

## CORE CHARTS

This worksheet is intended to enable you to explore how a particular local authority has developed since 1991 to become what it is today and then look at how it might develop over the next 20 years if past trends were to continue. Other worksheets enable you to look at aspects in greater detail and to explore what the consequences might be if different assumptions were made.

The first step is to choose a local authority and the historical and future periods you want to look at. Click on the yellow boxes to make your choices

Select a local authority	<b>WEST DORSET</b>
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Select historical period	Start	<b>1991</b>	End	<b>2010</b>
Select period for projections	Start	<b>2010</b>	End	<b>2030</b>

### How many extra households are there likely to be in the local authority if past trends continue?

The key questions for most people is, "How much is the area likely to grow in the future?" The following tables are based on the Department for Communities and Local Government's 2008-based household projections. They tell you how many extra households there are likely to be in the local authority area if past trends were to continue. More homes may be required, for example, to provide housing for those who are not adequately housed at present (e.g. concealed households) or to make allowance for empty and second homes.

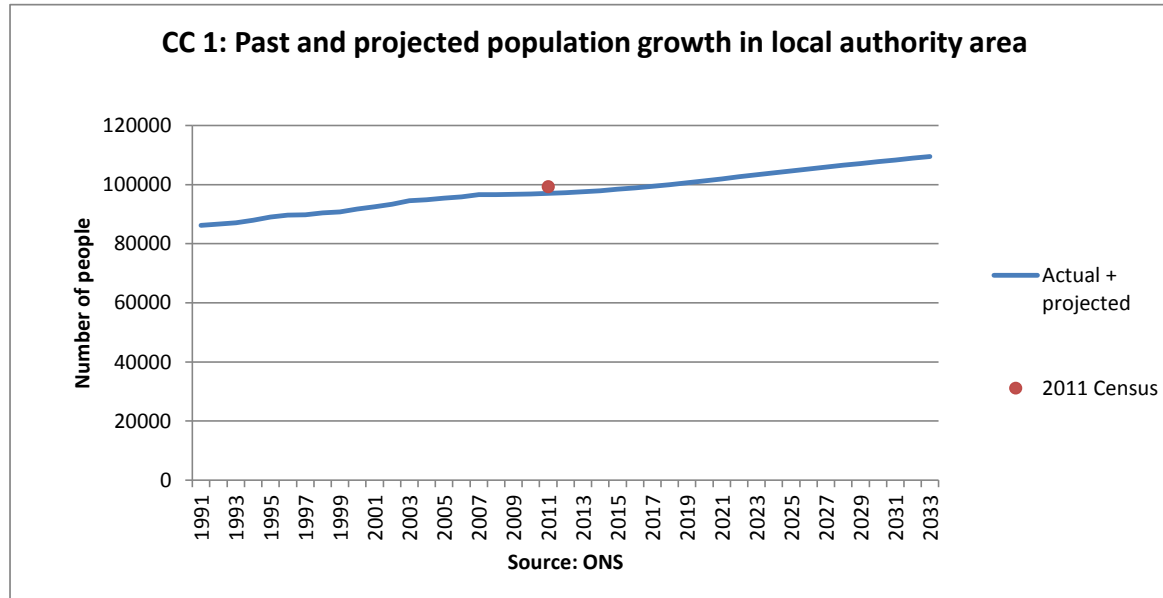
<b>Number of extra households between</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>and</b>	<b>2030</b>	<b>9135</b>
<b>Average number a year between</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>and</b>	<b>2030</b>	<b>457</b>

### Why are there likely to be this many extra households?

Many will be surprised at the number of extra households suggested by the DCLG projections. This section explores the main factor that affects the number of households likely to be created: the growth in population. That is not the only factor. How people form households also affects the number of households and hence the number of homes that likely to be are required. For example, older people tend to live in relatively small households - either alone or as couples - so the bigger proportion of older people in the population the smaller the average household size. This can affect the number of homes that are required.

## How has the population changed and how might it change in the future?

The following graph shows how the population in the area has grown since 1991 and is projected to grow up to 2033. You can begin to form your own view of whether what is projected is a reasonable in view of what has happened in the past. The chart also shows the population in 2011 as estimated from the 2011 census: in a most cases the difference from the 2008 projection is relatively small but in few cases it is sizeable.



## What is causing the change in population?

The population at any future time is given by the following simple formula:

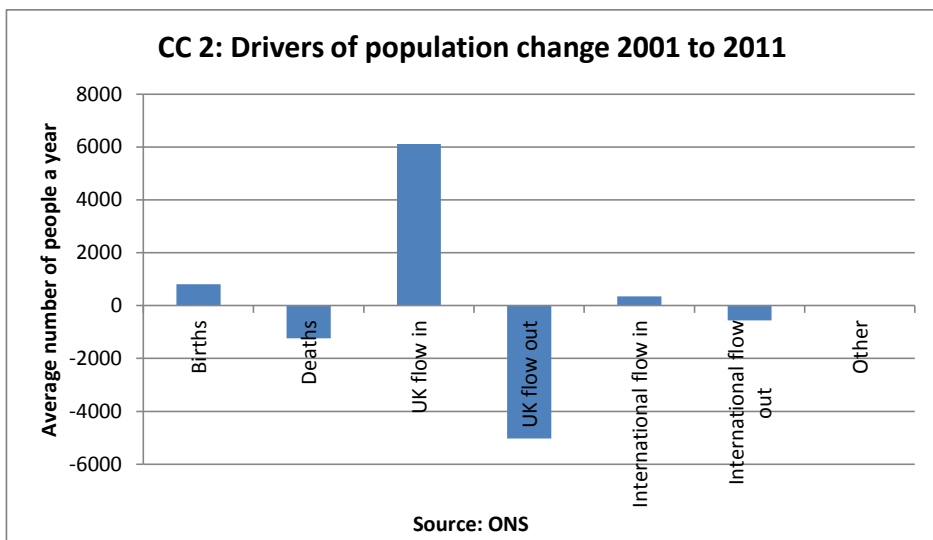
$$\boxed{\text{Population in future}} = \boxed{\text{Population now}} + \boxed{\text{Those who come}} - \boxed{\text{Those who go}}$$

In practice that means:

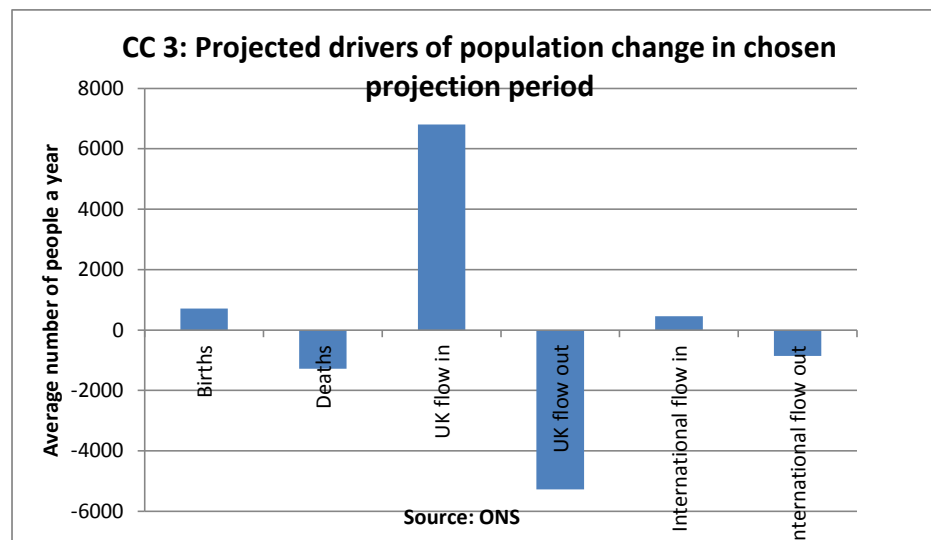
$$\boxed{\text{Population in future}} = \boxed{\text{Births}} - \boxed{\text{Deaths}} + \boxed{\text{Moves in from rest of UK}} - \boxed{\text{Moves to rest of UK}} + \boxed{\text{Moves in from abroad}} - \boxed{\text{Moves abroad}}$$

## Drivers of change

The following charts show how these factors have affected the population over the period 2001 to 2011 and how the official projections suggest they would cause the population to change over the projection period you have chosen.

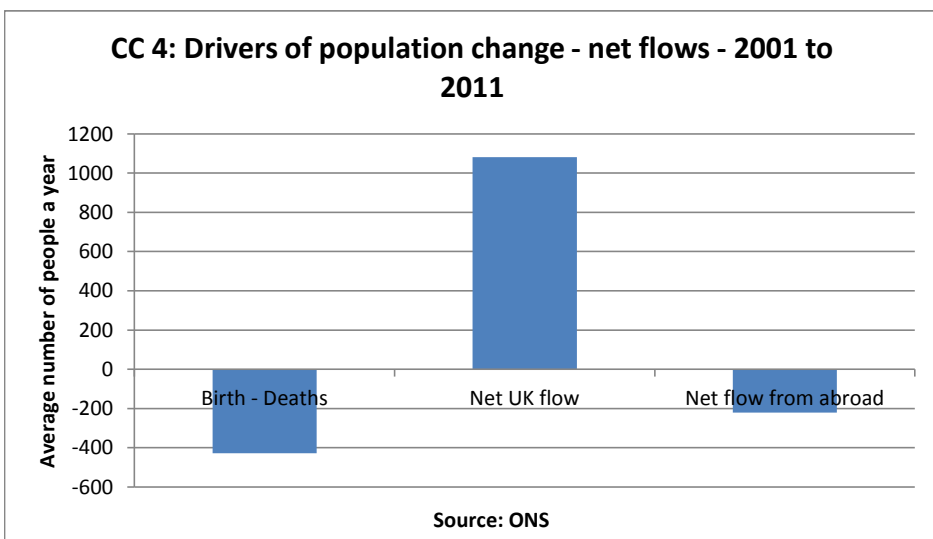


Note: for the new unitaries established in 2009 the UK flow data is for 2007 to 2011

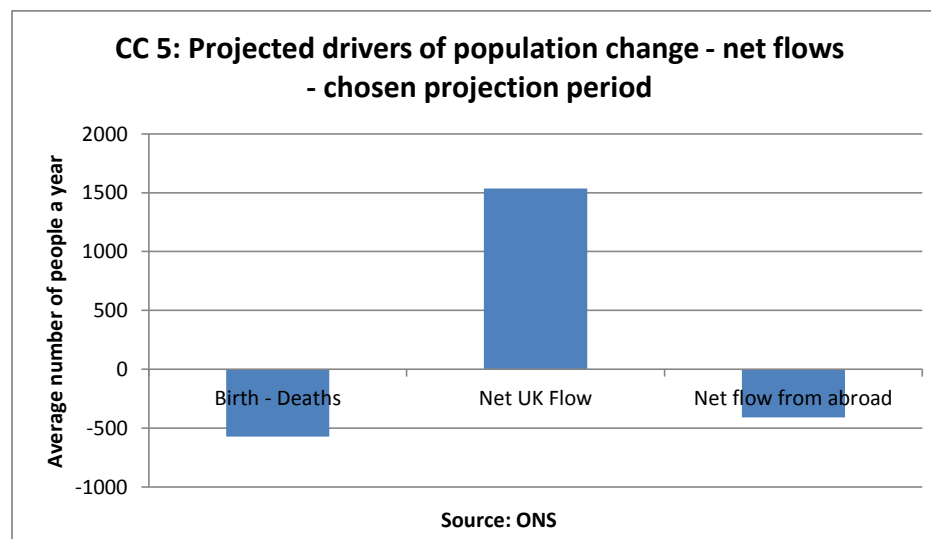


Note: for the unitaries established in 2009 data is not available for UK flows in 2006-06 so if 2006 has been selected as the start date the data given will be for the period from 2007-08

It can be helpful to look at the net effect in each pair of 'flows', although it is important not to forget that each net flow is the difference between two flows and that a small change in one of the individual flows can produce a larger percentage change in the net flow.



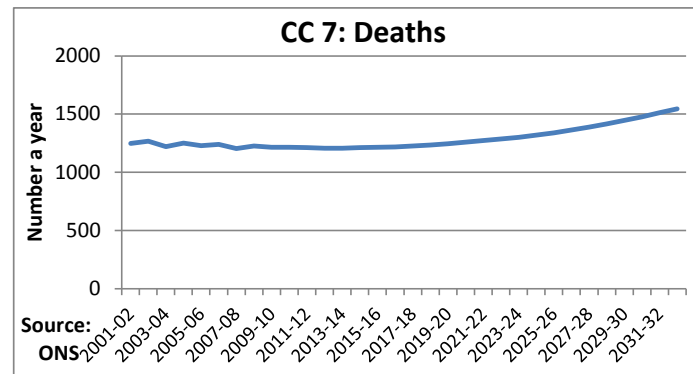
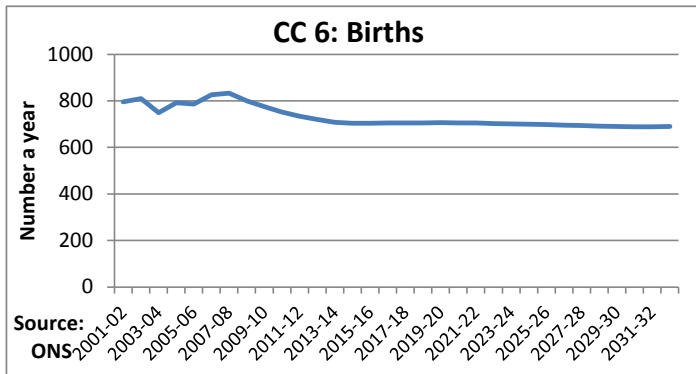
Note: for the new unitaries the UK flow data is for 2007 to 2011



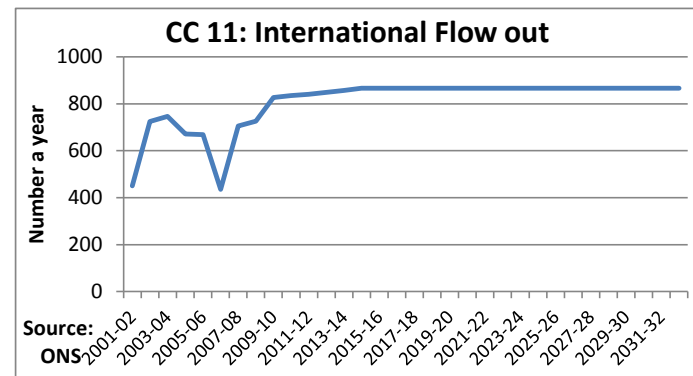
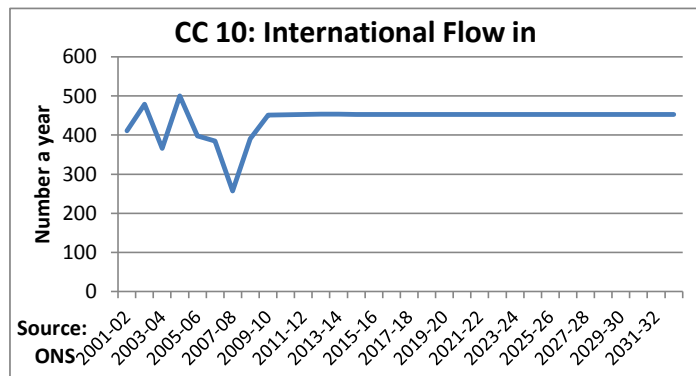
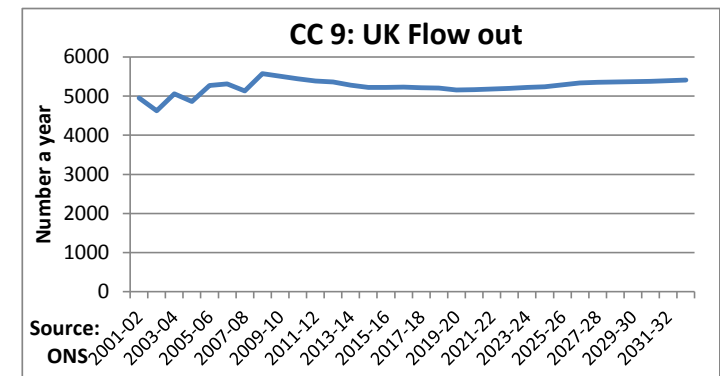
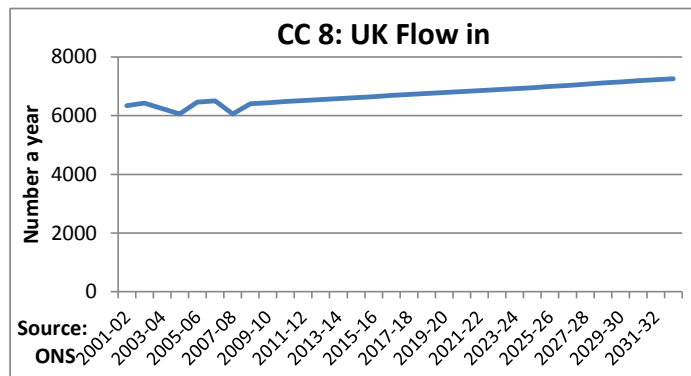
Note: for the new unitaries data is not available for UK flows in 2006-06 so if 2006 has been selected as the projection start period the data given will be for the period from 2007-08

## How the drivers of change have changed and may change in the future

The following charts enable you to see both how the six drivers of population change have changed since 2001 and how the official projections suggest they could change in the future if past trends were to continue.

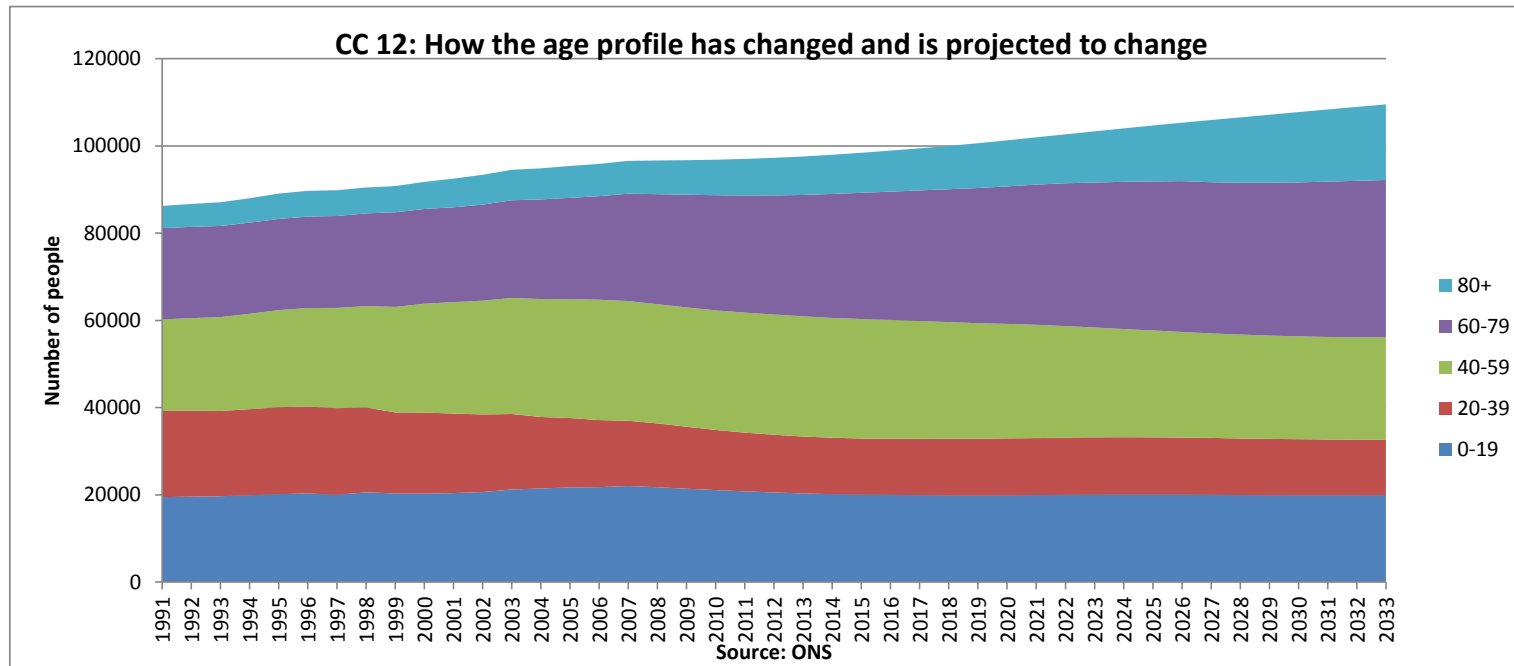


**NB: for the new unitaries created in 2009 data is not available for flows to and from the rest of the UK prior to 2007-08. For those authorities these graphs will show zeros for those years: those should be interpreted as "no data", not that there was not a flow in and out.**

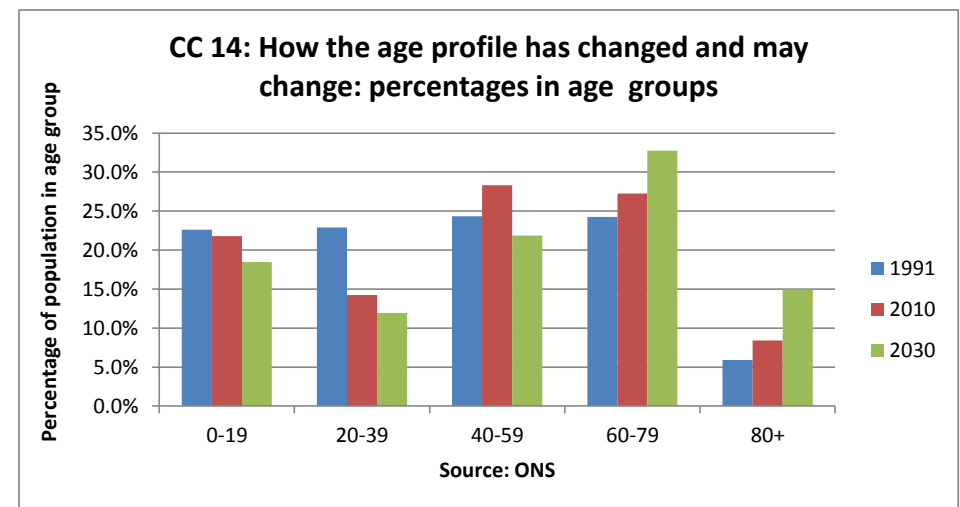
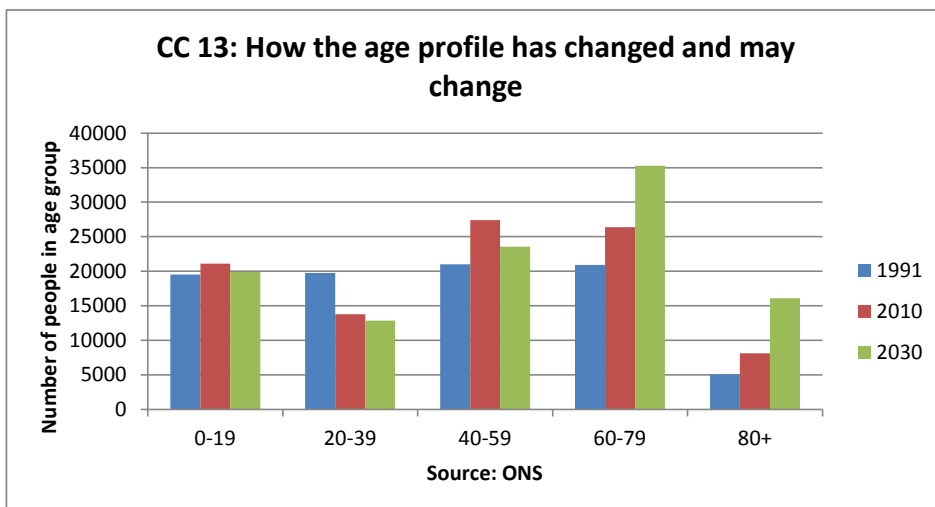


## How the composition of the community has changed and may change

In most areas the population will not just have grown larger, it will also have changed in terms both of its age profile and the mix of households, with a growing number of older people and more single person households and couples living on their own. Both are important when planning for housing.

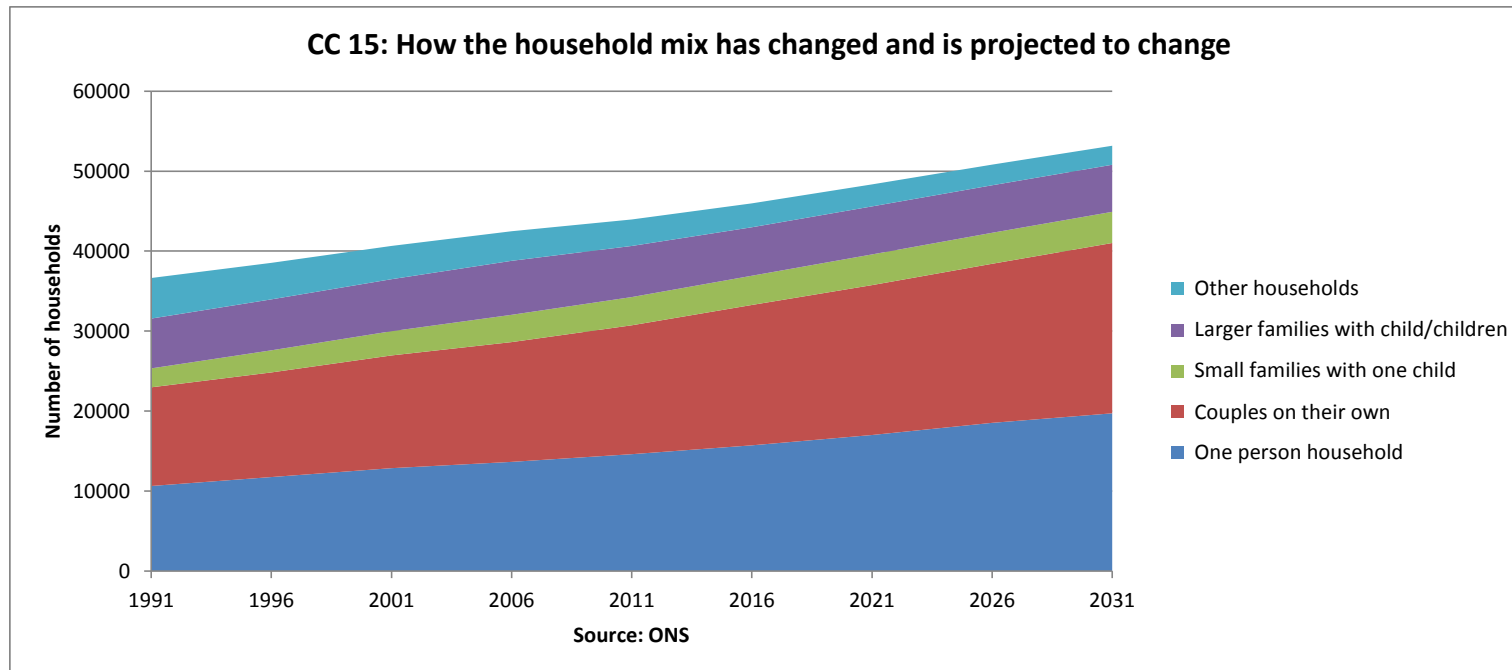


It is perhaps easier to see the changes that have occurred and are projected to occur if the figures for particular years are picked out. The charts below show the age profile for 1991 and for the beginning and end of the chosen projection period. The first chart shows the number of people in each age group and the second the percentage of the population in each age group - which perhaps gives a better picture of how the balance of the community has changed and could change.

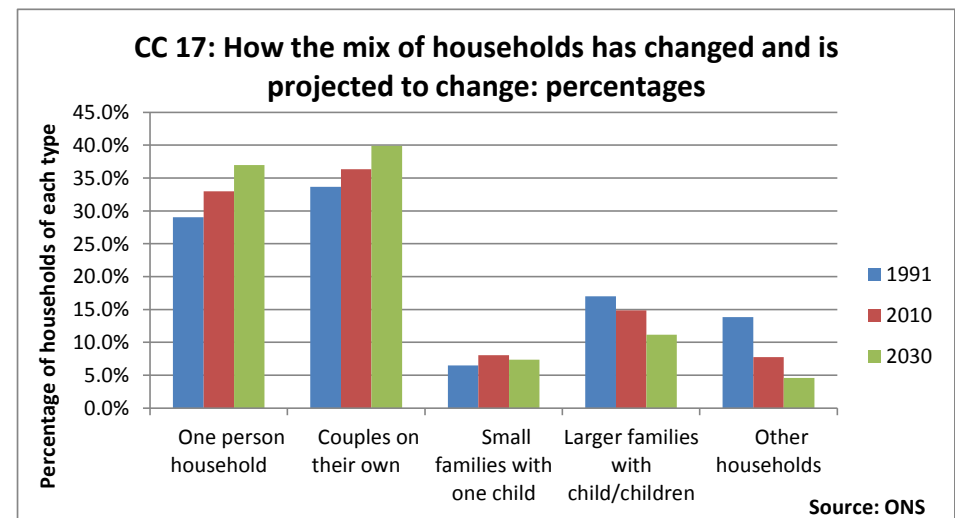
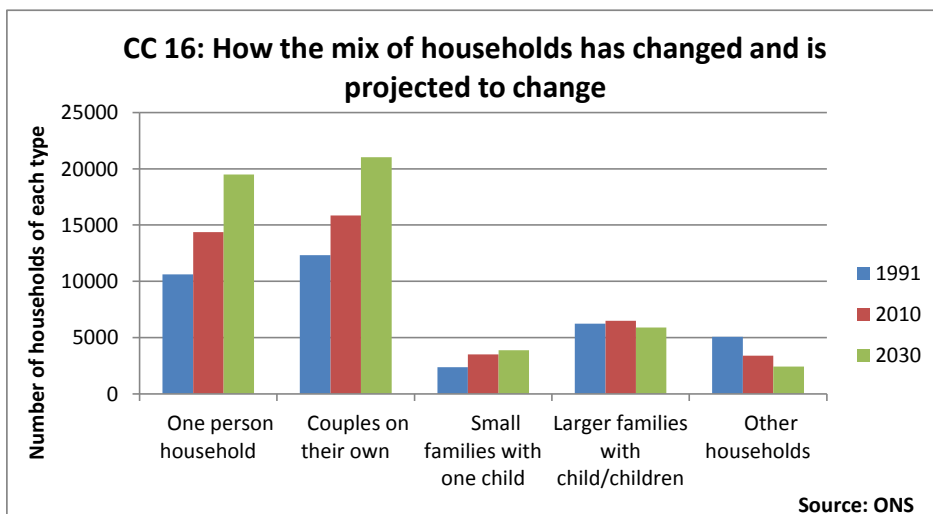


## How the household mix has changed and may change in the future

The mix of household types will also have changed and could continue to change further in the future. The following chart use 5 household types to describe the mix of households. Note that "Small families with one child" means one or two parents with a dependent child. Families with more than one child or with one child and an adult other than a parent are classified as "Larger families".

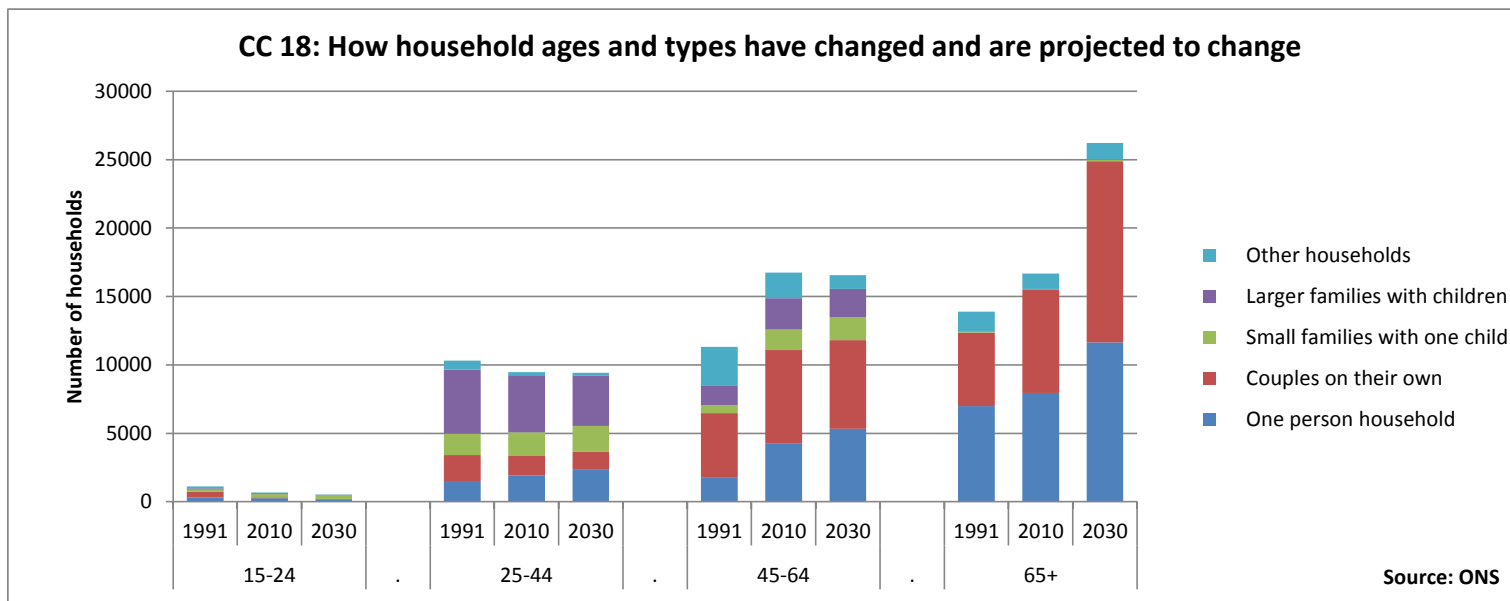


Again it is easier to see how the mix has changed by looking at specific years. The charts below show the mix for 1991 and the beginning and end of the chosen projection period, showing both the number of households and the percentage share of households in each type.

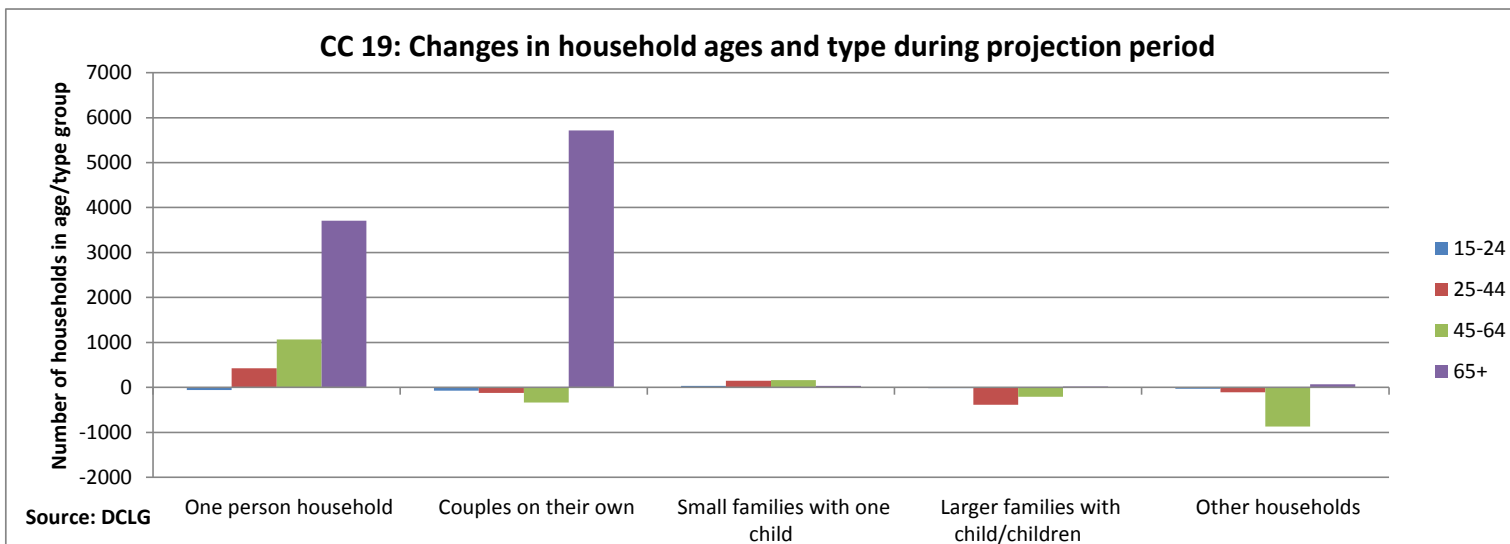


## Bringing together household ages and types

To plan for housing you need to understand not just how the age profile and household mix may change but how the two relate to one another. For example, if there is likely to be an increase in the number of single person households you need to know whether that increase is young people or those over 60 as their housing needs and aspirations will be very different. The following chart brings together the household age and type information. The total height of each bar represents the number of households in that age group. The different colours within in each bar represent the different types of households that make up the total for the age group.



Whilst the chart above gives a broad indication of which household age and type groups are projected to grow or shrink, the following chart gives a clearer indication of the changes in each group over the projection period.



## Summary

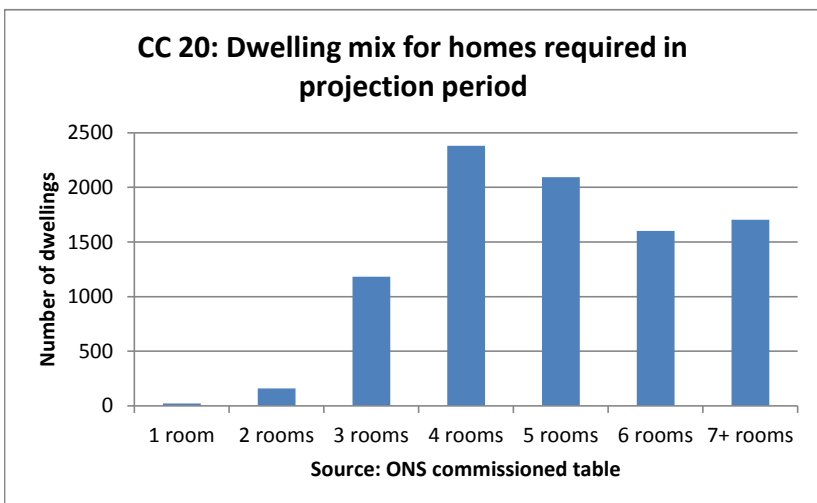
Taking all household ages and type together, the overall change during the projection period can be summarised as follows:

<b>Number of extra households between 2010 and 2030</b>	<b>9135</b>
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<b>Average number a year between 2010 and 2030</b>	<b>457</b>
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## What size of homes are needed?

It would be a mistake to assume that just because, for example, the growth in households is largely single person household or couples all that is needed are small homes with 1-2 bedrooms. Many small households live in larger homes. Data is available from the 2001 census showing the size of homes households of a particular age and type were living in within each local authority area at that time. If we assume that those occupation patterns continue we can estimate the mix of house sizes needed to accommodate the projected change in household sizes.



	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 rooms	6 rooms	7+ rooms
Number of homes	21	160	1181	2380	2094	1601	1704

Note: the 2001 census asked people how many rooms there were in their home, not how many bedrooms. Kitchen, bathrooms and toilets were excluded. In broad terms:

- 1 room = bedsit
- 2 rooms = one bedroom flat/house
- 3 rooms = 2 bedroom flat/house
- 4 rooms = 2/3 bedroom 1/2 reception room flat/house
- 5 rooms = 3 bedroom, 2 reception flat/house
- 6 rooms = 4/3 bedroom, 2/3 reception house
- 7+ rooms = 4/5+ bedroom house