

# Household Projections for England

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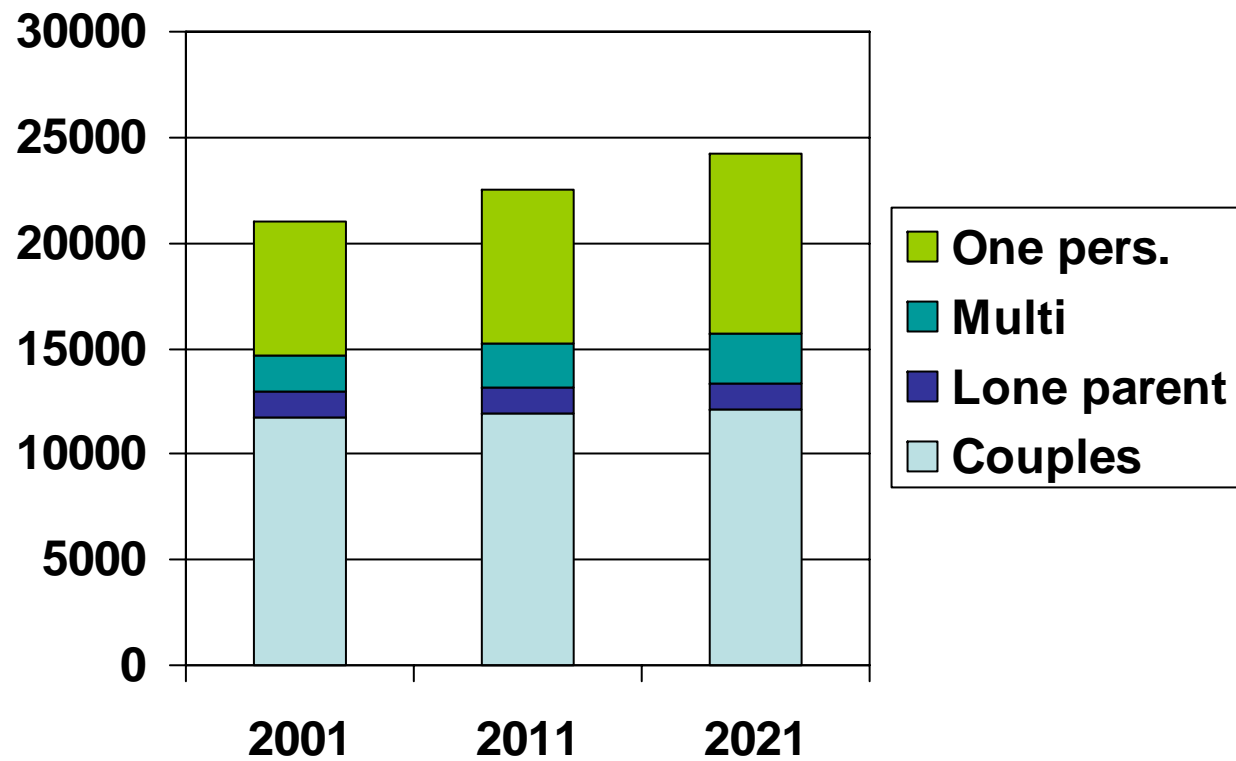
# Why do household projections?

- Population Projections sufficient for assessing future requirements for education and health.
- But for housing requirements, households are the consumer
- Households growth is faster than population growth

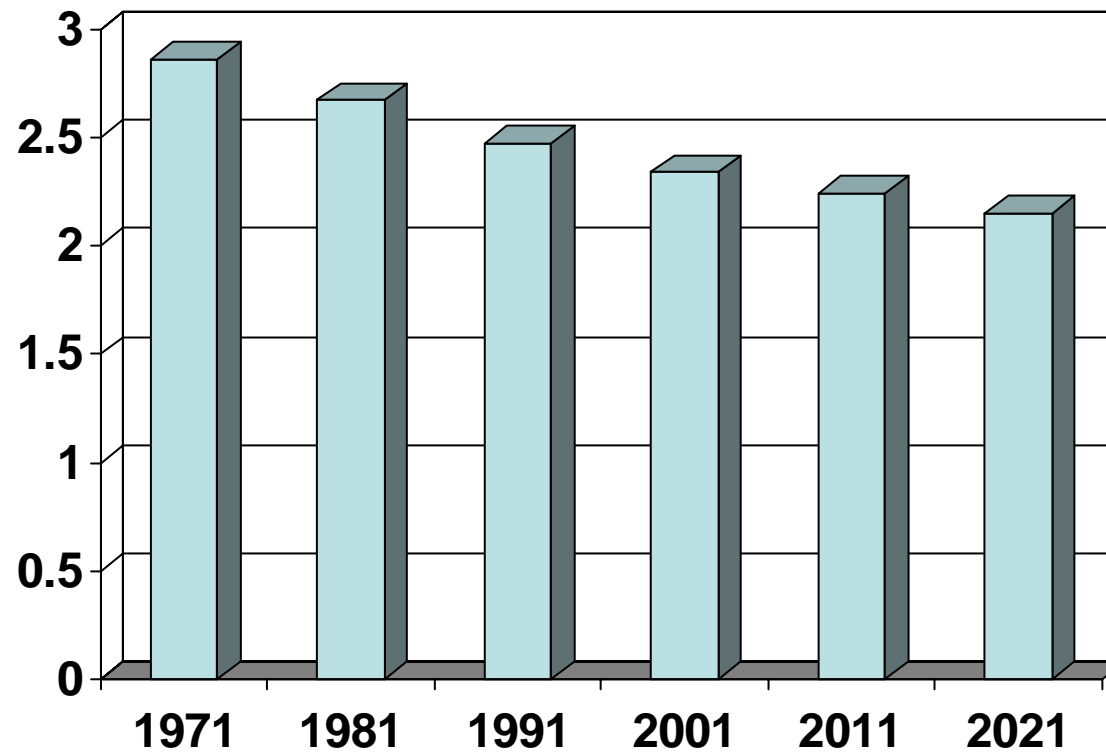
# What household projections have been done?

- 1968 - Ministry of Housing and Local Government
- 1970s, 1989, 1992, 1996 - Department of the Environment
- 2002 interim - Office of the Deputy Prime Minister
- 2003 based – arriving soon!

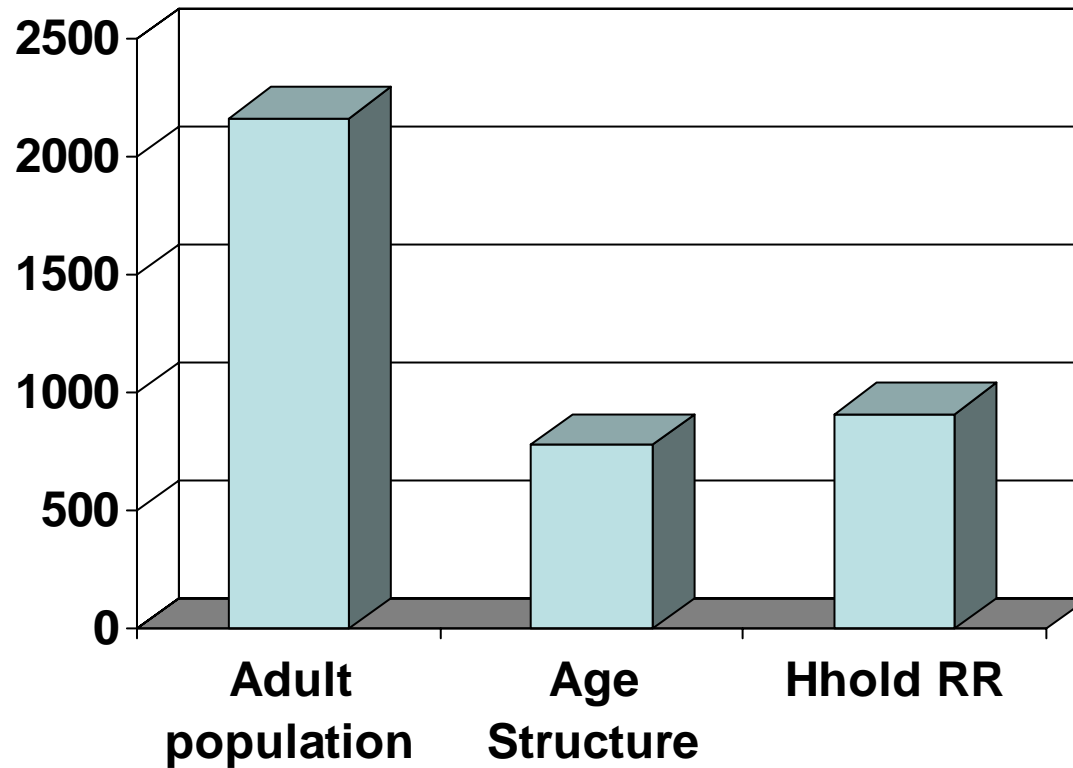
# Household Growth – 1996 based



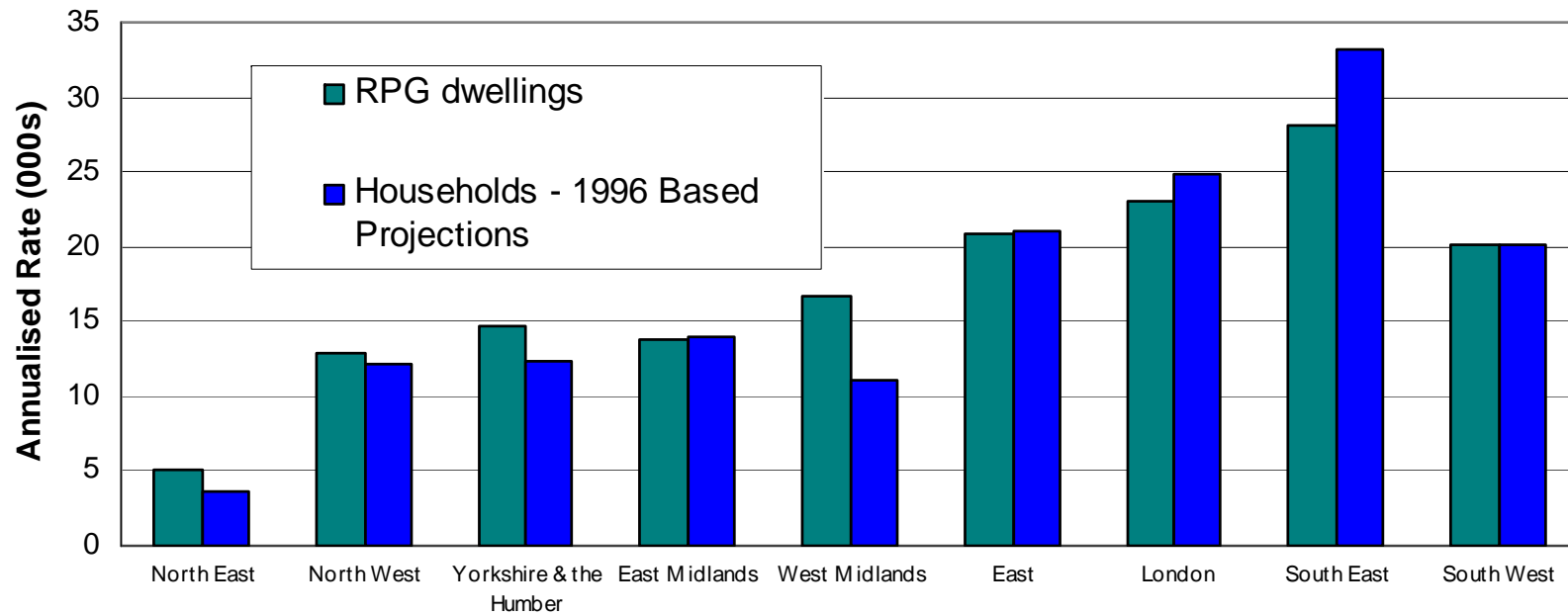
# Average Household Size – 1996 based



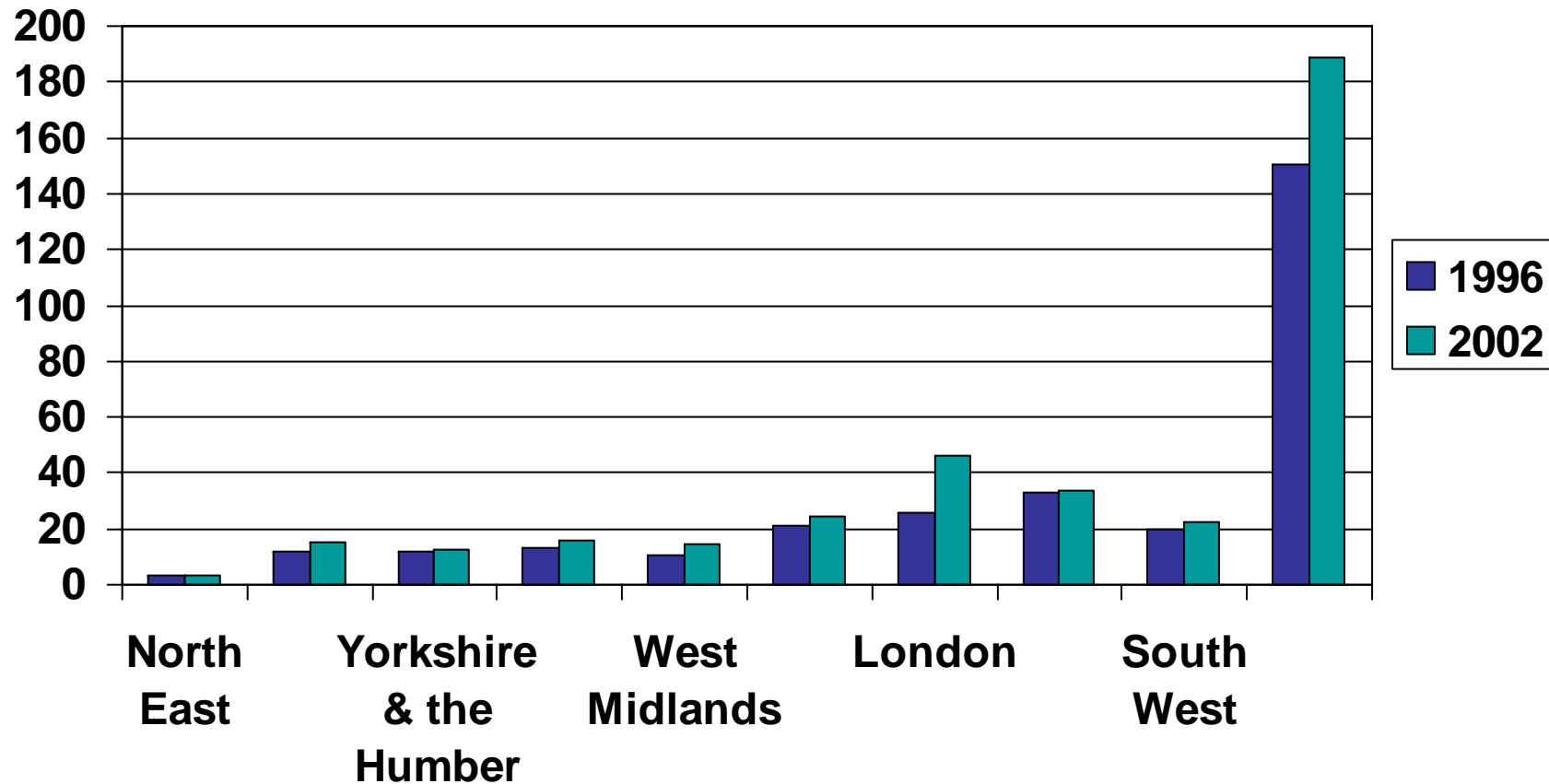
# Components of Household Growth – 1996 based



# Regional Planning Housing Requirements and Household Projections 1996 based



# 2002- interim and 1996 based compared- annual av. Growth





# How are the household projections done?

- Official national and sub national population projections
- Apply household representative rates

# Some complications

- Projecting the non-institutional population
- Projections of marital status and cohabitation
- Projecting the household representative rates (gender, age, marital status, cohab. 240 groups)
- Regional controlling – top down

# The Institutional Population

- This is projected to subtract from the total population to give household population

# Marital status / Cohabitation Projections

- These are produced by the Government Actuary Department and applied to the population projections to give age, sex and marital status groups.
- The marital status / cohabitation projections are at national level only – sub national variations have to be assumed

# Projecting the household representative rates

- Projected on trends from the Censuses and the Labour Force Survey
- Based on the trends in hrrs for age/sex/cohabitation groups and also the cohorts effects of changing hrr as people move through the life cycle

# Regional Controlling

- Projections made for sub areas do not add to those for the higher area – (due to the modelling of hrrs)
- A top down procedure constrains totals e.g. the separate projections for the sub areas are modified to fit the higher area, and then down the layers.
- Constraints also to fit the marital status and cohab. projections

# Household Projections – Some Issues for Discussion

- Is the model over complex?
- How does the model cope with hrrs as they approach saturation?
- Should they be done more often?
- Should and could they be built from the bottom up?