

EAST MIDLANDS REGIONAL PLAN

HOUSING TECHNICAL PAPER

BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON HOUSING PROVISION AND HOUSEHOLD PROJECTIONS



CONTENTS	PAGE
1. Introduction	3
2. Summary of the process	3
3. Elements of Draft Regional Plan dwelling provision not included in DCLG Household Projections	5
1. Concealed families	
2. Vacant & temporary dwellings and 2nd homes	
3. Shared dwellings and sharing households	
4. Demolitions	
4. How certain population groups are taken into account in the model and methodology	7
1. Students	
2. Armed Forces	
3. Gypsies & Travellers	
4. Black & Minority Ethnic (BME) Groups	
5. Refugees & Asylum Seekers and Migrant workers	
6. Non-household Population	
5. Sub-regional migration and the projections	12
Appendix 1 Comment on ARU Methodology	15
Appendix 2 Consideration of migration at HMA level	18
Appendix 3 Glossary	21

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This paper has been produced to give as clear an understanding of the background to the dwelling provision figures in the Draft Regional Plan as possible in the time and space available. The dwelling provision figures are as far as possible technically robust, and based on an understanding of the background information, policy context and limitations of data.

2 Summary of the process

- 2.1 When establishing the housing provision for the Draft Plan the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) Household Projections have been used as a starting point, in accordance with Government guidance.
- 2.2 The work in preparing the Draft Regional Plan requires different decisions to be made over the projection of population and households. Therefore projections prepared by Anglia Ruskin University (ARU) have utilised the data behind the DCLG projections such that, aside from certain specific differences, they can be considered to be comparable.
- 2.3 It is important, therefore to set out the differences between the DCLG projections and the Draft Plan housing figures. These are of three types:
- The DCLG projections are of households whereas the Draft Plan has to provide for dwellings. The way in which they relate is set out in section 3 below.
 - The Draft Plan projections could have taken different approaches to other elements of the projection methodology and data. It has not done so, and the reasons for this are set out in section 4.
 - The Draft Plan implies changes to the level of net migration, principally at HMA level, from the trend projections, which the DCLG Household Projections are based on. The Draft Plan makes those changes for policy reasons¹ set out elsewhere, in the Plan itself, and in the Housing Policy Justification Paper. More details are set out in section 5.
- 2.4 The DCLG Household Projections at Housing Market Area (HMA) and District level are set out in Appendix 2 of the Draft Plan alongside the Plan's annual dwelling provision.
- 2.5 A summary of the decisions over the technical aspects is set out in the Table below:

¹ With the exception of East Lindsey where the adjustment is partly due to technical concerns.

Summary of decisions on technical aspects

Factor	Decision required	Action
Concealed families	To allow for none, some or all of the current concealed families and reduction projected	To account for the projected decrease but no reduction in the current level of concealed families. To consider Affordable Housing Study undertaken by Cambridge University.
Vacant dwellings	Whether to allow for a change in vacancy rates 2001 – 2026	Vacancy rates set to reduce to approx. 3% across region (Policy 17). The proportion of 2 nd homes amongst vacant dwellings is assumed to remain constant in the projections.
Shared dwellings & sharing households	Insignificant	No action
Demolitions	To add to dwelling provision (implying gross provision) or account through reducing supply (net supply) as demolitions occur	No addition made to dwelling figures; account through reducing supply (net supply) as demolitions occur
Population groups	How projection accounts for group	Action
Students	Incorporated in projection	No regional level adjustment. No other future (unprojected) changes in students.
Armed forces	Incorporated in projection	No regional level adjustment. No other future (unprojected) changes in forces establishments.
Gypsies & Travellers	Incorporated in projected population	Separate methodology for provision. Additional to RSS requirement in each District - see Policy 16, Appendix 3 and Housing Policy Justification Paper
BME groups	Incorporated in projected population	No special consideration in overall dwelling provision

Refugees & Asylum Seekers and Migrant Workers	Refugees incorporated in projected population but not Asylum Seekers or Migrant Workers. Some Migrant Workers may not be residents, or not household population.	Further investigation being considered. Will need local consideration relating to known evidence as part of Housing Market Area Assessments
Non-household population	Population projected separately in DCLG and Draft Plan projections and excluded from calculations to generate households.	Assumption of no impact upon dwelling requirement unless significant changes in levels of non-household population are identified through monitoring.

3. Elements of Draft Regional Plan dwelling provision not included in DCLG Household Projections

3.1 There are several aspects of the relationship between the DCLG Household Projections and the Draft Plan dwelling figures which use projection modelling by ARU that warrant further explanation. This section considers four aspects of the relationship between projected household and dwelling change.

- Concealed families
- Vacant and temporary dwellings and 2nd homes
- Shared dwellings and sharing households
- Demolitions

3.2 The DCLG Household estimates and projections indicate household change of 19,524 per year, 2001-2026. whereas the Draft Plan has to provide for dwellings. The Draft Plan provision of 20,418 dwellings per year equates to about 20,300 households per year, once the assumptions over vacancy rates have been accounted for (see below).

Concealed Families

3.3 Concealment of families fell throughout the 1971-2001 period, including the 1990's, both nationally and regionally. The projections indicate:

- falling married couple concealment (modest fall in age-specific rates but many fewer young marrieds to conceal);
- falling lone parent concealment (strong downward trend in concealment rates 1991-2001 perhaps as a result of social renting implicitly targeting lone parents);
- rising cohabiting couple concealment (concealment rates have been increasing alongside rising numbers cohabiting).

- 3.4 Concealment only measures families that have already formed. It does not measure those potential families that are deterred from forming because of lack of access/affordability to/of housing appropriate to living as a couple or rearing a family. This is outside the scope of both the DCLG and ARU projections.
- 3.5 Concealed families amounted to 10,000 at 2001 (DCLG), reducing in projections. The decision in the Draft Plan is to allow only for the projected decrease in concealed families. However, work commissioned under the Affordable Housing Study undertaken by Cambridge University will be used to inform the nature of this need, which will also be considered by the Housing Market Assessments being commissioned across the Region.

Vacant and temporary dwellings and 2nd homes

- 3.6 Vacancy rates are the proportion of total dwelling stock that is vacant at any given date. ARU projections are derived from the 2001 Census and incorporate a Census definition for vacancy (Table S48) which includes second homes and holiday accommodation, caravans and other mobile or temporary dwellings. This gives a regional rate for 2001 of 3.7%, with District rates ranging from 2% to 6.2%
- 3.7 The Draft Plan incorporates a policy decision over whether overall levels of vacancy will change over the Draft Regional Plan period. For the purposes of calculating the housing provision figure in Policy 14 of the Draft Regional Plan an assumption has been made that the vacancy rate will reduce from the current 3.7% towards 3% by 2026 i.e. by 0.7%.
- 3.8 The Draft Plan projections assume that a certain number of dwellings (about 7,500) are likely to be released across the Region as a result of such things as empty homes initiatives. It is this release or reduction in vacancy that should be monitored. There are implications for monitoring vacancy levels as a different source of vacancy rate is currently used in the Annual Monitoring Report (AMR).
- 3.9 Temporary dwellings are treated in the projections in the same way as any other dwellings, vacant or not. There may be some significant local issues on temporary dwellings to address, for example in coastal Lincolnshire, associated with the fact that some are also second homes.
- 3.10 The current proportion of second homes in the Region is relatively low. The 2001 Census suggests a decline from 1991 in combined “second homes and holiday accommodation.” Issues over 2nd homes are found mainly in Lincolnshire and in and around the Peak National Park, but are also arising within city centres. There are potential issues associated with the growth in apartment developments in Leicester and Nottingham.
- 3.11 The proportion of 2nd homes amongst vacant dwellings is assumed to remain constant in the projections, as there is no modelling solution to forecasting it separately. Second homes have the potential to be available in

the future for residents. The aim may be to reduce, in certain areas, the numbers involved. This will need to be monitored locally.

Shared dwellings & sharing households

- 3.12 There is an insignificant effect due to these aspects of housing and the small adjustments made by ARU in their modelling are used unaltered.

Demolitions

- 3.13 Demolitions are difficult to predict, even when demolition programmes are in place. In addition, no large scale demolition is envisaged within the Region. Consequently demolitions are to be considered as part of the dwelling supply, and no additional dwellings are provided for to account for future possible losses. Therefore monitoring of dwelling change (supply) will need to account for losses, and be presented as a net figure in relation to the provision required in the Draft Plan (which is also net).
- 3.14 The timing of large scale demolitions will need to be recognised when interpreting monitoring information as they may falsely indicate significant under-performance in net dwelling completions. It may be that large-scale demolitions in one District affect overall supply in an HMA (for example, where a District/Unitary Authority is tightly constrained for land to replace the demolished dwellings). Monitoring should carefully assess the long-term implications of such an impact, should this occur.

4. How certain population groups are taken into account in the model and methodology

- 4.1 It is important to note that the ARU projections provided for EMRA attempt to match the way in which the ONS 2003-based population, and DCLG Household Projections, have treated certain population groups. This section deals with how certain population groups are taken into account in the model, and whether this impacts on the conclusions drawn in the Regional Plan. To assist understanding of the model ARU provided a summary of how certain population groups have been considered and this is incorporated below. Further comment from ARU on the treatment of populations can be found in Appendix 1.
- 4.2 The groups identified for this analysis were as follows:
1. Students
 2. Armed forces
 3. Gypsies and travellers
 4. Black & Minority Ethnic (BME) groups
 5. Refugees & asylum seekers and migrant workers
 6. Those in non-household population, other than those mentioned above, i.e. people in residential and care homes, bed & breakfast and hostel accommodation, homeless persons.

Students

- 4.3 The following summarises the treatment of students in the projections:
- a The migration assumptions used in both the ONS and ARU methodology take account of past student migration (both into the area when starting courses and leaving it when finishing), as far as the data include students, in terms of both the total number of migrants and the age/sex structure. There is some evidence that in areas where significant students live (in term-time) they are under-represented in out-migration, leading to higher projections.
 - b In the ARU projections the same levels of student migration have been assumed to continue into the future.
 - c The ONS and ARU methodologies allows for keeping an appropriate number of people in the student age-groups rather than aging them (see Appendix 1).
 - d The household representation rates in the ARU and DCLG projections do allow for the number of students at their term time address (see Appendix 1).
 - e Students in communal (i.e. non-household) accommodation are accounted for (see Appendix 1).
- 4.4 The Draft Plan dwelling provision figures are therefore assumed to incorporate students and student housing except where significant changes either in student numbers (that are not represented in past trends) or in student (non- household) accommodation are planned. The treatment of students in the household projections needs to be considered with regard to monitoring of housing which is built specifically for students.

Armed forces

- 4.5 There are considerable concentrations of armed forces stationed in a few local authorities in the East Midlands, whereas in most other areas the numbers are insignificant. The key local authorities are: East Lindsey, North Kesteven, West Lindsey and Rutland. All of these are predominantly on RAF bases.
- 4.6 Armed forces could be located in:
- Barracks – single people without dependants: counted as non-household population
 - Private households - with dependants; and Married quarters - on or off base - with dependants: counted in the general population and housing stock
- 4.7 Treatment of Armed Forces in the projections
- a Both the household and non-household population are included in the population projection migration data. ARU, however, makes adjustments in exceptional Districts to the 15-34 year age bands (see Appendix 1). In the East Midlands these adjustments only affect Rutland.

- b DCLG and ARU methodologies keep numbers constant in accordance with whether persons are in the household or communal establishment population. (see Appendix 1)
- 4.8 No further account has been taken in the Draft Regional Plan dwelling provision figures to adjust the projections. It is, however, a feature of this group that there can be planned expansion, contraction or closure of bases for policy reasons unconnected with general migration trends or planning policy. This cannot be predicted more than a few years ahead. Adjustments may be needed for the few local authorities affected; these may impact upon LDFs, Housing Strategies and the Draft Regional Plan.

Gypsies and Travellers

- 4.9 ARU indicates that the population in these groups (and BME groups) are included as part of the general total population, the institutional population where appropriate, and the migrant age structure. They are included in the overall projections, but not identified as separate groups or given special treatment. A small proportion of this group may be not accounted for as residents, owing to being on transit or unauthorised sites and recorded as such (or not recorded) in the Census.
- 4.10 It should be noted that many people who would consider themselves to be Gypsies in cultural terms live in permanent accommodation, and would not be distinguishable from the general population for housing provision.
- 4.11 In line with Circular 01/2006 the Draft Regional Plan is required to indicate pitch numbers at District level. To inform the interim minimum figures in the Gypsy and Traveller Policy (Draft Plan Policy 16 and Appendix 3) an assessment of the pitch requirements of Gypsy and Travellers has been undertaken (see fuller explanation in Housing Policy Justification Paper).
- 4.12 As the methodology to indicate pitch numbers is separate and distinct from that for projecting housing need for the population as a whole, no specific account is made of Gypsies and Travellers within the general housing provision and the pitch numbers in the Draft Plan are entirely separate.

Black & Minority Ethnic (BME) Groups

- 4.13 ARU indicate that the population in these groups is included as part of the general total population, the institutional population where appropriate, and the migrant cohorts structure. They are included in the overall projections, but not identified as separate groups or given special treatment. Consequently it is not considered that any special adjustments need to be made to the projections.
- 4.14 There is, within National Planning Policy Guidance, no requirement to specifically address the needs of BME groups. Such groups have an impact upon the type and size of housing required, but principally at local level and this is seen in terms of household size and affordable housing needs. This

impact is integrated in the projection methodology. The delivery of appropriate housing is a matter for LDFs and for Housing Strategies.

- 4.15 No specific account is made for BME groups within the general housing provision. If any implications for the Draft Regional Plan arise from development of the Regional Housing Strategy then these will need to be taken into account. Similarly Housing Market assessments will impact upon Local Housing Strategies and LDFs.

Refugees & Asylum seekers and Migrant Workers

- 4.16 The DCLG household projections include asylum seekers and migrant workers in international migration where these groups do become long-term residents, but there have been recent changes in these movements which require further study. While these are unlikely to affect the provision of housing in the Plan it is important to understand the movement of such groups, especially for Housing Needs Assessments in HMAs.
- 4.17 ARU indicates that refugees would be included as part of the number of international migrants, and if present in the Census count would be modelled in the normal way. As refugees are those whose need for asylum has been recognised and who have been granted leave to remain in this country, it is reasonable for refugees to be treated in the same way as BME and international migrant populations for the purposes of the projections i.e. requiring no special adjustment.
- 4.18 For asylum seekers and migrant workers the situation is different; only a proportion of these groups will become residents, those who do become residents are, theoretically, included in international migration figures. ARU indicate that non-residents are not included in long-term forecasts. Nevertheless, special provision may need to be made for the population in these groups; some migrant workers and asylum seekers who are present in the Region may not be residents, or not in the household population.
- 4.19 Because they represent a recent phenomenon the problem is two-fold:
- Established means of distributing such immigrants (where recorded as such) around the country, based on earlier data, do not distribute according to their current destinations.
 - There is a lack of reliable data to inform this process.
- 4.20 With asylum seekers: National Asylum Support Service (NASS) can provide information about the number of people who make an asylum claim, and the LA to which they are dispersed. No reliable information is available regarding those who then move on or who do not leave the UK if their claim is unsuccessful.
- 4.21 With migrant Workers: the Labour Force Survey (LFS) provides an estimate of the stock of migrants living in households in the UK. However, its usefulness is limited:

- a It is likely to under-estimate, particularly among those who have been here for less than 6 months and those living in communal accommodation
- b Small sample sizes also mean that the LFS measures of the increase in the stock of migrants in the UK should be viewed with caution.

4.22 The Worker Registration Scheme (WRS) suggests that there is evidence of high concentrations of A8² migrants since May 2004 in the East Midlands; with further evidence that A8 migrants appear to be flowing to parts of the country not traditionally associated with large concentrations of international migrants. Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire Job Centre Districts both recorded high concentrations of WRS registrations relative to the working age population (more than 1.5%) between May 2004 and September 2005. However, the WRS is also of limited usefulness:

- It records gross inflows only
- It is likely to overstate the true increase in the stock of migrants as it does not take into account those who return to their country of origin
- It does not record children or others who are not working or looking for work
- There is also anecdotal evidence of non-registration.

4.23 Asylum seekers and migrant workers have not been taken into account in the methodology for the Draft Regional Plan because there is no robust data available at the date of preparation. In addition to the sources above National Insurance registrations (NINo data) may inform the situation. Other sources of information for both asylum seekers and migrant workers may be local Housing Needs Assessments or their equivalents, which should be based upon more detailed local surveys.

4.24 Further work on assessing the impact of recent changes in the movements of these groups is being considered by Assembly officers, and work is continuing at national level, through the ONS project 'Improving Migration and Population Statistics (IMPS)', the results from this work are being monitored by the Regional Assembly.

Non-household Population

4.25 This group includes population not in households, other than those mentioned above, i.e. people in residential and care homes, bed & breakfast and hostel accommodation and homeless persons. This element of the projections does not have households generated. It includes prisons, residential and nursing homes, student halls (but not students in households), bed & breakfast and hostel accommodation)

4.26 There are two aspects to the projections – How the population is projected, and whether the resulting household need should be adjusted to account for policy or other changes.

² The eight Central and Eastern European countries which were among the ten countries which joined the EU on 1 May 2004

4.27 The DCLG Household Projections calculate non-household population as follows:

“The institutional population is projected by using the 2001 Census and information from the Department of Health about residents in residential care homes from 1991 to 2004. At ages under 75, the number of residents in institutions is kept constant at 2001 levels in each sex/age/marital status category. The marital status classification groups individuals into legal categories only, as members of the institutional population do not cohabit by definition (resident staff with self contained accommodation are not part of the institutional population). In the 75 - 79, 80 - 84 and 85 and over age bands, the proportion of the population in each category resident in communal establishments is assumed to fall slowly from 1996 to 2003 (sic) and after that remain constant.”³

4.28 ARU indicates that the calculation of future non-household population is “broadly, but not precisely, equivalent to the methodology in the DCLG 2003-based Household Projections.” Therefore no additional provision is made for the population in non-household accommodation. There will consequently be no impact upon the dwelling requirement. If significant changes in levels of non-household population are identified then these will need to be considered at the time, probably through the monitoring process.

5. Sub-Regional migration and the projections

5.1 The implication of Draft Plan housing provision, where it differs significantly from the DCLG Household Projections is that the level of net migration is planned to change from what is assumed in those (trend-based) projections. This is particularly significant at HMA level, which is where much of the consideration over appropriate levels of housing in relation to past migration has been made.

5.2 Past migration rates inform the DCLG projections of households. The DCLG Household Projections assume a level of net migration which equates to the projected migration in the ONS 2003-based population projections. It is based upon levels of Migration seen in the 5 years up to 2003. This is one reason that both ONS and DCLG projections are referred to as ‘trend-based’. Further details on the ONS projections are available from the ONS web site⁴.

5.3 The commentary in Appendix 2, summarised below, relates the migration implied in the Draft Plan to that seen in the DCLG/ONS projections at HMA level. Migration needs to be considered over a long term period for the

³ [2003-based Household Projections: Background and Methodology](http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1002882&PressNoticeID=2097) (www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1002882&PressNoticeID=2097)

⁴ <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vInk=997>

Regional Plan Review, therefore the short-and long-term past trends of migration are also commented upon in relation to the proposed level of housing.

- 5.4 At present detailed figures for how the Draft Plan dwelling provision affects migration are not available, but general indications of planned against past trends can be made. A clearer and more precise picture will be obtained once Draft Plan household projections can be commissioned. When discussing migration trends, long-term is around 10-12 years (1991-2003, 2004-2016), short-term is around 5 years before and after 2003.

Summary

HMA	Comment on Draft Plan
Central Lincolnshire	Close to DCLG/ONS projection, above long-term trend
Coastal Lincolnshire	Below DCLG/ONS projection; close to long-term trend
Peterborough (Partial)	Below DCLG/ONS projection and short- and long-term trend
Newark/Ashfield/Mansfield (Nottingham Outer)	Well above DCLG/ONS projection and long-term trends
Northern (Sheffield/Rotherham)	Below DCLG/ONS projection and recent past trends, but above long-term past trends.
Peak Dales & Park	Below DCLG/ONS projection and trend
Derby	Continuation of high levels of in-migration below the DCLG/ONS projection, short- and long-term past trends
Leicester and Leicestershire	Close to DCLG/ONS projection, and long-term trend.
Nottingham Core	Above DCLG/ONS projection and earlier past out-migration, not above short-term past trends.
REGION (including Northamptonshire)	Overall the DCLG/ONS projections indicate above long-term past-trend levels of migration, which the Draft Plan increases further. Short-term past trends are somewhat higher.

International Migration

- 5.5 International migration is a significant element of the ONS National and Sub-National Population Projections and consequently the DCLG Household Projections. This element in the projections is described in projection

documentation.⁵ Assumptions are made in the ONS projections over the level of international migration at a national level and the distribution of that migration to regions and local authorities. International migration, past and projected, is incorporated in the migration levels mentioned below.

⁵ www.gad.gov.uk/News/Documents/2003-based_national_population_projections.pdf

APPENDIX 1

Comment on ARU Methodology

General methodology

Base population

The base population of the ARU forecasts is the revised 2001 ONS mid-year population estimate^{6,7} (revised September 2004), split by five year age/gender groups for the population aged 0-84 years and by gender for the population aged 85 years and over. The base population is divided into household population and a non-household or communal establishment population. The non-household population is derived from the 2001 Census of Population (Standard Table S01). The private household population at 2001 is derived by subtraction of this non-household population from the 2001 mid-year population estimate.

At future dates the non-household population aged below 75 years is taken to remain unchanged from the actual values recorded by the 2001 Census data. For the population aged over 75 years the ratio of the non-household population to the total resident population is taken to remain unchanged from that exhibited by the 2001 base data. This is broadly, but not precisely, equivalent to the methodology in the DETR 1996-based household projections.

Ageing and transients

At the District level it is possible that mobile populations, particularly those associated with communal establishments showing relatively high throughput, were not adequately identified by the 2001 Census Special Migration Statistics. Along with other models of its type, the ARU Chelmer Model identifies the transient population by age/gender, which is not allowed to age onwards in the projection process below age 75. For most Districts⁸, the transient population used in these projections is the 2001 Census communal establishment population.

⁶ Further information from www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_population/PopEst_Guide.pdf

⁷ Definitions of population groups for this data are consistent with those used in the 2001 Census. Further information from www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/census2001/definitions_chapters_1_5.pdf

⁸ In a small number of exceptional districts, further adjustments for transients are made. Charnwood, Oadby, Nottingham, Rutland have significant transient population associated with students or armed services.

Outmigrants (within UK)

Migration data⁹ is derived from the 2001 Census Standard Table S08 (which includes private household and communal establishment population), grossed up to five year equivalence, and expressed as a proportion of the total number of outmigrants by five year age and gender groups. The proportions are held constant through all forecast periods and this determines the age / gender structure of the outmigrants. The overall scale of gross outmigration is projected to be a constant ratio relative to the size of the population at the start of each projection period.

Inmigrants (within UK)

The immigrant data¹⁰ is derived from the 2001 Census Standard Table S08 (which includes private household and communal establishment population), grossed up to five year equivalence, and each five year age/gender group is expressed as a proportion of the total number of inmigrants. The proportions are held constant through all forecast periods. The scale of gross immigration is the difference between the scale of outmigration and the level of net migration resulting from the assumptions of net migration levels set for each area for each forecasting period (after appropriate allowance for international migration, see next item).

International Migrants

This subset of migrants is modelled in slightly different fashion. The international immigrant data is derived from the 2001 Census Standard Table S08, grossed up to five year equivalence. The international outmigrant data is derived from the international immigrant data and adjusted using ONS 2003-based projections of international net migration¹¹, grossed up to 5 year equivalence, to provide an international gross outmigrant age profile. Gross levels are scaled to population totals, but are not otherwise adjusted, in relation to migration or other controls.

Comment on special elements

International migrants

The modelling of international migrants uses either a structure based on past migration relative to total population (as described above) or a natural change

⁹ In the small number of exceptional districts, where adjustments need to be made to improve the modelling of transients in the 15-34 age bands, adjustments have been applied to internal outmigrants. Using a residual method derived from comparing the projected population profile from the ONS 2003-based population projections at 2006 with that of the unadjusted Chelmer Model at 2006, adjustments have been made to those cohorts where a negative difference occurs.

¹⁰ In the small number of exceptional districts, where adjustments need to be made to improve the modelling of transients in the 15-34 age bands, adjustments have been applied to internal inmigrants. Using a residual method derived from comparing the projected population profile from the ONS 2003-based population projections at 2006 with that of the unadjusted Chelmer Model at 2006, adjustments have been made to those cohorts where a positive difference occurs

¹¹ Where this produces a negative outmigrant cohort, the corresponding immigrant cohort is increased to reflect the net, and the outmigrant cohort set to zero.

structure (at client's request), and a total which has been set to zero, (at client's request) for the forecast periods. Adjustments are made to immigrant cohorts to achieve the required net total. At the end of the forecast period, net international cohorts become part of the total population for the next period, and follow the methodology for base population given above. As no data is readily available for international migrant household representatives, the indigenous representative rates are used.

Students; Armed forces

Students in halls and armed forces personnel in barracks are included in the non-household population and subtracted from the total population for ageing and household formation calculations as above. Students and armed forces in private households are included in the private household modelling. In most districts where the student/armed forces proportions of the population are not significant, this combination of modelling copes adequately.

In a small number of districts, further adjustments for transients are made. In the East Midlands, Charnwood, Oadby, Nottingham and Rutland have exceptional transient population associated with students and armed services, and additional adjustments have been made to age bands 15-34 of the migrant structure. Household representative rates include those student and armed forces cohorts resident in the private household population.

Gypsies and Travellers; BME groups (black/minority/ethnic);

Population in these groups are included as part of the general total population, the institutional population where appropriate, and the migrant cohorts structure. They are included in the overall forecasts, but not identified as separate groups or given special treatment. Household representative rates include those gypsy, traveller, black/minority/ethnic cohorts normally resident in the private household population

Refugees & Asylum Seekers and Migrant Workers

Refugees – asylum seekers given leave to stay – would be included as part of the number of international migrants, and if present in the Census count, modelled in the normal way as above. Under the ONS definition, asylum seekers and migrant workers not expected to remain in the UK are excluded from midyear estimate counts. These latter groups are therefore not included in the long term forecasts, and may need further assessment. Household representative rates include these groups where they are resident in the private household population

Those in non-household population i.e. people in residential and care homes, bed & breakfast and hostel accommodation;

Members of these population groups are included in the dataset as part of the communal establishment count (as defined by Census definition) and are projected forward as described in base population and ageing and transients, above.

APPENDIX 2

Draft Regional Plan: Consideration of migration at HMA level

This commentary relates the migration implied in the Draft Plan to that seen in the DCLG projections, and the short-and long-term trends from past rates.

When discussing migration trends, long-term is around 10-12 years (1991-2003, 2004-2016), short-term is around 5 years before and after 2003.

Past migration is from the ONS revised series (1991 – 2004) and Mid-year estimates¹². Migration levels have varied over past years; in some cases considerably, or changing from out- to in- migration.

Projected trend migration, referred to also as ‘DCLG trend’, is the migration inherent in the Government’s Household Projections, which equates to the projected migration in the ONS 2003-based population projections. Projected migration is fairly constant over the 2003-26 period. Further details on the ONS projections are available from the ONS web site.

All references to migration are net, and expressed as in- or out- migration depending on whether the result of gross flows is positive (in) or negative (out).

At present detailed figures for how dwelling provision affects migration are not available, but general indications of planned against past trends can be made. A clearer and more precise picture will be obtained once revised ‘options-led’ household projections can be commissioned.

NB. All HMA dwelling provision figures represent net in-migration of population.

Eastern Sub-area

Central Lincolnshire HMA

A Draft Plan HMA figure of at least the current DCLG trend.

The projected trend migration is below the very recent levels, which have been high, and declines over time, but it is above a long-term past trend. The Draft Plan indicates an increase on the long-term trend.

Coastal Lincolnshire HMA

A Draft Plan HMA figure significantly below the current DCLG trend.

¹² Migration & other changes from revised series (2004) and MYEs 2002, 3 & 4 Source ONS. Revisions to migration estimates for 1991 to 2001 (combining all types of migration) had to be made by National Statistics following evidence from the 2001 census.

Projected migration trends are well above long-term past levels, as in-migration rose significantly in the mid 1990s¹³. The Draft Plan, being below the DCLG projection is closer to this long-term past trend.

Peterborough Partial HMA

A Draft Plan HMA figure below the current DCLG trend

Trend migration is very consistent, although there was a peak in the early 1990s and very recently. A figure below the DCLG projection implies not meeting past (long-term) migration levels.

Northern Sub-area

Newark/Ashfield/Mansfield (Nottingham Outer) HMA

A Draft Plan HMA figure substantially above the current DCLG trend

Migration has been consistently rising from out-migration in the early 1990s. Projected migration is very close to the short-term past trend but significantly above the long-term. The Draft Plan indicates levels of in-migration that are significantly higher than short- and long-term past rates.

Northern (Sheffield/Rotherham) HMA

A Draft Plan HMA figure below the current DCLG trend

Migration has been consistently rising from out-migration in the early 1990s. Projected migration is above past trends, especially long-term past trends. A Draft Plan figure below projected trends indicates levels of in-migration that are below than short-term but above long-term past rates.

Peak Sub-area

Peak Dales and Park HMA

A Draft Plan HMA figure substantially below the current DCLG trend

Trend migration is very consistent, and positive. A figure below trend implies not meeting past (long-term) migration levels. Whether this indicates in- or out-migration is uncertain without further work.

Three Cities Sub-area

Derby HMA

A Draft Plan HMA figure below the current DCLG trend

Migration levels are reasonably consistent, and show strong in-migration, with a peak around 2001. The Draft Plan would continue the long-term past trends.

¹³ In East Lindsey there are technical concerns over the DCLG projections.

Leicester and Leicestershire HMA

A Draft Plan HMA figure consistent with the current DCLG trend

The projected long term trend in migration is similar to the estimated past long term trend, but annual figures show a high level of variability. The projected migration levels are above the long-term past trend, as is the Draft Plan.

Nottingham Core HMA

A Draft Plan HMA figure is above the current DCLG trend

Net migration has been consistently negative apart from a strong in-migration in the early 2000s. The DCLG projections only partly reflect this up-turn and show slight net out-migration. The Draft Plan reflects recent trends and indicates in-migration, although not at such high levels.

Southern Sub-area

As a different process (as part of the MKSM Sub-Regional Strategy) was used to develop dwelling provision for the Southern Sub-area no commentary is provided. However, the Draft Plan dwelling provision implies a net migration significantly higher than the DCLG projections, or past trends.

APPENDIX 3

Glossary

Acronym	Meaning
AMR	Annual Monitoring Report
ARU	Anglia Ruskin University
BME	Black & Minority Ethnic (Groups)
DCLG	Department for Communities and Local Government
DETR	Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions
EMRA	East Midlands Regional Assembly
HMA	Housing Market Area
IMPS	Improving Migration and Population Statistics
LDF	Local Development Framework
LFS	Labour Force Survey
MKSM	Milton Keynes South Midlands (Sub Regional Strategy)
NASS	National Asylum Support Service
ONS	Office for National Statistics
RAF	Royal Air Force
WRS	Worker Registration Scheme