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Planning. Design. Economics.

HEaDROOM Update Report

Review of RSS Housing Requirement for
Sefton

Sefton Metropolitan Borough Council

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1.0 Introduction

Background to the Study

- 1.1 Nathaniel Lichfield and Partners (NLP) produced a study for Sefton Metropolitan Borough Council (SMBC) in March 2011 that analysed local housing requirements within the Borough. The study set out the potential scale of future housing requirements based upon a range of housing, economic and demographic factors, trends and forecasts to help SMBC make informed policy choices through their Local Plan process.
- 1.2 Taking into account 11 scenarios tested through NLP's HEaDROOM housing framework and the core constraints on development delivery, the analysis suggested a dwelling requirement of around 481 dwellings per annum (dpa) to 2027. This figure was approximate to the demographic projections for the area contained with Scenario A (the Baseline PopGroup model output), and Scenario I (National Rates of Unemployment), set against a variety of balancing factors.
- 1.3 The report recommended the future recalibration of the model with the most up-to-date statistical evidence, specifically the CLG 2008-based household projections once these had been integrated into the PopGroup model. This was to allow consistency of application and to ensure that the data was as robust as possible going into the Local Plan Examination in Public. Following the release of this data, NLP updated the work, including a new scenario which constrained the housing supply at a given level from 2010 to 2027 (based upon Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment [SHLAA] data provided by SMBC).
- 1.4 The revised PopGroup Model Runs, produced by NLP in February 2012, indicated that incorporating lower headship rates and household growth forecasts from the latest CLG 2008-based household projections, resulted in a corresponding reduction in the dwelling requirements identified in the Baseline model, from 481 dpa to 438 dpa. This latter figure was more in line with the CLG household forecasts¹ but is lower than the 481 dpa figure NLP recommended in the earlier report. The February 2012 work was only ever intended as an interim update prior to the commissioning of further work, and was never published by the Council.
- 1.5 It should be noted that the March 2011 analysis incorporated 2006-based household forecasts, which generated higher growth forecasts for Sefton than the February 2012 update:

¹ 367 dpa, based on the household growth forecast for the period 2008-2028 and allowing for a 4.9% vacant homes rate. The 294 dpa figure quoted in the earlier HEaDROOM report was calculated on the basis of the earlier 2003-28 time period.

- a **2006-based** household forecasts for Sefton: household growth of 8,000 (400 p.a.) 2006-2026;
- b **2008-based** household forecasts for Sefton: household growth of 6,000 (300 p.a.) 2006-2026 (350 p.a. 2008-28).

1.6 Following the recent release of the ONS 2010-based sub-national population projections (SNPP), Interim 2011-based SNPP, and selected 2011 Census population data, it was recognised that there was a need to undertake a refresh of the previous HEaDROOM work to ensure that the housing requirements are as up-to-date and robust as possible to support the advanced stages of the Borough's Local Plan preparation process.

1.7 This report therefore presents the findings of NLP's updated demographic analysis regarding the level of housing that may be appropriate for SMBC to plan for over the period 2011 to 2031. This does not seek to replicate the contextual analysis undertaken previously, but focuses specifically on revised modelling work, analysis and implications (along with a short comparison with the previous work and discussion on any differences between the reports). This report also provides an updated sub-area split, using the latest available data regarding completions, commitments, affordable housing delivery and need.

2.0

Methodology

2.1

Taking forward the methodological approach outlined in detail in the 2011 HEaDROOM report (and summarised in Appendix 1 of this note), the following changes differentiate the scenarios requested by SMBC from the previous report and the subsequent February 2012 update:

- a **Scenario 1 - Updated PopGroup Baseline:** This scenario represents a projection of the demographic shift based on current factors and recent trends in Sefton. The updated scenario uses the same broad approach as for the previous baseline (Scenario A in the 2011 report and Scenario 1 in the 2012 update), but incorporates the 2008-based CLG household forecast headship rates and 2010-based SNPP ONS population projections². Other differences include a base date of 2011 rather than 2010; an extension of the end of the Plan period to 2031 rather than 2027/32; and changes to the commuting and unemployment rates³ to reflect the latest data from NOMIS;
- b **Scenario 2 – Updated urban containment option:** This supply-led scenario comprises a variation on the baseline model which constrains the housing supply at a given level (at around 3,845 additional units) from 2011 to 2031, based on the availability of deliverable and developable brownfield sites in SMBC’s SHLAA;
- c **Scenario 3 – Zero Net Migration:** whereby the annual international and domestic migration flows under the baseline scenario are equalised to result in a net migration of zero (i.e. an identical number of people move into the area as leave the Borough, hence in 2015, the baseline international in-migration totals 1,025, whilst out-migration totalled 587; this was subsequently split to equal 806 international migrants in and 806 out);
- d **Scenario 4 – Stable Population:** This scenario was modelled to examine the housing implications of a stable population over the plan period. Hence instead of a forecast growth in population (resulting from natural change and net in-migration) to 2031, the 2011 figure of 274,970 (and the number of people within each of the age cohorts) was held constant to 2031. This ensures that unlike many of the other scenarios, whereby

² Note: a 2011 based resident population of 274,970 for Sefton was taken from the latest 2010-based mid-year SNPP estimates. This is slightly higher than the recently released 2011 Census data, which recorded a total resident population of 273,800 for Sefton. Whilst the latter figure could have been used to benchmark the 2011 population figure, this would have required various assumptions to disaggregate the 5-year age cohorts in the Census. As the two figures are within 0.5% of one another, the more detailed ONS SNPP data was utilised.

³ It is apparent from Appendix 1 and Appendix 2 that the PopGroup model provides the number of jobs associated with each scenario. This is purely ‘supply-led’ and is calculated by applying the forecast rate of employment and economic activity rates to the number of economically active residents in each scenario (an adjustment is also made for commuting patterns). It does not mean that people will become unemployed as a result of the housing supply situation assumed for each scenario.

the proportion of people in the older age cohorts increases at the expense of the younger generation (reducing the average household size over time), the split remains constant across the generations to 2031;

- e **Scenario 5 – Local Plan Employment Land Based:** This involved interpreting the level of job growth commensurate with Sefton’s Employment Land & Premises Study findings and factoring this into the PopGroup model. The economic scenarios are based upon an understanding of the relationship between housing and employment. The projected migration is set at a level which, alongside the profile of migrants moving in and out and natural change, produces a labour force which is sufficient to support employment growth in the Borough;

SMBC’s Employment Land and Premises Study (2012), which comprises part of the evidence base for the emerging Local Plan, concluded that SMBC should provide a total of 84.38ha of employment land to 2031. By applying a typical plot ratio of 40% and an approximate employment density of 1 job per 40 sqm (across all types of B1, B2 and B8 employment land), this would equate to around 8,440 jobs. On the basis that typically, only about 45% of workers work in ‘B class’ jobs⁴, this would mean that Sefton is planning for the provision of around 18,750 net additional workers in the Borough over the plan period.

To maintain the labour force with sufficient people to underpin these jobs (assuming that the ratio of jobs to workers – a measure of commuting – remains constant and unemployment is reduced in line with the other scenarios) would require a rate of in-migration significantly above that which has been observed in recent years. This assumes that all sites will be used efficiently and deliver outputs of 1 job per 40 sqm; that local employment rates will remain above the national average; that the jobs delivered will be entirely ‘new’ to the area (rather than existing companies relocating); and that the current high levels of out-commuting in Sefton will continue. Clearly, if these assumptions are not borne out, then the housing implications could be different.

- f **Scenario 6 – Limited Green Belt release:** This supply-based scenario makes provision for the latest SHLAA housing capacity as identified in Scenario 2 above, plus a limited Green Belt release of around 2,000 units and 400 units at the prison site to the east of Maghull (we understand that this site may no longer be needed for a prison and could be promoted for housing development in the near future).
- g **Scenario 7 – Constant Labour Supply:** This explores the resulting housing requirements of Sefton if a hypothetical situation were to arise whereby the current local labour supply in the Borough (equal to 121,310 economically active residents in 2011) remains constant to 2031.

⁴ GVA Grimley (2009): *Planning for Prosperous Economies: Maximising the Role of the Non-B Class Use Sector*

- h **Scenario 8 – Adjusted International Migration Rates:** The latest ONS 2010-based SNPP utilises a new methodology for estimating immigration to Local Authorities in England and Wales. This uses a range of administrative sources for the last 5 years, mid 2006-2010, to directly distribute the national England and Wales long term immigration total to local authorities⁵; this goes beyond the previous approach, which used UK destination information from the International Passenger Survey and distributed this down to Local Authority level through a series of intermediate steps. This new approach has resulted in a significant uplift in the estimated rate of immigration into Sefton, increasing the annual influx from around 400 immigrants against 1,000 emigrants going forward, to 1,000 in and 600 out annually. This has had profound implications for the PopGroup Baseline forecasts in Scenario 1.

Clearly we do not disagree with any drive by ONS to improve the accuracy of their data. However, given the wide discrepancies between the two approaches, a sensitivity test has been undertaken which modelled the implications of taking a longer time frame than the 5-year range used to inform the latest ONS projections. A notable feature of the new indicative immigration data made available by ONS⁶ is that the share of international immigrants going into Sefton is now estimated at around 10.7% of the sub-regional total, compared to around 4.5% previously, with Liverpool City's share falling as a consequence. This is addressed in greater detail later in the Report.

Applying this higher proportion to immigration rates pre-2006 and taking a 9-year average suggests an annual immigration figure of 798⁷. Although the data on emigration has not been revised in this manner, the average over the same time period has been around 689 annually.

This scenario therefore constrained levels of international in-migration to 800 per annum between 2011 and 2031, allowing for 690 Sefton residents moving in the other direction.

Reality Checks:

- a **2008-based CLG Household Projections:** This incorporates CLG's standalone 2008-based household projections (which are based upon the

⁵ The approach splits the International Passenger Survey into different streams, mainly by 'reason for migration' (e.g. worker, student, other) and then maps each stream to the most relevant administrative sources which are then used to distribute immigrants to each local authority. For example, workers are distributed using National Insurance (NINo) data from the Department of Work and Pensions (DWP); students are mainly distributed using Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) data, while children and some other migrants are distributed using 'Flag 4s' from the GP patient register data (PRD). Source: ONS (2011): *'Improved Immigration Estimates to Local Authorities in England and Wales: Overview of Methodology'*

⁶ ONS (2011): Table A. Indicative Local Authority Immigration Impacts by Year (mid-2006 to mid-2010)

⁷ For comparison, the annual average using just the Indicative Local Authority Immigration Impacts by Year (mid-2006 to mid-2010) equates to 812 new immigrants per annum moving into Sefton from abroad.

ONS 2008-based sub-national population projections), allowing for second homes/vacant units⁸.

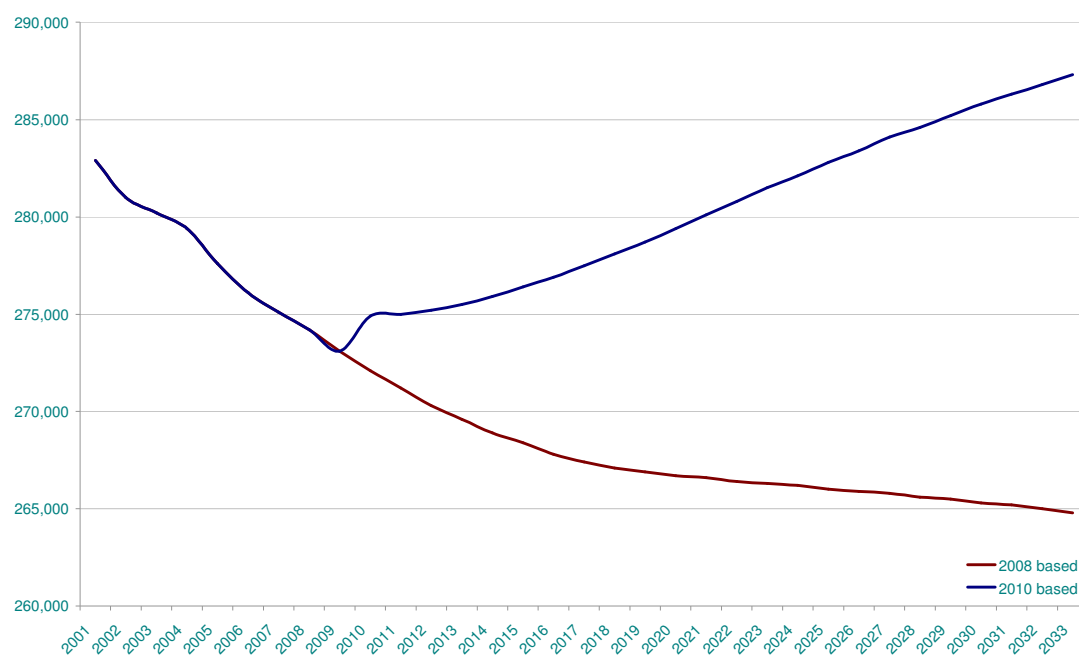
- b **SHMA requirement:** The Sefton SHMA (2009) identified a critical need for 1,230 new affordable housing dwellings (i.e. 246 per annum over 5 years) in Sefton from the notional study base date in mid 2008.
- c **Past delivery rates:** The rate of delivery of dwellings provides a proxy for realisable demand for housing development within Sefton and provides an indication of what might be delivered going forward. Based on long term paper records and Housing Flows Reconciliation [HFR] returns, SMBC estimate that the total gross new build annual average figure for the Borough as a whole over the past 30 years equates to 470 dpa. This was projected forward to 2031 on a pro-rata basis.

Understanding differences in the Sefton base data 2010-2012

- 2.2 As noted above, the key inputs to the PopGroup Baseline include the ONS 2010-based population projections. However, it is important to note that the original HEaDROOM modelling incorporated data relating to the earlier 2008-based ONS population projections. The latest dataset has very different growth forecasts for Sefton, which has knock-on effects for the PopGroup modelling exercise.
- 2.3 The clearest indication of the differences between the two data sources relates to the population growth forecasts. Figure 2.1 shows the clear divergence between the projections, whereby the 2008-based projections indicate a continuation of the trends experienced in Sefton throughout the 1980s and 1990s, with the population declining from 274,200 in 2008 to 265,800 in 2027 (a fall of 8,400 or 3.1%). Conversely, the more recent projections suggest the exact opposite – a growth in population of 9,900 to 283,400 to 2027 (+ 3.6%).

⁸A rate of 4.7% has been factored into the model, based upon the most recent vacancy data available for Sefton Borough (Calculation of Council Tax Base for Formula Grant Purposes CTB, October 2011). In straightforward terms, translating households into dwellings for any given year involves the following equation: total households / 0.953 = total dwellings. As such, the occupation of a formerly vacant home reduces the need for a new build property on a one-for-one basis.

Figure 2.1 Comparison ONS Population Projections 2008/2010 based



Source: NLP Analysis / ONS SNPP 2008/2010-based population projections

- 2.4 Sefton is not the only Borough that has experienced significant differences between the two projections. Liverpool, for example, was forecast to grow by around 14,500 (2011-2027) in the 2008-based projections; this was subsequently increased to +28,300 residents in the updated forecasts. Conversely, and using one of the more extreme examples, Leeds was forecast to grow by 145,800 residents 2011-27 previously; this fell by a massive 43,300, to +102,500 in the latest version.
- 2.5 Natural change, or the balance between births and deaths, differs little between the two forecasts – the 2008-based projections suggested that deaths would exceed births by an average of 290 residents per annum between 2011 and 2027, compared to a net loss of around 100 annual residents over the same time period using the 2010 based projections.
- 2.6 The most important difference relates to migration rates. Table 2.1 indicates that the number of net domestic in-migrants is actually forecast to decline slightly in the latest set of projections, resulting in a net increase of just 212 residents annually compared to 535 under the 2008-based projections. However, this is outweighed by the revisions to international migration – whereas previously the ONS considered that there would be a net loss of 600 residents emigrating from Sefton, the 2010 revisions suggest an increase of almost 420 net immigrants per annum.

Table 2.1 Changes to Migration: 2008 vs. 2010 ONS Population Projections

c	ONS 2008-based Projections	ONS 2010-based Projections
Domestic Migration In	8,276	8,194
Domestic Migration Out	7,741	7,982
International Migration In	400	994
International Migration Out	1,000	576
Net Annual Average Migration	-65	+629

Source: ONS 2008/2010 SNPP Population projections

- 2.7 From discussions with ONS statisticians, it appears that there is a combination of factors underpinning this change in direction for international migration to/from the Borough. As noted in the methodological approach underpinning Scenario 8 above, the most obvious reason is that the two datasets rely upon trend based data covering different time periods - the 2008-based forecasts looked at natural change and migratory shifts for the period 2004-08; whereas the latest forecasts use the later period 2006-10. Clearly this latter period includes the recession and its aftermath, when many people's employment situation and life choices changed significantly.
- 2.8 Other factors include the national trend towards an increase in the birth rate since the 2007/08 recession, which has been partly influenced by the tightening job market and people taking the opportunity to start a family until the economic situation recovers.
- 2.9 A final methodological change relates to changes in the way the ONS gathers data on the distribution of international migrants. As noted above, this has become more sophisticated and supplements the original entry questionnaire with checks using administrative data at a local level. The ONS considers that this provides a more accurate picture of where immigrants are moving to in England, but also suggest that certain parts of the country have been under/over represented in the past.

3.0 Defining a Revised Local Housing Requirement

- 3.1 The demographic scenarios model a number of variables relating to future population and household composition to understand how residents' requirements for housing are likely to change over the plan period. These projected population adjustments comprise of natural change (i.e. births and deaths) and net migration, for which the headline results for each scenario are outlined below. It should be noted that some of the scenarios below have been modelled for benchmarking purposes only and are unlikely to represent realistic approaches or outcomes.

Scenario 1 – Baseline PopGroup Scenario

- 3.2 The PopGroup modelling is based solely on ONS⁹ assumptions for natural change, using projected fertility and mortality rates and ONS 2010-based sub-national projections for migration. This scenario involves projecting net in-migration across the period 2011-31 as set out in the ONS 2010-based SNPP. As a result of significantly higher levels of population growth projected by ONS for Sefton to 2031, the number of households identified for the Borough is much higher than previously indicated, despite lower household formation and headship rates in the latest 2008-based CLG forecasts.
- 3.3 Population growth is forecast to increase from c.275,000 in 2011 to around 286,290 in 2031, with a progressively ageing population. This growth of around 11,320 (or 566 per year) stands in stark contrast to the 6,000 decline in population forecast under the 2008-based ONS population projections just two years previously, and which underpinned the earlier Sefton HEaDROOM data. The strong growth is attributable to migration, with a net influx of 5,900 domestic migrants moving into Sefton and a more significant net influx of 8,760 in-migrants from abroad (comprising 20,710 immigrants compared to 11,950 Sefton existing residents emigrating). Conversely, deaths are expected to out-number births in the Borough to 2031, resulting in a net loss of around 3,350 residents through natural change.
- 3.4 Factoring in the continued trend towards reduced average household sizes, this leads to a projected growth in households of around 14,240 to 2031 and a concurrent need for additional dwellings. Taking into account the 1st October 2011 dwelling vacancy rate and second homes for the Borough (4.7%), this generates a requirement of 14,940 dwellings between 2011 and 2031 (an increase of 12%¹⁰).

⁹ Official Population Forecasts are produced by the Office for National Statistics [ONS], and Household Forecasts are published by the Department for Communities and Local Government [CLG]

¹⁰ In Sefton (as in any area), 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. Hence a rate of 4.7% (based on the latest LA Council Tax Base [CTB] for Formula Grant Purposes for October 2011) has been factored into the model, based upon the most recent vacancy data available for Sefton Borough.

Scenario 1: 14,940 dwellings 2011-2031, 747 dwellings per annum**Scenario 2: Urban Containment**

- 3.5 This supply-based scenario explored the demographic implications of providing around 3,900 dwellings on predominantly brownfield sites in the Borough from 2011 to 2031 (based on data provided by SMBC relating to the Interim 2012 SHLAA update, base dated to 1st April 2012). By constraining the PopGroup model on this basis, and working backwards to test the number of residents/households that could be accommodated as a result, this scenario models population decline of 13,910 residents to 2031, a level considerably out of step with the latest ONS growth forecasts. However, the number of households would still increase by around 3,740, and an increased number of dwellings would need to be provided (196 dpa). The implications include a substantial reduction in the number of economically active residents (of 19,690), and a fall in the number of jobs, by 12,630.

Scenario 2: 3,920 dwellings 2011–2031, 196 dpa**Scenario 3: Zero Net Migration**

- 3.6 Equalising the in-migration and out-migration figures for 2011 to the end of the plan period has a substantial impact on housing requirements, reducing the requirement from 747 dpa under the baseline, to 375 dpa. This level still appears relatively high, considering the population is declining; however, it is a function of the continued need for housing given social trends towards smaller household size, with more people living alone. Furthermore, whilst migration may be neutralised in terms of absolute numbers, the demographic characteristics of the in-migrants are different to those of the existing population, with a slight rise in the number of people aged over 65, who generally comprise smaller household units than across the population as a whole. This scenario would lead to a population loss of 5,700 people between 2011 and 2031 in Sefton, alongside a loss of 15,930 economically active residents and potentially the need for around 9,900 fewer jobs.

Scenario 3: 7,500 dwellings 2011-2031, 375 dpa**Scenario 4: Stable Population**

- 3.7 Artificially maintaining the population at the 2010-based SNPP ONS estimate of around 274,970 in 2011 would result in a growth in household formation due to the national trends described above. As a result, the number of new households in the Borough would increase by 4,510 between 2011 and 2031, equating to a need for 4,730 dwellings, or 236 dpa. This scenario would result in a modest increase in the number of economically active residents of 960, due to forecast increases in the retirement age. It would also result in the number of jobs increasing by around 2,330, a function of the increase in the

age of retirement for both sexes, but also the likely downward adjustment to the current high levels of unemployment as the economy recovers over time.

- 3.8 It should be noted that the stable population scenario assumes that there will be no change in the number of people in each age cohort. This is clearly counter to other trends modelled, which involve a significant rise in the number of people over the age of 65, often at the expense of the younger age cohorts. Recognising the household formation rates of different age groups, this scenario therefore results in a smaller reduction in the number of families than other scenarios, together with a much smaller increase in the number of single people households and couples. Hence a much smaller dwelling requirement is generated than other migration-led scenarios.

Scenario 4: 4,730 dwellings 2011-2031, 236 dpa

Scenario 5: Local Plan Employment Land Based

- 3.9 This economic scenario is based upon an understanding of the relationship between housing and employment. The projected migration is set at a level which, alongside the profile of migrants moving in and out and natural change, produces a labour force which is sufficient to support planned employment growth in the Borough (commuting rates are assumed to remain constant, whilst unemployment would decline gradually over time to reflect the approach taken in the other scenarios). As noted in paragraph 2.1e, planning for 84.38ha of additional employment land over the plan period could result in the generation of around 18,750 net additional jobs.
- 3.10 This level of job growth is in contrast to the decline in jobs forecast under the Baseline Scenario 1; hence to generate the job growth planned for would require a very substantial increase in the resident population, of around 71,910; household growth of 38,450 and a dwelling requirement of 40,350, or 2,017 dpa. Such an approach assumes that commuting patterns would remain constant over time, although clearly if there was a significant increase in the number of in-commuters into the Borough the number of homes required to justify such a growth in jobs would subside accordingly. A similar situation would occur if the local unemployment rate were to reduce as a result of the new influx of job opportunities, with a corresponding reduction in the number of in-migrants required.
- 3.11 Furthermore, it may be assumed that the new economic in-migrants moving into the Borough to take advantage of these job opportunities are likely to have a lower unemployment rate than the Borough-wide average. As such, the figure quoted below should be treated very much as a maximum; this scenario very much represents a theoretical proposition and one which would be unlikely to be achievable in reality. Clearly, if these assumptions are not borne out, then the housing implications could be different.

Scenario 5: 40,350 dwellings 2011-2031, 2,017 dpa

Scenario 6: Limited Green Belt Release

- 3.12 This scenario, as with Scenario 2, is a supply-led projection that examines the demographic implications of providing a set target of housing 2011-31: in this case, of around 6,245¹¹ allowing for a higher level of release including the potential for around 2,000 dwellings the Green Belt. Such an approach would still be insufficient to see sustained growth in population, with a continued decline in the order of 8,300 2011-31, although the number of households would continue to increase by around 6,010. The number of economically active people would again fall significantly, by 16,840, whilst the number of jobs would drop by 10,560.

Scenario 6: 6,300 dwellings¹¹ 2011-2031, 315 dpa

Scenario 7: Constant Labour Supply

- 3.13 This scenario keeps the number of economically active people constant, at around 121,310, between 2011 and 2031. The implications of such a scenario are that although the number of jobs would increase (by around 1,640) due to adjustments to the unemployment rate in the medium term, the resident population would need to increase by 25,220 to 2031, and the number of households by 19,630, due to the ageing population. This results in a need for 20,600 dwellings to 2031 at a rate of 1,030 dpa.

Scenario 7: 20,600 dwellings 2011-2031, 1,030 dpa

Scenario 8: Adjusted International Migration Scenario

- 3.14 This scenario adjusts the numbers of migrants moving into Sefton from abroad, and also the number of local residents moving in the opposite direction, at a rate of 800 residents in/690 residents out per annum 2011-31. The implications of such a scenario are pronounced; the population increases by around 3,380 over the period 2011-31 instead of the 11,320 growth under the PopGroup Baseline, whilst the number of households increases by 10,680 instead of 14,240. As a result, the number of dwellings required also falls significantly, with a need for 11,200 dwellings to 2031 at a rate of 560 dpa. The number of economically active residents would, however, decline significantly, by around 11,260 between 2011 and 2031, and the number of jobs would also decrease accordingly, down by around 6,520 over the 20 year period.

Scenario 8: 11,200 dwellings 2011-2031, 560 dpa

¹¹Note: due to rounding errors, the PopGroup model has factored in a dwelling requirement of 6,303, rather than 6,245.

Sensitivity Tests

- 3.15 A number of sensitivity tests were applied to the forecasts to allow an accurate assessment to be made of their robustness and acceptability. These are described in turn below.

Reducing the Vacancy Rate

- 3.16 The 8 scenarios modelled above have assumed that the 1st October 2011 vacancy rate (including second homes) of 4.7%¹² in Sefton Borough remains constant over time. The minimum level of transactional vacancy that is required is normally viewed as 3%¹³, hence 4.7% is not atypical¹⁴. Tackling vacancy rates has long been an aspiration of SMBC. Despite the complex issues involved, we have taken a precautionary view and assumed that current stock vacancy/second homes rates of 4.7% could reduce gradually over the next 15 years, to 4% by 2031. It is understood that 3% is unlikely to be a realistic benchmark for Sefton to achieve given the situation on the ground and available funding. It should be noted that any reduction in vacant dwellings achieved would be a key challenge for the Borough, and that the success of any Borough-wide initiatives to address this will be a point to address in future monitoring exercises.
- 3.17 Table 3.1 compares the annual dwelling requirements going forward with the (generally) lower requirements once the vacancy level has been reduced (the supply-led scenarios are necessarily excluded as their housing targets were pre-ordained from the outset). By encouraging greater occupancy of the existing dwelling stock, the number of homes required under the PopGroup Baseline scenario could reduce from 747 dpa to 696 dpa, a reduction of around 1,020 dwellings over the 20 year time period.

Table 3.1 Sensitivity Test Comparison – Reducing the Vacancy Rate to 4.0% in Sefton over time

Scenario	2011-31 dpa	2011-31 total
1a. PopGroup Baseline	747	14,943
1b. Vacancy Sensitivity Test	696	13,922
2a. Urban Containment (SHLAA)	196	3,920
3a. Zero Net Migration	375	7,498

¹² Using the Council Tax Base for Formula Grant Purposes (October 2011)

¹³ A vacancy/second homes rate of 3% is widely regarded as the level necessary to ensure the efficient recycling of the existing stock. It should be noted, however, that because of Sefton's attractive coastal location, it is likely to have a higher than average proportion of second homes than many other districts in the Region.

¹⁴ The comparable rate for the North West region as a whole, for example, is 4.6%, again using the Council Tax Base for Formula Grant Purposes dataset (October 2011)

Scenario	2011-31 dpa	2011-31 total
3b. Vacancy Sensitivity Test	327	6,531
4a. Stable Population	236	4,729
4b. Vacancy Sensitivity Test	189	3,782
5a. Local Plan Employment Land Based Scenario	2,017	40,346
5b. Vacancy Sensitivity Test	1,957	39,139
6a. Limited Green Belt release	315	6,303
7a. Constant labour supply	1,030	20,600
7b. Vacancy Sensitivity Test	977	19,537
8a. Adjusted International Migration	560	11,202
8b. Vacancy Sensitivity Test	510	10,208

Source: NLP Analysis

- 3.18 Table 3.2 presents a further extrapolation of vacancy rates for the main scenarios (excluding the two supply-led scenarios), demonstrating the reduction in new homes that would be required should vacancy levels be reduced on a sliding scale from 4.7% to 3.0% between 2011 and 2031.

Table 3.2 Sensitivity Test Comparison – annual dwelling requirements with 4.7% - 3% Vacancy Rates

Scenario	4.7% Vacancy	4.5% Vacancy	4.0% Vacancy	3.5% Vacancy	3.0% Vacancy
1a. PopGroup Baseline	747	732	696	660	624
3a. Zero Net Migration	375	361	327	292	259
4a. Stable Population	236	223	189	156	123
5a. Local Plan Employment Land Based Scenario	2,017	2,000	1,957	1,914	1,872
7a. Constant labour supply	1,030	1,015	977	939	902
8a. Adjusted International Migration	560	546	510	475	441

Source: NLP Analysis

CLG 2008-based Household Forecasts

- 3.19 The ONS 2010-based SNPP were released published by ONS in March 2012, after the initial HEaDROOM modelling had taken place for SMBC. However, the equivalent CLG produced household forecasts, which use the SNPP to estimate future household growth in each local authority, are based upon the ONS projections. These necessarily remain one step behind, and hence the latest estimates remain the 2008-based estimates. These household forecasts are

based on the 2008-based ONS SNPP, which projected population decline rather than growth (see below).

- 3.20 Paragraph 159 of the Government's NPPF states that LPAs should have a clear understanding of housing needs in their area, identifying the scale and mix of housing and the range of tenures that the local population is likely to need over the plan period which '*meets household and population projections, taking account of migration and demographic change*'.
- 3.21 The 2008-based SNPP estimated that the population of Sefton would decrease by 8,600 people between 2008 and 2028, equivalent to a loss of around 430 people per annum. CLG household projections estimate this to be equivalent to a rise in households by 7,000 over the equivalent period 2008-2028 (rounded to the nearest 1,000), and up to 8,000 between 2008 and 2033. Assuming the growth between 2028 and 2031 takes place on a pro-rata basis, this equates to a growth of 6,400 households between 2011 and 2031, or 320 additional households per annum. Taking into consideration the vacant/second homes rate for the Borough, this would result in a requirement for around 6,715 dwellings between 2011 and 2031, at a rate of **336 per annum**. This level of housing requirement is lower than all of the aforementioned scenarios save for Scenarios 2 (urban containment), 4 (stable population scenario) and 6 (Limited Green Belt release). However, the other scenarios incorporate the 2010-based ONS projections, which envisage a population some 8% higher by 2031 than the previous 2008-based forecasts.

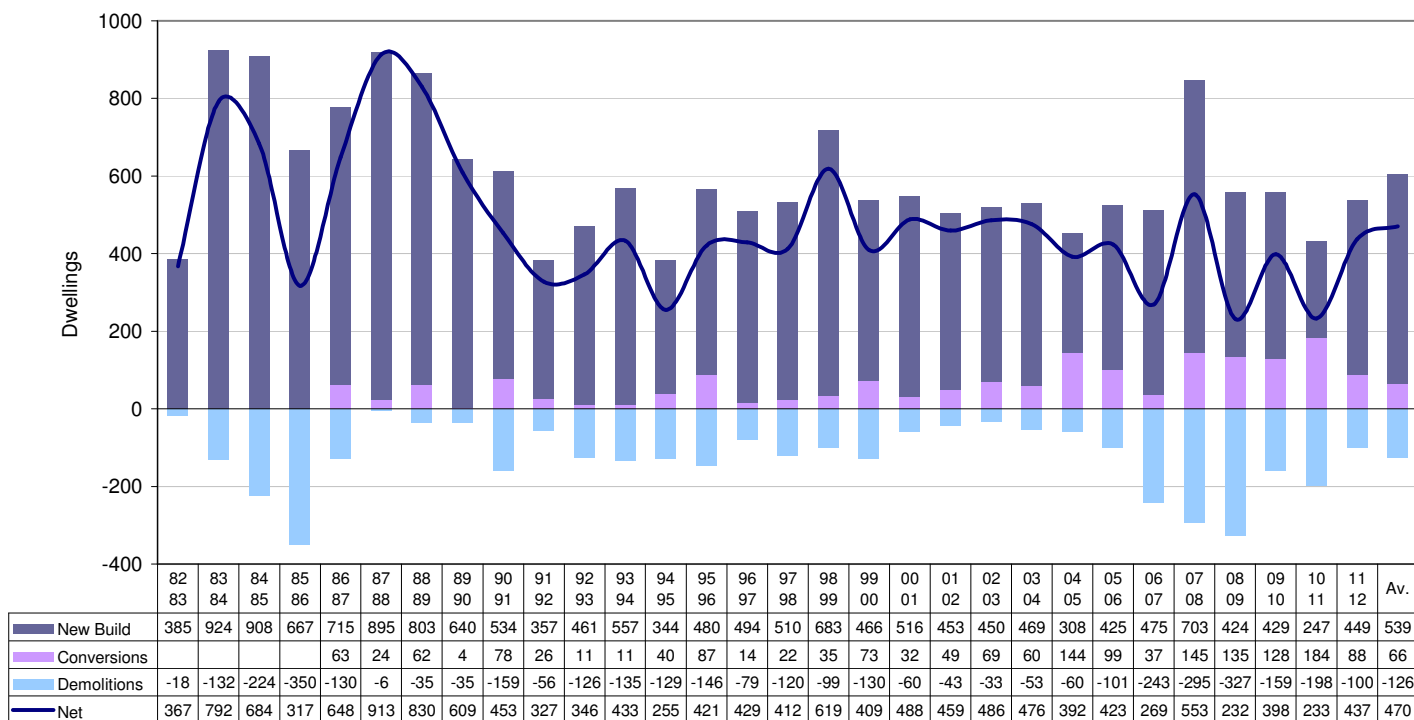
Housing Need - SHMA

- 3.22 As noted in the earlier HEaDROOM report, the Sefton Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) was undertaken by Fordham Research and the Final Report was published in June 2009. It sets out the need and demand for housing, particularly estimating the need for affordable housing. The SHMA identified a pressing or critical need for a minimum of 1,230 new affordable housing dwellings (i.e. 246 per annum over 5 years) in Sefton from the notional study base date in mid 2008.
- 3.23 This range is similar to the urban containment Scenario 2, although it should be recognised that this figure is for affordable housing need only, and does not factor in the wider need for general market housing (either owner-occupied or private rented) to support households that are not classified as being 'in need' (or, in practical terms, to help support the delivery of affordable housing through s.106 contributions). At a typical rate of around 30% of total housing provision, this would lead to a requirement of around 820 dpa, which is much closer to the PopGroup Baseline figure of 747 dpa. It should be noted, however, that the SHMA only looks forward 5 years, and assumes that all 'critical' affordable housing needs will be met within a 5 year period. The SHMA assessment will need to be reviewed over time, and we are aware that the Council will be reviewing this figure as part of a refresh to the SHMA.

Past Delivery Rates

3.24 Figure 3.1 indicates that past net completions in Sefton have averaged 470 dwellings (net) per annum over the past 30 years, stretching back to 1982-83¹⁵. As noted previously, past delivery rates have been stymied by Policy H3 of the Sefton UDP, which applied a housing restraint mechanism when the number of homes built exceeds Sefton’s target by 20% over a three-year period. The housing restraint mechanism was relaxed in December 2008, having been in operation since June 2003¹⁶. High levels of demolitions, including those associated with the HMR programme, have also skewed recent completions figures (see Figure 3.1).

Figure 3.1 Sefton Long Term Housing Data – Completions/Conversions



Source: Based on data provided by SMBC Council Officers 2012

3.25 A peak of 848 new dwellings was built/converted in 2007/08 despite the policy of housing restraint. It is understood that this was primarily due to the large pool of historical planning permissions that could not be subject to control over delivery.

¹⁵ For the period 04/05 to 11/12 and on review there was a historical under recording of demolitions and this affects the net completion figures for those years

¹⁶ The relaxation was due to the recently published Regional Spatial Strategy for the North West increasing the housing target for Sefton from 350 a year to 500 a year from 2003 to 2021 (the former a maximum figure, the latter a minimum figure), meaning that there no longer was an over-supply of new housing compared to the housing target.

- 3.26 In this regard, looking at a 30 year build rate period allows consideration of typical build rates over several economic cycles; the 470 dpa long term average figure sits between the supply-led housing constraint scenarios and zero-net migration figures at the bottom end, and the unconstrained demographic and economic scenarios at the top end.

Summary

- 3.27 The Scenarios indicate a wide range of housing requirements for the period 2011 to 2031, based upon different indicators of what the need for housing within Sefton could be. These are summarised in Table 3.3.

Table 3.3 Summary of Scenarios

	Per annum	2011-31
1a. PopGroup Baseline	747	14,943
1b. PopGroup Baseline Vacancy	696	13,922
2a. Urban Containment (SHLAA)	196	3,920
3a. Zero Net Migration	375	7,498
3b. Zero Net Migration Vacancy	327	6,531
4a. Stable Population	236	4,729
4b. Stable Population Vacancy	189	3,782
5a. Local Plan Employment Land Based Scenario	2,017	40,346
5b. Local Plan Employment Land Based Scenario - Vacancy	1,957	39,139
6a. Limited Green Belt release	315	6,303
7a. Constant labour supply	1,030	20,600
7b. Constant labour supply – Vacancy	977	19,537
8a. Adjusted International Migration	560	11,202
8b. Adjusted International Migration - Vacancy	510	10,208

Note: Scenarios coloured light grey assume a vacancy rate of 4.7% and those coloured dark grey assume a vacancy rate of 4%.

- 3.28 As indicated above, projected dwelling requirements range from as low as 196 dpa (based on the urban containment Scenario 2) to as high as 2,017 dpa (Local Plan Employment Land Based Scenario 5). In general, allowing for re-occupancy of existing vacant dwellings (from 4.7% to 4.0% vacancy) reduces the average annual requirement by around 50 dpa for the demographic models. It is apparent that the supply-led scenarios in particular sit well below the long term housing delivery rate of 470 dpa and also the 500 dpa RSS figure, whilst the PopGroup baseline and the two economic scenarios 6 and 7 are well above these two benchmarks.

4.0

Conclusions and Recommendations

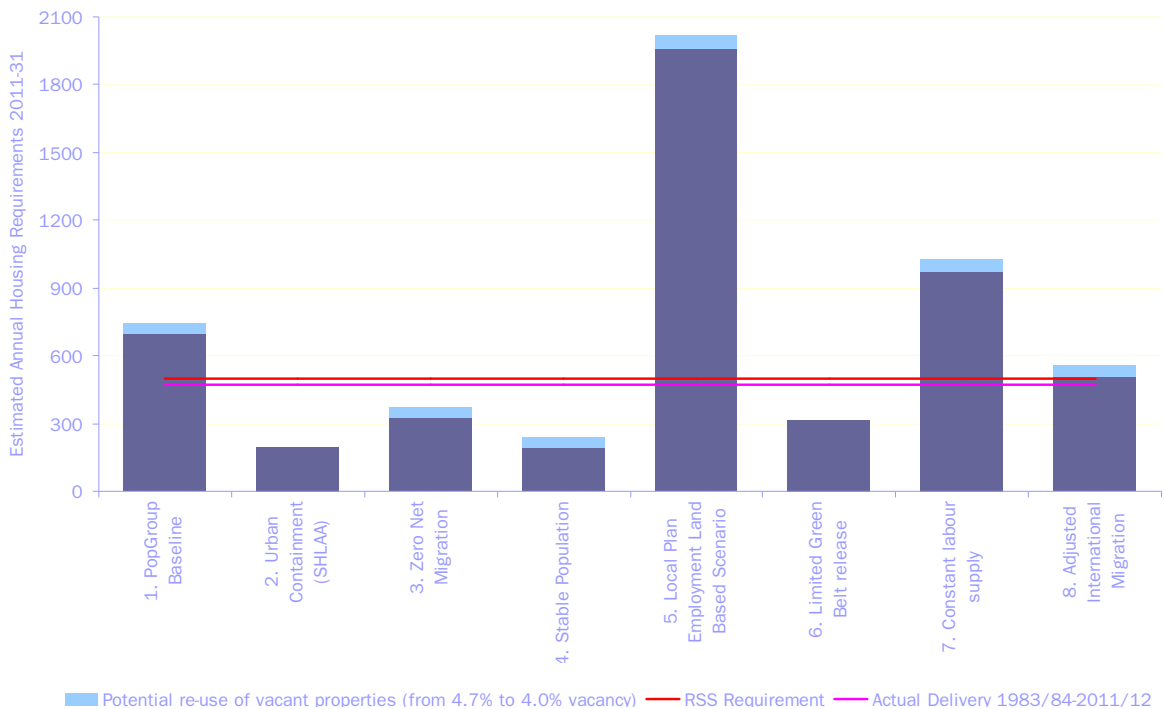
4.1

This report has been prepared by NLP to present the findings of our updated demographic analysis regarding the level of housing that may be appropriate for SMBC to plan for in the light of recent data releases by ONS. In particular, this update has sought to demonstrate the implications of the 2010-based SNPP, which suggests that Sefton’s population will increase by around 11,300 2011-31, compared to a fall of 6,000 residents over the same time period using the 2008-based SNPP. In total, 8 new scenarios were modelled, alongside a series of sensitivity tests examining the implications of changing vacancy rates in the Borough.

4.2

This final section draws together the analysis of each potential scenario to provide a basis for identifying a robust housing requirement figure to inform the Council’s Local Plan. The scenarios indicate a wide range of housing requirements for the period 2011 to 2031, based upon different indicators of what the need for housing within Sefton could be, as summarised in Figure 4.1.

Figure 4.1 Summary of Scenarios

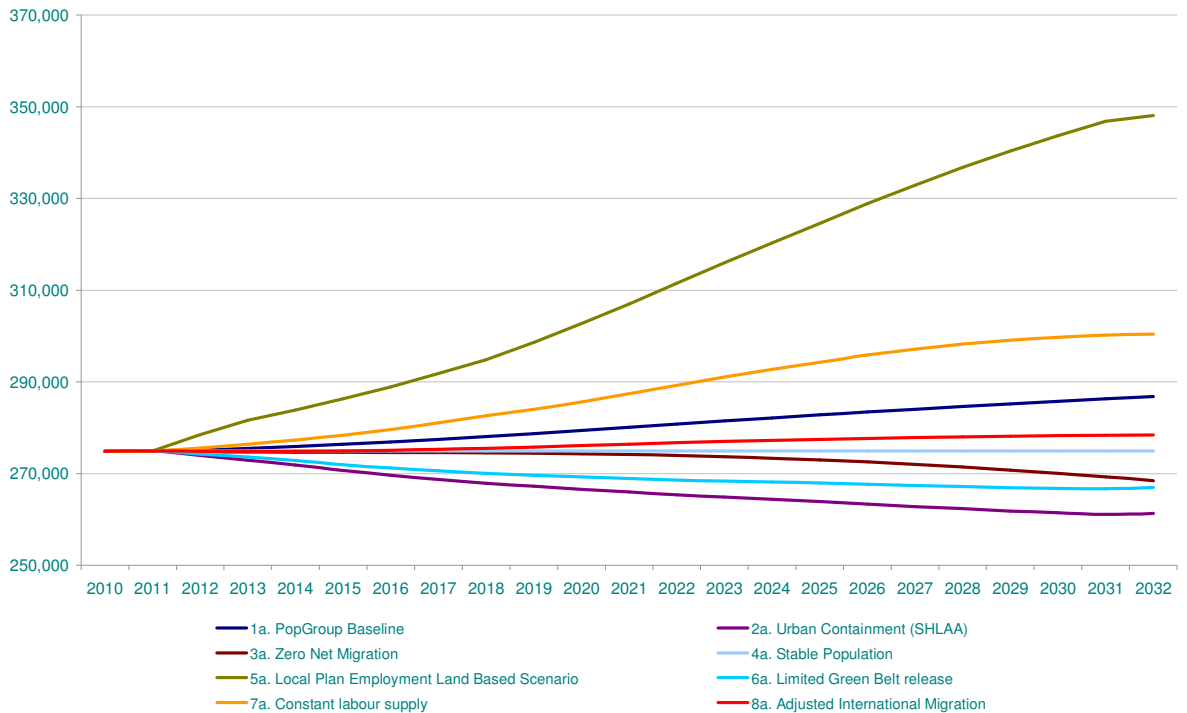


Source: NLP Analysis

4.3

Projected dwelling requirements range from as low as 189/236 dpa (based on the stable population forecasts) to as high as 2,017/1,957 dpa (Local Plan Employment Land Based). These different housing projections can be set against the population forecasts associated with each of the modelled PopGroup scenarios, as seen in Figure 4.2.

Figure 4.2 Projected Population Change in Sefton

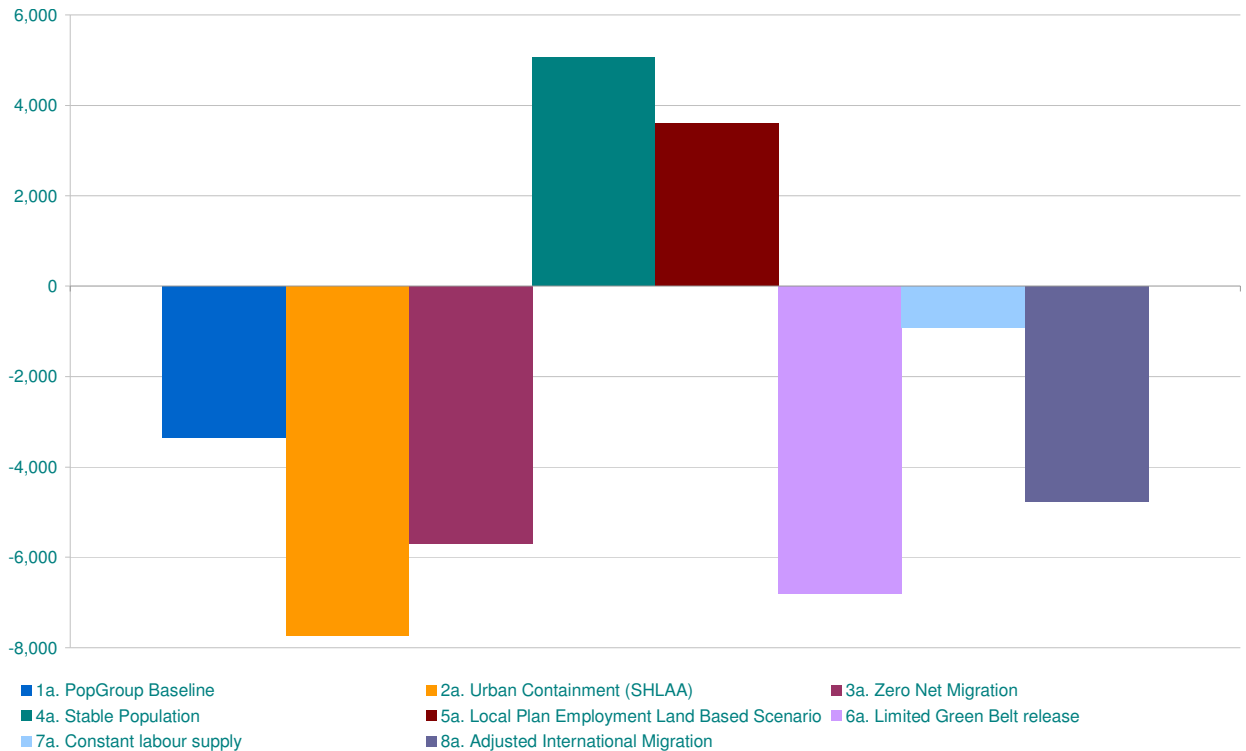


Source: ONS/NLP Analysis

4.4 Figure 4.2 suggests that the situation is highly variable across the 8 main scenarios. The strongest population growth of 26% is forecast for Scenario 5a (the Local Plan employment growth scenario), followed by Scenario 7a (Constant Labour Supply) at 9% and then Scenario 1a (the PopGroup Baseline), which mirrors the ONS 2010-based growth forecasts of 4% growth 2011-31. The remaining scenarios would either result in a constant population or a decline over time, with the two supply-led scenarios stimulating the sharpest falls to 2031 (Scenarios 2a and 6a).

4.5 The level of natural change associated with most of the Sefton main scenarios is negative (i.e. with the number of deaths exceeding the number of births) in Figure 4.3. Without in-migration, the Borough's population would decline by almost 3,350 over the 20 years 2011-31, based on the Baseline PopGroup Scenario (1a), whilst the supply-led scenarios would result in even higher levels of net population losses due to natural change. Conversely, natural change remains the main driver for population growth under the stable population scenario and is also important for the economic growth-driven Scenario 5a.

Figure 4.3 Natural Change Implications of each Scenario



Source: NLP Analysis of PopGroup Outputs

4.6 In this context, the key question relates to the level of net migration that Sefton would accommodate. Figure 4.4 presents a summary of the migration implications for each scenario and indicates the extent to which Sefton is expected to experience very high levels of net in-migration under some of the scenarios. Of particular note is the migration rates forecast for the PopGroup Baseline (Scenario 1), which is underpinned by the 2010-based SNPP. This indicates an annual net increase of 295 residents due to domestic in-migration (8,223 in, 7,928 out) and 438 net additional residents moving into the area from abroad (1,036 in, 598 out). As noted in Section 2.0, this is a major change from the previous ONS projections whereby net migration was negative year-on-year. The adjustments made to international migration in Scenario 8 reduce the net additional international in-migrants to just +110 per year (800 in, 690 out).

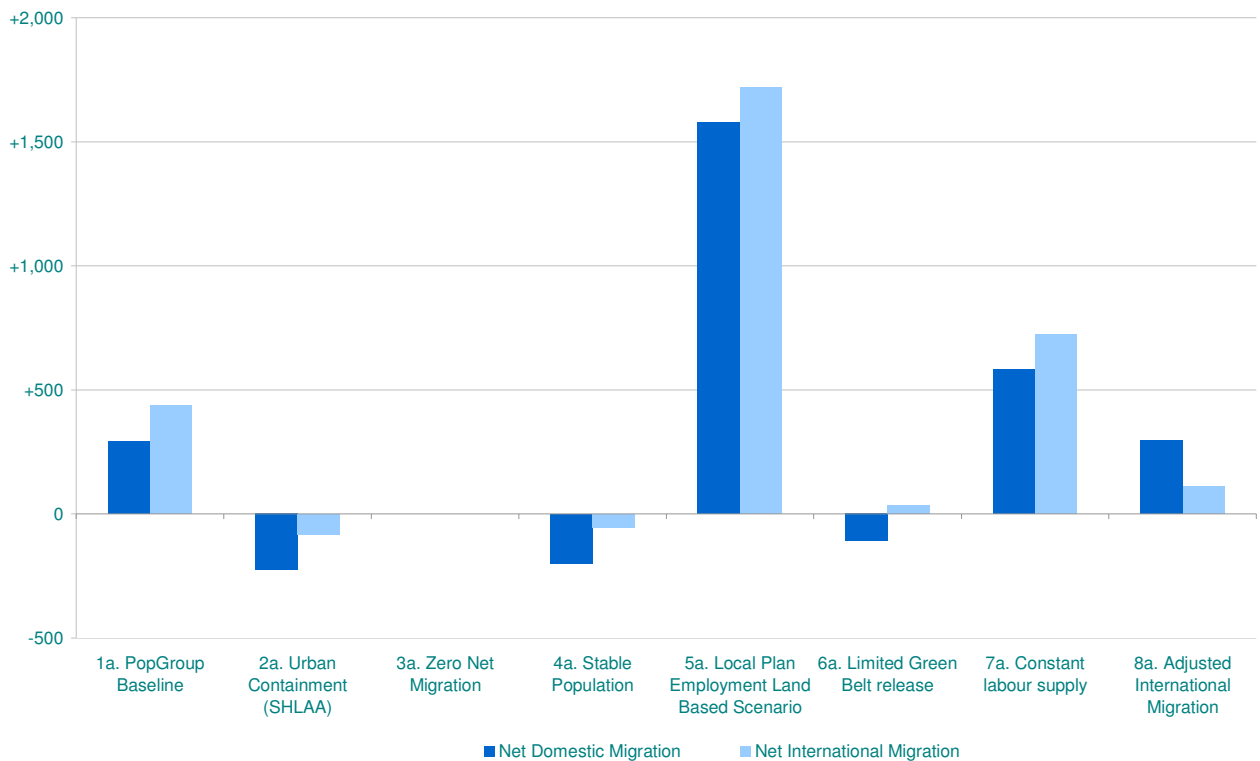
4.7 Clearly, Sefton will continue to be an attractive destination for a range of migrants (particularly those with greater levels of disposable income/seeking retirement) and this reality cannot be changed simply by restricting the supply of housing. The current pattern of out-migration amongst younger people is the consequence of a number of factors, including the greater availability and range of employment opportunities in Liverpool, Manchester and elsewhere; the affordability of housing in adjoining districts (whilst recognising that southern parts of the Borough have less of an issue than Southport and Formby in this regard); as well as social and personal reasons. Were housing completions to be restricted, then the result could be an exacerbation of affordability problems as the demand/supply balance serves to increase house prices to the detriment of those that already find it hard to enter – or remain on – the local

housing ladder.

4.8

As such, Sefton is left with a situation whereby the level of migration will determine the amount of housing that is required. If insufficient provision is made, then the consequence will be a risk of increased affordability concerns and adverse impacts on the balance of the population, with a greater rise in more affluent, older residents and fewer younger, economically active but asset-poor residents. Conversely, these considerations need to be set within an understanding of the local environmental capacity (i.e. the amount of development that can be accommodated without detriment to the areas' environmental qualities) and the Green Belt issue.

Figure 4.4 Annual Net Migration Implications of each Scenario



Source: NLP Analysis of PopGroup Outputs

4.9

These demographic indicators also need to be placed in the context of the delivery factors which further shape the ability of Sefton to meet any particular scenario. In particular, these constraining factors affect the suitability of taking forward the more extreme economic-stimulus scenarios, specifically Scenario 5 (Local Plan employment land based – 2,017 dpa) and 7 (Constant Labour Supply – 1,030 dpa):

- a Whilst new build completions and conversions were comparatively high pre-restraint policy (before 2003), the highest level of new build in any one year was the 923 dpa (gross) achieved in 1983/84; the annual average has been much lower than this, at around 470 dpa. It is recognised that the housing restraint policy was in operation for some of this time and this, combined with the fallout from the recession in the construction industry and the increased demolitions associated with the

HMR programme, severely suppressed delivery. It is likely that were the market to be allowed a freer rein, housing delivery could increase accordingly. However, to suggest that the market is capable of delivering over 4 times the long term average (in relation to Scenario 5a) would require a minor revolution in housing construction in the Borough;

- b A significant proportion of Sefton Borough beyond the settlement boundaries is designated Green Belt land. This severely restricts the outward expansion of settlements such as Southport and Formby without a comprehensive Green Belt review. Furthermore, the proximity of Southport to the sea and adjoining local authority boundaries places a further physical constraint on development.

4.10 Conversely, there is also the danger with some of the lower projections that:

- a By taking a supply-led, rather than demand led approach, the Borough would effectively restrict the numbers of net in-migration into the Borough significantly. The Borough would be reliant upon a dwindling resident workforce to take up the jobs, despite the possibility of gradually decreasing unemployment rates between 2012 and 2017;
- b The delivery of housing below 400 units per annum has the potential to have major adverse labour force implications, as there will be insufficient residents of working age to meet the Borough's job forecasts without substantial levels of in/out-commuting. There will also be a need to consider what an appropriate policy response to ensuring economic development in the face of an ageing population structure could be;
- c The 2009 SHMA has demonstrated a critical need for affordable housing equal to 246 dpa. Assuming 30% of this provision was developed for affordable units, this would require around 574 market dwellings to be provided per annum (820 in total). This figure would be more than 4 times greater than the urban containment scenario figure, and double the SHLAA plus Green Belt scenario. Clearly these latter scenarios would exacerbate the current situation whereby younger, less well off families and young adults are forced to move elsewhere to meet their housing needs.

4.11 Based on the evidence contained within this report, it is considered that a forward dwelling requirement of 575 per annum could be appropriate between 2011 and 2031, although if the Council can demonstrate that policy stimuli could reduce vacancy rates appreciably (to 4%, which the Council considers could be achieved) by 2031 as a result of re-occupation, then an even lower figure of 510 dpa could potentially be justified. This would provide a realistic level of housing to deliver some economic growth, whilst recognising the challenges ahead.

4.12 The 510 dpa figure is comparable with Scenario 8b, the adjusted International Migration Scenario (adjusted for vacancies); the RSS figure; and past take up rates. The top end 575 figure is comparable with Scenario 8b - the adjusted International Migration Scenario - and would provide around 70% of Sefton's

affordable housing need (assuming a standardised 30% affordable housing contribution).

- 4.13 It is recognised that the previous HEaDROOM reports recommended that SMBC use the PopGroup Baseline (Scenario 1) as an appropriate basis for analysis. However, as discussed above, the approach used by ONS to derive the 2010-based SNPP (which forms the core of the PopGroup baseline inputs) involved the use of indicative immigration estimates using a range of administrative sources to directly distribute the national England and Wales long-term immigration total to local authorities.
- 4.14 This has profound implications for calculating housing need in Sefton, with the new approach (which informed the 2010-based SNPP) adding 20,000 immigrants to the Borough between 2011 and 2031, compared to 8,000 immigrants with the 2008-based SNPP (which used the alternative approach to record international migration). This level of immigration has, in turn, translated into a sharp increase in population growth compared to the previous estimates. The continued decline in Sefton's population (as recorded in the respective Census data for 2001 and 2011) does not appear to indicate a step change in levels of international immigration to the Borough, whilst discussions with SMBC Officers have failed to uncover any robust evidence of high levels of immigrants moving into Sefton over the past five years.
- 4.15 We are concerned that an unchallenged application of this data could disproportionately distort population and household growth forecasts and therefore dwelling requirements in the Borough. Further, the significantly higher estimated levels of international in-migration into Sefton does not accord with NLP's understanding of patterns of population movement in the area, nor does it accord with the experience of Officers at SMBC. In addition to this, recent Government analysis has identified a decline in international in-migration to the UK in general in response to policy measures which the Government considers is likely to continue over the coming years.
- 4.16 To further support this approach, an analysis of changes to Sefton's international migration estimates between 2008-based and 2010-based SNPP shows that change represented one of the largest upward indicative revisions of any district in England¹⁷. In this instance, it was considered to be more appropriate to model a slightly lower rate of immigration, using the trend data from an extended 9-year time period, rather than the 2010-based SNPP immigration inputs (which only uses trend data over the past 5 years) used to derive the PopGroup baseline.
- 4.17 It is emphasised that should new evidence come to light regarding the higher international immigration figures in the ONS 2010-SNPP, either from the ONS,

¹⁷ ONS (2011): Impact Assessment of Improved Immigration Estimates on Local Authorities in England and Wales

the Census 2011 or from other local data sources, it may be appropriate to revisit this assumption and adjust the requirements accordingly.

4.18

The broad range could be further justified on the following grounds:

- a **Meeting Affordable Housing Need:** Providing 575/510 dpa would contribute towards meeting a significant portion of the critical housing need identified in the SHMA (i.e. between 70% and 61% of the identified need, based on achieving an average of 30% affordable housing contribution on new developments). It is considered that meeting 100% of affordable housing needs in the Borough over the Plan period is unrealistic unless a higher percentage contribution is consistently attained; meeting around 60%-70% of identified need would constitute a substantial contribution to social housing requirements and would comprise a level considerably in excess of many comparable Boroughs across the country.
- b **Supporting Sefton's economy:** Whilst a dwelling requirement of 575/510 could still lead to a reduction in the number of jobs in the local economy, a lower housing requirement could potentially lead to a much greater loss, intensifying the problem. This level of employment represents a realistic and robust approach, albeit it indicates that for the ELPS growth forecasts to be achievable there would have to be rebalancing of the current pattern of net out-commuting (or a significant fall in unemployment).
- c **Balancing constraints to delivery:** delivery rates within the 575/510 dpa range have been achieved for 15 of the past 17 years, which includes the recession and economic downturn and housing restraint policy, excluding demolitions. Furthermore, despite the problems facing the construction market, demand for new homes in Sefton remains high, with strong house prices in the more affluent parts of the Borough. As a counter balance to this, the environmental constraints may prevent a step change in delivery as suggested by the ONS population projections. Hence 575/510 dpa represents a challenging, but more achievable, figure than the higher ONS population projection (Scenario 1a).
- d **Maintaining a realistic level of vacancies:** The 510 dpa figure is commensurate with the vacancy sensitivity test applied to Scenario 8, the Adjusted International Migration Scenario. Thus it has been assumed that if SMBC could reduce the number of empty/second homes from the current rate of around 4.7% to a level around 4% (below the NW average of 4.6%), then fewer homes would need to be provided to meet the demographic challenges. This is clearly a point to be monitored on a regular basis by SMBC to ensure that this target is being met over time, which could potentially justify adjustments to the housing target annually. For example, if the vacancy level were to remain static or even increase, there could be a need to provide dwellings over and above the recommended range (or, conversely, to reduce dwelling provision on a pro-rata basis if vacancy rates were to fall). This could take the form of

introducing a formal target for reducing the vacancy rate to around 4% in the Council's Empty Homes Strategy.

- 4.19 It should be noted that it is not the purpose of this study to analyse housing capacity in line with housing need, nor to consider the extent to which the relaxation of environmental and/or planning controls would be needed to accommodate the suggested level of housing delivery. These are matters for the Council to assess and balance as it takes forward its Local Plan.

Sub-Area Split

- 4.20 As noted in the previous March 2011 HEaDROOM report, Sefton's Local Plan will seek to provide defined policy responses for the 6 sub-areas within the Borough, specifically Bootle, Crosby, Southport, Formby, Netherton and Maghull/Aintree¹⁸. Whilst it will be for the Local Plan to determine the most appropriate split of housing required for each of these sub-areas, NLP has provided some context by exploring the potential for splitting the Borough-wide requirement.

- 4.21 It is important to stress that the suggested sub-district split is simply a proxy indicator of any local distribution of the housing requirement, and is not based on a detailed sub-area demographic analysis¹⁹. The caveat remains that any future split within a locally generated housing requirement will ultimately be guided by the spatial strategy set out through the Local Plan documents and will need to take into consideration availability of sites; the overall amount of housing growth planned; the deliverability of this within different parts of the Borough as well as the vision; local circumstances; and aspirations for development in different parts of the Borough. For this reason, it was not appropriate to generate sub-borough demographic projections as these would be less reliable. Notwithstanding, there are some simple metrics which will help guide the likely split of housing between the six sub-areas, based on an

¹⁸ Note: as before, the following wards are in each of the 6 sub-areas:

Southport – Ainsdale, Birkdale, Cambridge, Dukes, Kew, Meols, Norwood;

Formby – Harington, Ravenmeols

Maghull/Aintree – Molyneux, Park, Sudell

Crosby – Blundellsands, Church, Manor, Victoria

Bootle – Derby, Linacre, Litherland

Netherton – Ford, Netherton and Orrell, St Oswald

¹⁹ Whilst the HEaDROOM work was able to split the deliverable / developable sites identified in the SHLAA across the individual sub-areas, NLP was not able to provide a similar split for demographic change by sub-area due to issues regarding the reliability/robustness of data at sub-district level, particularly regarding migration trends. Projections are more robust at higher levels of aggregation, either by age or by area, since more detailed levels mean smaller counts contributing to the projection process. At a smaller sample level, statically samples are also smaller and therefore less robust. Furthermore, many (if not all) of the sub-areas within Sefton have overlapping housing markets, and therefore development in one area could potentially meet some of the needs arising in another.

appreciation of a number of measures, providing a background for making further policy choices:

- Current population/household split;
- Past housing delivery rates;
- Forward supply of housing development in the pipeline;
- Affordable Housing Need as defined in the Sefton SHMA; and
- Summary constraints for each area.

4.22 This report has updated the first three categories using the latest data provided by SMBC; the SHMA data has not been updated since 2009, whilst it has been assumed that the main constraints for each area, which included issues such as Green Belt and traffic congestion, have not changed significantly in the past 18 months to warrant revision. The results are summarised in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1 Possible division of Borough-wide housing requirement

Sub Area	2010 Population Estimates ^a		Past housing delivery rates 1982/83-2011/12 ^b		Housing development in the pipeline ^c		Critical Net annual housing need ^d		Extent of Constraints	Potential DPA
	Population	%	DPA	%	Total	%	Total	%		
Southport	90,197	33.1%	183	33.7%	1,781	39.6%	132	46.9%	Medium	201/178 (35%)
Formby	24,000	8.8%	37.2	6.8%	201	4.5%	65	23.2%	High	43/38 (7.5%)
Maghull / Aintree	40,553	14.9%	60.6	11.1%	445	9.9%	14	4.9%	Medium	72/63 (12.5%)
Crosby	45,685	16.7%	73.8	13.6%	459	10.2%	17	6.0%	Low	86/77 (15%)
Bootle	33,997	12.5%	110.2	20.3%	1,617	35.9%	-35	0.0%	Low	86/77 (15%)
Netherton	38,444	14.1%	79.0	14.5%			53	18.9%	Medium	86/77 (15%)
Sefton Total	272,876	100.0%	543.9	100%	4,503	100%	246	100%	Medium	575/510 (100%)

^a Source: Census Area Statistics (CAS) Ward population estimates for England and Wales, mid-2010

^b Source: SMBC 2012-08-20

^c Source: SMBC 2012 SHLAA Update

^d Sefton SHMA 2009 (combination of data sources)

4.23 The latest Census Area Statistics (CAS) Ward population estimates for England and Wales are for mid-2010 (the latest release of the 2011 Census data does

not yet provide a breakdown of data down to Ward level). The 2009 dataset used in the previous report indicated that Southport had around 32.7% of the Borough's total population; Formby 8.8%; Maghull/Aintree 13.8%; Crosby 17.8%; Bootle 13.3% and Netherton 13.5%. The 2010-based population estimates unsurprisingly do little to change the overall balance, although there is a slight increase in the proportion of the Borough's residents living in Southport, Netherton and particularly Maghull/Aintree, at the expense of Bootle and Crosby.

- 4.24 Secondly, we have undertaken an assessment of the rate of delivery of dwellings within the 6 sub-areas. Whilst this could provide a rough proxy for realisable demand for housing development in the area, clearly historic delivery will have depended on the availability of suitable development sites in different settlements and will also have been affected by the housing restraint policy that was in place between 2003 and 2008. At the time of the previous report, take up rates for 1990-2010 were reported. This latest report has access to two years of additional delivery data (for 2010-12), whilst SMBC has also specified that it considers a longer, 30 year, time period more preferable than the previous 20 year time horizon. This was considered necessary to smooth out distortions caused by the housing restraint policy that restricted development outside of Bootle/Netherton and central Southport between 2003 and 2008 and the effects of the HMR programme in Bootle (2003-2011).
- 4.25 On this basis, there are more pronounced differences between the two sets of data, although again the overall pattern is the same – Southport having by far the largest amount of housing developed historically (averaging 183 dpa over the past 30 years and 33.7% of Sefton's total compared to 35.8% previously), followed by Bootle (a slight decrease from 20.6% previously, to 20.3% now). The biggest change has been in Crosby, which averaged just 47dpa (gross) between 1990-2010, but on the basis of a wider time horizon, delivered 74 dpa, 13.6% of Sefton's total compared to just 9.7% previously. This is due to strong levels of take up in the late 1980s rather than growth in the last two years, which have remained very low. Netherton and Maghull/Aintree's rate has declined, whilst Formby's has very slightly increased. Overall however, it is considered that the additional data used does not warrant an adjustment in the overall level of housing distribution across the Borough from before.
- 4.26 Finally, an interim 2012 SHLAA update was produced by SMBC to inform this housing requirement assessment for Sefton. Whilst not akin to a full 2012 SHLAA update, it provided further data on recent permissions by sub-area. The previous report stated that as of April 2010, there were sufficient development sites in Sefton with extant planning permission to provide some 2,544 units. This more detailed information provides information on extant permissions, sites without planning permission (but which are considered suitable for housing) and windfall sites 2011/12, with planned demolitions deducted from the figures.
- 4.27 As can be seen in Table 4.1, as of April 2012, there is the potential for just over 4,500 dwellings to be provided in the Borough, of which 40% would be in

Southport. Bootle and Netherton's figure is reduced significantly by the proposed 634 demolitions in the area over the next five years. In addition, 98 windfalls that arose during the financial year 2011/12 have been added into the supply, as well as 300 houses that were granted planning permission on land adjacent to Ashworth hospital (Maghull), which was granted planning permission in December 2011 (and was not previously accounted for in previous SHLAAs). This addition increases Maghull/Aintree's share from under 4% previously to almost 10% of the Sefton total.

Conclusion

- 4.28 The above analysis has reassessed the various policy, delivery and housing need considerations informing a possible division of the 510/575 Borough-wide housing requirement range across the six sub-areas in Sefton. Table 4.1 summarises the evidence and suggests a level of housing delivery per annum for each sub-area between 2011 and 2031.
- 4.29 **It is important to remember that whilst the evidence within this report takes into consideration the need and demand for housing, crucially, it does not seek to make a planning or policy judgement – this is a matter for SMBC taking account of the information before it. This report therefore represents a first stage for further consideration of all relevant factors through the Local Plan process.**
- 4.30 In general, it is considered that the original percentage split between the 6 sub-areas contained within the earlier HEaDROOM reports remains valid, and hence the provision of 201/178 dwellings in Southport, for example, would be reasonably consistent with the current proportion of the Borough's population, past delivery rates and housing commitments. This is a suggested sub-area split only (based on a limited number of indicators); any final assessment of development spread would need to be informed, inter alia, by a range of sources including this study, a Strategic Environmental Assessment; the distribution of the most suitable available sites, etc.

Glossary

PopGroup	Forecasting model to project future population levels, based upon assumptions regarding fertility, mortality and migration when used in conjunction with HouseGroup and LabGroup it will also project the future dwelling requirements associated with the population change and the economic activity/job effects of change.
Derived Forecast Model	<p>New development in the PopGroup suite of software that incorporates the previous features of HouseGroup and LabGroup. The DF model allows data to be entered for any variable that is closely related to the age-sex structure of the population as forecast by PopGroup or independently, including household structure, economic activity rates and disability projections, and to prepare projections from these data sources.</p> <p>In specific respect of this analysis, the DF model projects future household levels and resultant dwelling requirements and future economic activity and the number of jobs likely to be sustained in a particular area.</p>
HEaDROOM	NLP housing requirement framework which takes account of demographic, housing and economic factors as well as policy and delivery matters to set out future housing requirements.
Base Year	Starting year for assessment. Currently 2010 due to data availability.
Sub-Groups	Individual areas to be tested that collectively form part of a broader study area.
Special Populations	Particular groups within the wider population that exhibit particular demographic characteristics (e.g. students/school boarders/armed forces/prisoners).
TFR (Total Fertility Rate)	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.
SMR (Standard Mortality Rate)	Number of deaths per 1,000 population per year.
Natural Change	<p>The difference (in any given time period) between the number of births and the number of deaths.</p> <p>A natural change projection ignores migration and shows the future population where any births and deaths affect it.</p>
Internal Migration	Migration to/from another part of UK.
International Migration	Migration to/from another country.
ASMigR (Age Specific Migration Rate)	Average number of migrants per 1,000 people by year of age.
Household Headship	Head of a household expressed as % of each age – sex population category. For married/cohabiting couples, males are taken as heads of household.

Concealed Households	A household that neither owns nor rents the dwelling within which they reside <u>AND</u> which wants to move into their own accommodation and form a separate household.
Household to Dwelling Conversion Factor	Factor for conversion of number of households to the number of dwellings. It takes account of transactional and long term vacancies and 2nd/holiday homes. Expressed as 100 minus the vacant homes/2nd homes rate (%) Over time, an objective would be to move towards a 4% vacancy level – expressed as a household to dwelling factor of 97.
NOMIS	NOMIS, an acronym for ‘National Online Manpower Information System’ is a service provided by the Office for National Statistics to provide free access to detailed and up-to-date UK labour market statistics from official sources.
Plot Ratio	The ratio of the total floor area of buildings on a certain location to the size of the land of that location, or the limit imposed on such a ratio, i.e. if a gross area of 1ha is required to develop 4,000sqm of employment floorspace, this is said to be equal to a plot ratio of 40%.
Dpa	Dwellings per annum.
Economic Activity Rate	The % of population (both employed and unemployed) that constitutes the manpower supply of the labour market.
Labour Force / Employment Conversion Rate	Factor for conversion of number of workers to number of jobs in an area it takes account of economic activity and commuting levels calculated by # workers in area ÷ # jobs in area over time, an objective would be to move towards a ratio of 1 = self-containment

Appendix 1 Inputs and Assumptions

DEMOGRAPHIC	Scenario 1: PopGroup Baseline / Scenario 8: Adjusted International Migration	Scenario 3 – Zero Net Migration	Scenario 4 – Stable Population
Population			
Baseline Population	A 2010 baseline population is taken from the 2010 Mid-year population estimates for Sefton Borough (274,971), split by age cohort and gender. For Scenario 4, this level of population is maintained to 2031.		
Births	Future change assumed in the Total Fertility Rate [TFR] uses the birth projections from the ONS 2010-based Sub-National Population Projections [SNPP]. This in turn is used to derive future projected TFRs through PopGroup. The analysis shows that the TFR is generally reducing over time.		
Deaths	Future change assumed in the Standard Mortality Rate [SMR] uses the death projections from the ONS 2010-based Sub-National Population Projections [SNPP]. This in turn is used to derive future projected SMRs through PopGroup. The analysis shows that the SMR is slightly decreasing over time.		
Internal Migration	Gross domestic in and out migration flows are adopted based on forecast migration in Sefton Borough from the ONS 2010-based SNPP for 2010 to 2035. This is the sum of internal migration (elsewhere in England) and cross-border migration (elsewhere in the UK) (SNPP Table 5). Internal migration includes moves to all other Local Authority areas, including to neighbouring areas (i.e. a move of two streets might be classed as internal migration if it involves a move to another LA area).	Gross domestic in and out migration flows are adopted based on forecast migration in Sefton Borough from the ONS 2010-based SNPP for 2010 to 2035 (SNPP Table 5). To achieve zero net migration the difference between in and out flows is split to equalise the in and out flows at the middle point of the two.	As Scenario 1
International Migration	Gross international in and out migration flows are adopted based on forecast migration in Sefton Borough from the ONS 2010-based SNPP for 2010 to 2035. <i>Note: for Scenario 8, in-migration (international) has been recalculated as follows: 800 per annum (on the basis of applying the 10.7% rate of total Merseyside immigration attributable to Sefton Borough (in the adjusted 'new indicatives' approach for 2006-10) and applying this to the overall Merseyside figure for the past 9 years);</i> <i>Out-migration (international): 690 per annum (again, using a 9-year average of past out-migration).</i> <i>This contrasts with the 1,000 in, 600 out used in the latest ONS 2010 SNPP.</i>	Gross international in and out migration flows are adopted based on forecast migration in Sefton Borough from the ONS 2010-based SNPP for 2010 to 2035 (SNPP Table 5). To achieve zero net migration the difference between in and out flows is split to equalise the in and out flows at the middle point of the two.	As Scenario 1
Propensity to Migrate (Age Specific Migration Rates)	The forecast annual migration numbers in the ONS 2010-based SNPP population projections were used.		

DEMOGRAPHIC	Scenario 1: PopGroup Baseline / Scenario 8: Adjusted International Migration	Scenario 3 – Zero Net Migration	Scenario 4 – Stable Population
Housing			
Headship Rates	Headship rates that are specific to Sefton and forecast over the period to 2032 are taken from the government data which was used to underpin the 2008-based CLG household forecasts and applied to the demographic forecasts for each year as output by the PopGroup model. These headship rates are split by gender and age cohort.		
Institutional Population	Population in communal establishments in Sefton Borough from 2010 – 2035 derived from CLG 2008-based household projection outputs.		
Concealed Households Rate	The concealed household rate is similarly taken from the assumptions used to underpin the 2008-based CLG household forecasts. No change is assumed in the rate of concealed households from the CLG identified rate; however, if these households were to become unconcealed (i.e. they could meet their housing aspirations) this would be in addition to the forecast households rates (with additional dwelling requirements associated). This issue has been analysed elsewhere in the report on a qualitative basis using the critical housing need figures from the SHMA updates.		
Vacancy / 2nd Home Rate	<p>A vacancy and second homes rate is applied to the number of households, representing the natural vacancies/not permanently occupied homes which occur within the housing market. This means that more dwellings than households are required to meet needs. The vacancy/second home rate in Sefton Borough totals 4.7% (estimated using data from the Council Tax Base for Formula Grant Purposes (October 2011), held constant over the forecast period.</p> <p>Tackling vacancy rates has been a long term aspiration of SMBC, although there are complex issues involved; hence for the vacancy sensitivity scenarios, NLP gradually reduced the 4.7% vacancy rate to 4% on a pro-rata basis from 2015 to 2031.</p>		
Economic			
Economic Activity Rate	<p>The model offers the option to use two in-built sets of Economic Activity Rates for each 5-year age cohort which are projected forward to 2011. These are assumed to remain largely static going forward.</p> <p>However, to allow for future pension reforms, 1% has been added to the female 60-64 age cohort activity rates in 2011, 2% in 2012, 3% in 2013 and so forth up to 8% in 2018. This 2018 rate has then been held constant across the remainder of the forecasting period. Furthermore, 1% has been added to the Male 65-69 and Female 65-69 age cohorts' economic activity rates in 2019 and 2% in 2020. These 2020 rates were then held constant across the forecasting period.</p>		
Commuting Rate	<p>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).</p> <p>For Sefton Borough, data from the 2010 APS and 2010 BRES identifies an LF ratio of 1.27948 (121,200 employed people ÷ 94,726 jobs in Sefton).</p> <p>This has not been flexed over the forecasting period with no assumed increase or reduction in net commuting rates.</p>		
Unemployment	<p>To calculate the unemployment rate, NLP took Apr 2011–Mar 2012 NOMIS unemployment figures (9.30% for Sefton) to equate to the 2012 rates. NLP kept this figure constant for 2012 and 2013 to reflect initial stabilisation at the current high rate, and then gradually reduced the rate on a linear basis to the 7-year average (06-12) of 7.27% over a five year time frame.</p> <p>This figure was then held constant to the end of the forecasting period on the grounds that as the economy grows out of recession unemployment is likely to fall back to a similar rate as seen pre-recession.</p>		

DEMOGRAPHIC	Scenario 5. Local Plan Employment Land Consistency Scenario	Scenario 2: Urban Containment (SHLAA) / 6. SHLAA Plus Green Belt release	Scenario 7 – Constant Labour Supply
Population			
Baseline Population	A 2010 baseline population is taken from the 2010 Mid-year population estimates for Sefton Borough (274,971), split by age cohort and gender.		
Births	Future change assumed in the Total Fertility Rate [TFR] uses the birth projections from the ONS 2010-based Sub-National Population Projections [SNPP]. This in turn is used to derive future projected TFRs through PopGroup. The analysis shows that the TFR is generally reducing over time.		
Deaths	Future change assumed in the Standard Mortality Rate [SMR] uses the death projections from the ONS 2010-based Sub-National Population Projections [SNPP]. This in turn is used to derive future projected SMRs through PopGroup. The analysis shows that the SMR is slightly decreasing over time.		
Internal Migration	Internal migration is flexed to achieve the necessary number of economically active people to underpin the economy in Sefton. The Employment Land and Premises Study concluded that SMBC should provide a total of 84.38ha of employment land to 2031. By applying a typical plot ratio of 40% and an approximate employment density of 1 job per 40 sqm (across all types of B1, B2 and B8 employment land), this would equate to around 8,440 jobs. On the basis that typically, only about 45% of workers work in 'B class' jobs, this would mean that Sefton is planning for the provision of around 18,750 net additional workers in the Borough over the plan period.	Internal migration is flexed to increase the current level of dwellings in Sefton by 3,845 units between 2011 and 2031 for Scenario 2, and 6,245 for Scenario 6.	As Scenario 1
International Migration	International migration is flexed to achieve the necessary number of economically active people to underpin the economy in Sefton as above.	International migration is flexed to achieve the necessary number of economically active people to underpin the economy in Sefton as above.	As Scenario 1
Propensity to Migrate (Age Specific Migration Rates)	The forecast annual migration numbers in the ONS 2010-based SNPP population projections were used.		
Housing			
Headship Rates	Headship rates that are specific to Sefton and forecast over the period to 2031 are taken from the government data which was used to underpin the 2008-based CLG household forecasts and applied to the demographic forecasts for each year as output by the PopGroup model. These headship rates are split by gender and age cohort.		

DEMOGRAPHIC	Scenario 5. Local Plan Employment Land Consistency Scenario	Scenario 2: Urban Containment (SHLAA) / 6. SHLAA Plus Green Belt release	Scenario 7 – Constant Labour Supply
Institutional Population	Population in communal establishments in Sefton Borough from 2010 – 2035 derived from CLG 2008-based household projection outputs.		
Concealed Households Rate	The concealed household rate is similarly taken from the assumptions used to underpin the 2008-based CLG household forecasts. No change is assumed in the rate of concealed households from the CLG identified rate; however, if these households were to become unconcealed (i.e. they could meet their housing aspirations) this would be in addition to the forecast households rates (with additional dwelling requirements associated). This issue has been analysed elsewhere in the report on a qualitative basis using the critical housing need figures from the SHMA updates.		
Vacancy / 2nd Home Rate	<p>A vacancy and second homes rate is applied to the number of households, representing the natural vacancies/not permanently occupied homes which occur within the housing market. This means that more dwellings than households are required to meet needs. The vacancy/second home rate in Sefton Borough totals 4.7% (estimated using data from the Council Tax Base for Formula Grant Purposes (October 2011), held constant over the forecast period.</p> <p>Tackling vacancy rates has been a long term aspiration of SMBC, although there are complex issues involved; hence for the vacancy sensitivity scenarios, NLP gradually reduced the 4.7% vacancy rate to 4% on a pro-rata basis from 2015 to 2031.</p>		
Economic			
Economic Activity Rate	The model offers the option to use two in-built sets of Economic Activity Rates for each 5-year age cohort which are projected forward to 2011. These are assumed to remain largely static going forward. However, to allow for future pension reforms, 1% has been added to the female 60-64 age cohort activity rates in 2011, 2% in 2012, 3% in 2013 and so forth up to 8% in 2018. This 2018 rate has then been held constant across the remainder of the forecasting period. Furthermore, 1% has been added to the Male 65-69 and Female 65-69 age cohorts' economic activity rates in 2019 and 2% in 2020. These 2020 rates were then held constant across the forecasting period.		The number of economically active residents was held constant at 121,310 between 2010 to 2035.
Commuting Rate	<p>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).</p> <p>For Sefton Borough, data from the 2010 APS and 2010 BRES identifies an LF ratio of 1.27948 (121,200 employed people ÷ 94,726 jobs in Sefton).</p> <p>This has not been flexed over the forecasting period with no assumed increase or reduction in net commuting rates.</p>		
Unemployment	<p>To calculate the unemployment rate, NLP took Apr 2011–Mar 2012 NOMIS unemployment figures (9.30% for Sefton) to equate to the 2012 rates. NLP kept this figure constant for 2012 and 2013 to reflect initial stabilisation at the current high rate, and then gradually reduced the rate on a linear basis to the 7-year average (06-12) of 7.27% over a five year time frame.</p> <p>This figure was then held constant to the end of the forecasting period on the grounds that as the economy grows out of recession unemployment is likely to fall back to a similar rate as seen pre-recession.</p>		

Appendix 2 PopGroup Summary

	SCENARIO 1a: PopGroup Baseline			
	2011	2031	Change 2011-31	% Change 2011-31
Population	274,971	286,289	11,318	4%
Households	119,248	133,489	14,241	12%
Dwellings	125,129	140,072	14,943	12%
Size of Labour Force	121,311	114,390	-6,921	-6%
Number of Jobs	86,279	82,902	-3,377	-4%

	SCENARIO 1b: PopGroup Baseline: Vacancy			
	2011	2031	Change 2011-31	% Change 2011-31
Population	274,971	286,289	11,318	4%
Households	119,248	133,489	14,241	12%
Dwellings	125,129	139,051	13,922	11%
Size of Labour Force	121,311	114,390	-6,921	-6%
Number of Jobs	86,279	82,902	-3,377	-4%

	SCENARIO 2a: Urban Containment (SHLAA)			
	2011	2031	Change 2011-31	% Change 2011-31
Population	274,971	261,058	-13,913	-5%
Households	119,248	122,984	3,736	3%
Dwellings	125,129	129,049	3,920	3%
Size of Labour Force	121,311	101,624	-19,687	-16%
Number of Jobs	86,279	73,650	-12,629	-15%

	SCENARIO 3a: Zero Net Migration			
	2011	2031	Change 2011-31	% Change 2011-31
Population	274,971	269,273	-5,698	-2%
Households	119,248	126,394	7,146	6%
Dwellings	125,129	132,627	7,498	6%
Size of Labour Force	121,311	105,382	-15,929	-13%
Number of Jobs	86,279	76,373	-9,906	-11%

	SCENARIO 3b: Zero Net Migration: Vacancy			
	2011	2031	Change 2011-31	% Change 2011-31
Population	274,971	269,273	-5,698	-2%
Households	119,248	126,394	7,146	6%
Dwellings	125,129	131,660	6,531	5%
Size of Labour Force	121,311	105,382	-15,929	-13%
Number of Jobs	86,279	76,373	-9,906	-11%

	SCENARIO 4a: Stable Population			
	2011	2031	Change 2011-31	% Change 2011-31
Population	274,971	274,971	0	0%
Households	119,248	123,755	4,507	4%
Dwellings	125,129	129,858	4,729	4%
Size of Labour Force	121,311	122,270	959	1%
Number of Jobs	86,279	88,612	2,333	3%

	SCENARIO 4b: Stable Population: Vacancy			
	2011	2031	Change 2011-31	% Change 2011-31
Population	274,971	274,971	0	0%
Households	119,248	123,755	4,507	4%
Dwellings	125,129	128,911	3,782	3%
Size of Labour Force	121,311	122,270	959	1%
Number of Jobs	86,279	88,612	2,333	3%

	SCENARIO 5a: Local Plan Employment Land Consistency Scenario			
	2011	2031	Change 2011-31	% Change 2011-31
Population	274,971	346,885	71,914	26%
Households	119,248	157,697	38,449	32%
Dwellings	125,129	165,475	40,346	32%
Size of Labour Force	121,311	145,437	24,126	20%
Number of Jobs	86,279	105,402	19,123	22%

	SCENARIO 5b: Local Plan Employment Land Consistency Scenario: Vacancy			
	2011	2031	Change 2011-31	% Change 2011-31
Population	274,971	346,885	71,914	26%
Households	119,248	157,697	38,449	32%
Dwellings	125,129	164,268	39,139	31%
Size of Labour Force	121,311	145,437	24,126	20%
Number of Jobs	86,279	105,402	19,123	22%

	SCENARIO 6a: SHLAA Plus Green Belt release			
	2011	2031	Change 2011-31	% Change 2011-31
Population	274,971	266,673	-8,298	-3%
Households	119,248	125,255	6,007	5%
Dwellings	125,129	131,432	6,303	5%
Size of Labour Force	121,311	104,476	-16,835	-14%
Number of Jobs	86,279	75,717	-10,562	-12%

	SCENARIO 7a: Constant Labour Supply			
	2011	2031	Change 2011-31	% Change 2011-31
Population	274,971	300,189	25,218	9%
Households	119,248	138,880	19,632	16%
Dwellings	125,129	145,729	20,600	16%
Size of Labour Force	121,311	121,311	0	0%
Number of Jobs	86,279	87,917	1,638	2%

	SCENARIO 7b: Constant Labour Supply - Vacancy			
	2011	2031	Change 2011-31	% Change 2011-31
Population	274,971	300,189	25,218	9%
Households	119,248	138,880	19,632	16%
Dwellings	125,129	144,666	19,537	16%
Size of Labour Force	121,311	121,311	0	0%
Number of Jobs	86,279	87,917	1,638	2%

	SCENARIO 8a: Adjusted International Migration			
	2011	2031	Change 2011-31	% Change 2011-31
Population	274,971	278,354	3,383	1%
Households	119,248	129,923	10,675	9%
Dwellings	125,129	136,331	11,202	9%
Size of Labour Force	121,311	110,048	-11,263	-9%
Number of Jobs	86,279	79,755	-6,524	-8%

	SCENARIO 8b: Adjusted International Migration - Vacancy			
	2011	2031	Change 2011-31	% Change 2011-31
Population	274,971	278,354	3,383	1%
Households	119,248	129,923	10,675	9%
Dwellings	125,129	135,337	10,208	8%
Size of Labour Force	121,311	110,048	-11,263	-9%
Number of Jobs	86,279	79,755	-6,524	-8%

Appendix 3 PopGroup Modelling Outputs

1a. PopGroup Baseline Scenario

Population Estimates and Forecasts

Sefton ONS 2010 POP

Components of Population Change

AllGroup

SCENARIO 1: POPGROUP BASELINE

	Year beginning July 1st																								
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	
Births																									
Male	1,496	1,525	1,546	1,555	1,554	1,553	1,548	1,543	1,537	1,525	1,509	1,491	1,471	1,448	1,425	1,403	1,385	1,371	1,360	1,352	1,348	1,347	1,350	1,355	
Female	1,425	1,452	1,472	1,481	1,480	1,479	1,475	1,470	1,464	1,452	1,437	1,420	1,401	1,379	1,357	1,336	1,319	1,306	1,295	1,287	1,283	1,283	1,285	1,290	
All Births	2,921	2,977	3,018	3,037	3,034	3,033	3,023	3,013	3,001	2,982	2,947	2,911	2,871	2,828	2,782	2,739	2,705	2,677	2,654	2,639	2,631	2,630	2,635	2,645	
TFR	1.96	1.98	1.98	1.98	1.96	1.94	1.92	1.91	1.90	1.89	1.87	1.86	1.85	1.83	1.82	1.81	1.80	1.80	1.79	1.79	1.79	1.79	1.79	1.79	
Births input																									

	Year beginning July 1st																								
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	
Deaths																									
Male	1,453	1,455	1,459	1,455	1,447	1,446	1,452	1,456	1,457	1,463	1,473	1,481	1,490	1,499	1,511	1,522	1,534	1,543	1,554	1,571	1,585	1,598	1,608	1,622	
Female	1,621	1,617	1,587	1,568	1,573	1,567	1,561	1,553	1,552	1,550	1,548	1,552	1,556	1,556	1,556	1,573	1,580	1,587	1,599	1,607	1,617	1,617	1,628	1,640	
All deaths	3,074	3,072	3,046	3,023	3,020	3,013	3,013	3,009	3,010	3,015	3,023	3,029	3,042	3,052	3,067	3,085	3,107	3,122	3,141	3,169	3,192	3,212	3,236	3,262	
SMR: males	108.7	106.4	104.2	101.6	98.7	96.2	94.4	92.3	90.2	88.4	86.8	85.2	83.7	82.2	81.0	79.7	78.5	77.1	76.0	75.2	74.2	73.2	72.3	71.4	
SMR: females	104.9	102.3	100.0	97.2	95.9	93.9	91.9	89.9	88.1	86.4	84.6	82.8	81.4	79.8	78.3	77.0	75.8	74.5	73.3	72.5	71.5	70.6	69.6	68.7	
SMR: male & female	106.7	104.7	101.9	99.3	97.2	95.0	93.1	91.0	89.1	87.3	85.7	84.0	82.5	81.0	79.6	78.3	77.1	75.8	74.6	73.8	72.8	71.9	70.9	70.0	
Expectation of life	80.4	80.5	80.7	80.9	81.1	81.2	81.4	81.5	81.7	81.8	81.9	82.1	82.2	82.3	82.4	82.5	82.6	82.7	82.8	82.9	83.0	83.1	83.2	83.3	
Deaths input																									

	Year beginning July 1st														2011-2031										
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	
In-migration from the UK																									
Male	3,829	3,965	3,998	4,026	4,050	4,070	4,087	4,103	4,117	4,127	4,135	4,142	4,151	4,162	4,176	4,190	4,202	4,217	4,234	4,249	4,263	4,281	4,300	4,321	
Female	3,990	4,021	4,047	4,066	4,079	4,089	4,097	4,104	4,106	4,106	4,105	4,104	4,106	4,115	4,128	4,141	4,155	4,174	4,195	4,212	4,232	4,256	4,281	4,305	
All	7,819	7,986	8,045	8,092	8,129	8,159	8,183	8,207	8,223	8,233	8,241	8,248	8,257	8,277	8,304	8,330	8,357	8,390	8,428	8,461	8,495	8,561	8,626	8,696	
SMGr: males	29.2	29.4	29.6	29.8	29.9	30.1	30.3	30.6	30.8	31.0	31.2	31.3	31.5	31.6	31.8	31.9	32.0	32.0	32.1	32.1	32.1	32.1	32.2	32.2	
SMGr: females	28.5	28.7	29.0	29.2	29.4	29.6	29.8	30.0	30.2	30.3	30.4	30.5	30.6	30.7	30.9	31.0	31.1	31.2	31.2	31.2	31.2	31.3	31.3	31.4	
Migrants input																									

2011-2031	+82,328	+4,116
	+82,139	+4,107
	+164,467	+8,223
	-618	-31
	+604	+30

	Year beginning July 1st														2011-2031										
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	
Out-migration to the UK																									
Male	3,921	3,929	3,945	3,958	3,975	3,963	3,958	3,950	3,934	3,928	3,923	3,922	3,905	3,903	3,897	3,892	3,891	3,894	3,894	3,901	3,910	3,920	3,931	3,944	
Female	4,110	4,113	4,113	4,110	4,106	4,080	4,053	4,028	4,014	4,006	4,004	4,004	4,004	4,010	4,016	4,024	4,032	4,043	4,054	4,065	4,076	4,087	4,099	4,112	
All	8,031	8,042	8,058	8,068	8,081	8,044	8,021	7,978	7,948	7,914	7,896	7,892	7,846	7,828	7,819	7,806	7,801	7,810	7,828	7,854	7,882	7,911	7,940	7,971	
SMGr: males	29.1	29.1	29.2	29.3	29.4	29.3	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.5	29.6	29.6	29.6	29.7	29.6	29.6	29.6	29.6	29.5	29.5	29.5	29.4	29.4	29.4	
SMGr: females	29.3	29.4	29.5	29.5	29.6	29.5	29.5	29.5	29.5	29.5	29.5	29.5	29.5	29.5	29.5	29.5	29.5	29.5	29.5	29.5	29.5	29.5	29.5	29.5	
Migrants input																									

2011-2031	+78,483	-3,924
	+80,084	-4,004
	+158,567	-7,928
	-589	-29
	+588	+29

	Year beginning July 1st														2011-2031										
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	
In-migration from Overseas																									
Male	537	541	546	545	543	544	544	546	546	547	548	550	551	551	551	552	552	553	554	555	555	556	556	556	
Female	476	480	482	483	482	483	485	487	488	489	490	491	492	492	492	493	493	494	495	496	497	497	497	497	
All	1,012	1,021	1,028	1,027	1,025	1,026	1,030	1,032	1,034	1,035	1,038	1,041	1,042	1,043	1,045	1,045	1,046	1,047	1,050	1,051	1,053	1,053	1,053		
SMGr: males	57.9	58.0	58.4	58.2	58.1	58.4	58.8	59.3	59.8	60.4	61.1	61.7	62.2	62.2	62.7	63.1	63.3	63.5	63.6	63.5	63.3	63.2	62.9	62.6	
SMGr: females	51.7	51.9	52.2	52.2	52.3	52.6	53.3	53.9	54.4	54.9	55.5	56.0	56.5	57.0	57.2	57.5	57.7	57.8	57.8	57.8	57.8	57.7	57.5	57.2	
Migrants input																									

2011-2031	+10,954	+548
	+9,759	+488
	+20,713	+1,036
	+1,216	+61
	+1,100	+55

	Year beginning July 1st														2011-2031										
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	
Out-migration to Overseas																									
Male	310	318	328	338	333	339	341	342	343	343	343	343	343	343	342	343	342	342	342	342	343	343	344	345	
Female	232	240	246	249	254	259	263	265	266	266	267	267	267	268	266	266	266	266	265	265	266	267	268	268	
All	542	558	573	578	587	599	604	607	608	609	610	610	610	608	608	608	607	609	610	612	613	614	614	614	
SMGr: males	33.4	34.1	34.9	35.1	35.6	36.5	36.8	37.2	37.5	37.8	38.2	38.5	38.8	39.0	39.2	39.3	39.3	39.3	39.3	39.3	39.2	39.1	39.0	38.9	
SMGr: females	25.2	26.0	26.6	27.0	27.6	28.3	28.9	29.3	29.6	29.9	30.2	30.5	30.7	30.9	30.9	31.0	31.1	31.1	31.1	31.1	31.1	31.1	31.0	30.9	
Migrants input																									

2011-2031	+6,749	+337
	+5,902	+280
	+11,951	+598
	+749	+37
	+587	+29

	Year beginning July 1st														2011-2031										
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	
Migration - Net Flows																									
UK	-113	-56	-13	-24	-48	-115	-163	-228	-275	-319	-345	-354	-411	-449											

1b. PopGroup Baseline Scenario – Vacancy Sensitivity

Population Estimates and Forecasts

Sefton ONS 2010 POP

SCENARIO 1: VACANCY SENSITIVITY

Components of Population Change

AllGroup

	Year beginning July 1st																								
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	
Births																									
Male	1,496	1,525	1,546	1,555	1,554	1,553	1,548	1,543	1,537	1,525	1,509	1,491	1,471	1,448	1,425	1,403	1,385	1,371	1,360	1,352	1,348	1,347	1,350	1,355	
Female	1,425	1,452	1,472	1,481	1,480	1,479	1,475	1,470	1,464	1,452	1,437	1,420	1,401	1,379	1,357	1,336	1,319	1,306	1,295	1,287	1,283	1,283	1,285	1,290	
All Births	2,921	2,977	3,018	3,037	3,034	3,033	3,023	3,013	3,001	2,977	2,947	2,911	2,871	2,828	2,782	2,739	2,705	2,677	2,654	2,639	2,631	2,630	2,635	2,645	
TFR	1.96	1.98	1.98	1.98	1.96	1.94	1.92	1.91	1.90	1.89	1.87	1.86	1.85	1.83	1.82	1.81	1.80	1.80	1.79	1.79	1.79	1.79	1.79	1.79	
Births input																									

	Year beginning July 1st																								
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	
Deaths																									
Male	1,453	1,455	1,459	1,455	1,447	1,446	1,452	1,456	1,457	1,463	1,473	1,481	1,490	1,499	1,511	1,522	1,534	1,543	1,554	1,571	1,585	1,598	1,608	1,622	
Female	1,621	1,617	1,587	1,568	1,573	1,567	1,561	1,553	1,552	1,550	1,548	1,552	1,556	1,556	1,556	1,573	1,580	1,587	1,599	1,607	1,617	1,617	1,628	1,640	
All deaths	3,074	3,072	3,046	3,023	3,020	3,013	3,013	3,009	3,010	3,015	3,023	3,029	3,042	3,052	3,067	3,085	3,107	3,122	3,141	3,169	3,192	3,212	3,236	3,262	
SMR: males	108.7	106.4	104.2	101.6	98.7	96.2	94.4	92.3	90.2	88.4	86.8	85.2	83.7	82.2	81.0	79.7	78.5	77.1	76.0	75.2	74.2	73.2	72.3	71.4	
SMR: females	104.9	102.3	100.0	97.2	95.9	93.9	91.9	89.9	88.1	86.4	84.6	82.8	81.4	79.3	78.3	77.0	75.8	74.5	73.3	72.5	71.5	70.6	69.6	68.7	
SMR: male & female	106.7	104.7	101.9	99.3	97.2	95.0	93.1	91.0	89.1	87.3	85.7	84.0	82.5	81.0	79.6	78.3	77.1	75.8	74.6	73.8	72.8	71.9	70.9	70.0	
Expectation of life	80.4	80.5	80.7	80.9	81.1	81.2	81.4	81.5	81.7	81.8	81.9	82.1	82.2	82.3	82.4	82.5	82.6	82.7	82.8	82.9	83.0	83.1	83.2	83.3	
Deaths input																									

	Year beginning July 1st																								
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	
In-migration from the UK																									
Male	3,829	3,965	3,998	4,026	4,050	4,070	4,087	4,103	4,117	4,127	4,135	4,142	4,151	4,162	4,176	4,190	4,202	4,217	4,234	4,249	4,263	4,281	4,300	4,321	
Female	3,990	4,021	4,047	4,066	4,079	4,089	4,097	4,104	4,106	4,106	4,105	4,104	4,106	4,115	4,128	4,141	4,155	4,174	4,195	4,212	4,232	4,256	4,281	4,305	
All	7,819	7,986	8,045	8,092	8,129	8,159	8,183	8,207	8,223	8,233	8,241	8,245	8,257	8,277	8,304	8,330	8,357	8,406	8,506	8,581	8,626	8,681	8,726	8,766	
SMGr: males	29.2	29.4	29.6	29.8	29.9	30.1	30.3	30.6	30.8	31.0	31.2	31.3	31.5	31.6	31.8	31.9	32.0	32.0	32.1	32.1	32.1	32.1	32.2	32.2	
SMGr: females	28.5	28.7	29.0	29.2	29.4	29.6	29.8	30.0	30.2	30.3	30.4	30.5	30.6	30.7	30.9	31.0	31.1	31.2	31.2	31.2	31.2	31.3	31.3	31.4	
Migrants input																									

2011-2031
+82,328 +4,116
-82,139 +1,107
+164,467 +9,229
-618 +31
+604 +30

	Year beginning July 1st																								
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	
Out-migration to the UK																									
Male	3,921	3,929	3,945	3,958	3,975	3,963	3,958	3,950	3,934	3,928	3,923	3,922	3,905	3,903	3,897	3,892	3,891	3,894	3,894	3,901	3,910	3,920	3,931	3,944	
Female	4,110	4,113	4,113	4,110	4,106	4,080	4,053	4,028	4,014	3,986	3,972	3,970	3,941	3,925	3,922	3,917	3,910	3,916	3,934	3,953	3,972	3,991	4,009	4,027	
All	8,031	8,042	8,058	8,068	8,081	8,044	8,021	7,978	7,948	7,914	7,896	7,892	7,846	7,828	7,819	7,809	7,801	7,828	7,854	7,882	7,911	7,940	7,971	7,991	
SMGr: males	29.1	29.1	29.2	29.3	29.4	29.3	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.5	29.6	29.6	29.6	29.6	29.6	29.6	29.6	29.6	29.5	29.5	29.5	29.4	29.4	29.4	
SMGr: females	29.3	29.4	29.5	29.5	29.6	29.5	29.5	29.5	29.5	29.5	29.5	29.5	29.5	29.5	29.5	29.5	29.5	29.5	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	
Migrants input																									

2011-2031
+78,483 -3,924
-80,084 -4,004
+158,567 -7,928
-589 +29
+588 +29

	Year beginning July 1st																								
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	
In-migration from Overseas																									
Male	537	541	546	545	543	544	544	546	546	547	548	550	551	551	551	552	552	553	554	555	555	556	556	556	
Female	476	480	482	483	482	483	485	487	488	489	490	491	492	492	492	493	493	494	495	496	497	497	497	497	
All	1,012	1,021	1,028	1,027	1,026	1,030	1,032	1,034	1,035	1,038	1,041	1,042	1,043	1,043	1,045	1,045	1,046	1,047	1,050	1,051	1,053	1,053	1,053		
SMGr: males	57.9	58.0	58.4	58.2	58.1	58.4	58.8	59.3	59.8	60.4	61.1	61.7	62.2	62.7	63.1	63.3	63.5	63.6	63.6	63.5	63.3	63.2	62.9	62.6	
SMGr: females	51.7	51.9	52.2	52.2	52.3	52.6	53.3	53.9	54.4	54.9	55.5	56.0	56.5	57.0	57.2	57.5	57.7	57.8	57.8	57.8	57.8	57.7	57.5	57.2	
Migrants input																									

2011-2031
+10,954 +548
+9,759 +488
+20,713 +1,036
+1,216 +61
+1,100 +55

	Year beginning July 1st																								
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	
Out-migration to Overseas																									
Male	310	318	328	338	333	339	341	342	343	343	343	343	343	342	343	342	342	342	342	343	343	344	345	345	
Female	232	240	246	249	254	259	263	265	266	266	267	267	267	268	266	266	266	266	265	265	266	267	268	268	
All	542	558	573	578	587	599	604	607	608	609	610	610	610	608	608	608	607	609	610	612	613	614	614	614	
SMGr: males	33.4	34.1	34.9	35.1	35.6	36.5	36.8	37.2	37.5	37.8	38.2	38.5	38.8	39.0	39.2	39.3	39.3	39.3	39.3	39.3	39.2	39.1	39.0	38.9	
SMGr: females	25.2	26.0	26.6	27.0	27.6	28.3	28.9	29.3	29.6	29.9	30.2	30.5	30.7	30.9	30.9	31.0	31.1	31.0	31.1	31.1	31.1	31.1	31.0	30.9	
Migrants input																									

2011-2031
+6,749 +337
+5,202 +280
+11,951 +598
+749 +37
+587 +29

	Year beginning July 1st																								
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	
Migration - Net Flows																									
UK	-113	-56	-13	-24	-48	-115	-163	-228	-275	-319	-345	-354	-411	-449	-485	-521	-556	-581	-600	-607	-613	-625	-641	-655	
Overseas	+471	+463	+456	+449	+439	+427	+425	+426	+426	+427	+429	+431	+432	+43											

2a. Urban Containment (SHLAA)

Population Estimates and Forecasts

Sefton ONS 2010 POP

SCENARIO 2 UPDATE

Components of Population Change

AllGroup

	Year beginning July 1st																								
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	
Births																									
Male	1,496	1,507	1,509	1,498	1,475	1,454	1,432	1,411	1,391	1,367	1,341	1,314	1,290	1,264	1,238	1,215	1,196	1,183	1,172	1,167	1,166	1,175	1,186	1,200	
Female	1,425	1,435	1,437	1,427	1,404	1,385	1,364	1,344	1,325	1,302	1,277	1,252	1,228	1,204	1,179	1,157	1,139	1,127	1,117	1,112	1,111	1,119	1,130	1,142	
All Births	2,921	2,941	2,946	2,925	2,879	2,839	2,796	2,755	2,716	2,668	2,618	2,566	2,518	2,468	2,418	2,372	2,336	2,310	2,289	2,279	2,277	2,293	2,316	2,342	
TFR	1.96	1.98	1.98	1.97	1.95	1.94	1.92	1.91	1.89	1.88	1.87	1.85	1.84	1.83	1.82	1.81	1.80	1.79	1.79	1.79	1.79	1.79	1.79	1.79	
Deaths input																									
Deaths																									
Male	1,453	1,453	1,454	1,448	1,437	1,433	1,437	1,438	1,437	1,441	1,448	1,454	1,460	1,467	1,476	1,484	1,493	1,499	1,507	1,521	1,532	1,541	1,552	1,563	
Female	1,621	1,614	1,582	1,561	1,563	1,555	1,548	1,538	1,536	1,544	1,550	1,558	1,569	1,578	1,586	1,593	1,594	1,594	1,594	1,571	1,580	1,590	1,601	1,611	
All deaths	3,074	3,067	3,036	3,009	3,000	2,988	2,985	2,976	2,973	2,975	2,990	2,990	3,000	3,020	3,037	3,048	3,062	3,085	3,103	3,121	3,142	3,142	3,165	3,174	
SMR: males	108.7	106.4	104.2	101.5	98.7	96.2	94.3	92.3	90.2	88.4	86.8	85.2	83.7	82.2	80.9	79.6	78.4	77.1	76.0	75.1	74.2	73.2	72.2	71.4	
SMR: females	104.9	102.3	100.0	97.2	95.9	93.9	91.9	89.9	88.2	86.4	84.6	82.8	81.4	79.8	78.3	77.1	75.8	74.5	73.4	72.5	71.5	70.6	69.7	68.8	
SMR: male & female	106.7	104.7	101.9	99.3	97.2	95.0	93.1	91.0	89.1	87.3	85.7	84.0	82.5	81.0	79.6	78.3	77.1	75.8	74.6	73.8	72.8	71.9	70.9	70.0	
Expectation of life	80.4	80.5	80.7	80.9	81.1	81.2	81.4	81.5	81.7	81.8	81.9	82.1	82.2	82.3	82.4	82.5	82.6	82.7	82.8	82.9	83.0	83.1	83.2	83.3	
Deaths input																									
In-migration from the UK																									
Male	3,770	3,808	3,826	3,830	3,872	3,910	3,936	3,963	3,980	3,993	4,010	4,038	4,042	4,052	4,065	4,083	4,108	4,114	4,153	4,170	4,261	4,279	4,299	4,320	
Female	3,828	3,861	3,872	3,867	3,900	3,928	3,946	3,963	3,969	3,973	3,981	4,001	3,999	4,008	4,018	4,035	4,062	4,072	4,115	4,135	4,230	4,254	4,280	4,304	
All	7,598	7,669	7,697	7,697	7,772	7,837	7,892	7,926	7,949	7,966	7,991	8,039	8,041	8,060	8,084	8,118	8,171	8,186	8,267	8,305	8,461	8,533	8,579	8,624	
SMGr: males	28.0	28.4	28.7	29.0	29.6	30.1	30.6	31.2	31.6	32.0	32.4	32.9	33.2	33.5	33.8	34.1	34.4	34.4	34.8	35.0	35.7	35.6	35.6	35.6	
SMGr: females	27.3	27.8	28.2	28.4	29.0	29.6	30.1	30.6	31.0	31.3	31.7	32.0	32.2	32.5	32.7	33.0	33.3	33.4	33.8	33.9	34.6	34.6	34.6	34.6	
Migrants input																									
Out-migration to the UK																									
Male	4,078	4,084	4,114	4,151	4,150	4,121	4,106	4,089	4,071	4,061	4,048	4,024	4,012	4,011	4,006	3,998	3,984	3,996	3,974	3,978	3,912	3,922	3,933	3,945	
Female	4,274	4,275	4,291	4,312	4,288	4,244	4,216	4,170	4,153	4,121	4,099	4,074	4,048	4,034	4,032	4,024	4,004	4,019	4,015	4,031	3,973	3,992	4,010	4,029	
All	8,352	8,359	8,405	8,463	8,438	8,365	8,322	8,259	8,224	8,182	8,146	8,098	8,062	8,045	8,039	8,022	7,988	8,014	7,989	8,010	7,885	7,914	7,943	7,973	
SMGr: males	30.3	30.5	30.9	31.4	31.7	31.8	32.0	32.1	32.3	32.6	32.7	32.8	32.9	33.1	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.5	33.3	32.7	32.6	32.6	32.5	
SMGr: females	30.5	30.8	31.2	31.7	31.9	32.0	32.2	32.4	32.5	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.7	32.8	32.9	32.8	33.0	33.0	32.5	32.5	32.4	32.4	32.4	
Migrants input																									
In-migration from Overseas																									
Male	366	369	353	329	348	366	376	387	390	394	404	428	423	423	422	426	440	431	454	457	538	538	538	538	
Female	325	327	313	291	308	324	333	343	345	349	358	379	376	375	374	378	390	382	403	405	477	477	477	477	
All	691	695	666	620	656	690	709	730	735	744	762	807	798	798	792	804	813	857	862	1,015	1,015	1,015	1,015	1,015	
SMGr: males	39.5	39.9	38.5	36.1	38.6	41.1	42.8	44.7	45.6	46.8	48.6	52.1	52.1	52.6	52.9	53.8	55.9	54.8	57.9	58.2	68.4	67.9	67.4	66.9	
SMGr: females	35.3	35.7	34.5	32.4	34.8	37.2	38.8	40.6	41.5	42.6	44.2	47.5	47.4	47.9	48.2	49.0	50.9	50.0	52.9	53.2	62.6	62.2	61.7	61.3	
Migrants input																									
Out-migration to Overseas																									
Male	482	494	515	546	530	514	503	492	489	484	473	448	453	453	454	450	435	445	419	418	330	330	330	330	
Female	370	373	380	414	402	391	383	374	372	368	360	341	345	345	346	342	331	338	319	317	251	251	251	251	
All	852	867	905	960	932	905	886	866	861	852	834	788	797	798	790	792	766	783	739	733	580	580	580	580	
SMGr: males	53.0	53.5	56.1	59.9	58.8	57.8	57.3	56.8	57.2	57.4	56.9	54.5	55.7	56.3	57.0	56.8	55.2	56.6	53.5	53.0	41.9	41.6	41.3	41.0	
SMGr: females	40.2	40.7	42.9	46.1	45.5	44.9	44.6	44.3	44.7	44.9	44.6	42.6	43.6	44.1	44.6	44.4	43.2	44.3	41.9	41.8	32.9	32.7	32.5	32.2	
Migrants input																									
Migration - Net Flows																									
UK	-754	-690	-708	-766	-666	-527	-440	-333	-276	-216	-156	-58	-20	-115	-45	-96	-183	-171	-279	-295	-607	-619	-636	-650	
Overseas	-171	-171	-239	-340	-276	-215	-177	-136	-126	-108	-72	-19	-1	-0	-5	-12	-64	-30	-118	-129	-435	-435	-435	-435	
Summary of population change																									
Natural change	-152	-126	-90	-84	-121	-150	-189	-221	-257	-306	-361	-414	-472	-528	-588	-648	-701	-738	-773	-806	-827	-828	-826	-823	
Net migration	-464	-662	-846	-1,106	-943	-743	-617	-469	-402	-324	-228	-39	-19	-15	-11	-108	-247	-201	-497	-425	-1,042	-1,054	-1,071	-1,085	
Net change	-1,077	-987	-1,036	-1,190	-1,064	-892	-807	-690	-659	-630	-589	-454	-491	-513	-548	-604	-654	-537	-635	-621	-1,215	-1,226	-1,245	-1,262	
Summary of Population estimates/forecasts																									
0-4	14,266	14,437	14,610	14,770	14,810	14,806	14,730	14,593	14,417	14,219	14,017	13,804	13,592	13,367	13,128	12,885	12,647	12,429	12,230	12,070	11,960	11,903	11,901	11,899	12,015
5-10	16,887	16,895	17,006	17,104	17,130	17,281	17,294	17,799	17,988	18,149	18,181	18,163	18,068	17,908	17,704	17,471	17,231	16,982	16,723	16,461	16,191	15,950	15,724	15,527	15,361
11-15	15,940	15,378	14,794	14,402	14,274	14,124	14,117	14,226	14,241	14,309	14,571	14,762	14,966	15,168	15,360	15,444	15,470	15,417	15,296	15,135	14,964	14,789	14,612	14,428	14,236
16-17	7,087	6,888	6,823	6,537	6,195	5,971	5,750	5,630	5,584	5,778	6,632	5,771	5,840	5,886	5,996	6,112	6,183	6,257	6,293	6,288	6,248	6,185	6,120	6,052	
18-59 Female, 64 Male	154,382	152,839	151,393	149,878	148,249	146,533	144,783	142,966	141,242	139,523	137,708	136,119	134,353	132,700	131,164	129,729	128,313	127,146	126,097	125,258	124,627	124,753	124,967	125,335	125,884
60-65-74	38,410	38,868	39,186	39,647	40,171	40,576	41,233	41,688	42,052	42,494	43,010	42,866	43,084	43,581	44,185	44,764	45,329	45,920	46,270	46,590	46,752				

3a. Zero Net Migration

Population Estimates and Forecasts

Sefton ONS 2010 POP

Components of Population Change

AllGroup

SCENARIO 3A: ZERO NET MIGRATION

	Year beginning July 1st																								
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	
Births																									
Male	1,496	1,519	1,533	1,536	1,528	1,521	1,509	1,496	1,482	1,461	1,437	1,411	1,383	1,352	1,321	1,291	1,265	1,243	1,224	1,209	1,197	1,189	1,184	1,181	
Female	1,425	1,447	1,460	1,463	1,455	1,448	1,437	1,425	1,411	1,392	1,369	1,344	1,317	1,288	1,258	1,230	1,205	1,184	1,166	1,151	1,140	1,132	1,128	1,125	
All Births	2,921	2,966	2,994	2,999	2,983	2,969	2,945	2,921	2,893	2,852	2,754	2,699	2,640	2,579	2,521	2,471	2,427	2,390	2,360	2,337	2,321	2,311	2,306		
TFR	1.96	1.98	1.98	1.98	1.96	1.94	1.92	1.91	1.90	1.88	1.87	1.86	1.84	1.83	1.82	1.81	1.80	1.79	1.79	1.79	1.79	1.79	1.79	1.79	

	Year beginning July 1st																								
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	
Deaths																									
Male	1,453	1,455	1,458	1,454	1,448	1,444	1,450	1,452	1,452	1,457	1,485	1,471	1,478	1,485	1,495	1,503	1,512	1,518	1,528	1,540	1,551	1,558	1,568	1,578	
Female	1,621	1,617	1,587	1,568	1,572	1,566	1,560	1,551	1,550	1,549	1,545	1,542	1,544	1,544	1,544	1,544	1,544	1,544	1,547	1,577	1,582	1,590	1,598	1,607	
All deaths	3,074	3,072	3,045	3,022	3,018	3,010	3,010	3,003	3,002	3,005	3,010	3,013	3,023	3,029	3,039	3,053	3,070	3,081	3,094	3,116	3,133	3,148	3,165	3,184	
SMR: males	108.7	106.4	104.2	101.5	98.7	96.2	94.4	92.3	90.2	88.4	86.8	85.2	83.7	82.2	81.0	79.7	78.4	77.1	76.0	75.1	74.2	73.2	72.3	71.4	
SMR: females	104.9	102.3	100.0	97.2	95.9	93.9	91.9	89.9	88.2	86.4	84.6	82.8	81.4	79.3	78.3	77.0	75.8	74.5	73.4	72.5	71.5	70.6	69.6	68.8	
SMR: male & female	106.7	104.7	101.9	99.3	97.2	95.0	93.1	91.0	89.1	87.3	85.7	84.0	82.5	81.0	79.6	78.3	77.1	75.8	74.6	73.8	72.8	71.9	70.9	70.0	
Expectation of life	80.4	80.5	80.7	80.9	81.1	81.2	81.4	81.5	81.7	81.8	81.9	82.1	82.2	82.3	82.4	82.5	82.6	82.8	82.9	83.0	83.1	83.2	83.3		
Deaths input																									

	Year beginning July 1st																								
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	
In-migration from the UK																									
Male	3,957	3,978	4,001	4,020	4,037	4,041	4,046	4,047	4,049	4,048	4,050	4,054	4,048	4,050	4,055	4,061	4,065	4,073	4,086	4,100	4,114	4,127	4,142	4,160	
Female	4,018	4,035	4,051	4,060	4,067	4,060	4,056	4,046	4,037	4,026	4,018	4,015	4,003	4,002	4,006	4,009	4,014	4,027	4,042	4,057	4,075	4,096	4,119	4,139	
All	7,975	8,014	8,051	8,080	8,105	8,101	8,102	8,093	8,086	8,074	8,068	8,068	8,052	8,052	8,061	8,070	8,079	8,100	8,128	8,157	8,188	8,224	8,261	8,299	
SMGr: males	29.4	29.6	29.7	29.9	30.1	30.3	30.5	30.7	30.9	31.2	31.4	31.7	31.8	32.1	32.3	32.5	32.7	32.9	33.1	33.3	33.4	33.6	33.8	33.9	
SMGr: females	28.7	28.9	29.1	29.3	29.6	29.7	30.0	30.1	30.3	30.5	30.7	30.8	31.0	31.2	31.4	31.6	31.7	31.9	32.1	32.3	32.4	32.6	32.9	33.1	
Migrants input																									

2011-2031	+80,866	+4,043
	-80,851	+4,033
	+161,517	+8,076
	+626	+31
	+811	+31

	Year beginning July 1st																								
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	
Out-migration to the UK																									
Male	3,894	3,915	3,941	3,963	3,986	3,990	3,996	4,001	4,007	4,009	4,009	4,008	4,016	4,018	4,023	4,031	4,041	4,043	4,051	4,061	4,075	4,090	4,106		
Female	4,081	4,099	4,110	4,117	4,119	4,111	4,106	4,096	4,085	4,067	4,060	4,059	4,044	4,037	4,043	4,047	4,048	4,059	4,085	4,106	4,127	4,149	4,170	4,192	
All	7,975	8,014	8,051	8,080	8,105	8,101	8,102	8,093	8,086	8,074	8,068	8,068	8,052	8,052	8,061	8,070	8,079	8,100	8,128	8,157	8,188	8,224	8,261	8,299	
SMGr: males	28.9	29.1	29.3	29.5	29.7	29.9	30.1	30.4	30.6	30.9	31.1	31.3	31.5	31.8	32.0	32.2	32.4	32.6	32.7	32.9	33.0	33.2	33.3	33.5	
SMGr: females	29.1	29.3	29.6	29.8	29.9	30.1	30.3	30.5	30.7	30.8	31.0	31.2	31.3	31.4	31.7	31.8	32.0	32.2	32.5	32.7	32.9	33.1	33.3	33.5	
Migrants input																									

2011-2031	+79,947	-3,997
	-81,570	-4,079
	+161,517	+8,076
	+619	+31
	+618	+31

	Year beginning July 1st																								
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	
In-migration from Overseas																									
Male	412	414	416	419	421	423	423	423	424	424	424	424	424	424	424	424	424	424	425	425	425	425	425	425	
Female	365	367	369	371	373	375	375	374	374	374	374	374	374	374	374	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	
All	776	781	785	790	794	798	798	798	798	798	798	798	798	798	798	798	798	798	798	798	798	798	798	798	
SMGr: males	44.4	44.6	44.8	45.1	45.1	45.1	45.1	45.1	45.1	45.1	45.1	45.1	45.1	45.1	45.1	45.1	45.1	45.1	45.2	45.2	45.2	45.2	45.2	45.2	
SMGr: females	39.6	39.6	40.1	40.5	41.0	41.5	41.9	42.4	42.9	43.4	44.0	44.5	45.0	45.5	46.0	46.4	46.8	47.1	47.3	47.5	47.6	47.8	47.8	47.9	
Migrants input																									

2011-2031	+8,441	+322
	+7,452	+373
	+15,893	+795
	+969	+48
	+873	+44

	Year beginning July 1st																								
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	
Out-migration to Overseas																									
Male	443	445	447	449	451	453	453	453	453	453	453	454	454	454	454	454	454	454	454	454	454	454	454	454	
Female	333	336	338	341	343	345	345	345	344	344	344	344	344	344	344	344	344	344	344	344	344	344	344	344	
All	776	781	785	790	794	798	798	798	798	798	798	798	798	798	798	798	798	798	798	798	798	798	798	798	
SMGr: males	47.8	47.9	48.1	48.4	48.8	49.3	49.8	50.2	50.8	51.4	52.1	52.7	53.3	54.0	54.5	55.0	55.4	55.7	55.9	56.1	56.2	56.2	56.2	56.2	
SMGr: females	36.2	36.5	36.8	37.2	37.6	38.2	38.6	39.0	39.5	40.0	40.5	41.0	41.5	41.9	42.4	42.7	43.1	43.4	43.6	43.9	44.0	44.1	44.1	44.1	
Migrants input																									

2011-2031	+9,036	+450
	+8,854	+343
	+15,893	+795
	+1,037	+52
	-803	+40

	Year beginning July 1st																								
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	
Migration - Net Flows																									
UK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

2011-2031	0	0
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3b. Zero Net Migration: Vacancy Sensitivity

Population Estimates and Forecasts

Sefton ONS 2010 POP

SCENARIO 3 - VACANCY SENSITIVITY

Components of Population Change

AllGroup

	Year beginning July 1st																							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
Births	1,496	1,519	1,533	1,536	1,528	1,521	1,509	1,496	1,482	1,461	1,437	1,411	1,383	1,352	1,321	1,291	1,265	1,243	1,224	1,209	1,197	1,189	1,184	1,181
Male	1,425	1,447	1,460	1,463	1,455	1,448	1,437	1,425	1,411	1,392	1,369	1,344	1,317	1,288	1,258	1,230	1,205	1,184	1,166	1,151	1,140	1,132	1,128	1,125
Female	2,921	2,966	2,994	2,999	2,983	2,969	2,945	2,921	2,893	2,866	2,754	2,699	2,640	2,579	2,521	2,471	2,427	2,390	2,360	2,337	2,321	2,311	2,311	2,306
TFR	1.96	1.98	1.98	1.98	1.96	1.94	1.92	1.91	1.90	1.88	1.87	1.86	1.84	1.83	1.82	1.81	1.80	1.79	1.79	1.79	1.79	1.79	1.79	1.79
Births input																								

	Year beginning July 1st																							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
Deaths	1,453	1,455	1,458	1,454	1,448	1,444	1,450	1,452	1,452	1,457	1,485	1,471	1,478	1,485	1,495	1,503	1,512	1,518	1,528	1,540	1,551	1,558	1,568	1,578
Male	1,621	1,617	1,587	1,568	1,572	1,566	1,560	1,551	1,550	1,549	1,545	1,542	1,544	1,544	1,544	1,550	1,558	1,563	1,567	1,577	1,582	1,590	1,598	1,607
Female	3,074	3,072	3,045	3,022	3,018	3,010	3,010	3,003	3,002	3,005	3,010	3,013	3,029	3,039	3,053	3,070	3,081	3,094	3,116	3,133	3,148	3,165	3,184	3,184
All deaths	1,087	1,064	1,042	1,015	987	962	944	923	902	884	868	852	837	822	810	797	784	771	760	751	742	732	723	714
SMR: males	104.9	102.3	100.0	97.2	95.9	93.9	91.9	89.9	88.2	86.4	84.6	82.8	81.4	79.3	78.3	77.0	75.8	74.5	73.4	72.5	71.5	70.6	69.6	68.8
SMR: female	106.7	104.7	101.9	99.3	97.2	95.0	93.1	91.0	89.1	87.3	85.7	84.0	82.5	81.0	79.6	78.3	77.1	75.8	74.6	73.8	72.8	71.9	70.9	70.0
SMR: male & female	104.4	102.5	100.7	98.9	97.1	95.1	93.1	91.1	89.2	87.4	85.8	84.2	82.7	81.2	79.8	78.5	77.2	75.9	74.7	73.9	72.9	72.0	71.0	70.1
Expectation of life																								
Deaths input																								

	Year beginning July 1st																							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
In-migration from the UK	3,957	3,978	4,001	4,020	4,037	4,041	4,046	4,047	4,049	4,048	4,050	4,054	4,048	4,050	4,055	4,061	4,065	4,073	4,086	4,100	4,114	4,127	4,142	4,160
Male	4,018	4,035	4,051	4,060	4,067	4,060	4,056	4,046	4,037	4,026	4,018	4,015	4,003	4,002	4,006	4,009	4,014	4,027	4,042	4,057	4,075	4,096	4,119	4,139
Female	7,976	8,014	8,051	8,080	8,105	8,101	8,102	8,096	8,096	8,074	8,068	8,068	8,068	8,052	8,052	8,061	8,070	8,100	8,138	8,157	8,188	8,224	8,261	8,299
All	29.4	29.6	29.7	29.9	30.1	30.3	30.5	30.7	30.9	31.2	31.4	31.7	31.8	32.1	32.3	32.5	32.7	32.9	33.1	33.3	33.4	33.6	33.8	33.9
SMGr: males	28.7	28.9	29.1	29.3	29.6	29.7	30.0	30.1	30.3	30.5	30.7	30.8	31.0	31.2	31.4	31.6	31.7	31.9	32.1	32.3	32.4	32.6	32.9	33.1
SMGr: females																								
Migrants input																								

2011-2031
+80,866 +4,043
-80,651 +4,033
+161,517 +8,076
+626 +31
+811 +31

	Year beginning July 1st																							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
Out-migration to the UK	3,894	3,915	3,941	3,963	3,986	3,990	3,996	4,000	4,001	4,007	4,009	4,009	4,008	4,016	4,018	4,023	4,031	4,041	4,043	4,051	4,061	4,075	4,090	4,106
Male	4,081	4,089	4,110	4,117	4,119	4,111	4,106	4,086	4,085	4,087	4,080	4,059	4,044	4,037	4,043	4,047	4,048	4,059	4,085	4,106	4,127	4,149	4,170	4,192
Female	7,975	8,014	8,051	8,080	8,105	8,101	8,102	8,093	8,086	8,074	8,068	8,068	8,068	8,052	8,052	8,061	8,070	8,100	8,138	8,157	8,188	8,224	8,261	8,299
All	28.9	29.1	29.3	29.5	29.7	29.9	30.1	30.4	30.6	30.9	31.1	31.3	31.5	31.8	32.0	32.2	32.4	32.6	32.7	32.9	33.0	33.2	33.3	33.5
SMGr: males	29.1	29.3	29.6	29.8	29.9	30.1	30.3	30.5	30.7	30.8	31.0	31.2	31.3	31.4	31.7	31.8	32.0	32.2	32.5	32.7	32.9	33.1	33.3	33.5
SMGr: females																								
Migrants input																								

2011-2031
+79,947 -3,997
-81,570 -4,079
+161,517 +8,076
+619 +31
+618 +31

	Year beginning July 1st																							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
In-migration from Overseas	412	414	416	419	421	423	423	423	424	424	424	424	424	424	424	424	424	424	425	425	425	425	425	425
Male	365	367	369	371	373	375	375	374	374	374	374	374	374	374	374	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373
Female	776	781	785	790	794	798	798	798	798	798	798	798	798	798	798	798	798	798	798	798	798	798	798	798
All	44.4	44.6	44.8	45.1	45.1	45.1	45.1	45.1	45.1	45.1	45.1	45.1	45.1	45.1	45.1	45.1	45.1	45.1	45.1	45.1	45.1	45.1	45.1	45.1
SMGr: males	39.6	39.8	40.1	40.5	41.0	41.5	41.9	42.4	42.9	43.4	44.0	44.5	45.0	45.5	46.0	46.4	46.8	47.1	47.3	47.5	47.6	47.8	47.9	47.9
SMGr: females																								
Migrants input																								

2011-2031
+8,441 +432
+7,452 +373
+15,893 +795
+969 +48
+873 +44

	Year beginning July 1st																							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
Out-migration to Overseas	443	445	447	449	451	453	453	453	453	453	453	453	454	454	454	454	454	454	454	454	454	454	454	454
Male	333	336	338	341	343	345	345	345	345	344	344	344	344	344	344	344	344	344	344	344	344	344	344	344
Female	776	781	785	790	794	798	798	798	798	798	798	798	798	798	798	798	798	798	798	798	798	798	798	798
All	47.8	47.9	48.1	48.4	48.8	49.3	49.8	50.2	50.8	51.4	52.1	52.7	53.3	54.0	54.5	55.0	55.4	55.7	55.9	56.1	56.2	56.2	56.2	56.2
SMGr: males	36.2	36.5	36.8	37.2	37.6	38.2	38.6	39.0	39.5	40.0	40.5	41.0	41.5	41.9	42.4	42.7	43.1	43.4	43.6	43.8	43.9	44.0	44.1	44.1
SMGr: females																								
Migrants input																								

2011-2031
+9,036 +455
+8,854 +343
+15,893 +795
+1,037 +52
-803 +46

	Year beginning July 1st																							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
Migration - Net Flows	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

2011-2031
0 0
0 0
0 0

4a. Stable Population

4b. Stable Population: Vacancy Sensitivity

Population Estimates and Forecasts

Sefton ONS 2010 POP

SCENARIO 4 VACANCY SENSITIVITY

Components of Population Change

AllGroup

	Year beginning July 1st																								
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	
Births																									
Male	1,496	1,507	1,509	1,500	1,481	1,467	1,451	1,440	1,432	1,423	1,414	1,405	1,397	1,389	1,380	1,372	1,369	1,367	1,365	1,363	1,362	1,362	1,363	1,363	
Female	1,425	1,435	1,437	1,429	1,411	1,397	1,382	1,372	1,364	1,355	1,347	1,338	1,331	1,323	1,314	1,307	1,303	1,301	1,300	1,298	1,298	1,297	1,298	1,298	
All Births	2,921	2,941	2,946	2,929	2,892	2,863	2,834	2,812	2,796	2,761	2,761	2,744	2,728	2,711	2,695	2,680	2,672	2,668	2,664	2,661	2,660	2,660	2,660	2,660	
TFR	1.96	1.97	1.97	1.96	1.94	1.92	1.90	1.88	1.87	1.86	1.85	1.84	1.83	1.82	1.81	1.80	1.79	1.79	1.79	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	
Births input																									

Deaths																									
Male	1,453	1,458	1,466	1,462	1,452	1,442	1,436	1,430	1,424	1,418	1,412	1,406	1,400	1,394	1,388	1,382	1,376	1,370	1,364	1,358	1,352	1,346	1,340	1,334	
Female	1,621	1,582	1,541	1,498	1,478	1,445	1,415	1,383	1,354	1,328	1,301	1,273	1,250	1,226	1,204	1,183	1,164	1,143	1,126	1,108	1,083	1,068	1,058	1,055	
All deaths	3,074	3,040	2,937	2,860	2,800	2,737	2,681	2,622	2,568	2,516	2,468	2,418	2,377	2,332	2,293	2,256	2,220	2,182	2,150	2,125	2,097	2,070	2,042	2,018	
SMR: males	108.7	106.7	104.4	101.9	98.9	96.7	94.7	92.8	90.8	88.9	87.3	85.7	84.3	82.8	81.5	80.2	79.0	77.7	76.6	75.8	74.8	73.8	72.9	72.0	
SMR: females	104.9	102.1	99.8	97.0	95.7	93.6	91.6	89.5	87.7	86.0	84.2	82.4	81.0	79.4	78.0	76.7	75.4	74.1	72.9	72.1	71.1	70.2	69.2	68.3	
SMR: male & female	106.7	104.7	101.9	99.3	97.2	95.0	93.1	91.0	89.1	87.3	85.7	84.0	82.5	81.0	79.6	78.3	77.1	75.8	74.6	73.8	72.8	71.9	70.9	70.0	
Expectation of life	80.4	80.5	80.7	80.9	81.1	81.3	81.6	81.7	81.9	82.0	82.2	82.3	82.4	82.5	82.6	82.8	82.9	83.0	83.1	83.2	83.3	83.4	83.4	83.4	
Deaths input																									

In-migration from the UK																									
Male	4,092	4,114	4,135	4,154	4,173	4,182	4,192	4,197	4,199	4,199	4,198	4,194	4,192	4,192	4,194	4,198	4,201	4,206	4,213	4,221	4,230	4,243	4,258	4,274	
Female	4,282	4,302	4,313	4,320	4,327	4,323	4,318	4,305	4,296	4,280	4,267	4,258	4,249	4,239	4,232	4,244	4,253	4,268	4,282	4,297	4,317	4,338	4,360	4,380	
All	8,374	8,416	8,447	8,474	8,500	8,506	8,516	8,503	8,495	8,479	8,465	8,452	8,437	8,432	8,433	8,438	8,451	8,469	8,507	8,518	8,547	8,586	8,618	8,654	
SMGr: males	30.4	30.6	30.7	30.9	31.0	31.1	31.2	31.2	31.2	31.2	31.2	31.2	31.2	31.2	31.2	31.2	31.2	31.3	31.3	31.4	31.5	31.6	31.7	31.8	
SMGr: females	30.6	30.7	30.8	30.8	30.9	30.9	30.8	30.7	30.7	30.6	30.5	30.4	30.3	30.3	30.3	30.3	30.4	30.5	30.6	30.7	30.8	31.0	31.1	31.1	
Migrants input																									

2011-2031	
Male	+83,646 +4,182
Female	+85,602 +4,280
All	+169,247 +8,462
SMGr: males	+622 +31
SMGr: females	+611 +31

Out-migration to the UK																									
Male	4,224	4,247	4,274	4,297	4,320	4,343	4,322	4,323	4,319	4,319	4,318	4,318	4,308	4,305	4,304	4,306	4,314	4,319	4,328	4,341	4,356	4,373	4,391	4,408	
Female	4,396	4,389	4,412	4,424	4,421	4,406	4,396	4,373	4,365	4,345	4,336	4,335	4,315	4,305	4,305	4,305	4,305	4,317	4,339	4,360	4,382	4,406	4,431	4,456	
All	8,590	8,636	8,686	8,721	8,741	8,725	8,717	8,696	8,684	8,664	8,653	8,653	8,623	8,613	8,609	8,611	8,631	8,658	8,688	8,723	8,762	8,804	8,848	8,894	
SMGr: males	31.4	31.6	31.8	31.9	32.1	32.1	32.1	32.1	32.1	32.1	32.1	32.1	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.1	32.1	32.2	32.3	32.4	32.5	32.7	
SMGr: females	31.2	31.3	31.5	31.6	31.5	31.4	31.4	31.2	31.2	31.1	31.0	31.0	30.8	30.7	30.7	30.7	30.8	31.0	31.1	31.3	31.5	31.6	31.8	31.8	
Migrants output																									

2011-2031	
Male	+86,091 +4,305
Female	+87,119 +4,356
All	+173,210 +8,660
SMGr: males	+640 +32
SMGr: females	+622 +31

In-migration from Overseas																									
Male	1,655	1,617	1,622	1,613	1,603	1,586	1,577	1,571	1,561	1,559	1,558	1,559	1,553	1,552	1,551	1,550	1,548	1,543	1,542	1,540	1,538	1,534	1,530	1,526	
Female	1,773	1,752	1,730	1,712	1,699	1,681	1,672	1,657	1,654	1,646	1,645	1,651	1,643	1,637	1,638	1,637	1,631	1,628	1,629	1,631	1,631	1,629	1,625	1,622	
All	3,428	3,369	3,352	3,325	3,302	3,267	3,249	3,228	3,215	3,206	3,204	3,211	3,196	3,190	3,191	3,188	3,180	3,173	3,173	3,171	3,167	3,159	3,153	3,148	
SMGr: males	17.85	17.66	17.50	17.40	17.29	17.11	17.02	16.95	16.84	16.82	16.82	16.83	16.76	16.76	16.75	16.73	16.73	16.71	16.66	16.64	16.63	16.60	16.56	16.52	
SMGr: females	19.26	19.04	18.80	18.60	18.46	18.27	18.17	18.01	17.97	17.90	17.89	17.95	17.85	17.80	17.81	17.79	17.73	17.70	17.71	17.74	17.73	17.71	17.67	17.64	
Migrants input																									

2011-2031	
Male	+31,495 +1,575
Female	+32,347 +1,567
All	+64,842 +3,242
SMGr: males	+3,399 +170
SMGr: females	+3,624 +181

Out-migration to Overseas																									
Male	1,507	1,584	1,595	1,608	1,615	1,624	1,633	1,646	1,660	1,674	1,685	1,696	1,708	1,720	1,733	1,746	1,757	1,768	1,778	1,785	1,792	1,800	1,807	1,814	
Female	1,493	1,508	1,527	1,538	1,538	1,550	1,561	1,579	1,594	1,609	1,623	1,639	1,653	1,668	1,683	1,697	1,709	1,721	1,732	1,739	1,746	1,754	1,762	1,768	
All	3,060	3,091	3,122	3,147	3,153	3,174	3,194	3,225	3,254	3,283	3,309	3,325	3,361	3,388	3,416	3,443	3,466	3,490	3,510	3,524	3,539	3,554	3,569	3,582	
SMGr: males	16.90	17.08	17.21	17.35	17.42	17.52	17.62	17.76	17.91	18.06	18.19	18.30	18.43	18.56	18.67	18.84	18.96	19.09	19.19	19.27	19.35	19.43	19.51	19.58	
SMGr: females	16.23	16.38	16.59	16.72	16.71	16.84	16.93	17.16	17.32	17.49	17.65	17.82	17.97	18.13	18.30	18.45	18.63	18.72	18.83	18.91	18.99	19.07	19.15	19.22	
Migrants output																									

2011-2031	
Male	+33,280 +1,619
Female	+32,263 +1,618
All	+65,943 +3,297
SMGr: males	+3,624 +181
SMGr: females	+3,517 +176

Migration - Net Flows																									
UK	-215	-221	-229	-247	-241	-219	-207	-193	-189	-185	-188	-201	-186	-182	-176	-170	-167	-172	-177	-185	-195	-203	-208	-214	
Overseas	+368	+298	+230	+178	+149	+93	+55	+4	-9	-77	-105	-124	-165	-197	-226	-255	-285	-314	-338	-351	-367	-387	-409	-429	

2011-2031	
UK	+3,262 +198
Overseas	+1,101 +55

Summary of population change																									
Natural change	+152	-77	+9	+69	+82	+126	+152	+190	+228	+262	+293	+326	+351	+379	+402	+425	+442	+466	+515	+536	+563	+590	+618	+643	
Net migration	+152	-77	+9	+69	+82	+126	+152	+190	+228	+262	+293	+326	+351	+379	+402	+425	+442	+466	+515	+536	+563	+590	+618	+643	
Net change	+0	0	+0	+0	0	0	+0	+0	+0	+0	+0	+0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+0	0	0	0	0	0	

20	
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5a. Local Plan Employment Land Based Scenario

Population Estimates and Forecasts

Sefton ONS 2010 POP

SCENARIO 5 UPDATE 2 (16750 JOBS)

Components of Population Change

AllGroup

	Year beginning July 1st																							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
Births	1496	1569	1629	1663	1687	1713	1735	1758	1787	1810	1830	1847	1858	1862	1861	1859	1857	1855	1851	1848	1845	1823	1804	1787
Male	1425	1494	1551	1584	1607	1631	1653	1674	1702	1724	1743	1759	1770	1773	1772	1771	1768	1766	1763	1760	1757	1736	1718	1702
Female	2821	3064	3180	3248	3294	3344	3388	3432	3488	3535	3573	3605	3628	3635	3633	3630	3625	3621	3614	3607	3603	3559	3522	3488
All Births	1.96	1.98	1.99	1.98	1.96	1.94	1.93	1.91	1.90	1.89	1.88	1.87	1.86	1.84	1.83	1.82	1.81	1.81	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	
TFR																								
Deaths input																								

	Year beginning July 1st																							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
Deaths	1453	1462	1470	1471	1467	1470	1480	1488	1495	1509	1525	1540	1556	1571	1591	1609	1627	1642	1660	1683	1704	1718	1734	1751
Male	1621	1623	1598	1582	1580	1568	1561	1558	1551	1594	1594	1598	1608	1614	1622	1635	1650	1662	1674	1690	1703	1714	1728	1739
Female	3074	3085	3069	3053	3057	3058	3066	3070	3082	3119	3137	3163	3185	3212	3243	3277	3305	3334	3374	3407	3432	3460	3491	
All deaths	1087	1064	1042	1016	987	963	944	923	903	885	869	853	838	823	811	798	786	772	761	753	743	733	724	715
SMR: males	104.9	102.3	100.0	97.2	95.9	93.9	91.9	89.8	88.1	86.3	84.5	82.7	81.3	79.7	78.2	76.9	75.7	74.4	73.2	72.4	71.3	70.5	69.5	68.6
SMR: females	106.7	104.7	101.9	99.3	97.2	95.0	93.1	91.0	89.1	87.3	85.7	84.0	82.5	81.0	79.6	78.3	77.1	75.8	74.6	73.8	72.8	71.9	70.9	70.0
SMR: male & female	80.4	80.5	80.7	80.9	81.1	81.2	81.4	81.5	81.7	81.8	81.7	82.1	82.2	82.3	82.4	82.5	82.6	82.7	82.8	82.9	83.0	83.1	83.2	83.3
Expectation of life																								
Deaths input																								

	Year beginning July 1st																							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
In-migration from the UK	4336	4307	4211	4247	4289	4325	4350	4451	4491	4517	4543	4547	4528	4534	4548	4526	4520	4501	4492	4484	4261	4279	4299	4320
Male	4403	4367	4202	4288	4319	4345	4360	4451	4479	4494	4509	4505	4479	4484	4495	4473	4469	4455	4451	4446	4230	4254	4280	4304
Female	8799	8673	8472	8365	8368	8670	8710	9111	9092	9116	9092	9092	9007	9118	9043	8996	8956	8843	8862	8833	8579	8624		
All	32.2	31.3	30.0	30.0	29.9	29.9	29.8	30.3	30.2	30.1	29.9	29.5	29.1	28.8	28.6	28.1	27.8	27.4	27.1	26.8	25.2	25.3	25.4	25.5
SMGr: males	31.4	30.6	29.4	29.4	29.5	29.5	29.4	29.9	29.8	29.8	29.6	28.8	28.3	28.1	27.7	27.4	27.0	26.8	26.5	25.0	25.1	25.2	25.3	
SMGr: females																								
Migrants input																								

2011-2031
+88,746 +4,437
-89,534 -4,427
+177,279 +8,864
+587 +29
+577 +29

	Year beginning July 1st																							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
Out-migration to the UK	3521	3593	3735	3740	3739	3711	3698	3606	3565	3542	3520	3521	3532	3533	3528	3559	3576	3612	3638	3668	3912	3922	3933	3945
Male	3690	3762	3895	3885	3883	3821	3796	3678	3637	3594	3564	3564	3554	3551	3562	3594	3632	3675	3717	3773	3992	4010	4029	
Female	7211	7354	7630	7626	7602	7522	7494	7284	7202	7136	7085	7085	7096	7087	7079	7141	7169	7244	7313	7385	7885	7914	7973	
All	26.2	26.1	26.6	26.4	26.1	25.7	25.4	24.5	24.0	23.6	23.2	22.9	22.7	22.4	22.2	22.1	22.0	21.9	21.9	23.1	23.2	23.3	23.3	
SMGr: males	26.3	26.3	26.9	26.7	26.3	25.9	25.6	24.7	24.2	23.7	23.3	23.0	22.7	22.4	22.2	22.0	22.0	22.1	22.1	23.5	23.6	23.6	23.7	
SMGr: females																								
Migrants input																								

2011-2031
+72,136 -3,607
-73,619 -3,881
+145,755 +7,680
+478 +24
+481 +24

	Year beginning July 1st																							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
In-migration from Overseas	1131	980	844	773	791	807	815	966	1023	1058	1096	1092	1031	1022	1021	943	904	839	812	788	538	538	538	538
Male	980	858	677	684	701	715	722	848	895	924	955	952	901	894	893	820	797	744	720	699	477	477	477	477
Female	2111	1838	1641	1457	1493	1537	1815	1919	1851	1919	1921	2044	1932	1915	1914	1773	1701	1583	1532	1487	1015	1015	1015	1015
All	122.0	102.8	78.4	78.3	79.4	80.3	80.5	95.0	99.7	102.3	105.0	103.6	97.0	95.5	94.6	86.7	82.4	75.8	72.8	70.1	47.5	47.6	47.6	47.6
SMGr: males	106.5	90.7	70.1	70.1	71.2	72.2	72.5	84.7	88.7	90.8	93.0	91.9	86.2	84.9	84.2	77.5	73.9	68.5	65.8	63.5	43.1	43.2	43.3	43.4
SMGr: females																								
Migrants input																								

2011-2031
+18,658 +933
+16,350 +850
+35,049 +1,752
+1,802 +90
+1,607 +80

	Year beginning July 1st																							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
Out-migration to Overseas	0	0	74	70	54	41	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	38	62	330	330
Male	0	0	56	53	41	32	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	27	47	251	251
Female	0	0	130	123	95	73	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	63	109	580	580
All	0.0	0.0	7.6	7.1	5.4	4.1	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	3.2	5.5	29.1	29.2
SMGr: males	0.0	0.0	5.8	5.4	4.2	3.2	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.5	4.3	22.6	22.7
SMGr: females																								
Migrants input																								

2011-2031
-377 -19
+266 -14
+663 -33
+37 +2
+28 +1

	Year beginning July 1st																							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
Migration - Net Flows	-1528	-1319	-842	-909	-1007	-1138	-1217	-1618	-1768	-1875	-1967	-1967	-1911	-1931	-1964	-1858	-1820	-1712	-1630	-1544	-807	+619	+636	+650
UK	-2111	-1838	-1311	-1334	-1397	-1450	-1479	-1815	-1919	-1983	-2051	-2044	-1932	-1915	-1914	-1773	-1701	-1570	-1469	-1378	-435	+435	+435	+435
Overseas																								

2011-2031
+31,524 +1,376
+34,385 +1,719

	Year beginning July 1st																						
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033
Summary of population change																							

5b. Local Plan Employment Land Based Scenario: Vacancy Sensitivity

Population Estimates and Forecasts

Sefton ONS 2010 POP

SCENARIO 5 AMENDED 2 (18750 JOBS) VACANCY SENSITIVITY

Components of Population Change

AllGroup

	Year beginning July 1st																							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
Births	1496	1569	1629	1663	1687	1713	1735	1758	1787	1810	1830	1847	1858	1862	1861	1859	1857	1855	1851	1848	1845	1823	1804	1787
Male	1425	1494	1551	1584	1607	1631	1653	1674	1702	1724	1743	1759	1770	1773	1772	1771	1768	1766	1763	1760	1757	1736	1718	1702
Female	2821	3064	3180	3248	3294	3344	3388	3432	3488	3573	3605	3628	3635	3633	3630	3625	3621	3614	3607	3603	3559	3522	3488	
All Births	1.96	1.98	1.99	1.98	1.96	1.94	1.93	1.91	1.90	1.89	1.88	1.87	1.86	1.84	1.83	1.82	1.81	1.81	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	
TFR																								
TFR																								
Deaths input																								

	Year beginning July 1st																							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
Deaths	1453	1462	1470	1471	1467	1470	1480	1488	1495	1509	1525	1540	1556	1571	1591	1609	1627	1642	1660	1683	1704	1718	1734	1751
Male	1621	1623	1598	1582	1590	1568	1586	1581	1586	1591	1594	1598	1608	1614	1622	1635	1650	1662	1674	1690	1703	1714	1728	1739
Female	3074	3085	3069	3053	3057	3058	3066	3070	3082	3119	3137	3163	3185	3212	3243	3277	3305	3334	3374	3407	3432	3460	3491	
All deaths	1087	1064	1042	1016	987	963	944	923	903	885	869	853	838	823	811	798	786	772	761	753	743	733	724	715
SMR: males	104.9	102.3	100.0	97.2	95.9	93.9	91.9	89.8	88.1	86.3	84.5	82.7	81.3	79.7	78.2	76.9	75.7	74.4	73.2	72.4	71.3	70.5	69.5	68.6
SMR: females	106.7	104.7	101.9	99.3	97.2	95.0	93.1	91.0	89.1	87.3	85.7	84.0	82.5	81.0	79.6	78.3	77.1	75.8	74.6	73.8	72.8	71.9	70.9	70.0
SMR: male & female	80.4	80.5	80.7	80.9	81.1	81.2	81.4	81.5	81.7	81.8	81.9	82.1	82.2	82.3	82.4	82.5	82.6	82.7	82.8	82.9	83.0	83.1	83.2	83.3
Expectation of life																								
Deaths input																								

	Year beginning July 1st																							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
In-migration from the UK	4336	4307	4211	4247	4289	4325	4350	4451	4491	4517	4543	4547	4528	4534	4548	4526	4520	4501	4492	4484	4261	4279	4299	4320
Male	4403	4367	4202	4288	4319	4345	4360	4451	4479	4494	4509	4505	4479	4484	4495	4473	4469	4455	4451	4446	4230	4254	4280	4304
Female	8799	8673	8472	8365	8368	8370	8370	8362	8371	8362	8362	8362	8362	8362	8362	8362	8362	8362	8362	8362	8362	8362	8362	8362
All	32.2	31.3	30.0	30.0	29.9	29.9	29.8	30.3	30.2	30.1	29.9	29.5	29.1	28.8	28.6	28.1	27.8	27.4	27.1	26.8	25.2	25.3	25.4	25.5
SMGr: males	31.4	30.6	29.4	29.4	29.5	29.5	29.4	29.9	29.8	29.8	29.6	28.8	28.1	27.7	27.4	27.0	26.8	26.5	25.0	25.1	25.2	25.3		
SMGr: females																								
Migrants input																								

2011-2031
+88,746 +4,437
+89,534 +4,427
+172,279 +8,864
+587 +29
+577 +29

	Year beginning July 1st																							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
Out-migration to the UK	3521	3593	3735	3740	3739	3711	3698	3606	3565	3542	3520	3521	3532	3533	3528	3559	3576	3612	3638	3668	3912	3922	3933	3945
Male	3690	3762	3895	3885	3883	3821	3796	3678	3637	3594	3564	3564	3554	3551	3562	3594	3632	3675	3717	3773	3992	4010	4029	
Female	7211	7354	7630	7626	7602	7522	7494	7284	7202	7136	7085	7085	7096	7087	7079	7141	7169	7244	7313	7385	7885	7914	7933	7973
All	26.2	26.1	26.6	26.4	26.1	25.7	25.4	24.5	24.0	23.6	23.2	22.9	22.7	22.4	22.2	22.1	22.0	21.9	21.9	23.1	23.2	23.3	23.3	
SMGr: males	26.3	26.3	26.9	26.7	26.3	25.9	25.6	24.7	24.2	23.7	23.3	23.0	22.7	22.4	22.2	22.0	22.0	22.1	22.1	23.5	23.6	23.6	23.7	
SMGr: females																								
Migrants input																								

2011-2031
+72,136 +3,607
+73,619 +3,881
+145,755 +7,630
+478 +24
+481 +24

	Year beginning July 1st																							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
In-migration from Overseas	1131	980	844	773	791	807	815	866	1023	1058	1096	1092	1031	1022	1021	943	904	839	812	788	538	538	538	538
Male	980	858	677	684	701	715	722	848	895	924	955	952	901	894	893	820	797	744	720	699	477	477	477	477
Female	2111	1838	1641	1457	1493	1537	1815	1919	1851	2051	2044	1932	1915	1914	1773	1701	1583	1532	1487	1015	1015	1015	1015	
All	122.0	102.8	78.4	78.3	79.4	80.3	80.5	95.0	99.7	102.3	105.0	103.6	97.0	95.5	94.6	86.7	82.4	75.8	72.8	70.1	47.5	47.6	47.6	47.6
SMGr: males	106.5	90.7	70.1	70.1	71.2	72.2	72.5	88.7	88.7	90.8	93.0	91.9	86.2	84.9	84.2	77.5	73.9	68.5	65.8	43.1	43.2	43.3	43.4	
SMGr: females																								
Migrants input																								

2011-2031
+18,658 +933
+16,350 +820
+35,049 +1,752
+1,802 +90
+1,607 +80

	Year beginning July 1st																								
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	
Out-migration to Overseas	0	0	74	70	54	41	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	38	62	330	330	
Male	0	0	56	53	41	32	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	27	47	251	251	
Female	0	0	130	123	95	73	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	63	109	580	580	
All	0.0	0.0	7.6	7.1	5.4	4.1	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	3.2	5.5	29.1	29.2	
SMGr: males	0.0	0.0	5.8	5.4	4.2	3.2	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.5	4.3	22.6	22.7	
SMGr: females																									
Migrants input																									

2011-2031
+377 +19
+266 +14
+663 +33
+37 +2
+28 +1

	Year beginning July 1st																							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
Migration - Net Flows	+1528	+1319	+842	+909	+1007	+1138	+1217	+1618	+1768	+1875	+1967	+1967	+1911	+1931	+1964	+1858	+1820	+1712	+1630	+1544	+807	+619	+636	+650
UK	+2111	+1838	+1311	+1334	+1397	+1450	+1479	+1815	+1919	+1983	+2051	+2044	+1932	+1915	+1914	+1773	+1701	+1570	+1469	+1378	+435	+435	+435	+435
Overseas																								

2011-2031
+31,524 +1,376
+34,385 +1,719

	Year beginning July 1st													
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	

6a. Limited Green Belt Release

Population Estimates and Forecasts

Sefton ONS 2010 POP

SCENARIO 6 UPDATED

Components of Population Change

AllGroup

	Year beginning July 1st																								
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	
Births																									
Male	1,496	1,511	1,518	1,511	1,492	1,475	1,456	1,439	1,421	1,399	1,375	1,351	1,328	1,303	1,278	1,256	1,237	1,225	1,214	1,209	1,208	1,215	1,225	1,236	
Female	1,425	1,439	1,446	1,439	1,421	1,405	1,387	1,370	1,354	1,333	1,310	1,287	1,265	1,241	1,217	1,196	1,179	1,166	1,156	1,152	1,151	1,157	1,167	1,177	
All Births	2,921	2,950	2,963	2,951	2,912	2,880	2,843	2,809	2,775	2,732	2,685	2,638	2,592	2,544	2,496	2,451	2,416	2,391	2,370	2,361	2,359	2,372	2,392	2,414	
TFR	1.96	1.98	1.98	1.97	1.95	1.94	1.92	1.91	1.89	1.88	1.87	1.85	1.84	1.83	1.82	1.81	1.80	1.80	1.79	1.79	1.79	1.79	1.79	1.79	
Births input																									

	Year beginning July 1st																								
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	
Deaths																									
Male	1,453	1,453	1,455	1,450	1,436	1,441	1,442	1,442	1,444	1,444	1,444	1,440	1,447	1,474	1,484	1,493	1,502	1,508	1,517	1,531	1,544	1,553	1,564	1,576	
Female	1,621	1,615	1,583	1,563	1,565	1,558	1,551	1,541	1,540	1,538	1,535	1,531	1,534	1,536	1,542	1,551	1,556	1,562	1,573	1,579	1,589	1,599	1,610		
All deaths	3,074	3,068	3,038	3,012	3,005	2,994	2,991	2,984	2,982	2,984	2,989	2,971	3,002	3,020	3,034	3,053	3,059	3,079	3,104	3,123	3,142	3,163	3,186		
SMR: males	108.7	106.4	104.2	101.5	98.7	96.2	94.4	92.3	90.2	88.4	86.8	85.2	83.7	82.2	80.9	79.7	78.4	77.1	76.0	75.1	74.2	73.2	72.3	71.4	
SMR: females	104.9	102.3	100.0	97.2	95.9	93.9	91.9	89.9	88.2	86.4	84.6	82.8	81.4	79.8	78.3	77.1	75.8	74.5	73.4	72.5	71.5	70.6	69.6	68.8	
SMR: male & female	106.7	104.7	101.9	99.3	97.2	95.0	93.1	91.0	89.1	87.3	85.7	84.0	82.5	81.0	79.6	78.3	77.1	75.8	74.6	73.8	72.8	71.9	70.9	70.0	
Expectation of life	80.4	80.5	80.7	80.9	81.1	81.2	81.1	81.0	81.1	81.2	81.3	81.4	81.5	81.6	81.7	81.8	81.9	82.0	82.1	82.2	82.3	82.4	82.5	82.6	82.7
Deaths input																									

	Year beginning July 1st																								
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	
In-migration from the UK																									
Male	3,811	3,847	3,862	3,865	3,905	3,942	3,966	3,992	4,008	4,021	4,037	4,065	4,068	4,078	4,091	4,108	4,133	4,139	4,177	4,195	4,261	4,279	4,299	4,320	
Female	3,870	3,960	3,969	3,962	3,933	3,959	3,975	3,992	3,997	4,000	4,008	4,028	4,025	4,033	4,043	4,060	4,087	4,096	4,139	4,159	4,230	4,254	4,280	4,304	
All	7,681	7,747	7,771	7,787	7,838	7,901	7,941	7,994	8,004	8,021	8,044	8,093	8,094	8,111	8,134	8,169	8,220	8,234	8,317	8,354	8,491	8,533	8,579	8,624	
SMGr: males	28.3	28.7	28.9	29.1	29.6	30.1	30.5	31.0	31.4	31.8	32.1	32.6	32.8	33.0	33.3	33.5	33.8	33.8	34.2	34.3	34.7	34.7	34.7	34.7	
SMGr: females	27.6	28.0	28.3	28.5	29.1	29.6	30.0	30.5	30.8	31.1	31.4	31.7	31.9	32.1	32.3	32.5	32.8	32.9	33.2	33.3	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.8	
Migrants input																									

2011-2031
+80,310 +4,016
+80,116 +4,006
+160,426 +8,021
+633 +32
+618 +31

	Year beginning July 1st																								
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	
Out-migration to the UK																									
Male	4,037	4,045	4,078	4,117	4,118	4,090	4,077	4,060	4,043	4,033	4,021	3,997	3,986	3,986	3,981	3,973	3,959	3,971	3,950	3,954	3,912	3,922	3,933	3,945	
Female	4,232	4,235	4,253	4,276	4,254	4,212	4,186	4,141	4,125	4,093	4,071	4,046	4,023	4,008	4,007	3,998	3,979	3,994	3,980	4,006	3,973	3,992	4,010	4,029	
All	8,269	8,281	8,331	8,393	8,372	8,302	8,262	8,201	8,168	8,126	8,092	8,044	8,009	7,994	7,988	7,971	7,938	7,966	7,939	7,960	7,885	7,914	7,943	7,973	
SMGr: males	30.0	30.2	30.5	31.0	31.2	31.2	31.4	31.5	31.7	31.9	32.0	32.0	32.1	32.3	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.5	32.3	32.3	31.9	31.8	31.7	31.7	
SMGr: females	30.2	30.4	30.8	31.3	31.4	31.5	31.6	31.6	31.8	31.9	31.9	31.9	31.9	32.0	32.0	32.1	32.0	32.1	32.0	32.1	31.7	31.7	31.7	31.7	
Migrants input																									

2011-2031
+80,477 +4,024
+80,131 +4,107
+162,608 +8,130
+633 +32
+632 +32

	Year beginning July 1st																								
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	
In-migration from Overseas																									
Male	410	410	392	365	383	400	408	417	419	423	433	457	451	450	448	453	466	457	480	483	538	538	538	538	
Female	363	363	348	324	339	354	361	370	372	375	383	405	400	399	397	401	413	405	426	428	477	477	477	477	
All	774	774	740	689	722	754	769	787	791	799	816	861	851	849	846	854	879	861	906	912	1,015	1,015	1,015	1,015	
SMGr: males	44.3	44.3	42.5	39.9	42.2	44.5	45.9	47.6	48.3	49.4	51.1	54.5	54.4	54.8	55.0	55.9	57.8	56.7	59.9	66.5	66.1	65.6	65.2		
SMGr: females	39.5	39.6	38.1	35.8	38.0	40.2	41.5	43.1	43.9	44.9	46.5	49.6	48.5	48.8	50.0	50.8	52.6	51.6	54.4	64.7	60.8	60.5	60.1	59.7	
Migrants input																									

2011-2031
+8,607 +430
+7,626 +381
+16,232 +812
+1,008 +50
+914 +46

	Year beginning July 1st																								
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	
Out-migration to Overseas																									
Male	445	449	473	506	492	478	469	459	457	452	443	417	423	424	426	421	407	417	391	388	330	330	330	330	
Female	334	339	358	384	374	364	357	349	348	344	337	317	322	323	324	320	309	317	298	296	251	251	251	251	
All	779	788	831	890	866	842	827	808	805	797	780	734	745	747	746	741	716	734	689	684	580	580	580	580	
SMGr: males	48.0	48.6	51.3	55.2	54.2	53.2	52.8	52.3	52.7	52.8	52.3	49.8	51.0	51.6	52.2	51.9	50.4	51.7	48.6	48.1	40.7	40.5	40.2	39.9	
SMGr: females	36.3	37.0	39.2	42.4	41.9	41.3	41.1	40.7	41.1	41.2	40.9	38.9	39.9	40.3	40.8	40.5	38.1	37.8	32.0	31.8	31.6	31.4	31.4		
Migrants input																									

2011-2031
+8,936 +444
+8,715 +336
+15,553 +778
+1,029 +51
+799 +40

	Year beginning July 1st																								
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	
Migration - Net Flows																									
UK	-899	-593	-560	-626	-534	-401	-321	-217	-164	-106	-48	-50	-48	-117	-146	-198	-282	-269	-377	-394	-607	+619	+636	+650	
Overseas	-5	-15	-91	-201	-144	-88	-58	-21	-14	+2	+36	+127	+106	+102	+96	+113	+163	+127	+217	+228					

7a. Constant labour supply

Population Estimates and Forecasts

Sefton ONS 2010 POP

Components of Population Change

AllGroup

	Year beginning July 1st																								
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	
Births																									
Male	1,496	1,529	1,558	1,573	1,580	1,589	1,595	1,602	1,604	1,602	1,599	1,592	1,582	1,567	1,549	1,532	1,514	1,499	1,483	1,468	1,455	1,442	1,439	1,427	
Female	1,425	1,457	1,483	1,499	1,504	1,513	1,519	1,526	1,528	1,526	1,522	1,516	1,507	1,492	1,475	1,458	1,442	1,428	1,412	1,398	1,386	1,374	1,370	1,369	
All Births	2,921	2,986	3,041	3,072	3,084	3,101	3,114	3,128	3,132	3,129	3,121	3,108	3,090	3,059	3,024	2,991	2,956	2,927	2,895	2,867	2,841	2,816	2,809	2,806	
TFR	1.96	1.98	1.98	1.98	1.96	1.94	1.92	1.91	1.90	1.89	1.87	1.86	1.85	1.84	1.83	1.81	1.81	1.80	1.80	1.79	1.79	1.79	1.79	1.79	
Deaths input																									
Deaths																									
Male	1,453	1,456	1,460	1,458	1,452	1,452	1,460	1,466	1,468	1,476	1,488	1,498	1,509	1,520	1,533	1,546	1,558	1,568	1,580	1,597	1,612	1,622	1,635	1,649	
Female	1,621	1,618	1,599	1,571	1,577	1,572	1,568	1,562	1,563	1,564	1,564	1,563	1,569	1,571	1,575	1,584	1,596	1,603	1,610	1,622	1,630	1,640	1,651	1,663	
All deaths	3,074	3,074	3,049	3,029	3,028	3,024	3,029	3,028	3,031	3,040	3,052	3,062	3,078	3,091	3,109	3,130	3,154	3,171	3,190	3,219	3,242	3,262	3,286	3,313	
SMR: males	108.7	106.4	104.2	101.6	98.7	96.2	94.4	92.3	90.2	88.4	86.9	85.2	83.7	82.3	81.0	79.7	78.5	77.2	76.0	75.2	74.3	73.2	72.3	71.4	
SMR: females	104.9	102.3	100.0	97.2	95.9	93.9	91.9	89.8	88.1	86.3	84.5	82.8	81.4	79.7	78.3	77.0	75.8	74.4	73.3	72.5	71.4	70.5	69.6	68.7	
SMR: male & female	106.7	104.7	101.9	99.3	97.2	95.0	93.1	91.0	89.1	87.3	85.7	84.0	82.5	81.0	79.6	78.3	77.1	75.8	74.6	73.8	72.8	71.9	70.9	70.0	
Expectation of life	80.4	80.5	80.7	80.9	81.1	81.2	81.4	81.5	81.7	81.8	81.9	82.1	82.2	82.3	82.4	82.5	82.6	82.7	82.8	82.9	83.0	83.1	83.2	83.3	
Deaths input																									
In-migration from the UK																									
Male	3,976	4,035	4,056	4,093	4,136	4,172	4,198	4,182	4,222	4,247	4,262	4,265	4,247	4,252	4,266	4,244	4,243	4,230	4,223	4,217	4,208	4,279	4,299	4,320	
Female	4,038	4,091	4,105	4,132	4,165	4,191	4,208	4,182	4,210	4,226	4,231	4,226	4,202	4,205	4,216	4,195	4,196	4,186	4,184	4,181	4,178	4,254	4,280	4,304	
All	8,014	8,126	8,162	8,225	8,300	8,363	8,406	8,364	8,432	8,473	8,493	8,491	8,447	8,461	8,482	8,439	8,439	8,416	8,407	8,398	8,386	8,533	8,579	8,624	
SMGr: males	29.5	29.8	29.8	30.0	30.2	30.3	30.5	30.3	30.6	30.7	30.8	30.7	30.5	30.5	30.5	30.3	30.2	30.0	30.0	29.9	29.8	30.3	30.3	30.4	
SMGr: females	28.8	29.2	29.2	29.4	29.7	29.9	30.0	29.8	30.1	30.2	30.2	30.1	29.8	29.8	29.6	29.6	29.5	29.4	29.3	29.2	29.7	29.8	29.8	29.9	
Migrants input																									
Out-migration to the UK																									
Male	3,875	3,960	3,987	3,992	3,990	3,962	3,848	3,872	3,831	3,809	3,798	3,799	3,810	3,813	3,808	3,838	3,850	3,881	3,905	3,932	3,964	3,922	3,933	3,945	
Female	4,061	4,042	4,053	4,043	4,019	3,977	3,951	3,949	3,909	3,865	3,846	3,846	3,845	3,835	3,832	3,863	3,869	3,903	3,944	3,964	4,026	3,992	4,010	4,029	
All	7,936	7,992	7,941	7,935	7,910	7,839	7,799	7,822	7,740	7,675	7,644	7,645	7,655	7,648	7,640	7,701	7,719	7,784	7,849	7,916	7,990	7,914	7,943	7,973	
SMGr: males	28.8	28.5	28.6	28.5	28.4	28.1	27.9	28.0	27.7	27.6	27.4	27.4	27.4	27.3	27.3	27.4	27.4	27.6	27.7	27.9	28.1	27.8	27.8	27.7	
SMGr: females	29.0	28.8	28.9	28.8	28.6	28.3	28.2	27.9	27.6	27.4	27.4	27.3	27.2	27.1	27.3	27.3	27.5	27.7	27.9	28.2	27.9	27.9	27.9	28.0	
Migrants input																									
In-migration from Overseas																									
Male	587	611	600	609	628	645	653	619	646	663	670	668	639	633	633	596	582	553	528	507	482	538	538	538	
Female	520	541	531	529	556	571	579	548	573	589	594	592	566	561	561	528	516	490	468	448	428	477	477	477	
All	1,107	1,152	1,130	1,148	1,185	1,216	1,233	1,167	1,219	1,251	1,264	1,259	1,195	1,194	1,125	1,098	1,042	997	956	910	1,015	1,015	1,015		
SMGr: males	63.3	65.4	63.7	64.4	66.2	67.9	68.7	65.1	68.2	70.2	71.0	70.9	68.0	67.5	67.6	63.7	62.2	59.0	56.4	54.1	51.5	57.5	57.3	57.1	
SMGr: females	56.5	58.0	57.0	57.7	59.6	61.2	62.1	58.8	61.7	63.5	64.3	64.2	61.5	61.1	61.1	57.6	56.4	53.6	51.3	49.2	46.9	52.5	52.3	52.2	
Migrants input																									
Out-migration to Overseas																									
Male	254	234	251	246	229	215	208	243	214	196	188	191	222	228	228	207	202	214	240	263	289	300	330	330	
Female	191	176	190	186	174	164	157	185	163	149	143	145	168	173	174	204	215	239	259	277	296	251	251	251	
All	446	410	440	432	404	379	363	428	377	345	332	336	390	401	402	471	497	553	599	640	686	580	580	580	
SMGr: males	27.4	25.0	26.6	26.0	24.2	22.7	21.7	25.6	22.6	20.7	20.0	20.3	23.6	24.3	24.4	28.6	30.2	33.5	36.3	38.8	41.6	35.2	35.1	34.9	
SMGr: females	20.8	19.0	20.4	19.9	18.6	17.8	16.8	19.9	17.5	16.1	15.5	15.8	18.3	18.8	19.9	22.2	23.5	26.1	28.3	30.3	32.5	27.6	27.5	27.4	
Migrants input																									
Migration - Net Flows																									
UK	-78	-224	-221	-290	-391	-524	-607	-542	-692	-798	-848	-846	-794	-808	-842	-738	-720	-631	-558	-482	-396	-619	-636	-650	
Overseas	+661	+742	+690	+716	+781	+837	+870	+739	+842	+906	+932	+923	+815	+794	+792	+654	+601	+489	+398	+316	+224	+435	+435	+435	
Summary of population change																									
Natural change	-152	-88	-8	-43	-56	-77	-85	-100	-100	-89	-69	-47	-11	-32	-84	-140	-198	-245	-295	-352	-401	-446	-477	-507	
Net migration	+739	+966	+911	+1,006	+1,172	+1,361	+1,477	+1,280	+1,534	+1,704	+1,780	+1,769	+1,609	+1,604	+1,634	+1,392	+1,321	+1,121	+957	+797	+621	+1,054	+1,071	+1,085	
Net change	+587	+878	+903	+1,049	+1,227	+1,438	+1,562	+1,381	+1,634	+1,793	+1,849	+1,816	+1,620	+1,572	+1,549	+1,253	+1,124	+876	+662	+445	+220	+609	+593	+578	
Summary of Population estimates/forecasts																									
2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	
0-4	14,266	14,533	14,840	15,169	15,422	15,663	15,863	16,006	16,087	16,151	16,203	16,231	16,187	16,104	15,991	15,839	15,667	15,480	15,291	15,108	14,935	14,804	14,701	14,627	
5-10	16,887	16,967	17,163	17,355	17,495	17,675	18,226	18,603	18,984	19,378	19,678	19,958	20,178	20,326	20,419	20,471	20,486	20,462	20,395	20,277	20,109	19,902	19,692	19,473	19,253
11-15	15,940	15,431	14,884	14,572	14,514	14,424	14,502	14,691	14,879	14,930	15,098	15,600	15,918	16,258	16,624	16,908	17,150	17,336	17,449	17,505	17,525	17,521	17,502	17,458	17,379
16-17	7,087	6,919	6,882	6,619	6,301	6,101	5,904	5,812	5,787	6,014	6,006	5,924	6,097	6,198	6,280	6,435	6,593	6,702	6,839	6,961	7,041	7,071	7,094	7,109	7,117
18-59Female, 64Male	154,382	154,135	154,119	154,061	154,090	154,030	153,923	153,734	153,369	153,148	152,896	152,863	152,483	152,079	151,760	151,545	151,114	150,776	150,448	150,055	149,758	149,651	149,975	150,480	151,213

7b. Constant labour supply: Vacancy Sensitivity

Population Estimates and Forecasts

Sefton ONS 2010 POP

SCENARIO 7 VACANCY SENSITIVITY

Components of Population Change

AllGroup

	Year beginning July 1st																								
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	
Births	1,496	1,529	1,558	1,573	1,580	1,589	1,595	1,602	1,604	1,602	1,599	1,592	1,582	1,567	1,549	1,532	1,514	1,499	1,483	1,468	1,455	1,442	1,439	1,427	
Male	1,425	1,457	1,483	1,499	1,504	1,513	1,519	1,526	1,528	1,526	1,522	1,516	1,507	1,492	1,475	1,458	1,442	1,428	1,412	1,398	1,386	1,374	1,370	1,369	
Female	2,921	2,986	3,041	3,072	3,084	3,101	3,114	3,128	3,132	3,129	3,121	3,108	3,090	3,059	3,024	2,991	2,956	2,927	2,895	2,867	2,841	2,816	2,809	2,806	
TFR	1.96	1.98	1.98	1.98	1.96	1.94	1.92	1.91	1.90	1.89	1.87	1.86	1.85	1.84	1.83	1.81	1.81	1.80	1.80	1.79	1.79	1.79	1.79	1.79	
Deaths	1,453	1,458	1,460	1,458	1,452	1,452	1,460	1,466	1,468	1,476	1,488	1,498	1,509	1,520	1,533	1,546	1,558	1,568	1,580	1,597	1,612	1,622	1,635	1,649	
Male	1,621	1,618	1,599	1,571	1,577	1,572	1,568	1,562	1,563	1,564	1,564	1,563	1,569	1,571	1,575	1,584	1,596	1,603	1,610	1,622	1,630	1,640	1,651	1,663	
Female	3,074	3,074	3,049	3,029	3,028	3,024	3,029	3,028	3,031	3,040	3,052	3,062	3,078	3,091	3,109	3,130	3,154	3,171	3,190	3,219	3,242	3,262	3,286	3,313	
All deaths	1,087	1,064	1,042	1,016	987	962	944	923	902	884	869	852	837	823	810	797	785	772	760	752	743	732	723	714	
SMR: males	104.9	102.3	100.0	97.2	95.9	93.9	91.9	89.8	88.1	86.3	84.5	82.8	81.4	79.7	78.3	77.0	75.8	74.4	73.3	72.5	71.4	70.5	69.6	68.7	
SMR: females	106.7	104.7	101.9	99.3	97.2	95.0	93.1	91.0	89.1	87.3	85.7	84.0	82.5	81.0	79.6	78.3	77.1	75.8	74.6	73.8	72.8	71.9	70.9	70.0	
SMR: male & female	80.4	80.5	80.7	80.9	81.1	81.2	81.4	81.5	81.7	81.8	81.9	82.2	82.3	82.4	82.5	82.6	82.7	82.8	82.9	83.0	83.1	83.2	83.3	83.3	
Expectation of life																									
Deaths input																									

In-migration from the UK

Male	3,976	4,035	4,056	4,093	4,136	4,172	4,198	4,182	4,222	4,247	4,262	4,265	4,247	4,252	4,266	4,244	4,243	4,230	4,223	4,217	4,208	4,279	4,299	4,320	
Female	4,038	4,091	4,105	4,132	4,165	4,191	4,208	4,182	4,210	4,226	4,231	4,226	4,202	4,205	4,216	4,195	4,196	4,186	4,184	4,181	4,178	4,254	4,280	4,304	
All	8,014	8,126	8,162	8,225	8,300	8,363	8,406	8,364	8,432	8,473	8,493	8,491	8,447	8,461	8,482	8,439	8,436	8,426	8,409	8,398	8,386	8,533	8,579	8,624	
SMGr: males	29.5	29.8	29.8	30.0	30.2	30.3	30.5	30.3	30.6	30.7	30.8	30.7	30.5	30.5	30.5	30.3	30.2	30.0	30.0	29.9	29.8	30.3	30.3	30.4	
SMGr: females	28.8	29.2	29.2	29.4	29.7	29.9	30.0	29.8	30.1	29.8	29.9	29.6	29.6	29.5	29.4	29.3	29.2	29.2	29.7	29.8	29.9	29.8	29.9	29.9	
Migrants input																									

2011-2031
+83,766 +4,188
+83,569 +4,178
+167,335 +8,367
+605 +30
+593 +30

Out-migration to the UK

Male	3,875	3,960	3,987	3,992	3,990	3,962	3,848	3,872	3,831	3,809	3,798	3,799	3,810	3,813	3,808	3,838	3,850	3,881	3,905	3,932	3,964	3,922	3,933	3,945	
Female	4,061	4,042	4,053	4,043	4,019	3,977	3,951	3,949	3,909	3,865	3,846	3,846	3,845	3,835	3,832	3,863	3,869	3,903	3,944	3,964	4,026	3,992	4,010	4,029	
All	7,936	7,962	7,941	7,935	7,910	7,839	7,799	7,822	7,740	7,675	7,644	7,645	7,655	7,648	7,640	7,701	7,719	7,784	7,849	7,916	7,990	7,914	7,943	7,973	
SMGr: males	28.8	28.5	28.6	28.5	28.4	28.1	27.9	28.0	27.7	27.6	27.4	27.4	27.4	27.3	27.3	27.4	27.4	27.6	27.7	27.9	28.1	27.8	27.8	27.7	
SMGr: females	29.0	28.8	28.9	28.8	28.6	28.3	28.2	27.9	27.6	27.4	27.4	27.3	27.2	27.1	27.3	27.3	27.5	27.7	27.9	28.2	27.9	27.9	27.9	28.0	
Migrants input																									

2011-2031
+77,061 -3,853
+76,038 -3,932
+155,099 -7,785
+557 +28
+558 +28

In-migration from Overseas

Male	587	611	600	609	628	645	653	619	646	663	670	668	639	633	633	596	582	553	528	507	482	538	538	538	
Female	520	541	531	529	556	571	579	548	573	589	594	592	566	561	561	528	516	490	468	448	428	477	477	477	
All	1,107	1,152	1,130	1,148	1,185	1,216	1,233	1,167	1,219	1,251	1,264	1,259	1,205	1,195	1,194	1,125	1,098	1,042	997	956	910	1,015	1,015	1,015	
SMGr: males	63.3	65.4	63.7	64.4	66.2	67.9	68.7	65.1	68.2	70.2	71.0	70.9	68.0	67.5	67.6	63.7	62.2	59.0	56.4	54.1	51.5	57.5	57.3	57.1	
SMGr: females	56.5	58.4	57.0	57.7	59.6	61.2	62.1	58.8	61.7	63.5	64.3	64.2	61.5	61.1	61.1	57.6	56.4	53.6	51.3	49.2	46.9	52.5	52.3	52.2	
Migrants input																									

2011-2031
+12,270 +614
+10,871 +554
+23,141 +1,157
+1,304 +65
+1,177 +57.9

Out-migration to Overseas

Male	254	234	251	246	229	215	208	243	214	196	188	191	222	228	228	207	202	214	240	263	289	300	330	330	
Female	191	176	190	186	174	164	157	185	163	149	143	145	168	173	174	204	215	239	259	277	296	251	251	251	
All	446	410	440	432	404	379	363	428	377	345	332	336	390	401	402	471	497	553	599	640	686	580	580	580	
SMGr: males	27.4	25.0	26.6	26.0	24.2	22.7	21.7	25.6	22.6	20.7	20.0	20.3	23.6	24.3	24.4	28.6	30.2	33.5	36.3	38.8	41.6	35.2	35.1	34.9	
SMGr: females	20.8	19.0	20.4	19.9	18.6	17.8	16.8	19.9	17.5	16.1	15.5	15.8	18.3	18.8	18.9	22.2	23.5	26.1	28.3	30.3	32.5	27.6	27.5	27.4	
Migrants input																									

2011-2031
+4,912 +246
+3,732 +187
+8,644 +432
+522 +26
+404 +20

Migration - Net Flows

UK	-78	-224	+221	-290	+391	+524	+607	+542	+692	-798	-848	-846	-794	-809	-842	-738	-720	-631	-558	-482	-396	+619	+636	+650
Overseas	+661	+742	+690	+716	+781	+837	+870	+739	+842	+906	+932	+923	+815	+794	+792	+654	+601	+489	+398	+316	+224	+435	+435	+435

2011-2031
+11,636 +382
+14,497 +725

Summary of population change

Natural change	-152	-88	-8	+43	+56	+77	+85	+100	+100	+89	+69	+47	+11	+32	+84	+140	+198	+245	+295	+352	+401	+446	+477	+507
Net migration	+739	+966	+911	+1,006	+1,172	+1,361	+1,477	+1,280	+1,534	+1,704	+1,780	+1,769	+1,609	+1,634	+1,392	+1,321	+1,121	+957	+797	+621	+1,054	+1,071	+1,085	+1,085
Net change	+587	+878	+903	+1,049	+1,227	+1,438	+1,562	+1,381	+1,634	+1,793	+1,849	+1,816	+1,620	+1,572	+1,549	+1,253	+1,124	+876	+662	+445	+220	+609	+593	+578

2011-2031
+916 +46
+26,134 +1,307
+25,218 +1,261

Summary of Population estimates/forecasts

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
0-4	14,266	14,533	14,840	15,169	15,422	15,663	15,863	16,006	16,087	16,151	16,203	16,231	16,187	16,104	15,991	15,839	15,667	15,480	15,291	15,108	14,935	14,804	14,701	14,627	14,627
5-10	16,887	16,967	17,163	17,355	17,495	17,675	17,826	18,003	18,084	18,078	18,078	18,078	18,078	18,078	18,078	18,078	18,078	18,078	18,078	18,078	18,078	18,078	18,078	18,078	18,078
11-15	15,940	15,431	14,844	14,572	14,514	14,434	14,502	14,691	14,879	14,930	15,098	15,000	15,018	16,258	16,624	16,908	17,150								

8a. Adjusted International Migration

Population Estimates and Forecasts

Sefton ONS 2010 POP

Components of Population Change

AllGroup

SCENARIO 8: ADJUSTED INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

	Year beginning July 1st																								
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	
Births																									
Male	1,496	1,519	1,534	1,538	1,531	1,517	1,558	1,498	1,482	1,464	1,443	1,420	1,396	1,370	1,347	1,327	1,312	1,299	1,290	1,285	1,283	1,285	1,288	1,288	
Female	1,425	1,447	1,461	1,465	1,458	1,454	1,445	1,436	1,427	1,412	1,394	1,374	1,353	1,329	1,305	1,283	1,264	1,249	1,237	1,229	1,224	1,222	1,223	1,227	
All Births	2,921	2,965	2,995	3,002	2,990	2,966	2,944	2,925	2,894	2,856	2,817	2,773	2,725	2,676	2,629	2,591	2,561	2,536	2,519	2,509	2,505	2,508	2,515	2,515	
TFR	1.96	1.98	1.98	1.98	1.96	1.94	1.92	1.91	1.90	1.88	1.87	1.86	1.85	1.83	1.82	1.81	1.80	1.80	1.79	1.79	1.79	1.79	1.79	1.79	
Births input																									
Deaths																									
Male	1,453	1,455	1,458	1,454	1,448	1,444	1,451	1,454	1,455	1,460	1,470	1,477	1,485	1,493	1,504	1,514	1,525	1,533	1,543	1,558	1,571	1,581	1,592	1,604	
Female	1,621	1,617	1,587	1,567	1,572	1,567	1,561	1,553	1,553	1,552	1,550	1,547	1,551	1,552	1,554	1,561	1,571	1,578	1,584	1,595	1,603	1,612	1,622	1,634	
All deaths	3,074	3,071	3,044	3,021	3,018	3,011	3,011	3,007	3,007	3,012	3,019	3,024	3,036	3,045	3,058	3,076	3,096	3,110	3,127	3,153	3,174	3,193	3,215	3,238	
SMR: males	108.7	106.4	104.2	101.5	98.7	96.2	94.4	92.3	90.2	88.4	86.8	85.2	83.7	82.2	81.0	79.7	78.4	77.1	76.0	75.1	74.2	73.2	72.3	71.4	
SMR: females	104.9	102.3	100.0	97.2	95.9	93.9	91.9	89.9	88.2	86.4	84.6	82.8	81.4	79.3	78.3	77.0	75.8	74.5	73.3	72.5	71.5	70.6	69.6	68.8	
SMR: male & female	106.7	104.7	101.9	99.3	97.2	95.0	93.1	91.0	89.1	87.3	85.7	84.0	82.5	81.0	79.6	78.3	77.1	75.8	74.6	73.8	72.8	71.9	70.9	70.0	
Expectation of life	80.4	80.5	80.7	80.9	81.1	81.2	81.4	81.5	81.7	81.8	81.9	82.1	82.2	82.3	82.4	82.5	82.6	82.7	82.8	82.9	83.0	83.1	83.2	83.3	
Deaths input																									

In-migration from the UK

Male	3,828	3,865	3,999	4,028	4,052	4,072	4,089	4,106	4,120	4,129	4,137	4,143	4,151	4,162	4,176	4,189	4,201	4,216	4,232	4,247	4,261	4,279	4,299	4,320	
Female	3,989	4,020	4,047	4,066	4,080	4,091	4,099	4,106	4,109	4,108	4,107	4,105	4,107	4,116	4,128	4,140	4,154	4,172	4,193	4,211	4,230	4,254	4,280	4,304	
All	7,817	7,886	8,046	8,094	8,132	8,163	8,188	8,212	8,229	8,244	8,247	8,256	8,277	8,303	8,330	8,336	8,356	8,406	8,462	8,533	8,579	8,624	8,679	8,724	
SMGr: males	29.2	29.5	29.7	30.0	30.2	30.4	30.7	30.9	31.2	31.5	31.7	31.8	32.1	32.3	32.5	32.6	32.8	32.9	33.0	33.0	33.1	33.1	33.2	33.3	
SMGr: females	28.5	28.8	29.1	29.4	29.6	29.9	30.2	30.4	30.6	30.8	31.0	31.0	31.2	31.4	31.5	31.7	31.9	32.0	32.1	32.1	32.2	32.3	32.4	32.5	
Migrants input																									

2011-2031	
Male	+82,341 +4,117
Female	+82,147 +4,107
All	+164,488 +8,224
SMGr: males	+628 +31
SMGr: females	+613 +31

Out-migration to the UK

Male	3,922	3,929	3,944	3,957	3,973	3,961	3,955	3,948	3,932	3,926	3,922	3,921	3,904	3,902	3,897	3,893	3,891	3,895	3,895	3,903	3,912	3,922	3,933	3,945	
Female	4,111	4,113	4,113	4,110	4,105	4,079	4,061	4,026	4,012	3,984	3,971	3,969	3,941	3,925	3,922	3,918	3,911	3,917	3,935	3,954	3,973	3,992	4,010	4,029	
All	8,034	8,042	8,057	8,067	8,078	8,040	8,016	7,974	7,944	7,910	7,893	7,890	7,845	7,847	7,819	7,810	7,802	7,812	7,830	7,867	7,885	7,914	7,943	7,973	
SMGr: males	29.1	29.2	29.3	29.4	29.6	29.6	29.7	29.8	29.8	29.9	30.0	30.1	30.2	30.2	30.3	30.3	30.3	30.3	30.4	30.4	30.4	30.4	30.4	30.4	
SMGr: females	29.3	29.4	29.6	29.7	29.8	29.8	29.9	29.8	29.9	29.9	29.9	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.1	30.2	30.2	30.3	30.3	30.3	30.4	
Migrants input																									

2011-2031	
Male	+78,470 +3,923
Female	+80,076 +4,004
All	+158,546 +7,927
SMGr: males	+598 +30
SMGr: females	+597 +30

In-migration from Overseas

Male	424	424	424	424	424	424	424	424	425	425	425	425	425	425	425	425	425	425	425	425	425	425	425	425	
Female	376	376	376	376	376	376	376	376	376	376	376	376	376	376	376	376	376	376	376	376	376	376	376	376	
All	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	
SMGr: males	45.8	45.7	45.6	45.7	45.8	46.1	46.4	46.4	46.8	47.2	47.6	48.1	48.5	48.9	49.4	49.7	49.9	50.1	50.2	50.1	50.0	49.8	49.7	49.5	
SMGr: females	40.8	40.8	40.8	41.0	41.2	41.5	41.8	42.2	42.6	43.4	43.4	43.8	44.2	44.6	44.8	45.1	45.3	45.4	45.4	45.4	45.3	45.1	45.0	44.8	
Migrants input																									

2011-2031	
Male	+8,493 +425
Female	+7,507 +375
All	+16,000 +800
SMGr: males	+957 +48
SMGr: females	+863 +48

Out-migration to Overseas

Male	394	393	393	393	392	392	392	392	392	392	392	392	392	392	392	392	392	392	392	392	392	392	392	392	
Female	296	297	297	297	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	
All	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	
SMGr: males	42.5	42.3	42.2	42.3	42.4	42.5	42.8	43.2	43.5	44.0	44.4	44.8	45.2	45.6	45.8	46.1	46.2	46.3	46.3	46.2	46.1	46.0	45.8	45.6	
SMGr: females	32.2	32.2	32.3	32.4	32.7	32.8	33.2	33.5	33.8	34.2	34.5	34.8	35.1	35.4	35.8	36.0	36.1	36.1	36.0	36.0	35.9	35.8	35.8	35.8	
Migrants input																									

2011-2031	
Male	+7,245 +396
Female	+5,555 +298
All	+13,800 +690
SMGr: males	+884 +44
SMGr: females	+685 +34

Migration - Net Flows

UK	-117	-56	-12	+27	+54	+123	+172	+238	+284	+327	+351	+358	+413	+455	+484	+519	+554	+577	+595	+601	+607	+619	+636	+650
Overseas	+110	+110	+110	+110	+110	+110	+110	+110	+110	+110	+110	+110	+110	+110	+110	+110	+110	+110	+110	+110	+110	+110	+110	+110

2011-2031	
UK	+5,943 +297
Overseas	+2,200 +110

Summary of population change

Natural change	-152	-106	-49	-19	-28	-31	-49	-62	-82	-118	-161	-207	-264	-320	-383	-446	-505	-550	-581	-635	-665	-688	-706	-723
Net migration	-7	+54	+98	+137	+164	+233	+282	+348	+394	+437	+461	+468	+523	+560	+584	+629	+664	+687	+705	+711	+717	+729	+746	+760
Net change	-159	-53	+49	+118	+135	+201	+233	+286	+312	+320	+300	+260	+260	+240	+212	+183	+159	+137	+114	+76	+51	+41	+39	+37

2011-2031	
Natural change	-4,760 -298
Net migration	+8,143 +407
Net change	+3,383 +109

Summary of Population estimates/forecasts

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
0-4	14,266	14,497	14,745	15,001	15,164	15,292	15,353	15,349	15,297	15,217	15,118	14,994	14,848	14,677	14,479	14,262	14,037	13,815	13,609	13,426	13,276	13,163	13,085	13,040	13,028
5-10	16,887	16,938	17,096	17,252	17,349	17,676	17,966	18,261	18,552	18,829	18,990	19,110	19,152												

8b. Adjusted International Migration: Vacancy Sensitivity

Population Estimates and Forecasts

Sefton ONS 2010 POP

SCENARIO 6 VACANCY SENSITIVITY

Components of Population Change

AllGroup

	Year beginning July 1st																							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
Births	1,496	1,519	1,534	1,538	1,531	1,526	1,517	1,508	1,498	1,482	1,464	1,443	1,420	1,396	1,370	1,347	1,327	1,312	1,299	1,290	1,285	1,283	1,285	1,288
Male	1,425	1,447	1,461	1,465	1,458	1,454	1,445	1,436	1,427	1,412	1,394	1,374	1,353	1,329	1,305	1,283	1,264	1,249	1,237	1,229	1,224	1,222	1,223	1,227
Female	2,921	2,965	2,995	3,002	2,990	2,982	2,944	2,925	2,894	2,858	2,817	2,773	2,725	2,676	2,629	2,591	2,561	2,536	2,519	2,509	2,505	2,508	2,515	
TFR	1.96	1.98	1.98	1.98	1.96	1.94	1.92	1.91	1.90	1.88	1.87	1.86	1.85	1.83	1.82	1.81	1.80	1.80	1.79	1.79	1.79	1.79	1.79	1.79
Deaths	1,453	1,455	1,458	1,454	1,448	1,444	1,451	1,454	1,455	1,460	1,470	1,477	1,485	1,493	1,504	1,514	1,525	1,533	1,543	1,558	1,571	1,581	1,592	1,604
Male	1,621	1,617	1,587	1,567	1,572	1,567	1,561	1,553	1,553	1,552	1,550	1,547	1,551	1,552	1,554	1,561	1,571	1,578	1,584	1,595	1,603	1,612	1,622	1,634
Female	3,074	3,071	3,044	3,021	3,018	3,011	3,011	3,007	3,007	3,012	3,019	3,024	3,036	3,045	3,058	3,076	3,096	3,110	3,127	3,153	3,174	3,193	3,215	3,238
All deaths	1,087	1,064	1,042	1,015	987	962	944	923	902	884	868	852	837	822	810	797	784	771	760	751	742	732	723	714
SMR: males	104.9	102.3	100.0	97.2	95.9	93.9	91.9	89.9	88.2	86.4	84.6	82.8	81.4	79.3	78.3	77.0	75.8	74.5	73.3	72.5	71.5	70.6	69.6	68.8
SMR: females	106.7	104.7	101.9	99.3	97.2	95.0	93.1	91.0	89.1	87.3	85.7	84.0	82.5	81.0	79.6	78.3	77.1	75.8	74.6	73.8	72.8	71.9	70.9	70.0
SMR: male & female	80.4	80.5	80.7	80.9	81.1	81.2	81.4	81.5	81.7	81.8	81.9	82.1	82.2	82.3	82.4	82.5	82.6	82.7	82.8	82.9	83.0	83.1	83.2	83.3
Expectation of life																								
Deaths input																								

In-migration from the UK

Male	3,828	3,965	3,999	4,028	4,052	4,072	4,089	4,106	4,120	4,129	4,137	4,143	4,151	4,162	4,176	4,189	4,201	4,216	4,232	4,247	4,261	4,279	4,299	4,320
Female	3,989	4,020	4,047	4,066	4,080	4,091	4,099	4,106	4,109	4,108	4,107	4,105	4,107	4,116	4,128	4,140	4,154	4,172	4,193	4,211	4,230	4,254	4,280	4,304
All	7,817	7,986	8,046	8,094	8,132	8,163	8,188	8,212	8,229	8,244	8,247	8,250	8,277	8,303	8,330	8,343	8,408	8,462	8,533	8,579	8,624			
SMGr: males	29.2	29.5	29.7	30.0	30.2	30.4	30.7	30.9	31.2	31.5	31.7	31.8	32.1	32.3	32.5	32.6	32.8	32.9	33.0	33.0	33.1	33.1	33.2	33.3
SMGr: females	28.5	28.8	29.1	29.4	29.6	29.9	30.2	30.4	30.6	30.8	31.0	31.2	31.4	31.5	31.7	31.9	32.0	32.1	32.1	32.2	32.3	32.4	32.5	
Migrants input																								

2011-2031
+82,341
+4,117
+82,147
+164,468
+628
+613

Out-migration to the UK

Male	3,922	3,929	3,944	3,957	3,973	3,961	3,955	3,948	3,932	3,926	3,922	3,921	3,904	3,902	3,897	3,893	3,891	3,895	3,895	3,903	3,912	3,922	3,933	3,945
Female	4,111	4,113	4,113	4,110	4,105	4,079	4,061	4,026	4,012	3,984	3,971	3,969	3,941	3,925	3,922	3,918	3,911	3,917	3,935	3,954	3,973	3,992	4,010	4,029
All	8,034	8,042	8,057	8,067	8,078	8,040	8,016	7,974	7,944	7,910	7,893	7,890	7,845	7,827	7,819	7,810	7,802	7,830	7,867	7,885	7,914	7,943	7,973	
SMGr: males	29.1	29.2	29.3	29.4	29.6	29.6	29.7	29.8	29.8	29.9	30.0	30.1	30.2	30.2	30.3	30.3	30.3	30.3	30.4	30.4	30.4	30.4	30.4	
SMGr: females	29.3	29.4	29.6	29.7	29.8	29.8	29.9	29.8	29.9	29.9	29.9	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.1	30.2	30.2	30.3	30.3	30.3	30.4	
Migrants input																								

2011-2031
+78,470
+3,923
+82,076
+158,546
+598
+597

In-migration from Overseas

Male	424	424	424	424	424	424	424	424	425	425	425	425	425	425	425	425	425	425	425	425	425	425	425	425
Female	376	376	376	376	376	376	376	376	376	376	376	376	376	376	376	376	376	376	376	376	376	376	376	376
All	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
SMGr: males	45.8	45.7	45.6	45.7	45.8	46.1	46.4	46.8	47.2	47.6	48.1	48.5	48.8	49.4	49.7	49.9	50.1	50.2	50.1	50.0	49.8	49.7	49.5	
SMGr: females	40.8	40.8	40.8	41.0	41.2	41.5	41.8	42.2	42.6	43.4	43.8	44.2	44.6	44.8	45.1	45.3	45.4	45.4	45.4	45.3	45.1	45.0		
Migrants input																								

2011-2031
+8,493
+425
+8,918
+16,000
+900
+957
+48

Out-migration to Overseas

Male	394	393	393	393	392	392	392	392	392	392	392	392	392	392	392	392	392	392	392	392	392	392	392	392
Female	296	297	297	297	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298
All	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	690
SMGr: males	42.5	42.3	42.2	42.3	42.4	42.5	42.8	43.2	43.5	44.0	44.4	44.8	45.2	45.6	45.8	46.1	46.2	46.3	46.3	46.2	46.1	46.0	45.8	45.6
SMGr: females	32.2	32.2	32.3	32.4	32.7	32.9	33.2	33.5	33.8	34.2	34.5	34.8	35.1	35.4	35.8	36.0	36.1	36.1	36.0	36.0	35.9	35.8		
Migrants input																								

2011-2031
+7,245
+396
+7,641
+13,800
+690
+894
+44
+685

Migration - Net Flows

UK	-117	-56	-12	+27	+54	+123	+172	+238	+284	+327	+351	+358	+413	+455	+484	+519	+554	+577	+595	+601	+607	+619	+636	+650
Overseas	+110	+110	+110	+110	+110	+110	+110	+110	+110	+110	+110	+110	+110	+110	+110	+110	+110	+110	+110	+110	+110	+110	+110	+110

2011-2031
+5,943
+297
+2,200
+110

Summary of population change

Natural change	-152	-106	-49	-19	-28	-31	-49	-62	-82	-118	-161	-207	-264	-320	-383	-446	-505	-550	-591	-635	-665	-688	-706	-723
Net migration	-7	+54	+98	+137	+164	+233	+282	+348	+394	+437	+461	+468	+523	+560	+594	+629	+664	+687	+705	+711	+717	+729	+746	+760
Net change	-159	-53	+49	+118	+135	+201	+233	+286	+312	+320	+300	+260	+260	+240	+212	+183	+159	+137	+114	+76	+51	+41	+39	+37

2011-2031
-4,760
+328
+8,143
+407
+3,383
+169

Summary of Population estimates/forecasts

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
0-4	14,266	14,487	14,745	15,001	15,164	15,292	15,353	15,349	15,297	15,217	15,118	14,994	14,848	14,677	14,479	14,262	14,037	13,815	13,609	13,426	13,276	13,163	13,085	13,040	13,028
5-10	16,887	16,938	17,096	17,252	17,349	17,676	17,966	18,261	18,552	18,829	18,990	19,110	19,152	19,127	19,051	18,937	18,799	18,632	18,441	18,223	17,978	17,718	17,459	17,214	16,989
11-15	15,940	15,408	14,794	14,488	14,413	14,302	14,232	14,481	14,635	14,643	14,558	15,203	15,460	15,730	16,007	16,185	16,319	16,381	16,374	16,217	16,230	16,127	15,999	15,851	15,680
16-17	7,087	6,904	6,852	6,580	6,253	6,041	5,931	5,723																	



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