



Department for
Communities and
Local Government

2012-based Household Projections - England: Household Types (Stage 2) and National Variants



Housing *Statistical Release*

03 December 2015

- **One person households** are projected to increase by 72,000 per year, 34 per cent of the total increase in households up to 2037.
- **Couple households (without children or other persons)** are projected to increase by 47,000 per year (22 per cent of total household growth).
- **Couples with dependent children** are projected to increase by 38,000 per year (18 per cent of household growth).
- **Older households** are projected to increase more quickly than younger ones: those headed by persons aged 65 and over are projected to increase by 162,000 per year; '85 and over' households' are projected to increase by 57,000 per year.
- **Couples (with other adults)** households are projected to increase by 18,000 per year (9 per cent of all growth).
- **Variant national** household projections show that:
 - Higher life expectancy would increase the projected annual household growth from 210,000 to 229,000 per year.
 - Net migration (as assumed in the population projections) accounts for around one third of household growth.

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Introduction

This Statistical Release provides projections by household type up to 2037 for England and local authority districts. The 'Household Type (Stage 2)' projections complement the [release](#) of 27 February. **The total household numbers are unchanged** for England and local authorities.

Variant household projections for England are also provided. These show the effect of different assumptions about longevity, fertility and migration.

The figures in this release are based on the Office for National Statistics [2012-based sub-national population projections](#). The household projections are derived by applying projected household representative rates to the population projections. The [Methodology Report Stage 2](#) covers the 'Household Type (Stage 2)' projections.

The household and population projections are based on assumed demographic trends. They are not forecasts as they do not attempt to predict effects such as future government policies and changing economic circumstances. They show the household numbers and types that would result if the demographic trends were to continue.

Household Projections by Type

The Stage 2 household projections presented here group households by type and age of the head of household. The aggregation of household types is explained in Definitions. The summary tables and charts that follow use the groups below:

One person (a person living alone who shares neither housekeeping nor a living room with anyone else)

Couple and no other adult (a household which contains one family and no others, comprising of a married or cohabiting couple without dependent children)

Couple and one or more other adult (a household which contains one or more married or cohabiting couple families with one or more other adults present).

Households with dependent children

Other (other multi-person)

The accompanying Live Tables (414, 417, 418, 420, and 424) provide more detailed breakdowns by age and household type and also include projections by local authority districts.

Detailed data for local authorities is also provided for modelling and covers all age bands and household types.

Key Results

One person households are projected to increase by 72,000 per year, 34 per cent of the total increase in households up to 2037.

One person households remain at around 30 per cent of all households over the projection period.

Much of the growth in one person households is projected in the older age groups, with those over 65 increasing by around 48,000 a year- 66 per cent of overall rise in household with one persons.

Couple households (without children or other persons) are projected to increase by 47,000 per year (22 per cent of total household growth)

Couples with dependent children are projected to increase by 38,000 per year (18 per cent of household growth).

Older households are projected to increase more quickly: those headed by persons aged 65 and over are projected to increase by 162,000 per year and '85 and over' households' by 57,000 per year.

Older households are projected to account for an increased proportion of all households. Those aged '65 and over' increase from 28 per cent of all households in 2012 to 37 per cent in 2037. Households '85 and over' increase from 4 per cent to 8 per cent of all households over the projection period

Couples (with other adults) households are projected to increase by 18,000 per year (9 per cent of all growth).

Other 'multi-person **adult**' households are projected to increase 35,000 per year (17 per cent of all growth).

Figure 1: Projected number of households by household type, England

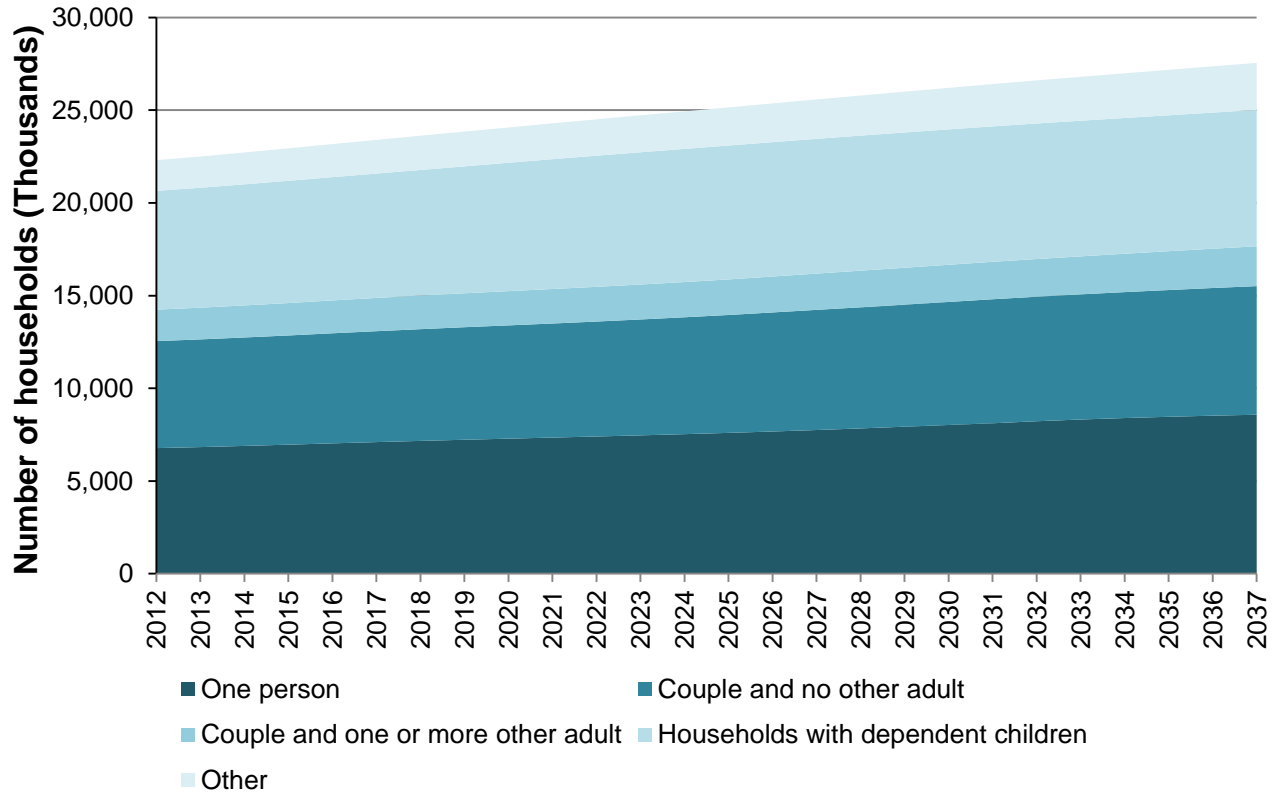


Table 1a: Household projections by number of adults, England

<i>Thousands</i>	2012	2037	Total Change	Average annual change 2012 to 2037	As percent of total	Total change 2012 to 2037 (%)
One person	6,777	8,576	1,799	72	34%	27%
Couple and no other adult	5,770	6,936	1,167	47	22%	20%
Couple and one or more other adult	1,696	2,147	451	18	9%	27%
Households with dependent children	6,409	7,354	945	38	18%	15%
Other	1,653	2,535	882	35	17%	53%
All households	22,305	27,548	5,244	210	100%	24%
Private household population	52,536	60,913	8,377	335		16%
Average household size (persons/household)	2.36	2.21				

Table 1b: Household projections by number of dependent children, England

<i>thousands households with:</i>	2012	2037	Total Change	Average annual change 2012 to 2037	As percent of total	Total change 2012 to 2037 (%)
0 dependent children	15,895	20,194	4,299	172	82%	27%
1 dependent child	2,912	3,699	787	31	15%	27%
2 dependent children	2,427	2,549	123	5	2%	5%
3+ dependent children	1,071	1,106	35	1	1%	3%
All households	22,305	27,548	5,244	210	100%	24%

Table 1c: Household projections by age of head of household, all types, England

<i>Thousands</i>	2012	2037	Total change	Average annual change 2012 to 2037	As percentage of total	Total change 2012 to 2037 (%)
Under 25	801	867	66	3	1%	8%
25 – 34	3,111	2,838	-273	-11	-5%	-9%
35 – 44	4,135	4,348	213	9	4%	5%
45 – 54	4,413	4,979	566	23	11%	13%
55 – 64	3,658	4,285	627	25	12%	17%
65 – 74	3,116	4,309	1,193	48	23%	38%
75 – 84	2,184	3,611	1,427	57	27%	65%
85 +	888	2,313	1,425	57	27%	161%
Total	22,305	27,548	5,244	210	100%	24%

Table 1d: Household projections by age of head of household, one person households, England

<i>Thousands</i>	2012	2037	Total change	Average annual change 2012 to 2037	As percentage of total	Total change 2012 to 2037 (%)
Under 25	215	187	-28	-1	-2%	-13%
25 – 34	710	554	-156	-6	-9%	-22%
35 – 44	866	1,039	173	7	10%	20%
45 – 54	1,009	1,274	265	11	15%	26%
55 – 64	1,083	1,440	357	14	20%	33%
65 – 74	1,201	1,851	651	26	36%	54%
75 – 84	1,090	876	-215	-9	-12%	-20%
85 +	603	1,356	753	30	42%	125%
Total	6,777	8,576	1,799	72	100%	27%

Variant projections

The Office for National Statistics produces a set of variant population projections showing the sensitivity of assumptions about fertility, life expectancy and net migration.

Household projections based on the ONS variant population projections give a broad indication of the effect of the demographic assumptions on household growth.

Table 2: Variant household projections, based on variant 2012-based national population projections, England

<i>Thousands</i>		Assumptions in population (England)	Number of Households in 2037	Average annual increase 2012- 2037
	Principal	(a)	27,548	210
Fertility				
Long term average number of children per woman	High	2.10	27,599	212
Life expectancy				
Expectation of life at birth at 2037, years	High	Males: 86.4 Females 89.3	28,025	229
Net migration	High	217,000	28,239	237
Long term annual migration	Low	97,000	26,863	182
	Zero Net	0	25,858	142

(a) Long-term principal assumptions in England 2012-based population projections

Fertility: Average number of children per woman: 1.90

Life expectancy: Expectancy of life at birth

Male: 84.3 Female 87.5

Net migration: +143,000

Fertility

Fertility assumptions (measured as births per woman) have little effect on the household projections with the high variant increasing the household growth rate by 2,000 households. There is limited potential for additional children to move into the household forming age groups over the 25 year projection.

Life Expectancy

Life expectancy assumptions have a greater effect on household numbers than the fertility

assumptions. The high variant adds 19,000 households per year.

Net international migration

Net migration accounts for 43 per cent of the projected increase in population. Accordingly assumptions about net migration have a relatively large effect on projected household growth. The estimates give a broad indication of the effect of migration on household growth but do not account for differences in the household formation rates of migrants.

The '**theoretical**' zero net migration variant results in projected household growth of 142,000 per year, 68,000 lower than the principal projection of 210,000 per year. This indicates around 32 per cent of the projected household growth is attributable to net migration with 68 per cent accounted for by natural change (birth less deaths).

The high net migration assumption adds 27,000 households per year to projected household growth

Comparisons with previous projections

The 2012-based household projections show lower annual growth than the 2011- based ones amounting to 2,000 fewer household per year. (Table 3a) Most of the decrease is in the age groups up to 44 years. This is mainly explained by the change in the population projections for these age groups.

The 2012-based household projections show annual household growth of 23,000 per year lower than the 2008-based projections, with the decreases concentrated in the younger age groups. (Table 3b) This is mainly explained by changes to the age structure in the population projections and also because the 2012-based household projections capture the trends in household formation from the 2011 Census.

Table 3a: 2012-based projections compared with 2011-based projections, by age, England

Thousands	2012-based projection	2011-based projection	Difference
	Average annual change 2011 - 2021	Average annual change 2011 - 2021	
Under 25	-5	-2	-2.9
25 – 34	5	23	-17.6
35 – 44	6	15	-9.3
45 – 54	22	17	5.0
55 – 64	58	50	8.4
65 – 74	56	46	10.0
75 – 84	46	40	5.4
85 +	31	32	-1.0
All households	219	221	-1.9

Table 3b: 2012-based projections compared with 2008-based projections, by age, England

Thousands	2012-based projection	2008-based projection	Difference
	Average annual change 2008 - 2033	Average annual change 2008 - 2033	
Under 25	2	3	-1.0
25 – 34	-11	20	-30.7
35 – 44	7	28	-20.6
45 – 54	32	30	2.5
55 – 64	25	13	11.6
65 – 74	56	52	4.1
75 – 84	48	38	10.5
85 +	50	49	0.7
All households	209	232	-23.0

Accompanying tables

Accompanying tables are available to download alongside this release. These are:

- Table 414** Household projections by age & district, England, 2012- 2037
- Table 417** Household projections: by age & household type (summary), England, 2012 & 2037
- Table 418** Household projections: by age and number of dependent children, England, 2012 & 2037
- Table 420** Household projections by type & district, England, 2012- 2037
- Table 424** Household projections by numbers of dependent children and district, 2012 & 2037

These tables can be accessed at

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-household-projections>

Detailed data for modelling and analysis at local authority level is available at

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/2012-based-household-projections-detailed-data-for-modelling-and-analytical-purposes>

Definitions

The definitions of key terms used in this release are:

Household

Throughout this release the 2001 Census definition of household is used.

‘A household is defined as one person living alone, or a group of people (not necessarily related) living at the same address with common housekeeping – that is, sharing either a living room or sitting room or at least one meal a day.’

Household Types

Households are divided into detailed household types based on the 2001 and 2011 Census.

The 2008 based and 2011 based household projections used a ‘17 type’ aggregation of types. (Aggregation C in table below).

The ‘17 type’ aggregation is not possible since the calculation of classification (which differs from the standard Census outputs classification) cannot be applied to the 2011 Census in a way that is consistent with the 2001 Census for all household types. A simplified ‘8 type’ classification (B) was agreed with ONS as the best for projecting trends, given the available data.

A summary classification (A) is used to present some of the data.

The table below shows the relationships between the classifications.

	Aggregation (A) – Summary Categories	Aggregation
A1	One person (a person living alone who shares neither housekeeping nor a living room with anyone else)	B1,B2
A2	Couple and no other adult (a household which contains one family and no others, comprising of a married or cohabiting couple without dependent children)	B3
A3	Couple and one or more other adult (a household which contains one or more married or cohabiting couple families with one or more other adults present).	B4
A4	Households with dependent children	B5,B6,B7
A5	Other (other multi person)	B8
	Aggregation (B) '8 types' (6 + male and female one person) - 2012-based household projections	
B1	One person households: male	C1
B2	One person female	C2
B3	One family and no others : Couple households : No dependent children	C3
B4	A couple and one or more other adults : No dependent children (2)	C10
B5	Households with one dependent child	CC4,C7,C11,C14
B6	Households with two dependent children	C5,C8,C12,C15
B7	Households with three or more dependent children	C6,C9.C13,C16
B8	Other households with two or more adults	C17
	Aggregation (C) '17 types': 2008 and 2011-based household projections	
C1	One person male	
C2	One person female	
C3	One family and no others : Couple households : No dependent children	
C4	One family and no others : Couple households : With one dependent child (1)	
C5	One family and no others : Couple households : With two dependent children (1)	
C6	One family and no others : Couple households : With three or more dependent children (1)	
C7	One family and no others : Lone parent households : With one dependent child (1)	
C8	One family and no others : Lone parent households : With two dependent children (1)	
C9	One family and no others : Lone parent households : With three or more dependent children (1)	
C10	A couple and one or more other adults : No dependent children (2)	
C11	A couple and one or more other adults : With one dependent child (2)	
C12	A couple and one or more other adults : With two dependent children (2)	

C13	A couple and one or more other adults : With three or more dependent children (2)	
C14	A lone parent and one or more other adults : With one dependent child (2)	
C15	A lone parent and one or more other adults : With two dependent children (2)	
C16	A lone parent and one or more other adults : With three or more dependent children (2)	
C17	Other households with two or more adults	
	(1) Households with dependent children and no non-dependent children. (2) In these categories, the other adults may include another couple and/or another lone parent and/ or a non-dependent child.	

Dependent child

A dependent child is a person in a household aged 0 to 15 (whether or not in a family) or a person aged 16 to 18 who is a full time student in a family with parents.

Household representative (Head of household)

The household representative is the individual that is taken to represent that household. This is usually taken as the eldest male within the household. The household projections use this 'older' definition for continuity over long time series. ONS now defines the household representative in by age and economic activity.

Household representative rate

The household representative rate is the probability of anyone in a particular population group being part of a separate household and can take any value between 0 and 1. The population groups are defined according to sex, age (15 bands from 15-19 to 85 and over) and relationship status group. This gives 75 population groups and 75 representative rates in total.

Institutional population

The institutional population is the population wholly resident in communal establishments. A communal establishment is defined in the 2001 Census as 'an establishment providing managed residential accommodation'. 'Managed' means full-time or part-time supervision of the accommodation. Examples of communal establishments are prisons, large hospitals, managed university accommodation, hotels, guest houses and sheltered accommodation.

Household population

The private household population is the total resident population minus the institutional population.

Technical notes

Data quality

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. The main data sources for the household projections are also Official or National Statistics. The UK Statistics Authority is responsible for assessing compliance with the Code and for designating outputs of sufficient quality with the 'National Statistics' badge.

Department for Communities and Local Government have produced this statistical release but the work to produce the household projections was undertaken by Experian on behalf of the Department. All stages of the household projections work are quality assured.

Revisions policy

This policy has been developed in accordance with the UK Statistics Authority Code of Practice for Official statistics and the Department for Communities and Local Government Revisions Policy (found at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/statistical-notice-dclg-revisions-policy>).

There are two types of revisions that the policy covers:

Non-Scheduled Revisions

Where a substantial error has occurred as a result of the compilation, imputation or dissemination process, the statistical release, live tables and other accompanying releases will be updated with a correction notice as soon as is practical.

Scheduled Revisions

Household projections are produced following the release of ONS sub-national population. Each set of projections supersedes the previous set. Estimates for the years up to each 'new' base year are updated in line with revision to the population estimates.

Uses of the data

The projections are a long term view of the number of households that would form given the latest population projections and previous trends in household formation.

The household projections are not a forecast. They do not predict the demographic effects of factors such as government policies and economic circumstances.

The projection model combines ONS population projections with projections of household formation in various population groups

The data in this Statistical Release are used by the Department for Communities and Local Government, other government departments, local planning bodies and local authorities. The household projections provide an important part of the evidence base for the assessment of future requirements for housing and associated services.

National Planning Practice Guidance for England explains that the household projections are 'the starting point for the estimate of overall housing need' by local authorities.

User engagement

Users are encouraged to provide feedback on how these statistics are used and how well they meet user needs. Comments on any issues relating to this statistical release are welcomed and encouraged. Responses should be addressed to the "Public enquiries" contact given in the "Enquiries" section below.

The Department's engagement strategy to meet the needs of statistics users is published here: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/engagement-strategy-to-meet-the-needs-of-statistics-users>

Devolved administration statistics

Scotland

<http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics-and-data/statistics/statistics-by-theme/housholds/household-projections>

Wales

<https://statswales.wales.gov.uk/Catalogue/Housing/Households/Projections>

Northern Ireland

<http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp21.htm>

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Information on Official Statistics is available via the UK Statistics Authority website:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/announcements>

Information about statistics at DCLG is available via the Department's website:

www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-communities-and-local-government/about/statistics

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