,513	2,526	2,533
Female	1,984	2,270	2,633	2,566	2,597	2,600	2,615	2,680	2,657	2,630	2,655	2,651	2,629	2,641	2,652
All	3,881	4,444	5,156	5,016	5,070	5,084	5,120	5,250	5,200	5,149	5,194	5,185	5,142	5,167	5,185
SMigR: males	26.1	30.5	35.6	34.2	34.3	34.2	34.2	34.9	34.3	33.8	33.9	33.7	33.2	33.3	33.2
SMigR: females	26.7	31.2	36.5	35.2	35.4	35.2	35.1	35.8	35.3	34.7	34.9	34.6	34.1	34.1	34.0
Migrants input															
Out-migration to the UK															
Male	2,977	2,701	2,349	2,414	2,385	2,380	2,365	2,303	2,328	2,352	2,329	2,333	2,353	2,341	2,332
Female	3,061	2,774	2,414	2,488	2,464	2,455	2,434	2,366	2,391	2,418	2,396	2,401	2,424	2,411	2,402
All	6,038	5,475	4,763	4,903	4,849	4,835	4,799	4,669	4,719	4,770	4,725	4,734	4,777	4,752	4,734
SMigR: males	41.0	37.8	33.1	33.7	33.1	32.7	32.3	31.3	31.4	31.5	31.1	31.0	31.1	30.9	30.6
SMigR: females	41.2	38.1	33.4	34.2	33.6	33.2	32.7	31.6	31.7	31.9	31.5	31.4	31.5	31.1	30.8
Migrants input															
In-migration from Overseas															
Male	267	268	268	268	268	267	267	267	267	267	266	266	266	265	265
Female	264	263	263	263	263	264	264	264	264	264	265	265	265	266	266
All	531	531	531	531	531	531	531	531	531	531	531	531	531	531	531
SMigR: males	52.7	53.8	54.1	53.6	53.3	52.9	52.6	52.3	51.8	51.5	51.4	51.2	51.1	51.1	51.0
SMigR: females	52.7	53.8	54.1	53.6	53.3	52.9	52.6	52.3	51.8	51.5	51.4	51.2	51.1	51.1	51.0
Migrants input															
Out-migration to Overseas															
Male	287	287	287	287	287	287	287	287	287	286	286	286	285	285	285
Female	283	283	283	283	283	283	283	283	283	284	284	284	285	285	285
All	570	570	570	570	570	570	570	570	570	570	570	570	570	570	570

SMigR: males	56.6	57.7	58.1	57.5	57.2	56.8	56.4	56.1	55.6	55.3	55.2	55.0	54.9	54.8	54.7	
SMigR: females	56.6	57.7	58.1	57.5	57.2	56.8	56.4	56.1	55.6	55.3	55.2	55.0	54.9	54.8	54.7	
Migrants input																
Migration - Net Flows																
UK	-2,157	-1,031	+392	+113	+221	+250	+321	+580	+481	+380	+469	+451	+365	+415	+451	+1,703
Overseas	-39	-39	-39	-39	-39	-39	-39	-39	-39	-39	-39	-39	-39	-39	-39	-585
Summary of population change																
Natural change	+592	+564	+572	+618	+659	+697	+728	+757	+784	+798	+806	+814	+820	+820	+821	+10,849
Net migration	-2,196	-1,070	+353	+74	+182	+211	+282	+541	+442	+341	+430	+412	+326	+376	+412	+1,118
Net change	-1,604	-506	+925	+692	+841	+908	+1,010	+1,298	+1,226	+1,139	+1,236	+1,227	+1,146	+1,196	+1,234	+11,967

Summary of Population estimates/forecasts

	2011	*2012*	*2013*	*2014*	*2015*	*2016*	*2017*	*2018*	*2019*	*2020*	*2021*	*2022*	*2023*	*2024*	*2025*	*2026*	
0-4	9,174	9,186	9,079	9,076	9,099	9,174	9,270	9,410	9,590	9,751	9,886	10,008	10,110	10,190	10,256	10,317	1,142
5-10	9,709	9,655	9,865	10,158	10,404	10,573	10,811	11,007	11,035	11,067	11,146	11,276	11,422	11,601	11,799	11,981	2,272
11-15	9,132	8,821	8,481	8,170	7,998	7,994	8,011	8,093	8,365	8,645	8,833	9,066	9,279	9,287	9,280	9,329	196
16-17	3,574	3,517	3,554	3,687	3,599	3,376	3,214	3,120	3,114	3,143	3,229	3,251	3,239	3,465	3,683	3,697	123
18-59Female, 64Male	78,007	76,553	75,869	76,302	76,656	77,093	77,459	77,793	78,153	78,379	78,544	78,715	78,886	78,850	78,932	79,158	1,151
60/65 -74	16,515	16,628	16,826	16,963	17,038	17,194	17,204	17,160	17,227	17,383	17,520	17,556	17,660	17,956	18,252	18,675	2,160
75-84	8,012	8,084	8,228	8,404	8,571	8,673	8,882	9,174	9,439	9,622	9,778	10,097	10,406	10,589	10,717	10,808	2,796
85+	3,309	3,386	3,419	3,487	3,575	3,704	3,837	3,941	4,074	4,233	4,425	4,628	4,823	5,032	5,245	5,434	2,125
Total	137,432	135,828	135,323	136,248	136,940	137,781	138,688	139,699	140,997	142,222	143,361	144,597	145,824	146,969	148,165	149,399	11,967
Population impact of constraint																	
Number of persons	+195	-2,006	-880	+543	+264	+372	+401	+472	+731	+632	+531	+620	+602	+516	+566	+602	
Labour force																	
Size of labour force, persons	65,529	64,413	63,968	64,403	64,629	64,899	65,148	65,400	65,771	66,093	66,266	66,438	66,608	66,786	67,034	67,262	+1,734
Change over previous year	+356	-1,116	-444	+435	+226	+270	+249	+252	+371	+322	+173	+172	+170	+178	+248	+228	
Number of jobs	67,873	68,145	67,675	68,135	68,756	69,426	70,077	70,657	71,368	72,030	72,532	73,034	73,535	74,047	74,638	75,210	+7,338
Change over previous year	-652	+272	-470	+460	+621	+670	+650	+580	+711	+662	+502	+502	+502	+511	+592	+572	
Dwellings																	
Households	59,628	59,302	59,406	60,076	60,640	61,277	61,933	62,604	63,370	64,075	64,739	65,442	66,131	66,778	67,425	68,066	8,438
Dwellings	61,888	61,550	61,657	62,353	62,938	63,599	64,280	64,977	65,772	66,503	67,193	67,922	68,637	69,309	69,980	70,646	8,758

This report was compiled from a forecast produced on 15/01/2013 using POPGROUP software developed by Bradford Council, the University of Manchester and Andelin Associates

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