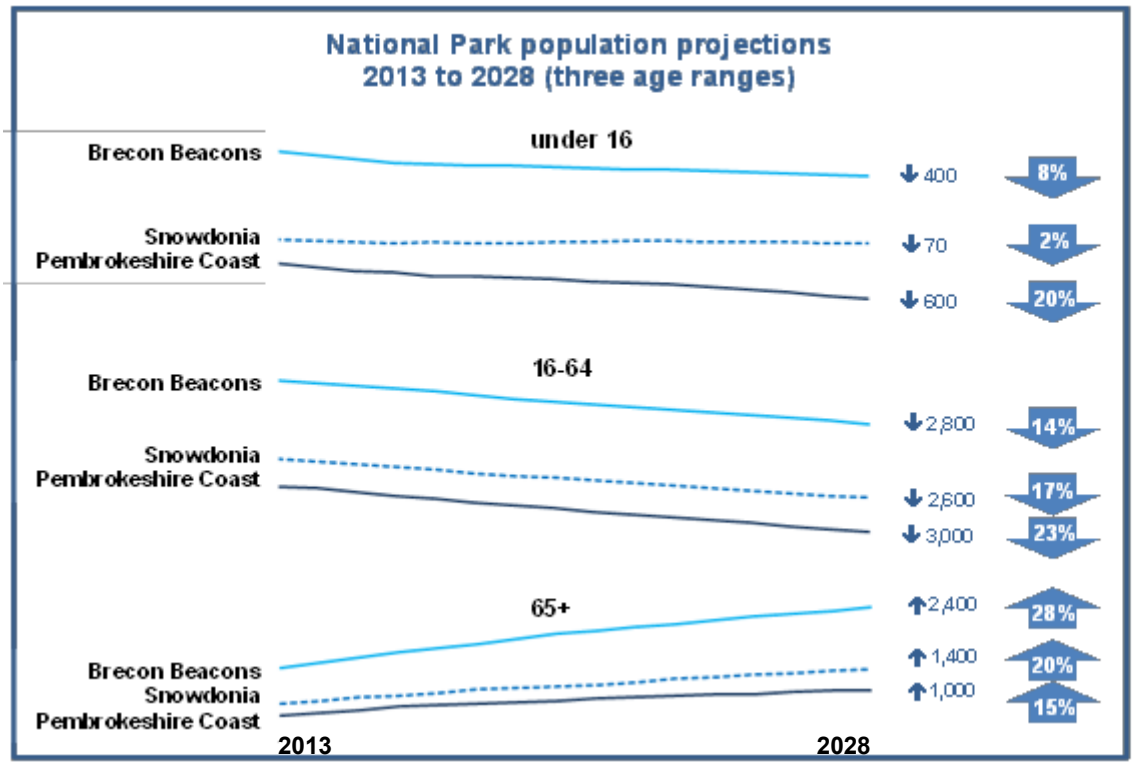
ystadegau ar gyfer cymru statistics for wales

First Release
Datganiad Cyntaf

SDR 172/2015 21 October 2015

Population Projections for National Parks in Wales, 2013-based



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

It is estimated that the population of each of the three National Parks in Wales will decrease between 2013 and 2028 . The number of people under the age of 65 is projected to decrease between 2013 and 2028. Over the same period the number of people aged 65 or over is projected to increase.

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

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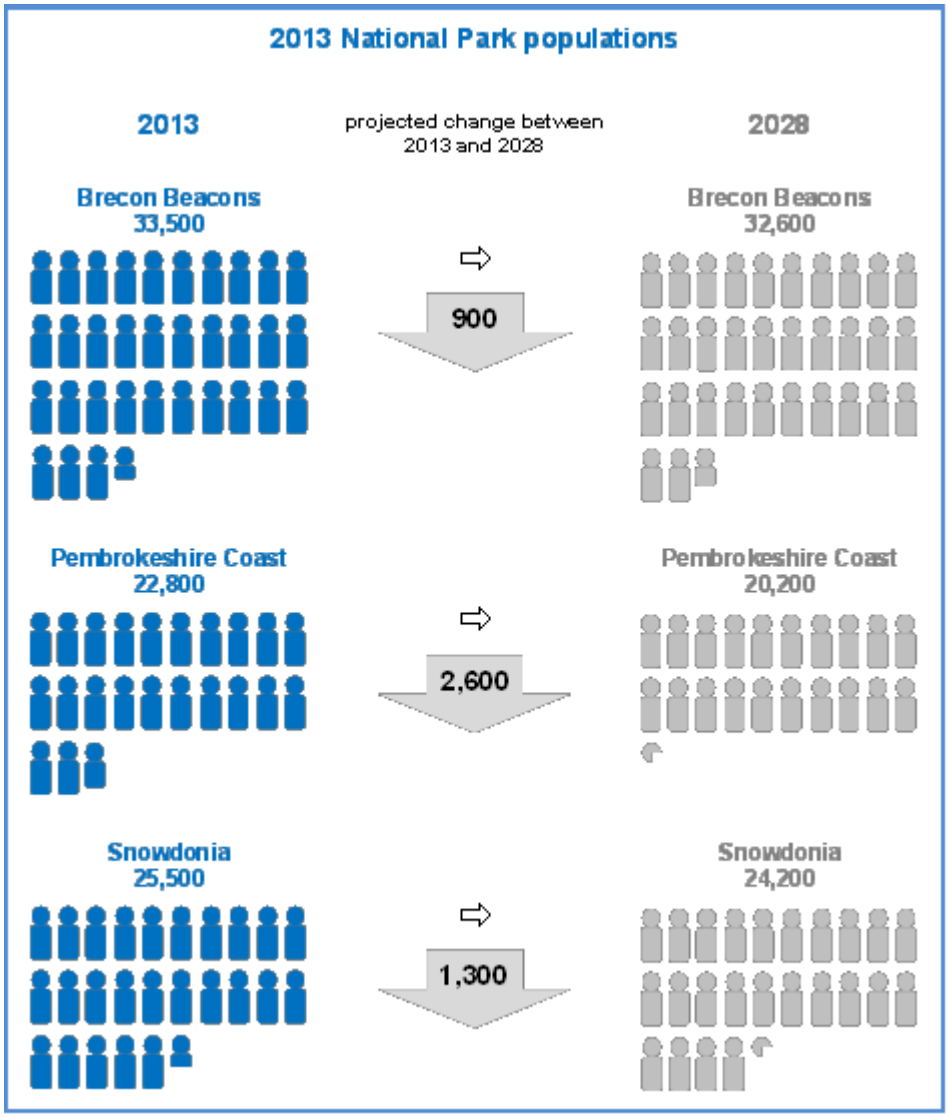
The projections estimate the size of the future population; and assume that past trends in births, deaths, and migration (that is, people moving into and out of an area) continue. They do not try to forecast the potential effects of local or central government policies on future population changes, or of changes in the lifestyle of the population.

Population 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. Population projections are also the basis for producing household projections, which are used for the planning of housing (including in National Park Local Development Plans).

The quality information section at the end of this release provides further information on the methodology used to produce these projections. This release provides results for the first 15 years of the projection period (mid-2013 to mid-2028). An annex is included at the end of the Release which give the results for the full 25-year projection period. 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.



summary

The 2013-based National Park projections are lower than the previously published 2008-based projections, with the differences increasing the further forward the projections are taken. The 2008-based projections estimated small population increases: the 2013-based projections estimate small population falls. Between 2013 and 2028 the overall population of Wales is projected to increase by 6 per cent; and the local authorities which lie partly in a National Park in Wales were projected, according to the 2011-based local authority population projections, to have percentage increases (for the whole population of each of the local authorities) ranging from 0.4 per cent for Monmouthshire to 7.5 per cent for Carmarthenshire.

It is estimated that:

- the population of each of the three National Parks in Wales will decrease between 2013 and 2028,
- the number of deaths in each of the three National Parks in Wales will be more than the number of births (that is, negative natural change),
- more people are expected to move to the Brecon Beacons than leave the area; for the Pembrokeshire Coast and Snowdonia more people are expected to leave the area than move in.

Between 2013 and 2028:

- the total population living in a National Park in Wales (81,800 in 2013) is estimated to decrease by 5.9 per cent to 77,000,
- the Brecon Beacons population (33,500 in 2013) is estimated to decrease by 2.7 per cent,
- the Pembrokeshire Coast population (22,800 in 2013) is estimated to decrease by 11.5 per cent,
- the Snowdonia population (25,500 in 2013) is estimated to decrease by 5.0 per cent.

Several local authorities lie partly inside a National Park and partly outside. The area that lies outside is known as a residual area. Between 2013 and 2028:

- most residual areas (but not Conwy, Gwynedd, or Powys) are projected to show small population rises of around 2 or 3 per cent,
- the projections show no change for the Conwy residual area,
- the Gwynedd residual area is projected to show a population rise of 8.0 per cent,
- the Powys residual area is projected to show a population fall of 3.0 per cent.

When considering any changes since the previous set of projections it is worth bearing in mind that the projections are the first National Park population 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. Figures for the most recent years on which the assumptions are based have included smaller net migration than for the base data used for previous projections, and short-term migration assumptions are used for producing the projections.

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.

background

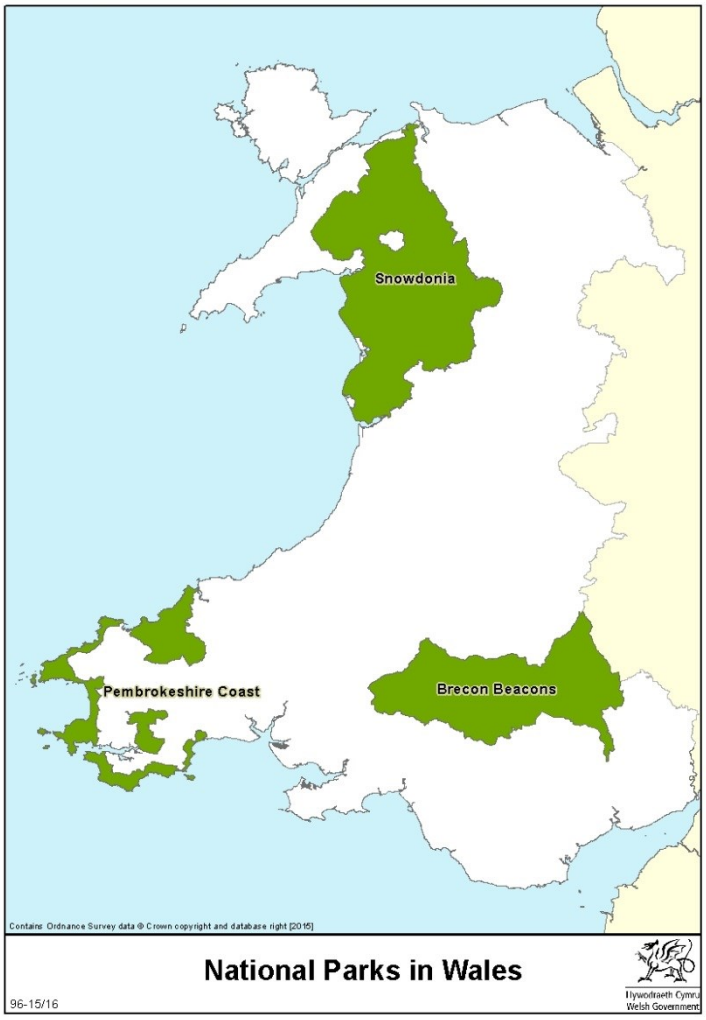
An Act of Parliament was passed in 1949 to establish National Parks with the aim of preserving their natural beauty, protecting wildlife, and providing recreational opportunities for the public. There are 15 National Parks in Britain: 3 in Wales, 10 in England, and 2 in Scotland.

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).

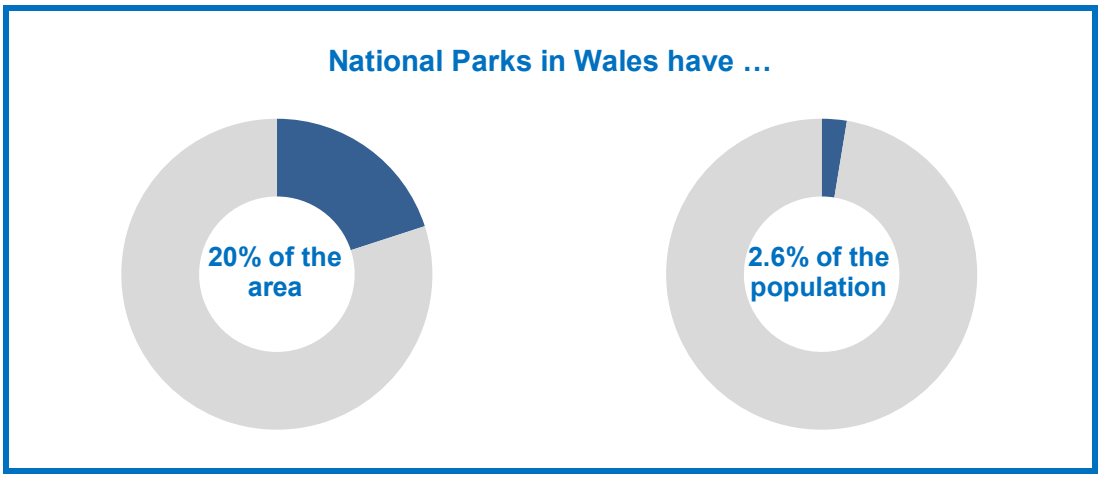
They cover 19.9 per cent of the area of Wales; compared with 9.3 per cent for the National Parks in England and 7.2 per cent for those in Scotland. The three National Parks in Wales are shown in the following map.



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

- 25 people per square kilometre for the Brecon Beacons,
- 37 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.



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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.

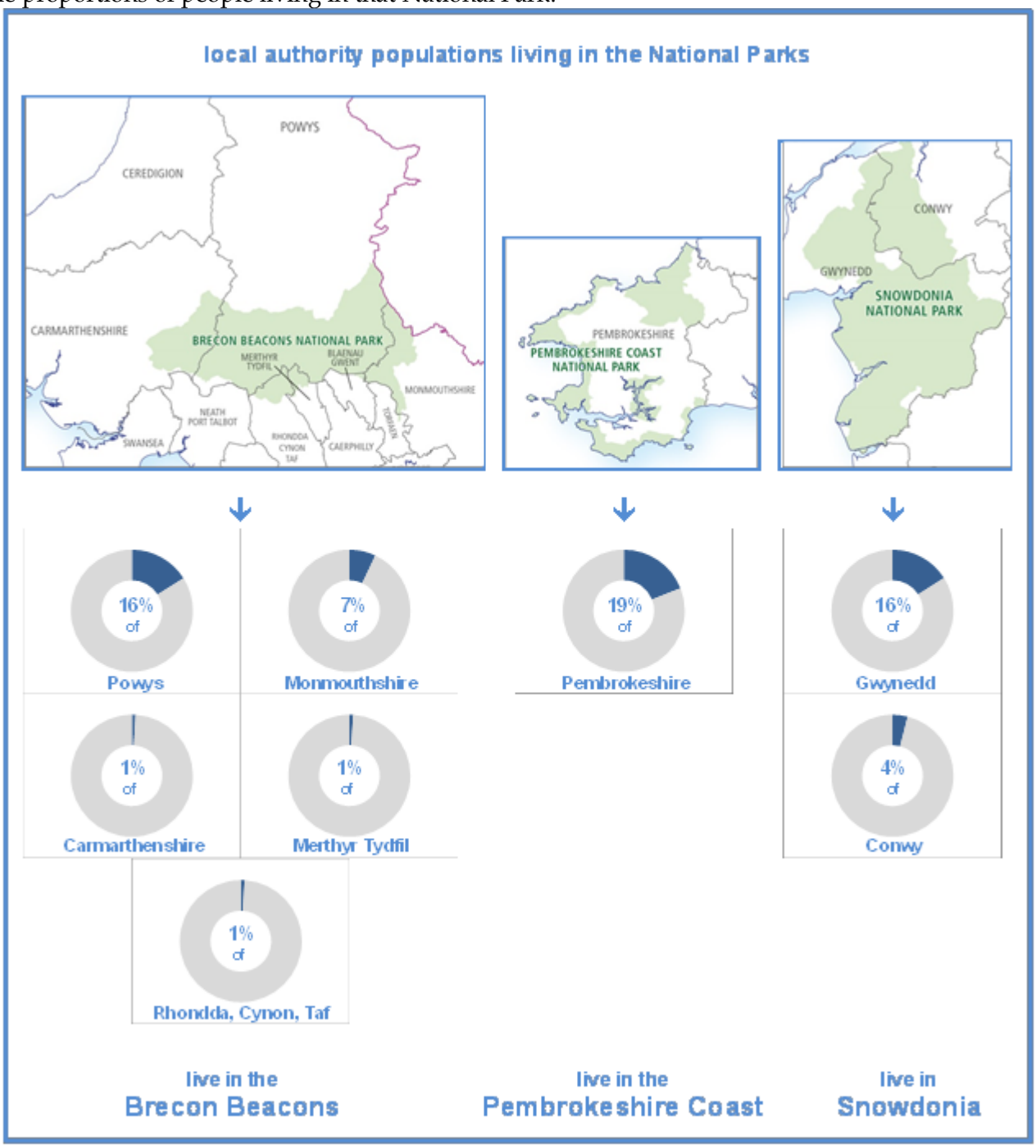
So several local authorities lie partly inside a National Park and partly outside. The area that lies outside is known as a residual area.

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 the residual areas in Monmouthshire, Carmarthenshire, Rhondda Cynon Taf, Merthyr Tydfil, and Pembrokeshire are projected to show population rises of between 1.7 and 2.9 per cent. There was no change for the Conwy residual area. The Gwynedd residual area is projected to show a population rise of 8.0 per cent, and the Powys residual area is projected to show a population fall of 3.0 per cent. The pattern is the same for the 2018 and 2023 projections but with smaller rises and a smaller fall.

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 people living in that National Park.



living in a National Park

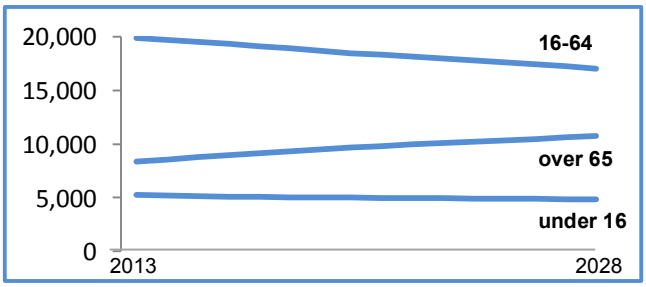
living in a residual area

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 33,500 (2013 mid-year estimate) giving a population density of 25 people per square kilometre.

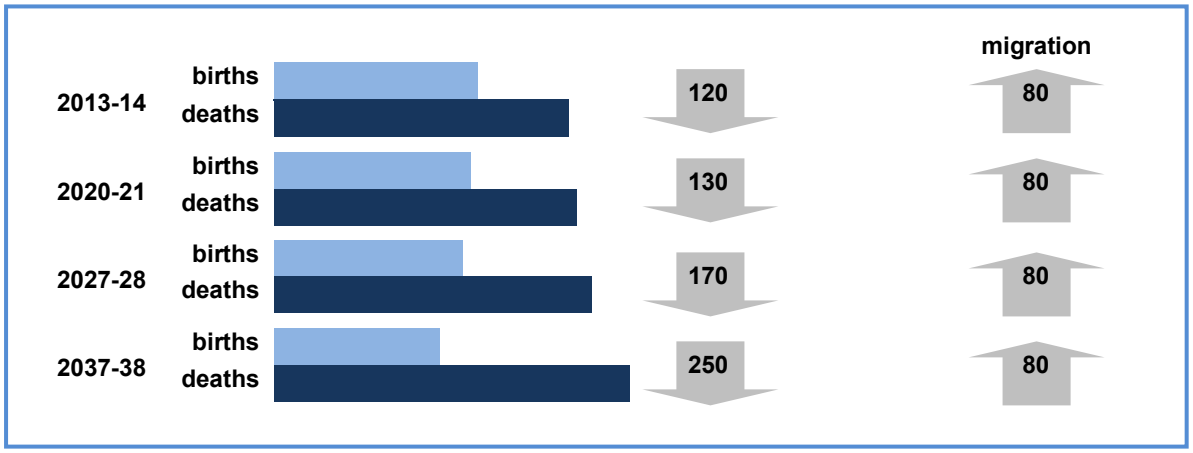
The mid-year estimates (Annexe C, table C1) show that between 2002 and 2006 there were increases of between 100 and 200 people each year, and that in recent years the rises were getting smaller (with a fall between 2009 and 2010). The population changes for males and females followed a similar pattern of small rises from one year to the next, with an occasional fall.

The population is projected to fall by 0.6 per cent over the five years between 2013 and 2018, and to fall by 2.7 per cent by 2028 with a projected population of 32,600. The number of people under the age of 65 is projected to decrease between 2013 and 2028. Over the same period the number of people aged 65 or over is projected to increase.



Natural change is projected to be negative over the projection period; that is, more deaths than births. Births are projected to decrease steadily (due in part to smaller cohorts of female adults aged in their 20s and 30s) and deaths to increase steadily This has resulted in the difference between births and deaths being projected to increase steadily over the projection period, from 120 more deaths in 2013 to 250 more in 2038 (a similar pattern was reported in the previously published 2008-based projections).

It is estimated that around 80 more people a year will move in to the Brecon Beacons than will leave (about half that estimated in the 2008-based projections), based on the levels of in- and out-migration over the five years from 2009 to 2014.

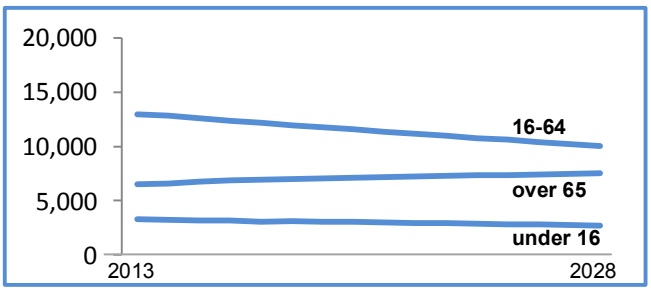


Pembrokeshire Coast

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 22,800 (2013 mid-year estimate) giving a population density of 37 people per square kilometre.

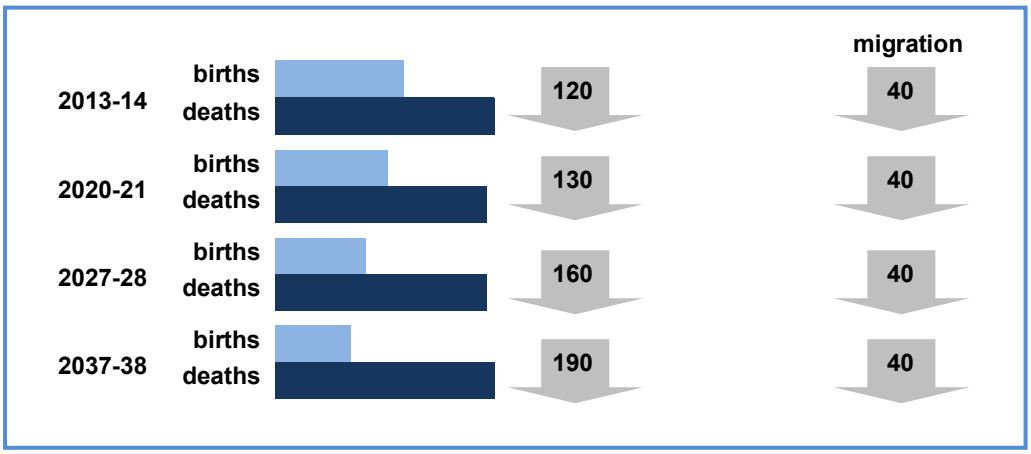
The mid-year estimates (Annexe C, table C1) show that between 2002 and 2012 there were increases of between 100 and 300 people each year (apart from a fall between 2009 and 2010). The increase for males was usually larger than that for females.

The number of people under the age of 65 is projected to decrease between 2013 and 2028. Over the same period the number of people aged 65 or over is projected to increase. The population is projected to fall by 3.6 per cent over the five years between 2013 and 2018, and to fall by 11.5 per cent by 2028 with a projected population of 20,200.



Natural change is projected to be negative over the projection period; that is, more deaths than births. Births are projected to decrease steadily (due in part to smaller cohorts of female adults aged in their 20s and 30s) and deaths to stay fairly constant. This has resulted in the difference between births and deaths being projected to increase steadily over the projection period, from 120 more deaths in 2013 to 190 more in 2038 (a similar, but less pronounced, pattern was reported in the previously published 2008-based projections).

It is estimated that around 40 fewer people a year will move in to the Pembrokeshire Coast than will leave (the 2008-based projections estimated an increase of 80 people each year), based on the levels of in- and out-migration over the five years from 2009 to 2014.



Snowdonia

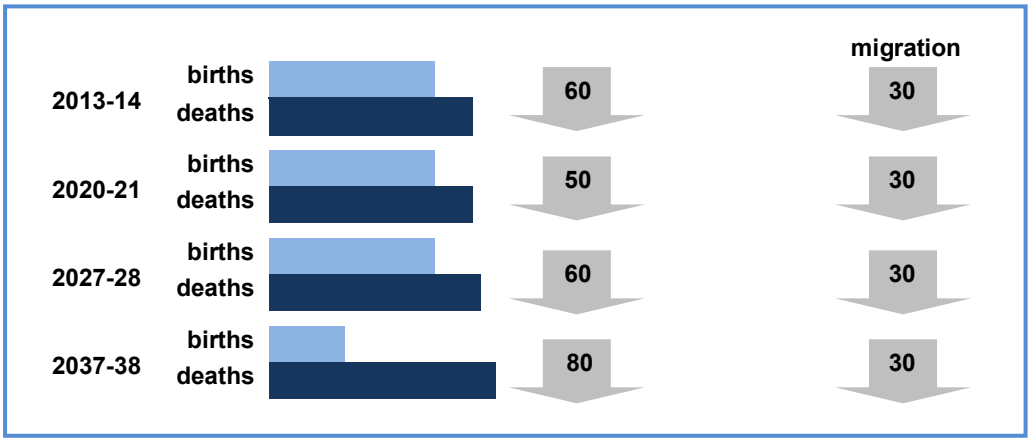
Snowdon is the highest mountain in Wales and it lies in the Snowdonia National Park together with some other large mountains. It has an area of 2,176 square kilometres with a population of 25,500 (2013 mid-year estimate) giving a population density of 12 people per square kilometre.

The mid-year estimates (Annexe B, table B1) show that between 2002 and 2004 there were increases of roughly 350 people each year, but between 2004 and 2012 there were small increases and decreases of less than 100. The patterns in the population changes were similar for males and females.

The number of people under the age of 16 is projected to stay roughly the same between 2013 and 2028. Over the same period the number of people 16 to 64 is projected to decrease and the number aged 65 or over is projected to increase. The population is projected to fall by 1.7 per cent over the five years between 2013 and 2018, and to fall by 5.0 per cent by 2028 with a projected population of 24,200.

Natural change is projected to be negative over the projection period; that is, more deaths than births. Births are projected to stay constant for most of the period and then to decrease (due in part to smaller cohorts of female adults aged in their 20s and 30s); deaths are projected to increase slightly. This has resulted in the difference between births and deaths being projected to increase slightly over the projection period, from 60 more deaths in 2013 to 80 more in 2038 (the previously published 2008-based projections also showed more deaths than births but with a slight decrease in the difference).

It is estimated that around 30 fewer people a year will move in to Snowdonia than will leave (the 2008-based projections estimated an increase of 100 people each year), based on the levels of in- and out-migration over the five years from 2009 to 2014.



projected population – all ages

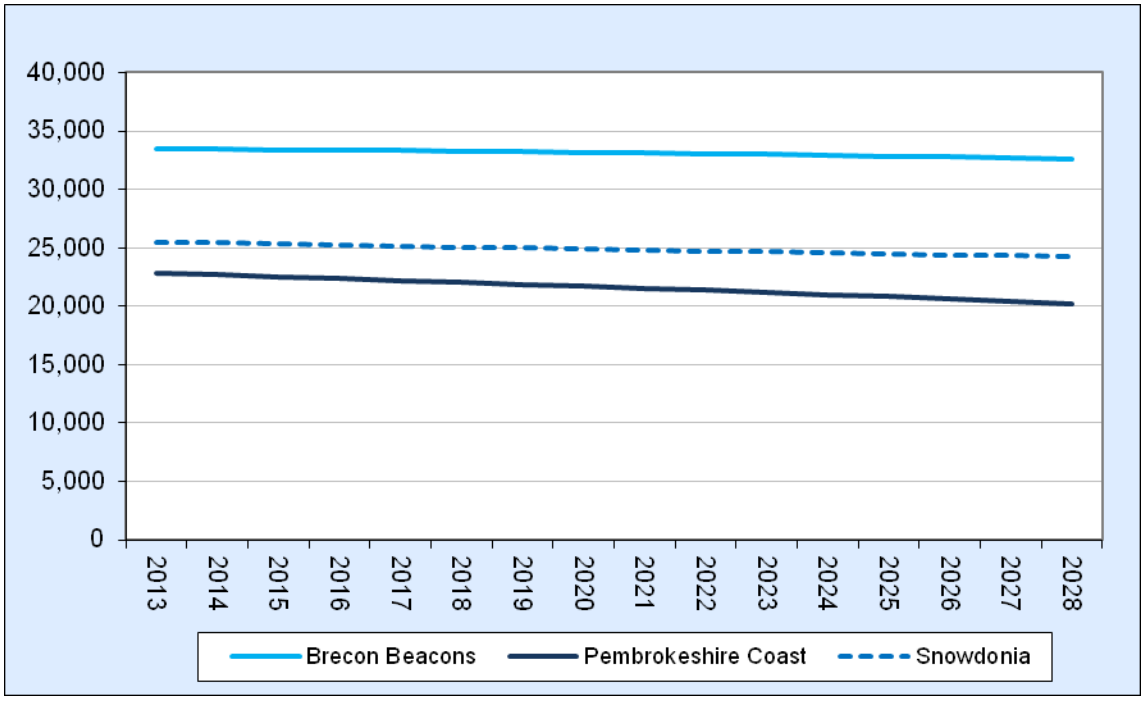
table 1
all people
population projections, National Parks and Residual Areas in Wales, selected years

	population (thousands), all people			
	actual	projected		
National Parks	**2013**	**2018**	**2023**	**2028**
Brecon Beacons	33.5	33.3	33.0	32.6
Pembrokeshire Coast	22.8	22.0	21.2	20.2
Snowdonia	25.5	25.1	24.7	24.2
National Parks TOTAL	81.8	80.4	78.8	77.0
Residual Areas				
Powys	111.4	110.6	109.7	108.1
Monmouthshire	85.4	86.0	86.6	86.8
Carmarthenshire	182.7	184.4	186.4	188.0
Rhondda Cynon Taf	233.7	235.9	238.3	240.2
Merthyr Tydfil	58.3	58.9	59.4	59.7
Pembrokeshire	100.4	101.2	102.0	102.3
Gwynedd	101.8	104.0	106.7	110.0
Conwy	111.0	111.0	111.2	111.0

table 2
all people
projected population change, National Parks in Wales and Residual Areas, selected periods

	percentage change all people		
National Parks	**2013-2018**	**2013-2023**	**2013-2028**
Brecon Beacons	-0.6	-1.5	-2.7
Pembrokeshire Coast	-3.6	-7.3	-11.5
Snowdonia	-1.7	-3.3	-5.0
National Parks TOTAL	-1.8	-3.7	-5.9
Residual Areas			
Powys	-0.7	-1.6	-3.0
Monmouthshire	0.7	1.4	1.7
Carmarthenshire	0.9	2.0	2.9
Rhondda Cynon Taf	0.9	2.0	2.8
Merthyr Tydfil	1.1	2.0	2.4
Pembrokeshire	0.8	1.6	1.9
Gwynedd	2.1	4.8	8.0
Conwy	0.0	0.1	0.0

chart 1
all people, projected population for National Parks in Wales (2013 to 2028)



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.

The mid-year estimates (table C1) show that for the ten years leading up to the projections (2003-2012) the population of the Brecon Beacons increased by 2 per cent, the population of the Pembrokeshire Coast increased by 6 per cent, and the population of Snowdonia increased by 1 per cent. Over the same period the populations of the ten National Parks in England varied from a 4 per cent decrease to a 6 per cent increase.

The number of deaths in each of the three National Parks in Wales is estimated to be more than the number of births (that is, negative natural change). The differences between births and deaths are similar for the Brecon Beacons and the Pembrokeshire Coast; and for Snowdonia the differences are between a half and a third those of the other two National Parks.

More people are expected to move to the Brecon Beacons than leave the area, an estimated 80 people a year. For the other two National Parks more people are expected to leave the areas than move in, an estimated 40 people for the Pembrokeshire Coast and 30 people for Snowdonia. For most of the residual areas there is expected to be an increase of between 100 people (Powys) and 540 people (Carmarthenshire); the exceptions are Rhondda Cynon Taf (a decrease of 30 people) and Merthyr Tydfil (a decrease of 20 people).

population structure

The following population pyramids (figures 1 to 6) show the age distributions for males and females in the three National Parks for 2013 and for the 2028 projections.

All three National Parks are projected to see an increase in the numbers of older people between 2013 and 2028. That is, the bars for the older groups at the tops of the pyramids are longer for 2028 than for 2013.

The increase is greater for males than for females, probably caused by the increasing male life expectancy. A similar pattern was noted with the previously published 2008-based projections. This is also consistent with the patterns seen generally across Wales, with projected increases in older age groups (with those aged 65 and over projected to account for 1 in 4 of the population by 2030, compared with 1 in 5 in 2013).

All three National Parks are projected to see a decrease in the numbers of young people between 2013 and for the 2028. This is potentially caused by the decreasing size of the younger age cohorts as a result of relatively low birth rates after the year 2000. The pattern is similar for males and females but with slightly greater decreases for females.

Some of the reasons behind these trends are discussed in the Office for National Statistics (ONS) report *Childbearing Among UK Born and Non-UK Born Women Living in the UK* which investigates changes in births over time and variation between areas of the UK
http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/dcp171766_283876.pdf ;
and on pages 1 and 2 of the ONS report *Births in England and Wales, 2014*
http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/dcp171778_410897.pdf ;
and in the research by the Oxford University department the Institute of Ageing, *The Future of Human Reproduction: Will Birth Rates Recover or Continue to Fall?*
http://www.ageing.ox.ac.uk/files/ageing_horizons_7_lutz_fd.pdf

The following diagram (which presents reduced versions of figures 1 to 6) shows that the population decrease for the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park is more marked than for the other two National Parks.

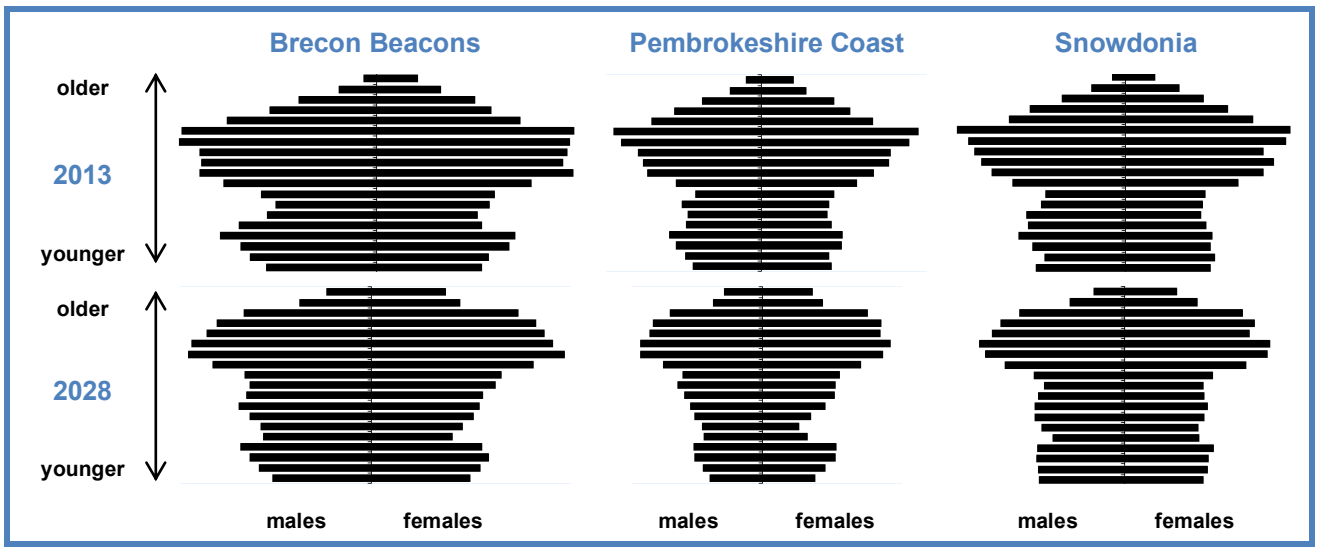


figure 1
Brecon Beacons (2013)
population pyramid showing the population by age group and sex

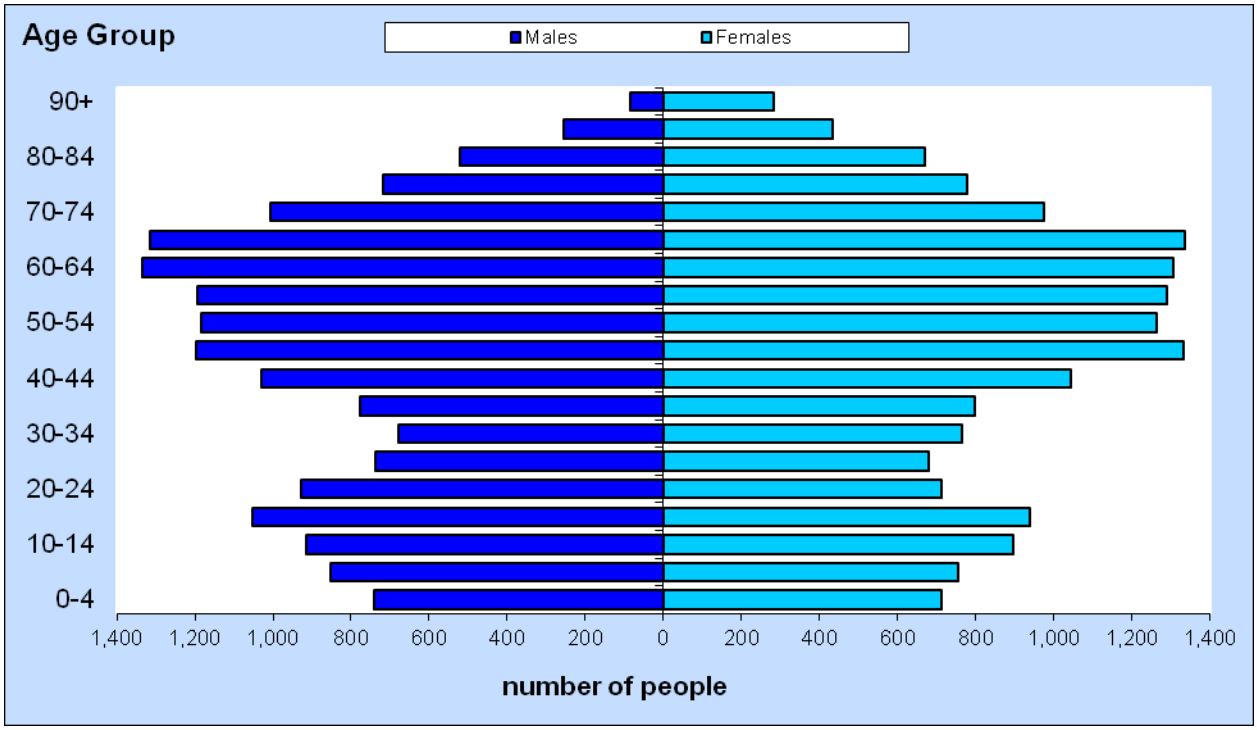


figure 2
Brecon Beacons (2028)
population pyramid showing the projected population by age group and sex

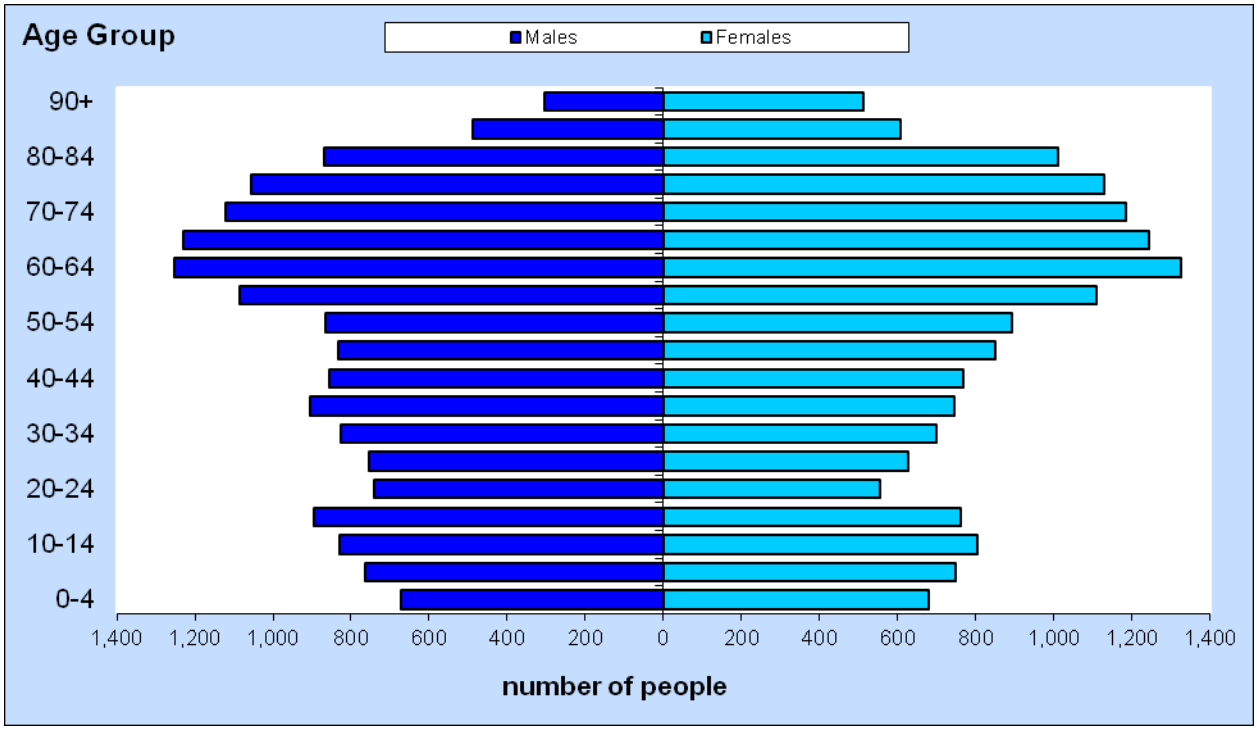


figure 3
Pembrokeshire Coast (2013)
population pyramid showing the population by age group and sex

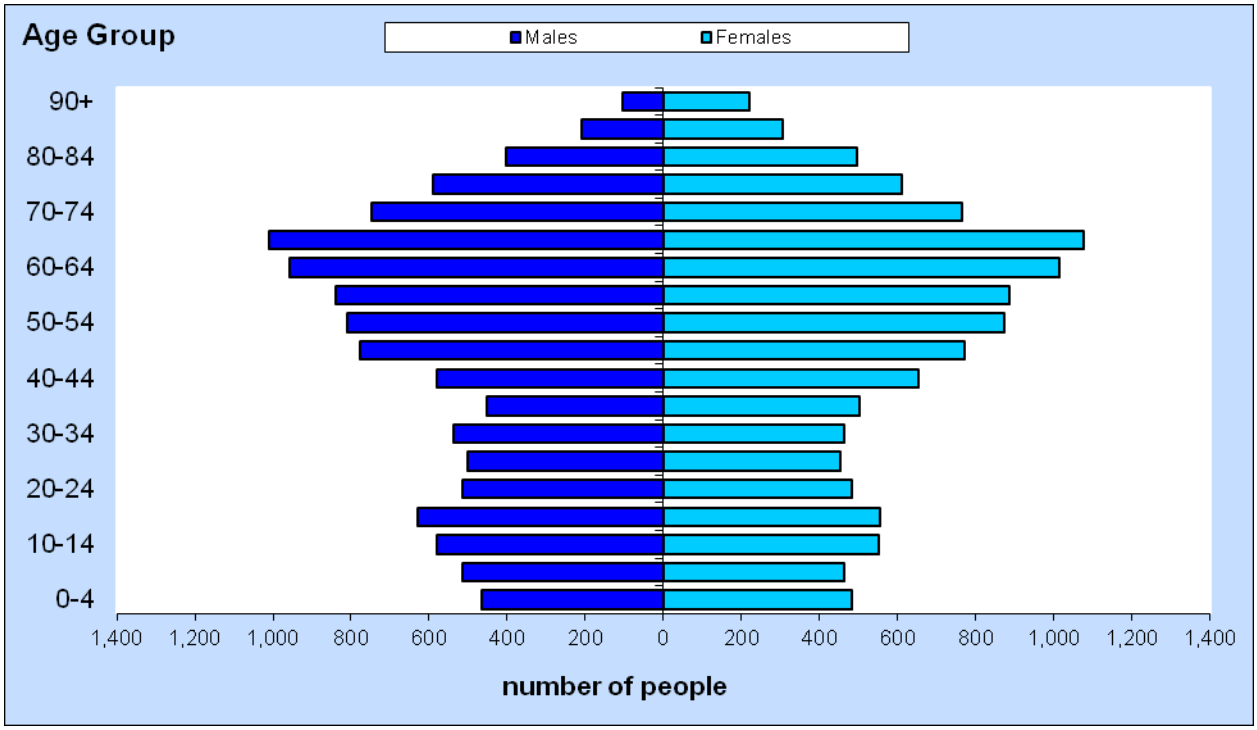


figure 4
Pembrokeshire Coast (2028)
population pyramid showing the projected population by age group and sex

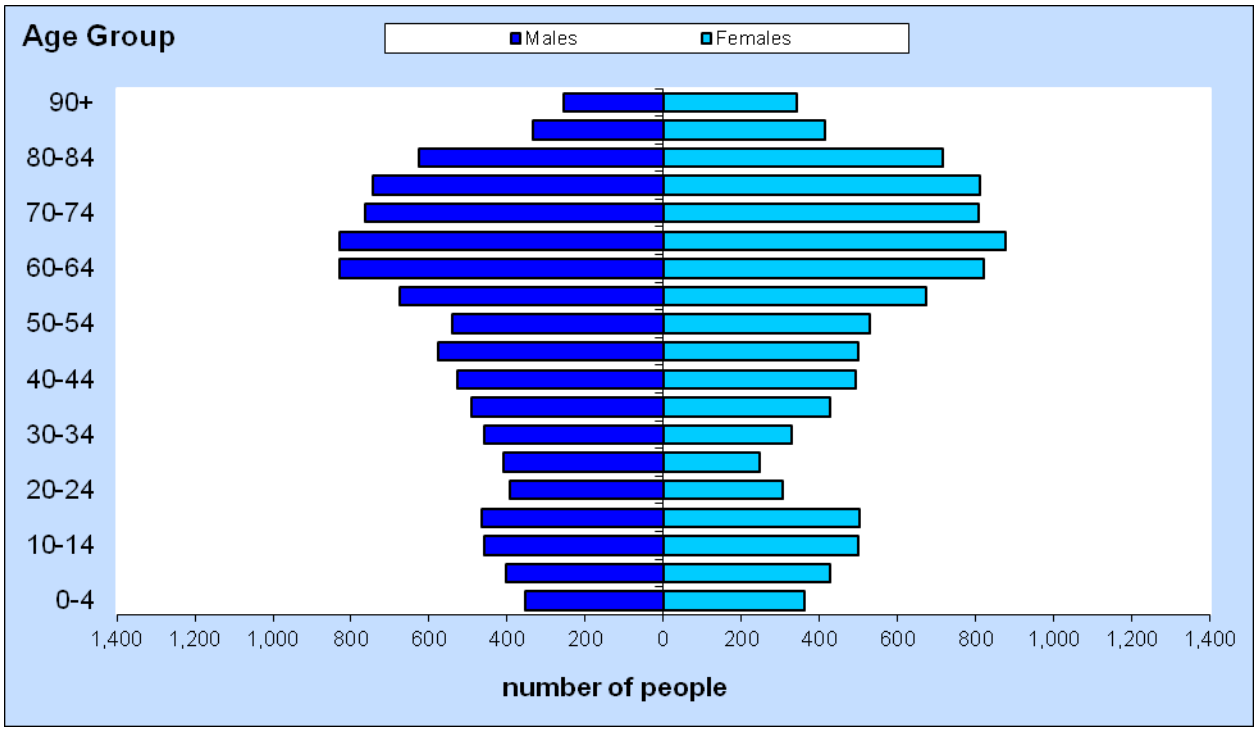


figure 5
Snowdonia (2013)
population pyramid showing the population by age group and sex

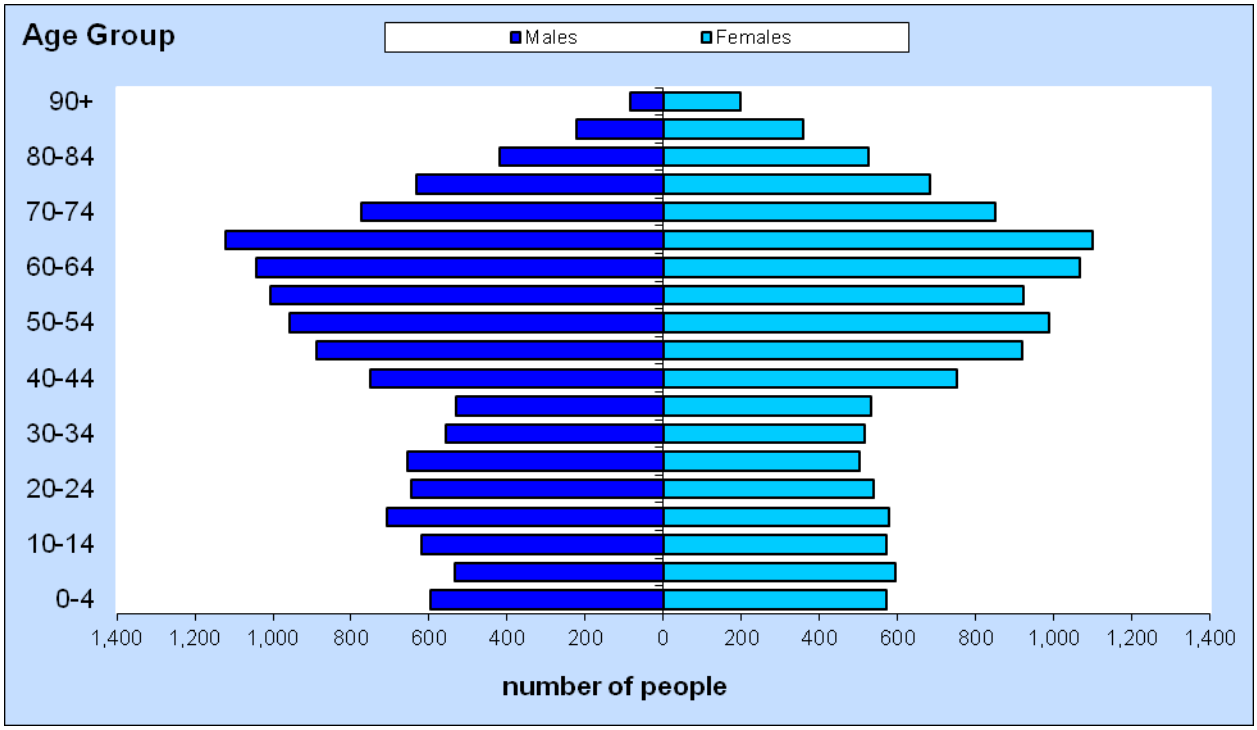
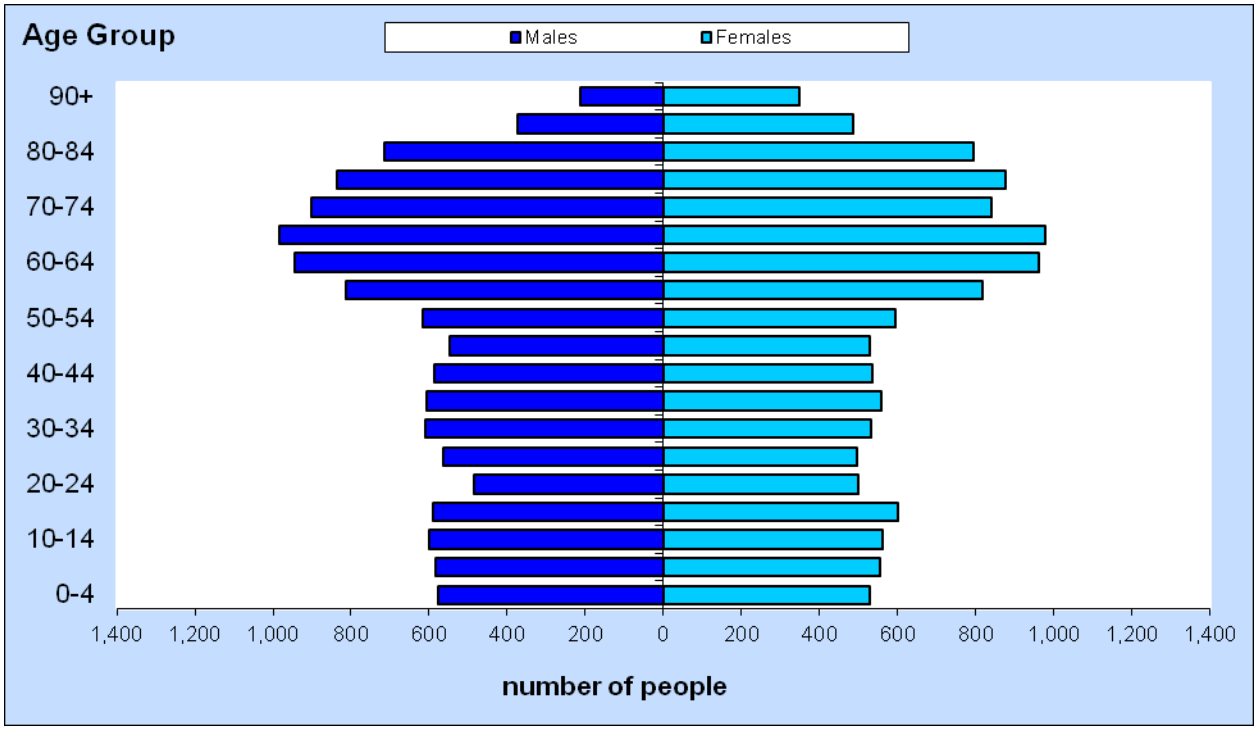


figure 6
Snowdonia (2028)
population pyramid showing the projected population by age group and sex



projected population – aged under 16

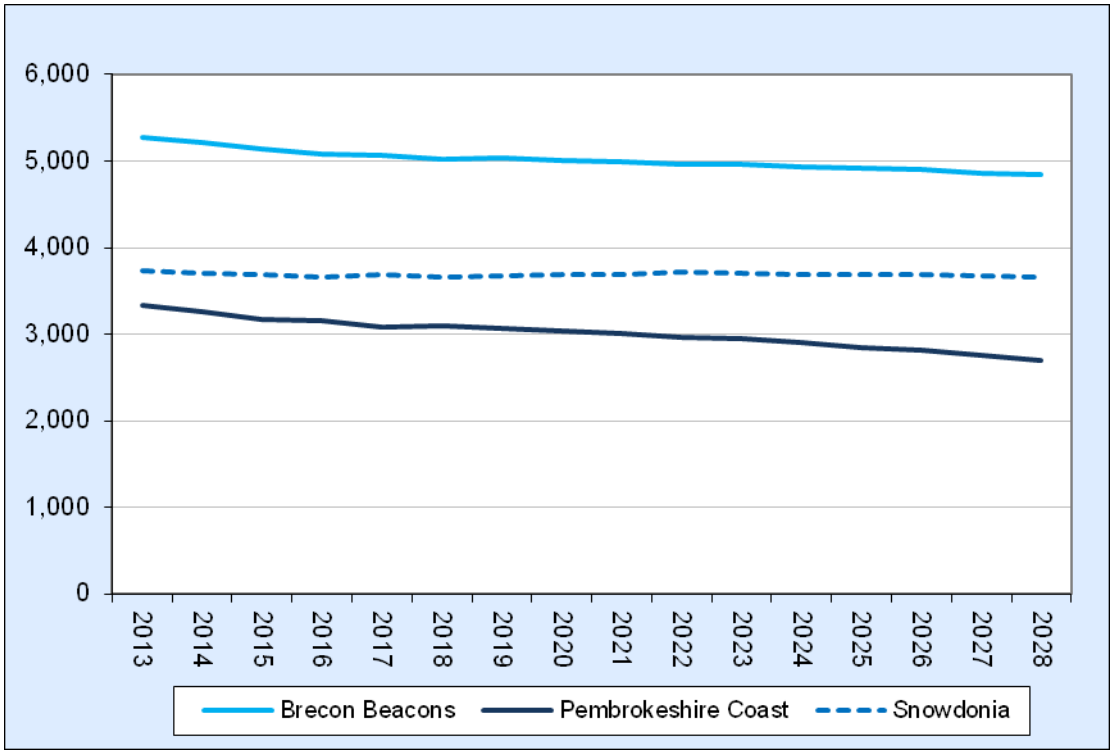
table 3
people aged under 16
population projections, National Parks in Wales and Residual Areas, selected years

	population (thousands), people aged under 16			
	actual	projected		
National Parks	**2013**	**2018**	**2023**	**2028**
Brecon Beacons	5.3	5.0	5.0	4.8
Pembrokeshire Coast	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.7
Snowdonia	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
Residual Areas				
Powys	18.6	17.8	17.5	16.7
Monmouthshire	14.8	14.5	14.4	14.2
Carmarthenshire	32.5	32.9	33.4	33.0
Rhondda Cynon Taf	43.8	45.2	46.4	46.0
Merthyr Tydfil	10.9	11.2	11.5	11.1
Pembrokeshire	18.5	18.7	19.0	18.5
Gwynedd	18.0	18.3	18.9	19.6
Conwy	18.3	18.5	18.8	18.5

table 4
people aged under 16
projected population change, National Parks in Wales and Residual Areas, selected periods

	percentage change people aged under 16		
National Parks	**2013-2018**	**2013-2023**	**2013-2028**
Brecon Beacons	-4.7	-6.0	-8.3
Pembrokeshire Coast	-7.1	-11.6	-19.1
Snowdonia	-1.8	-0.8	-2.0
Residual Areas			
Powys	-4.1	-6.0	-10.0
Monmouthshire	-2.3	-3.1	-4.1
Carmarthenshire	1.2	2.8	1.7
Rhondda Cynon Taf	3.1	5.7	5.0
Merthyr Tydfil	3.2	5.2	1.5
Pembrokeshire	1.1	2.8	0.4
Gwynedd	1.5	4.9	9.2
Conwy	1.6	3.1	1.5

chart 2
people aged under 16, projected population for National Parks in Wales, 2013 to 2028



The numbers of people aged under 16 in the three National Parks in Wales are projected to decrease between 2013 and 2028 (although the decrease in Snowdonia is small). This is similar to the previous set of National Parks projections and is potentially caused by the decreasing size of the younger age cohorts as a result of relatively low birth rates after the year 2000.

The number of people under 16 in the Brecon Beacons was 5,300 in 2013 and is projected to decrease by 8.3 per cent to 4,800 in 2028. Of the residual areas of the local authorities which contain parts of the Brecon Beacons there are projected falls in the numbers of under-16s for Powys and Monmouthshire, and rises for Carmarthenshire and Rhondda Cynon Taff; the Merthyr Tydfil population is projected to stay virtually the same.

The number of people under 16 in the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park was 3,300 in 2013 and is projected to decrease by 19.1 per cent to 2,700 in 2028. The number of under-16s in the Pembrokeshire residual area is projected to rise steadily but slightly between 2015 and 2023, and then to fall slightly by 2028 to the 2013 level.

The number of people under 16 in Snowdonia is projected to decrease by 2.0 per cent from just over 3,700 in 2013 to just under 3,700 in 2028. Of the local authorities which contain parts of Snowdonia the number of under-16s in the Gwynedd residual area is projected to rise steadily by 9.2 per cent between 2013 and 2028. Over the same period the number in the Conwy residual area is projected to fluctuate with an overall slight fall of 1.5 per cent.

projected population – aged 16-64

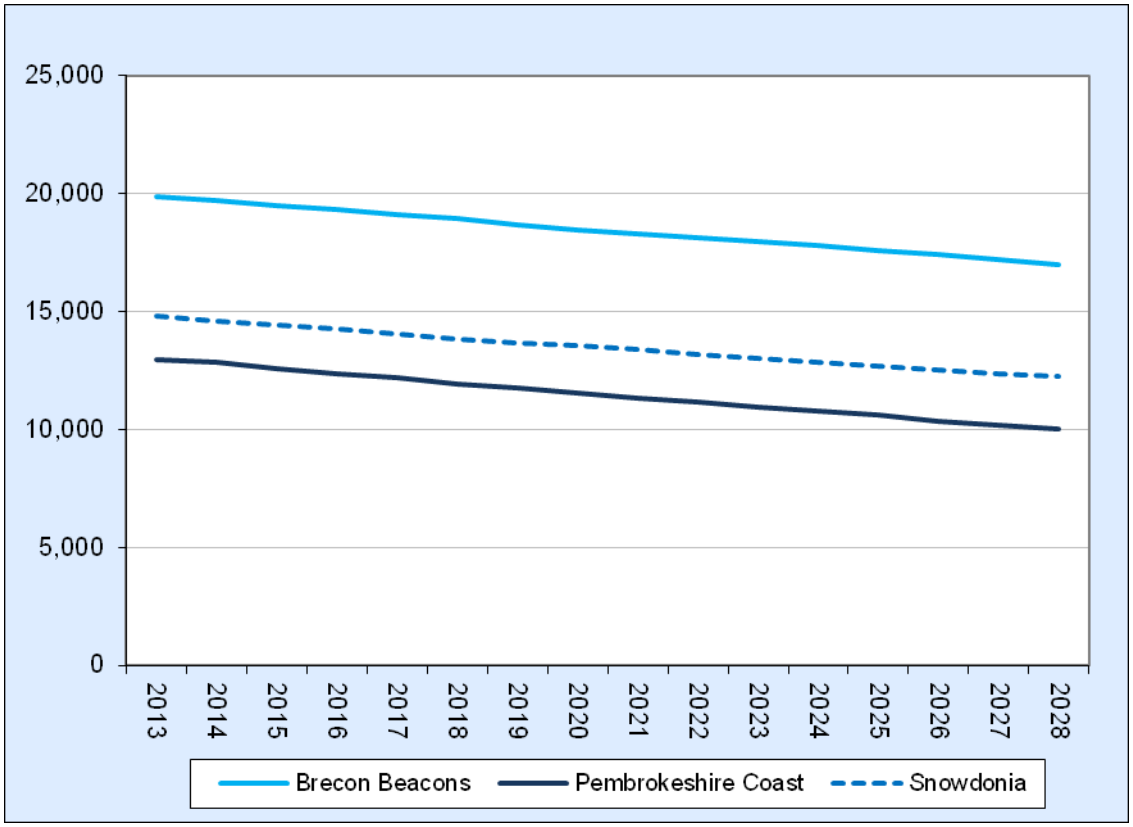
table 5
people aged 16-64
population projections, National Parks in Wales and Residual Areas, selected years

	population (thousands), people aged 16-64			
	actual	projected		
National Parks	**2013**	**2018**	**2023**	**2028**
Brecon Beacons	19.8	18.9	18.0	17.0
Pembrokeshire Coast	13.0	11.9	11.0	10.0
Snowdonia	14.8	13.9	13.0	12.2
Residual Areas				
Powys	65.4	62.4	59.3	55.6
Monmouthshire	51.6	50.2	48.8	46.6
Carmarthenshire	110.2	108.4	106.6	104.9
Rhondda Cynon Taf	147.5	145.2	143.6	142.1
Merthyr Tydfil	37.2	36.6	36.0	35.4
Pembrokeshire	59.7	58.4	57.2	55.8
Gwynedd	62.8	63.7	64.9	66.0
Conwy	64.2	62.4	60.6	58.5

table 6
people aged 16-64
projected population change, National Parks in Wales and Residual Areas, selected periods

	percentage change people aged 16-64		
National Parks	**2013-2018**	**2013-2023**	**2013-2028**
Brecon Beacons	-4.6	-9.5	-14.3
Pembrokeshire Coast	-8.1	-15.6	-22.9
Snowdonia	-6.4	-12.1	-17.4
Residual Areas			
Powys	-4.6	-9.3	-15.0
Monmouthshire	-2.7	-5.6	-9.7
Carmarthenshire	-1.6	-3.2	-4.8
Rhondda Cynon Taf	-1.6	-2.7	-3.7
Merthyr Tydfil	-1.7	-3.2	-5.0
Pembrokeshire	-2.3	-4.2	-6.5
Gwynedd	1.4	3.3	5.0
Conwy	-2.8	-5.6	-8.9

chart 3
people aged 16-64, projected population for National Parks in Wales (2013 to 2028)



The numbers of people aged between 16 and 64 in the three National Parks in Wales are projected to decrease markedly between 2013 and 2028. This is a similar result to that reported in the previous Release published in 2011, but with larger falls. This is the age group most likely to be affected by migration; that is, people aged between 16 and 64 are more likely to leave a National Park area than to move into one (employment being a major factor).

The number of people aged between 16 and 64 in the Brecon Beacons was 19,800 in 2013 and is projected to decrease by 14.3 per cent to 17,000 in 2028. There are projected falls in the numbers of 16-64s in the residual areas of the local authorities which contain parts of the Brecon Beacons, ranging from 3.7 per cent in Rhondda Cynon Taff to 15.0 per cent in Powys.

The number of people aged between 16 and 64 in the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park was 13,000 in 2013 and is projected to decrease by 22.9 per cent to 10,000 in 2028. The number of 16-64s in the Pembrokeshire residual area is projected to fall steadily between 2015 and 2023 with an overall decrease of 6.5 per cent.

The number of people aged between 16 and 64 in Snowdonia was 14,800 in 2013 and is projected to decrease by 17.4 per cent to 12,200 in 2028. Of the local authorities which contain parts of Snowdonia the number of 16-64s in the Gwynedd residual area is projected to rise steadily by 5.0 per cent between 2013 and 2028. Over the same period the number in the Conwy residual area is projected to fall by 8.9 per cent.

projected population – aged 65 and over

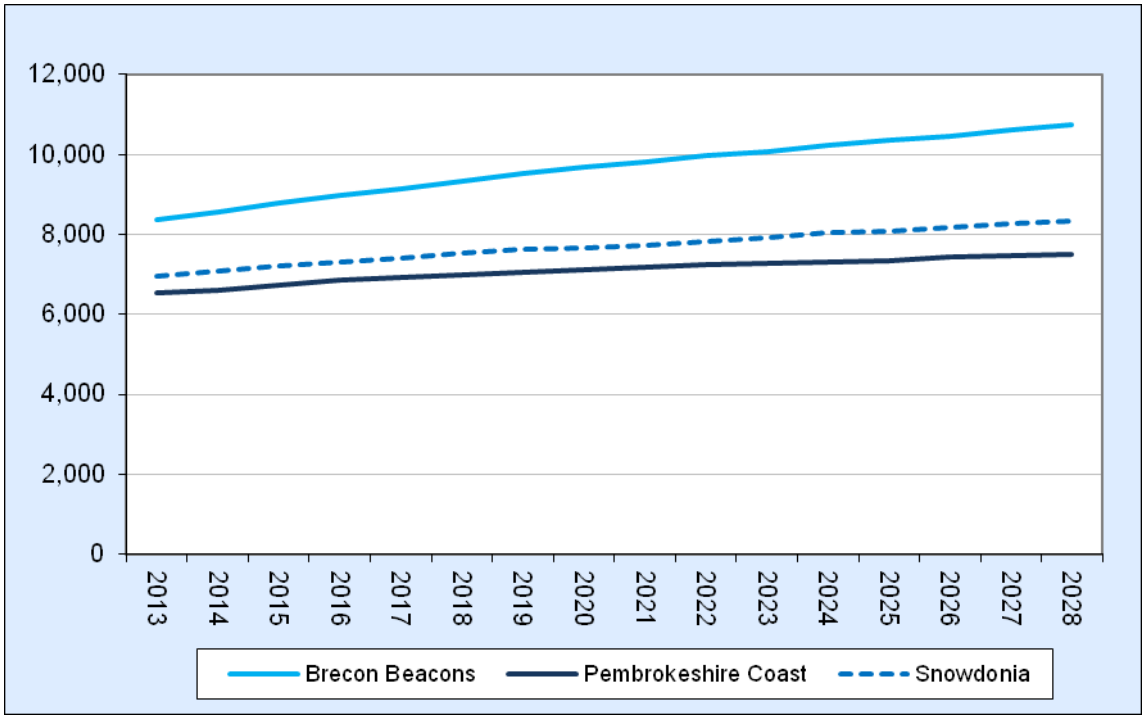
table 7
people aged 65 and over
population projections, National Parks in Wales and Residual Areas, selected years

	population (thousands), people aged 65 and over			
	actual	projected		
National Parks	**2013**	**2018**	**2023**	**2028**
Brecon Beacons	8.4	9.3	10.1	10.8
Pembrokeshire Coast	6.5	7.0	7.3	7.5
Snowdonia	7.0	7.5	7.9	8.3
Residual Areas				
Powys	27.4	30.4	32.9	35.8
Monmouthshire	18.9	21.3	23.4	26.0
Carmarthenshire	40.1	43.2	46.4	50.1
Rhondda Cynon Taf	42.3	45.5	48.3	52.1
Merthyr Tydfil	10.2	11.1	12.0	13.3
Pembrokeshire	22.2	24.2	25.8	28.0
Gwynedd	21.0	22.0	22.9	24.3
Conwy	28.6	30.1	31.8	34.0

table 8
people aged 65 and over
population projections, National Parks in Wales and Residual Areas, selected periods

	percentage change people aged 65 and over		
National Parks	**2013-2018**	**2013-2023**	**2013-2028**
Brecon Beacons	11.4	20.4	28.5
Pembrokeshire Coast	7.1	11.3	15.0
Snowdonia	8.3	13.9	19.8
Residual Areas			
Powys	10.8	20.0	30.4
Monmouthshire	12.6	24.0	37.6
Carmarthenshire	7.8	15.9	25.0
Rhondda Cynon Taf	7.5	14.2	23.2
Merthyr Tydfil	9.2	17.7	30.4
Pembrokeshire	8.8	16.0	25.9
Gwynedd	4.4	9.0	15.7
Conwy	5.3	11.0	19.0

chart 4
people aged 65 and over, projected population for National Parks in Wales (2013 to 2028)



The numbers of people aged 65 and over in the three National Parks in Wales are projected to increase between 2013 and 2028. This is a similar to the previous set of projections but with smaller rises. People in this age group are less likely to leave the area and the effect of the increase in births between the late 1940s and the early 1960s is starting to decrease.

The number of people aged 65 and over in the Brecon Beacons was 8,400 in 2013 and is projected to increase by 28.5 per cent to 10,800 in 2028. There are projected rises in the numbers of over-65s in the residual areas of the local authorities which contain parts of the Brecon Beacons, ranging from 23.2 per cent in Rhondda Cynon Taff to 37.6 per cent in Monmouthshire.

The number of people aged 65 and over in the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park was 6,500 in 2013 and is projected to increase by 15.0 per cent to 7,500 in 2028. The number of over-65s in the Pembrokeshire residual area is projected to rise by a quarter between 2013 and 2028.

The number of people aged 65 and over in Snowdonia is projected to increase by a fifth from 7,000 in 2013 to 8,300 in 2028. Of the local authorities which contain parts of Snowdonia the number of over-65s in the Gwynedd residual area is projected to rise by 15.7 per cent between 2013 and 2028. Over the same period the number in the Conwy residual area is projected rise by a fifth.

projected natural change and migration

table 9
projected number of births and deaths, National Parks in Wales (and natural change = births – deaths), selected periods

	Brecon Beacons	Pembrokeshire Coast	Snowdonia
2013-14			
births	270	170	220
deaths	390	290	270
natural change	-120	-120	-60
2020-21			
births	260	150	220
deaths	400	280	270
natural change	-130	-130	-50
2027-28			
births	250	120	220
deaths	420	280	280
natural change	-170	-160	-60
2037-38			
births	220	100	220
deaths	470	290	300
natural change	-250	-190	-80

all figures rounded to the nearest 10, so natural change may not exactly equal births minus deaths

The number of deaths in each of the three National Parks in Wales is estimated to be more than the number of births (that is, negative natural change). The same result was reported in the previous Release published in 2011.

Between 2013 and 2038 the differences between the projected numbers of births and deaths are similar for the Brecon Beacons and the Pembrokeshire Coast; and for Snowdonia the differences are between a half and a third those of the other two National Parks.

Between 2013 and 2038 the number of births in the Brecon Beacons are projected to fall slightly but steadily, and over the same period the number of deaths are projected to rise steadily. In the Pembrokeshire Coast area the number of births are projected to fall steadily, but the number of deaths to stay constant. In Snowdonia the number of births are projected to stay constant from 2013 to2038; over the first half of the 2013 to 2038 the number of deaths are projected to stay the same and then to rise slightly over the second half. The fall in the number of births is potentially caused by the decreasing size of the cohorts of young women.

A constant level of in- and out-migration (that is, the number of people moving to, or leaving an area) has been assumed for each National Park. It is based on the levels of in- and out-migration over the five years from 2009 to 2014. For the previously published 2008-based projections a constant level of migration was assumed based on the National Park migration between 2004 and 2008.

table 10
annual migration flows in and out of the National Parks in Wales and Residual Areas (average for 2008/09 to 2013/14)

	National Parks		
	Brecon Beacons	Pembrokeshire Coast	Snowdonia
in	1,690	1,280	1,260
out	1,610	1,320	1,290
net	80	-40	-30

	Residual Areas (Brecon Beacons)				
	Powys	Monmouthshire	Carmarthenshire	Rhondda Cynon Taf	Merthyr Tydfil
in	4,990	3,950	6,060	6,530	1,480
out	4,890	3,720	5,510	6,560	1,490
net	100	240	540	-30	-20

	Residual Areas (Pembrokeshire Coast, Snowdonia))		
	Pembrokeshire	Gwynedd	Conwy
in	2,930	5,990	4,330
out	2,740	5,570	3,970
net	190	420	360

More people are expected to move to the Brecon Beacons than leave the area, an estimated 80 people a year. For the other two National Parks more people are expected to leave the areas than move in, an estimated 40 people for the Pembrokeshire Coast and 30 people for Snowdonia. The previously published 2008-based projections showed increases in net migration for all three National Parks (of between 80 and 150 people a year).

For most of the residual areas there is expected to be an increase of between 100 people (Powys) and 540 people (Carmarthenshire); the exceptions are Rhondda Cynon Taf (a decrease of 30 people) and Merthyr Tydfil (a decrease of 20 people).

comparisons (20013-based and 2008-based)

table 11
comparison of the 2013-based National Park population projections with the previously published 2008-based National Park population projections

	population (thousands)				
	actual		projected		
	2008	**2013**	**2018**	**2023**	**2028**
2013-based National Parks projections					
Brecon Beacons	33.4	33.5	33.3	33.0	32.6
Pembrokeshire Coast	22.6	22.8	22.0	21.2	20.2
Snowdonia	25.6	25.5	25.1	24.7	24.2
2008-based National Parks projections					
	actual	projected			
Brecon Beacons	32.7	33.0	33.2	33.3	
Pembrokeshire Coast	22.1	22.3	22.4	22.5	
Snowdonia	25.7	26.0	26.3	26.6	

Table 12
comparison of the projected population percentage change in the 2013-based National Park population projections and the 2008-based population projections

	percentage change			
	2008-2013	**2013-2018**	**2018-2023**	**20123-2028**
2013-based National Parks Projections				
Brecon Beacons	0.3	-0.6	-0.8	-1.2
Pembrokeshire Coast	1.2	-3.6	-3.9	-4.6
Snowdonia	-0.5	-1.7	-1.6	-1.7
2008-based National Parks Projections				
Brecon Beacons	0.8	0.6	0.5	
Pembrokeshire Coast	0.7	0.6	0.3	
Snowdonia	0.9	1.2	1.3	

quality information

The projections are based on a similar methodology to the one used for the 2011-based local authority population projections for Wales (details of which are given later in this quality information). Population projections 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 trends in recent years. They are not forecasts and do not try to forecast the potential effects of local or central government policies on future population changes, or of changes in the lifestyle of the population.

The components of 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 population 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.

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 aim is to develop and publish initial plans by January and to consult more widely on our demographic statistical outputs in the first half of 2016. Users will be kept informed if the timing of our consultation plans change. Please send any feedback on any aspects of our publication and in particular any views on future timing requirements to: stats.popcensus@wales.gsi.gov.uk.

relevance

Population and migration statistics are important for policy development, planning, and the provision of public services. There is a high demand for population and migration 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
- contributing to the Local Government Finance revenue settlement
- policy development
- advice to Ministers
- informing debate in the National Assembly for Wales and beyond
- the calculation of further statistics (for example, Housing Estimates, and Household Projections)
- 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 population 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 analysed

by age and sex. Population 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

The projections have been assessed by the UK Statistics Authority and have since been published as National Statistics. The estimates are currently being re-assessed and their National Statistics status is subject to confirmation, once all the requirements in the assessment report have been met.

National Statistics are produced to high professional standards set out in the Code of Practice for Official Statistics. They undergo regular quality assurance reviews to ensure that they meet customer needs. They are produced free from any political interference. Once statistics have been designated as National Statistics it is a statutory requirement that the Code of Practice shall continue to be observed.

Population 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 Population projections have their limitations. These National Parks population 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 were not produced for the National Parks 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 Population 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 population 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 populations of 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. 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.

Feedback

We welcome feedback from users of our publications on content and presentation.
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ANNEXE A

table A1
all people
population projections, National Parks in Wales and Residual Areas, years up to 2038

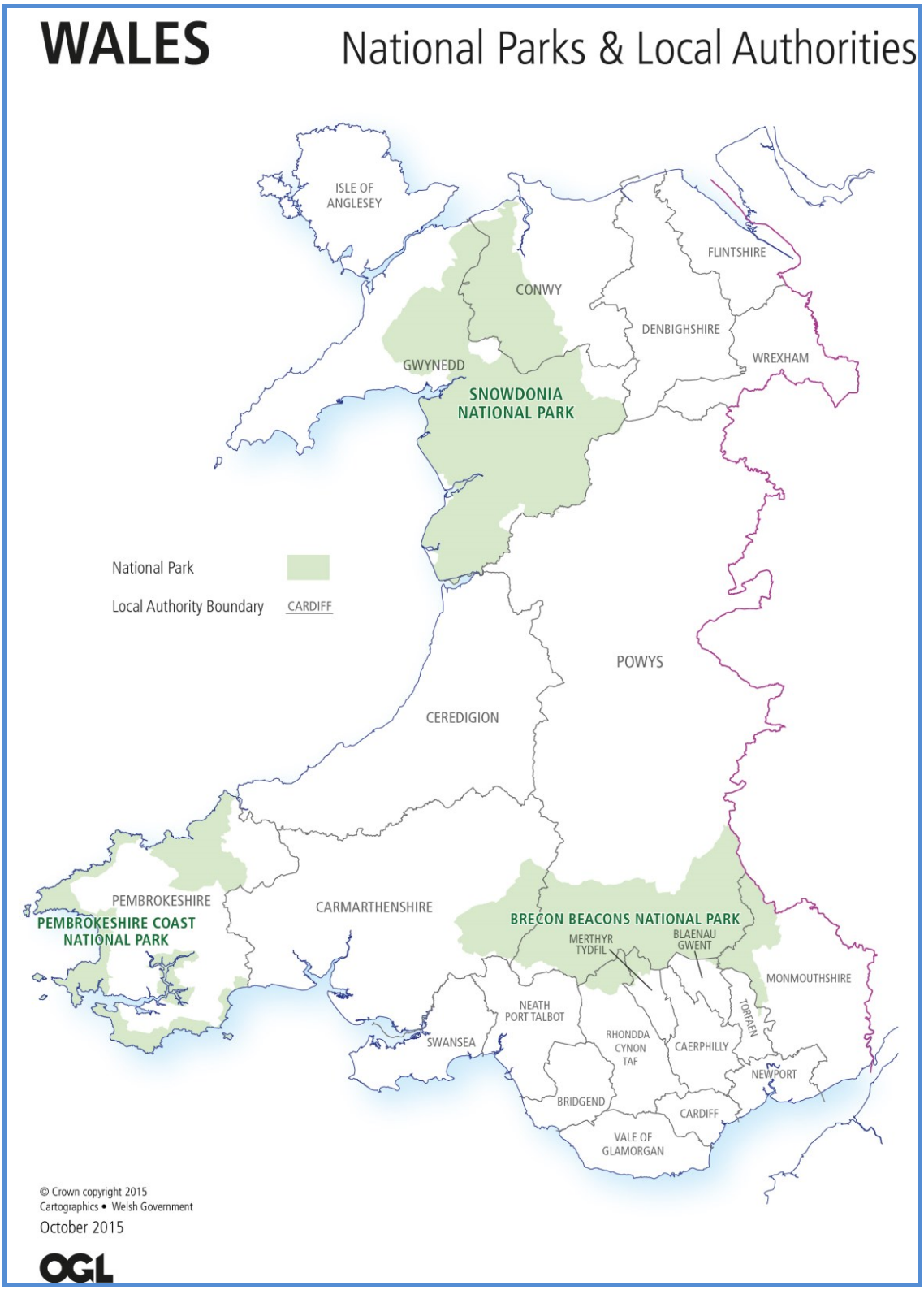
	population (thousands), all people					
	estimate	projected				
National Parks	**2013**	**2018**	**2023**	**2028**	**2033**	**2038**
Brecon Beacons	33.5	33.3	33.0	32.6	31.6	31.2
Pembrokeshire Coast	22.8	22.0	21.2	20.2	18.5	18.0
Snowdonia	25.5	25.1	24.7	24.2	23.4	23.2
Residual Areas						
Powys	106.6	105.8	104.9	103.4	99.6	98.4
Monmouthshire	83.0	83.7	84.3	84.6	84.0	83.7
Carmarthenshire	183.0	184.7	186.6	188.2	189.6	189.7
Rhondda Cynon Taf	239.3	241.4	243.7	245.5	247.1	247.4
Merthyr Tydfil	59.3	59.9	60.4	60.6	60.5	60.4
Pembrokeshire	100.4	101.2	102.0	102.3	101.9	101.7
Gwynedd	99.3	101.4	104.3	107.7	113.3	114.7
Conwy	112.9	112.9	113.0	112.8	111.8	111.4

table A2
all people
projected population change, National Parks in Wales and Residual Areas, years up to 2038

	percentage change, all people				
	2013-	**2013-**	**2013-**	**2013-**	**2013-**
National Parks	**2018**	**2023**	**2028**	**2033**	**2038**
Brecon Beacons	-0.6	-1.5	-2.7	-5.7	-6.7
Pembrokeshire Coast	-3.6	-7.3	-11.5	-19.2	-21.3
Snowdonia	-1.7	-3.3	-5.0	-8.1	-9.0
Residual Areas					
Powys	-0.7	-1.5	-2.9	-6.6	-7.7
Monmouthshire	0.8	1.5	1.9	1.2	0.8
Carmarthenshire	0.9	2.0	2.9	3.6	3.7
Rhondda Cynon Taf	0.9	1.9	2.6	3.3	3.4
Merthyr Tydfil	1.1	1.9	2.3	2.1	1.9
Pembrokeshire	0.8	1.6	1.9	1.5	1.3
Gwynedd	2.2	5.0	8.4	14.1	15.5
Conwy	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-1.0	-1.4

ANNEXE B

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



ANNEXE C

table C1
all people
mid-year estimates, National Parks in England and Wales, 2002-2012

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Dartmoor	33,780	33,644	33,881	34,031	34,126	34,441	34,443	34,372	34,214	33,761	33,889
Exmoor	10,652	10,672	10,662	10,656	10,624	10,596	10,652	10,571	10,502	10,266	10,226
Lake District	41,219	41,450	41,783	41,875	41,720	41,758	41,603	41,428	41,121	40,752	40,447
Northumberland	1,951	1,987	1,997	1,977	2,000	2,005	2,007	2,001	2,004	1,994	1,983
North York Moors	23,875	23,972	24,015	24,041	23,862	23,721	23,812	23,585	23,439	23,390	23,248
Peak District	37,678	37,626	37,896	37,883	37,922	37,810	38,019	38,092	38,003	37,878	37,768
The Broads Authority	5,843	5,924	6,015	6,071	6,110	6,192	6,215	6,201	6,242	6,271	6,249
Yorkshire Dales	19,457	19,529	19,702	19,891	20,044	20,122	20,181	20,039	19,959	19,750	19,595
New Forest	34,293	34,586	34,653	34,701	34,883	35,012	35,010	35,001	35,127	34,931	35,074
South Downs	106,784	106,658	107,792	108,328	108,943	109,598	110,759	111,447	111,995	112,492	113,201
Brecon Beacons	**32,513**	**32,713**	**32,888**	**32,999**	**33,202**	**33,226**	**33,391**	**33,476**	**33,297**	**33,386**	**33,434**
Pembrokeshire Coast	**21,352**	**21,596**	**21,858**	**21,963**	**22,068**	**22,346**	**22,569**	**22,699**	**22,612**	**22,725**	**22,872**
Snowdonia	**24,906**	**25,276**	**25,634**	**25,578**	**25,585**	**25,650**	**25,633**	**25,717**	**25,727**	**25,692**	**25,613**

table C1a
all people
mid-year estimates, National Parks in England and Wales, annual change, ([year n] minus [year n-1])

	2003-02	2004-03	2005-04	2006-05	2007-06	2008-07	2009-08	2010-09	2011-10	2012-11
Dartmoor	-136	237	150	95	315	2	-71	-158	-453	128
Exmoor	20	-10	-6	-32	-28	56	-81	-69	-236	-40
Lake District	231	333	92	-155	38	-155	-175	-307	-369	-305
Northumberland	36	10	-20	23	5	2	-6	3	-10	-11
North York Moors	97	43	26	-179	-141	91	-227	-146	-49	-142
Peak District	-52	270	-13	39	-112	209	73	-89	-125	-110
The Broads Authority	81	91	56	39	82	23	-14	41	29	-22
Yorkshire Dales	72	173	189	153	78	59	-142	-80	-209	-155
New Forest	293	67	48	182	129	-2	-9	126	-196	143
South Downs	-126	1,134	536	615	655	1,161	688	548	497	709
Brecon Beacons	200	175	111	203	24	165	85	-179	89	48
Pembrokeshire Coast	244	262	105	105	278	223	130	-87	113	147
Snowdonia	370	358	-56	7	65	-17	84	10	-35	-79

table C2
males
mid-year estimates, National Parks in England and Wales, 2002-2012

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Dartmoor	16,798	16,608	16,738	16,772	16,816	16,976	16,987	16,996	16,913	16,529	16,561
Exmoor	5,088	5,099	5,108	5,151	5,146	5,110	5,141	5,112	5,069	4,949	4,925
Lake District	20,195	20,273	20,535	20,564	20,618	20,601	20,562	20,554	20,395	20,269	20,098
Northumberland	1,010	1,021	1,027	1,013	1,031	1,034	1,034	1,028	1,024	1,022	1,012
North York Moors	11,905	11,858	11,881	11,894	11,840	11,744	11,819	11,661	11,614	11,589	11,507
Peak District	18,418	18,451	18,611	18,571	18,605	18,553	18,624	18,614	18,572	18,527	18,492
The Broads Authority	2,890	2,946	2,977	2,994	3,020	3,061	3,095	3,085	3,107	3,124	3,115
Yorkshire Dales	9,612	9,632	9,715	9,824	9,975	10,001	10,005	9,923	9,898	9,819	9,714
New Forest	16,560	16,740	16,724	16,835	16,919	17,004	17,004	16,970	17,018	16,939	17,066
South Downs	50,975	50,952	51,420	51,699	52,101	52,450	53,095	53,385	53,715	54,130	54,434
Brecon Beacons	**15,873**	**15,982**	**16,128**	**16,165**	**16,235**	**16,262**	**16,384**	**16,408**	**16,282**	**16,389**	**16,436**
Pembrokeshire Coast	**10,291**	**10,399**	**10,546**	**10,676**	**10,777**	**10,890**	**11,052**	**11,081**	**11,042**	**11,116**	**11,189**
Snowdonia	**12,283**	**12,493**	**12,674**	**12,660**	**12,653**	**12,713**	**12,711**	**12,773**	**12,819**	**12,787**	**12,786**

table C2a
males
mid-year estimates, National Parks in England and Wales, annual change, ([year n] minus [year n-1])

	2003-02	2004-03	2005-04	2006-05	2007-06	2008-07	2009-08	2010-09	2011-10	2012-11
Dartmoor	-190	130	34	44	160	11	9	-83	-384	32
Exmoor	11	9	43	-5	-36	31	-29	-43	-120	-24
Lake District	78	262	29	54	-17	-39	-8	-159	-126	-171
Northumberland	11	6	-14	18	3	0	-6	-4	-2	-10
North York Moors	-47	23	13	-54	-96	75	-158	-47	-25	-82
Peak District	33	160	-40	34	-52	71	-10	-42	-45	-35
The Broads Authority	56	31	17	26	41	34	-10	22	17	-9
Yorkshire Dales	20	83	109	151	26	4	-82	-25	-79	-105
New Forest	180	-16	111	84	85	0	-34	48	-79	127
South Downs	-23	468	279	402	349	645	290	330	415	304
Brecon Beacons	109	146	37	70	27	122	24	-126	107	47
Pembrokeshire Coast	108	147	130	101	113	162	29	-39	74	73
Snowdonia	210	181	-14	-7	60	-2	62	46	-32	-1

table C3
females
mid-year estimates, National Parks in England and Wales, 2002-2012

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Dartmoor	16,982	17,036	17,143	17,259	17,310	17,465	17,456	17,376	17,301	17,232	17,328
Exmoor	5,564	5,573	5,554	5,505	5,478	5,486	5,511	5,459	5,433	5,317	5,301
Lake District	21,024	21,177	21,248	21,311	21,102	21,157	21,041	20,874	20,726	20,483	20,349
Northumberland	941	966	970	964	969	971	973	973	980	972	971
North York Moors	11,970	12,114	12,134	12,147	12,022	11,977	11,993	11,924	11,825	11,801	11,741
Peak District	19,260	19,175	19,285	19,312	19,317	19,257	19,395	19,478	19,431	19,351	19,276
The Broads Authority	2,953	2,978	3,038	3,077	3,090	3,131	3,120	3,116	3,135	3,147	3,134
Yorkshire Dales	9,845	9,897	9,987	10,067	10,069	10,121	10,176	10,116	10,061	9,931	9,881
New Forest	17,733	17,846	17,929	17,866	17,964	18,008	18,006	18,031	18,109	17,992	18,008
South Downs	55,809	55,706	56,372	56,629	56,842	57,148	57,664	58,062	58,280	58,362	58,767
Brecon Beacons	**16,640**	**16,731**	**16,760**	**16,834**	**16,967**	**16,964**	**17,007**	**17,068**	**17,015**	**16,997**	**16,998**
Pembrokeshire Coast	**11,061**	**11,197**	**11,312**	**11,287**	**11,291**	**11,456**	**11,517**	**11,618**	**11,570**	**11,609**	**11,683**
Snowdonia	**12,623**	**12,783**	**12,960**	**12,918**	**12,932**	**12,937**	**12,922**	**12,944**	**12,908**	**12,905**	**12,827**

table C3a
females
mid-year estimates, National Parks in England and Wales, annual change, ([year n] minus [year n-1])

	2003-02	2004-03	2005-04	2006-05	2007-06	2008-07	2009-08	2010-09	2011-10	2012-11
Dartmoor	54	107	116	51	155	-9	-80	-75	-69	96
Exmoor	9	-19	-49	-27	8	25	-52	-26	-116	-16
Lake District	153	71	63	-209	55	-116	-167	-148	-243	-134
Northumberland	25	4	-6	5	2	2	0	7	-8	-1
North York Moors	144	20	13	-125	-45	16	-69	-99	-24	-60
Peak District	-85	110	27	5	-60	138	83	-47	-80	-75
The Broads Authority	25	60	39	13	41	-11	-4	19	12	-13
Yorkshire Dales	52	90	80	2	52	55	-60	-55	-130	-50
New Forest	113	83	-63	98	44	-2	25	78	-117	16
South Downs	-103	666	257	213	306	516	398	218	82	405
Brecon Beacons	91	29	74	133	-3	43	61	-53	-18	1
Pembrokeshire Coast	136	115	-25	4	165	61	101	-48	39	74
Snowdonia	160	177	-42	14	5	-15	22	-36	-3	-78