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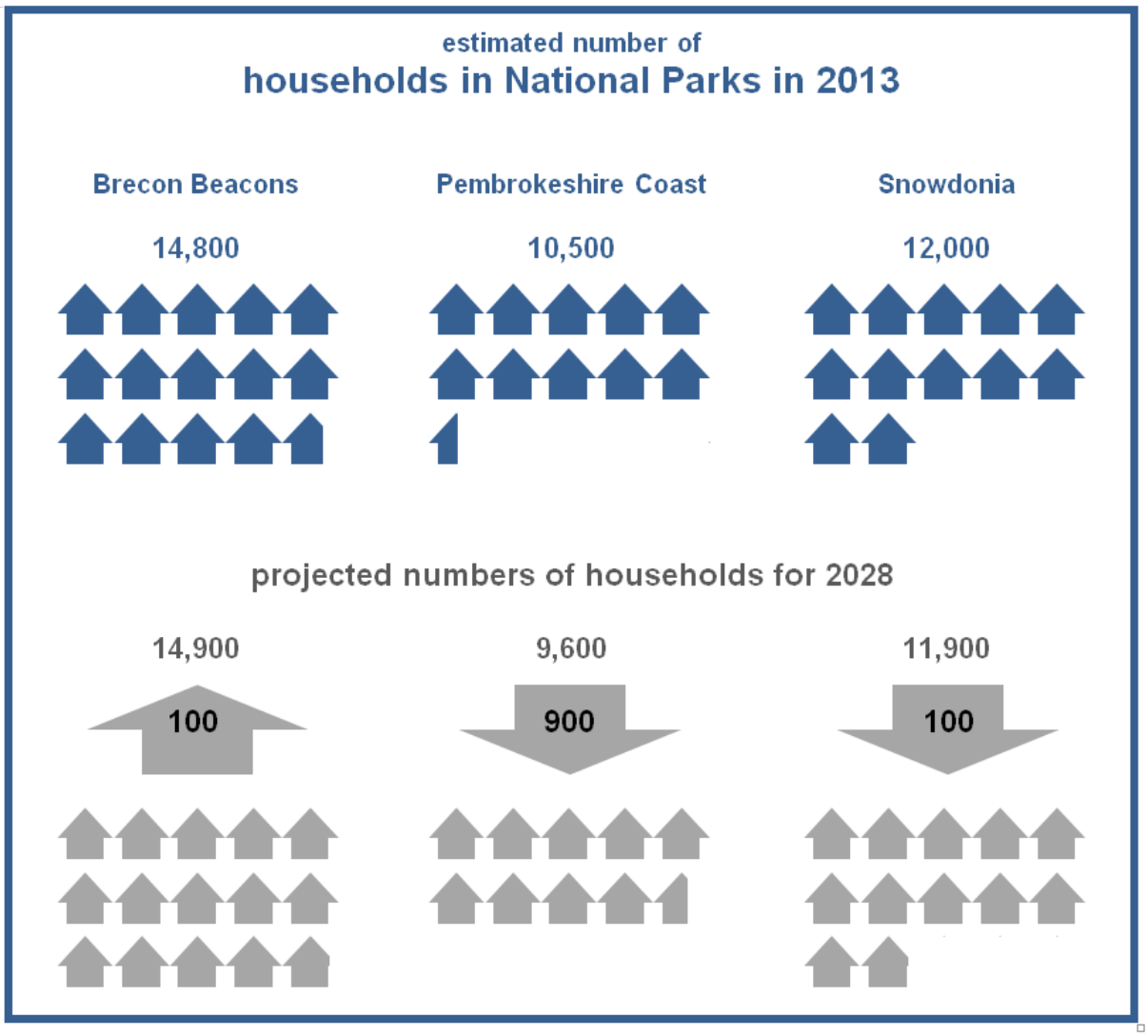
SDR 43/2016 31 March 2016

Household Projections for National Parks in Wales, 2013-based

This Statistical Release analyses the results from the 2013-based household projections for the three National Parks Authority areas in Wales: the Brecon Beacons, the Pembrokeshire Coast, and Snowdonia.



Statistician: Alan Jackson **Tel:** 029 2082 5058 **E-mail:** alan.jackson@wales.gsi.gov.uk

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Cyhoeddwyd gan Y Gwasanaethau Gwybodaeth a Dadansoddi
Llywodraeth Cymru, Parc Cathays, Caerdydd, CF10 3NQ
Ffôn – Swyddfa'r Wasg **029 2089 8099**, Ymholiadau Cyhoeddus **029 2082 5050**
www.llyw.cymru/ystadegau

Issued by Knowledge and Analytical Services
Welsh Government, Cathays Park, Cardiff, CF10 3NQ
Telephone – Press Office **029 2089 8099**, Public Enquiries **029 2082 5050**
www.gov.wales/statistics

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introduction

Household projections provide estimates of the future numbers of households and of the numbers of people who live in them, and are based on population projections and a range of assumptions about household composition and characteristics. The assumptions are based on past trends.

The projections estimate the number of households and size of the future population living in them; and assume that past trends in births, deaths, and migration (that is, people moving into and out of an area) continue. Projections produced in this way do not make allowances for the effects of local or central government policies on future population levels and household composition, or for changes in the lifestyles of the population. That is, these National Parks household projections are not policy-based forecasts; they indicate what is expected to happen if current trends continue.

The projections use a similar methodology to the one used for the 2011-based local authority household projections for Wales (details of which are given in the Quality Information section at the end of the report).

Alternative projections can be derived by varying the assumptions used. This report is based on the principal projections, but variant projections which present scenarios based on alternative migration and natural change assumptions could also be produced.

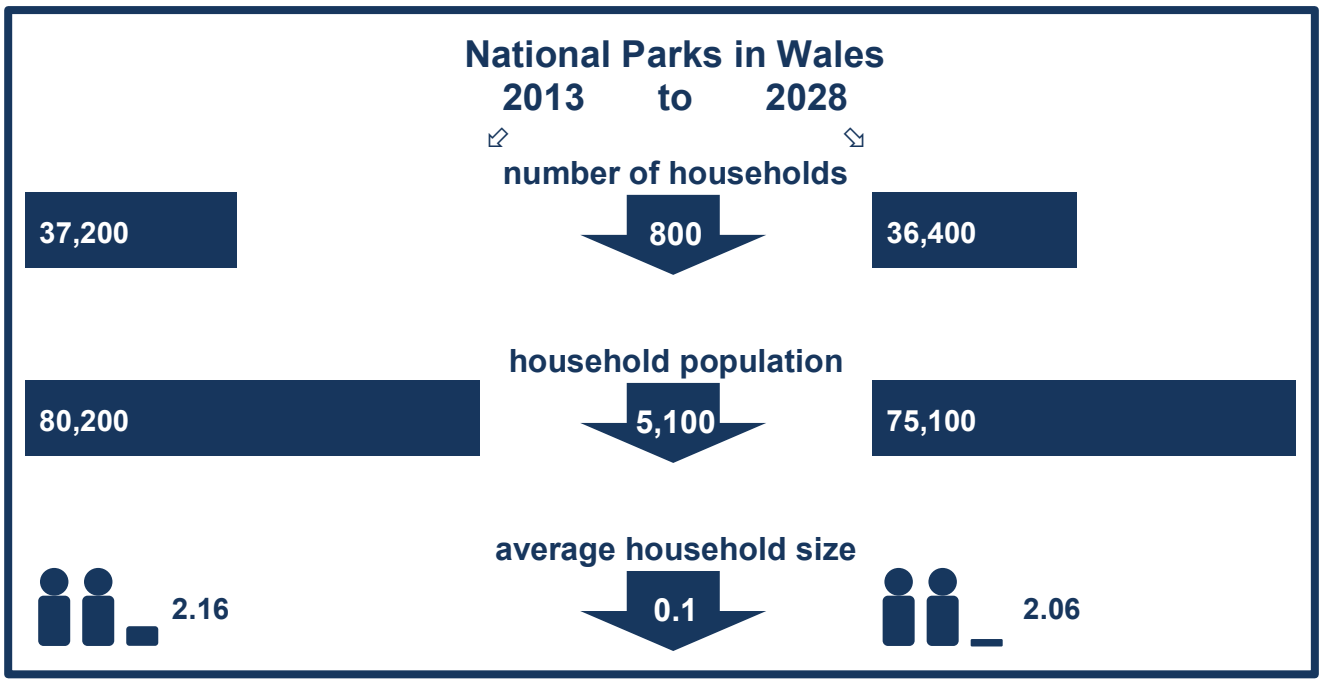
Household projections are used for planning the supply of services, to estimate the future need for services, and to identify population trends that contribute to the context for future policy developments. Household projections are used for the planning of housing (including in National Park Local Development Plans).

The main part of this Release provides results for the first 15 years of the projection period (mid-2013 to mid-2028). Annexe A at the end of the Release gives the results for the full 25-year projection period (up to 2038). Projections become more uncertain the further they are carried forward, and the 15-year period used for the main part of the Release is judged to be a reasonable compromise between the scope of the projections and their reliability.

To avoid repetition:

the Brecon Beacons National Park Authority area	*will be referred to as*	the Brecon Beacons
the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority area	’’	the Pembrokeshire Coast
the Snowdonia National Park Authority area	’’	Snowdonia

summary



- In 2013 there were an estimated 37,200 households in the National Parks areas in Wales.
- The number of households in the National Parks areas in Wales is projected to decrease slightly but steadily to 36,400 in 2028.
- In 2013 there were an estimated 80,200 people living in households in the National Parks areas in Wales.
- The number people living in households in the National Parks areas in Wales is projected to decrease steadily to 75,100 in 2028.
- In 2013 there were an average of 2.16 people living in households in the National Parks areas in Wales.
- Average household size in the National Parks areas in Wales is projected to decrease steadily to 2.06 in 2028

The 2013-based National Parks household projections are lower than the previously published 2006-based household projections for both the numbers of households and the numbers of people living in them, with the differences slightly increasing the further forward the projections are taken. Both the 2013-based and 2006-based National Parks household projections show decreases in average household size with the 2013-based projections estimating lower average household sizes.

When considering any changes since the previous set of projections it is worth bearing in mind that the projections are the first National Parks household projections to take into account the results of the 2011 Census on which much of the data has been based and which has been used for establishing the assumptions. Other assumptions have also been updated using more recent data.

Due to the relatively smaller sample sizes within National Park Authorities there is often a more marked degree of difference between different series of projections than for local authorities.

Brecon Beacons

The Brecon Beacons National Park is made up of several mountain ranges in South Wales, and the land surrounding them.

It has an area of 1,344 square kilometres with a population of 32,700 living in 14,800 households; a population density of 24 people per square kilometre; and an average household size of 2.22.

- The number of households is projected to increase slightly until 2023 and then to decrease steadily.
- The number of people living in households is projected to decrease slightly up to 2028 and to continue decreasing after that.
- Average household size is projected to decrease steadily to 2.13 in 2028 and to continue decreasing slightly after that.

Pembrokeshire Coast

The Pembrokeshire Coast National Park has a varied landscape of cliffs, sandy beaches, and wooded estuaries.

It has an area of 621 square kilometres with a population of 22,400 living in 10,500 households; a population density of 36 people per square kilometre; and an average household size of 2.14

- The number of households is projected to decrease steadily.
- The number of people living in households is projected to decrease markedly up to 2028 and beyond.
- Average household size is projected to decrease steadily to 2.07 in 2028 and to continue decreasing after that.

Snowdonia

Snowdon is the highest mountain in Wales and it lies in the Snowdonia National Park together with some other large mountains.

It has an area of 2,176 square kilometres with a population of 25,100 living in 12,000 households; a population density of 12 people per square kilometre; and an average household size of 2.09

- The number of households is projected to stay about the same to 2023 and then to decrease slightly.
- The number of people living in households to decrease slightly up to 2028. and to continue decreasing after that.
- Average household size is projected to decrease steadily to 2.00 in 2028 and to continue decreasing after that.

background

A household is defined as:

- one person living alone, or
- a group of people (not necessarily related) living at the same address who share cooking facilities and share a living room or sitting room or dining area.

This includes:

- sheltered accommodation units in an establishment where 50 per cent or more have their own kitchens (irrespective of whether there are other communal facilities),
- all people living in caravans on any type of site that is their usual residence. This will include anyone who has no other usual residence elsewhere in the UK.

An Act of Parliament was passed in 1949 to establish National Parks with the aim of preserving their natural beauty, protecting wildlife, and providing recreational opportunities for the public. There are 15 National Parks in Britain: 3 in Wales, 10 in England, and 2 in Scotland. In Wales each National Park has its own National Park Authority which is also the statutory Planning Authority for the Park area.

The three National Parks in Wales are:

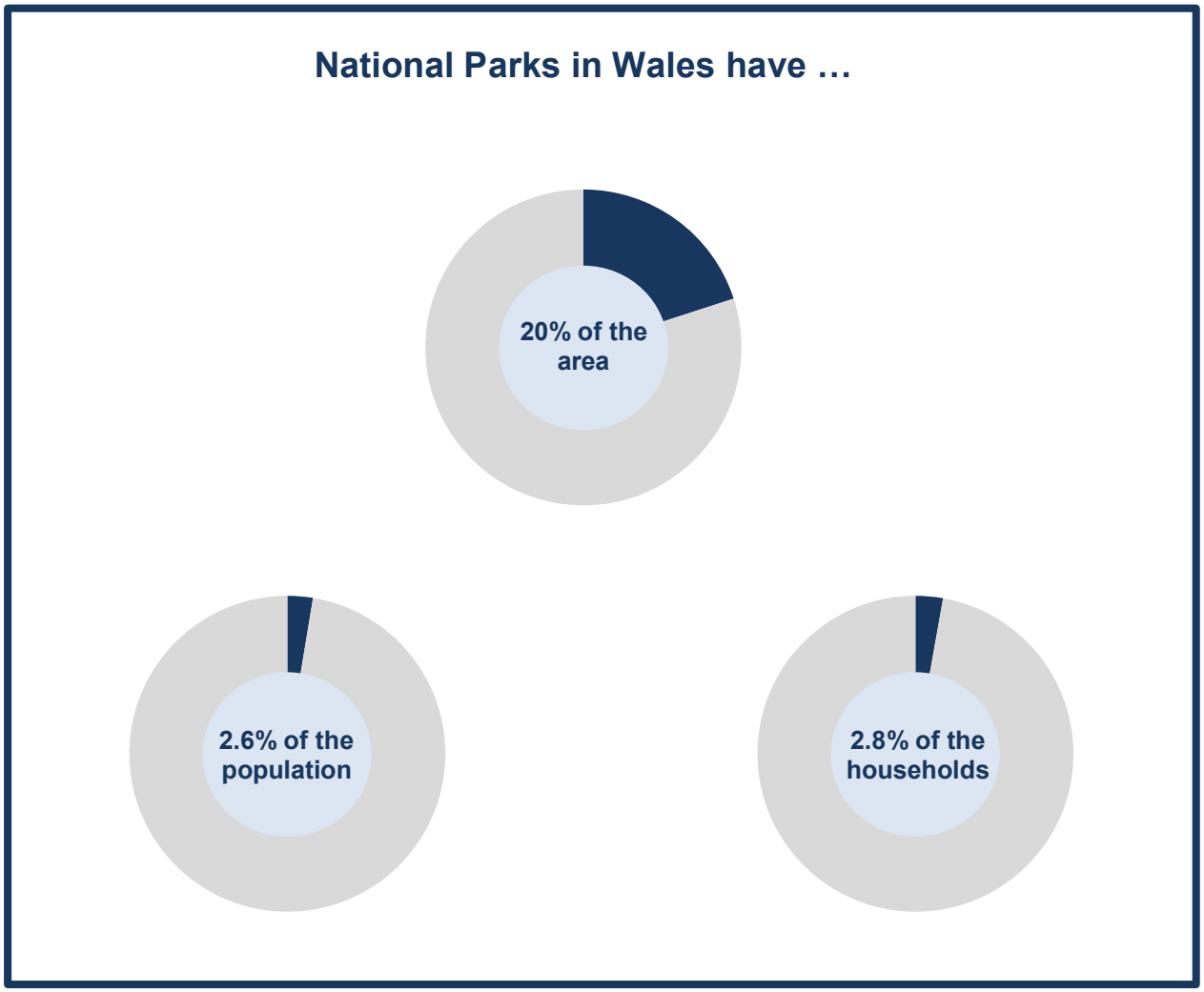
- the Brecon Beacons (with an area of 1,344 square kilometres),
- the Pembrokeshire Coast (with an area of 621 square kilometres),
- Snowdonia (with an area of 2,176 square kilometres).

They cover 19.9 per cent of the area of Wales; compared with 9.3 per cent for the National Parks in England and 7.2 per cent for those in Scotland. The three National Parks in Wales are shown in the following map.

The population density of Wales is 149 people per square kilometre. The population densities of the National Parks in Wales are:

- 24 people per square kilometre for the Brecon Beacons,
- 36 people per square kilometre for the Pembrokeshire Coast,
- 12 people per square kilometre for Snowdonia.

Although the National Parks in Wales are sparsely populated they do contain small towns and villages as well as more isolated farms.



residual areas

The Pembrokeshire Coast National Park lies entirely within the Pembrokeshire local authority. Snowdonia is partly in Gwynedd and partly in Conwy. The Brecon Beacons fall within Powys, Monmouthshire, Carmarthenshire, Rhondda Cynon Taf, and Merthyr Tydfil.

To be strictly accurate very small parts of the National Parks lie in other local authorities but these areas are so small that they can be ignored for this Release.

So several local authorities lie partly inside a National Park and partly outside. The area that lies outside is known as a residual area.

The residual areas for local authorities A and B are the cross-hatched areas.

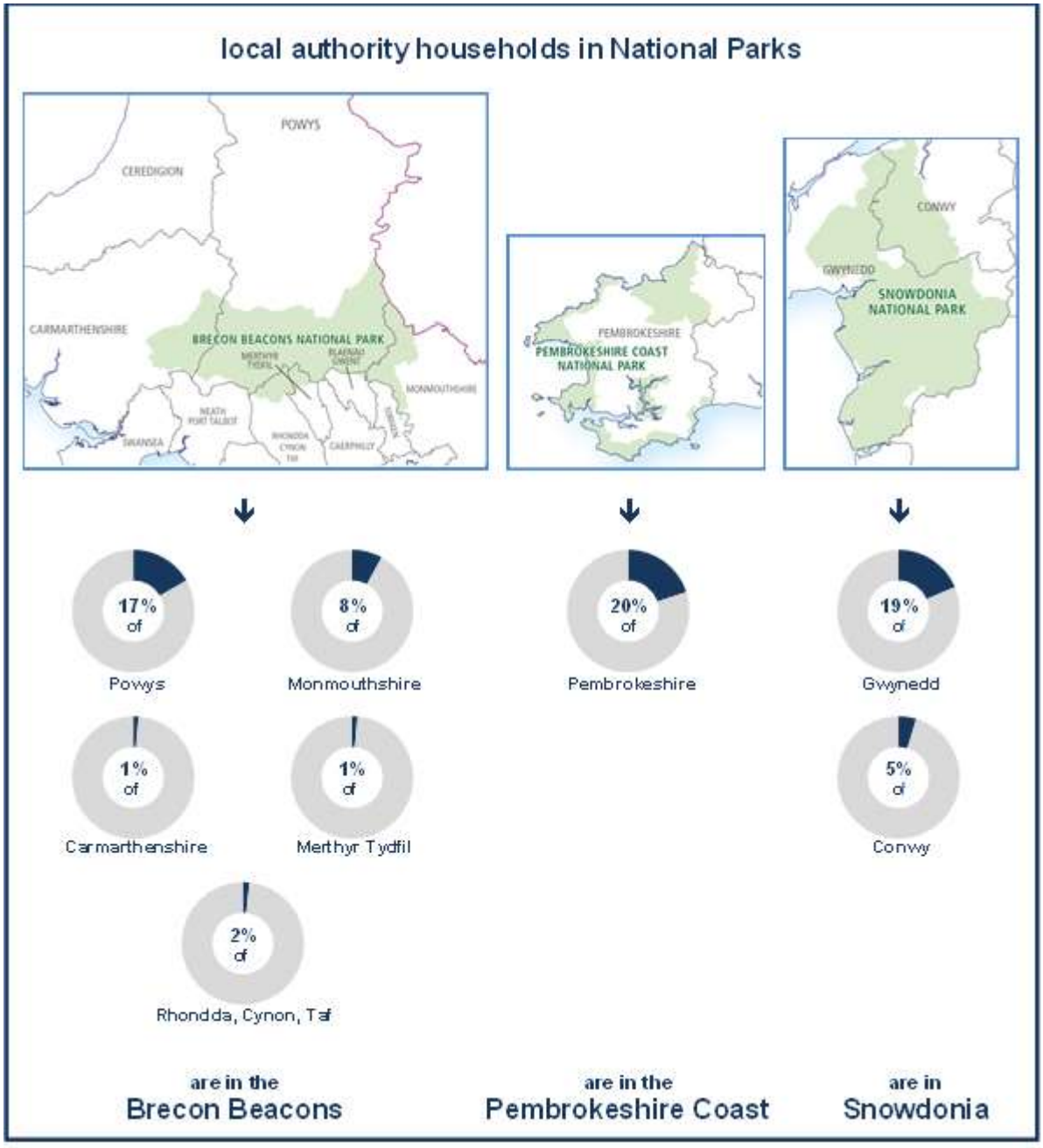
The word residual is generally used to suggest a small part of something, but in this context the population of a local authority residual area is much larger than the population of the National Park area which lies inside the local authority.

Between 2013 and 2028 for the National Parks residual areas:

- there are small projected fluctuations in the number of households for the residual areas of Powys, Merthyr Tydfil, and Conwy but with little overall change.
- there is a small but steady upward trend in the number of households for Monmouthshire and Pembrokeshire.
- there are larger increases in the number of households for Rhondda Cynon Taf, Gwynedd, and Carmarthenshire (particularly large for Rhondda Cynon Taf).
- there are small projected fluctuations in the household populations for Monmouthshire, Pembrokeshire, and Merthyr Tydfil.
- there are projected household population increases for Rhondda Cynon Taf and Carmarthenshire.
- there are projected household population decreases for Powys and Conwy.
- there is a particularly large increase in the projected household population for Gwynedd.
- the average household size is projected to decrease up to 2028 and beyond (for all residual areas).

The local authorities which overlap a National Park can be seen in the map of Wales in Annexe B and in the smaller maps in the following infographic. The population estimates for the residual areas are built up from small area estimates and from making assumptions about how the population is distributed amongst areas not within National Parks, so although they are a useful indication of population size and population change they should not be thought of as precise figures.

The following diagram shows, for the local authorities which are partly in a National Park, the proportions of households in that National Park.



numbers of households

household projections
National Parks and residual areas in Wales, selected years to 2028

	number of **households** (thousands)			
	estimated	projected		
National Parks	**2013**	**2018**	**2023**	**2028**
Brecon Beacons	14.8	14.9	15.0	14.9
Pembrokeshire Coast	10.5	10.2	10.0	9.6
Snowdonia	12.0	12.0	12.0	11.9
National Parks TOTAL	37.2	37.1	36.9	36.4
Residual Areas				
Powys	49.1	49.7	50.1	49.9
Monmouthshire	35.9	36.6	37.2	37.7
Carmarthenshire	78.8	80.0	81.4	82.5
Rhondda Cynon Taf	100.2	103.0	105.7	108.2
Merthyr Tydfil	24.1	24.4	24.7	24.9
Pembrokeshire	43.4	44.3	45.1	45.7
Gwynedd	43.2	44.3	45.8	47.3
Conwy	49.5	49.8	50.1	50.3

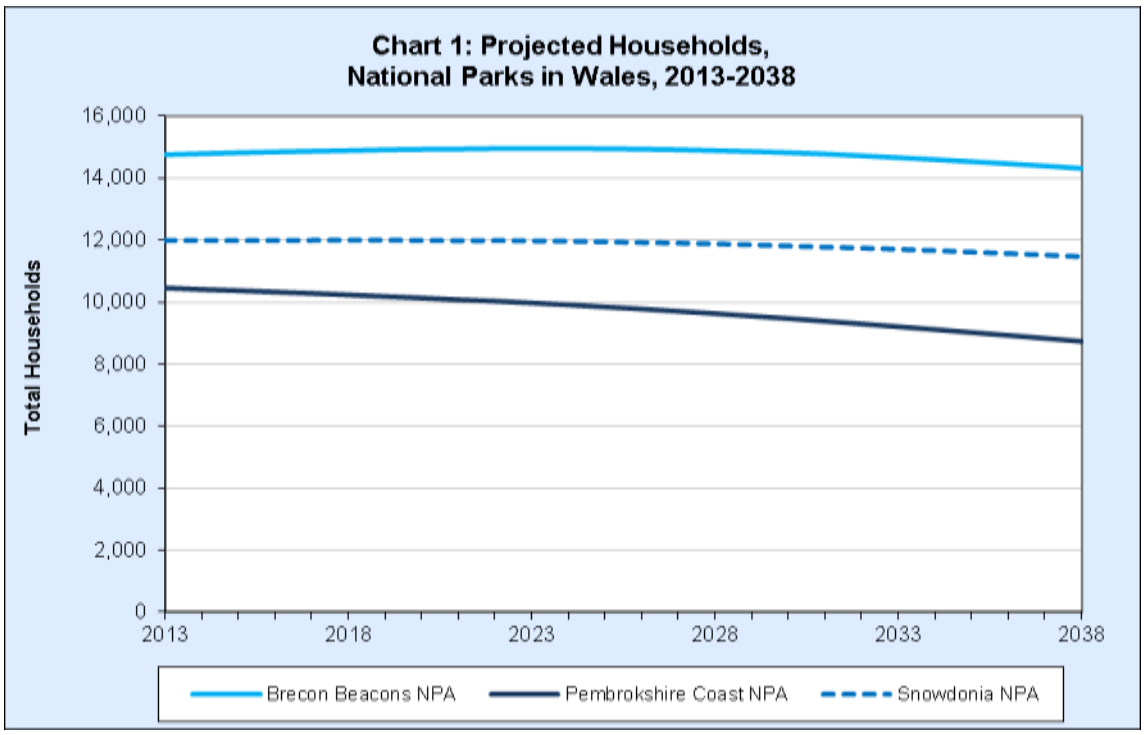
see Annexe A for the 2033 and 2038 figures

In 2013 there were an estimated 37,200 households in the National Parks areas in Wales. The number is projected to decrease slightly but steadily to 36,400 in 2028.

The number of households in:

- the Brecon Beacons is projected to increase slightly until 2023 and then to decrease steadily.
- the Pembrokeshire Coast is projected to decrease steadily.
- Snowdonia is projected to stay about the same until 2023 and then to decrease slightly.

There are small projected fluctuations in the number of households for the National Parks residual areas of Powys, Merthyr Tydfil, and Conwy but with little overall change. There is a small but steady upward trend for Monmouthshire and Pembrokeshire. And larger increases for Rhondda Cynon Taf, Gwynedd, and Carmarthenshire (particularly large for Rhondda Cynon Taf).



projected household change
National Parks and residual areas in Wales, selected periods to 2028

	percentage change in the number of **households**		
National Parks	**2013-18**	**2013-23**	**2013-28**
Brecon Beacons	0.9%	1.4%	0.9%
Pembrokeshire Coast	-2.2%	-4.6%	-7.9%
Snowdonia	0.1%	-0.1%	-0.9%
National Parks TOTAL	-0.2%	-0.8%	-2.2%
Residual Areas			
Powys	1.2%	1.9%	1.6%
Monmouthshire	1.9%	3.8%	5.0%
Carmarthenshire	1.6%	3.4%	4.8%
Rhondda Cynon Taf	2.7%	5.5%	7.9%
Merthyr Tydfil	1.3%	2.7%	3.4%
Pembrokeshire	2.0%	4.0%	5.3%
Gwynedd	2.5%	5.9%	9.4%
Conwy	0.6%	1.2%	1.5%

see Annexe A for the 2033 and 2038 figures

household population

household population projections
National Parks and residual areas in Wales, selected years to 2028

	number of **people** (thousands)			
	estimated	projected		
National Parks	**2013**	**2018**	**2023**	**2028**
Brecon Beacons	32.7	32.5	32.1	31.7
Pembrokeshire Coast	22.4	21.6	20.7	19.7
Snowdonia	25.1	24.6	24.2	23.8
National Parks TOTAL	80.2	78.6	77.0	75.1
Residual Areas				
Powys	109.6	108.7	107.5	105.7
Monmouthshire	83.9	84.4	84.9	85.0
Carmarthenshire	180.3	181.9	183.7	185.1
Rhondda Cynon Taf	231.3	233.4	235.6	237.3
Merthyr Tydfil	57.8	58.4	58.9	59.1
Pembrokeshire	98.9	99.6	100.3	100.5
Gwynedd	98.1	100.2	102.8	106.0
Conwy	106.4	106.1	105.9	105.3

see Annexe A for the 2033 and 2038 figures

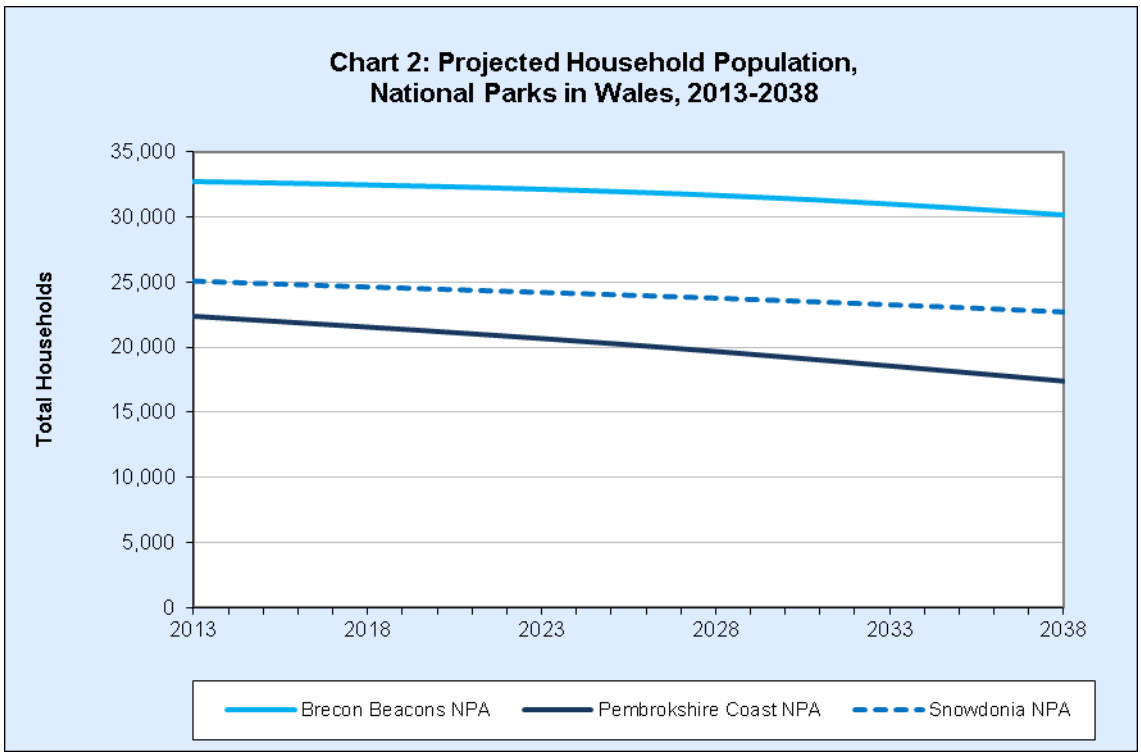
In 2013 there were an estimated 80,200 people living in households in the National Parks areas in Wales. The number is projected to decrease steadily to 75,100 in 2028.

The number of people living in households in:

- the Brecon Beacons is projected to decrease slightly up to 2028 and to continue decreasing after that.
- the Pembrokeshire Coast is projected to decrease markedly up to 2028 and beyond.
- Snowdonia is projected to decrease slightly up to 2028 and to continue decreasing after that.

Trends in the projected number of people living in households are different from those in the number of households due to changes in household composition. That is, the number of households can increase even if the number of people living in households fall if people are living in smaller households. Trends in average household size are explored in the next section. The First Release *Population Projections for National Parks in Wales, 2013-based* published in October 2015 estimated that the populations of each of the three National Parks in Wales would decrease between 2013 and 2028. The Brecon Beacons population was 33,500 in 2013 and was projected to decrease by 2.7 per cent to 32,600. The Pembrokeshire Coast population was 22,800 in 2013 and was projected to decrease by 11.5 per cent to 20,200. The Snowdonia population was 25,500 in 2013 and was projected to decrease by 5.0 per cent to 24,200.The household populations reported in this Release are slightly lower than the populations reported in the First Release Population Projections for National Parks in Wales, 2013-based because they do not include people living in communal establishments (like care homes and boarding schools).

There are small projected fluctuations in the household population for the National Parks residual areas of Monmouthshire, Pembrokeshire, and Merthyr Tydfil. There are projected population increases for Rhondda Cynon Taf and Carmarthenshire; and decreases for Powys Conwy, and projected population. There is a particularly large increase projected for Gwynedd.



projected household population change
National Parks and residual areas in Wales, selected periods to 2028

	percentage change in the number of **people**		
National Parks	**2013-18**	**2013-23**	**2013-28**
Brecon Beacons	-0.8%	-1.8%	-3.2%
Pembrokeshire Coast	-3.7%	-7.6%	-12.1%
Snowdonia	-1.8%	-3.5%	-5.2%
National Parks TOTAL	-1.9%	-3.9%	-6.3%
Residual Areas			
Powys	-0.8%	-1.9%	-3.6%
Monmouthshire	0.7%	1.2%	1.4%
Carmarthenshire	0.9%	1.9%	2.6%
Rhondda Cynon Taf	0.9%	1.8%	2.6%
Merthyr Tydfil	1.0%	1.9%	2.2%
Pembrokeshire	0.7%	1.3%	1.6%
Gwynedd	2.1%	4.8%	8.0%
Conwy	-0.2%	-0.5%	-1.0%

see Annexe A for the 2033 and 2038 figures

household size

average household size projections
National Parks and residual areas in Wales, selected years to 2028

	number of **people per household**			
	estimated	projected		
National Parks	**2013**	**2018**	**2023**	**2028**
Brecon Beacons	2.22	2.18	2.15	2.13
Pembrokeshire Coast	2.14	2.11	2.07	2.04
Snowdonia	2.09	2.05	2.02	2.00
National Parks TOTAL	2.16	2.12	2.09	2.06
Residual Areas				
Powys	2.23	2.19	2.15	2.12
Monmouthshire	2.34	2.31	2.28	2.26
Carmarthenshire	2.29	2.27	2.26	2.24
Rhondda Cynon Taf	2.31	2.27	2.23	2.19
Merthyr Tydfil	2.40	2.39	2.38	2.37
Pembrokeshire	2.28	2.25	2.22	2.20
Gwynedd	2.27	2.26	2.25	2.24
Conwy	2.15	2.13	2.11	2.09

see Annexe A for the 2033 and 2038 figures

In 2013 there were an average of 2.16 people living in households in the National Parks areas in Wales. Average household size is projected to decrease steadily to 2.06 in 2028.

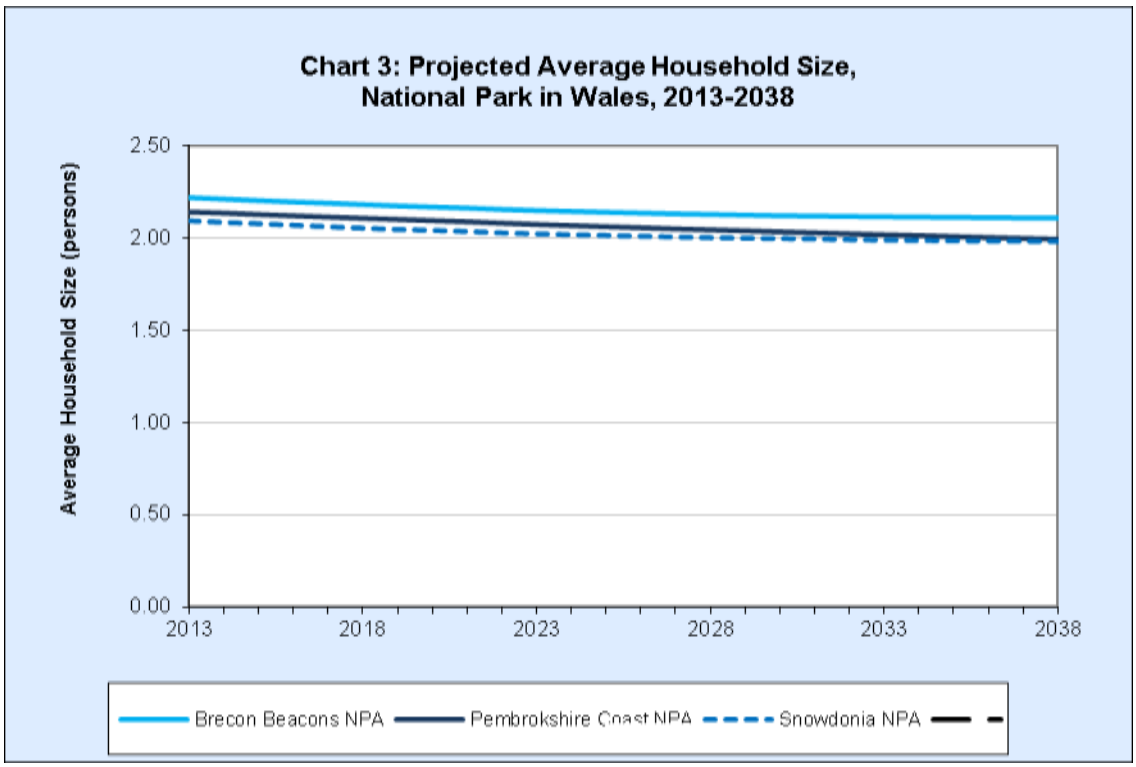
The average household size in:

- the Brecon Beacons was 2.22 in 2013 and the average is projected to decrease steadily to 2.13 in 2028 and to continue decreasing slightly after that.
- the Pembrokeshire Coast was 2.14 in 2013 and the average is projected to decrease steadily to 2.07 in 2028 and to continue decreasing after that.
- Snowdonia was 2.09 in 2013 and the average is projected to decrease steadily to 2.00 in 2028 and to continue decreasing after that.

The average household size for the National Parks residual areas is projected to decrease for all National Parks residual areas up to 2028 and beyond. There are small projected decreases for Gwynedd, Merthyr Tydfil, and Carmarthenshire. There are slightly larger decreases for Pembrokeshire, Monmouthshire, and Conwy. And there are large projected decreases in average household size for Rhondda Cynon Taf and Powys.

Average household size is affected by the population size and the number of households. The Release *Population Projections for National Parks in Wales, 2013-based* showed that the population of each of the three National Parks in Wales is projected to decrease between 2013 and 2028 (the previous Release published in 2011 projected small population increases).

The Brecon Beacons population was 33,500 in 2013 and is projected to decrease by 2.7 per cent to 32,600. The Pembrokeshire Coast population was 22,800 in 2013 and projected to decrease by 11.5 per cent to 20,200. The Snowdonia population was 25,500 in 2013 and is projected to decrease by 5.0 per cent to 24,200.



projected change in household size
National Parks and residual areas in Wales, selected periods to 2028

	percentage change in **household size**		
National Parks	**2013-18**	**2013-23**	**2013-28**
Brecon Beacons	-1.7%	-3.1%	-4.1%
Pembrokeshire Coast	-1.6%	-3.2%	-4.5%
Snowdonia	-1.9%	-3.4%	-4.4%
National Parks TOTAL	-1.7%	-3.2%	-4.3%
Residual Areas			
Powys	-2.0%	-3.8%	-5.1%
Monmouthshire	-1.2%	-2.4%	-3.5%
Carmarthenshire	-0.7%	-1.4%	-2.0%
Rhondda Cynon Taf	-1.8%	-3.5%	-5.0%
Merthyr Tydfil	-0.3%	-0.8%	-1.2%
Pembrokeshire	-1.3%	-2.5%	-3.6%
Gwynedd	-0.4%	-1.1%	-1.3%
Conwy	-0.8%	-1.6%	-2.5%

see Annexe A for the 2033 and 2038 figures

type of household

Brecon Beacons National Park
projected households by type, selected years to 2028

	number of **households** (thousands)			
	estimated	projected		
	2013	**2018**	**2023**	**2028**
1 person	4.72	4.98	5.22	5.36
2 person (no children)	5.14	5.16	5.11	4.98
2 person (1 adult, 1 child)	0.47	0.49	0.51	0.54
3 person (no children)	1.00	1.01	1.00	0.97
3 person (2 adults, 1 child)	0.87	0.82	0.78	0.75
3 person (1 adult, 2 children)	0.21	0.19	0.19	0.18
4 person (no children)	0.23	0.22	0.20	0.18
4 person (2+ adults, 1+ children)	1.25	1.16	1.10	1.05
4 person (1 adult, 3 children)	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07
5+ person (no children)	0.13	0.16	0.19	0.21
5+ person (2+ adults, 1+ children)	0.67	0.62	0.59	0.56
5+ person (1 adult, 4+ children)	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03
all household types	14.76	14.89	14.96	14.89

see Annexe A for the 2033 and 2038 figures

In the Brecon Beacons National Park area the number of one-person households is projected to increase by 13.6 per cent between 2013 and 2028.

In the Brecon Beacons the number of households with four or more people is projected to decrease by 10.9 per cent between 2013 and 2028.

In 2013 in the Brecon Beacons two-person households (with no children) were the commonest type of household (5,140) followed by one-person households (4,720). This is projected to change by 2028 with one-person households (5,360) being the commonest followed by two-person households (with no children) (4,980).

By 2028 in the Brecon Beacons 7 in 10 households are projected to be occupied by one or two people (without children); it was two-thirds in 2013.

In the Brecon Beacons, single-parent households are projected to increase by 9.1 per cent from 755 in 2013 to 824 in 2028.

In the Brecon Beacons the number of households with at least on child is projected to decrease by 10.0 per cent between 2013 and 2028.

Brecon Beacons National Park
projected change in household type, selected periods to 2028

	percentage change in **household type**		
	2013-18	**2013-23**	**2013-28**
1 person	5.4%	10.5%	13.5%
2 person (no children)	0.3%	-0.7%	-3.1%
2 person (1 adult, 1 child)	4.5%	9.9%	16.7%
3 person (no children)	1.1%	-0.3%	-2.5%
3 person (2 adults, 1 child)	-6.0%	-10.7%	-13.7%
3 person (1 adult, 2 children)	-5.4%	-8.8%	-11.2%
4 person (no children)	-4.4%	-12.3%	-21.1%
4 person (2+ adults, 1+ children)	-7.3%	-12.2%	-16.1%
4 person (1 adult, 3 children)	0.0%	3.0%	6.1%
5+ person (no children)	29.4%	49.2%	65.1%
5+ person (2+ adults, 1+ children)	-6.8%	-11.9%	-15.5%
5+ person (1 adult, 4+ children)	16.7%	33.3%	55.6%
all household types	0.9%	1.4%	0.9%

see Annexe A for the 2033 and 2038 figures

Pembrokeshire Coast National Park
projected households by type, selected years to 2028

	number of **households** (thousands)			
	actual	projected		
	2013	**2018**	**2023**	**2028**
1 person	3.50	3.55	3.61	3.60
2 person (no children)	3.90	3.83	3.71	3.56
2 person (1 adult, 1 child)	0.33	0.32	0.32	0.31
3 person (no children)	0.61	0.56	0.51	0.46
3 person (2 adults, 1 child)	0.48	0.43	0.39	0.35
3 person (1 adult, 2 children)	0.13	0.11	0.10	0.09
4 person (no children)	0.20	0.21	0.21	0.21
4 person (2+ adults, 1+ children)	0.74	0.68	0.62	0.57
4 person (1 adult, 3 children)	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05
5+ person (no children)	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
5+ person (2+ adults, 1+ children)	0.45	0.41	0.38	0.35
5+ person (1 adult, 4+ children)	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
all household types	10.46	10.23	9.98	9.63

see Annexe A for the 2033 and 2038 figures

In the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park area the number of one-person households is projected to increase by 2.9 per cent between 2013 and 2028.

In the Pembrokeshire Coast the number of households with four or more people is projected to decrease by 16.7 per cent between 2013 and 2028.

In 2013 in the Pembrokeshire Coast two-person households (with no children) were the commonest type of household (3,900) followed by one-person households (3,500). This is projected to change by 2028 with one-person and two-person (with no children) households still being the commonest, but with little difference between their numbers (3,600 and 3,560 respectively).

By 2028 in the Pembrokeshire Coast three-quarters of households are projected to be occupied by one or two people (without children); it was 7 in 10 in 2013.

In the Pembrokeshire Coast, single-parent households are projected to decrease by 11.9 per cent from 538 in 2013 to 474 in 2028.

In the Pembrokeshire Coast the number of households with at least one child is projected to decrease by 20.8 per cent between 2013 and 2028.

Pembrokeshire Coast National Park
projected change in household type, selected periods to 2028

	percentage change in **household type**		
	2013-18	**2013-23**	**2013-28**
1 person	1.4%	3.0%	2.9%
2 person (no children)	-1.6%	-4.8%	-8.6%
2 person (1 adult, 1 child)	-1.8%	-3.6%	-5.5%
3 person (no children)	-7.6%	-16.1%	-24.6%
3 person (2 adults, 1 child)	-10.6%	-19.3%	-27.0%
3 person (1 adult, 2 children)	-13.6%	-22.7%	-31.1%
4 person (no children)	5.1%	6.7%	7.2%
4 person (2+ adults, 1+ children)	-9.2%	-16.2%	-22.9%
4 person (1 adult, 3 children)	-5.3%	-8.8%	-14.0%
5+ person (no children)	6.1%	8.2%	10.2%
5+ person (2+ adults, 1+ children)	-7.4%	-14.3%	-21.5%
5+ person (1 adult, 4+ children)	5.3%	10.5%	15.8%
all household types	-2.2%	-4.6%	-7.9%

see Annexe A for the 2033 and 2038 figures

Snowdonia National Park
projected households by type, selected years to 2028

	number of **households** (thousands)			
	estimated	projected		
	2013	**2018**	**2023**	**2028**
1 person	4.57	4.78	4.96	5.09
2 person (no children)	4.14	4.12	4.04	3.91
2 person (1 adult, 1 child)	0.21	0.19	0.18	0.18
3 person (no children)	0.66	0.61	0.56	0.52
3 person (2 adults, 1 child)	0.56	0.53	0.52	0.51
3 person (1 adult, 2 children)	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14
4 person (no children)	0.21	0.20	0.18	0.17
4 person (2+ adults, 1+ children)	0.83	0.78	0.75	0.73
4 person (1 adult, 3 children)	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03
5+ person (no children)	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08
5+ person (2+ adults, 1+ children)	0.55	0.53	0.51	0.51
5+ person (1 adult, 4+ children)	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02
all household types	11.99	12.00	11.98	11.88

see Annexe A for the 2033 and 2038 figures

In the Snowdonia National Park area the number of one-person households is projected to increase by 11.4 per cent between 2013 and 2028.

In Snowdonia the number of households with four or more people is projected to decrease by 10.3 per cent between 2013 and 2028.

In 2013 in Snowdonia one-person household were the commonest type of household (4,570) followed by two-person households (with no children) (4,140). This is projected to stay the same but with the number of one-person households increasing (5,090) by 2028 and two-person households (with no children) decreasing (3,910).

By 2028 in Snowdonia three-quarters of households are projected to be occupied by one or two people (without children); it was a shade lower (73 per cent) in 2013.

In the Snowdonia, single-parent households are projected to decrease by 8.3 per cent from 398 in 2013 to 365 in 2028.

In Snowdonia the number of households with at least one child is projected to decrease by 10.0 per cent between 2013 and 2028.

Snowdonia National Park
projected change in household type, selected periods to 2028

	percentage change in **household type**		
	2013-18	**2013-23**	**2013-28**
1 person	4.6%	8.6%	11.3%
2 person (no children)	-0.6%	-2.5%	-5.6%
2 person (1 adult, 1 child)	-7.8%	-10.2%	-11.7%
3 person (no children)	-7.0%	-14.2%	-20.5%
3 person (2 adults, 1 child)	-5.2%	-7.5%	-9.6%
3 person (1 adult, 2 children)	-2.8%	-3.5%	-2.8%
4 person (no children)	-4.3%	-12.4%	-19.0%
4 person (2+ adults, 1+ children)	-5.8%	-9.6%	-12.2%
4 person (1 adult, 3 children)	-14.3%	-20.0%	-25.7%
5+ person (no children)	11.6%	17.4%	21.7%
5+ person (2+ adults, 1+ children)	-4.9%	-7.2%	-8.2%
5+ person (1 adult, 4+ children)	7.1%	14.3%	28.6%
all household types	0.1%	-0.1%	-0.9%

see Annexe A for the 2033 and 2038 figures

comparison of 2013-based and 2008-based projections

household projections, 2013-based and 2008-based
National Parks in Wales, selected years to 2028

	number of **households** (thousands)			
	estimated	projected		
	2013	**2018**	**2023**	**2028**
National Parks 2013-based projections				
Brecon Beacons	14.8	14.9	15.0	14.9
Pembrokeshire Coast	10.5	10.2	10.0	9.6
Snowdonia	12.0	12.0	12.0	11.9
National Parks TOTAL	37.2	37.1	36.9	36.4
National Parks 2008-based projections				
Brecon Beacons	15.3	16.0	16.5	16.9
Pembrokeshire Coast	10.6	11.0	11.3	11.5
Snowdonia	12.4	12.9	13.3	13.7
National Parks TOTAL	38.4	39.9	41.2	42.0

projected household change, 2013-based and 2008-based
National Parks in Wales, selected years to 2028

	percentage change in the number of **households**		
	2013-18	**2013-23**	**2013-28**
National Parks 2013-based projections			
Brecon Beacons	0.9%	1.4%	0.9%
Pembrokeshire Coast	-2.2%	-4.6%	-7.9%
Snowdonia	0.1%	-0.1%	-0.9%
National Parks TOTAL	-0.2%	-0.8%	-2.2%
National Parks 2008-based projections			
Brecon Beacons	4.3%	7.6%	10.0%
Pembrokeshire Coast	3.4%	6.1%	7.6%
Snowdonia	4.0%	7.5%	9.9%
National Parks TOTAL	3.9%	7.2%	9.3%

quality information

Household projections provide estimates of the future numbers of households and of the numbers of people who live in them, and are based on population projections and a range of assumptions about household composition and characteristics. The assumptions are based on past trends.

The projections estimate the number of households and size of the future population living in them; and assume that past trends in births, deaths, and migration (that is, people moving into and out of an area) continue. Projections produced in this way do not make allowances for the effects of local or central government policies on future population levels and household composition, or for changes in the lifestyles of the population. That is, these National Parks household projections are not policy-based forecasts; they indicate what is expected to happen if current trends continue.

The projections use a similar methodology to the one used for the 2011-based local authority household projections for Wales (details of which are given later in this section.

The components of household and population change on which projections are based can be affected by changes in the economy and in the lifestyle of the population. The uncertainty associated with the local authority projections was modelled by producing variant projections together with the main household projection. These variant projections showed how possible variations in the fertility, mortality, and migration assumptions could affect the projections, but variants were not produced for the National Parks projections. This report is based on the principal projections, but variant projections which present scenarios based on alternative migration and natural change assumptions could also be produced.

frequency and timing

Plans for the next publication of local authority and National Park projections for Wales are currently being considered, including identifying user needs in terms of timing and aligning the ONS publication timetable.

The Welsh Government launched a consultation on statistical outputs on population and household estimates and projections and open from 29 February to 22 May 2016. This is the separate response form (in Excel format) on the consultation webpage and accessible here: www.gov.wales/consultations/statistics/statistical-outputs-population-household-estimates-projections/?status=open&lang=en

Population and household statistics are some of the most important official statistics, providing a basis for resource allocation and future planning at a local and national level and helping the understanding of a changing society. The aim of the consultation is to find out about the experience of users in using these statistical outputs and how it is possible to improve them. There is a proposed timetable for the next round of population and household projections and the consultation is an opportunity to comment on this.

Feedback on any aspects of the publication and in particular any views on future timing requirements can be sent to: stats.popcensus@wales.gsi.gov.uk.

relevance

Population and household statistics are important for policy development, planning, and the provision of public services. There is a high demand for population and household statistics for a range of uses. These include:

- planning services and estimating future need at national and local level, (for example, schools, health, and social services) including the preparation of Local Development Plans
- policy development
- advice to Ministers
- informing debate in the National Assembly for Wales and beyond
- denominators in rates (for example, birth rates and mortality rates)
- for producing weighting survey weights
- geographic profiling, comparisons, and benchmarking
- analysis of population cohorts and migration trends
- supporting well-being assessments required under the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015.

There are a range of users of household data from national and local government, charities and voluntary sector organisations, other government departments, students, academics and universities, individual citizens, and private companies. In particular there is a high level of interest in projections at local authority level and for National Parks. Those who plan for the future to deliver services and to help frame sustainable policies need to consider the population and the households they live in. Household projections can identify trends that shape the context for future policy development.

In Wales each National Park has its own National Park Authority which is also the statutory Planning Authority for the Park area.

The Planning (Wales) Act 2015 gained royal assent in July 2015. A key element of the Act is to enable local planning authorities to come together and prepare a Strategic Development Plan which transcends local authority boundaries, covering a wider geographical area and dealing with not just local issues. Evidence to support plan preparation will include demographic statistics and population and household projections which will need to be considered in a strategic context. Future iterations of projections will play a role in shaping strategic plans.

All local planning authorities with adopted Local Development Plans (LDPs) have to prepare an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) which measures how policies have performed and what corrective action may be required. AMRs play a critical role in ensuring that the LDP is kept up-to-date. The progress demonstrated within the AMRs can have a bearing on future population levels and distribution, demographic profiles, and house prices. These outcomes and their relationship to the key objectives of the plan will form part of the AMR.

Due to the relatively smaller sample sizes within National Park Authorities there is often a more marked degree of difference between different series of projections than for local authorities.

quality

These household projections have been produced to the high professional standards set out in the Code of Practice for Official Statistics. Household projections are trend-based projections that provide estimates of the size of the future population, and are based on assumptions about births, deaths and migration. The assumptions are generally based on past trends. Projections done in this way do not make allowances for the effects of local or central government policies on future population levels, distribution and change Household projections have their limitations. These National Parks household projections are not policy-based forecasts; they indicate what is expected to happen if these trends continue.

As the process of demographic change is cumulative, projections become increasingly uncertain the further they are carried forward. Demographic change affects some populations more rapidly and to a greater effect than others. Due to the size of estimated migration flows, for some local authorities migration assumptions are more critical than fertility and mortality assumptions. Therefore, migration assumptions can have a significant effect on certain areas in the long-term.

Assumptions around birth and death rates are based on historical levels of mortality and fertility and their interaction with the population size at each age. They are subject to variation (for example, through changes in fertility trends or increases in life expectancy) but such changes are not usually short-term. Migration can also interact with these trends, but the migration assumptions themselves are subject to short-term fluctuations based on economic or social circumstances. So the setting of migration rates for the future using the rates for the previous five years means that the projections are potentially vulnerable to short-term volatility in migration rates. This may be particularly true for current projections, since the assumptions are based on a period which included the global recession.

It would be unlikely for any set of projections to be entirely correct: changes in the economy; in individual, family, and household behaviour; and events outside the UK may occur and may influence the three main components of population change. In order to illustrate the uncertainty associated with the local authority projections four variant projections were produced alongside the main (or principal) population projection. These variant projections showed how possible variations in the fertility, mortality, and migration assumptions could affect the projections. Variants have not produced for the National Parks population or household projections.

data sources and definitions

Population projections are based on mid-year population estimates (as at 30 June each year). Mid-year population estimates for Wales and England are produced by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). In order to produce the National Park Projections the population estimates are combined with assumptions about births, deaths, and migration. These assumptions are based on past trends.

For migration the UN definition of an international migrant is used; that is, those changing country of residence for a period of at least 12 months. Short-term migrants (for example, migrant workers from Eastern European countries) are not counted in the population estimates.

These National Park household projections are based on the mid-2013 population estimates for National Parks. These estimates are available on the following website: http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/sape/small-area-population-estimates/mid-2013/mid-2013-small-area-population-estimates-statistical-bulletin.html

The base data used to make the calculations are produced by ONS for the length of the projection period, usually twenty-five years. In order to produce population projections, assumptions need to be formed to project future levels of fertility, mortality and migration for each local authority.

Full guidance on the methodology used by the ONS to produce the population estimates can be accessed at:
http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/method-quality/specific/population-and-migration/pop-ests/index.html

methodology

These projections are based on a similar methodology to the 2011-based Local Authority household projections.

Local Authority Population Projections are produced using a well established demographic approach known as the cohort component method. That is:

- taking the most recent year's population estimate;
- taking out special population groups;
- ageing every person on one year;
- adding births and subtracting deaths;
- allowing for inward and outward migration;
- adding back in the special population groups.

The methodology for these projections has been developed in close collaboration with local authorities and key users in Wales through the Wales Sub-national Projections (WASP) working group. This group has met on a regular basis during the preparation of the projections and has been a forum for technical discussion on the methodology and the base data used. Members of WASP include local authority and National Park representatives with knowledge of and experience of demographic data and population projections.

The papers relating to and minutes of WASP meetings are here:
http://gov.wales/statistics-and-research/about/user-engagement/statistical-groups-committees/wales-sub-national-projections-working-group/?lang=en

Regular updates have also been provided at full meetings of the Welsh Statistical Liaison Committee (WSLC). Further information on the WSLC, including membership is provided at: http://gov.wales/statistics-and-research/about/user-engagement/statistical-groups-committees/welsh-statistical-liaison-committee/about-welsh-statistical-liaison-committee/?lang=en

The assumptions are generally based on trends during the most recent 5 years, and the projections indicate what may happen should these trends continue. Adjustments have been made to the mortality assumptions at a five-year age group level, to take into account of future improvements in mortality rates. These adjustments have been

taken from the ONS-produced national population projections. In recent years, there has been an improvement in mortality rates, and thus a longer life expectancy. This is assumed to continue into the future.

The fertility assumptions are based on trends in recent years; in which the general trend has been for slightly higher birth rates for women in their thirties indicating delayed motherhood. The projections indicate what may happen in the future should these trends continue.

Adjustments have been made to the fertility assumptions at a five-year age group level, to take into likely future patterns in terms of age of mother. These adjustments have been taken from the ONS produced national population projections.

For the National Park projections, fertility, mortality, and migration data was obtained from ONS for the three National Parks and used to form assumptions. The methodology only differed from that used for the local authorities when the required data was not available at a National Park level. For example, a lack of data means that armed forces are not taken into account in either National Parks or Residual Areas, and international migration is estimated rather than being based on collected data.

All figures relating to working age and pensionable age populations are based on the state pension age for the given year. Between 2010 and 2020, state pension age will change from 65 years for men and 60 years for women, to 65 years for both sexes. Between 2024 and 2046, state pension age will increase in three stages from 65 years to 68 years for both sexes.

Guidance on the detailed methodology used to produce the 2011-based Local Authority Population Projections has been published in a technical report.
This can be found at:
http://gov.wales/statistics-and-research/local-authority-population-projections/technical-report/?lang=en

residual areas

Several local authorities lie partly inside a National Park and partly outside. The area that lies outside is known as a residual area.

This is a summary of the method used to calculate the number of households and populations in these residual areas.

The population base for the area of Pembrokeshire outside the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park area was calculated by subtracting the published population estimate for the National Park from that for the local authority for mid-2013. This was done by single year of age and sex.

The population base for Residual Areas outside Brecon Beacons and Snowdonia National Parks was calculated by:

- Aggregating the local authority populations for the relevant areas.
- Subtracting the National Park population from the aggregated total.
- Dividing the remainder in proportion to the population in census Output Areas (OAs) wholly outside the National Park for the relevant areas
  (LSOA populations were used previously).

These calculations were made by single year of age and sex.

fertility

Birth data by age of mother were supplied by ONS by five year age band for both National Parks and Residual Areas for the five year period up to mid-2013. These were broken down by single year of age for females aged 15 to 49 using birth data for the 5 years up to mid-2011 for the relevant areas. For Residual Areas the 'relevant areas' were the local authority as a whole. For National Parks the relevant areas were as follows this was agreed with the WASP Group):

Area	*Relevant Area*
Brecon Beacons	Powys and Carmarthenshire combined
Pembrokeshire Coast	Pembrokeshire
Snowdonia	Conwy

For the Brecon Beacons, Powys and Carmarthenshire were used as most of the National Park lies within these two areas. For Snowdonia data for Conwy were used due to the effect of student population on birth trends for Gwynedd.

The resulting births by single year of age for each year up to mid-2013 were divided by the population for the relevant year for females aged 15 to 49. For Residual Areas the population was calculated using the approach outlined above for the five years up to mid-2013. For National Park areas the published population for females by single year of age was used. The resulting age-specific fertility rates were then averaged over the five-year period up to mid-2013 and used as the starting rates for the projections.

Unlike the local authority projections they were not scaled as actual data for the year to mid-2014 were not available to compare with projected births produced using this method. Projected trends were calculated using index values based on the 2010-based National Population Projections for Wales as per the 2011-based Local Authority Population Projections for Wales. This method should be improved by aligning the base year of the projections in the future.

mortality

Similarly, death data were supplied by ONS by five year age band for both National Parks and Residual Areas for the five year period up to mid-2013. These were broken down using death data for the 5 years up to mid-2011 for the relevant areas as outlined above.

The resulting deaths by single year of age for each year up to mid-2013 were divided by the population for the relevant year by single year of age and sex. For Residual Areas the population was calculated using the approach outlined above for the five years up to mid-2013.

For National Park areas the published population by single year of age was used. The resulting age-specific mortality rates were then averaged over the five-year period up to mid-2013 and used as the starting rates for the projections. Unlike the local authority projections they were not scaled as actual data for the year to mid-2014 were not available to compare with projected deaths produced using this method. Projected trends were calculated using index values based on the 2010-based National Population Projections for Wales as per the 2011-based Local Authority Population Projections for Wales.

migration
For Residual Areas assumed figures for all migration with no breakdown for internal or international migration using the following approach:

- Calculate aggregate migration for local authorities which contain a National Park ('relevant areas')
- Subtract migration for National Parks (see below)
- Distribute the remainder based on the proportion of aggregate migration for each relevant area

These calculations were made by single year of age and sex. As Pembrokeshire Coast is wholly within Pembrokeshire only steps 1 and 2 were used.

Internal migration flows for National Park areas were provided by ONS averaged over five years based on flows to and from England and Wales only. For international migration to National Park areas assumed figures were calculated using the following approach:

- Calculate age-specific migration rates for relevant areas using population and international migration in- and out-flows from published components of change data
- Multiply these by the National Park population estimates for the same period.
- Average them over the five year period up to mid-2013

The results of this were subtracted from aggregate migration figures for relevant areas and combined with the ONS data to provide an assumption for all migration to National Park areas. The migration assumptions can be variable because of economic or social circumstances and the current ones may be affected by the global recession.

special populations
No prisons are located in National Park areas and of the other affected areas prisoners are resident in Monmouthshire only. As a result an assumption was made for special populations for the Residual Area of Monmouthshire based on the assumed special population count for the whole of Monmouthshire used in the 2011-based Local Authority Population Projections. This in turn was based on ONS data for mid-2011.

Due to a lack of data for armed forces are not taken into account in either National Parks or Residual Areas.

use of administrative data

The National Park projections use ONS administrative data. Population estimates are produced using a well established demographic approach called the cohort component method (refer to 'How the outputs are created'). This involves combining information from a number of data sources including the previous Census, survey data and administrative registers. The data sources used are the best that are available on a nationally consistent basis down to Local Authority level, but the estimates are subject to the coverage and error associated with these sources. Information from administrative registers such as the numbers of births and deaths is considered to be very reliable.

This is the link to the ONS quality and methodology information reports for the population theme.
http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/method-quality/quality/quality-information/population/index.html

The reports contain information on the methods used to compile the data for the named output and on the quality of that data. They are designed to give information on the strengths and limitations of the data so that decisions can be made on the appropriate uses of the data. ONS has the responsibility for assuring the quality of administrative data for use in official statistics. However, as a key user and producer of statistics the Welsh Government must ensure that the processes are appropriate to address any quality issues relevant to these projections, and the Welsh Government will work with ONS to consider how any improvements could be made in the future.

The administrative data used in the projections has been subject to internal checks for consistency and plausibility by the Welsh Government.

Birth statistics are based on the number of births occurring in a given year. They present data on births that occur and are then registered in England and Wales. Statistics are based on information collected at birth registration. Annual data are released in a series of theme-specific packages, usually between July and December. Annual birth statistics for the UK and its constituent countries are published in the 'vital statistics: population and health reference tables'.

ONS birth statistics are based on registrations provided by the General Register Office (GRO). The data represent a legal record, making it the best and most complete data source.

As part of the birth registration process, before data are submitted through the Registration Online system for births and deaths (RON), the registrar asks the informant to verify that all data entered are accurate. The registrar is then able to correct any errors. There are some validation checks built into RON to help the registrar with this process. Information supplied at birth registration is generally believed to be correct since wilfully supplying false information may render the informant liable to prosecution.

When ONS receive birth registrations, a number of checks are carried out on records to ensure that they are valid. Checks are more frequent on those records with extreme values for main variables (such as age of mother and age of father) as these have a greater impact on published tables. Any birth records which appear questionable are raised with the GRO on a monthly basis for further investigation. Any proposed changes to the recording and collection of birth registration data are carefully managed and involve ONS, GRO, and other stakeholders. This ensures that any implications on birth statistics are taken into full consideration.

Changes recently made to the Population (Statistics) Act 1938 mean that improved data on previous children has been collected since May 2012. The changes will improve the accuracy of birth statistics by birth order and feed into estimates for family size and measures of fertility. ONS carry out quarterly checks on the births dataset.

The Births and Deaths Registration Act (1836) made it a legal requirement for all deaths to be registered from 1 July 1837. Mortality statistics for England and Wales are based on the information collected when a death occurs and is then registered. Published figures represent the number of deaths registered in a reference period.

The annual mortality statistics cover England and Wales. The Annual Time Series Data table in the "vital statistics: population and health reference tables' provides a range of mortality statistics for the UK and its constituent countries, with some measures available back to 1838.

Daily extracts of death registrations from RON are received by ONS and then pass through a series of automatic validation processes which highlight any inconsistencies. The Mortality Metadata provides detailed information on the collection, processing, and quality of mortality data for England and Wales.

Internal consistency checks are then conducted to eliminate any errors made during the recording of deaths, and to ensure the annual dataset is complete. Before becoming usable for analysis the data pass through more validation checks and processes, these include running frequency counts on a range of variables, checking the plausibility of combinations of fields, and checking inconsistencies. Suspect records are referred back to register offices. Any concerns relating to cause of death are referred to a Medical Advisor or Medical Epidemiologist.

Long-term international and internal migration estimates at local authority level for England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland are produced by ONS, NRS, and NISRA for the purpose of producing a range of population estimates. The data are presented as:

- Long-term international immigration and emigration volumes - representing the number of people arriving in the UK or leaving the UK for a period of at least 12 months.
- Internal in-migration and out-migration volumes - an estimate of migration within the UK (crossborder flows between each of the constituent countries, as well as migration between local authorities).
- Long-term international and internal migration turnover rates (such as volume of movement between in- and out-migration) per 1000 (of the total population)
- Long-term international inflow and outflow rates per 1000 (of the total population)
- Total volume of migration per 1000 (the sum of internal and international migration). This indicates more clearly the areas with high levels of population turnover

Short-term international migration estimates at local authority level for England and Wales are produced by ONS. The data consists of short-term international immigration volumes, representing the number of people who stayed in England and Wales for a period between 3 and 12 months.

The coverage of international migrants joining an administrative source will depend on the purpose of the particular administrative system and will invariably differ between sources.

National Statistics status

National Statistics status means that official statistics meet the highest standards of trustworthiness, quality and public value.

All official statistics should comply with all aspects of the Code of Practice for Official Statistics. They are awarded National Statistics status following an assessment by the UK Statistics Authority's regulatory arm. The Authority considers whether the statistics meet the highest standards of Code compliance, including the value they add to public decisions and debate.

It is Welsh Government's responsibility to maintain compliance with the standards expected of National Statistics. If we become concerned about whether these statistics are still meeting the appropriate standards, we will discuss any concerns with the Authority promptly. National Statistics status can be removed at any point when the highest standards are not maintained, and reinstated when standards are restored.

feedback

We welcome feedback from users of our publications on content and presentation.
If you have any feedback or require further information, please contact:
Alan Jackson
Census, Demography, and Population
Welsh Government
Cathays Park,
Cardiff,
CF10 3NQ
Telephone: (029) 2082 5058
e-mail: stats.popcensus@wales.gsi.gov.uk

ANNEXE A

household projections,
National Parks and residual areas in Wales, selected years to 2038

	number of **households** (thousands)					
	estimated	projected				
National Parks	**2013**	**2018**	**2023**	**2028**	**2033**	**2038**
Brecon Beacons	14.8	14.9	15.0	14.9	14.7	14.3
Pembrokeshire Coast	10.5	10.2	10.0	9.6	9.2	8.7
Snowdonia	12.0	12.0	12.0	11.9	11.7	11.5
National Parks TOTAL	37.2	37.1	36.9	36.4	35.6	34.5
Residual Areas						
Powys	49.1	49.7	50.1	49.9	49.2	48.2
Monmouthshire	35.9	36.6	37.2	37.7	37.8	37.6
Carmarthenshire	78.8	80.0	81.4	82.5	83.3	83.8
Rhondda Cynon Taf	100.2	103.0	105.7	108.2	110.2	111.9
Merthyr Tydfil	24.1	24.4	24.7	24.9	24.9	24.9
Pembrokeshire	43.4	44.3	45.1	45.7	45.8	45.8
Gwynedd	43.2	44.3	45.8	47.3	48.7	50.1
Conwy	49.5	49.8	50.1	50.3	50.2	49.9

projected household change
National Parks and residual areas in Wales, selected periods to 2038

	percentage change in the number of **households**				
National Parks	**2013-18**	**2013-23**	**2013-28**	**2013-33**	**2013-38**
Brecon Beacons	0.9%	1.4%	0.9%	-0.6%	-3.0%
Pembrokeshire Coast	-2.2%	-4.6%	-7.9%	-11.9%	-16.5%
Snowdonia	0.1%	-0.1%	-0.9%	-2.3%	-4.3%
National Parks TOTAL	-0.2%	-0.8%	-2.2%	-4.4%	-7.2%
Residual Areas					
Powys	1.2%	1.9%	1.6%	0.3%	-1.9%
Monmouthshire	1.9%	3.8%	5.0%	5.5%	4.8%
Carmarthenshire	1.6%	3.4%	4.8%	5.8%	6.4%
Rhondda Cynon Taf	2.7%	5.5%	7.9%	10.0%	11.7%
Merthyr Tydfil	1.3%	2.7%	3.4%	3.5%	3.5%
Pembrokeshire	2.0%	4.0%	5.3%	5.7%	5.7%
Gwynedd	2.5%	5.9%	9.4%	12.7%	16.0%
Conwy	0.6%	1.2%	1.5%	1.4%	0.8%

household population projections,
National Parks and residual areas in Wales, selected years to 2038

	number of **people** (thousands)					
	estimated	projected				
National Parks	**2013**	**2018**	**2023**	**2028**	**2033**	**2038**
Brecon Beacons	32.7	32.5	32.1	31.7	31.0	30.2
Pembrokeshire Coast	22.4	21.6	20.7	19.7	18.6	17.4
Snowdonia	25.1	24.6	24.2	23.8	23.3	22.7
National Parks TOTAL	80.2	78.6	77.0	75.1	72.8	70.3
Residual Areas						
Powys	109.6	108.7	107.5	105.7	103.1	99.8
Monmouthshire	83.9	84.4	84.9	85.0	84.6	83.7
Carmarthenshire	180.3	181.9	183.7	185.1	185.8	186.0
Rhondda Cynon Taf	231.3	233.4	235.6	237.3	238.3	239.1
Merthyr Tydfil	57.8	58.4	58.9	59.1	59.0	58.8
Pembrokeshire	98.9	99.6	100.3	100.5	100.1	99.4
Gwynedd	98.1	100.2	102.8	106.0	109.2	112.5
Conwy	106.4	106.1	105.9	105.3	104.0	102.6

projected household population change
National Parks and residual areas in Wales, selected periods to 2038

	percentage change in the number of **people**				
National Parks	**2013-18**	**2013-23**	**2013-28**	**2013-33**	**2013-38**
Brecon Beacons	-0.8%	-1.8%	-3.2%	-5.3%	-7.8%
Pembrokeshire Coast	-3.7%	-7.6%	-12.1%	-17.0%	-22.2%
Snowdonia	-1.8%	-3.5%	-5.2%	-7.2%	-9.5%
National Parks TOTAL	-1.9%	-3.9%	-6.3%	-9.2%	-12.4%
Residual Areas					
Powys	-0.8%	-1.9%	-3.6%	-6.0%	-9.0%
Monmouthshire	0.7%	1.2%	1.4%	0.9%	-0.3%
Carmarthenshire	0.9%	1.9%	2.6%	3.0%	3.2%
Rhondda Cynon Taf	0.9%	1.8%	2.6%	3.0%	3.4%
Merthyr Tydfil	1.0%	1.9%	2.2%	2.0%	1.7%
Pembrokeshire	0.7%	1.3%	1.6%	1.2%	0.5%
Gwynedd	2.1%	4.8%	8.0%	11.3%	14.7%
Conwy	-0.2%	-0.5%	-1.0%	-2.3%	-3.6%

average household size projections
National Parks and residual areas in Wales, selected years to 2038

	number of **people per household**					
	estimated	projected				
National Parks	**2013**	**2018**	**2023**	**2028**	**2033**	**2038**
Brecon Beacons	2.22	2.18	2.15	2.13	2.11	2.11
Pembrokeshire Coast	2.14	2.11	2.07	2.04	2.02	1.99
Snowdonia	2.09	2.05	2.02	2.00	1.99	1.98
National Parks TOTAL	2.16	2.12	2.09	2.06	2.05	2.04
Residual Areas						
Powys	2.23	2.19	2.15	2.12	2.09	2.07
Monmouthshire	2.34	2.31	2.28	2.26	2.24	2.23
Carmarthenshire	2.29	2.27	2.26	2.24	2.23	2.22
Rhondda Cynon Taf	2.31	2.27	2.23	2.19	2.16	2.14
Merthyr Tydfil	2.40	2.39	2.38	2.37	2.37	2.36
Pembrokeshire	2.28	2.25	2.22	2.20	2.18	2.17
Gwynedd	2.27	2.26	2.25	2.24	2.24	2.24
Conwy	2.15	2.13	2.11	2.09	2.07	2.05

projected change in household size
National Parks and residual areas in Wales, selected periods to 2038

	percentage change in **household size**				
National Parks	**2013-18**	**2013-23**	**2013-28**	**2013-33**	**2013-38**
Brecon Beacons	-1.7%	-3.1%	-4.1%	-4.7%	-5.0%
Pembrokeshire Coast	-1.6%	-3.2%	-4.5%	-5.8%	-6.9%
Snowdonia	-1.9%	-3.4%	-4.4%	-5.0%	-5.4%
National Parks TOTAL	-1.7%	-3.2%	-4.3%	-5.0%	-5.6%
Residual Areas					
Powys	-2.0%	-3.8%	-5.1%	-6.2%	-7.2%
Monmouthshire	-1.2%	-2.4%	-3.5%	-4.4%	-4.8%
Carmarthenshire	-0.7%	-1.4%	-2.0%	-2.6%	-3.0%
Rhondda Cynon Taf	-1.8%	-3.5%	-5.0%	-6.3%	-7.5%
Merthyr Tydfil	-0.3%	-0.8%	-1.2%	-1.5%	-1.8%
Pembrokeshire	-1.3%	-2.5%	-3.6%	-4.3%	-4.9%
Gwynedd	-0.4%	-1.1%	-1.3%	-1.2%	-1.1%
Conwy	-0.8%	-1.6%	-2.5%	-3.6%	-4.3%

Brecon Beacons National Park
projected households by type, selected years to 2038

	number of **households** (thousands)					
	estimated	projected				
	2013	**2018**	**2023**	**2028**	**2033**	**2038**
1 person	4.72	4.98	5.22	5.36	5.42	5.42
2 person (no children)	5.14	5.16	5.11	4.98	4.77	4.52
2 person (1 adult, 1 child)	0.47	0.49	0.51	0.54	0.57	0.59
3 person (no children)	1.00	1.01	1.00	0.97	0.95	0.92
3 person (2 adults, 1 child)	0.87	0.82	0.78	0.75	0.73	0.70
3 person (1 adult, 2 children)	0.21	0.19	0.19	0.18	0.18	0.17
4 person (no children)	0.23	0.22	0.20	0.18	0.16	0.16
4 person (2+ adults, 1+ children)	1.25	1.16	1.10	1.05	1.01	0.96
4 person (1 adult, 3 children)	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07
5+ person (no children)	0.13	0.16	0.19	0.21	0.23	0.25
5+ person (2+ adults, 1+ children)	0.67	0.62	0.59	0.56	0.55	0.53
5+ person (1 adult, 4+ children)	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03
all household types	14.76	14.89	14.96	14.89	14.66	14.32

Brecon Beacons National Park
projected change in household type, selected periods to 2038

	percentage change in **household type**				
	2013-18	**2013-23**	**2013-28**	**2013-33**	**2013-38**
1 person	5.4%	10.5%	13.5%	14.9%	14.7%
2 person (no children)	0.3%	-0.7%	-3.1%	-7.2%	-12.1%
2 person (1 adult, 1 child)	4.5%	9.9%	16.7%	22.5%	26.0%
3 person (no children)	1.1%	-0.3%	-2.5%	-5.3%	-7.6%
3 person (2 adults, 1 child)	-6.0%	-10.7%	-13.7%	-16.6%	-19.8%
3 person (1 adult, 2 children)	-5.4%	-8.8%	-11.2%	-13.2%	-16.1%
4 person (no children)	-4.4%	-12.3%	-21.1%	-27.8%	-31.7%
4 person (2+ adults, 1+ children)	-7.3%	-12.2%	-16.1%	-19.5%	-23.1%
4 person (1 adult, 3 children)	0.0%	3.0%	6.1%	9.1%	9.1%
5+ person (no children)	29.4%	49.2%	65.1%	80.2%	94.4%
5+ person (2+ adults, 1+ children)	-6.8%	-11.9%	-15.5%	-17.7%	-20.1%
5+ person (1 adult, 4+ children)	16.7%	33.3%	55.6%	66.7%	77.8%
all household types	0.9%	1.4%	0.9%	-0.6%	-3.0%

Pembrokeshire Coast National Park
projected households by type, selected years to 2038

	number of **households** (thousands)					
	estimated	projected				
	2013	**2018**	**2023**	**2028**	**2033**	**2038**
1 person	3.50	3.55	3.61	3.60	3.56	3.49
2 person (no children)	3.90	3.83	3.71	3.56	3.36	3.14
2 person (1 adult, 1 child)	0.33	0.32	0.32	0.31	0.30	0.29
3 person (no children)	0.61	0.56	0.51	0.46	0.41	0.37
3 person (2 adults, 1 child)	0.48	0.43	0.39	0.35	0.32	0.28
3 person (1 adult, 2 children)	0.13	0.11	0.10	0.09	0.08	0.07
4 person (no children)	0.20	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21
4 person (2+ adults, 1+ children)	0.74	0.68	0.62	0.57	0.52	0.48
4 person (1 adult, 3 children)	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04
5+ person (no children)	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06
5+ person (2+ adults, 1+ children)	0.45	0.41	0.38	0.35	0.32	0.29
5+ person (1 adult, 4+ children)	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
all household types	10.46	10.23	9.98	9.63	9.21	8.74

Pembrokeshire Coast National Park
projected change in household type, selected periods to 2038

	percentage change in **household type**				
	2013-18	**2013-23**	**2013-28**	**2013-33**	**2013-38**
1 person	1.4%	3.0%	2.9%	1.8%	-0.2%
2 person (no children)	-1.6%	-4.8%	-8.6%	-13.8%	-19.5%
2 person (1 adult, 1 child)	-1.8%	-3.6%	-5.5%	-8.2%	-12.7%
3 person (no children)	-7.6%	-16.1%	-24.6%	-32.5%	-39.1%
3 person (2 adults, 1 child)	-10.6%	-19.3%	-27.0%	-34.6%	-41.9%
3 person (1 adult, 2 children)	-13.6%	-22.7%	-31.1%	-37.9%	-43.9%
4 person (no children)	5.1%	6.7%	7.2%	7.7%	8.7%
4 person (2+ adults, 1+ children)	-9.2%	-16.2%	-22.9%	-29.5%	-36.1%
4 person (1 adult, 3 children)	-5.3%	-8.8%	-14.0%	-19.3%	-26.3%
5+ person (no children)	6.1%	8.2%	10.2%	10.2%	12.2%
5+ person (2+ adults, 1+ children)	-7.4%	-14.3%	-21.5%	-28.5%	-35.4%
5+ person (1 adult, 4+ children)	5.3%	10.5%	15.8%	10.5%	10.5%
all household types	-2.2%	-4.6%	-7.9%	-11.9%	-16.5%

Snowdonia National Park
projected households by type, selected years to 2038

	number of **households** (thousands)					
	estimated	projected				
	2013	**2018**	**2023**	**2028**	**2033**	**2038**
1 person	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.2
2 person (no children)	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.5
2 person (1 adult, 1 child)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
3 person (no children)	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
3 person (2 adults, 1 child)	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
3 person (1 adult, 2 children)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
4 person (no children)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
4 person (2+ adults, 1+ children)	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
4 person (1 adult, 3 children)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5+ person (no children)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5+ person (2+ adults, 1+ children)	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
5+ person (1 adult, 4+ children)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
all household types	12.0	12.0	12.0	11.9	11.7	11.5

Snowdonia National Park
projected change in household type, selected periods to 2038

	percentage change in **household type**				
	2013-18	**2013-23**	**2013-28**	**2013-33**	**2013-38**
1 person	4.6%	8.6%	11.3%	13.1%	13.9%
2 person (no children)	-0.6%	-2.5%	-5.6%	-10.3%	-15.9%
2 person (1 adult, 1 child)	-7.8%	-10.2%	-11.7%	-12.2%	-11.7%
3 person (no children)	-7.0%	-14.2%	-20.5%	-25.7%	-30.1%
3 person (2 adults, 1 child)	-5.2%	-7.5%	-9.6%	-11.6%	-12.8%
3 person (1 adult, 2 children)	-2.8%	-3.5%	-2.8%	-2.1%	-1.4%
4 person (no children)	-4.3%	-12.4%	-19.0%	-22.9%	-24.3%
4 person (2+ adults, 1+ children)	-5.8%	-9.6%	-12.2%	-13.5%	-14.4%
4 person (1 adult, 3 children)	-14.3%	-20.0%	-25.7%	-28.6%	-31.4%
5+ person (no children)	11.6%	17.4%	21.7%	29.0%	34.8%
5+ person (2+ adults, 1+ children)	-4.9%	-7.2%	-8.2%	-8.5%	-8.9%
5+ person (1 adult, 4+ children)	7.1%	14.3%	28.6%	42.9%	50.0%
all household types	0.1%	-0.1%	-0.9%	-2.3%	-4.3%

household projections, 2013-based and 2008-based
National Parks in Wales, selected years to 2033

	number of **households** (thousands)				
	estimated	projected			
	2013	**2018**	**2023**	**2028**	**2033**
National Parks 2013-based projections					
Brecon Beacons	14.8	14.9	15.0	14.9	14.7
Pembrokeshire Coast	10.5	10.2	10.0	9.6	9.2
Snowdonia	12.0	12.0	12.0	11.9	11.7
National Parks TOTAL	37.2	37.1	36.9	36.4	35.6
National Parks 2008-based projections					
Brecon Beacons	15.3	16.0	16.5	16.9	17.0
Pembrokeshire Coast	10.6	11.0	11.3	11.5	11.5
Snowdonia	12.4	12.9	13.3	13.7	13.9
National Parks TOTAL	38.4	39.9	41.2	42.0	42.4

projected household change, 2013-based and 2008-based
National Parks in Wales, selected years to 2033

	percentage change in the number of **households**			
	2013-18	**2013-23**	**2013-28**	**2013-33**
National Parks 2013-based projections				
Brecon Beacons	0.9%	1.4%	0.9%	-0.6%
Pembrokeshire Coast	-2.2%	-4.6%	-7.9%	-11.9%
Snowdonia	0.1%	-0.1%	-0.9%	-2.3%
National Parks TOTAL	-0.2%	-0.8%	-2.2%	-4.4%
National Parks 2008-based projections				
Brecon Beacons	4.3%	7.6%	10.0%	11.0%
Pembrokeshire Coast	3.4%	6.1%	7.6%	8.2%
Snowdonia	4.0%	7.5%	9.9%	11.7%
National Parks TOTAL	3.9%	7.2%	9.3%	10.4%

ANNEXE B

The local authorities which overlap a National Park can be seen from the following map.