2nd Replacement
Caerphilly County Borough
Local Development Plan up to 2035

PS18 Census 2021 and the Implications for 2RLDP

October 2022

Mae'r ddogfen hon ar gael yn Gymraeg, ac mewn ieithoedd a fformatau eraill ar gais.

This document is available in Welsh, and in other languages and formats on request.

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1.   Introduction

1.1   The first outputs from the 2021 Census were released in June 2022. This estimated that Caerphilly County Borough had a population of 175,900 people – a decline in population when compared to the 2011 Census and the Mid-Year Estimates (MYE) of population published in 2020.

1.2   In terms of the number of households, the 2021 Census estimated that there were 76,300 households with at least one usual occupant. This represented an increase in households since the 2011 Census, although this number of households is lower than estimated in the 2020 Household Estimates.

1.3   This Briefing Paper sets out the potential implications that this lower base population and number of households will have on the evidence base for the 2nd Replacement LDP.

2. Census 2021

Population

2.1 The 2021 Census was undertaken on Sunday 21st March 2021 by the Office of National Statistics (ONS). It represents a snapshot of the population on Census Day. Headline figures on population by sex and 5-year age band, rounded to the nearest 100, were published on 28th June 2022 for all Local Authorities (LAs) in England and Wales. Data on the number of households with at least one usual occupant was also published.

2.2 The Census release identified that there was a decline in the population of Caerphilly County Borough from 178,800 in 2011 to 175,900 in 2021 – a decrease in population when compared to the 2011 Census of 2,900 people (-1.62%).

2.3 Historically, there have been issues with a declining population in Caerphilly, resulting from net out-migration. However, by the mid-1990s this population decline stabilised, and the County Borough has experienced a steady population growth since then. The decline in population as shown by the 2021 Census is therefore unexpected.

2.4 Figure 1 compares the population as estimated in the 2021 Census with the 2011 Census estimates by 5-year age band to identify how the population structure has changed. It is clear that there has been a significant increase in the number of older persons (aged 65+). The working age population across nearly all age groups has declined significantly, and there has been an overall decrease in the number of children. This change in the demographic structure has significant policy implications in terms of support needs for the population, the ability for the County Borough to support economic growth and the sustainability of community facilities, including schools.
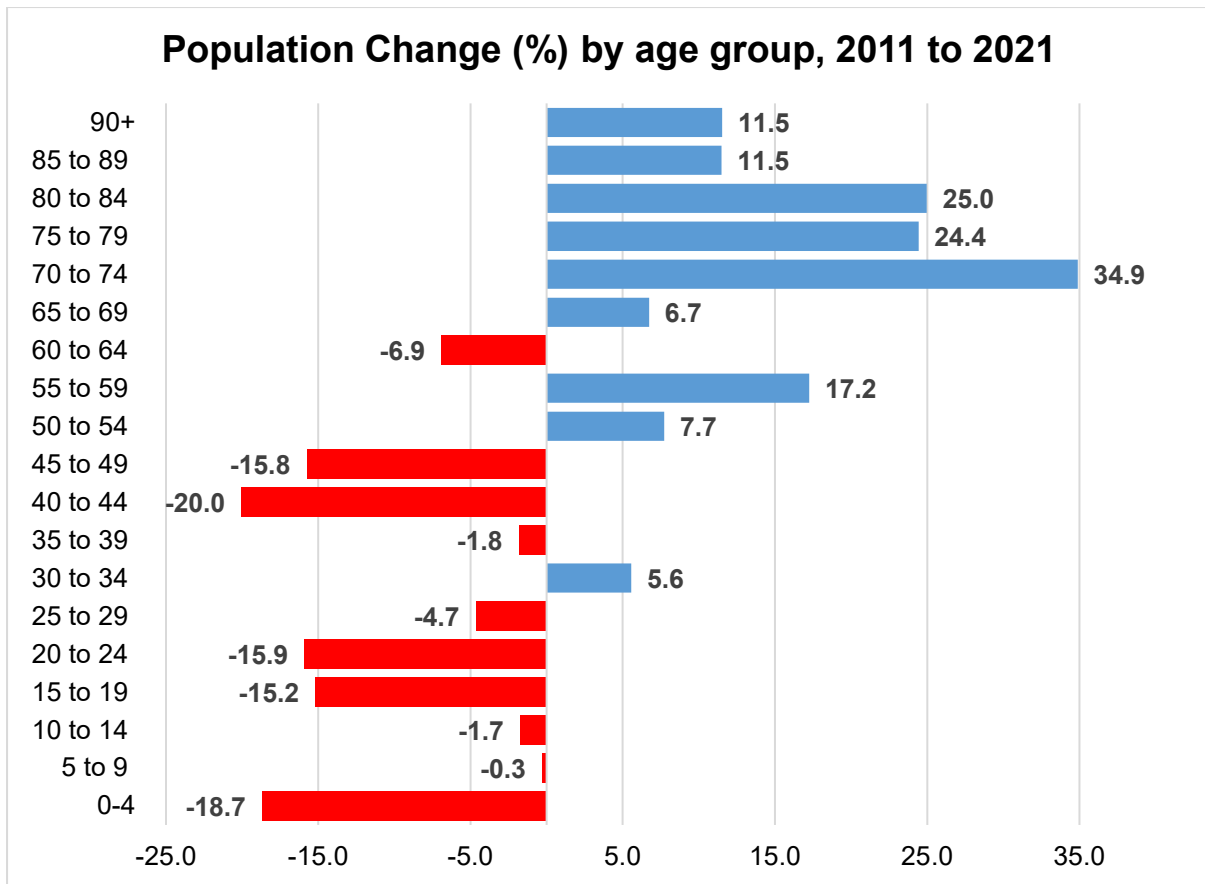
Population Change (%) by age group, 2011 to 2021

Age group	Change (%)
90+	11.5
85 to 89	11.5
80 to 84	25.0
75 to 79	24.4
70 to 74	34.9
65 to 69	6.7
60 to 64	-6.9
55 to 59	17.2
50 to 54	7.7
45 to 49	-15.8
40 to 44	-20.0
35 to 39	-1.8
30 to 34	5.6
25 to 29	-4.7
20 to 24	-15.9
15 to 19	-15.2
10 to 14	-1.7
5 to 9	-0.3
0-4	-18.7

Figure 1: Population Change (%) by age group 2011 to 2021

2.5   A comparison tool was published alongside the Census 2021 outputs to allow users to compare the Census data with other population estimates.[1] The alternative populations identified as part of this comparison tool are set out in Table 1.

	2021 Census estimate	2011 Census estimate	ABPRE v2 2020	ABPE v3 2020	MYE 2020
Total population	175,900	178,800	180,900	175,900	181,700

Table 1: Summary of population estimates from ONS Comparison tool

2.6   On an annual basis, the ONS also publish Mid-Year Estimates of population, which are calculated by adding births and in-migration (people moving into Caerphilly CB, both internal and international) to the base population and subtracting deaths and out-migration (people moving out of Caerphilly CB, both internal and international). The MYEs since the 2011 Census have estimated that the population has increased every year. In the years up to 2018-19, there have been more births than deaths (natural change), although the extent to which natural change drives population growth has declined over time. The 2020 MYEs indicated for the first time that there were more deaths than births. However, the 2020 MYEs, which covered the period

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[1] Quality assurance of Census 2021 - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)

up to 30th June 2020, would have included an increase in deaths as part of the first wave of the Covid-19 pandemic.

2.7   Net migration into Caerphilly CB has been variable over the last 10 years, with some years experiencing positive net migration and other years experiencing negative migration (i.e. more people moving out than in). However, the long-term average for the past 10 years has been for the population to increase by 93 net migrants per annum. The 2020 MYEs estimated the highest net migration experienced in the last 20 years, with a net migration figure of 887, largely driven by internal migration.

2.8   The 2020 MYEs identified a population for Caerphilly CB of 181,700 and it would have been anticipated that the 2021 Census would have identified a population at least this level. It was therefore unexpected that the Census estimated a population that was approximately 5,800 people lower than the 2020 MYE.

2.9   The significant differences between the 2020 MYEs and the 2021 Census apply not just in Caerphilly but to all LAs in South East Wales. All authorities apart from Newport have 2021 Census figures that are lower than the 2020 MYE. The difference in Caerphilly is 5,800 people, or 3.19% of the population. The range of difference is between 1.36% lower in Bridgend to 4.43% lower in Blaenau Gwent. Newport is the exception to this as the Census figure is 2% higher than the 2020 MYEs.

2.10   As shown in Table 2, the percentage of the population in each of the 5-year age bands in the 2021 Census is broadly similar to the 2020 MYE, with the exception of the 20-29 age groups, which are proportionately lower in the Census. These age groups are difficult to count in population estimates as younger male adults in particular are less likely to have registered with a GP, which forms part of the dataset for other population estimates. Notwithstanding this, the comparison between the data sources shows that the demographic structure used in the growth scenarios (based on the 2020 MYE) is broadly similar to the Census, but the overall figures will be marginally lower for each age group.

	% 2021 Census	% 2020 MYE
0-4	5.2	5.3
5 to 9	5.9	5.9
10 to 14	6.1	6.2
15 to 19	5.5	5.5
20 to 24	5.2	5.7
25 to 29	6.1	6.4
30 to 34	6.6	6.6
35 to 39	6.4	6.4
40 to 44	6.0	5.9
45 to 49	6.3	6.4
50 to 54	7.2	7.2
55 to 59	7.2	7.0
60 to 64	6.3	6.1
65 to 69	5.6	5.4
70 to 74	5.7	5.5
75 to 79	4.0	3.9
80 to 84	2.7	2.6
85 to 89	1.5	1.5
90+	0.7	0.7

Table 2: Percentage of population by age group 2021 Census and 2020 MYE

2.11   The comparison tool also compares the Admin-Based Population Estimates (ABPEs). These are not official statistics on the population, but instead are outputs from research into different methodologies for calculating the population. The ONS states that these should not be used for policy or decision making.

2.12   Figures from two different methodologies have been published, both using slightly different data sources and timescales. The ABPE v2 methodology for 2020 shows the population to be 5,000 higher than the 2021 Census estimates and is at a similar level to the 2020 MYEs. The ABPE V3 methodology uses a different approach with regards to data sources and identifies a population that is actually similar to the 2021 Census.

2.13   The ONS have indicated that a report comparing the Census 2021 population estimates with the other data sources, including explanations for any differences, are planned for publication later this year.

2.14   A further source of data on the population is the number of patients registered to GP practices within the County Borough. Aneurin Bevan University Health Board have indicated that as of April 2022, their records show a total of 186,827 residents registered to GP practices, which is clearly a higher population than both the 2021 Census and 2020 MYEs indicate. There is recognition that some patients may be registered outside the area within which they live, meaning that some patients registered may live outside of the County Borough, but conversely, there may also be Caerphilly residents that are registered with a GP in another LA.

Households

2.15   The 2021 Census estimates that there are 76,300 households, which represents an increase of 1,800 households (2.4%) compared to the 74,500 households in the 2011 Census.

2.16   The comparison tool published alongside the 2021 Census also provides a comparison of the estimated number of households with one usual resident against Council tax occupied households. The data from Council tax within the comparison tool indicates that there were 77,100 occupied households, 800 households higher than the Census. Other LAs in South East Wales also have a Council tax figure that is higher than the Census household estimates. As detailed in the ONS paper on Maximising the quality of Census 2021 population estimates,[2] this issue was raised by LAs that were involved in the Quality Assurance process, but this difference could not be explained by more detailed investigations.

2.17   In addition, Welsh Government publish household estimates for LAs in Wales. They are produced by making assumptions about household composition and size and applying these to population estimates. These assumptions are based on past trends identified from census data. The 2020 Household Estimates for Caerphilly identify that there were estimated to be 77,242 households, which is again higher than the 2021 Census.

Average Household Size

2.18   The average household size (AHS) for Caerphilly can be determined by dividing the population by the number of households. The 2021 Census shows the AHS to be 2.3 persons per household, which is a decline from 2.4 persons per household in the previous Census. Caerphilly had one of the highest average household sizes in Wales in 2011, higher than the Wales AHS. Whilst the AHS in Caerphilly has decreased, in line with national trends, Caerphilly still has one of the highest AHS in Wales.

2.19   The 2011 Census published data on concealed families, defined as "a concealed family is one living in a multi-family household in addition to the primary family, such as a young couple living with parents". Data from the 2021 Census on concealed families will not be published until 2023. However, this is a key factor in AHS, as many concealed families cannot afford to form a household of their own due to the affordability of housing.

Limitations of the Census

2.20   ONS have published an article detailing the strengths and limitations of the methods used for Census 2021.[3] Firstly, it is important to note that the Census population figure is an estimate rather than a count and therefore assumptions are made for those people who did not complete a Census form. There is therefore a measure of uncertainty associated with this. However, Caerphilly had a very high Census completion rate (98%) so the degree of uncertainty may be less than in other LAs.

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[2] Maximising the quality of Census 2021 population estimates - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)
[3] Quality and methodology information (QMI) for Census 2021 - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)

2.21   One of the clear limitations was that the Census was conducted during the Covid 19 pandemic. Whilst the ONS state that for most of the population, the pandemic would not have affected where people would have considered themselves to be resident, it must be recognised that on Census day (21st March 2021), the Covid 19 regulations in place required residents from Wales to 'work at home where they can' and restrictions were in place on household mixing, which potentially may have resulted in people that were previously living in two households combining as a single household during the pandemic. This may not necessarily have been within the same LA area.

2.22   In areas such as certain London Boroughs, there is evidence that many residents with second homes may have been living at non-London addresses on Census Day, resulting in a significant decrease in the population of these areas as the 'work at home' rules and agile working allowed people to live and work from another area as their primary residence. Second home ownership in Caerphilly is significantly lower and this is unlikely to be a factor to the same extent, but there may have been some residents living elsewhere as a result of the pandemic.

2.23   It is not the first time that the Census has estimated a population that varies significantly from the population identified as part of the MYEs. When the 2011 Census was published, this estimated that the population of Caerphilly was approximately 5,000 higher than the MYEs had suggested. As part of revising the MYEs, ONS considered the reasons why there was a difference in the figures and, in the case of Caerphilly, this was considered to be due to 'unattributable population change (UPC)' i.e. the change couldn't be attributed to natural change, internal or international migration or other components such as asylum seekers, prisoners, and armed forces, and therefore the reasons for the difference were not known. The ONS guidance states that this may be due to a combination of potential inaccuracies in:

   ▪   Internal migration, particularly due to problems in accurately estimating certain moves, such as young people finishing further education courses.
   ▪   International migration, due to different methods of calculating immigration
   ▪   2001 population estimates, which were based on the 2001 census
   ▪   2011 Census estimates, as an estimate needed to be made for the number of people who didn't appear on a Census form.
   ▪   Prisoner definitions, which have recently been changed.

2.24   As the 2011 Census was 5,000 higher than could be explained by natural change and migration, and the 2021 Census is now 5,800 lower than the 2020 MYE, it does raise questions about the accuracy of the 2011 Census figure and the assumptions made for people who did not appear on a Census form. The comparison tool published alongside the Census indicates that there was only a 93% response rate for the 2011 Census compared to a 98% response rate in 2021. As a consequence, there was a difference of 12,100 between the count of population (i.e., the number that completed the form) and the estimate of usual residents. In 2021, this difference was only 4,000, as the response rate was higher. If the 2011 Census population was indeed over-estimated and the 5,000 'unattributable' people were not actually residents, this would go some way to explaining the significant difference between the figures.

2.25   A Paper is due to be prepared by ONS to consider what the differences are between the estimates and any explanation for this. The matter is also due to be considered

by the Welsh Statistical Liaison Committee, as there are concerns across Wales about the differences between the MYEs and Census 2021 populations. It is hoped that some clarification can be provided by ONS to justify the differences.

2.26   Revised MYEs will be published in early 2023, which rebase the original MYEs to the 2021 Census. As was the case in 2011, consideration will be given to previous births, deaths and migration assumptions to determine whether amendment is required. However, given the scale of difference, it is likely that again this difference will be classed as 'unattributable.'

3.   Implications for the 2ⁿᵈ Replacement LDP

3.1   It is important to reiterate that the Census is a snapshot of the population at a point in time and does not represent a future forecast of population growth. As explained in the limitations section, it was undertaken during the Covid pandemic, where living arrangements, movement and working patterns were different for many people. The pandemic has also resulted in an increased number of deaths and a decrease in births, as many parents delayed starting a family until restrictions eased. Caution is therefore needed when drawing conclusions from the data.

3.2   It was also undertaken against the backdrop of Brexit, where migration into the UK from EU countries is now restricted and many migrants travelled back to their country of origin during the pandemic and have not returned. However, the overall number of Caerphilly residents that originated from outside the UK is relatively small and the out-migration of a proportion of this population would certainly not account for the full scale of the variance.

3.3   The level of growth is a policy decision for the Council having regard for a number of social, economic, environmental and cultural factors, as well as national planning policy as set out in Future Wales, which identifies Caerphilly County Borough as a National Growth Area.

3.4   The latest population projections (2018-based), which are a key consideration in plan preparation, identify a base population with a significant proportion of older people compared to the working age population and child population. Over the projection period up to 2035 the number and proportion of older people is projected to increase. Conversely, there is a projected decline in the working and school aged population.

3.5   The latest Census validates the trends shown in these projections as the Census data shows a marked decrease in the working age population and school age population of the County Borough since 2011, and an increase in the older population.

3.6   The past trends used to inform the Welsh Government projections show a small increase in the population, whereas the Census, over a similar time period, shows a population decline. The apparent population decline over the last 10 years is a matter of significant concern as an unbalanced population structure is not desirable for economic or social reasons.

3.7   An Evidence Base Paper on Population and Housing Growth Options has been prepared, which sets out a range of growth scenarios for the plan period 2020-2035, and what various assumptions mean for the population structure, as well as numbers of households and dwellings. Some of the scenarios tested and assumptions behind them are trend based, reflecting the 2011 Census or trends between 2001 and 2011. Other assumptions are policy based, reflecting how the demographic structure could be changed to deliver a more balanced population through the delivery of new housing to encourage the in-migration of economically active people. A summary of the growth options and the figures derived from each of the scenarios is included in Appendix 1.

3.8   The 2018-based population and household projections have informed each of the growth scenarios, but the base population has also been updated to reflect the population as per the 2020 MYE. Under each scenario, a start and end population and number of households is identified, but the fundamental consideration is the

population, household and dwelling change as this ultimately determines the land use requirements for the 2RLDP.

Implications for Preferred Scenario

3.9   The Preferred scenario for the 2RLDP is Option J 'CCR growth in working age' population, which would encourage growth in the working age population necessary to support regional jobs growth. This scenario is dwelling led and is close to a midpoint between long term housebuilding trends and a continuation of the adopted LDP annual housing requirement figure.

3.10   Under this growth scenario, the population of the County Borough would increase by 10,685 over the 15-year plan period, which would facilitate a growth in the working age population of 4,100 - a level which would support the jobs creation ambitions for the Cardiff Capital Region. In dwelling terms, this would result in a requirement of 450 dwellings per annum.

3.11   As low natural change is projected over the plan period, the preferred growth option assumes that growth will be delivered by migration at levels that are higher than long term averages (900 per annum). The apparent decline in population in the Census may suggest that this may not be feasible as it would require a significant reversal of previous trends. However, out-migration may not be the cause as the difference in the Census figures have not yet been explained by ONS. Even if revised MYEs do show long term net out-migration, this is a trend that in policy terms the 2RLDP would want to reverse to reflect Caerphilly's position within a National Growth Area in Future Wales.

3.12   In numerical terms, the 2021 Census identifies fewer people of working age within the population of Caerphilly than the base population used for the scenario. However, as shown in Table 2, the proportion of people within each age group as a percentage is broadly similar. The broad principle of the scenario is to increase this working age population to a level that would support CCR job creation aspirations and the lower working age population in the Census confirms that this remains a legitimate aim.

3.13   The Census 2021 identifies an increase in the number of households since 2011 and confirms the trend that household sizes are decreasing. This conforms with the assumptions used in the Evidence Base Paper. The base figure for households in the Census is approximately 900 lower than the number of households used as the 2020 base for the 2RLDP. However, as previously stated, the key factor is the change in the number of households, not the base number of households themselves. The fact that the Census households are lower does not therefore undermine the evidence base.

3.14   The Preferred Projection applies a membership rate adjustment to the WG household assumptions to reflect the projected increase in 19-29 year olds living in larger households, as this is a sign of this group being unable to form their own households for affordability reasons. The higher-than-average AHS in Caerphilly was a factor in applying this adjustment. The Census confirms that Caerphilly's AHS continues to be one of the highest in Wales and would support the justification behind this adjustment. The provision of housing, including affordable housing, through the allocation of sufficient land to meet the needs of all sectors of the community will help to address the affordability issues within the County Borough.

3.15   Household membership rates, which are used in the conversion of population into households, have been derived from Census data. The data informing this was not

included in the first release and therefore it is not possible to compare how this has changed. Further releases of Census data later in the year and into 2023 would be needed to determine differences in membership rates by age group to inform the data modules for future projections.

3.16 The estimate for the number of dwellings has also not been published as part of this release and is expected in late 2022. The growth scenarios use a vacancy rate based on the ratio between households to dwellings. This was 1.037 in the 2011 Census. If this ratio increases, it means more dwellings would potentially be required to meet the same number of households. If the vacancy rate in the 2021 Census is higher than factored into the plan currently, consideration will be given to how this figure accords with other data on the number of dwellings before determining the implications.

Implications for other scenarios

3.17 The Evidence Base Paper considers a number of other scenarios. Scenarios A, B and C recreate the WG 2018-based projections (Principal, High and Low Population), rebased to the 2020 MYE. The assumptions that inform the population projections are based on past trends in respect of births, deaths and migration and varying assumptions on fertility and mortality. Fertility and mortality rates are applied on an age specific basis to the proportion of the population within that age group. Whilst the total number of people for most age groups is less, the proportion of people in each age group is broadly consistent with the 2021 Census.

3.18 As these scenarios are taken directly from the WG 2018 projections, it would not be desirable to consider these assumptions in light of the new Census. WG have advised that the next set of sub-national (LA) population and household projections, which are derived from the 2021 Census will not be published until 2024.

3.19 Scenarios D to G consider different levels of migration including zero net migration, average migration over the past 10 and 19 years and levels of migration reflecting the regional average. The first three of these scenarios would result in an overall population decline by the end of the plan period, and in all four scenarios there would be a decline in the working age population.

3.20 As stated previously, the MYEs are due to be revised in early 2023 to rebase them to the 2021 population. The potential impacts of this revision on migration figures are not known as it would be dependent upon the explanation of why the 2021 Census is lower than the MYE. If past migration figures are amended in the MYE, it is more likely to be a downward revision rather than an increase in annual migration. Lower migration figures than the current past trends would mean a greater decline in the population, and specifically the working age population, than has already been tested. This is not desirable from a policy perspective, as the 2RLDP seeks to establish a sustainable economic and population structure that will support communities and the economy.

3.21 Scenarios H and I are dwelling led scenarios constrained to the adopted LDP housing figure and long-term housebuilding rates respectively. As they are dwelling led, constraining growth to an average number of dwellings per annum, changes to the base population or households would not ultimately affect the overall number of dwellings that would be delivered from the perspective of the plan.

3.22 The final scenario (K) is an economic forecast assuming no policy intervention and identifies significant population decline. The assumptions are linked to economic

forecasting rather than the Census population so the 2021 Census population is unlikely to affect the conclusion that this scenario is not desirable for the plan.

Further Census 2021 release dates

The release dates for additional outputs from the Census have been provisionally identified as follows:

- Mid-2021 Population Estimates – **October to November 2022**
- Report comparing the Census 2021 population estimates with the latest MYEs and admin-based population estimates (ABPEs), including explanations for any differences – **late 2022**
- Full quality assurance assessment of Census 2021 population estimates, including the local authority feedback process – **late 2022**
- Headline figures on topic areas including Housing (number of dwellings, residents by single year of age, household size) - **November/December 2022**
- Revised MYEs rebased to the 2021 Census – **Early 2023**[4]
- Multi-variant Census data – **2023**
- 2021-based Welsh Government sub-national population and household projections – **2024**

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[4] Population statistics and sources guide - Office for National Statistics

4. Conclusion

4.1 The 2021 Census has identified a decline in population compared to the 2011 Census and 2020 MYEs. Whilst ONS have not provided an explanation for the significant variation and further clarification is expected later this year, it must be noted that the Census was undertaken during a pandemic and also at a time of uncertainty around Brexit, which may have impacted on how people completed their Census forms.

4.2 The number of households has grown between Censuses, although the base household number is lower than what previous estimates have indicated.

4.3 The Census 2021 reinforces some of the key concerns that have been identified as part of the 2RLDP evidence base, including the imbalance in the population with an ageing population and declining working and school age population, and the high average household size, which is linked to the affordability of housing.

4.4 The Census is only a snapshot of the population and is not a forecast, although comparisons and trends will undoubtedly be drawn between this data and previous Censuses. The fact that the population is lower than the 2RLDP is planning for is a concern as the reasons for it are not understood, but this in itself does not undermine the validity of the scenarios that the plan has considered as ultimately, the 2RLDP considers the land use implications of population, household and dwelling change over time. This change is influenced by policy decisions on the level of growth that should be accommodated to address the challenges faced and Caerphilly's location within a Future Wales Growth Area, rather than simply allowing past trends to continue. As a consequence, the preferred level of growth is considered to remain appropriate.

5. Appendix 1 – Summary of Growth Scenarios

A	WG 2018-based Principal Projection	Based on the WG 2018-based LA 'Principal' population and household projections
B	WG 2018-based High population	Based on the WG 2018-based LA 'High' population and household projections - high fertility, high life expectancy and migration assumptions
C	WG 2018-based Low population	Based on the WG 2018-based LA 'Low' population and household projections low fertility, low life expectancy and migration assumptions
D	Zero net migration	Based on WG 2018-based 'Principal' assumptions for fertility and mortality but with balanced internal and international migration flows, resulting in zero net migration. Data from the 2019 and 2020 Mid-Year Estimates included.
E	19-year average migration	Based on 19-year average migration rates rather than the 5-year rates used in the 2018-based projections. Fertility and Mortality reflect LA 'Principal' projections. Data from the 2019 and 2020 Mid-Year Estimates included.
F	10-year average migration	Based on 10-year average migration rates rather than the 5-year rates used in the 2018-based projections. Fertility and Mortality reflect LA 'Principal' projections. Data from the 2019 and 2020 Mid-Year Estimates included.
G	SE Wales average migration – 10 years	Based on South-East Wales average migration for the past 10 years. Fertility, Mortality, and household assumptions reflect LA 'Principal' projections. Data from the 2019 and 2020 Mid-Year Estimates included.
H	Dwelling led – continuation of adopted LDP	Growth constrained to an average dwelling figure of 575 dwellings per annum. Data from the 2019 and 2020 Mid-Year Estimates included.
I	Dwelling led – 15-year average	Growth constrained to a rounded average dwelling figure of 373 dwellings per annum reflecting the average dwelling completions over the last 15 years. This figure is similar to the 20-year average of 389 dwellings. Data from the 2019 and 2020 Mid-Year Estimates included.
J	Dwelling led – CCR growth in working age population	Growth constrained close to a midpoint between Scenarios H and I and set at a dwelling number that would support a growth in the working age population necessary to support regional jobs growth.
K	Employment Led - Oxford Economics Employment Forecast	Population, migration, and jobs taken from the July 2021 Oxford Economics 'policy off' forecasts prepared as part of the evidence base for the Employment Land Review

	Scenarios (incorporating MR adjustments and adjusted for latest MYEs)	Population Change 2020-2035	% Population Change 2020-2035	HH Change 2020-2035	% HH Change 2020-2035	Total Dwellings	Dwellings per annum	Change in working age population
A	WG 2018-based Principal Projection	1,881	1.0	2,862	3.7	2,966	198	-2,868
B	WG 2018-based High Population	5,499	3.0	4,241	5.5	4,395	293	-1,842
C	WG 2018-based Low Population	-3,313	-1.8	1,026	1.3	1,064	71	-3,938
D	Zero Net Migration	-2,789	-1.5	884	1.1	917	61	-6,413
E	Long Term Average Migration (19 Year)	-1,002	-0.6	1,695	2.2	1,756	117	-5,380
F	Long Term Average Migration (10 Year)	-1,137	-0.6	1,636	2.1	1,696	113	-5,443
G	South-East Wales average migration	5,212	2.9	4,195	5.4	4,348	290	-756
H	Continuation of adopted LDP	15,058	8.3	8,323	10.8	8,622	575	7,668
I	Long term housebuilding rates	7,990	4.4	5,399	7.0	5,595	373	1,944
J	CCR Growth in Working age population	10,685	5.9	6,513	8.4	6,750	450	4,126
K	Oxford Economics Employment Forecast scenario	-8,805	-4.8%	-2031	-2.6%	0	0	-11,231